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Rajasthan



**National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-5)**

2019-21

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-21

RAJASTHAN

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INTRODUCTION

The 2019-21 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All five NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the Government of India. Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys Program, ICF, USA. Assistance for some of the Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) tests was provided by the ICMR and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman’s, man’s, and biomarker—were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman’s questionnaire were used in NFHS-5. The first version (district module), which collected information on women’s characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children’s immunizations, treatment of childhood illnesses, and nutrition was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-5 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband’s background and women’s work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-5 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man’s questionnaire covered the man’s characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, waist and hip circumference, haemoglobin levels, and finger-stick blood for additional CAB testing in a laboratory for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54; and blood pressure and random blood glucose for women and men age 15 years and over. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-5 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 707 districts in India, as on 31 March, 2017). The total sample size of approximately 610,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB)

selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have a smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)* were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of the percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme and the percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care visits, respectively. Hence, the results should be interpreted with caution.

Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Rajasthan was conducted in all 33 districts of the state from 2nd January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 10th December 2020 to 1st March 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR). Information was gathered from 31,817 households, 42,990 women, and 6,353 men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Rajasthan, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Important household characteristics includes household composition, housing characteristics, household possessions, access to a toilet facility, and education. The household characteristics reflect the environmental risk factors and behavioural outcomes of the household population, including their likely impact on health status.

Household composition

In Rajasthan, three-fourths of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 5.1 members. Thirteen percent of households are headed by women, with 10 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Ninety-one percent of households in Rajasthan have household heads who are Hindu. Eight percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and one percent of households have household heads who are Sikh.

Twenty-two percent of households in Rajasthan have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 14 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 45 percent belong to an other backward class. Nineteen percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. Half of households (49%) are nuclear, and 63 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

Twenty-eight percent of Rajasthan's population is under age 15; only seven percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1009 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 894 females per 1,000 males. Ninety percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, four percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 85 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 12 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of 91 percent of children under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 79 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Over three-fourths of deaths of usual household members (77%) in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (58 percent of deaths at age 0-4 , 82 percent of deaths at age 25 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 77 percent of deaths were registered among Hindus, and 73 percent among Muslims. Seventy-eight percent of deaths were registered among other backward classes, 77 percent among scheduled castes, and 69 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in Rajasthan, death registration is higher in urban (85%) than rural areas (75%) and among males (81%) than females (71%).

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they have any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is locomotor (0.4%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (0.9% men compared with 0.6% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, almost 2 percent of the household members age 70 and above are reported to have any disability, compared with about 1 percent of household members in the younger age groups.

Housing characteristics

Over half (54%) of households in Rajasthan live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (98%) have electricity. Ninety percent of households in Rajasthan have basic drinking water service, and 96 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 45 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (78%) are more likely than rural households (34%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Only 15 percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by straining water through cloth). Only 41 percent households in Rajasthan use a clean fuel for cooking.

Forty-five percent of households in Rajasthan have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Access to toilet facility

Safe sanitation is one of the foundations of a healthy, comfortable, and dignified life. Households without proper sanitation facilities have a greater risk of diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

Over one-fifth of all households (29% in rural areas and 3% in urban areas) do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Rajasthan, 79 percent of households have access to a toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (97%) than in rural areas (73%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 52 percent among scheduled tribe households to 92 percent among households which are not scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class households. Access to a toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 49 percent in Banswara district (much lower (45%) in the rural areas) to 97 percent in Hanumangarh district. At least 99 percent of urban households have access to a toilet facility in thirteen districts (Banswara, Kota, Alwar, Jaipur, Ganganagar, Udaipur, Ajmer, Nagaur, Dungarpur, Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, and Hanumangarh).

Selected household possessions

In Rajasthan, 83 percent of households own a house (85% of rural households and 78% of urban households). Almost all households (97%) in Rajasthan have a mobile phone. Ninety-eight percent of households have a bank or post office account. Sixty-six percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 24 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by more than half of rural households and 11 percent of urban households. Overall, 57 percent of all households in Rajasthan own agricultural land, and 63 percent of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Thirty-eight percent of women as well as men are in the 15-24 age group, while 29 and 30 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. About a quarter of both women and men are in urban areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 65 percent of women age 15-49 and 89 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Thirty-one percent of women and 9 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 22 percent of women age 15-49 in Rajasthan have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 34 percent of men.

Media exposure is limited among women and men in Rajasthan. Forty-four percent of men and 46 percent of women watch television at least once a week. Men (35%) are much more likely than women (13%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Forty-one percent of men and 49 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (72% versus 61%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (38% versus 25%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindus (90%), while 8 percent are Muslims, and one percent are Sikhs.

Forty-seven percent of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 21 percent belong to a scheduled caste. Thirteen percent of each of women and men belong to a scheduled tribe, while 19 percent of men and 18 percent of women 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Seventy-two percent of women and 25 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Two percent of women and 28 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 26 percent of women and 45 percent of men were employed in a non-agricultural occupation.

EDUCATION

In NFHS-5, information related to preschool attendance has been collected for the first time, in addition to school attendance among children age 6-17 years and educational attainment of other members of the household, including reasons for drop-out in the case of those who discontinued education.

Preschool attendance

In India many children attend *anganwadi* centres that provide spaces for children to learn, play, eat nutritious food, and develop the skills needed for a lifetime of learning. Attending pre-primary education, such as at an *anganwadi* centre, improves children's school readiness by providing quality learning through interactive play methods with qualified instructors. Also, parents or guardians can go to work at ease if children are enrolled in pre-primary education.

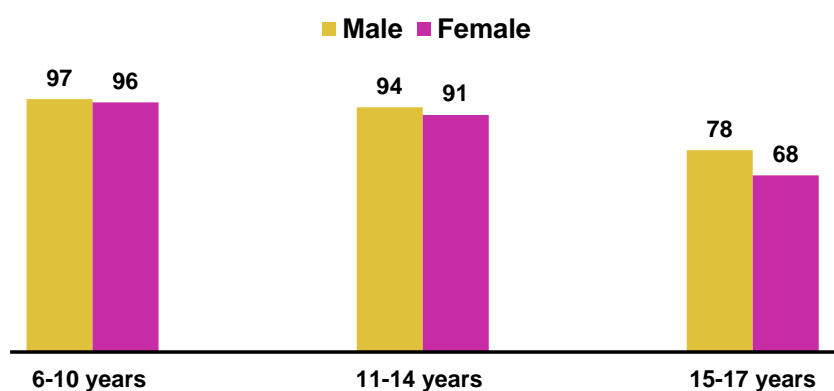
In Rajasthan, 24 percent of boys and 27 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in nuclear households (23%) than children in non-nuclear households (27%). Preschool attendance is higher among children in households headed by Sikhs (37%) than households headed by Hindus (26%) or Muslims (19%). Preschool attendance is lowest among scheduled tribe (21%) and scheduled caste (25%), slightly higher in other backward class households (27%), and highest in households not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class (29%). Overall, rural households (24%) show lower preschool attendance than urban households (32%). Preschool attendance is highest in tonk district (40%) and lowest in Jalor and Dungarpur districts (13% each).

School attendance among children

Eighty-nine percent of children age 6-17 years in Rajasthan attend school (92% in urban areas and 88% in rural areas). School attendance is 95 percent at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 73 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no much gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 68 percent of girls compared with 78 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



FERTILITY

This section provides trends in the total fertility rate, age at marriage, pregnancy outcomes, teenage pregnancy, birth interval, the desire for more children, and son preference. NFHS-5 estimates on the median age at marriage, total fertility rate, and teenage motherhood illustrated in this section can help in setting benchmarks for the Sustainable Development Goals at the sub-national level.

Age at first marriage

In Rajasthan, the median age at first marriage is 19.2 years among women age 25-29 years and 18.7 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 10 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 22 percent of men age 20-49 years. One-quarter of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 35 percent in NFHS-4. Thirty-seven percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 67 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Rajasthan.

Fertility levels

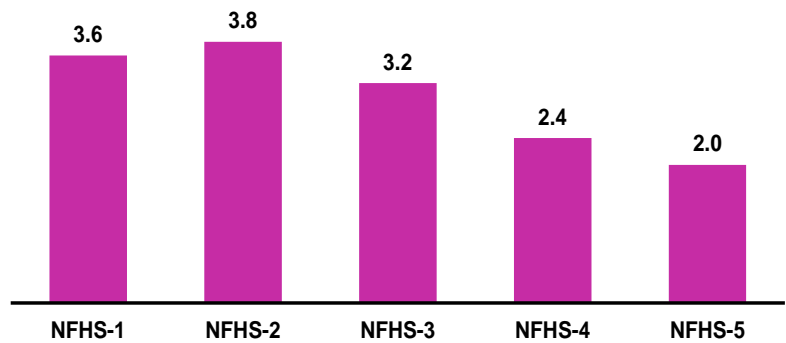
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Rajasthan is 2.0 children per woman, which is slightly below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.4 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.7 children per woman, and in rural areas it is exactly at replacement level (2.1 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 12 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 17 percent in NFHS-4.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 1.06 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women will have an average of 0.5 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.5, compared with 2.0) and 0.9 children more than Sikh women (a TFR of 1.6).

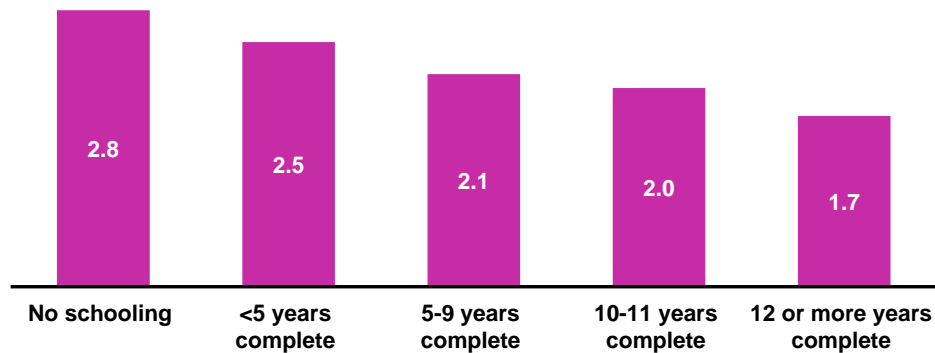
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-two percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 9 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 6 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 2 percent.

The two main reasons seeking for abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (50%) and complications in pregnancy (14%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (63%), manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (18%), and other surgical methods (15%). Most of abortions were performed at home (39%) and in the private health sector (38%) and 24 percent were performed in the public health sector. Nineteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most abortions in Rajasthan are performed by self (38%) and by a doctor (36%).

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Rajasthan, 4 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 6 percent in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 1 percent at age 17 years to 5 percent among women age 18 years and to 13 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (14%) than among those who had less than 5 years of schooling (7%) or those with 12 or more years of schooling (3%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Rajasthan is 31 months. Twelve percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 30 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high for births occurring after a deceased sibling (51%), for births of birth order 7 or more (36%), for mothers age 20-29 (35%), and births belonging to sikh religion (33%). More than three-fifths of all births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality and has a positive impact on maternal health.

More than three-fifths (61%) of births in Rajasthan occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

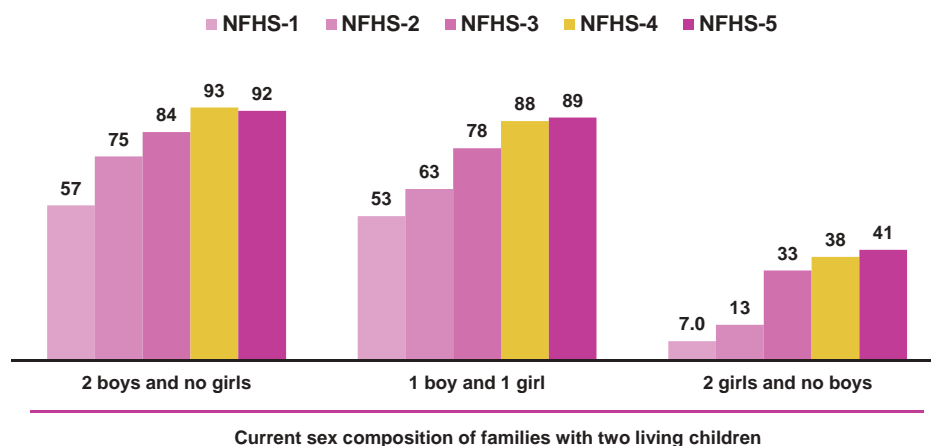
Seventy percent of currently married women and 67 percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 51 percent of women and 43 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Majority of women (79%) and men (76%) consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Rajasthan, there is a strong preference for sons. Sixteen percent of women and men want more sons than daughters, but only two percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most of women and men would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, about 90 percent with 1-2 sons want no more children, compared with 41 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained almost unchanged (at about 85%) in the 4 years since NFHS-4.

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

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



In Rajasthan, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.6 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.0 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women age 15-49 years. It also includes information on men's attitude towards women using a contraceptive method. As in previous rounds of the survey, NFHS-5 provides estimates of the contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for family planning.

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Rajasthan. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 45 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 15 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 54 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 72 percent, up from 66 percent in NFHS-4. The use of modern family planning methods (62%) has also increased from its level in NFHS-4 (54%). The use of female sterilization has also increased slightly, from 41 percent to 42 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall

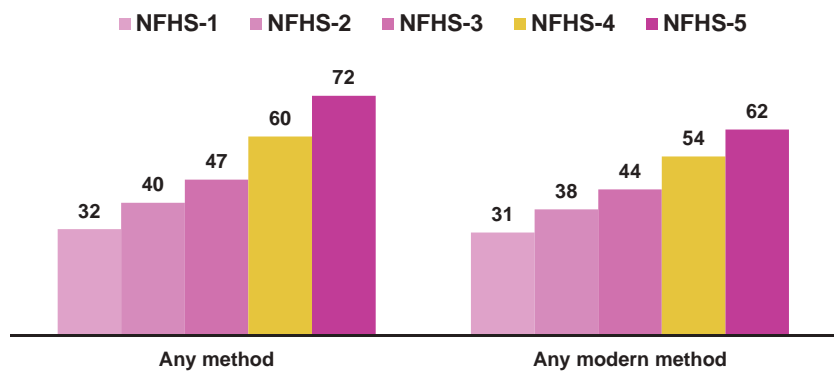
contraceptive use has fluctuated between 74 and 59 percent in all five NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 32 percent among women age 15-19 to 85 percent for women age 40-49.

In Rajasthan, contraceptive use shows little difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Fifty-nine percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 17 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (66%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu (73%) or Sikh women (78%).

Women in Rajasthan are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 84 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 59 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

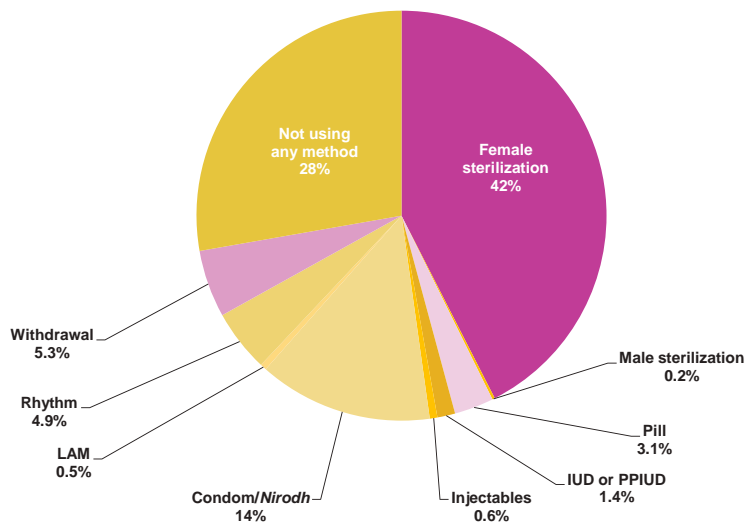
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Rajasthan are condoms (14%), followed by the pill (3%) and IUD or PPIUD (1%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Ninety-three percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 82 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 39 percent of pill users and 16 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 49 percent for all contraceptive methods. Fifty-five percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

Fifty-five percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

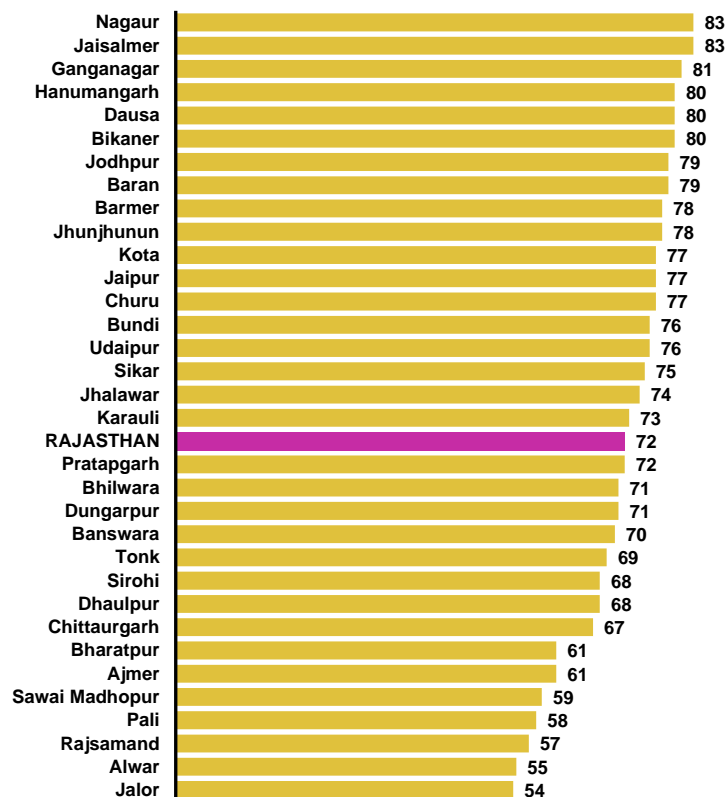
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 68 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 61 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (49%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

About two-fifths of (39%) of men age 15-49 in Rajasthan agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 18 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Sixty-nine percent of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

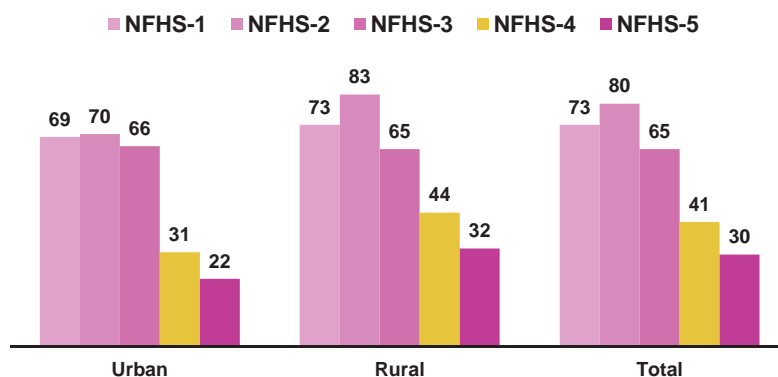
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, eight percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, down from 12 percent in NFHS-4. Currently, 91 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 78 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal, and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate in Rajasthan in NFHS-5 is estimated at 30 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 41, the NFHS-3 estimate of 65, the NFHS-2 estimate of 80, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 73. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 38 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 51 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Trends in Infant Mortality

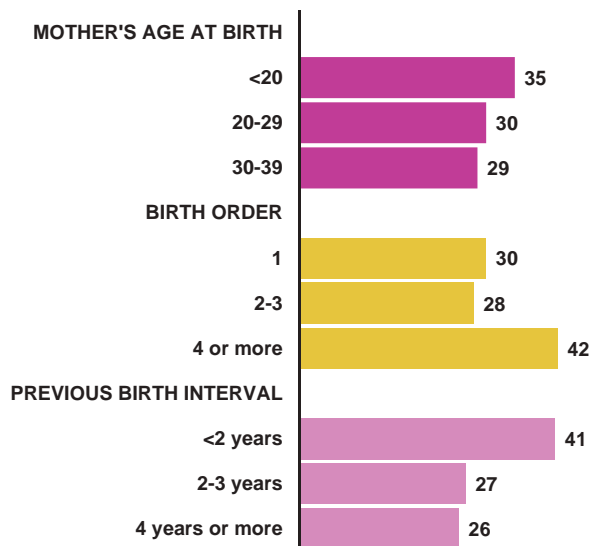
Deaths per 1,000 live births



As expected, boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the neonatal period. During postnatal period, mortality rates are almost identical, and boys have a slightly higher under-five mortality rate than girls.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



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

Children born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 35 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 29 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 30 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

Infant mortality rates are also higher for Hindus than for Muslims and are highest for scheduled tribes.

The infant mortality rate is higher in rural areas than urban areas whereas child mortality rates are higher in urban areas than rural areas. The infant mortality rate is higher for children whose mothers had no schooling than for mothers who have less than 10 years of schooling or than for mothers who have more than 10 years of schooling.

Children born to the teenage mothers are more likely to die during infancy than to mothers age 20-29.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal health care services are essential for the health and wellbeing of mothers, as well as their children, affecting the overall population and its health and nutritional status. This section describes the utilization of antenatal care, delivery care, and postnatal care by women who reported their last births in the five years preceding the survey. It also shows the extent of male involvement in maternal health care.

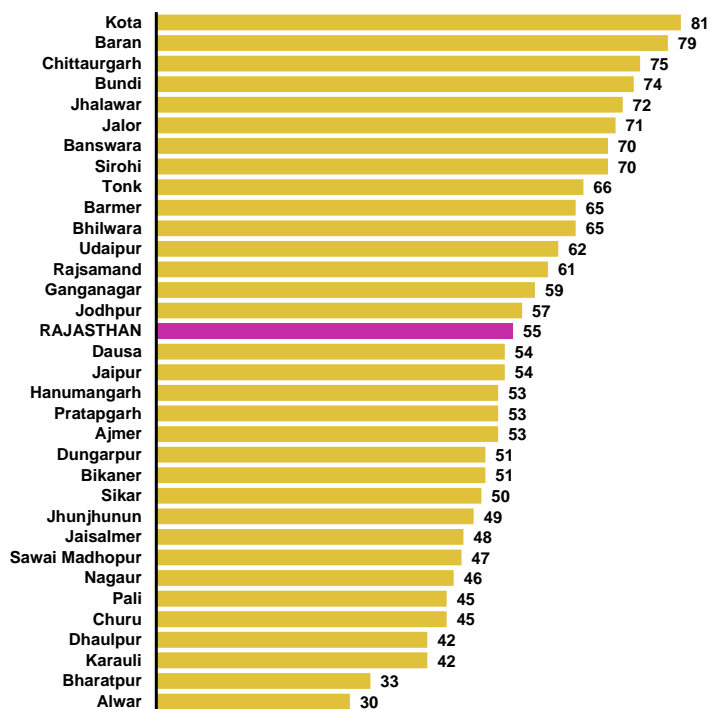
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, about 9 in 10 received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (62% from a doctor and 27% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Six percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 96 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 98 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over three-fourths (76%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Fifty-five percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years



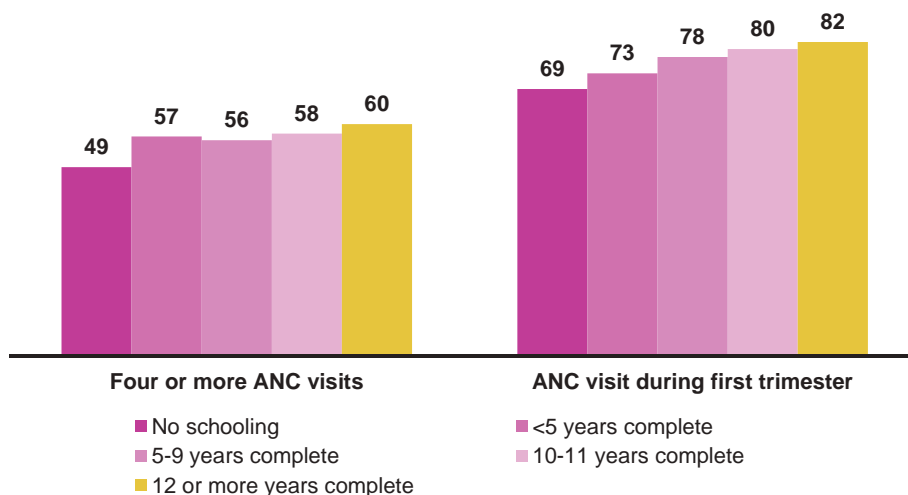
Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 63% to 76%) and who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 38% to 55%). For 82 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 34 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 14 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-three percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Seventeen percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Fifty-five percent of mothers in Rajasthan had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than 7 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (87% received advice on breastfeeding and the importance of institutional delivery, 79% on keeping the baby warm, and cord care, and 77% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care (ANC) vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Rajasthan, more than 95 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (98%), their blood pressure measured (97%), having a blood sample taken (96%), having a urine sample taken (94%), and having their abdomen examined (92%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 87 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with 12 or more years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Ninety-two percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 81 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with no sons (87%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (78%).

Delivery care

Ninety-five percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 5 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years from 84 percent (NFHS-4) to 95 percent (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 10 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 91 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 40 percent of deliveries. Eighty-eight percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

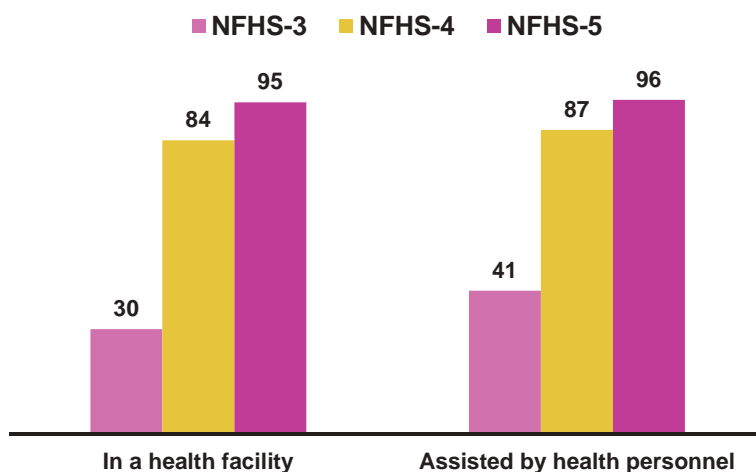
Ninety-six percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 3 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Ten percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Half of caesarean sections (5% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 48 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (50%) were more likely than urban women (41%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women (56%) and scheduled caste women (52%) were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

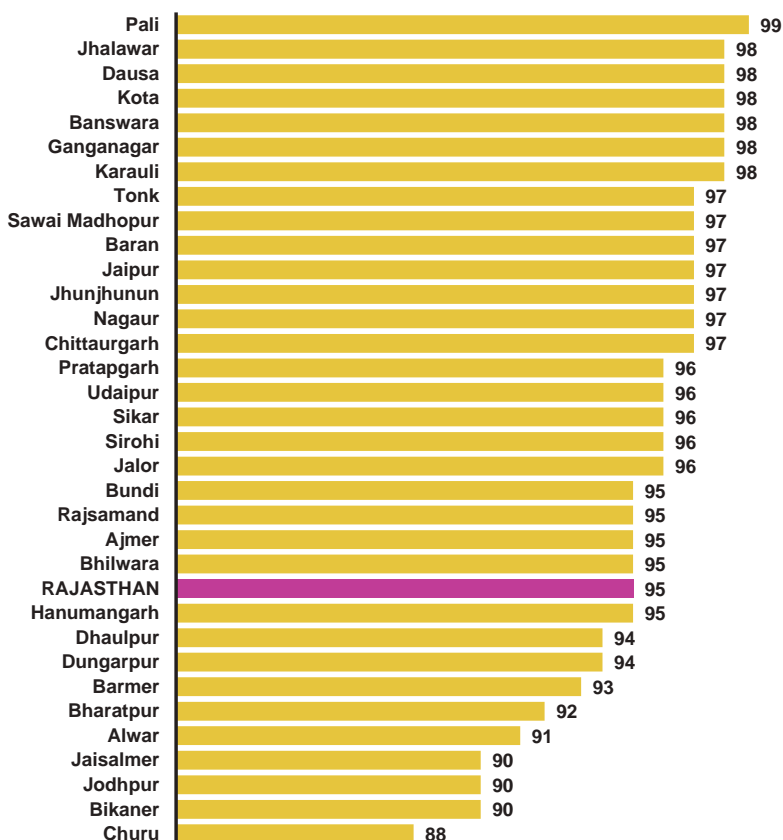
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Ninety-five percent of children in Rajasthan who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Rajasthan, 88 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 86 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common for births in a health facility; 88 percent of births in public health facilities and 89 percent on private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 39 percent of home births.

Eighty-eight percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 29 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-eight percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Eighty-four percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother, but only 72 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 65-78 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Eighty-seven percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 78 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Seventy percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

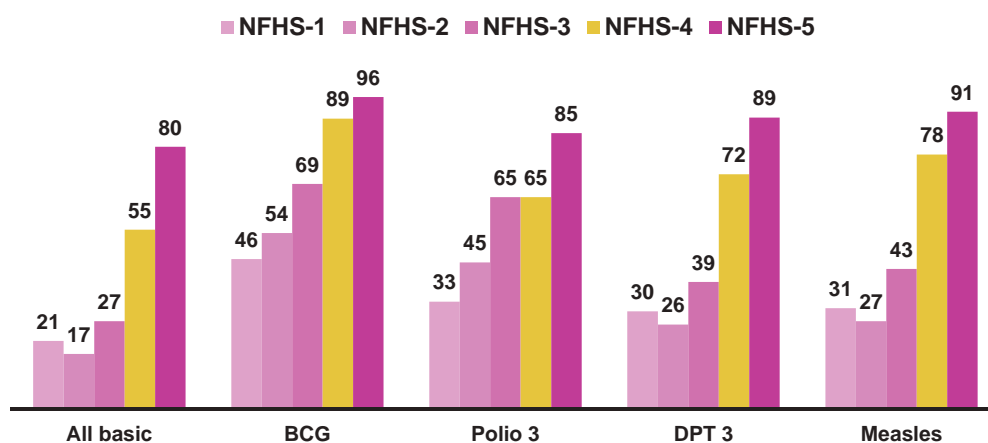
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Eighty percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 97 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 3 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (87%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (50%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



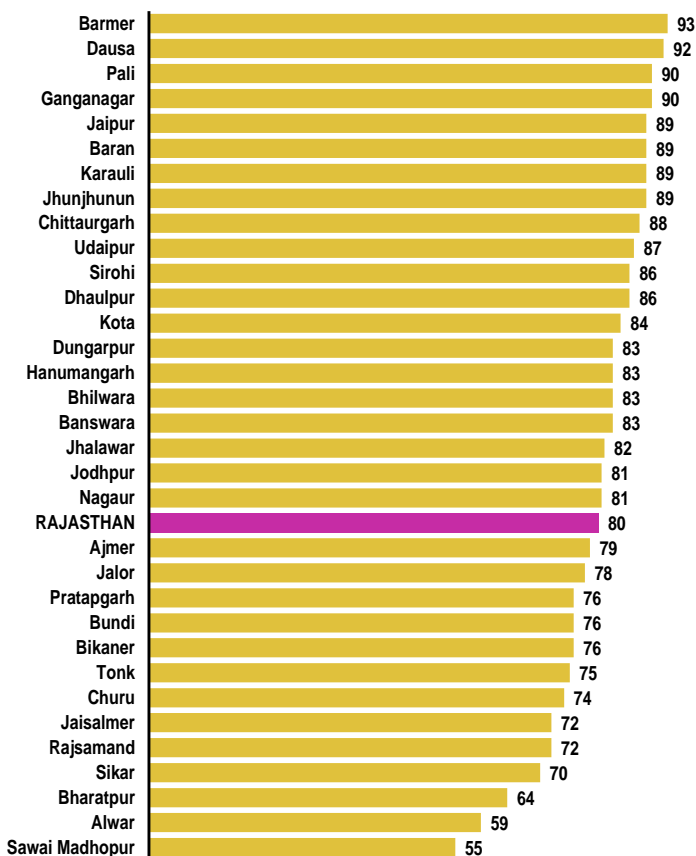
Ninety-six percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, 85 have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 89 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 91 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 95% to 89%) and

polio vaccine (from 95% to 85%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an considerable increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 72% to 89%), measles (from 78% to 91%), and BCG (from 89% to 96%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 65 percent to 85 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 55% to 80%). In addition, 94 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 88 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for urban areas than rural areas (83% versus 80%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children from schedule caste (83%) than children from any other caste/tribe group.

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



Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 3 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 44 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Nine percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 82 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, six percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Four-fifths of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-seven percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 64 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. One-fifth of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and while more than two-thirds were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty-seven percent were given zinc supplements. Ten percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Rajasthan only 7 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 47 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, 46 percent of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Over two-fifths of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

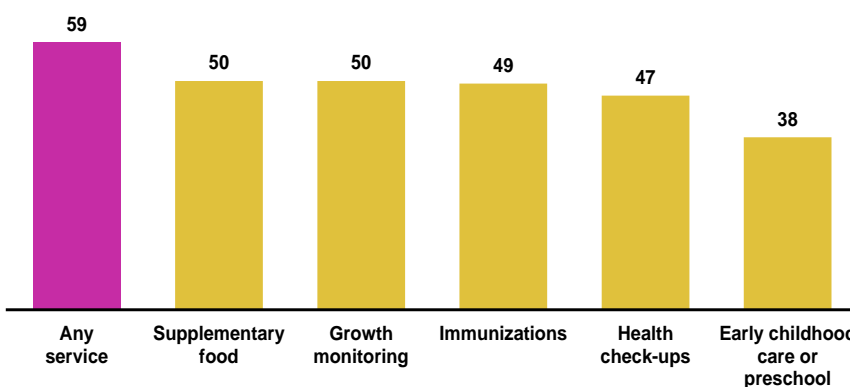
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

Fifty-nine percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food and growth monitoring (50% each), immunizations (49%), and health check-ups (47%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (38%). Two-thirds

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



of mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under age 6 years, 67 percent of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and little more than half (57%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Rajasthan, only 71 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 40 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-4, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 12 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 89 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and almost two-thirds (75%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 29 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 37 percent of children in Rajasthan receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. Only 36 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (15%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 8 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Rajasthan, 65 percent of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 36 percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Only 5 percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, a quarter of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

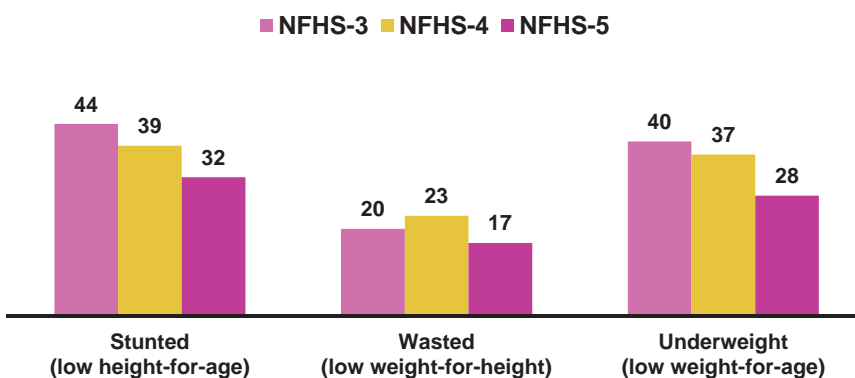
Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Thirty-two percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Seventeen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 8 percent are severely wasted. Twenty-eight percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 30 percent of children are stunted, 22 percent are wasted, and 32 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Rajasthan has improved since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted decreased from 39 percent to 32 percent, who were wasted decreased from 23 percent to 17 percent, and who were underweight decreased from 37 percent to 28 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Rajasthan.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. Malnutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for rural children and children of higher birth orders. It is higher among scheduled tribe children than children belonging to any other caste/tribe group and among Muslim children than children of any other religion. Malnutrition is somewhat higher for male children than female children on all three nutritional status measures.

Adults' nutritional status

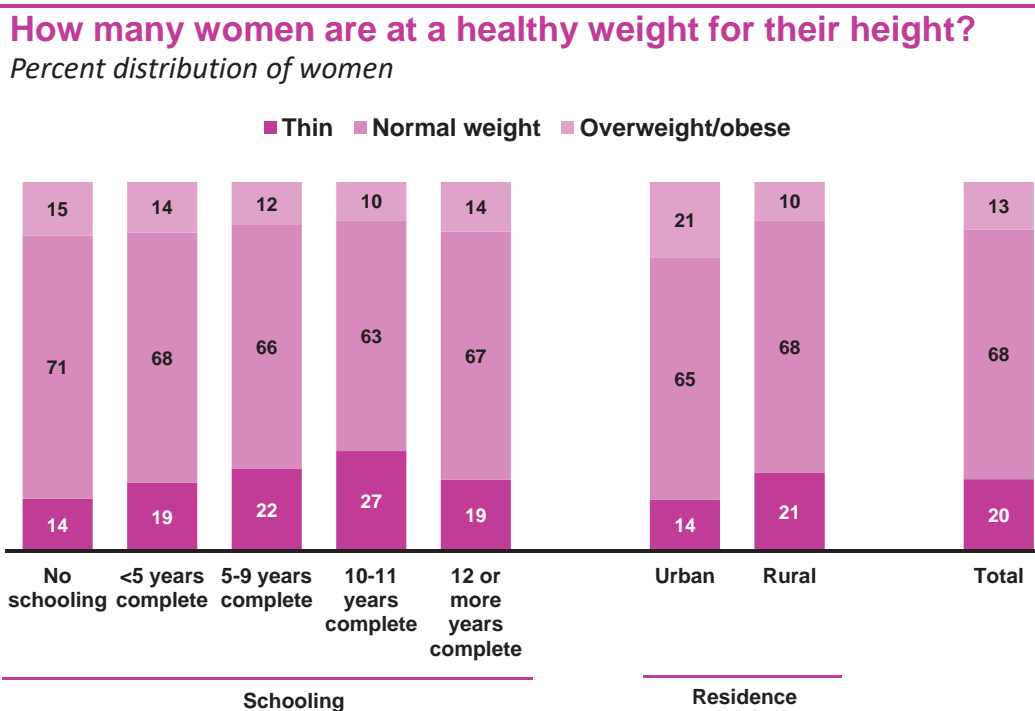
Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients, and includes undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres, is a measure that indicates the nutritional status in adults.

Thirty-two percent of women and 29 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. The proportion overweight or obese, is 13 percent among women age 15-49, and 15 percent among men age 15-49, which remain almost same as in NFHS-4. Twenty percent of women in Rajasthan are too thin. More than two-thirds of women (68%) and men (71%) are at a healthy weight for their height. Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural areas, and among scheduled tribes for women. Overweight and

obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas.

For the first time, the 2019-21 NFHS measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death.

About three-fifths of women (59%) and two-fifths of men (42%) have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with an increased risk WHR increases with age, from 52 percent for women age 15-19 to 66 percent for women age 40-49, and from 31 percent for men age 15-19 to 51 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is higher in urban areas (62%) than in rural areas (58%).

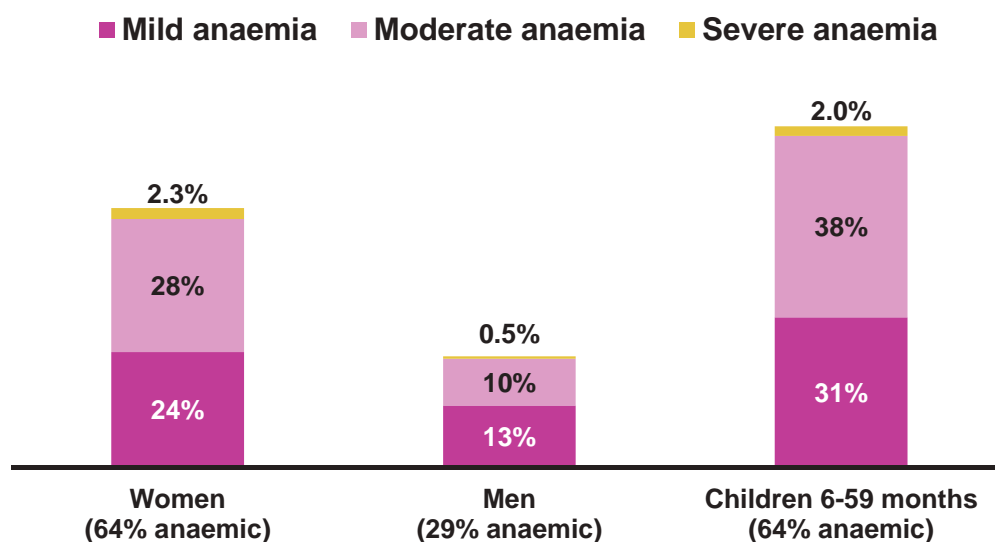


The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-four percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

Anaemia

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

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Seventy-two percent of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 31 percent who are mildly anaemic, 38 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 60 percent in NFHS-4 to 72 percent in NFHS-5. There is very small difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys in NFHS-5. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Over two-thirds (68%) of children in Rajasthan are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Fifty-four percent of women in Rajasthan have anaemia, including 24 percent with mild anaemia, 28 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among women age 15-19, and scheduled tribe women, but anaemia exceeds 45 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 8 percentage points since NFHS-4. Twenty-three percent of men in Rajasthan are anaemic. Scheduled tribe men, men with 5-9 or 10-11 years of schooling, men age 15-19, and men in rural areas are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of getting tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Rajasthan, 209 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among women (186 persons per 100,000) than among men (230 persons per 100,000) and is higher in rural areas (234 persons per 100,000) than in rural areas (129 persons per 100,000).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (97% of women and men each), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 79 percent of women and 85 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than three-fourths of women (77%) and men (79%) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 95 percent of women and 97 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 9 percent of women and 12 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,076 women and 941 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,278 women and 929 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (1,310 women and 366 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among women (432 per 100,000) than among men (672 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 114 women and 175 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Blood pressure is the force exerted by circulating blood against the arterial walls. Hypertension or high blood pressure is a condition in which the blood vessels have persistently raised pressure. Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, chronic kidney diseases, and brain diseases, and it is a major cause of premature deaths worldwide. Some of the risk factors for developing hypertension are unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, alcohol and tobacco consumption, and excess body weight.

Eight percent of women age 15-49 in Rajasthan have hypertension, including six percent with Stage 1 hypertension and less than one percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. About half of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Eleven percent of men in Rajasthan have hypertension, including nine percent with Stage 1

hypertension, two percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and one percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Thirty-one percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose. Diabetes over a period of time can cause severe damage to the heart, blood vessels, retina, kidneys, and nerves, and it puts sufferers at increased risk of various infectious and non-infectious diseases. Early diagnosis, determined by blood glucose testing, and adequate treatment are the key steps for managing diabetes and its complications. NFHS-5 has included random blood glucose measurement using capillary blood among women and men age 15 and above.

In Rajasthan, two percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional one percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, three percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional two percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and with fewer than 5 years of schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Majority of women (97%) and men (95%) age 15-49 have normal blood glucose levels. Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and to be taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (1.2% of men versus 0.4% of women). Four percent of women and 6 percent of men have high or very high blood glucose levels or are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

Screening tests for cancer

Cancer is a group of diseases with high mortality, and it is the second leading cause of death globally. The chances of successful treatment of cancer increase if diagnosed early. One way of early detection is screening, which is identification of unrecognized disease by using simple tests or examinations among those individuals who have the disease but do not yet have symptoms. NFHS-5 collected information about whether women had ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, breast, and cervix.

In Rajasthan, less than one percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, breast cancer, and oral cavity. Less than one percent of men (0.7%) age 15-49 have ever gone for screening test for oral cavity.

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Due to the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, 88 percent of households in Rajasthan have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is the same in rural and urban areas. In Rajasthan, two types of programmes dominate: the State health insurance scheme and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY).

Over fifth-sixths of women and men age 15-49 (84%) in Rajasthan are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is higher in rural areas than urban areas.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over two-fifths (41%) of men, but only 4 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (23%), *bidis* (11%), *khaini* (10%), and cigarettes (8%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (5% for women and 42% for men) than in urban areas (4% for women and 38% for men). Thirty-five percent of men who smoke *bidis* smoked 10-14 *bidis* in the past 24 hours.

In Rajasthan, among adults age 15-49, a negligible proportion (0.1%) of women and 12 percent of men drink alcohol. Among men, consumption is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (12% versus 11%). Most men who drink alcohol drink it less than once a week (44%) or about once a week (39%), and 17 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

This section presents the findings from NFHS-5 on HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes, prior HIV testing, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), as well as sexual behaviour of the adult and youth population. Questions on HIV/AIDS were included only in the subsample of households selected for the state module.

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Ninety percent of women in Rajasthan have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 93 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 89 percent in rural areas. Women age 25-29 are more likely (92%) than older women age 40-49 (86%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (83%), women with no regular exposure to media (86%), and scheduled tribe women (87%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-seven percent of men in Rajasthan have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 99 percent in urban areas.

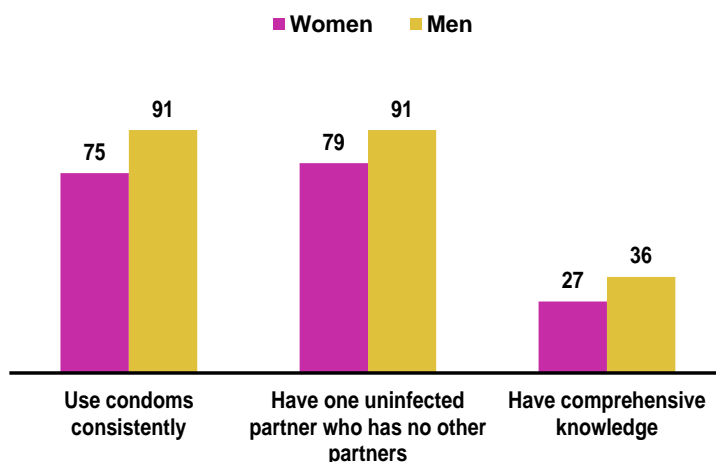
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 75 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 91 percent of men, and 79 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 91 percent of men.

Only 27 percent of women and 36 percent of men in Rajasthan have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Over three-fourths of women and men in Rajasthan would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Seventy-six percent of women and 80 percent of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Seventy-two percent of women and 78 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-seven percent of women and 70 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. A similar proportion of women (72%) and men (75%) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Over three-fifths of women (65%) and men (61%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Seventy-two percent of women and 69 percent of men think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-5, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 3 percent of women and 9 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Twelve percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (20%) are more likely than rural women (9%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

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

In Rajasthan, six percent of women and five percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (49% of women, compared with 40% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 87 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-5 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse, and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only one percent of women and 11 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat similar in urban areas (11%) than in rural areas (10%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.1% of women and 2.1% of men).

Two-thirds of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, the proportion who reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse is higher in urban areas (73%) than in rural areas (64%). Two percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Empowering women and promoting gender equality in every sphere of life are essential to improving their lives and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. NFHS-5 has collected information related to women's empowerment and autonomy, including menstrual hygiene, employment and earnings, decision-making, ownership of assets, gender role attitudes, and domestic violence.

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Rajasthan, 76 percent use sanitary napkins, 44 percent use cloth, 11 percent use locally prepared napkins, and one percent use tampons. Overall, 84 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 55 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, 82 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 92 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 28 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 75 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 61 percent earned cash, including eight percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Thirty-four percent were not paid at all. Ninety-two percent of men who were employed earned cash, including 14 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Six percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (94%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 62 percent of

employed men.

Only 28 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 80 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Nearly two-fifths (38%) of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Eighty-one percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and 46 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (81%) than decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (78%) or about major household purchases (74%). Overall, 66 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 12 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 50 percent among women age 15-19 to 71 percent among women age 40-49.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participate in making decisions about their own health care (95%) and 96 percent participate in decisions about major household purchases. Overall, 91 percent of currently married men participate in making both these decisions, and only one percent of men do not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Rajasthan, 53 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban (59%) than rural (51%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (64%), and among women who are employed for cash (63%) than any other group of women.

Eighty percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Four-fifths of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is particularly high among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (88%). Women's

knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Forty-three percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 4 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 20 percent of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more than twice (32%) as likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (15%). This percentage increases with education with two-fifths of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with less than one-tenth of women having less than five years of schooling (9%) or no schooling (6%). Twenty-three percent of employed women who earn cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with nine percent of employed women who don't earn cash and have a mobile phone. Muslim women are least likely (11%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (21%). Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class are much more likely (26%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

Twenty-six percent of women and 56 percent of men age 15-49 in Rajasthan own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 21 percent of women and 43 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural areas than urban areas.

Twenty-six percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 21 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Rajasthan, half of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 69 percent can read SMS messages. Sixty-six percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 45 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 35 percent among women with no schooling to 76 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 34 percent of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 45-67 percent of women who belong to any other caste/tribe group. Scheduled tribe women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also less likely to be able to read SMS messages (56%) than women who belong to any other caste/tribe group (58-83%).

Half of women in Rajasthan have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty-five percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (26%), followed by if she argues with her husband (18%) and if she neglects the house or children (15%). Men are less likely to agree: 31 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (23%) or if he suspects his wife of being unfaithful (14%) and if she argues with him (12%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 26 percent of women and men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty-four percent of women and 78 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. More than three-quarters of men (78%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The World Health Organization recognizes that violence against women, particularly domestic or spousal violence, is a major public and clinical health problem and a violation of women's human rights, which also reflects the scale of gender inequality and discrimination against women. The consequences of violence on physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health often last a lifetime. NFHS-5 collected information on domestic violence from women age 18-49, related to behaviours of her husband that cause physical, sexual, or emotional harm, including physical violence, sexual coercion, emotional abuse, and controlling behaviours. Information was also collected on violence during pregnancy and help seeking behaviour for any violence experienced.

In Rajasthan, 23 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and five percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 24 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and four percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

Twenty-four percent of ever-married women age 18-49 in Rajasthan have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Two percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with 10-11 years of schooling, women with 5 or more children, women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, and scheduled caste women, are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

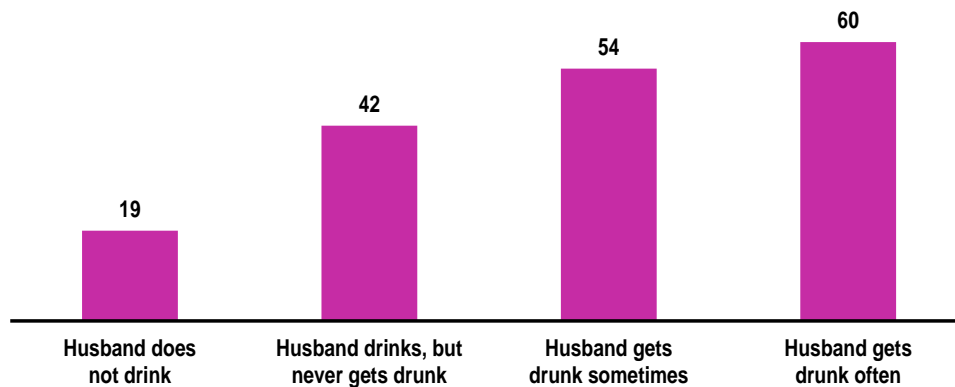
In Rajasthan, 23 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, five percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and nine percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Twenty-one percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Eight percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Five percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, four percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, and report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and one percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Five percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and two percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 24 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (2%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, 13 percent of women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (27%) than in urban areas (24%); and among women who are employed for cash (34%) than women who are not employed (22%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband gets drunk often (62%), displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (71%), gets drunk sometimes (57%). Forty-eight percent of women who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Twenty-four percent of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. That proportion almost doubles to 46 percent among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (44%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (13%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (12%); and severe burns (1%).

Help seeking

Only 13 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while nine percent never sought help but told someone. More than three-quarters (78%) never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (66%), their husband's family (26%), or a friend (21%). Only 14 percent sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	7,084	25,592	32,676
Households occupied	7,029	25,401	32,430
Households interviewed	6,823	24,994	31,817
Household response rate ¹	97.1	98.4	98.1
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	9,402	34,691	44,093
Number of eligible women interviewed	9,133	33,857	42,990
Women response rate ²	97.1	97.6	97.5
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,558	5,196	6,754
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,474	4,879	6,353
Men response rate ²	7,084	25,592	32,676

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Rajasthan, 2019-21

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate ²	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Ajmer	357	537	894	91.9	439	643	1,082	90.5	71	75	146	80.2
Alwar	165	770	935	97.0	199	983	1,182	94.8	32	120	152	82.2
Banswara	65	911	976	98.8	73	1,099	1,172	98.5	10	160	170	96.0
Baran	197	788	985	99.6	254	1,047	1,301	98.7	47	180	227	98.3
Barmer	62	911	973	98.6	107	1,514	1,621	99.1	17	220	237	98.3
Bharatpur	181	769	950	99.0	226	999	1,225	96.8	42	126	168	94.4
Bhilwara	206	746	952	97.3	234	913	1,147	95.0	32	139	171	92.9
Bikaner	320	646	966	98.6	468	1,005	1,473	98.9	101	140	241	98.4
Bundi	198	786	984	99.8	247	1,006	1,253	98.4	38	152	190	95.0
Chittaurgarh	171	801	972	99.1	192	898	1,090	96.5	26	115	141	89.8
Churu	284	698	982	99.3	458	1,035	1,493	98.0	80	145	225	95.3
Dausa	132	850	982	99.6	185	1,147	1,332	98.8	38	170	208	98.6
Dhaulpur	195	779	974	99.3	246	974	1,220	98.3	40	147	187	95.9
Dungarpur	66	906	972	98.4	93	1,266	1,359	98.7	17	206	223	96.1
Ganganagar	261	724	985	99.4	354	1,055	1,409	99.4	64	159	223	96.1
Hanumangarh	198	791	989	99.9	258	1,114	1,372	98.5	44	179	223	94.9
Jaipur	499	458	957	97.3	580	661	1,241	96.5	88	110	198	93.8
Jaisalmer	128	851	979	99.2	195	1,342	1,537	99.4	27	210	237	97.1
Jalor	82	845	927	94.6	109	1,209	1,318	94.7	10	183	193	88.5
Jhalawar	148	829	977	98.7	200	1,009	1,209	98.1	25	152	177	93.7
Jhunjhunun	216	760	976	99.0	308	1,080	1,388	99.0	41	145	186	97.9
Jodhpur	321	657	978	98.9	489	1,046	1,535	99.3	78	161	239	96.8
Karauli	152	827	979	99.7	191	976	1,167	98.7	37	139	176	98.3
Kota	586	393	979	99.2	762	516	1,278	98.5	95	63	158	96.3
Nagaur	197	788	985	99.7	329	1,272	1,601	99.5	48	173	221	98.2
Pali	204	725	929	95.0	265	971	1,236	95.0	42	117	159	88.8
Pratapgarh	87	891	978	99.3	114	1,085	1,199	98.8	18	159	177	96.7
Rajsamand	137	782	919	94.6	198	955	1,153	94.5	28	124	152	84.0
Sawai Madhopur	188	746	934	96.3	239	879	1,118	93.1	49	128	177	84.7
Sikar	233	738	971	98.4	346	1,112	1,458	98.2	49	154	203	96.7
Sirohi	189	762	951	96.5	234	1,070	1,304	96.9	39	151	190	94.5
Tonk	208	758	966	98.1	281	959	1,240	96.5	52	135	187	93.5
Udaipur	190	771	961	97.6	260	1,017	1,277	98.5	49	142	191	94.1
Rajasthan	6,823	24,994	31,817	98.1	9,133	33,857	42,990	97.5	1,474	4,879	6,353	94.1

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the de facto population.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, sex, and possession of an Aadhaar card

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by age and schooling and percentage of *de facto* individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, according to residence and sex, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.6	7.4	7.5	10.1	8.7	9.4	9.5	8.4	9.0
5-9	9.0	8.3	8.6	10.4	9.3	9.8	10.0	9.1	9.6
10-14	9.3	8.2	8.7	10.8	9.4	10.1	10.5	9.1	9.8
15-19	10.5	9.3	9.9	10.3	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.4
20-24	9.0	9.7	9.4	8.5	10.4	9.5	8.6	10.2	9.4
25-29	8.8	9.7	9.3	7.9	8.7	8.3	8.1	9.0	8.5
30-34	7.8	8.0	7.9	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0
35-39	6.7	7.7	7.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.4
40-44	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
45-49	6.0	6.5	6.2	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.6
50-54	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.4
55-59	4.2	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.1
60-64	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9
65-69	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.7
70-74	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
75-79	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
80 and over	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	92.4	92.3	92.4	89.3	90.1	89.7	90.0	90.6	90.3
Number	19,422	18,804	38,231	61,352	62,692	124,045	80,774	81,497	162,276
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	968	na	na	1,022	na	na	1,009
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	924	na	na	886	na	na	894
Schooling²									
No schooling	7.2	23.1	15.0	17.0	40.6	29.0	14.6	36.5	25.7
<5 years complete	13.1	12.5	12.8	15.9	13.8	14.8	15.2	13.5	14.3
5-9 years complete	29.9	28.7	29.3	36.5	28.6	32.5	34.9	28.6	31.7
10-11 years complete	14.8	10.7	12.8	12.3	6.9	9.5	12.9	7.8	10.3
12 or more years complete	35.0	25.0	30.1	18.3	10.1	14.1	22.4	13.6	17.9
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	17,575	17,119	34,699	53,836	56,063	109,899	71,411	73,182	144,597
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.0	6.7	7.8	6.7	2.6	4.7	7.3	4.0	5.3

Note: The total columns include transgender persons, who are not shown separately in the male and female columns.

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	87.4	87.3	87.3	89.6
Female	12.6	12.7	12.7	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.9	5.1	5.1	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	51.8	47.8	48.8	37.3
Non-nuclear	48.2	52.2	51.2	62.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	82.7	93.2	90.6	89.8
Muslim	14.6	5.5	7.8	8.6
Sikh	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	19.3	22.6	21.8	22.1
Scheduled tribe	3.8	17.3	14.0	13.5
Other backward class	44.1	45.2	44.9	45.7
Other	32.6	14.6	19.0	18.3
Don't know	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.6	97.4	97.9	98.1
No	0.4	2.6	2.1	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	99.1	95.6	96.4	96.4
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	77.6	33.9	44.7	44.4
Piped to neighbour	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.3
Public tap/standpipe	8.4	18.1	15.7	15.3
Tube well or borehole	4.8	26.3	21.0	21.2
Other improved ²	7.5	15.7	13.7	14.3
Unimproved source	0.8	4.1	3.3	3.3
Unprotected dug well	0.1	3.1	2.3	2.3
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Surface water	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other source	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	95.9	67.2	74.3	74.7
Less than 30 minutes	3.1	23.0	18.1	17.5
Thirty minutes or longer	1.0	9.7	7.5	7.6
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service ³	98.1	87.1	89.8	89.7
Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	1.0	8.5	6.6	6.8
Water treatment prior to drinking⁵				
Boil	8.0	5.1	5.8	5.9
Bleach or chlorine tablets	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3
Strain through cloth	32.4	37.9	36.5	36.8
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	8.6	1.6	3.3	3.2
Use electronic purifier	12.4	1.7	4.4	4.1
Use solar disinfection	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4
Other	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.2
No treatment	39.8	51.7	48.7	48.8
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶	29.4	10.2	14.9	14.8
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	85.5	64.4	69.6	71.1
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	83.7	61.1	66.7	68.1
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.0
Other ⁷	1.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
Shared facility⁸	11.0	5.3	6.7	5.8
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	10.7	5.0	6.4	5.5
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other ⁷	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.3
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
Dry toilet	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
No facility/uses open spaces/field	2.8	28.9	22.5	21.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹	85.5	64.4	69.6	71.1
Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰	11.0	5.3	6.7	5.8

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of house¹¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.3	4.5	3.5	3.4
Semi-pucca	24.3	47.4	41.7	41.9
Pucca	75.1	47.6	54.4	54.2
Missing	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	69.4	55.9	59.2	52.3
3-4	24.1	31.5	29.7	34.2
5-6	5.8	9.8	8.8	10.2
7 and over	0.7	2.8	2.3	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
LPG/natural gas	87.0	25.2	40.5	38.7
Biogas	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6
Kerosene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Charcoal	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Wood	10.6	63.2	50.3	52.0
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.9
Agricultural crop waste	0.9	7.6	6.0	6.0
Dung cakes	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.0
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹²	87.8	26.2	41.4	39.5
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³	12.0	73.7	58.5	60.4
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	67.6	41.5	47.9	48.7
In the house, no separate room	11.8	15.3	14.4	13.3
In a separate building	14.5	15.0	14.9	15.1
Outdoors	6.0	28.2	22.7	22.8
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	7,841	23,976	31,817	161,709

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³				
Stove	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
<i>Chullah</i>	98.6	98.4	98.5	98.5
Open fire	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	943	17,677	18,620	97,681
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴				
Daily	30.6	47.4	43.2	45.9
Weekly	11.0	13.6	13.0	12.8
Monthly	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.4
Less than monthly	5.6	4.2	4.5	4.3
Never	45.1	27.3	31.7	29.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	7,841	23,976	31,817	161,709

na = Not applicable

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

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water

³ Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

⁴ Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown.

⁵ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of treatment

⁶ Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, adding bleach/chlorine tablets, filtering, electronic purifying, and solar disinfection

⁷ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine/biogas latrine, and twin pit/composting toilet

⁸ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

¹⁰ Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

¹¹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-*pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

¹² Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

¹³ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹⁴ Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by selected background characteristics, according to residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	97.2	71.9	77.6
Muslim	97.7	79.2	87.8
Sikh	100.0	97.1	97.8
Other	100.0	(97.8)	99.4
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	94.9	71.2	76.4
Scheduled tribe	95.7	49.0	52.1
Other backward class	97.2	78.1	82.7
Other	99.2	86.0	91.6
Don't know	*	69.4	75.2
Total	97.3	72.6	78.7

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by district, according to residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

District	Urban	Rural	Total
Ajmer	99.4	74.5	84.7
Alwar	98.7	72.7	78.0
Banswara	98.6	45.3	49.2
Baran	94.9	59.4	66.5
Barmer	100.0	82.9	84.1
Bharatpur	92.4	69.1	73.7
Bhilwara	88.0	64.6	69.2
Bikaner	100.0	81.2	87.8
Bundi	93.8	56.8	64.9
Chittaurgarh	85.5	67.5	70.4
Churu	100.0	85.3	89.4
Dausa	97.6	61.0	65.8
Dhaulpur	94.7	58.7	67.8
Dungarpur	100.0	61.2	63.2
Ganganagar	99.3	93.9	95.4
Hanumangarh	100.0	96.3	97.1
Jaipur	98.7	83.6	91.2
Jaisalmer	98.2	77.4	79.4
Jalor	87.7	78.8	79.5
Jhalawar	97.8	66.6	71.4
Jhunjhunun	97.5	84.1	87.1
Jodhpur	97.2	73.1	81.6
Karauli	90.3	52.0	58.6
Kota	98.6	73.7	89.3
Nagaur	99.5	81.9	85.1
Pali	98.1	83.1	86.2
Pratapgarh	92.0	49.6	52.9
Rajsamand	94.1	72.9	76.3
Sawai Madhopur	93.6	79.8	82.5
Sikar	96.5	83.7	86.8
Sirohi	96.2	54.1	63.4
Tonk	92.0	70.0	74.8
Udaipur	99.4	56.9	65.7
Rajasthan	97.3	72.6	78.7

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility.

Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house, and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, a health insurance/financing scheme, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	90.4	72.4	76.8	78.0
Pressure cooker	86.9	51.1	59.9	61.3
Chair	92.2	77.8	81.3	82.8
Cot or bed	95.5	98.7	97.9	98.1
Table	74.7	45.6	52.8	54.3
Electric fan	98.4	91.6	93.3	93.9
Radio or transistor	5.7	3.3	3.9	4.0
Television (black and white)	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.1
Television (colour)	87.3	60.8	67.3	69.7
Any television	88.0	62.0	68.4	70.9
Sewing machine	64.0	42.5	47.8	51.5
Mobile telephone	98.8	96.7	97.2	98.2
Landline telephone	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.9
Internet	82.0	58.7	64.5	67.9
Computer	19.8	4.2	8.0	8.4
Refrigerator	72.7	35.4	44.6	46.9
Air conditioner/cooler	78.5	45.5	53.6	55.8
Washing machine	41.6	10.0	17.8	18.6
Watch or clock	91.9	76.5	80.3	81.6
Water pump	30.5	23.4	25.1	26.6
Thresher	0.5	2.5	2.0	2.4
Tractor	1.1	8.3	6.5	7.8
None of the above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Means of transport				
Bicycle	36.5	30.7	32.2	34.5
Motorcycle or scooter	77.2	62.9	66.4	70.2
Animal-drawn cart	0.7	4.0	3.2	3.6
Car	16.3	5.6	8.2	8.9
None of the above	14.9	26.0	23.2	19.8
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	84.1	29.6	43.1	41.1
Irrigated land only	10.2	48.1	38.8	39.7
Non-irrigated land only	4.4	18.7	15.2	16.1
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.6	2.6	2.1	2.2
Irrigation not determined	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	77.5	84.6	82.9	84.0
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	17.4	78.4	63.3	67.3
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	96.9	97.8	97.6	97.8
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme ³	80.0	90.4	87.8	88.8
Percentage having a BPL card	14.5	26.6	23.6	23.6
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Number	7,841	23,976	31,817	161,709

BPL = Below poverty line

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

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

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

Table 8 Preschool attendance

Percent of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	32.7	36.8	34.6	23.1	26.0	24.5	24.9	28.0	26.3
Muslim	20.2	16.8	18.7	19.1	19.6	19.3	19.5	18.5	19.1
Sikh	*	*	*	(36.8)	(34.5)	35.8	35.0	(38.9)	36.6
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(29.0)
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	26.5	36.4	31.3	21.5	25.4	23.3	22.4	27.4	24.8
Scheduled tribe	(42.7)	(35.9)	39.5	19.4	20.3	19.8	20.5	20.9	20.7
Other backward class	29.6	28.3	29.0	24.7	27.2	25.9	25.8	27.5	26.6
Other	31.9	39.9	35.6	24.2	27.6	25.8	27.0	31.9	29.3
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	(25.9)	*	*	(23.4)
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	25.1	26.4	25.7	21.2	22.5	21.8	21.9	23.3	22.6
Non-nuclear	32.1	37.0	34.3	23.8	27.2	25.4	25.6	29.2	27.3
Family size									
3-5 members	31.7	29.4	30.6	22.5	26.0	24.0	24.6	26.8	25.6
6 or more members	28.6	36.3	32.2	23.2	25.5	24.3	24.2	27.5	25.8
Total	29.9	33.5	31.6	22.9	25.6	24.2	24.4	27.2	25.7

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children in households with 1-2 members, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by district, according to residence and sex, Rajasthan, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ajmer	(32.2)	*	40.1	27.6	30.6	28.9	29.2	36.9	32.4
Alwar	*	*	(45.2)	32.2	35.7	33.9	33.8	37.5	35.7
Banswara	*	*	*	23.6	12.4	18.7	24.9	11.6	19.0
Baran	*	(27.6)	31.5	27.9	40.9	34.6	29.6	37.5	33.9
Barmer	*	*	*	15.2	13.8	14.5	14.9	13.4	14.2
Bharatpur	(47.9)	*	45.2	26.5	30.1	28.2	30.2	32.0	31.0
Bhilwara	*	*	(21.0)	13.2	15.7	14.3	13.0	18.2	15.3
Bikaner	(25.5)	(31.1)	28.5	17.1	28.9	22.8	18.9	29.5	24.1
Bundi	*	*	(53.5)	29.8	28.9	29.4	33.8	31.3	32.7
Chittaurgarh	*	*	(17.2)	25.2	21.0	23.1	23.5	20.8	22.2
Churu	(48.4)	(33.0)	41.1	21.8	23.0	22.5	29.0	25.1	26.9
Dausa	*	*	(33.5)	30.0	29.5	29.7	31.1	29.2	30.2
Dhaulpur	*	*	(17.6)	28.4	28.6	28.5	26.0	27.4	26.7
Dungarpur	*	*	*	14.2	11.3	12.9	14.7	11.7	13.3
Ganganagar	(44.2)	*	41.4	29.6	33.2	31.2	33.1	34.0	33.5
Hanumangarh	(25.1)	(22.5)	23.8	24.4	32.1	28.5	24.6	30.1	27.5
Jaipur	27.7	41.7	34.6	31.3	36.8	33.9	29.7	39.1	34.2
Jaisalmer	(34.5)	*	(33.8)	14.3	12.0	13.2	16.1	13.5	14.9
Jalor	(16.2)	*	(13.5)	8.0	17.7	12.5	9.0	17.0	12.6
Jhalawar	*	*	(20.6)	20.9	22.1	21.6	19.4	23.3	21.4
Jhunjhunun	*	(40.5)	36.7	29.7	41.3	35.3	30.1	41.1	35.6
Jodhpur	28.9	(27.5)	28.4	13.0	23.2	17.7	17.7	24.1	20.5
Karauli	*	*	(27.1)	25.4	27.2	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.3
Kota	37.4	31.6	34.8	(31.6)	(43.7)	37.2	35.5	35.7	35.6
Nagaur	(35.7)	(24.0)	29.4	21.3	28.1	24.4	23.5	27.3	25.3
Pali	*	*	(32.2)	29.2	21.6	25.5	26.3	26.9	26.6
Pratapgarh	*	*	(12.0)	15.7	16.8	16.2	16.2	15.5	15.9
Rajsamand	*	*	*	26.1	22.4	24.2	25.8	24.3	25.1
Sawai Madhopur	(44.3)	*	(38.2)	30.3	27.0	28.9	32.6	27.5	30.4
Sikar	(31.3)	(36.0)	33.4	37.1	33.6	35.7	35.5	34.3	35.0
Sirohi	*	*	(2.5)	16.3	20.2	18.2	13.6	17.9	15.6
Tonk	(26.4)	(34.0)	30.1	41.9	47.9	44.8	36.4	42.8	39.5
Udaipur	*	*	(12.3)	9.4	13.9	11.7	8.7	15.0	11.8
Rajasthan	29.9	33.5	31.6	22.9	25.6	24.2	24.4	27.2	25.7

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2019-20 school year by sex and residence, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	98.0	97.2	97.4	97.4	95.7	96.1	97.7	96.5	96.8
6-13 (Elementary)	97.5	96.6	96.8	97.0	94.6	95.1	97.3	95.7	96.0
11-13 (Upper Primary)	96.7	95.6	95.8	96.3	92.9	93.6	96.5	94.3	94.7
14-15 (Secondary)	88.8	86.7	87.2	89.0	78.6	80.9	88.9	82.7	84.1
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	79.2	72.6	74.2	78.8	59.6	63.6	79.0	65.8	68.8
11-14 years	95.3	93.9	94.2	94.7	90.4	91.3	95.0	92.2	92.8
15-17 years	81.3	76.5	77.7	81.4	64.5	68.0	81.4	70.3	72.8
6-14 years	96.7	95.8	96.0	96.2	93.3	93.9	96.5	94.6	95.0
6-17 years	92.5	91.0	91.3	92.2	85.2	86.7	92.4	88.2	89.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	93.6	91.4	91.9	94.0	85.9	87.4	93.8	88.7	89.7
Muslim	87.1	84.7	85.7	83.7	76.4	79.3	85.5	80.5	82.6
Sikh	(100.0)	92.3	93.6	(94.3)	90.5	91.4	96.8	91.5	92.6
Other	(99.2)	*	97.8	100.0	*	99.3	99.7	(94.9)	98.6
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	86.6	89.8	89.2	89.1	83.6	84.6	87.8	86.7	86.9
Scheduled tribe	92.9	87.8	88.1	91.4	81.6	82.1	92.2	84.8	85.1
Other backward class	93.6	91.9	92.3	91.7	86.6	87.7	92.7	89.3	90.1
Other	95.5	94.5	94.9	95.6	88.9	91.2	95.5	91.8	93.1

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2019-20 school year (assumed here to be April 2019). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	86.8	11.5	0.5	1.2	100.0	1.0	14,198
5-9 years	86.1	10.2	1.1	2.6	100.0	2.5	15,482
10-14 years	84.7	10.6	1.7	3.1	100.0	5.0	15,880
15-17 years	83.1	10.9	1.9	4.0	100.0	7.2	10,161
Residence							
Urban	88.6	7.7	1.4	2.3	100.0	3.9	11,799
Rural	84.4	11.6	1.2	2.7	100.0	3.6	43,923
Sex							
Male	85.8	10.7	1.3	2.2	100.0	3.6	29,150
Female	84.8	10.8	1.2	3.2	100.0	3.8	26,571
Total age <15 years	85.8	10.7	1.1	2.3	100.0	2.9	45,561
Total age <18 years	85.3	10.8	1.3	2.6	100.0	3.7	55,722

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

Table 12 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2	74.8	16.4	91.2	5,460
2-4	81.3	10.3	91.6	8,738
Sex				
Male	77.6	13.2	90.9	7,506
Female	80.1	12.0	92.1	6,692
Residence				
Urban	85.6	9.7	95.3	2,839
Rural	77.1	13.4	90.5	11,360
Total	78.8	12.6	91.4	14,198

Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Rajasthan, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Ajmer	88.1	8.4	96.4	423
Alwar	63.8	13.2	77.0	782
Banswara	61.7	26.2	88.0	410
Baran	74.6	16.6	91.2	282
Barmer	88.0	8.0	96.0	750
Bharatpur	63.9	15.5	79.4	572
Bhilwara	80.2	12.1	92.4	313
Bikaner	79.2	10.7	89.9	535
Bundi	75.6	15.1	90.7	245
Chittaurgarh	81.5	13.9	95.5	284
Churu	76.0	12.0	88.0	456
Dausa	68.2	21.4	89.6	308
Dhaulpur	54.1	19.6	73.7	302
Dungarpur	80.6	13.9	94.5	302
Ganganagar	91.7	7.2	98.8	346
Hanumangarh	86.5	7.9	94.3	355
Jaipur	76.6	14.4	90.9	1,080
Jaisalmer	79.7	11.6	91.3	183
Jalor	93.1	3.5	96.6	579
Jhalawar	85.3	11.7	97.0	282
Jhunjhunun	85.2	8.0	93.2	361
Jodhpur	85.2	11.9	97.1	887
Karauli	68.6	20.3	88.9	311
Kota	84.7	10.3	95.1	347
Nagaur	83.1	11.6	94.7	754
Pali	81.5	16.5	98.0	428
Pratapgarh	62.8	27.3	90.1	199
Rajsamand	88.6	7.9	96.5	237
Sawai Madhopur	62.3	17.1	79.4	274
Sikar	81.8	10.5	92.3	545
Sirohi	88.7	5.0	93.7	221
Tonk	74.7	12.7	87.4	245
Udaipur	87.0	10.8	97.8	601
Rajasthan	78.8	12.6	91.4	14,198

Table 14 Death registration

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	(62.9)	(77.6)	69.9	59.3	47.4	54.6	59.9	54.5	57.7
10-14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(70.1)
15-24	*	*	*	79.0	48.0	65.1	76.3	52.0	64.6
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	(50.5)	*	(47.2)	55.7
20-24	*	*	*	(83.1)	(55.8)	71.6	(79.8)	(55.4)	69.2
25-34	*	*	*	84.8	(68.1)	80.4	86.9	(68.2)	82.0
35 and over	91.2	84.6	88.6	84.3	73.2	79.9	85.9	75.9	81.9
Religion of household head									
Hindu	87.9	81.9	85.4	79.7	67.9	75.1	81.3	70.8	77.2
Muslim	79.5	(81.8)	80.4	76.4	56.1	67.6	77.8	66.7	73.1
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	(86.6)	*	*	(90.0)
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	90.3	73.5	83.4	81.0	67.3	75.8	82.8	68.7	77.4
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	72.2	61.4	68.1	72.7	63.2	69.1
Other backward class	83.4	84.5	83.9	81.4	69.8	76.8	81.8	73.0	78.4
Other	90.9	85.8	88.6	79.6	67.0	74.1	83.6	73.8	79.3
Total	87.0	82.5	85.1	79.7	67.5	74.9	81.2	70.9	77.1

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes deaths of persons age 5-9, persons belonging to other religions, and persons whose caste/tribe is not known, which are not shown separately.

Table 15 Death registration by district

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by district, according to residence and sex, Rajasthan, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ajmer	(88.4)	*	(81.2)	(86.8)	(81.5)	84.7	87.4	(77.1)	83.4
Alwar	*	*	*	68.0	(47.3)	60.3	73.4	(51.2)	65.0
Banswara	*	*	*	(69.6)	(43.5)	58.9	(69.6)	(43.5)	58.9
Baran	*	*	*	68.1	(51.3)	60.5	65.9	(52.3)	60.0
Barmar	*	*	*	94.9	(77.2)	88.1	95.1	(79.2)	88.7
Bharatpur	*	*	(80.5)	(69.1)	(56.7)	63.6	73.4	(59.1)	67.7
Bhilwara	*	*	*	84.8	(74.8)	81.4	86.2	(78.1)	83.4
Bikaner	*	*	(82.2)	(77.8)	*	74.4	(81.8)	(70.6)	77.3
Bundi	*	*	*	(85.6)	(72.6)	79.9	(86.8)	(76.7)	81.9
Chittaurgarh	*	*	*	(75.9)	(65.8)	71.2	76.8	69.7	73.3
Churu	*	*	(89.0)	83.5	(58.4)	72.5	83.9	66.7	76.5
Dausa	*	*	*	64.4	(62.0)	63.5	70.4	(62.5)	67.6
Dhaulpur	*	*	*	(51.9)	(40.4)	46.6	58.2	(40.9)	50.5
Dungarpur	*	*	*	(68.9)	(76.6)	72.1	(69.5)	(77.3)	72.7
Ganganagar	*	*	*	(84.3)	(89.3)	86.7	(86.4)	(87.7)	87.0
Hanumangarh	*	*	*	(87.7)	(96.1)	90.6	88.6	(89.9)	89.1
Jaipur	*	*	(80.5)	(87.4)	*	82.6	83.1	(79.4)	81.9
Jaisalmer	*	*	*	(90.5)	(77.7)	85.1	(90.2)	(73.9)	83.1
Jalor	*	*	*	(96.7)	(87.3)	93.7	(96.7)	(88.6)	94.0
Jhalawar	*	*	*	(77.3)	(71.4)	75.0	78.7	(72.5)	76.2
Jhunjhunun	*	*	(79.9)	82.4	(68.4)	76.9	82.1	(70.2)	77.6
Jodhpur	*	*	(84.1)	(83.2)	*	83.0	83.5	(83.0)	83.3
Karauli	*	*	*	65.0	(57.7)	62.3	67.7	(61.3)	65.5
Kota	(93.5)	*	(94.7)	(76.7)	*	(73.6)	84.3	(84.6)	84.4
Nagaur	*	*	(92.5)	(85.7)	(83.2)	84.6	88.8	(84.1)	86.7
Pali	*	*	*	(88.3)	*	88.8	(90.1)	*	90.4
Pratapgarh	*	*	*	72.6	*	66.8	76.6	*	70.9
Rajsamand	*	*	*	83.9	(66.3)	77.5	85.6	(69.5)	79.1
Sawai Madhopur	*	*	(88.4)	(60.1)	(49.5)	55.1	66.8	58.6	63.0
Sikar	*	*	(81.0)	82.0	61.7	73.1	82.3	65.3	74.8
Sirohi	*	*	*	(66.9)	(53.5)	60.7	70.3	(60.0)	65.8
Tonk	*	*	*	73.1	57.5	65.8	75.7	56.9	67.5
Udaipur	*	*	*	(87.6)	(72.2)	80.9	(88.1)	(74.8)	82.3
Rajasthan	87.0	82.5	85.1	79.7	67.5	74.9	81.2	70.9	77.1

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16 Disability

Percentage of *de jure* household population having disability by type of disability, according to residence, age, and sex, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	18,782
Rural	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	61,974
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,692
5-14	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	14,807
15-24	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	16,469
25-34	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	12,719
35-49	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	14,635
50-69	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	12,166
70 and over	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	3,267
Total	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	80,755
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	19,562
Rural	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	61,391
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	7,507
5-14	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	16,560
15-24	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	15,303
25-34	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	12,202
35-49	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	13,772
50-69	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	12,488
70 and over	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	3,121
Total	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	80,953
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	38,344
Rural	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	123,365
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	14,199
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	31,367
15-24	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	31,772
25-34	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	24,921
35-49	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	28,407
50-69	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	24,654
70 and over	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.1	6,388
Total	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	161,709

Note: Table is based on the responses of the respondent to the household questionnaire.

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	19.1	20.5	8,221	8,390	1,201	1,235
20-24	18.6	17.8	8,010	7,967	1,042	1,024
25-29	16.4	16.3	7,045	7,005	955	934
30-34	12.9	13.8	5,557	5,579	805	791
35-39	12.2	12.0	5,250	5,248	702	714
40-44	9.8	9.6	4,215	4,197	565	550
45-49	10.9	9.9	4,691	4,604	582	590
Residence						
Urban	24.1	25.9	10,354	9,133	1,517	1,360
Rural	75.9	74.1	32,636	33,857	4,335	4,478
Schooling						
No schooling	31.3	8.9	13,473	14,046	523	559
<5 years complete	3.6	3.2	1,534	1,625	189	185
5-9 years complete	31.6	35.9	13,605	13,873	2,102	2,177
10-11 years complete	11.8	18.2	5,066	4,868	1,067	1,030
12 or more years complete	21.7	33.7	9,311	8,578	1,972	1,887
Literacy						
Literate ¹	64.7	88.9	27,833	27,128	5,203	5,154
Not literate	34.6	11.0	14,862	15,556	644	675
Not measured	0.7	0.1	295	306	6	9
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	12.8	35.1	5,482	4,896	2,055	2,003
Watches television at least once a week	46.4	43.6	19,937	19,287	2,553	2,423
Listens to the radio at least once a week	2.8	4.2	1,190	1,084	248	228
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	4.2	11.6	1,801	1,580	677	599
Not regularly exposed to any media	49.0	41.3	21,067	21,862	2,416	2,536
Marital status						
Never married	24.6	37.7	10,570	10,586	2,206	2,218
Currently married	71.5	61.1	30,755	30,740	3,577	3,548
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.9	0.0	369	375	0	0
Widowed	2.3	0.6	1,007	981	33	33
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.7	0.6	289	308	36	39
Religion						
Hindu	90.2	89.1	38,777	38,924	5,213	5,217
Muslim	8.3	9.2	3,554	3,389	535	518
Sikh	1.0	1.3	451	475	79	76
Other	0.5	0.4	208	202	25	27

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	21.4	20.8	9,205	9,118	1,217	1,191
Scheduled tribe	13.0	13.1	5,592	6,627	767	908
Other backward class	46.8	47.8	20,118	19,538	2,800	2,720
Other	18.5	18.2	7,965	7,599	1,064	1,014
Don't know	0.3	0.1	110	108	4	5
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	42,990	42,990	5,852	5,838
Age 50-54	na	7.9	na	na	501	515
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	6,353	6,353
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	28.3	75.0	1,854	1,878	4,390	4,412
In agricultural occupation	1.7	28.4	114	102	1,659	1,807
In non-agricultural occupation	26.0	45.1	1,701	1,740	2,639	2,518
Don't know	0.6	1.6	39	36	92	87
Not employed	71.7	25.0	4,693	4,671	1,462	1,426
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	6,547	6,549	5,852	5,838
Age 50-54	na	7.9	na	na	501	515
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	6,353	6,353

na = Not applicable

¹ Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 9 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 18 Fertility trends

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates for the 3 years preceding the survey from NFHS-5, NFHS-4, and NFHS-3, by residence, Rajasthan

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.017	0.034	0.031	0.032	0.050	0.046	0.069	0.109	0.098
20-24	0.135	0.189	0.177	0.157	0.230	0.211	0.177	0.273	0.245
25-29	0.118	0.132	0.129	0.131	0.143	0.140	0.129	0.189	0.171
30-34	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.050	0.057	0.055	0.057	0.097	0.085
35-39	0.014	0.015	0.014	0.014	0.019	0.018	0.004	0.036	0.026
40-44	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.008	0.007	0.008	0.013	0.012
45-49	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.003	0.000	0.006	0.004
TFR (15-49)	1.67	2.11	2.01	1.94	2.56	2.40	2.21	3.62	3.21
CBR	15.3	19.8	18.7	17.5	22.0	20.8	19.8	27.9	25.7

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2017-2019 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.67	3.1	3.0	1.42
Rural	2.11	4.0	3.5	1.65
Schooling				
No schooling	2.77	2.3	3.6	2.16
<5 years complete	2.45	3.8	3.5	2.03
5-9 years complete	2.13	4.6	3.0	1.69
10-11 years complete	1.99	3.6	2.4	1.65
12 or more years complete	1.71	4.7	2.2	1.58
Religion				
Hindu	1.97	3.7	3.3	1.58
Muslim	2.49	4.7	3.8	1.88
Sikh	1.63	3.5	2.7	1.48
Other	1.49	1.9	(2.3)	1.35
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.11	3.9	3.6	1.62
Scheduled tribe	2.17	4.1	3.6	1.69
Other backward class	1.98	3.9	3.3	1.58
Other	1.82	3.1	3.0	1.57
Don't know	3.44	0.9	(4.2)	2.52
Total	2.01	3.8	3.3	1.61

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	0.3	0.7	0.9	4,952
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,632
16	0.0	0.2	0.2	1,635
17	0.3	0.5	0.7	1,685
18	3.1	2.0	5.1	1,796
19	9.0	4.3	13.3	1,473
Residence				
Urban	1.1	0.7	1.8	1,677
Rural	2.7	1.5	4.2	6,545
Schooling				
No schooling	9.2	5.0	14.2	453
<5 years complete	6.6	0.5	7.1	150
5-9 years complete	2.4	1.7	4.1	3,494
10-11 years complete	1.3	0.5	1.7	2,426
12 or more years complete	1.5	1.0	2.6	1,698
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.1	7,459
Currently married	25.3	14.5	39.8	744
Religion				
Hindu	2.4	1.3	3.7	7,335
Muslim	2.1	1.3	3.4	777
Sikh	0.0	1.2	1.2	70
Other	(5.9)	(3.4)	(9.3)	38
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.4	1.4	3.8	1,866
Scheduled tribe	3.4	1.4	4.8	1,162
Other backward class	2.3	1.4	3.7	3,796
Other	1.4	1.1	2.5	1,388
Total	2.3	1.3	3.7	8,221

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 21 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4 or more		
Mother's current age						
15-19	92.0	6.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	199
20-29	45.1	35.2	13.8	5.9	100.0	6,789
30-39	11.8	29.9	20.8	37.4	100.0	1,506
40-49	2.1	9.1	10.4	78.4	100.0	67
Residence						
Urban	43.9	36.9	11.8	7.4	100.0	1,682
Rural	39.0	32.5	15.5	13.0	100.0	6,879
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	24.5	29.6	20.1	25.8	100.0	2,302
<5 years complete	34.8	34.7	17.3	13.2	100.0	374
5-9 years complete	37.6	34.1	17.8	10.5	100.0	3,064
10-11 years complete	49.5	35.0	11.2	4.2	100.0	878
12 or more years complete	58.8	35.7	4.7	0.8	100.0	1,943
Religion						
Hindu	40.5	33.7	14.6	11.2	100.0	7,615
Muslim	33.7	30.8	16.6	18.9	100.0	847
Sikh	53.9	38.4	3.8	3.9	100.0	72
Other	(62.6)	(15.3)	(22.1)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	37.1	32.9	16.0	14.0	100.0	1,956
Scheduled tribe	38.3	31.7	14.5	15.5	100.0	1,217
Other backward class	40.9	33.2	14.4	11.5	100.0	3,949
Other	43.2	36.3	14.0	6.5	100.0	1,403
Don't know	(23.7)	(24.3)	(20.7)	(31.3)	100.0	35
Total	40.0	33.4	14.7	11.9	100.0	8,561
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	36.6	30.7	16.2	16.6	100.0	10,008

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 22 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the 5 years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more			
Mother's current age									
20-29	13.9	20.6	34.4	17.8	7.8	5.6	100.0	5,775	28.2
30-39	7.1	12.4	26.2	17.4	13.3	23.6	100.0	2,778	38.8
40-49	9.8	9.4	21.2	12.8	7.8	39.0	100.0	186	45.8
Residence									
Urban	9.6	13.1	26.9	19.0	12.6	18.7	100.0	1,598	36.1
Rural	12.1	18.8	32.6	17.2	8.8	10.5	100.0	7,157	29.9
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	12.6	19.5	32.2	15.7	9.0	11.0	100.0	3,146	29.5
<5 years complete	12.5	18.0	32.2	15.7	10.0	11.7	100.0	457	30.2
5-9 years complete	11.7	18.3	31.7	18.9	8.9	10.6	100.0	3,258	30.8
10-11 years complete	11.0	13.4	36.6	17.9	10.7	10.4	100.0	688	31.6
12 or more years complete	9.3	14.4	26.2	19.0	11.5	19.6	100.0	1,207	36.0
Religion									
Hindu	11.6	17.8	31.8	17.5	9.3	12.0	100.0	7,725	30.9
Muslim	12.6	17.3	29.8	17.6	10.9	11.7	100.0	957	30.6
Sikh	13.6	19.8	27.2	15.7	6.9	16.8	100.0	55	30.3
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.1	18.9	33.2	17.2	8.6	10.0	100.0	2,094	29.8
Scheduled tribe	11.7	19.9	36.2	16.2	8.3	7.8	100.0	1,277	29.0
Other backward class	11.7	17.3	30.6	17.5	9.9	13.0	100.0	4,053	31.3
Other	11.1	15.2	26.7	19.3	11.0	16.7	100.0	1,290	34.2
Don't know	(2.4)	(22.6)	(48.6)	(11.1)	(5.6)	(9.6)	100.0	41	(29.1)

Continued...

Table 22 Birth intervals—Continued

Percent distribution of births during the 5 years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth					Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59			
Birth order								
2-3	11.9	17.7	31.1	17.7	9.3	12.2	100.0	30.9
4-6	9.7	18.4	33.2	16.5	10.7	11.6	100.0	30.8
7 or more	20.6	14.9	32.5	18.8	4.9	8.3	100.0	28.2
Sex of preceding birth								
Male	11.7	17.5	30.8	17.5	9.8	12.7	100.0	31.2
Female	11.7	18.0	32.2	17.5	9.3	11.5	100.0	30.6
Survival of preceding birth								
Living	10.7	17.7	31.8	17.9	9.7	12.3	100.0	31.3
Dead	30.7	19.8	26.1	10.7	5.5	7.3	100.0	23.9
Total	11.7	17.8	31.5	17.5	9.5	12.0	100.0	30.8

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

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
Want another soon ²	64.9	22.2	4.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.1	11.4	na
Want another later ³	18.6	48.4	5.5	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	12.6	na
Want another, undecided when Undecided	2.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	na
Want no more	2.6	13.5	38.0	28.4	27.4	30.9	38.8	27.4	na
Sterilized ⁴	0.3	5.8	46.7	63.8	65.8	61.0	54.4	42.6	na
Declared infecund	7.9	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.8	na
Missing	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.3	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	2,311	5,448	10,825	7,019	3,215	1,268	669	30,755	na
MEN									
Want another soon ²	67.3	30.8	8.7	2.8	2.9	1.0	5.3	16.9	15.1
Want another later ³	12.9	44.7	6.2	3.0	1.4	2.4	0.0	13.1	11.6
Want another, undecided when Undecided	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Want no more	1.3	2.5	2.3	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.0	1.9	1.8
Want no more	14.6	18.7	75.7	80.9	87.8	81.6	84.4	60.9	63.7
Sterilized ⁴	1.3	0.9	6.4	10.6	6.5	12.1	10.2	5.9	6.5
Declared infecund	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	359	709	1,241	734	347	135	51	3,577	4,054

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4 or more		0	1	2	3	4 or more	
Age												
15-24	2.3	7.0	65.5	78.4	(80.2)	23.1	3.5	8.7	45.0	*	*	12.3
25-34	1.9	18.6	82.7	88.2	86.7	68.4	11.3	14.3	76.3	82.2	86.7	53.1
35-49	10.8	67.6	93.4	95.5	94.9	92.0	53.8	50.2	90.6	95.7	95.7	89.0
Residence												
Urban	2.0	21.1	86.5	92.3	93.2	69.3	11.5	18.0	80.2	93.8	96.9	62.9
Rural	3.2	18.7	84.1	92.1	92.8	70.3	17.3	20.2	82.8	90.9	93.7	68.0
Schooling												
No schooling	4.2	29.3	86.5	93.8	94.0	83.4	*	(33.7)	80.1	93.7	97.1	82.6
<5 years complete	3.5	19.4	84.1	93.6	91.6	75.2	*	*	(77.2)	(73.6)	(95.5)	66.7
5-9 years complete	2.4	16.5	83.2	90.4	89.7	67.3	20.9	19.7	81.4	93.2	92.6	72.2
10-11 years complete	2.4	16.5	84.2	87.8	86.3	58.0	16.3	19.1	82.4	89.3	97.4	65.6
12 or more years complete	2.9	17.4	85.0	90.0	97.7	48.1	10.0	18.3	83.6	90.8	89.4	54.7
Religion												
Hindu	2.9	19.9	85.9	92.8	93.4	70.6	14.5	20.1	83.6	92.9	94.8	67.4
Muslim	2.0	9.8	67.5	86.2	89.2	64.1	*	7.1	61.0	77.5	90.3	58.3
Sikh	*	34.6	87.9	93.2	(100.0)	70.7	*	*	*	*	*	(76.5)
Other	*	(18.6)	85.0	*	*	58.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2.3	15.4	84.0	92.3	93.1	69.9	22.1	18.8	79.4	91.4	89.5	65.8
Scheduled tribe	4.1	13.6	81.8	92.8	92.9	69.7	8.1	13.5	82.5	88.3	95.9	68.1
Other backward class	3.0	20.7	84.9	91.3	92.2	70.0	17.5	19.1	82.3	92.2	94.9	66.8
Other	2.6	23.2	86.7	94.0	95.2	70.5	8.5	25.5	84.3	92.1	97.7	66.8
Don't know	*	*	(71.0)	(90.4)	(85.3)	72.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	2.9	9.6	40.6	48.7	45.4	16.8	15.9	10.6	39.7	(48.4)	(53.3)	21.0
1	na	27.7	89.3	93.6	94.2	77.0	na	26.6	86.6	90.8	93.5	72.8
2	na	na	91.8	96.1	96.9	94.6	na	na	92.5	95.7	98.9	95.3
3	na	na	na	95.6	94.8	95.1	na	na	na	97.3	97.5	97.4
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	94.2	na	na	na	na	na	(95.2)
Total	2.9	19.3	84.7	92.2	92.9	70.1	15.9	19.6	82.1	91.5	94.2	66.8
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	2.6	20.4	83.5	90.9	91.5	69.3	8.5	22.4	83.5	91.9	92.5	69.7

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-4

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
0	7.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	3.2	1.5
1	8.6	10.6	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	4.8	4.4
2	77.2	82.3	86.6	54.3	39.9	32.3	24.0	71.2	70.3
3	4.2	5.0	8.8	36.5	31.8	32.0	25.0	14.4	16.5
4	0.8	0.8	1.4	5.8	23.8	25.2	35.2	4.9	6.2
5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	4.7	1.9	0.3	0.5
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.2	7.4	0.2	0.3
Non-numeric responses	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.9	4.8	0.9	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	13,395	5,659	11,182	7,323	3,370	1,351	709	42,990	41,965
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.4	2.2	2.2
Number of all respondents	13,236	5,647	11,145	7,267	3,319	1,313	676	42,603	41,803
Currently married respondents	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.4	2.3	2.3
Number of currently married respondents	2,309	5,436	10,791	6,967	3,166	1,233	636	30,537	31,210
MEN									
0	9.3	1.1	0.5	1.4	3.0	1.4	0.0	4.8	1.3
1	4.6	8.0	2.5	1.5	0.4	2.0	1.4	3.8	3.9
2	69.1	77.3	81.4	48.6	38.1	31.3	22.6	67.0	71.0
3	9.6	9.8	10.0	35.7	25.8	24.8	20.0	14.4	14.3
4	4.0	3.1	4.6	11.3	30.4	26.4	36.8	7.3	8.0
5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.6	10.4	3.7	0.8	0.7
6 or more	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.3	8.0	0.2	0.4
Non-numeric responses	2.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.5	7.5	1.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,599	721	1,255	741	349	135	51	5,852	5,880
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	2.2	2.3
Number of all respondents	2,525	719	1,249	737	346	133	48	5,757	5,854
Currently married respondents	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	2.4	2.4
Number of currently married respondents	398	718	1,246	736	346	133	48	3,626	3,607

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

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

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	6.1	1.5	74.8	73.3	8,084	12.0	1.8	80.9	77.1	1,158
20-29	11.2	1.5	84.8	81.8	14,964	13.2	2.0	88.3	83.7	1,959
30-39	19.5	1.9	90.0	87.0	10,708	17.3	1.8	93.4	88.4	1,483
40-49	27.0	1.9	90.7	87.9	8,758	22.8	2.8	92.2	88.9	1,122
Residence										
Urban	11.9	1.8	82.3	80.2	10,233	14.0	1.4	84.6	81.7	1,477
Rural	16.7	1.6	86.4	83.5	32,282	16.6	2.3	90.4	85.6	4,245
Schooling										
No schooling	26.4	1.9	91.4	88.1	13,279	23.3	2.2	91.1	88.8	510
<5 years complete	20.5	1.2	90.8	87.8	1,523	17.9	2.2	85.9	83.6	185
5-9 years complete	13.6	1.4	86.4	83.6	13,463	19.3	2.0	91.0	85.9	2,064
10-11 years complete	8.3	1.7	80.3	78.0	5,012	13.8	2.3	88.9	84.9	1,034
12 or more years complete	6.1	1.9	77.4	75.5	9,237	11.3	1.9	86.4	82.1	1,930
Marital status										
Never married	5.9	1.7	73.1	71.4	10,762	11.8	1.8	81.1	77.2	2,132
Currently married	18.7	1.7	89.7	86.6	30,476	18.4	2.2	93.5	89.0	3,522
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	21.5	1.8	87.8	84.7	1,276	14.8	0.0	92.5	87.2	68
Religion										
Hindu	15.1	1.7	85.4	82.6	38,344	15.1	2.2	89.2	84.9	5,097
Muslim	21.5	1.8	87.6	85.2	3,515	25.3	0.9	86.6	83.0	524
Sikh	9.9	1.7	83.6	78.6	449	6.7	1.7	85.8	81.6	78
Other	7.4	2.1	69.2	67.2	206	(12.4)	(0.0)	(81.2)	(78.0)	24
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	15.7	1.6	86.2	83.5	9,085	17.1	2.4	90.4	85.0	1,193
Scheduled tribe	19.8	1.6	87.9	84.9	5,542	18.4	1.8	89.3	85.9	748
Other backward class	15.5	1.7	85.5	82.8	19,896	16.0	2.0	89.1	85.5	2,744
Other	12.5	1.9	82.6	80.2	7,883	12.7	1.9	86.4	81.2	1,033
Don't know	23.4	0.0	92.9	85.9	109	*	*	*	*	4
Total	15.6	1.7	85.4	82.7	42,514	15.9	2.1	88.9	84.6	5,722
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	18.5	1.2	89.3	86.6	41,703	19.0	1.4	92.3	87.9	5,848

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.8	100.0	99.2	99.8	100.0	99.6
Any modern method	99.8	100.0	99.2	99.8	100.0	99.6
Female sterilization	99.1	99.8	96.9	98.1	99.7	95.9
Male sterilization	89.0	93.6	76.2	93.4	95.7	90.2
Pill	96.7	99.0	90.4	92.8	96.5	87.9
IUD or PPIUD	89.1	95.3	72.0	59.2	65.1	51.3
Injectables	89.2	93.8	76.7	79.1	85.0	71.4
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	97.2	98.8	93.0	99.2	99.6	98.8
Female condom	22.5	24.4	18.3	43.2	47.3	38.0
Emergency contraception	64.7	70.4	49.8	67.3	74.6	58.1
Diaphragm	8.3	9.2	6.2	13.7	16.1	10.5
Foam or jelly	5.7	6.2	4.5	10.8	14.1	6.4
Standard days method	27.0	31.1	16.0	25.5	32.5	16.3
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	47.4	56.4	22.3	25.6	35.4	13.0
Other modern method	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.5	1.1	2.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	87.2	94.1	68.2	58.0	64.2	49.6
Any traditional method	86.1	97.8	54.1	86.1	95.2	74.0
Rhythm	74.7	85.6	45.4	61.4	74.5	44.2
Withdrawal	78.0	92.1	39.1	83.5	92.5	71.4
Other	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.9	9.6	7.1	8.6	9.3	7.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	10,354	7,262	2,742	1,517	856	650

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	RURAL					
Any method	99.6	99.9	98.7	99.7	100.0	99.4
Any modern method	99.6	99.9	98.7	99.7	100.0	99.2
Female sterilization	98.9	99.7	96.6	98.5	99.6	96.6
Male sterilization	85.1	90.0	71.0	92.0	93.6	89.2
Pill	94.6	97.1	87.4	90.2	93.6	84.4
IUD or PPIUD	84.4	90.9	65.3	56.1	62.4	45.6
Injectables	82.1	87.1	67.9	74.0	78.9	66.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	93.6	96.2	86.2	98.2	98.3	98.0
Female condom	13.0	14.2	9.9	30.6	31.9	28.4
Emergency contraception	50.9	55.1	39.1	62.3	67.1	54.2
Diaphragm	4.4	4.6	3.7	9.3	10.0	8.1
Foam or jelly	2.9	3.1	2.4	4.9	4.9	4.9
Standard days method	23.1	26.6	12.9	26.1	30.0	19.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	43.8	51.9	20.3	23.5	29.3	13.4
Other modern method	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	80.4	87.6	59.5	54.5	60.7	44.1
Any traditional method	83.4	94.7	50.1	84.6	91.8	72.3
Rhythm	70.2	80.1	41.0	60.0	71.5	40.3
Withdrawal	75.3	88.7	36.1	81.4	87.7	70.8
Other	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.2	8.9	6.4	8.1	8.6	7.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	32,636	23,493	8,197	4,335	2,721	1,557

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	99.7	100.0	98.8	99.7	100.0	99.4
Any modern method	99.7	99.9	98.8	99.7	100.0	99.3
Female sterilization	98.9	99.7	96.7	98.4	99.6	96.4
Male sterilization	86.0	90.8	72.3	92.4	94.1	89.5
Pill	95.1	97.5	88.1	90.9	94.3	85.4
IUD or PPIUD	85.5	91.9	67.0	56.9	63.0	47.3
Injectables	83.8	88.7	70.1	75.3	80.3	67.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	94.5	96.8	87.9	98.4	98.6	98.2
Female condom	15.3	16.6	12.0	33.8	35.6	31.3
Emergency contraception	54.2	58.7	41.8	63.6	68.9	55.4
Diaphragm	5.3	5.7	4.3	10.4	11.5	8.8
Foam or jelly	3.5	3.8	2.9	6.4	7.1	5.3
Standard days method	24.0	27.7	13.6	25.9	30.6	18.3
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	44.7	53.0	20.8	24.0	30.8	13.3
Other modern method	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.5	1.7
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	82.0	89.1	61.7	55.4	61.6	45.7
Any traditional method	84.1	95.5	51.1	85.0	92.6	72.8
Rhythm	71.2	81.4	42.1	60.3	72.3	41.4
Withdrawal	76.0	89.5	36.8	82.0	88.8	71.0
Other	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.4	9.0	6.6	8.2	8.8	7.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	42,990	30,755	10,939	5,852	3,577	2,206

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Number of women					
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodhables	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method		Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total
Age																
15-19	31.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.1	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.5	7.3	68.5	100.0	744
20-24	45.2	6.0	0.0	3.7	1.8	0.8	20.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.3	6.0	54.8	100.0	4,993
25-29	65.5	24.0	0.2	3.9	2.3	1.1	20.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	5.8	7.2	34.5	100.0	6,492
30-39	82.8	53.0	0.3	3.6	1.4	0.5	13.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.0	5.2	17.2	100.0	10,361
40-49	84.8	77.7	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.7	3.4	15.2	100.0	8,164
Residence																
Urban	74.2	35.5	0.2	3.4	1.9	0.4	21.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	5.2	5.8	25.8	100.0	7,262
Rural	71.7	44.5	0.3	3.0	1.3	0.7	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	4.8	5.2	28.3	100.0	23,493
Schooling																
No schooling	78.8	58.7	0.3	2.4	0.8	0.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.3	4.9	21.2	100.0	12,247
<5 years complete	74.6	46.8	0.1	4.2	1.4	0.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.7	6.3	25.4	100.0	1,326
5-9 years complete	70.1	38.4	0.3	3.6	1.6	0.7	14.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	5.2	5.5	29.9	100.0	9,569
10-11 years complete	64.8	26.8	0.1	3.6	2.6	0.8	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	5.3	5.6	35.2	100.0	2,438
12 or more years complete	64.0	17.1	0.2	3.2	2.0	0.6	29.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	5.4	5.6	36.0	100.0	5,175
Religion																
Hindu	72.8	43.9	0.3	3.0	1.4	0.6	13.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	4.8	5.0	27.2	100.0	27,759
Muslim	66.0	25.8	0.0	5.0	1.7	0.8	17.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	6.0	8.6	34.0	100.0	2,531
Sikh	77.7	50.4	0.5	2.3	2.9	0.5	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.6	4.0	22.3	100.0	327
Other	72.7	24.8	0.0	0.5	1.8	2.5	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	4.5	27.3	100.0	138
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	71.8	43.8	0.4	3.0	1.0	0.5	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	4.6	5.3	28.2	100.0	6,436
Scheduled tribe	71.0	45.1	0.2	2.4	1.5	0.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	5.2	5.3	29.0	100.0	4,041
Other backward class	72.1	42.2	0.2	3.4	1.5	0.6	13.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	4.8	5.4	27.9	100.0	14,592
Other	74.5	39.1	0.2	3.2	1.7	0.6	19.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	5.1	5.2	25.5	100.0	5,586
Don't know	70.2	47.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	10.4	2.5	29.8	100.0	100

Continued...

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condoms	Female condom	Emergency contraception	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total
Number of living children																	
No children	22.6	17.3	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.9	3.4	77.4	100.0	3,055
1 child	54.0	39.8	6.0	0.1	4.1	2.7	0.9	24.7	0.0	0.1	1.1	14.2	6.5	7.7	46.0	100.0	5,226
1 son	57.2	42.5	8.4	0.1	4.1	2.9	0.9	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	14.7	6.5	8.2	42.8	100.0	3,217
No sons	48.9	35.4	2.1	0.1	4.2	2.5	0.9	23.9	0.0	0.3	1.4	13.5	6.5	7.0	51.1	100.0	2,009
2 children	81.5	70.3	47.7	0.3	3.7	1.9	0.6	15.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	11.2	5.6	5.6	18.5	100.0	10,518
1 or more sons	84.0	73.5	52.1	0.3	3.6	1.8	0.6	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	10.5	5.2	5.2	16.0	100.0	9,467
No sons	58.5	41.1	8.0	0.0	4.9	2.7	0.9	23.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	17.4	8.7	8.7	41.5	100.0	1,051
3 children	86.2	78.0	64.7	0.3	2.7	1.0	0.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	8.2	3.8	4.4	13.8	100.0	6,885
1 or more sons	87.8	79.9	67.6	0.4	2.6	0.9	0.6	7.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	7.8	3.7	4.1	12.2	100.0	6,513
No sons	59.6	44.1	13.3	0.0	5.5	1.9	1.6	20.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	15.5	4.8	10.7	40.4	100.0	372
4 or more children	83.2	73.6	63.8	0.3	2.4	0.6	0.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.7	5.0	4.7	16.8	100.0	5,072
1 or more sons	84.7	75.5	66.2	0.3	2.4	0.6	0.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.2	4.8	4.3	15.3	100.0	4,833
No sons	53.3	34.1	15.2	0.0	2.8	2.2	0.6	12.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	19.2	7.9	11.3	46.7	100.0	239
Total	72.3	62.1	42.4	0.2	3.1	1.4	0.6	13.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	10.2	4.9	5.3	27.7	100.0	30,755
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	59.7	53.5	40.7	0.2	2.4	1.2	0.2	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	4.2	2.0	40.3	100.0	31,303

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

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

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Rajasthan, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Ajmer	60.6	56.6	41.1	0.1	15.4	4.0	1,100
Alwar	54.6	47.3	34.0	0.4	12.9	7.3	1,541
Banswara	70.4	58.5	43.5	0.0	15.0	11.9	792
Baran	78.9	71.8	51.3	0.0	20.5	7.1	584
Barmer	77.9	66.7	46.3	0.0	20.4	11.2	1,235
Bharatpur	61.2	48.4	35.9	0.0	12.5	12.8	941
Bhilwara	71.1	58.8	41.8	0.1	16.9	12.3	691
Bikaner	79.5	67.5	43.4	0.1	24.0	12.0	1,107
Bundi	75.8	66.6	46.1	0.0	20.5	9.2	499
Chittaurgarh	66.9	49.6	33.5	0.1	16.1	17.2	707
Churu	76.6	68.4	43.5	1.7	23.2	8.3	1,036
Dausa	80.0	68.7	54.6	0.3	13.7	11.3	687
Dhaulpur	67.9	52.9	35.1	0.0	17.8	15.1	490
Dungarpur	70.7	60.8	41.6	0.0	19.2	9.9	706
Ganganagar	81.1	72.7	48.5	0.6	23.7	8.3	949
Hanumangarh	80.2	70.7	49.9	0.6	20.1	9.5	869
Jaipur	76.9	66.6	44.7	0.4	21.5	10.2	2,537
Jaisalmer	82.9	68.2	49.3	0.3	18.6	14.8	331
Jalor	54.1	46.2	34.2	0.0	11.9	8.0	975
Jhalawar	74.4	67.8	49.3	0.0	18.5	6.6	662
Jhunjhunun	77.8	69.1	48.3	1.0	19.7	8.7	968
Jodhpur	78.9	66.3	41.0	0.0	25.4	12.6	1,848
Karauli	72.7	61.2	49.5	0.0	11.7	11.5	571
Kota	77.2	68.3	39.9	0.0	28.3	9.0	894
Nagaur	83.4	69.3	40.9	0.2	28.2	14.2	1,750
Pali	57.8	47.6	33.5	0.1	13.9	10.2	943
Pratapgarh	72.0	61.8	46.1	0.5	15.2	10.2	405
Rajsamand	56.6	50.7	36.9	0.0	13.7	6.0	545
Sawai Madhopur	58.7	50.1	37.1	0.1	12.9	8.6	582
Sikar	75.2	63.3	38.6	0.4	24.3	11.9	1,279
Sirohi	67.9	61.5	43.0	0.2	18.2	6.5	483
Tonk	69.1	61.3	47.3	0.1	13.8	7.9	607
Udaipur	75.5	65.7	43.8	0.0	22.0	9.8	1,440
Rajasthan	72.3	62.1	42.4	0.2	19.5	10.2	30,755

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 30. Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method						Number of men	
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex		Total
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	42.3	28.7	17.4	3.6	0.7	6.1	0.3	13.6	4.0	9.5	0.1	57.7	100.0	3,577
Wife	43.4	29.2	17.5	3.7	0.8	6.3	0.4	14.1	4.2	9.8	0.1	56.6	100.0	3,347
Other ¹	24.0	18.7	15.8	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.2	0.8	4.4	0.0	76.0	100.0	216
Not currently married	66.4	58.6	0.3	4.0	0.0	54.3	0.0	7.8	2.4	5.1	0.3	33.6	100.0	204
Girlfriend	67.8	59.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	56.3	0.0	7.9	2.0	5.8	0.0	32.2	100.0	137
Other ²	58.4	48.9	1.3	4.1	0.0	43.6	0.0	9.4	3.9	4.3	1.2	41.6	100.0	54
Age														
15-19	58.6	47.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	46.1	0.0	11.1	2.8	8.3	0.0	41.4	100.0	101
20-24	31.9	20.0	0.9	5.5	0.0	13.2	0.4	11.9	4.4	7.2	0.3	68.1	100.0	425
25-29	40.5	23.5	5.7	4.0	1.0	12.1	0.5	16.9	3.4	13.5	0.0	59.5	100.0	734
30-34	43.5	26.7	13.7	4.1	0.8	7.1	0.2	16.9	4.9	12.0	0.0	56.5	100.0	751
35-39	49.8	38.2	25.2	4.5	0.4	6.6	0.7	11.6	3.6	8.0	0.0	50.2	100.0	673
40-44	45.6	36.1	26.3	2.4	1.3	4.7	0.2	9.5	3.7	5.2	0.6	54.4	100.0	538
45-49	44.3	33.7	29.0	1.8	0.4	2.3	0.0	10.7	3.6	7.1	0.0	55.7	100.0	560
Residence														
Urban	43.4	30.8	10.4	4.7	1.1	13.3	0.6	12.5	3.4	8.9	0.3	56.6	100.0	913
Rural	43.6	30.1	18.4	3.3	0.5	7.2	0.2	13.5	4.1	9.4	0.1	56.4	100.0	2,868
Schooling														
No schooling	43.7	31.6	23.4	3.3	0.3	4.4	0.0	12.1	3.6	8.5	0.0	56.3	100.0	420
<5 years complete	43.0	30.1	15.9	4.5	1.0	7.6	0.0	13.0	1.6	11.3	0.0	57.0	100.0	145
5-9 years complete	41.7	29.1	20.1	3.0	0.6	4.7	0.3	12.5	3.9	8.4	0.2	58.3	100.0	1,405
10-11 years complete	45.3	30.9	16.0	3.2	0.7	9.8	0.4	14.4	3.9	10.5	0.0	54.7	100.0	641
12 or more years complete	44.9	30.9	9.9	4.6	0.7	14.4	0.5	13.9	4.3	9.5	0.2	55.1	100.0	1,170
Marital status														
Never married	66.5	58.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	54.5	0.0	7.9	2.4	5.1	0.3	33.5	100.0	201
Currently married	42.3	28.7	17.4	3.6	0.7	6.1	0.3	13.6	4.0	9.5	0.1	57.7	100.0	3,577

Continued...

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern method	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex
Religion															
Hindu	43.3	30.6	16.9	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.7	8.6	0.3	12.7	3.8	8.8	0.1	56.7	3,356
Muslim	44.0	24.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	8.3	0.5	19.6	5.5	14.1	0.0	56.0	354
Sikh	51.2	47.1	37.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	48.8	53
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	42.4	29.8	17.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.5	9.3	0.0	12.6	4.3	8.0	0.3	57.6	776
Scheduled tribe	48.8	32.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.1	6.6	0.5	16.8	5.4	11.3	0.1	51.2	521
Other backward class	42.2	28.4	16.4	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.4	6.9	0.5	13.8	3.6	10.2	0.0	57.8	1,817
Other	44.6	34.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.4	14.2	0.1	9.8	3.2	6.5	0.1	55.4	666
Total age 15-49	43.6	30.3	16.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.7	8.7	0.3	13.3	3.9	9.2	0.1	56.4	3,781
Age 50-54	49.2	38.2	32.0	0.8	0.8	2.7	0.0	2.1	0.2	11.0	2.3	8.3	0.4	50.8	480
Total age 15-54	44.2	31.2	18.2	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.6	7.9	0.3	13.0	3.7	9.1	0.2	55.8	4,261

Note: Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner/girlfriend, currently unmarried men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner, men who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, men belonging to other religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend

² Does not include live-in partner

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	88.2	*	39.4	80.6	(56.8)	16.4	60.8
Government/municipal hospital	40.0	*	8.6	40.2	(19.5)	4.5	26.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.5	*	1.7	0.7	(6.1)	1.0	1.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.1	*	2.2	0.9	(0.0)	0.7	1.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	31.1	*	7.8	29.1	(28.0)	2.0	19.9
PHC/Additional PHC	2.4	*	2.8	6.9	(3.1)	0.7	2.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	*	3.0	1.4	(0.0)	1.0	0.6
Government mobile clinic	0.1	*	0.0	0.6	(0.0)	0.5	0.2
Camp	10.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	5.7
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	*	10.0	0.9	(0.0)	4.9	2.2
ASHA	0.0	*	3.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.2
Private health sector	11.3	*	45.6	19.4	(43.2)	41.4	23.8
Private hospital	10.4	*	3.2	19.0	(19.7)	3.7	8.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.8	*	7.8	0.4	(17.8)	6.0	3.0
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	33.5	0.0	(0.0)	31.1	12.4
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	*	0.8	0.0	(5.8)	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.0	*	15.1	0.0	(0.0)	41.9	14.9
Shop	0.0	*	6.2	0.0	(0.0)	4.8	1.9
Husband	0.0	*	8.6	0.0	(0.0)	36.3	12.7
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.1
Other	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.2
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,690	16	243	141	27	1,588	4,732

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	94.7	97.2	64.0	83.3	86.7	30.4	80.6
Government/municipal hospital	18.3	25.5	1.6	20.7	9.8	1.8	14.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.5	2.5	0.1	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	49.0	50.3	12.8	48.5	30.0	4.5	38.6
PHC/Additional PHC	10.8	5.9	7.3	9.8	19.6	3.9	9.4
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	0.0	6.7	1.6	12.8	3.7	1.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
Camp	15.4	13.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.2
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.3	11.6	11.6	3.5
ASHA	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	1.4	3.3	1.1
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	5.1	2.8	25.6	16.4	11.6	28.2	10.8
Private hospital	4.9	1.3	2.4	13.3	8.8	1.4	4.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.2	1.4	4.8	2.7	1.6	5.9	1.5
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.4	0.6	20.6	4.8
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.3	1.7	41.4	8.3
Shop	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.4	3.8	0.8
Husband	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.9	36.4	7.2
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	10,877	61	719	301	160	2,807	14,963

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	93.4	95.2	57.8	82.4	82.4	25.3	75.9
Government/municipal hospital	22.6	25.1	3.3	26.9	11.2	2.7	17.2
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.9	2.0	0.5	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	45.5	50.4	11.5	42.3	29.7	3.6	34.1
PHC/Additional PHC	9.1	6.0	6.2	8.9	17.2	2.8	7.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	0.0	5.7	1.5	11.0	2.7	1.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Camp	14.3	11.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.9
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.0	21.3	0.5	10.0	9.2	3.2
ASHA	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	1.2	2.4	0.9
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Private health sector	6.4	4.8	30.7	17.3	16.2	33.0	13.9
Private hospital	6.0	3.7	2.6	15.1	10.4	2.3	5.2
Private doctor/clinic	0.3	1.1	5.6	2.0	4.0	5.9	1.9
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.3	0.5	24.4	6.7
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.2	1.4	41.6	9.9
Shop	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.3	4.2	1.1
Husband	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.8	36.4	8.5
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	13,567	76	962	442	187	4,394	19,695

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. All modern methods include emergency contraception, which is not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

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

Table 32 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index) by method, according to residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Method	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
URBAN					
Female sterilization ¹	59.3	46.0	69.9	41.5	439
Pill	55.6	49.1	77.3	46.0	118
IUD or PPIUD	77.4	58.4	78.7	50.5	97
Total	61.3	48.4	72.5	43.6	654
RURAL					
Female sterilization ¹	57.6	46.0	63.6	41.1	2,333
Pill	67.7	59.2	77.8	58.1	453
IUD or PPIUD	78.0	62.1	78.3	56.9	228
Total	60.7	49.2	66.8	44.8	3,014
TOTAL					
Female sterilization ¹	57.9	46.0	64.6	41.1	2,772
Pill	65.2	57.1	77.7	55.6	571
IUD or PPIUD	77.8	61.0	78.4	55.0	325
Total	60.8	49.1	67.8	44.6	3,668

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Method	Reason for discontinuation							Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵	
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason			Any reason ³
Pill	2.0	18.9	7.7	13.2	5.3	4.2	6.2	57.5	9.8	1,893
IUD or PPIUD	0.6	2.5	2.2	11.3	2.6	3.0	2.7	25.0	7.5	478
Injectables	1.9	7.5	9.2	18.4	10.3	2.6	4.5	54.4	9.5	302
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	2.3	16.6	11.5	2.8	5.0	3.7	12.2	54.0	6.1	7,434
Rhythm	4.0	18.6	14.7	0.6	8.8	2.1	11.9	60.7	12.2	2,855
Withdrawal	4.4	18.4	13.4	1.1	9.2	2.9	11.1	60.5	11.2	3,384
Other ⁶	2.6	9.1	20.8	2.1	40.8	3.3	5.2	83.9	36.0	443
All modern spacing methods ⁷	2.1	15.8	10.7	5.5	6.5	3.7	10.2	54.5	8.1	10,548
All spacing methods ⁸	2.9	16.8	11.9	3.7	7.5	3.3	10.7	56.8	9.4	16,789
All methods	2.5	14.3	10.2	3.2	6.4	2.8	9.1	48.6	8.1	19,585

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods include female and male sterilization, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

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

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.

⁵ All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

⁶ Includes female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately

Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	40.1	21.0	64.4	26.8	0.7	8.1	100.0	1,201
20-24	39.4	17.4	70.7	26.4	1.0	2.0	100.0	1,042
25-29	38.2	15.5	73.2	24.5	0.8	1.6	100.0	955
30-34	37.5	15.9	71.8	26.2	0.3	1.7	100.0	805
35-39	39.7	16.7	70.8	25.0	1.1	3.0	100.0	702
40-44	40.4	16.6	65.7	29.7	1.4	3.3	100.0	565
45-49	38.3	19.0	65.7	28.0	2.0	4.3	100.0	582
Residence								
Urban	37.0	18.5	66.5	30.1	0.4	3.0	100.0	1,517
Rural	39.8	17.3	69.9	25.2	1.1	3.8	100.0	4,335
Schooling								
No schooling	41.9	16.7	63.7	26.8	1.4	8.1	100.0	523
<5 years complete	34.6	18.2	53.4	38.2	4.8	3.6	100.0	189
5-9 years complete	38.0	19.3	65.6	28.8	0.9	4.7	100.0	2,102
10-11 years complete	37.1	18.1	67.7	28.6	0.8	3.0	100.0	1,067
12 or more years complete	41.1	15.7	76.2	21.5	0.7	1.6	100.0	1,972
Religion								
Hindu	39.7	17.5	70.3	25.1	1.0	3.7	100.0	5,213
Muslim	34.9	18.2	55.3	40.6	0.6	3.5	100.0	535
Sikh	35.6	18.8	71.8	25.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	79
Other	(23.7)	(22.7)	(89.9)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	25
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	40.8	18.8	68.3	25.5	0.8	5.4	100.0	1,217
Scheduled tribe	36.0	14.2	67.4	26.2	2.0	4.4	100.0	767
Other backward class	39.7	19.4	67.0	29.1	1.0	2.9	100.0	2,800
Other	37.8	14.1	76.3	20.7	0.3	2.7	100.0	1,064
Total age 15-49	39.1	17.6	69.0	26.4	1.0	3.6	100.0	5,852
Age 50-54	35.1	18.2	61.9	30.3	0.7	7.1	100.0	501
Total age 15-54	38.8	17.7	68.4	26.7	0.9	3.9	100.0	6,353

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 35 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	17.5	1.1	18.7	29.3	2.2	31.5	46.8	3.3	50.2	744	62.8	41.2
20-24	11.1	3.8	15.0	29.7	15.4	45.2	40.9	19.3	60.1	4,993	75.1	56.2
25-29	5.1	5.9	11.0	19.9	45.6	65.5	25.0	51.5	76.5	6,492	85.6	68.5
30-34	1.8	4.7	6.5	7.9	71.1	79.1	9.7	75.9	85.6	5,366	92.4	79.5
35-39	0.4	3.0	3.4	3.3	83.5	86.7	3.7	86.4	90.2	4,995	96.2	85.8
40-44	0.1	3.0	3.1	1.0	85.7	86.8	1.2	88.7	89.9	3,965	96.5	87.2
45-49	0.1	2.0	2.2	0.3	82.6	82.9	0.4	84.7	85.1	4,199	97.5	90.5
Residence												
Urban	2.9	4.0	6.9	14.0	60.2	74.2	17.0	64.2	81.1	7,262	91.5	77.9
Rural	4.0	3.8	7.8	11.1	60.6	71.7	15.1	64.4	79.5	23,493	90.2	77.7
Schooling												
No schooling	1.8	3.6	5.4	5.0	73.7	78.8	6.9	77.4	84.2	12,247	93.5	82.6
<5 years complete	2.7	4.7	7.4	10.0	64.7	74.6	12.7	69.3	82.0	1,326	91.0	76.5
5-9 years complete	4.2	3.9	8.2	12.6	57.5	70.1	16.8	61.4	78.3	9,569	89.6	76.0
10-11 years complete	5.7	4.3	10.0	17.2	47.6	64.8	22.9	51.9	74.8	2,438	86.7	72.0
12 or more years complete	6.6	3.9	10.6	24.4	39.6	64.0	31.0	43.5	74.5	5,175	85.8	71.1

Continued...

Table 35 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—Continued

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Religion												
Hindu	3.7	3.7	7.4	11.5	61.3	72.8	15.2	65.0	80.2	27,759	90.8	78.5
Muslim	4.3	5.6	9.9	15.1	50.9	66.0	19.4	56.5	75.9	2,531	87.0	67.6
Sikh	3.7	2.5	6.2	11.1	66.6	77.7	14.8	69.1	83.9	327	92.6	86.0
Other	2.6	4.2	6.8	20.6	52.2	72.7	23.2	56.4	79.6	138	91.4	79.4
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3.9	3.7	7.6	11.5	60.4	71.8	15.4	64.1	79.5	6,436	90.4	77.9
Scheduled tribe	3.5	3.5	7.1	10.9	60.1	71.0	14.4	63.7	78.0	4,041	91.0	77.6
Other backward class	4.0	3.9	7.9	11.8	60.2	72.1	15.8	64.2	80.0	14,592	90.1	77.3
Other	3.0	4.1	7.2	13.0	61.4	74.5	16.1	65.6	81.6	5,586	91.2	78.7
Don't know	2.1	4.5	6.6	7.9	62.3	70.2	10.0	66.8	76.8	100	91.4	74.6
Total	3.7	3.9	7.6	11.8	60.5	72.3	15.6	64.3	79.9	30,755	90.5	77.7

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA.

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

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

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

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Ajmer	11.9	5.2	6.7	1,100
Alwar	12.0	5.9	6.1	1,541
Banswara	8.1	3.1	5.0	792
Baran	4.0	2.9	1.2	584
Barmer	5.1	2.8	2.3	1,235
Bharatpur	11.3	4.7	6.6	941
Bhilwara	7.2	4.6	2.6	691
Bikaner	4.6	2.7	1.9	1,107
Bundi	7.1	4.0	3.1	499
Chittaurgarh	8.1	3.2	4.8	707
Churu	7.5	3.5	4.0	1,036
Dausa	5.2	3.1	2.1	687
Dhaulpur	10.9	4.5	6.4	490
Dungarpur	5.9	1.7	4.1	706
Ganganagar	5.1	3.6	1.6	949
Hanumangarh	6.1	3.2	2.9	869
Jaipur	5.4	2.8	2.6	2,537
Jaisalmer	5.6	2.8	2.8	331
Jalor	14.8	6.9	7.9	975
Jhalawar	6.8	4.3	2.5	662
Jhunjhunun	7.1	3.7	3.4	968
Jodhpur	5.7	3.2	2.5	1,848
Karauli	6.9	3.6	3.3	571
Kota	4.6	2.6	2.0	894
Nagaur	4.4	2.2	2.2	1,750
Pali	12.9	5.2	7.8	943
Pratapgarh	6.0	3.1	2.9	405
Rajsamand	14.7	7.4	7.2	545
Sawai Madhopur	11.5	5.3	6.2	582
Sikar	10.3	4.7	5.6	1,279
Sirohi	8.9	3.7	5.2	483
Tonk	8.7	4.4	4.4	607
Udaipur	4.4	2.0	2.3	1,440
Rajasthan	7.6	3.7	3.9	30,755
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	12.3	5.7	6.6	31,303

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International Calverton, Maryland, USA.

Table 37 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, median age at the time of hysterectomy and percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector ¹	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed		
Age									
15-29	0.1	23,277	(23.6)	28	(42.6)	(57.4)	(0.0)	100.0	28
30-39	2.2	10,807	30.6	243	38.0	62.0	0.0	100.0	243
40-49	6.9	8,906	38.4	613	39.4	60.5	0.1	100.0	613
Residence									
Urban	1.8	10,354	36.1	187	36.4	63.6	0.0	100.0	187
Rural	2.1	32,636	35.3	696	39.8	60.0	0.1	100.0	696
Schooling									
No schooling	4.1	13,473	35.8	552	39.0	60.9	0.2	100.0	552
<5 years complete	3.0	1,534	(38.1)	46	(51.2)	(48.8)	(0.0)	100.0	46
5-9 years complete	1.5	13,605	34.5	205	41.1	58.9	0.0	100.0	205
10-11 years complete	0.7	5,066	(34.5)	33	(24.2)	(75.8)	(0.0)	100.0	33
12 or more years complete	0.5	9,311	(37.8)	47	(30.6)	(69.4)	(0.0)	100.0	47
Religion									
Hindu	2.1	38,777	35.6	799	38.3	61.5	0.1	100.0	799
Muslim	1.8	3,554	34.4	65	54.6	45.4	0.0	100.0	65
Sikh	2.8	451	*	13	*	*	*	100.0	13
Other	3.2	208	*	7	*	*	*	100.0	7
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	1.9	9,205	36.6	172	45.4	54.6	0.0	100.0	172
Scheduled tribe	1.6	5,592	34.0	87	40.1	59.9	0.0	100.0	87
Other backward class	2.3	20,118	34.9	463	39.3	60.7	0.0	100.0	463
Other	2.0	7,965	37.3	156	31.3	68.7	0.0	100.0	156
Don't know	5.3	110	*	6	*	*	*	100.0	6
Total	2.1	42,990	35.4	884	39.1	60.8	0.1	100.0	884

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 38 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the 5 years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	83.7	2.4	13.1	0.8	100.0	223
20-29	91.9	1.3	6.3	0.5	100.0	8,190
30-39	91.4	2.0	5.8	0.8	100.0	2,692
40-49	85.7	3.4	10.6	0.3	100.0	179
Residence						
Urban	88.5	2.4	8.6	0.6	100.0	2,485
Rural	92.4	1.2	5.8	0.6	100.0	8,799
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	93.2	0.8	5.2	0.7	100.0	2,991
<5 years complete	91.6	2.1	5.9	0.5	100.0	515
5-9 years complete	90.7	1.4	7.3	0.6	100.0	4,056
10-11 years complete	90.7	2.0	6.8	0.4	100.0	1,119
12 or more years complete	91.2	2.0	6.3	0.5	100.0	2,603
Religion						
Hindu	91.4	1.6	6.5	0.6	100.0	10,060
Muslim	92.7	1.0	6.0	0.3	100.0	1,091
Sikh	93.0	0.0	6.2	0.8	100.0	97
Other	(94.2)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	90.6	1.8	7.0	0.7	100.0	2,529
Scheduled tribe	92.1	1.1	6.1	0.8	100.0	1,529
Other backward class	92.2	1.3	6.0	0.4	100.0	5,292
Other	90.3	1.9	7.1	0.7	100.0	1,897
Don't know	(94.1)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Total	91.5	1.5	6.4	0.6	100.0	11,284

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last 5 years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by main reason for abortion, method of abortion, place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, according to residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	(57.9)	45.6	49.9
Contraceptive failure	(0.0)	6.2	4.0
Complications in pregnancy	(13.3)	14.1	13.8
Health did not permit	(10.3)	5.7	7.4
Female foetus	(0.0)	1.5	1.0
Male foetus	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Economic reasons	(0.0)	4.1	2.7
Last child too young	(4.7)	6.0	5.5
Foetus had congenital abnormality	(4.6)	6.7	6.0
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	(0.0)	5.6	3.6
Other	(9.2)	4.4	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	(63.0)	63.0	63.0
MVA	(20.9)	15.7	17.5
Other surgical	(12.5)	16.0	14.8
Other	(0.0)	0.8	0.5
Don't know	(3.6)	4.5	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(32.4)	19.3	23.9
Private health sector ¹	(34.1)	39.4	37.5
At home	(33.5)	41.3	38.6
Other	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	(47.1)	30.1	36.1
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(12.0)	26.5	21.4
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Family member/relative/friend	(0.0)	3.7	2.4
Self	(36.2)	38.9	37.9
Other	(4.7)	0.8	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(11.0)	23.6	19.2
Number of women with abortions	59	109	169
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	*	(81.3)
Number of women with complications	7	26	32

Note: There were no women who gave "male foetus" as the main reason for abortion. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 40 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	3.8	na	na	na	na	90.7	8,221	a	a	a
20-24	7.9	25.4	45.6	na	na	36.8	8,010	a	a	a
25-29	12.8	37.6	59.1	68.1	88.3	6.4	7,045	19.2	19.4	19.4
30-34	17.8	47.5	67.1	74.7	91.6	0.8	5,557	18.2	18.6	18.6
35-39	18.0	53.2	73.4	80.2	93.2	0.4	5,250	17.8	18.1	18.1
40-44	22.4	54.2	74.9	82.4	94.7	0.3	4,215	17.7	18.2	18.2
45-49	20.0	48.7	69.3	76.5	92.0	0.1	4,691	18.1	18.6	18.5
20-49	15.4	42.2	62.7	na	na	10.0	34,769	18.7	19.0	19.0
25-49	17.6	47.3	67.8	75.6	91.6	2.0	26,758	18.2	18.6	18.6
MEN										
15-19	0.7	na	na	na	na	98.4	1,201	a	a	a
20-24	1.8	6.8	17.2	na	na	66.7	1,042	a	a	a
25-29	1.9	8.2	19.5	28.2	62.6	24.8	955	23.3	23.5	23.1
30-34	3.3	13.6	26.5	36.2	68.9	6.2	805	22.7	22.8	22.6
35-39	3.8	18.0	30.9	39.2	71.5	2.2	702	22.0	22.2	22.4
40-44	4.5	17.9	33.1	43.1	74.5	3.1	565	21.8	22.1	22.3
45-49	5.1	17.5	32.5	39.5	72.7	1.5	582	22.0	22.4	22.8
50-54	3.4	12.0	23.0	30.9	69.9	0.6	501	22.9	23.0	23.4
20-49	3.1	12.6	25.2	na	na	22.0	4,651	a	a	a
25-49	3.5	14.3	27.5	36.3	69.2	9.1	3,609	22.5	22.7	22.7

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 41 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (1Q0)	Child mortality (4Q1)	Under-five mortality (5Q0)
URBAN					
0-4	13.3	8.8	22.2	10.4	32.3
5-9	19.6	9.4	29.1	4.5	33.4
10-14	23.3	12.2	35.6	6.0	41.4
NFHS-4 (0-4)	20.4	10.3	30.7	6.2	36.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	45.1	20.8	66.0	12.3	77.5
RURAL					
0-4	21.9	10.3	32.2	6.8	38.8
5-9	28.8	8.8	37.6	6.9	44.3
10-14	23.9	12.4	36.3	9.1	45.1
NFHS-4 (0-4)	32.3	11.8	44.2	10.7	54.4
NFHS-3 (0-4)	43.5	21.6	65.1	23.8	87.4
TOTAL					
0-4	20.2	10.0	30.2	7.5	37.5
5-9	26.8	8.9	35.8	6.4	42.0
10-14	23.7	12.4	36.1	8.5	44.3
NFHS-4 (0-4)	29.8	11.5	41.3	9.7	50.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	43.9	21.4	65.3	21.5	85.4

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5).

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

Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ Q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ Q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ Q ₀)
Schooling					
No schooling	24.5	13.5	38.0	9.4	47.1
<10 years complete	22.0	7.9	29.9	6.8	36.5
10 or more years complete	13.6	9.6	23.2	6.1	29.2
Religion					
Hindu	20.7	10.5	31.2	7.7	38.6
Muslim	17.2	5.6	22.8	6.7	29.4
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	23.6	13.6	37.2	6.8	43.8
Scheduled tribe	28.2	15.0	43.2	8.8	51.6
Other backward class	16.2	7.0	23.2	7.9	30.9
Other	20.4	9.5	29.9	6.5	36.2
Child's sex					
Male	22.6	9.9	32.5	7.0	39.3
Female	17.5	10.2	27.7	8.1	35.5
Mother's age at birth					
<20	27.9	6.7	34.6	7.4	41.8
20-29	18.8	10.7	29.5	6.8	36.2
30-39	21.7	6.9	28.6	11.5	39.8
Birth order					
1	21.9	7.6	29.5	4.4	33.8
2-3	16.5	11.5	28.0	8.2	35.9
4 or more	29.3	12.2	41.5	14.1	55.0
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	24.6	16.4	41.1	9.7	50.4
2-3 years	17.2	9.5	26.7	7.9	34.4
4 years or more	15.7	9.9	25.6	12.8	38.1
Total	20.2	10.0	30.2	7.5	37.5

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

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

² Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	33.0	1.0	60.1 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	38.1	1.2	8.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.5	1.4	0.2
Mother's age >34	0.9	1.2	6.8
Birth interval <24 months	14.0	1.6	8.6
Birth order >3	7.2	2.0	4.8
Subtotal	23.7	1.7	20.4
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.5	1.7	8.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.3	(2.3)	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.2	1.8	2.3
Subtotal	5.2	2.0	10.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	28.9	1.8	31.2
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	14,523	na	30,755

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women

Table 44 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	58.1	28.8	0.2	3.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	7.2	100.0	829	86.8
20-34	62.3	27.2	0.4	3.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	5.4	100.0	9,589	89.4
35-49	55.1	29.5	0.8	4.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	8.3	100.0	359	84.5
Birth order											
1	65.2	25.7	0.3	3.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	4.4	100.0	3,706	90.9
2-3	61.5	27.8	0.4	3.5	0.1	1.4	0.0	5.3	100.0	5,635	89.3
4 or more	53.2	30.3	0.5	4.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	10.3	100.0	1,436	83.5
Residence											
Urban	71.9	21.1	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	3.7	100.0	2,303	93.0
Rural	58.9	29.1	0.4	3.8	0.1	1.5	0.1	6.2	100.0	8,474	88.0
Schooling											
No schooling	52.3	32.6	0.4	4.5	0.0	1.4	0.1	8.7	100.0	2,890	84.9
<5 years complete	58.8	29.5	0.3	3.4	0.1	1.7	0.0	6.1	100.0	489	88.4
5-9 years complete	63.4	27.0	0.5	3.4	0.1	1.2	0.0	4.5	100.0	3,867	90.4
10-11 years complete	66.0	26.1	0.3	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	1,058	92.0
12 or more years complete	68.8	22.0	0.1	2.6	0.1	1.5	0.2	4.7	100.0	2,473	90.8
Religion											
Hindu	62.1	27.5	0.3	3.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	5.3	100.0	9,608	89.6
Muslim	57.9	26.6	0.6	3.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	9.2	100.0	1,043	84.6
Sikh	58.2	30.3	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.4	100.0	91	88.5
Other	(73.0)	(19.5)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35	(92.6)
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	58.9	28.7	0.6	3.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	6.8	100.0	2,412	87.6
Scheduled tribe	57.1	33.0	0.1	4.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	4.5	100.0	1,462	90.1
Other backward class	62.7	26.8	0.3	3.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	5.5	100.0	5,073	89.5
Other	66.9	22.6	0.5	2.9	0.3	1.4	0.2	5.1	100.0	1,794	89.5
Don't know	(40.0)	(25.2)	(0.0)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.5)	100.0	36	(65.2)
Total	61.7	27.4	0.4	3.5	0.1	1.3	0.1	5.7	100.0	10,777	89.1

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

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

Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received

Percent of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	98.3	97.7	98.0	97.7	98.7	96.5	97.8
Blood pressure measured	98.2	96.6	97.0	97.6	98.0	96.0	97.0
Urine sample taken	96.5	93.5	94.0	95.9	96.2	93.5	94.1
Blood sample taken	98.0	95.6	96.0	97.9	98.2	94.0	96.1
Abdomen examined	93.8	91.6	92.0	94.2	95.1	90.9	92.1
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	55.1	53.3	53.8	45.5	42.8	65.1	53.7
Convulsions	53.2	53.0	53.0	44.7	41.0	62.7	53.0
Prolonged labour	63.2	60.8	61.3	53.2	49.9	70.3	61.3
Severe abdominal pain	63.1	62.4	62.6	55.6	53.5	75.2	62.5
High blood pressure	64.3	65.0	65.0	57.5	56.0	79.4	64.9
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	80.1	77.4	78.6	77.3	81.5	85.5	77.9
Number of women	2,219	7,949	8,831	2,824	1,763	273	10,167

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 46 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	50.7	72.1	86.9	93.3	80.7	28.2	10.7	17.5	829
20-34	55.9	76.9	81.6	93.4	82.7	34.5	14.7	17.3	9,589
35-49	51.7	69.6	83.2	92.7	71.9	30.7	12.9	16.4	359
Birth order									
1	59.3	78.8	91.2	94.3	85.4	37.2	16.0	19.1	3,706
2-3	54.1	76.3	78.1	93.4	81.9	33.3	13.7	16.8	5,635
4 or more	49.6	69.6	74.3	91.2	74.8	27.5	12.8	14.2	1,436
Residence									
Urban	60.6	80.5	84.3	94.9	86.2	39.6	16.7	16.3	2,303
Rural	53.9	75.1	81.5	93.0	81.1	32.3	13.7	17.5	8,474
Schooling									
No schooling	49.0	69.3	78.5	91.4	76.4	28.1	11.2	15.2	2,890
<5 years complete	57.0	73.4	78.0	90.8	79.2	29.0	11.2	16.2	489
5-9 years complete	56.0	77.6	82.3	94.5	82.9	33.0	14.6	17.2	3,867
10-11 years complete	57.7	79.7	86.8	95.5	85.6	36.4	16.7	20.9	1,058
12 or more years complete	60.2	81.5	84.8	93.7	86.9	41.8	17.4	18.5	2,473
Religion									
Hindu	56.0	77.0	82.5	93.5	82.5	33.6	14.1	17.6	9,608
Muslim	48.8	68.8	78.1	92.3	78.2	34.1	15.9	13.5	1,043
Sikh	48.6	85.4	84.6	94.4	87.2	50.4	23.0	23.3	91
Other	(80.2)	(86.3)	(84.8)	(95.4)	(93.2)	(60.1)	(19.0)	(19.3)	35
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	52.3	75.8	80.7	93.0	80.6	31.2	12.9	16.4	2,412
Scheduled tribe	55.9	74.9	83.1	93.4	85.3	29.6	9.3	19.3	1,462
Other backward class	55.7	76.3	81.9	93.3	81.1	34.2	15.5	17.3	5,073
Other	57.7	78.3	83.7	94.3	85.0	40.0	17.3	17.1	1,794
Don't know	(59.0)	(67.6)	(72.5)	(95.3)	(76.5)	(27.3)	(15.2)	(2.9)	36
Total	55.3	76.3	82.1	93.4	82.2	33.9	14.4	17.3	10,777

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

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

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by district, Rajasthan, 2019-21

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Ajmer	52.8	80.4	85.9	95.9	79.2	39.6	20.7	17.7	350
Alwar	30.0	55.5	61.8	82.4	74.1	16.7	7.0	11.4	547
Banswara	69.9	87.0	80.9	95.9	92.7	26.4	6.8	32.1	294
Baran	79.3	88.2	83.7	95.0	86.0	36.9	11.2	8.1	201
Barmer	64.9	82.7	87.7	96.5	81.4	41.7	24.0	24.6	527
Bharatpur	33.2	55.4	71.9	86.9	68.1	13.6	3.9	11.9	382
Bhilwara	64.7	78.0	84.0	97.1	88.9	30.4	11.9	26.8	235
Bikaner	50.5	80.5	81.5	91.6	72.2	29.8	11.6	13.1	406
Bundi	74.0	81.0	80.9	91.1	85.5	35.5	8.7	16.3	190
Chittaurgarh	75.0	85.5	91.0	97.2	85.9	30.2	13.7	22.1	237
Churu	45.0	72.4	75.6	87.3	79.3	31.4	12.9	16.2	354
Dausa	53.6	81.0	76.6	92.1	82.2	16.3	4.9	14.0	222
Dhaulpur	42.4	67.8	72.8	91.5	80.4	21.2	4.7	14.9	203
Dungarpur	50.6	77.0	90.8	97.5	93.7	38.0	6.7	10.9	223
Ganganagar	58.7	83.3	84.5	96.8	88.4	48.5	23.6	23.6	284
Hanumangarh	53.1	84.4	81.5	91.7	84.6	48.3	20.8	16.3	268
Jaipur	53.5	81.3	81.3	92.5	78.3	20.6	8.9	12.6	832
Jaisalmer	47.6	64.6	88.1	96.2	79.1	37.5	13.1	22.8	132
Jalor	71.2	82.1	89.0	95.8	73.6	38.0	15.2	21.1	418
Jhalawar	72.3	89.9	88.3	95.9	85.8	30.3	9.1	11.9	237
Jhunjhunun	49.2	80.1	73.1	91.6	84.9	38.8	16.5	12.6	285
Jodhpur	56.7	71.9	87.5	96.4	84.3	46.3	24.4	15.1	689
Karauli	42.0	64.9	76.1	94.5	76.9	14.1	2.2	13.6	210
Kota	81.3	88.0	88.2	94.8	89.8	37.3	11.9	15.4	288
Nagaur	46.1	77.1	82.6	96.3	83.2	40.6	19.0	17.4	606
Pali	45.0	69.3	88.5	97.5	88.2	43.8	20.0	27.5	327
Pratapgarh	52.9	75.0	81.9	91.2	92.6	17.0	2.7	21.0	150
Rajsamand	60.7	84.8	86.3	96.4	79.9	46.3	23.9	24.0	185
Sawai Madhopur	47.3	65.4	67.3	82.5	72.5	24.5	5.8	7.6	210
Sikar	50.4	75.9	81.5	90.9	85.6	45.1	25.8	16.6	435
Sirohi	69.5	73.1	86.2	93.3	81.7	42.5	21.4	27.3	169
Tonk	66.2	78.8	79.3	93.6	82.9	33.5	11.5	8.9	198
Udaipur	62.3	69.6	92.8	98.3	91.0	44.7	17.4	23.0	485
Rajasthan	55.3	76.3	82.1	93.4	82.2	33.9	14.4	17.3	10,777

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup

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

Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	84.9	74.5	86.1	75.4	73.8	545
20-34	87.6	79.0	86.5	79.2	77.0	6,549
35-49	84.6	82.0	89.4	82.6	78.9	217
Birth order						
1	87.0	78.2	86.9	79.3	73.9	2,528
2-3	87.9	79.1	86.0	78.9	78.5	3,877
4 or more	86.0	78.5	88.0	78.6	78.0	906
Residence						
Urban	86.8	79.7	87.1	82.0	78.1	1,329
Rural	87.4	78.5	86.4	78.3	76.6	5,983
Schooling						
No schooling	87.6	78.5	86.2	77.5	75.6	1,898
<5 years complete	88.0	78.2	86.9	77.7	74.4	357
5-9 years complete	86.3	78.0	85.7	78.7	76.8	2,719
10-11 years complete	89.5	82.5	90.1	80.4	80.5	735
12 or more years complete	87.6	78.7	86.9	81.0	77.4	1,603
Religion						
Hindu	87.4	78.9	86.7	79.2	76.9	6,575
Muslim	86.4	78.5	85.3	77.2	75.3	644
Sikh	90.1	69.2	86.0	72.2	83.5	70
Other	(74.7)	(72.3)	(84.1)	(81.2)	(76.9)	23
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	85.8	75.5	85.5	76.7	75.1	1,639
Scheduled tribe	89.3	83.7	88.4	82.4	79.0	1,129
Other backward class	87.8	78.3	87.0	78.9	76.8	3,392
Other	86.8	80.5	85.6	79.5	78.0	1,131
Total	87.3	78.7	86.6	79.0	76.9	7,311

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	87.8	2,560	48.4	40.6	5.8	5.2	100.0	2,247
20-34	86.7	14,589	45.9	40.5	5.6	8.0	100.0	12,643
35-49	81.8	390	39.4	46.0	7.5	7.0	100.0	318
Residence								
Urban	91.6	3,573	43.4	40.1	8.5	8.0	100.0	3,272
Rural	85.5	13,965	46.9	40.8	4.9	7.4	100.0	11,936
Antenatal care visits²								
None	74.0	727	44.1	42.1	6.1	7.7	100.0	538
1-3	87.3	5,009	48.1	39.6	5.7	6.5	100.0	4,374
4 or more	89.5	7,331	49.4	37.4	5.9	7.3	100.0	6,561
Don't know	(71.3)	36	*	*	*	*	100.0	26
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	81.0	4,769	48.1	42.9	4.2	4.8	100.0	3,865
<5 years complete	81.8	813	49.0	40.5	4.0	6.6	100.0	665
5-9 years complete	87.7	6,438	45.9	40.5	6.1	7.6	100.0	5,643
10-11 years complete	90.7	1,715	45.9	38.7	5.9	9.5	100.0	1,556
12 or more years complete	91.5	3,803	44.0	39.2	6.9	9.8	100.0	3,479
Religion								
Hindu	87.1	15,629	46.1	40.6	5.8	7.5	100.0	13,612
Muslim	82.4	1,724	46.5	40.8	4.4	8.3	100.0	1,421
Sikh	94.6	138	48.8	37.3	5.9	8.0	100.0	130
Other	95.0	47	33.5	50.6	9.9	6.1	100.0	45
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	85.8	4,066	46.2	41.0	5.6	7.2	100.0	3,488
Scheduled tribe	83.4	2,459	45.8	41.4	6.1	6.7	100.0	2,051
Other backward class	87.3	8,127	46.3	40.4	5.2	8.1	100.0	7,095
Other	89.6	2,824	45.9	40.1	6.7	7.3	100.0	2,531
Don't know	70.9	62	(39.0)	(45.8)	(13.0)	(2.2)	100.0	44

Continued...

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—Continued

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	90.6	7,233	46.3	39.0	5.9	8.8	100.0	6,551
1 child	87.1	5,910	45.5	42.2	5.4	6.9	100.0	5,147
0 sons	88.0	2,873	48.8	40.1	5.0	6.1	100.0	2,527
1 son	86.3	3,037	42.4	44.3	5.7	7.7	100.0	2,620
2 children	81.3	2,609	47.0	40.0	6.5	6.5	100.0	2,122
0 sons	86.5	1,032	48.1	39.8	5.5	6.7	100.0	892
1 or more sons	77.9	1,578	46.2	40.2	7.3	6.3	100.0	1,230
3 children	80.4	1,051	45.9	42.7	5.0	6.3	100.0	846
0 sons	84.9	371	46.5	41.9	5.8	5.8	100.0	315
1 or more sons	78.0	680	45.6	43.2	4.5	6.7	100.0	530
4 or more children	73.9	735	47.3	44.1	3.7	4.9	100.0	543
0 sons	81.8	254	46.9	43.6	3.8	5.7	100.0	208
1 or more sons	69.7	481	47.5	44.4	3.6	4.4	100.0	335
Total	86.7	17,538	46.1	40.6	5.7	7.6	100.0	15,208

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

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

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, percent distribution by the timing of the registration and percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	94.5	829	86.3	13.7	0.0	97.7	783
20-34	96.5	9,589	88.8	11.0	0.2	98.1	9,254
35-49	95.1	359	86.2	13.0	0.8	99.5	342
Birth order							
1	96.8	3,706	88.6	11.4	0.0	98.2	3,588
2-3	96.6	5,635	88.9	10.8	0.3	98.1	5,441
4 or more	94.0	1,436	86.8	12.9	0.3	98.0	1,350
Residence							
Urban	96.3	2,303	88.5	11.4	0.1	98.2	2,218
Rural	96.3	8,474	88.5	11.2	0.2	98.1	8,161
Schooling							
No schooling	94.2	2,890	86.0	13.6	0.4	97.4	2,722
<5 years complete	96.2	489	86.5	13.5	0.0	98.3	471
5-9 years complete	97.5	3,867	89.0	10.9	0.1	98.3	3,771
10-11 years complete	96.9	1,058	90.3	9.4	0.3	99.4	1,025
12 or more years complete	96.6	2,473	90.3	9.5	0.2	98.2	2,390
Religion							
Hindu	96.6	9,608	88.9	10.9	0.2	98.2	9,284
Muslim	92.9	1,043	83.8	15.9	0.2	97.3	969
Sikh	100.0	91	98.9	1.1	0.0	98.3	91
Other	(98.2)	35	(84.1)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(98.2)	34
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	96.1	2,412	89.7	10.1	0.2	98.6	2,318
Scheduled tribe	96.3	1,462	86.0	13.8	0.1	97.9	1,407
Other backward class	96.5	5,073	88.2	11.5	0.2	98.0	4,897
Other	96.1	1,794	89.8	9.9	0.3	98.1	1,725
Don't know	(87.7)	36	(80.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(96.6)	32
Total	96.3	10,777	88.5	11.3	0.2	98.1	10,379

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	97.5	94.2	94.9
Public sector	70.5	78.6	77.0
NGO/trust	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private sector	27.0	15.5	17.8
At home	2.3	5.7	5.0
Own home	2.1	4.9	4.4
Parent's home	0.1	0.7	0.6
Other home	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other ¹	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	73.6	58.1	61.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	24.4	36.7	34.3
Other health personnel	0.0	0.1	0.1
Dai (TBA)	1.1	3.2	2.8
Friends/relatives	0.8	1.6	1.4
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1
No one	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	98.0	95.0	95.6
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	0.8	1.6	1.4
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	19.7	8.1	10.4
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	8.7	4.4	5.2
Number of births	2,864	11,654	14,518
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	(30.7)	41.4	40.2
Clean blade used to cut the cord	(94.5)	90.6	91.0
Either of the above	(94.5)	92.5	92.7
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	(89.7)	87.6	87.9
Number of births delivered at home	49	403	452
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	80.6	78.7	79.1
4-23 hours	2.9	3.3	3.2
1-2 days	3.7	3.8	3.8
3-41 days	1.8	1.6	1.7
No postnatal check	11.0	12.5	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	54.7	43.0	45.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	33.5	42.8	40.8
Other health personnel	0.0	0.1	0.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.5	0.6	0.6
Other	0.3	0.9	0.8
No postnatal check	11.0	12.5	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	2,303	8,474	10,777

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes missing

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

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

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

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

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

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check from health personnel and who received a postnatal check from health personnel within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among births in the year preceding the survey:									
	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births of women	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	79.8	14.8	94.6	95.1	1,493	85.1	83.8	829	96.8	239
20-34	76.9	18.2	95.1	95.7	12,625	88.1	86.5	9,589	96.7	2,952
35-49	71.4	18.9	90.3	93.0	401	86.0	81.8	359	95.6	119
Residence										
Urban	70.5	27.0	97.5	98.0	2,864	89.0	87.2	2,303	99.1	598
Rural	78.6	15.6	94.2	95.0	11,654	87.5	85.8	8,474	96.1	2,712
Birth order										
1	75.5	21.9	97.4	97.5	5,766	89.1	87.7	3,706	98.4	1,401
2-3	79.0	15.3	94.3	95.1	6,975	87.6	85.8	5,635	96.3	1,532
4 or more	74.3	14.6	89.0	90.8	1,777	85.1	83.2	1,436	91.9	377
Antenatal care visits²										
None	62.4	20.7	83.1	86.9	610	59.7	57.6	610	85.8	172
1-3	77.8	17.0	94.8	95.0	4,177	86.2	84.5	4,177	96.4	1,202
4 or more	77.9	19.7	97.6	97.9	5,962	91.9	90.3	5,962	97.8	1,891
Don't know	(77.1)	(15.4)	(92.4)	(96.8)	29	(70.8)	(62.9)	29	*	5
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	80.2	10.9	91.1	92.7	4,181	84.3	82.4	2,890	93.2	830
<5 years complete	79.2	13.2	92.5	92.6	677	85.8	85.1	489	95.0	152
5-9 years complete	80.9	14.5	95.4	96.0	5,269	89.1	87.3	3,867	97.8	1,213
10-11 years complete	75.4	21.9	97.3	98.2	1,377	90.9	88.9	1,058	98.3	362
12 or more years complete	66.1	32.7	98.8	98.2	3,014	88.9	87.7	2,473	98.1	753

Continued...

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Among births in the year preceding the survey:						Number of births
	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	
Religion							
Hindu	77.6	17.5	95.1	95.8	87.9	86.3	9,608
Muslim	72.5	20.2	92.7	93.4	85.9	84.2	1,043
Sikh	77.7	19.6	97.3	98.2	92.4	91.4	91
Other	(60.1)	(38.4)	(98.5)	(98.7)	(96.3)	(93.6)	35
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	80.6	13.1	93.8	94.8	85.5	84.2	2,412
Scheduled tribe	84.6	9.4	94.0	94.7	90.3	88.5	1,462
Other backward class	75.3	20.0	95.3	96.0	87.9	86.2	5,073
Other	70.2	25.8	96.0	96.2	88.4	86.7	1,794
Don't know	(64.1)	(27.3)	(91.4)	(91.4)	(85.9)	(82.7)	36
Place of delivery							
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	89.4	88.1	8,296
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	90.5	88.7	2,016
Home	na	0.0	0.0	28.2	47.1	39.2	452
Total	77.0	17.9	94.9	95.6	87.8	86.1	10,777

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on births delivered in an other place of delivery, which is not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

² For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

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

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Rajasthan, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Ajmer	82.1	13.0	95.1	97.9	11.6	474	83.2	350
Alwar	64.0	27.2	91.3	90.8	8.8	798	73.5	547
Banswara	83.8	13.9	97.7	97.5	6.4	396	95.0	294
Baran	91.4	5.9	97.3	97.8	6.7	284	92.7	201
Barmer	86.0	7.3	93.3	94.3	4.9	750	84.5	527
Bharatpur	74.6	17.6	92.1	90.8	12.2	563	76.4	382
Bhilwara	87.4	7.6	95.0	96.0	5.9	310	96.2	235
Bikaner	81.8	8.2	90.0	92.7	8.1	560	82.7	406
Bundi	83.7	11.5	95.3	95.1	10.5	253	87.4	190
Chittaurgarh	85.3	11.5	96.8	97.3	15.4	293	91.6	237
Churu	67.4	20.5	87.8	89.9	8.2	496	75.4	354
Dausa	74.3	23.9	98.2	96.1	8.8	312	91.2	222
Dhaulpur	86.1	8.3	94.4	94.2	5.9	302	80.7	203
Dungarpur	81.2	12.9	94.1	95.5	5.9	293	93.3	223
Ganganagar	74.0	23.7	97.7	98.2	14.3	365	85.9	284
Hanumangarh	65.7	29.2	94.9	96.9	16.0	355	84.3	268
Jaipur	67.0	30.3	97.3	98.0	18.0	1,098	89.7	832
Jaisalmer	81.1	8.9	90.0	93.6	9.3	190	80.8	132
Jalor	73.7	21.8	95.5	94.8	4.1	562	88.6	418
Jhalawar	92.2	6.1	98.3	98.5	8.6	292	90.3	237
Jhunjhunun	64.8	32.3	97.1	98.6	13.7	372	85.0	285
Jodhpur	73.9	16.1	90.0	92.6	13.6	961	84.3	689
Karauli	76.9	20.7	97.6	97.6	2.8	311	89.8	210
Kota	77.8	20.1	97.9	99.0	20.6	355	89.8	288
Nagaur	77.0	19.9	97.0	96.9	8.9	792	81.8	606
Pali	82.3	16.5	98.8	98.5	10.2	425	96.4	327
Pratapgarh	92.3	4.1	96.3	97.1	3.6	198	94.4	150
Rajsamand	84.3	10.8	95.1	95.7	9.0	242	84.8	185
Sawai Madhopur	83.2	14.2	97.4	97.8	10.4	293	75.4	210
Sikar	54.8	41.0	95.8	94.9	17.2	542	83.6	435
Sirohi	82.6	13.1	95.7	95.9	6.6	225	91.8	169
Tonk	84.9	12.5	97.4	97.9	12.9	246	85.5	198
Udaipur	89.4	6.7	96.0	97.4	7.3	610	96.5	485
Rajasthan	77.0	17.9	94.9	95.6	10.4	14,518	86.1	10,777

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

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

Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)*, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	2,288	14,968	4,285	48.2	1,302
20-34	2,078	17,282	5,181	48.2	8,740
35-49	1,900	15,304	4,817	44.6	269
Birth order					
1	2,259	18,207	5,711	45.6	5,570
2-3	2,012	15,853	4,492	51.7	3,799
4 or more	1,568	12,612	3,446	48.1	942
Residence					
Urban	2,384	19,103	7,199	40.6	2,250
Rural	2,034	16,024	4,465	50.2	8,061
Schooling					
No schooling	2,056	13,084	3,441	50.5	2,662
<5 years complete	1,827	13,502	3,495	51.8	462
5-9 years complete	1,858	16,598	4,124	51.6	3,705
10-11 years complete	1,987	16,859	5,193	49.1	1,031
12 or more years complete	2,781	19,103	8,493	39.0	2,451
Religion					
Hindu	2,125	17,219	5,061	48.5	9,197
Muslim	1,875	14,626	4,749	44.3	992
Sikh	1,738	21,579	6,274	44.7	88
Other	(3,495)	(18,821)	(9,863)	(39.2)	35
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	1,876	13,901	3,625	51.8	2,289
Scheduled tribe	1,667	13,287	2,828	56.2	1,381
Other backward class	2,148	16,374	5,276	46.9	4,869
Other	2,759	21,583	8,192	39.8	1,737
Don't know	(2,660)	(9,111)	(4,442)	(52.2)	35
Total	2,102	16,994	5,058	48.1	10,312

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the 3 years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Rajasthan, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Ajmer	25.5	281	63.5	69.8	350	44.5	338
Alwar	34.3	461	44.6	46.3	547	36.7	515
Banswara	28.0	229	62.2	82.4	294	57.7	287
Baran	27.4	170	66.8	79.5	201	63.6	197
Barmer	34.7	406	59.6	86.4	527	55.8	504
Bharatpur	32.4	327	43.8	47.2	382	36.0	353
Bhilwara	24.8	191	50.1	69.7	235	53.8	225
Bikaner	28.9	315	60.5	73.0	406	47.9	372
Bundi	24.5	147	64.9	81.0	190	56.7	180
Chittaurgarh	26.2	170	67.2	82.9	237	50.1	232
Churu	35.2	279	64.6	61.5	354	39.1	312
Dausa	25.7	185	53.8	72.7	222	48.8	218
Dhaulpur	37.4	189	45.1	63.1	203	46.0	192
Dungarpur	20.4	167	55.4	89.4	223	59.9	211
Ganganagar	18.6	212	66.4	68.9	284	42.7	278
Hanumangarh	21.2	198	61.3	66.0	268	41.5	255
Jaipur	17.7	669	61.1	65.6	832	45.2	809
Jaisalmer	36.8	101	59.7	77.1	132	42.4	123
Jalor	26.7	318	65.3	90.0	418	51.2	407
Jhalawar	21.0	184	63.7	74.1	237	66.4	234
Jhunjhunun	19.3	227	68.9	67.6	285	41.2	277
Jodhpur	29.4	591	70.6	67.3	689	41.4	623
Karauli	34.8	180	43.5	66.5	210	54.9	205
Kota	14.3	220	73.2	81.9	288	51.1	283
Nagaur	24.5	464	61.7	70.3	606	45.8	590
Pali	23.0	249	77.9	72.3	327	61.1	325
Pratapgarh	25.2	119	47.7	70.9	150	60.8	144
Rajsamand	28.0	143	57.4	69.7	185	46.3	175
Sawai Madhopur	26.9	182	61.9	50.1	210	45.2	205
Sikar	25.7	331	73.0	53.5	435	28.7	419
Sirohi	30.0	129	61.3	74.6	169	55.2	162
Tonk	22.7	145	67.2	67.6	198	47.3	193
Udaipur	26.7	383	69.4	80.6	485	62.0	468
Rajasthan	26.6	8,561	61.7	70.0	10,777	48.1	10,312

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 56 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check					No postnatal health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	27.1	51.1	4.8	4.3	0.8	11.3	100.0	87.3	1,365
20-34	28.4	52.0	3.9	3.6	0.7	11.1	100.0	87.8	9,117
35-49	27.9	50.4	3.0	2.8	0.8	14.7	100.0	84.1	295
Birth order									
1	30.2	52.0	4.0	3.2	0.7	9.2	100.0	89.4	3,706
2-3	28.0	51.8	4.0	3.7	0.7	11.5	100.0	87.5	5,635
4-5	22.9	53.3	3.9	4.2	1.0	14.6	100.0	84.3	1,175
6 or more	27.7	45.1	2.4	5.1	0.4	19.0	100.0	80.3	261
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	28.9	53.5	4.3	3.7	0.7	8.5	100.0	90.5	8,296
Private health facility ²	30.3	53.3	3.3	2.8	0.4	9.4	100.0	89.6	2,016
Home	5.4	16.4	0.8	5.8	3.1	68.4	100.0	28.5	452
Residence									
Urban	28.7	54.3	3.4	3.0	0.5	9.6	100.0	89.3	2,303
Rural	28.1	51.2	4.1	3.8	0.8	11.7	100.0	87.2	8,474
Religion									
Hindu	28.8	51.3	4.0	3.5	0.8	11.2	100.0	87.6	9,608
Muslim	20.2	59.4	4.0	4.4	0.4	11.6	100.0	87.9	1,043
Sikh	43.8	35.0	0.5	10.5	0.9	9.2	100.0	89.9	91
Other	(48.0)	(40.9)	(3.1)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(4.5)	100.0	(93.6)	35
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	27.3	51.0	4.1	3.6	0.8	12.8	100.0	86.0	2,412
Scheduled tribe	33.3	47.9	2.9	4.6	0.8	10.1	100.0	88.7	1,462
Other backward class	27.3	53.3	3.8	3.8	0.7	10.8	100.0	88.1	5,073
Other	27.7	52.4	5.2	2.5	0.6	11.1	100.0	87.8	1,794
Don't know	(30.5)	(49.4)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(11.9)	100.0	(85.0)	36
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	25.4	50.6	3.3	4.0	0.9	15.6	100.0	83.3	2,890
<5 years complete	30.3	49.1	4.4	3.4	0.9	11.7	100.0	87.2	489
5-9 years complete	29.3	52.3	3.8	3.5	0.8	10.1	100.0	88.9	3,867
10-11 years complete	26.9	55.9	4.0	4.0	0.7	8.2	100.0	90.8	1,058
12 or more years complete	29.9	51.6	4.9	3.3	0.5	9.1	100.0	89.6	2,473
Total	28.2	51.9	3.9	3.6	0.7	11.2	100.0	87.7	10,777

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births delivered in an other place of delivery, which is not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the 5 years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-5 and NFHS-4, Rajasthan

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	96.2	92.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	61.0	53.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	80.5	74.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	97.5	90.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	97.9	92.8
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	93.5	84.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	53.9	34.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	75.3	59.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	94.2	82.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	95.0	84.9
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.1	85.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	55.4	38.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	76.4	63.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	94.9	84.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	95.5	86.6

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey

² Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey

³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 58 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	99.5	97.3	97.9
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	85.2	83.8	84.1
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	67.8	63.6	64.6
Convulsions	69.1	65.6	66.5
Prolonged labour	77.2	72.8	73.9
Severe abdominal pain	84.5	76.1	78.1
High blood pressure	77.5	70.5	72.2
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	80.8	69.5	72.2
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	97.9	96.2	96.6
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	76.6	78.7	78.2
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	89.4	85.6	86.5
Family planning or delaying his next child	71.3	69.5	69.9
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	291	905	1,195
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	(61.7)	(65.8)
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	(63.4)	(67.3)
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	(64.7)	(68.4)
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	6	35	41

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 59. Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹				DPT or Penta				Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR		All age appropriate vaccinations ³		All basic vaccinations ⁴		No vaccinations ⁵		Percentage with a vaccination card seen	
	BCG	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	MMR/MR	Measles ³	vaccinations ³	vaccinations ⁴	vaccinations ⁵	card seen	children		
Sex																					
Male	95.8	74.0	93.4	90.9	87.1	94.5	92.2	88.8	91.2	95.1	90.8	84.1	91.2	91.2	79.7	63.4	2.3	85.2	1,290		
Female	95.2	76.0	94.3	91.9	89.3	94.7	92.5	89.9	90.3	94.4	91.2	85.1	91.1	91.1	81.2	67.8	3.0	87.8	1,231		
Birth order																					
1	96.2	75.9	93.8	91.9	89.3	94.8	93.5	90.6	91.5	95.2	91.3	85.1	92.3	92.3	81.4	67.3	2.4	86.2	971		
2-3	95.7	75.4	94.1	91.3	87.9	94.8	92.0	88.9	91.0	94.9	91.3	84.4	91.0	91.0	80.1	65.1	2.7	86.5	1,264		
4-5	93.8	71.1	94.4	92.3	87.6	93.9	91.8	88.2	88.0	93.8	89.9	85.7	89.1	89.1	80.8	63.2	1.7	89.5	217		
6 or more	88.7	66.3	88.4	81.6	79.9	91.1	84.6	81.6	83.5	90.4	84.5	77.3	84.5	84.5	70.1	56.5	7.9	80.3	68		
Residence																					
Urban	97.4	79.3	95.1	93.0	90.1	95.5	93.9	91.5	93.9	95.6	91.8	86.0	93.5	93.5	83.2	70.7	1.9	86.6	516		
Rural	95.1	73.9	93.6	91.0	87.7	94.4	92.0	88.8	90.0	94.6	90.8	84.2	90.5	90.5	79.7	64.2	2.8	86.4	2,004		
Mother's schooling																					
No schooling	94.1	72.1	92.1	89.4	86.6	93.2	91.0	87.4	89.5	93.1	89.9	82.1	89.8	89.8	77.0	62.7	3.5	85.7	699		
<5 years complete	94.0	66.0	91.5	88.8	86.1	93.1	88.8	87.3	91.1	90.9	86.2	78.6	88.7	88.7	76.1	59.0	4.1	83.3	110		
5-7 years complete	95.5	75.2	93.4	90.4	86.7	94.2	90.7	88.5	91.6	94.5	90.2	85.5	90.8	90.8	81.6	66.0	2.7	88.5	455		
8-9 years complete	97.9	77.4	96.5	94.4	90.4	97.0	95.6	91.4	91.3	97.7	94.2	87.9	93.3	93.3	82.8	66.8	0.8	86.8	432		
10-11 years complete	96.2	83.2	94.2	90.6	86.8	94.7	92.9	89.1	91.9	95.0	89.6	82.3	92.9	92.9	79.8	70.1	1.6	85.8	245		
12 or more years complete	95.6	74.7	94.8	93.1	90.7	95.2	93.3	91.2	90.8	95.5	92.0	86.5	91.2	91.2	82.8	66.9	3.2	86.5	579		
Religion																					
Hindu	95.7	75.3	94.3	92.0	89.0	94.9	92.8	90.0	91.0	94.9	91.1	84.7	91.6	91.6	80.7	65.7	2.5	86.8	2,242		
Muslim	93.7	71.4	89.6	85.7	80.2	90.8	87.2	82.4	88.4	94.0	89.3	82.6	86.1	86.1	75.6	62.5	4.6	82.3	244		
Sikh	(100.0)	(79.7)	(100.0)	(91.3)	(91.3)	(100.0)	(96.9)	(96.9)	(93.1)	(93.1)	(93.1)	(93.1)	(96.9)	(96.9)	(93.1)	(74.2)	(0.0)	(94.5)	28		

Continued...

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹						DPT or Penta				Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	BCG	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3							
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	95.9	74.9	94.4	91.6	89.4	95.1	92.2	90.0	90.5	94.5	91.2	87.4	91.2	82.9	67.0	1.5	91.3	569	
Scheduled tribe	95.9	77.3	93.2	90.7	87.1	94.1	92.6	88.9	90.1	95.7	91.3	84.4	92.2	79.2	63.6	1.6	83.3	350	
Other backward class	95.5	74.2	93.7	91.5	88.2	94.5	92.3	89.3	91.0	94.6	90.4	84.1	91.5	79.9	64.8	3.1	85.3	1,199	
Other	95.2	76.1	94.5	91.9	88.3	95.2	93.3	89.7	91.6	95.1	92.2	82.5	89.5	80.3	68.0	3.8	86.5	398	
Total	95.6	75.0	93.9	91.4	88.2	94.6	92.4	89.3	90.8	94.8	91.0	84.6	91.1	80.4	65.5	2.6	86.5	2,520	
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	88.8	67.4	76.9	69.8	53.0	86.1	81.0	71.6	76.3	87.9	81.1	65.4	78.1	54.8	na	7.4	50.3	3,175	

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

³ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

Table 60 Vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by district, Rajasthan, 2019-21

District	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹			DPT or Penta			Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1							2
Ajmer	96.8	66.3	93.6	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	92.2	95.1	83.8	80.5	93.4	78.9	56.7	1.7	83.8	88
Alwar	92.6	63.5	84.8	78.5	87.3	82.0	71.4	85.2	89.5	84.5	72.5	81.0	59.4	45.4	6.2	57.7	129
Banswara	98.9	89.4	96.3	95.1	97.7	96.5	91.1	98.9	96.4	92.6	84.4	93.5	83.0	74.7	1.1	91.2	75
Baran	100.0	92.1	97.8	97.8	95.3	97.8	95.3	99.0	99.0	97.9	90.5	96.5	89.2	85.0	0.0	89.7	58
Barmer	97.5	78.3	94.0	94.0	92.8	94.0	92.8	97.5	97.5	96.4	94.0	92.8	92.8	77.1	2.5	97.5	94
Bharatpur	86.0	64.6	90.8	85.5	92.0	87.5	80.1	82.8	92.8	85.0	77.4	83.0	64.1	53.2	4.9	79.8	101
Bhilwara	94.6	84.8	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	89.1	93.6	92.4	92.4	89.9	89.1	83.2	73.4	5.4	80.1	60
Bikaner	94.8	64.5	91.2	89.1	89.3	87.2	84.0	86.0	94.1	87.8	80.4	85.1	75.6	54.2	3.1	92.0	96
Bundi	97.7	81.0	96.1	94.6	98.7	97.2	92.3	94.7	97.4	95.9	83.1	91.1	75.7	65.5	0.0	82.3	44
Chittaurgarh	100.0	88.4	98.3	98.3	98.3	96.8	96.8	98.3	98.3	95.2	89.0	97.1	87.8	81.0	0.0	83.4	52
Churu	93.0	60.0	89.9	89.0	90.9	89.9	88.2	84.5	91.1	91.1	79.1	88.1	74.3	50.9	4.2	81.0	93
Dausa	98.5	88.4	98.8	97.5	98.8	96.2	96.2	94.6	97.1	97.5	95.0	96.1	85.9	70.4	0.0	94.8	58
Dhaulpur	98.3	80.9	100.0	98.1	94.3	100.0	99.1	94.3	96.5	96.2	89.7	97.0	85.9	80.7	0.0	92.8	56
Dungarpur	96.9	73.4	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.6	93.6	94.7	96.6	90.6	84.8	96.8	83.3	63.2	0.0	85.1	45
Ganganagar	95.6	64.0	97.0	95.6	94.0	94.0	94.0	87.7	95.6	94.0	91.1	95.6	89.7	62.7	3.0	94.4	64
Hanumangarh	92.2	66.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	83.1	91.9	91.9	88.3	93.5	83.3	58.8	4.0	94.8	68
Jaipur	98.6	82.4	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	94.8	98.6	94.8	89.3	98.6	89.3	74.4	1.4	86.7	203
Jaisalmer	89.8	72.1	85.6	84.7	85.6	84.7	78.3	82.4	86.6	83.7	76.1	80.3	72.0	63.5	9.1	91.9	29
Jalor	97.4	68.4	91.9	88.6	91.9	89.7	85.3	86.9	96.3	87.7	84.5	87.7	78.0	58.9	2.6	87.3	85
Jhalawar	98.8	84.9	95.9	91.8	97.5	93.3	90.8	93.7	97.4	91.8	83.8	90.6	81.5	73.9	1.2	80.5	56
Jhunjhunun	98.5	70.1	98.3	95.7	100.0	98.7	96.0	91.8	95.7	93.1	90.2	94.6	88.7	64.1	0.0	95.7	69
Jodhpur	94.1	82.2	92.1	86.9	92.9	88.8	85.9	93.6	95.3	93.5	87.2	89.0	81.2	73.7	2.3	95.9	160
Karauli	98.2	81.4	97.2	95.9	97.2	95.9	95.9	96.9	96.8	96.8	91.2	95.9	88.9	76.4	1.8	91.2	47
Kota	98.4	80.4	96.5	92.4	98.4	96.8	91.8	92.6	94.0	92.4	86.3	95.3	84.4	72.8	1.6	81.3	67
Nagaur	95.3	69.2	93.8	92.9	94.8	93.9	92.0	85.9	94.8	92.1	82.7	92.0	80.6	62.3	3.6	85.1	147
Pali	100.0	89.4	97.2	95.9	97.2	95.9	93.1	96.9	98.7	94.3	91.5	97.3	90.1	80.9	0.0	91.4	79

Continued...

Table 60 Vaccinations by district—Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by district, Rajasthan, 2019-21

District	BCG		Hepatitis B or Penta ¹				DPT or Penta				Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR vaccinations ³	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	2	1							0
Pratapgarh	96.5	83.7	100.0	98.5	97.2	100.0	98.5	97.2	98.5	97.2	98.5	98.4	93.8	81.1	91.9	75.8	66.2	0.0	78.6	31
Rajsamand	85.3	65.5	89.4	85.3	81.3	89.4	85.3	81.3	85.3	81.3	79.5	90.7	85.3	79.1	86.7	71.7	58.1	5.8	91.4	46
Sawai																				
Madhopur	90.1	65.0	85.1	75.5	65.7	90.5	83.7	77.2	83.4	86.9	71.5	62.5	77.5	77.5	54.8	38.0	5.4	64.3	52	
Sikar	95.7	64.3	90.8	85.3	79.3	93.0	86.6	80.6	89.1	90.6	86.8	77.6	86.5	86.5	70.0	52.4	2.9	87.8	93	
Sirohi	91.2	67.4	93.7	91.2	90.0	93.7	93.7	92.5	83.5	93.7	91.2	88.9	93.7	88.9	86.4	63.7	6.3	83.5	42	
Tonk	94.4	75.1	94.5	90.6	88.8	96.3	92.4	90.5	94.4	87.8	83.9	77.2	88.7	88.7	75.3	62.6	3.7	89.4	37	
Udaipur	95.3	83.1	95.4	91.9	90.2	95.4	91.9	90.2	89.0	95.4	91.9	88.5	91.9	88.5	86.8	75.8	3.0	94.8	97	
Rajasthan	95.6	75.0	93.9	91.4	88.2	94.6	92.4	89.3	90.8	94.8	91.0	84.6	91.1	84.6	80.4	65.5	2.6	86.5	2,520	

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine; ² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth; ³ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth); ⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth); ⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	3.5	7.9	1,744	46.7	8.6	61	79.7	139
6-11	4.1	11.5	1,229	48.8	16.4	50	78.3	141
12-23	3.9	12.6	2,520	48.9	15.1	97	84.5	319
24-35	2.7	10.1	2,803	36.7	11.7	74	83.6	282
36-47	2.4	8.0	2,889	46.3	13.3	68	79.9	231
48-59	2.1	6.7	2,871	37.0	20.8	61	82.6	191
Sex								
Male	3.1	9.4	7,433	48.6	15.4	227	83.0	701
Female	2.8	9.1	6,624	38.8	12.8	184	80.9	602
Residence								
Urban	2.6	10.2	2,787	35.0	17.6	72	79.2	286
Rural	3.0	9.0	11,270	46.1	13.5	340	82.8	1,017
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	3.1	9.7	3,901	49.2	9.2	121	83.9	376
<5 years complete	3.2	10.3	651	*	*	21	80.2	67
5-7 years complete	2.6	8.3	2,671	41.3	16.9	68	83.7	221
8-9 years complete	2.8	9.1	2,395	36.0	11.7	67	77.3	218
10-11 years complete	2.4	9.5	1,360	(47.4)	(12.2)	32	80.3	129
12 or more years complete	3.3	9.4	3,078	43.6	19.4	102	83.1	291
Religion								
Hindu	3.0	9.3	12,497	44.5	15.2	375	82.7	1,161
Muslim	1.9	8.9	1,405	(42.2)	(5.6)	27	75.6	125
Sikh	3.8	8.9	116	*	*	4	*	10
Other	(12.7)	(15.9)	39	*	*	5	*	6
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	3.4	9.5	3,225	48.7	14.1	109	84.0	307
Scheduled tribe	2.0	8.0	1,958	39.9	6.9	39	83.6	157
Other backward class	3.2	9.3	6,572	45.8	17.2	212	81.1	609
Other	2.2	9.7	2,249	31.7	7.9	50	80.6	219
Don't know	(1.4)	(18.4)	52	*	*	1	*	10
Mother's smoking status								
Smokes cigarettes/bidis	(7.3)	(21.2)	29	*	*	2	*	6
Does not smoke cigarettes/bidis	2.9	9.2	14,027	44.0	14.1	409	82.1	1,296
Total	2.9	9.3	14,056	44.2	14.2	411	82.0	1,302

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related

² Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children who were given:											Number of children with diarrhoea					
			whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc and ORS	ORT ² and increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORS	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug		Other drug ³	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	
Age in months																			
<6	9.0	1,744	80.3	42.7	4.5	42.7	6.9	46.3	14.5	7.2	46.3	30.4	17.5	10.6	9.7	0.7	9.6	16.7	157
6-11	11.7	1,229	74.7	58.1	10.2	59.0	2.8	59.7	24.8	17.9	58.8	49.4	21.7	4.9	13.1	1.2	10.0	13.4	143
12-23	8.5	2,520	83.0	70.4	16.9	72.7	7.1	75.6	31.9	26.8	73.3	61.8	21.4	8.2	12.6	0.4	7.6	7.3	215
24-35	5.3	2,803	77.4	72.9	23.3	74.3	9.3	74.8	31.4	25.0	73.3	63.9	18.3	3.2	16.2	1.4	6.0	7.2	150
36-47	3.6	2,889	85.5	79.8	35.4	86.7	6.5	87.7	28.4	25.4	81.3	67.6	20.2	11.8	9.4	0.0	3.5	3.7	104
48-59	3.0	2,871	76.0	65.1	38.5	69.2	5.7	72.8	33.7	29.2	68.7	59.7	23.4	8.0	17.7	0.0	5.5	10.8	87
Sex																			
Male	6.1	7,433	80.2	66.6	22.5	69.0	7.3	71.3	27.8	23.2	68.9	57.7	20.5	8.4	13.1	0.8	7.0	10.0	455
Female	6.1	6,624	79.2	61.7	15.2	63.7	5.6	65.5	26.6	19.5	63.7	51.5	20.0	6.7	12.7	0.6	7.7	9.9	402
Residence																			
Urban	5.4	2,787	82.2	65.7	19.9	69.1	8.1	72.1	27.9	24.0	68.7	53.6	24.5	7.9	12.0	0.0	10.0	6.2	150
Rural	6.3	11,270	79.2	64.0	18.9	66.0	6.2	67.8	27.1	20.9	66.0	55.1	19.3	7.6	13.1	0.8	6.8	10.7	706
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	6.2	3,901	78.3	61.4	18.3	62.2	6.9	65.3	24.4	18.7	64.4	50.6	25.1	6.0	12.0	0.5	4.7	14.2	240
<5 years complete	4.2	651	(77.8)	(60.4)	(20.1)	(60.4)	(12.3)	(61.5)	(28.2)	(25.8)	(61.5)	(51.1)	(27.2)	(7.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(13.9)	27
5-7 years complete	6.0	2,671	84.9	67.5	25.2	71.1	7.8	71.7	27.4	20.4	68.1	62.9	12.6	5.3	16.2	1.6	8.0	6.7	161
8-9 years complete	6.1	2,395	81.6	68.0	15.6	69.8	3.9	71.9	27.0	21.8	70.1	56.9	16.9	10.1	10.5	0.0	10.3	8.4	146
10-11 years complete	7.1	1,360	75.0	63.7	23.2	66.3	3.8	67.9	29.9	25.5	65.2	52.6	20.2	5.8	15.1	0.9	10.3	6.6	97
12 or more years complete	6.0	3,078	78.3	63.4	15.2	66.6	7.5	69.0	29.4	23.1	66.1	53.3	22.3	11.0	12.9	0.7	5.8	9.7	184

Continued...

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea							
			Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids and zinc	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug		Anti-motility drug	Other drug	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment		
Religion																				
Hindu	6.0	12,497	79.1	64.0	19.0	66.4	6.7	68.5	26.5	20.4	66.1	55.2	20.4	7.7	13.7	0.4	7.1	9.2	748	
Muslim	7.3	1,405	85.6	67.6	17.7	67.6	5.3	69.4	31.4	28.3	69.4	52.5	18.9	7.6	7.3	0.8	8.6	14.9	103	
Sikh	3.6	116	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other	(5.6)	39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Caste/tribe																				
Scheduled caste	7.4	3,225	77.6	64.1	21.7	67.4	7.9	69.3	22.6	16.8	66.0	57.1	20.8	9.9	11.3	1.2	3.6	7.5	240	
Scheduled tribe	5.6	1,958	74.9	63.0	26.3	64.6	4.0	64.6	38.0	30.6	63.0	59.0	22.1	4.8	13.5	0.8	8.9	10.9	109	
Other backward class	5.7	6,572	81.1	65.4	16.0	67.2	5.4	70.0	25.8	20.9	68.4	54.2	21.0	7.8	13.0	0.5	8.9	10.6	375	
Other	5.5	2,249	82.5	62.3	16.6	64.5	9.6	66.4	29.7	24.0	64.2	48.5	16.9	5.9	13.6	0.0	7.8	12.7	124	
Don't know	(17.4)	52	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Source of drinking water³																				
Improved	6.1	13,543	79.8	64.8	19.4	67.0	6.6	69.1	27.2	21.6	67.0	55.1	20.3	7.8	12.7	0.7	7.4	9.8	829	
Unimproved	5.0	474	(76.4)	(51.2)	(10.6)	(56.3)	(3.4)	(58.4)	(30.6)	(21.3)	(53.3)	(50.0)	(21.4)	(2.1)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(14.0)	24	
Other	(8.6)	39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3

Continued...

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea							
			Percentage of children who were given:	Percentage who were given other treatments																
			whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORT ² and ORS ³	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment			
Toilet facility⁴																				
Improved	5.9	9,414	79.9	66.1	18.9	69.0	7.8	71.4	26.1	20.6	68.7	57.6	19.3	7.5	12.5	0.7	7.7	9.1	552	
Shared ⁵	7.4	881	84.6	60.9	21.9	62.2	4.8	63.3	30.3	24.2	61.9	48.6	18.9	19.5	12.2	0.0	1.0	11.8	65	
Unimproved	4.2	184	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
No facility/open defecation	6.5	3,578	77.7	60.6	18.5	61.7	3.7	63.2	29.4	22.9	62.1	50.2	22.4	4.9	14.4	0.9	8.6	11.8	231	
Total	6.1	14,056	79.7	64.3	19.1	66.6	6.5	68.6	27.2	21.5	66.4	54.8	20.2	7.6	12.9	0.7	7.4	9.9	856	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative; ² Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode; ³ Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup; ⁴ See Table 4 for definition of categories; ⁵ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Number of children with diarrhoea					
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less		Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total
Age in months																
<6	6.9	46.8	27.0	6.1	13.3	0.0	100.0	4.1	24.3	19.5	4.2	1.9	45.9	0.0	100.0	157
6-11	2.8	51.7	34.8	7.8	2.1	0.8	100.0	2.9	41.7	35.4	9.5	1.2	9.2	0.0	100.0	143
12-23	7.1	46.7	29.8	13.4	2.1	0.9	100.0	3.7	41.2	35.2	13.5	2.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	215
24-35	9.3	42.3	35.9	11.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	5.5	40.2	40.4	12.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	150
36-47	6.5	49.4	24.8	13.2	6.1	0.0	100.0	3.2	33.5	39.4	14.9	2.3	5.6	1.2	100.0	104
48-59	5.7	43.5	41.1	8.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	2.4	41.2	43.0	11.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	87
Sex																
Male	7.3	48.3	29.4	11.4	3.3	0.3	100.0	3.3	38.0	34.1	11.9	1.5	11.2	0.0	100.0	455
Female	5.6	45.1	34.4	8.8	5.6	0.5	100.0	4.3	36.1	35.1	9.8	1.7	12.7	0.3	100.0	402
Residence																
Urban	8.1	40.6	34.9	11.7	4.7	0.0	100.0	2.0	35.2	37.6	13.9	0.4	10.8	0.0	100.0	150
Rural	6.2	48.1	31.0	9.9	4.4	0.4	100.0	4.1	37.5	33.9	10.3	1.8	12.1	0.2	100.0	706
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	6.9	51.2	28.4	9.5	3.6	0.5	100.0	3.5	43.9	26.3	13.4	1.1	11.7	0.0	100.0	240
<5 years complete	(12.3)	(35.1)	(30.4)	(14.9)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(5.8)	(31.5)	(36.0)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	27
5-7 years complete	7.8	44.5	34.8	9.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	5.5	29.8	50.6	6.0	1.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	161
8-9 years complete	3.9	49.3	34.7	8.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	1.9	33.0	37.7	11.6	2.2	13.5	0.0	100.0	146
10-11 years complete	3.8	51.6	21.8	17.3	3.5	2.0	100.0	3.2	43.8	22.7	15.1	2.7	11.2	1.2	100.0	97
12 or more years complete	7.5	40.4	36.4	8.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	4.0	35.1	34.8	8.9	1.7	15.5	0.0	100.0	184

Continued...

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Number of children with diarrhoea					
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less		Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total
Religion																
Hindu	6.7	46.6	32.4	9.4	4.6	0.3	100.0	3.9	36.9	35.5	9.9	1.7	11.9	0.2	100.0	748
Muslim	5.3	49.9	26.5	13.5	3.7	1.1	100.0	2.9	39.6	26.2	18.4	0.6	12.3	0.0	100.0	103
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	7.9	41.6	36.5	11.0	2.2	0.8	100.0	6.1	35.3	37.9	8.9	2.3	9.5	0.0	100.0	240
Scheduled tribe	4.0	58.7	27.3	7.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	3.3	50.5	29.0	5.3	0.6	11.3	0.0	100.0	109
Other backward class	5.4	50.3	28.3	9.7	5.9	0.3	100.0	2.3	37.3	32.7	13.2	1.6	12.5	0.3	100.0	375
Other	9.6	38.5	34.1	11.4	6.4	0.0	100.0	3.6	30.8	35.2	13.1	1.3	16.0	0.0	100.0	124
Total	6.5	46.8	31.7	10.2	4.4	0.4	100.0	3.8	37.1	34.6	10.9	1.6	11.9	0.1	100.0	856

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to Sikh or other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	94.2	191
20-24	96.6	3,404
25-34	97.1	6,406
35-49	95.3	779
Residence		
Urban	97.9	2,303
Rural	96.4	8,477
Schooling		
No schooling	95.4	2,891
<5 years complete	95.5	491
5-9 years complete	96.8	3,867
10-11 years complete	97.4	1,058
12 or more years complete	98.2	2,475
Religion		
Hindu	96.9	9,611
Muslim	95.8	1,043
Sikh	96.4	91
Other	(100.0)	35
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	97.0	2,415
Scheduled tribe	97.0	1,462
Other backward class	96.6	5,073
Other	96.8	1,794
Don't know	(94.9)	36
Total	96.8	10,780

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months										
<12	65.3	53.3	57.4	50.4	2,973	na	na	49.7	2,973	66.5
12-23	72.2	62.6	67.4	58.0	2,520	na	na	60.3	2,520	66.4
24-35	66.5	57.8	57.0	52.5	2,803	na	na	53.4	2,803	67.1
36-47	57.6	49.9	46.4	45.4	2,889	42.4	2,889	47.8	2,889	67.7
48-59	48.9	43.0	37.3	40.4	2,871	37.8	2,871	40.6	2,871	66.8
60-71	42.8	37.8	33.7	35.5	2,931	32.9	2,931	na	na	na
0-35	67.8	57.7	60.3	53.4	8,296	na	na	54.2	8,296	66.7
36-71	49.7	43.5	39.1	40.4	8,691	37.7	8,691	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	58.4	50.2	49.4	46.7	9,005	37.3	4,610	50.1	7,433	67.4
Female	58.7	50.7	49.5	46.9	7,982	38.1	4,081	50.1	6,624	66.2
Residence										
Urban	49.8	40.4	41.6	39.0	3,438	30.3	1,808	41.5	2,787	67.9
Rural	60.8	53.0	51.4	48.7	13,549	39.6	6,883	52.2	11,270	66.7
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	60.4	53.4	50.7	48.6	4,737	40.7	2,372	51.4	3,901	66.3
<5 years complete	57.5	51.9	47.1	45.8	775	38.1	410	49.2	651	66.7
5-7 years complete	57.5	50.2	48.6	45.8	3,191	35.5	1,620	49.1	2,671	68.2
8-9 years complete	60.1	51.0	50.2	48.2	2,853	38.0	1,407	51.1	2,395	67.4
10-11 years complete	62.3	53.4	54.2	51.4	1,637	41.5	867	55.0	1,360	70.4
12 or more years complete	54.5	45.0	46.4	42.4	3,794	33.8	2,014	46.5	3,078	64.3

Continued...

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services – Continued

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	59.1	50.7	50.0	47.2	15,105	37.8	7,733	50.6	12,497	67.0	6,328
Muslim	53.6	47.7	44.2	43.0	1,692	35.7	864	45.0	1,405	66.0	632
Sikh	61.6	54.2	55.1	49.7	143	47.7	73	53.5	116	62.7	62
Other	53.9	48.6	51.2	45.6	48	(45.8)	21	(50.9)	39	*	20
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	57.2	49.0	47.8	45.3	3,860	37.5	1,982	48.4	3,225	66.6	1,561
Scheduled tribe	68.3	63.2	56.6	56.8	2,395	44.1	1,223	59.9	1,958	71.6	1,173
Other backward class	58.3	49.8	49.8	46.2	7,974	37.7	4,124	49.8	6,572	66.0	3,270
Other	52.7	43.5	44.8	42.0	2,695	32.0	1,335	45.4	2,249	65.2	1,020
Don't know	46.6	35.0	28.1	33.8	63	(33.0)	27	(33.5)	52	*	17
Total	58.5	50.4	49.4	46.8	16,987	37.7	8,691	50.1	14,056	66.9	7,042

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

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

Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age 6 years, percentage whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	54.6	46.7	49.3	45.7	3,438	45.7	40.7	40.0	39.5	3,438
Rural	70.3	63.6	63.2	57.2	13,549	59.8	56.0	50.9	48.9	13,546
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	68.5	61.6	60.9	55.6	4,737	58.3	54.5	50.0	47.6	4,734
<5 years complete	68.0	62.6	59.7	54.6	775	58.6	54.0	48.9	47.3	775
5-7 years complete	68.5	61.4	61.2	55.7	3,191	56.4	52.8	47.6	46.5	3,191
8-9 years complete	68.8	62.4	63.1	56.8	2,853	58.2	54.0	49.8	48.1	2,853
10-11 years complete	70.4	64.6	63.4	57.2	1,637	61.8	58.9	53.5	51.2	1,636
12 or more years complete	61.5	53.5	55.8	51.1	3,794	52.2	47.3	45.0	44.0	3,794
Religion										
Hindu	68.0	61.0	61.4	55.6	15,105	57.9	53.8	49.8	47.9	15,102
Muslim	58.5	53.2	49.9	47.5	1,692	47.9	45.3	38.8	38.4	1,691
Sikh	77.7	67.6	74.3	66.7	143	57.0	50.3	51.1	50.3	143
Other	58.0	48.0	58.0	55.1	48	51.8	47.8	49.3	49.2	48
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	66.5	58.8	59.2	54.0	3,860	53.6	49.7	45.2	43.9	3,859
Scheduled tribe	80.7	76.5	75.1	69.5	2,395	73.8	71.5	65.5	62.5	2,394
Other backward class	66.0	58.8	58.6	52.8	7,974	56.1	51.6	47.1	45.7	7,974
Other	59.7	52.4	54.3	50.1	2,695	49.6	45.3	43.8	42.1	2,694
Don't know	47.6	38.4	47.6	33.6	63	34.9	30.2	27.2	22.7	63
Total	67.1	60.2	60.4	54.9	16,987	56.9	52.9	48.7	47.0	16,984

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

² Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below +2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below +2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	16.9	30.3	-0.9	1,547	10.4	21.8	10.2	-0.5	1,466	15.7	32.4	1.8	-1.4	1,668
6-8	10.8	21.5	-0.6	604	9.5	18.9	4.5	-0.7	601	11.3	23.3	1.9	-1.1	637
9-11	10.6	24.1	-0.9	537	6.4	14.8	4.5	-0.6	531	9.1	23.9	1.5	-1.1	551
12-17	11.4	26.7	-0.9	1,362	7.9	18.1	2.9	-0.8	1,357	7.7	22.4	1.1	-1.1	1,396
18-23	19.7	40.9	-1.5	1,034	7.4	17.6	3.6	-0.6	1,022	9.7	28.5	0.8	-1.3	1,052
24-35	11.5	30.6	-1.3	2,693	8.1	17.0	1.8	-0.8	2,651	8.4	26.5	0.5	-1.3	2,711
36-47	11.5	36.8	-1.4	2,761	6.5	14.3	2.0	-0.8	2,718	8.6	28.3	0.4	-1.4	2,768
48-59	12.2	31.5	-1.4	2,661	6.2	15.1	1.7	-0.9	2,619	7.7	29.2	0.4	-1.5	2,664
Sex														
Male	13.5	33.4	-1.3	6,978	8.3	18.1	3.1	-0.8	6,859	10.3	29.5	0.8	-1.4	7,120
Female	12.1	30.0	-1.1	6,221	6.7	15.3	3.4	-0.7	6,105	8.4	25.5	0.9	-1.2	6,327
Birth interval in months³														
First birth ⁴	10.7	29.3	-1.1	5,214	7.4	16.0	3.1	-0.7	5,118	7.9	25.6	0.7	-1.2	5,307
<24	16.8	37.5	-1.5	2,163	8.0	17.3	2.6	-0.8	2,140	12.9	32.3	0.6	-1.5	2,205
24-35	13.5	33.4	-1.2	2,424	6.7	16.3	3.0	-0.8	2,375	9.6	27.9	0.8	-1.4	2,452
36 or more	13.0	30.7	-1.2	3,327	8.2	17.9	4.0	-0.7	3,262	9.2	27.3	1.2	-1.3	3,412
Birth order³														
1	10.7	29.3	-1.1	5,174	7.3	16.0	3.1	-0.7	5,078	7.9	25.6	0.7	-1.2	5,267
2-3	13.1	32.2	-1.2	6,355	7.6	17.4	3.4	-0.7	6,229	9.6	28.1	0.9	-1.3	6,485
4-5	18.0	37.6	-1.4	1,309	8.2	17.1	3.0	-0.8	1,294	12.8	31.4	0.8	-1.5	1,329
6 or more	19.7	38.6	-1.6	290	8.2	15.8	2.7	-0.8	293	14.6	34.1	1.4	-1.6	295
Residence														
Urban	11.1	28.3	-1.0	2,596	8.0	18.3	3.9	-0.7	2,515	9.1	25.4	0.9	-1.2	2,637
Rural	13.3	32.6	-1.2	10,602	7.5	16.4	3.1	-0.8	10,449	9.5	28.1	0.8	-1.3	10,810

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age			
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Size at birth³												
Very small	17.0	32.8	-1.2	229	9.8	21.3	5.0	229	11.3	28.5	0.3	238
Small	13.0	32.3	-1.2	842	7.5	19.3	2.1	811	12.5	32.9	0.4	861
Average or larger	12.7	31.7	-1.2	11,969	7.6	16.5	3.3	11,765	9.1	27.1	0.9	12,187
Don't know	8.8	29.3	-1.4	88	2.8	16.7	0.6	91	7.3	32.9	0.4	90
Mother's schooling⁵												
No schooling	14.7	35.4	-1.4	3,750	7.8	17.2	3.3	3,719	10.4	30.4	0.7	3,835
<5 years complete	13.4	34.0	-1.2	614	8.0	17.5	3.8	597	10.7	32.3	1.5	622
5-7 years complete	14.5	35.7	-1.3	2,526	7.4	16.9	3.0	2,463	11.3	31.0	0.8	2,566
8-9 years complete	14.1	31.9	-1.2	2,307	6.5	16.4	3.3	2,258	8.5	27.8	0.9	2,344
10-11 years complete	11.0	29.3	-1.1	1,266	10.0	17.5	3.0	1,267	9.9	25.5	0.7	1,296
12 or more years complete	8.5	23.7	-0.9	2,736	7.0	15.8	3.3	2,660	6.5	20.4	0.9	2,784
Religion												
Hindu	12.8	31.6	-1.2	11,638	7.4	16.3	3.3	11,446	9.3	27.3	0.8	11,866
Muslim	14.1	35.4	-1.2	1,314	9.0	20.7	3.2	1,280	11.0	32.4	1.2	1,331
Sikh	10.0	17.2	-0.6	110	8.1	20.1	2.9	104	11.1	23.9	0.9	114
Other	10.7	21.5	-1.1	136	7.7	12.1	2.2	134	4.7	13.8	0.7	136
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	13.7	33.2	-1.3	3,040	8.3	17.5	3.8	2,971	10.6	29.9	0.9	3,119
Scheduled tribe	15.6	35.9	-1.4	1,819	7.7	18.6	2.5	1,807	10.9	32.0	0.6	1,847
Other backward class	12.3	31.2	-1.1	6,126	7.2	16.0	3.1	6,019	8.8	26.2	1.0	6,231
Other	10.8	27.7	-1.0	2,074	7.6	16.8	3.5	2,030	8.3	25.3	0.5	2,110
Don't know	(16.5)	(42.3)	(-1.9)	38	(5.4)	(13.1)	(2.6)	38	(13.9)	(38.5)	(0.0)	39
Missing	12.5	24.2	-1.3	101	5.5	9.8	2.9	100	3.7	10.2	0.9	101
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	12.8	31.8	-1.2	13,128	7.6	16.8	3.3	12,895	9.4	27.6	0.8	13,376
Not interviewed but in the household	22.5	36.0	-1.3	71	6.3	17.0	4.3	70	17.7	34.5	0.0	72

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age			
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's nutritional status⁶												
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	15.6	37.5	-1.4	2,458	7.9	18.3	2.6	2,439	11.6	35.1	0.7	2,497
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	12.8	31.5	-1.2	9,463	7.8	17.0	3.4	9,281	9.2	26.9	0.8	9,647
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	8.3	23.3	-0.9	1,201	5.4	12.0	3.1	1,173	6.5	18.4	0.9	1,224
Missing	4.8	18.1	-0.5	77	5.2	14.5	5.7	72	5.9	21.9	0.0	79
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	13.1	32.2	-1.2	11,056	7.7	17.0	3.1	10,849	9.5	28.1	0.8	11,246
Living with one or neither parent	11.5	29.3	-1.1	2,126	7.0	15.4	3.9	2,100	8.6	25.2	0.7	2,184
Total	12.8	31.8	-1.2	13,198	7.6	16.8	3.3	12,964	9.4	27.6	0.8	13,448
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	17.3	39.1	-1.5	15,351	8.5	23.0	2.1	15,351	12.2	36.7	0.3	15,351

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

BMI = Body mass index

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

⁶ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Number of last-born children	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 day of birth ¹		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	98.4	35.4	88.2	1,047	14.7	1,031
Rural	97.5	41.5	90.7	4,381	11.7	4,273
Sex						
Male	97.7	40.7	90.0	2,885	12.8	2,817
Female	97.8	39.8	90.4	2,543	11.6	2,486
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	97.9	41.8	90.3	1,522	11.6	1,490
<5 years complete	97.8	39.1	89.4	230	14.9	225
5-7 years complete	97.9	39.3	92.1	1,023	11.7	1,001
8-9 years complete	98.1	39.9	90.3	956	12.0	938
10-11 years complete	98.3	40.4	90.9	515	13.2	506
12 or more years complete	96.6	39.6	88.1	1,183	12.8	1,143
Religion						
Hindu	97.8	41.1	90.4	4,854	12.1	4,748
Muslim	96.7	32.8	88.3	510	14.7	493
Sikh	(97.9)	(44.5)	(85.6)	47	(8.0)	46
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	97.5	40.7	91.4	1,228	10.6	1,197
Scheduled tribe	98.5	47.8	93.3	776	8.1	764
Other backward class	97.7	38.5	89.8	2,515	13.4	2,457
Other	97.3	38.1	86.8	890	14.5	867
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	97.7	40.7	90.4	5,254	11.6	5,135
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	97.3	31.3	83.2	101	32.3	99
Other/no one	96.0	25.6	83.8	73	32.4	70
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.7	40.5	90.4	5,233	11.8	5,115
At home	96.8	33.7	84.6	186	25.4	181
Total	97.7	40.3	90.2	5,428	12.3	5,304

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

³ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2 years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids ¹	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	2.4	81.8	5.5	0.3	3.5	6.5	100.0	97.6	612	3.9	616
2-3	2.8	70.0	13.7	1.6	4.7	7.2	100.0	97.2	561	4.2	569
4-5	2.5	58.6	14.6	1.9	9.0	13.3	100.0	97.5	553	9.8	560
6-8	3.5	25.4	19.4	1.7	13.0	36.9	100.0	96.5	665	17.4	672
9-11	4.1	10.9	12.0	2.2	10.0	60.9	100.0	95.9	549	22.3	557
12-17	13.1	4.4	6.0	1.2	6.9	68.5	100.0	86.9	1,388	21.4	1,444
18-23	23.4	3.0	3.3	0.4	5.1	64.8	100.0	76.6	950	22.1	1,077
0-3	2.6	76.2	9.4	0.9	4.1	6.8	100.0	97.4	1,172	4.0	1,185
0-5	2.6	70.6	11.1	1.2	5.7	8.9	100.0	97.4	1,725	5.9	1,744
6-9	3.4	22.9	18.7	1.7	12.9	40.5	100.0	96.6	852	17.7	862
12-15	11.1	4.6	5.7	0.9	6.9	70.9	100.0	88.9	951	20.3	979
12-23	17.3	3.8	4.9	0.9	6.1	67.0	100.0	82.7	2,338	21.7	2,520
20-23	24.6	3.2	4.1	0.3	4.4	63.3	100.0	75.4	598	21.8	696

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

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, and other liquids.

Table 70 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among last-born children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years ¹			Number of children
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²	
Sex				
Male	29.7	5.2	7.3	4,108
Female	28.6	5.4	7.7	3,460
Residence				
Urban	25.2	5.0	7.2	1,526
Rural	31.8	5.4	7.5	6,042
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	31.8	5.3	7.8	2,113
<5 years complete	30.1	4.2	6.9	334
5-7 years complete	a	5.1	7.0	1,413
8-9 years complete	28.2	4.9	7.1	1,322
10-11 years complete	27.2	6.5	8.1	729
12 or more years complete	26.2	5.4	7.6	1,657
Religion				
Hindu	30.8	5.4	7.5	6,740
Muslim	26.5	3.7	6.4	736
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	28.9	5.4	7.6	1,718
Scheduled tribe	33.4	5.6	8.0	1,051
Other backward class	29.3	5.4	7.4	3,516
Other	26.8	4.6	7.0	1,258
Total	29.0	5.3	7.5	7,568

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to Sikh or other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50 percent in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated

¹ For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

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

Table 71. Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	17.9	27.4	4.9	1,169	65.9	4.3	52.1	4.3	45	98.7	7.6	28.3	4.9	1,214
6-8	12.4	31.7	5.3	642	(53.6)	(0.0)	(33.5)	(0.0)	23	98.4	5.5	31.8	5.2	665
9-11	24.6	22.2	4.3	527	(78.7)	(8.8)	(71.3)	(8.8)	22	99.1	10.2	24.2	4.5	549
12-17	40.3	33.0	10.8	1,207	67.0	6.7	64.3	5.7	182	95.7	18.1	37.1	10.2	1,388
18-23	45.8	34.8	10.1	727	70.8	12.3	69.4	9.6	222	93.2	21.3	42.9	10.0	950
Sex														
Male	32.3	32.3	8.9	1,651	66.0	9.2	64.7	6.7	217	96.0	15.3	36.1	8.7	1,869
Female	34.2	30.2	7.9	1,452	71.3	9.3	66.5	8.3	232	96.0	15.5	35.2	7.9	1,684
Residence														
Urban	36.1	29.6	9.0	610	71.8	14.8	70.0	13.5	103	95.9	16.8	35.4	9.6	713
Rural	32.4	31.7	8.3	2,492	67.8	7.6	64.3	5.7	347	96.1	15.0	35.7	8.0	2,839
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	30.4	28.4	9.0	891	65.2	2.6	68.2	1.8	115	96.0	14.7	33.0	8.2	1,006
<5 years complete	35.3	29.5	7.0	140	*	*	*	*	11	97.5	17.7	33.3	7.3	151
5-7 years complete	38.2	33.7	7.4	567	70.2	6.9	64.5	6.9	90	95.9	15.3	37.9	7.4	657
8-9 years complete	34.0	31.6	8.7	546	55.9	8.4	46.0	4.6	60	95.6	16.3	33.1	8.3	606
10-11 years complete	31.0	31.1	6.7	289	(68.4)	(5.3)	(67.6)	(5.3)	51	95.3	12.8	36.5	6.5	340
12 or more years complete	32.4	33.4	9.3	669	77.7	19.1	71.3	15.4	123	96.5	16.4	39.3	10.3	792

Continued...

Table 7.1 Minimum acceptable diet—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Religion													
Hindu	33.3	31.4	8.2	69.4	7.6	66.5	6.5	382	96.3	15.0	35.6	8.0	3,161
Muslim	31.7	31.4	9.7	64.3	15.2	62.6	11.8	59	93.9	17.6	36.7	10.0	344
Sikh	(44.9)	(29.6)	(11.8)	*	*	*	*	8	(92.6)	(28.4)	(33.8)	(14.7)	34
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	32.4	29.9	7.2	69.1	9.1	66.5	9.1	70	97.3	15.5	33.1	7.4	788
Scheduled tribe	30.0	28.9	9.1	66.6	2.4	67.8	2.4	60	96.0	12.8	33.6	8.3	494
Other backward class	35.8	31.4	8.6	72.8	9.8	67.2	8.2	226	96.3	16.3	36.3	8.5	1,651
Other	29.8	35.4	8.9	59.5	11.5	59.4	6.8	93	93.8	14.7	39.0	8.6	608
Total	33.2	31.3	8.4	68.7	9.3	65.6	7.5	449	96.0	15.4	35.7	8.3	3,552

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk b. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; c. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food made from grains; d. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; e. other fruits and vegetables; f. eggs; g. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; h. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

³ Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 2

⁴ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁵ For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid or semi-solid food.

⁶ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

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

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5

⁹ Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5

Table 72 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Rajasthan, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
Ajmer	35.4	204	(66.3)	61	22.3	395	20.0	384	23.1	402
Alwar	30.7	284	66.2	96	33.9	656	15.6	655	24.0	668
Banswara	56.6	150	71.8	54	44.6	371	17.3	367	38.7	375
Baran	62.8	111	78.2	32	45.9	264	21.3	261	40.2	271
Barmer	30.1	254	66.7	117	39.1	728	11.5	716	31.7	739
Bharatpur	37.7	200	48.2	71	40.3	490	12.2	490	29.1	500
Bhilwara	44.9	125	(80.8)	31	22.6	274	17.4	269	23.5	275
Bikaner	51.4	196	61.2	61	22.8	530	25.6	512	28.5	541
Bundi	41.4	94	72.7	31	30.0	236	19.6	227	29.1	242
Chittaurgarh	50.6	107	(77.2)	26	31.4	252	14.6	250	25.9	255
Churu	39.9	183	62.0	57	27.0	438	16.5	428	23.4	453
Dausa	34.0	113	(72.8)	33	37.7	289	20.7	283	33.5	294
Dhaulpur	39.4	124	77.9	36	45.7	275	13.7	273	31.3	281
Dungarpur	46.5	110	68.8	39	31.4	288	15.6	289	25.9	291
Ganganagar	47.0	134	(81.9)	35	24.5	337	24.9	319	26.1	345
Hanumangarh	42.8	128	(83.9)	32	24.1	333	19.8	324	21.3	340
Jaipur	37.6	409	(67.8)	104	25.0	990	14.6	968	20.8	988
Jaisalmer	35.3	60	63.2	21	25.5	183	25.0	175	31.7	187
Jalor	39.7	199	78.6	94	44.3	516	12.1	520	36.5	527
Jhalawar	58.3	124	(77.1)	33	34.0	255	29.0	248	38.1	266
Jhunjhunun	41.9	141	(83.5)	44	20.9	342	13.9	333	19.6	351
Jodhpur	27.5	362	64.7	122	32.6	926	13.3	911	25.4	946
Karauli	38.8	113	(81.3)	29	37.6	287	26.6	280	37.3	291
Kota	47.3	142	(77.6)	39	29.5	323	20.8	317	26.4	338
Nagaur	29.6	306	71.4	97	31.5	732	16.2	723	26.2	751
Pali	43.5	158	(48.8)	49	35.9	390	18.2	386	35.9	400
Pratapgarh	59.3	72	(78.6)	22	29.0	176	24.9	169	31.8	177
Rajsamand	42.2	94	(73.4)	32	30.3	211	16.6	205	23.7	214
Sawai Madhopur	49.7	116	71.0	36	26.9	227	21.9	218	24.2	230
Sikar	31.1	198	(74.0)	52	23.1	484	12.8	484	18.3	508
Sirohi	48.7	87	(73.8)	23	30.7	206	16.4	203	31.2	208
Tonk	40.9	93	(82.1)	33	33.1	212	18.1	196	28.2	211
Udaipur	44.2	239	81.6	84	34.0	584	8.6	578	26.6	583
Rajasthan	40.3	5,428	70.6	1,725	31.8	13,198	16.8	12,964	27.6	13,448

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

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

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-8	27.3	49.9	1.1	78.3	517
9-11	32.2	43.1	3.8	79.0	448
12-17	27.0	49.0	4.0	80.1	1,150
18-23	30.0	48.0	3.1	81.1	879
24-35	31.1	41.4	2.1	74.6	2,294
36-47	33.0	34.0	1.7	68.7	2,334
48-59	33.7	25.6	0.7	59.9	2,254
Sex					
Male	31.5	37.6	2.0	71.0	5,213
Female	31.4	38.6	2.0	72.0	4,663
Birth order¹					
1	31.6	36.5	1.8	69.9	3,959
2-3	31.6	39.2	2.1	72.9	4,786
4-5	29.8	38.8	1.8	70.5	899
6 or more	33.6	37.2	3.3	74.1	177
Residence					
Urban	32.6	33.4	2.3	68.3	2,102
Rural	31.1	39.3	2.0	72.3	7,774
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	31.2	40.0	1.8	73.0	2,559
<5 years complete	30.7	36.3	1.8	68.8	458
5-7 years complete	32.6	38.6	2.8	74.0	1,905
8-9 years complete	31.2	39.7	1.6	72.5	1,742
10-11 years complete	32.7	36.7	1.4	70.8	1,008
12 or more years complete	30.4	34.9	2.2	67.5	2,206
Religion					
Hindu	31.3	38.5	2.0	71.8	8,754
Muslim	32.4	34.0	2.4	68.7	930
Sikh	29.5	33.7	3.1	66.3	88
Other	34.2	39.2	0.0	73.5	104
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	31.0	38.5	2.5	72.1	2,249
Scheduled tribe	32.0	44.1	1.0	77.0	1,189
Other backward class	31.6	36.2	2.4	70.2	4,640
Other	31.3	37.6	1.2	70.0	1,700
Don't know	(20.7)	(53.3)	(7.2)	(81.2)	25
No caste/tribe or missing	29.1	44.0	0.0	73.1	75

Continued...

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Mother's interview status³					
Interviewed	31.5	38.0	2.0	71.5	9,821
Not interviewed but in the household	21.7	41.4	9.4	72.6	55
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	31.6	37.6	2.1	71.3	8,310
Living with one or neither parent	30.7	40.4	1.6	72.7	1,566
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	31.9	32.5	1.6	65.9	4,298
Mildly anaemic	32.1	39.9	1.7	73.7	2,465
Moderately/severely anaemic	30.2	44.3	3.0	77.5	3,046
Total	31.4	38.0	2.0	71.5	9,876
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	27.1	31.3	1.9	60.3	14,287

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mother was not interviewed and not in the household, who are not shown separately

⁴ Mildly anaemic is 11.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <11.0 g/dl for non-pregnant women and <10.0 g/dl for pregnant women. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among children age 6-23 months:			Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:			
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micro-nutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	13.4	2.7	665	3.1	18.5	14.8	672	na	93.3	670	
9-11	28.1	3.2	549	3.8	23.9	18.9	557	66.1	93.7	567	
12-17	40.8	5.3	1,388	6.5	26.5	26.2	1,444	76.9	94.7	1,443	
18-23	47.9	5.2	950	6.2	27.2	23.9	1,077	70.7	94.5	1,078	
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	55.4	93.9	2,806	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	94.7	2,870	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	93.3	2,823	
Sex											
Male	34.7	3.7	1,869	5.0	24.5	22.8	1,943	63.5	93.8	6,467	
Female	36.5	5.3	1,684	5.7	25.3	22.0	1,806	65.6	94.3	5,790	
Birth order											
1	34.0	3.5	1,390	6.0	25.4	23.2	1,493	65.1	94.5	4,772	
2-3	37.6	4.9	1,762	5.5	25.1	22.6	1,840	65.4	94.2	5,923	
4-5	27.4	5.9	306	1.9	20.9	18.7	314	58.9	92.0	1,211	
6 or more	48.7	7.2	94	4.2	25.7	18.4	102	58.9	92.5	290	
Breastfeeding status⁷											
Breastfeeding	33.5	4.1	3,103	5.1	24.4	22.5	3,106	69.7	93.9	4,747	
Not breastfeeding	50.1	6.8	449	6.7	26.9	21.9	643	56.6	94.1	7,447	
Residence											
Urban	39.7	7.9	713	7.1	21.8	22.0	748	64.4	97.7	2,447	
Rural	34.6	3.6	2,839	5.0	25.6	22.5	3,001	64.5	93.1	9,810	

Continued...

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children — *Continued*

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:			
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron-rich foods in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given micro-nutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	33.7	5.3	1,006	4.9	26.5	23.3	1,061	62.6	1,696	91.9	3,570	
<5 years complete	37.9	3.7	151	5.1	19.6	20.2	159	59.4	268	93.6	587	
5-7 years complete	36.5	5.3	657	4.6	24.2	21.3	706	64.8	1,092	93.2	2,346	
8-9 years complete	37.4	4.2	606	4.9	21.5	21.7	635	67.3	1,006	95.1	2,075	
10-11 years complete	34.4	3.1	340	6.9	28.5	24.3	356	68.1	535	96.8	1,142	
12 or more years complete	36.0	3.8	792	6.3	25.5	22.3	832	64.1	1,282	95.8	2,538	
Religion												
Hindu	35.2	2.7	3,161	5.4	25.3	22.5	3,340	64.9	5,197	93.9	10,785	
Muslim	39.7 (41.8)	20.9 (7.9)	344	5.2 (2.6)	21.3 (24.4)	21.0 (24.0)	359	60.5	610	95.1	1,235	
Sikh			34				37	66.4	53	98.1	106	
Other	*	*	13	*	*	*	13	*	20	97.0	131	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	33.7	3.3	788	6.2	22.5	23.0	832	64.4	1,336	94.4	2,820	
Scheduled tribe	33.6	3.7	494	3.2	29.0	20.7	529	63.2	813	91.4	1,674	
Other backward class	37.6	5.1	1,651	5.4	25.2	22.7	1,742	64.2	2,748	94.3	5,672	
Other	34.1	4.8	608	6.3	24.0	22.7	634	67.5	958	95.2	1,955	
Don't know	*	*	11	*	*	*	13	*	25	(79.0)	39	
No caste/tribe or missing	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	96.0	97	
Total	35.6	4.5	3,552	5.4	24.9	22.4	3,749	64.5	5,880	94.1	12,257	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable; nc = No cases

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

² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, and eggs; ³ Based on mother's recall; ⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis; ⁵ Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available); ⁶ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested; ⁷ Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:				Among households with tested salt:		
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	7,841	97.4	7,818
Rural	99.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	23,976	93.2	23,934
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	28,153	94.1	28,095
Muslim	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,381	94.3	2,377
Sikh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	325	98.0	325
Other	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	958	95.6	955
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	99.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,547	94.4	6,538
Scheduled tribe	99.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	4,294	91.2	4,279
Other backward class	99.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	14,318	94.5	14,293
Other	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,773	95.6	5,761
Don't know	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	82	86.3	81
No caste/tribe or missing	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	804	95.1	801
Total	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	31,817	94.2	31,752
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	34,915	93.4	34,772

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, by district, Rajasthan, 2019-21

District	Percentage of households:				Among households with tested salt:		
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Ajmer	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,189	97.7	1,180
Alwar	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,623	92.6	1,621
Banswara	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	950	88.4	945
Baran	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	624	94.1	623
Barmer	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,111	92.5	1,111
Bharatpur	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,054	89.8	1,051
Bhilwara	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	756	96.2	754
Bikaner	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	995	95.7	994
Bundi	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	556	94.9	555
Chittaurgarh	99.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	814	97.3	809
Churu	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	954	90.9	953
Dausa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	719	92.8	719
Dhaulpur	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	546	77.9	541
Dungarpur	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	730	96.6	728
Ganganagar	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	959	98.1	957
Hanumangarh	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	875	97.7	874
Jaipur	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,714	95.3	2,705
Jaisalmer	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	307	93.0	307
Jalor	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	955	97.0	954
Jhalawar	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	729	95.5	727
Jhunjhunun	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,018	94.9	1,017
Jodhpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,685	94.5	1,685
Karauli	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	678	84.7	678
Kota	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,024	96.0	1,024
Nagaur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,592	92.3	1,592
Pali	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,036	96.2	1,035
Pratapgarh	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	463	90.4	462
Rajsamand	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	604	97.5	603
Sawai Madhopur	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	642	92.5	639
Sikar	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,205	94.5	1,203
Sirohi	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	515	94.1	514
Tonk	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	657	96.9	654
Udaipur	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,542	98.4	1,539
Rajasthan	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	31,817	94.2	31,752

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	69.0	19.8	9.6	1.7	100.0	42,990
Pulses or beans	26.5	64.3	9.0	0.2	100.0	42,990
Dark green leafy vegetables	45.0	45.2	9.6	0.2	100.0	42,990
Fruits	8.3	37.8	52.6	1.4	100.0	42,990
Eggs	1.1	11.3	18.6	69.0	100.0	42,990
Fish	0.2	4.3	14.1	81.5	100.0	42,990
Chicken or meat	0.3	7.0	16.7	76.0	100.0	42,990
Fish or chicken/meat	0.4	7.9	16.7	74.9	100.0	42,990
Fried foods	4.2	35.4	55.5	5.0	100.0	42,990
Aerated drinks	2.1	10.6	72.2	15.1	100.0	42,990
MEN						
Milk or curd	68.5	22.7	7.5	1.3	100.0	5,852
Pulses or beans	28.3	63.0	8.6	0.1	100.0	5,852
Dark green leafy vegetables	29.8	59.7	10.4	0.1	100.0	5,852
Fruits	7.0	40.3	51.7	1.0	100.0	5,852
Eggs	2.8	17.9	31.5	47.8	100.0	5,852
Fish	0.4	7.4	18.7	73.5	100.0	5,852
Chicken or meat	1.6	11.7	22.7	63.9	100.0	5,852
Fish or chicken/meat	1.8	12.3	23.4	62.5	100.0	5,852
Fried foods	5.9	29.5	52.8	11.9	100.0	5,852
Aerated drinks	7.6	12.6	67.8	12.0	100.0	5,852

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men								
	<17.0		≥25.0		Number of women	<17.0		≥25.0		Number of men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	17.0-18.4 (moderately/severely thin)	25.0-29.9 (overweight or obese)		≥30.0 (obese)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	17.0-18.4 (moderately/severely thin)		25.0-29.9 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		
Age														
15-19	40.1	22.7	17.4	2.0	1.7	0.3	7,771	34.7	20.8	13.9	3.7	3.1	0.6	1,153
20-29	21.7	13.7	8.0	8.3	6.8	1.5	12,918	12.1	8.9	3.2	11.4	10.8	0.6	1,905
30-39	11.0	7.2	3.8	17.7	14.0	3.6	10,369	5.7	4.5	1.2	20.1	18.5	1.6	1,463
40-49	8.2	5.0	3.1	23.7	18.2	5.5	8,740	6.6	4.1	2.5	26.0	23.7	2.3	1,114
Marital status														
Never married	36.2	20.6	15.5	3.3	2.7	0.5	10,528	25.6	16.4	9.2	7.6	6.9	0.6	2,107
Currently married	13.6	8.7	4.9	16.4	12.9	3.5	28,014	6.8	4.9	2.0	19.5	17.9	1.6	3,462
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	12.5	7.6	5.0	15.9	11.7	4.2	1,256	18.7	8.8	9.9	15.1	15.1	0.0	66
Residence														
Urban	14.0	8.4	5.6	20.6	15.1	5.4	9,638	11.0	7.7	3.2	19.1	17.2	1.9	1,447
Rural	21.3	13.0	8.4	10.4	8.6	1.8	30,160	15.0	9.7	5.3	13.6	12.6	1.0	4,188
Schooling														
No schooling	14.2	8.9	5.3	14.5	11.8	2.7	12,760	14.5	11.3	3.2	14.0	13.3	0.6	509
<5 years complete	18.6	11.5	7.1	13.7	11.1	2.7	1,425	17.8	11.0	6.8	15.1	14.8	0.3	185
5-9 years complete	22.4	13.1	9.2	11.7	9.3	2.5	12,471	16.0	9.6	6.4	14.4	13.1	1.2	2,030
10-11 years complete	27.1	16.1	11.0	10.4	7.8	2.5	4,660	16.3	10.8	5.5	14.3	12.9	1.4	1,020
12 or more years complete	19.4	12.2	7.2	13.5	10.3	3.2	8,482	10.0	7.2	2.8	16.3	15.0	1.3	1,892
Religion														
Hindu	19.9	12.0	7.9	12.8	10.1	2.7	35,974	14.3	9.3	5.0	14.7	13.5	1.2	5,029
Muslim	16.9	10.8	6.1	12.5	10.1	2.4	3,204	9.8	7.3	2.5	16.8	15.7	1.1	507
Sikh	13.3	6.9	6.4	23.2	17.0	6.2	423	18.3	15.9	2.4	16.2	15.2	1.0	75
Other	12.2	5.3	7.0	16.7	12.2	4.4	197	(19.0)	(8.6)	(10.4)	(33.5)	(33.5)	(0.0)	25

Continued...

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men						
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	22.8	13.4	9.4	10.3	8.6	8,496	18.3	12.0	6.3	10.2	9.7	1,183
Scheduled tribe	24.8	14.2	10.5	5.7	4.8	5,136	16.7	10.4	6.3	10.6	9.7	734
Other backward class	18.1	11.3	6.8	13.8	10.9	18,636	13.0	8.6	4.4	16.5	15.2	2,685
Other	15.9	9.9	5.9	18.7	13.9	7,427	9.7	6.9	2.8	19.6	17.7	1,029
Don't know	23.8	14.1	9.7	14.7	12.5	101	*	*	*	*	*	4
Total age 15-49	19.5	11.9	7.7	12.9	10.2	39,798	14.0	9.2	4.7	15.0	13.8	5,635
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.5	5.1	2.4	28.8	26.5	486
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.5	8.9	4.6	16.1	14.8	6,121
Age 15-49												
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	27.0	15.5	11.5	14.1	10.8	39,088	22.7	12.9	9.9	13.2	11.1	5,782

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Number of men
Age												
15-19	87.1	12.9	2.3	48.2	51.8	7,765	1.0	0.1	69.1	30.9	1,153	
20-29	67.4	32.6	7.4	42.9	57.1	12,907	4.2	0.6	59.4	40.6	1,906	
30-39	49.5	50.5	16.4	38.6	61.4	10,363	8.9	2.3	52.7	47.3	1,463	
40-49	41.2	58.8	22.2	34.5	65.5	8,738	13.2	3.7	49.2	50.8	1,114	
Marital status												
Never married	82.8	17.2	2.9	46.7	53.3	10,517	2.5	0.4	63.6	36.4	2,108	
Currently married	52.9	47.1	15.3	38.9	61.1	28,000	9.0	2.2	53.8	46.2	3,462	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	53.3	46.7	14.8	39.0	61.0	1,256	4.0	0.0	66.1	33.9	66	
Residence												
Urban	52.1	47.9	17.5	37.9	62.1	9,637	7.8	2.2	57.5	42.5	1,447	
Rural	63.6	36.4	10.3	42.0	58.0	30,136	6.1	1.3	57.7	42.3	4,189	
Schooling												
No schooling	55.6	44.4	14.2	39.2	60.8	12,750	7.2	1.3	57.5	42.5	509	
<5 years complete	56.7	43.3	12.9	40.7	59.3	1,424	6.6	0.3	52.5	47.5	185	
5-9 years complete	63.6	36.4	11.2	42.0	58.0	12,469	6.0	1.5	58.7	41.3	2,030	
10-11 years complete	70.7	29.3	8.6	44.3	55.7	4,656	6.0	1.5	60.3	39.7	1,020	
12 or more years complete	59.8	40.2	11.6	40.4	59.6	8,474	7.1	1.8	55.6	44.4	1,892	

Continued...

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio—Continued

Among women and men age 15–49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019–21

Background characteristic	Women				Men							
	Waist circumference		Waist-to-hip ratio		Waist circumference		Waist-to-hip ratio					
	Normal (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal (≥0.85)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Normal (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal (47.3)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)				
Religion												
Hindu	61.3	38.7	11.9	41.7	58.3	35,951	93.5	6.5	1.5	57.6	42.4	5,029
Muslim	57.9	42.1	11.9	34.8	65.2	3,202	94.5	5.5	1.7	59.6	40.4	507
Sikh	41.2	58.8	21.0	27.1	72.9	423	89.4	10.6	2.3	49.4	50.6	75
Other	57.6	42.4	12.7	41.9	58.1	197	(75.5)	(24.5)	(0.0)	(47.3)	(52.7)	25
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	65.5	34.5	9.9	45.0	55.0	8,493	95.6	4.4	0.7	54.6	45.4	1,183
Scheduled tribe	72.2	27.8	6.2	37.2	62.8	5,128	95.9	4.1	1.2	62.9	37.1	735
Other backward class	58.6	41.4	12.8	40.9	59.1	18,630	92.6	7.4	1.8	57.1	42.9	2,685
Other	53.2	46.8	16.4	38.9	61.1	7,421	91.6	8.4	2.2	59.0	41.0	1,029
Don't know	63.2	36.8	13.0	53.8	46.2	101	*	*	*	*	*	4
Total	60.8	39.2	12.0	41.0	59.0	39,773	93.5	6.5	1.5	57.6	42.4	5,636

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of men	
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)		Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)
Age										
15-19	24.8	32.4	2.2	59.4	7,856	19.3	14.1	0.6	34.0	1,143
20-29	24.8	28.2	2.1	55.1	14,597	10.9	9.8	0.4	21.0	1,894
30-39	23.4	25.6	2.6	51.6	10,551	10.9	8.1	0.6	19.6	1,452
40-49	23.3	26.2	2.4	51.9	8,662	12.4	7.7	0.4	20.4	1,100
Marital status										
Never married	24.3	31.3	2.3	58.0	10,451	15.3	11.7	0.5	27.5	2,093
Currently married	24.1	26.7	2.2	53.1	29,969	11.2	8.7	0.5	20.5	3,429
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	23.2	27.6	3.3	54.1	1,246	22.4	7.6	0.0	30.0	66
Maternity status										
Pregnant	22.6	22.2	1.5	46.3	1,567	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	26.2	28.9	1.9	57.0	6,073	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	23.8	28.0	2.4	54.3	34,026	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	23.9	24.3	1.7	49.9	9,932	11.3	7.3	0.6	19.2	1,433
Rural	24.2	29.1	2.5	55.7	31,735	13.4	10.7	0.4	24.6	4,155
Schooling										
No schooling	24.1	28.1	2.8	54.9	13,133	14.2	7.0	0.5	21.7	507
<5 years complete	25.3	28.3	2.2	55.8	1,484	9.1	10.3	1.6	21.0	183
5-9 years complete	23.8	29.2	2.4	55.3	13,238	13.9	11.9	0.7	26.5	2,014
10-11 years complete	25.5	28.9	1.5	55.9	4,882	15.4	10.0	0.3	25.7	1,009
12 or more years complete	23.9	25.3	1.9	51.1	8,930	10.4	8.2	0.2	18.9	1,875

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Religion										
Hindu	24.2	28.1	2.3	54.6	37,633	12.9	9.8	0.4	23.2	4,989
Muslim	22.6	26.4	2.2	51.2	3,392	11.7	9.9	0.8	22.4	502
Sikh	26.6	29.3	4.4	60.4	441	18.2	14.6	1.4	34.1	72
Other	27.5	17.9	0.0	45.4	202	(9.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.4)	25
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	24.0	29.4	3.0	56.4	8,933	13.4	10.9	0.9	25.2	1,175
Scheduled tribe	26.2	33.6	1.7	61.6	5,418	17.4	14.1	0.6	32.1	728
Other backward class	23.8	26.5	2.2	52.6	19,549	11.8	8.9	0.3	21.0	2,660
Other	23.6	25.8	2.0	51.5	7,659	12.0	8.1	0.3	20.4	1,021
Don't know	21.5	30.6	4.1	56.2	107	*	*	*	*	4
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/bidis	26.2	18.2	3.8	48.1	308	10.9	8.2	0.3	19.3	1,114
Does not smoke cigarettes/bidis	24.1	28.0	2.3	54.4	41,359	13.4	10.2	0.5	24.2	4,474
Total age 15-49	24.1	27.9	2.3	54.4	41,667	12.9	9.8	0.5	23.2	5,588
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	15.6	8.1	0.8	24.6	479
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	13.1	9.7	0.5	23.3	6,068
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	21.9	22.7	2.3	46.8	41,483	10.1	6.5	0.6	17.2	5,782

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

² For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl

³ For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl

⁴ For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

Table 81 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 years with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Rajasthan, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Ajmer	76.3	287	52.7	1,477	14.2	18.9	1,431
Alwar	63.2	462	53.2	1,944	24.3	17.3	1,848
Banswara	82.1	218	52.8	1,072	23.3	4.5	1,030
Baran	65.1	209	60.1	786	20.4	10.1	754
Barmer	67.1	485	49.4	1,796	19.7	4.5	1,662
Bharatpur	75.7	365	60.8	1,274	23.5	12.3	1,203
Bhilwara	62.7	218	50.4	902	16.3	12.3	859
Bikaner	82.4	402	58.9	1,454	17.8	14.4	1,390
Bundi	74.9	176	55.9	686	29.6	12.4	659
Chittaurgarh	72.4	180	45.1	877	20.2	15.3	844
Churu	78.1	327	52.9	1,379	20.3	20.3	1,322
Dausa	74.4	246	60.3	925	22.7	9.1	881
Dhaulpur	81.7	201	68.5	651	21.5	11.7	604
Dungarpur	79.8	200	72.6	984	26.8	4.4	930
Ganganagar	72.3	279	59.0	1,302	14.3	19.5	1,257
Hanumangarh	81.0	288	60.3	1,167	19.3	17.5	1,132
Jaipur	71.3	831	54.1	3,350	16.5	18.1	3,243
Jaisalmer	58.6	140	44.4	470	16.3	11.2	450
Jalor	66.3	341	59.9	1,345	19.7	4.3	1,233
Jhalawar	73.1	182	51.5	855	19.8	8.6	821
Jhunjhunun	77.2	282	55.4	1,379	20.0	19.0	1,329
Jodhpur	64.4	673	43.3	2,524	16.9	13.3	2,406
Karauli	75.9	219	61.5	772	23.0	10.5	731
Kota	66.7	286	51.7	1,278	15.5	13.0	1,224
Nagaur	65.1	541	45.3	2,482	18.9	13.0	2,377
Pali	72.6	300	58.8	1,327	16.3	8.1	1,268
Pratapgarh	65.8	119	53.1	530	24.1	5.9	503
Rajsamand	84.3	168	58.4	753	18.1	8.3	721
Sawai Madhopur	73.3	155	57.5	753	25.8	11.1	713
Sikar	61.5	404	44.0	1,721	21.4	19.6	1,689
Sirohi	75.8	124	64.0	680	17.7	7.9	649
Tonk	64.6	163	52.8	801	23.8	10.0	768
Udaipur	76.9	404	60.5	1,968	17.5	9.1	1,864
Rajasthan	71.5	9,876	54.4	41,667	19.5	12.9	39,798

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

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

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

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex				Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹				Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²				Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby				
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
	Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		
Age																			
15-24	91.4	97.1	74.4	89.9	78.5	90.6	27.6	34.3	79.0	82.2	2,458	2,243							
15-19	90.5	96.9	71.3	89.2	75.4	89.5	25.9	32.7	76.9	80.0	1,200	1,201							
20-24	92.3	97.4	77.3	90.9	81.6	91.9	29.2	36.1	81.0	84.8	1,258	1,042							
25-29	91.7	98.9	79.8	93.4	81.9	94.5	30.5	40.7	83.4	87.7	1,106	955							
30-39	90.5	97.0	77.5	91.3	81.1	91.5	27.6	37.5	83.3	86.6	1,629	1,508							
40-49	86.0	96.5	68.8	88.6	72.9	89.3	21.4	33.4	76.3	84.8	1,354	1,146							
Residence																			
Urban	92.6	98.5	80.6	93.6	82.9	92.4	32.1	40.7	86.2	89.8	1,580	1,517							
Rural	89.4	96.9	73.1	89.6	77.2	90.8	25.1	34.3	78.3	83.0	4,968	4,335							
Schooling																			
No schooling	83.2	92.1	65.5	81.3	69.7	80.8	16.4	23.0	73.1	75.8	2,096	523							
<5 years complete	87.6	95.8	70.7	85.6	74.2	85.1	18.8	24.4	75.8	80.7	246	189							
5-7 years complete	89.1	95.0	73.1	87.4	79.3	87.9	26.1	27.0	78.6	81.0	978	765							
8-9 years complete	92.2	97.0	77.1	89.7	79.7	91.2	28.7	33.6	81.8	85.0	1,050	1,337							
10-11 years complete	94.4	98.0	78.0	90.4	82.3	91.7	30.2	36.6	85.4	84.9	781	1,067							
12 or more years complete	97.7	99.4	87.7	95.5	89.3	95.5	41.0	45.4	88.9	88.8	1,396	1,972							
Regular media exposure³																			
Yes	93.6	98.2	79.4	92.9	82.8	93.6	31.3	39.2	83.7	88.1	3,419	3,436							
No	86.4	96.0	70.0	87.3	74.0	87.8	21.9	31.4	76.4	79.9	3,128	2,416							
Marital status																			
Never married	92.7	97.5	74.9	90.6	78.4	90.8	29.8	35.2	79.8	82.2	1,573	2,206							
Currently married	89.5	97.3	75.2	90.8	78.8	91.5	26.1	36.5	80.6	86.5	4,748	3,577							
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	84.8	92.3	68.2	79.6	75.2	88.2	19.2	33.3	75.7	75.5	226	69							

Continued...

Table 82. Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex				Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹				Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²				Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby			
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴																		
Been away	89.6	96.9	77.5	89.3	77.2	91.2	25.0	40.4	84.3	85.4	525	941	84.6	6,022	4,912			
Not been away	90.2	97.4	74.7	90.8	78.7	91.2	26.9	35.1	79.9	84.6								
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴																		
Been away	87.7	96.3	76.3	89.7	77.2	89.6	24.1	31.8	78.3	84.7	345	238	84.8	6,202	5,614			
Not been away	90.3	97.3	74.8	90.6	78.6	91.3	26.9	36.2	80.3	84.8								
Religion																		
Hindu	89.9	97.2	74.8	90.5	78.1	91.2	26.8	36.1	79.7	84.6	5,847	5,213						
Muslim	91.5	97.9	73.5	90.4	82.2	90.6	23.9	34.3	84.5	85.2	580	535						
Sikh	96.2	100.0	86.7	93.7	80.4	92.9	38.8	39.4	86.1	88.2	76	79						
Other	(98.3)	(100.0)	(84.6)	(96.2)	(89.1)	(91.8)	(39.6)	(36.5)	(84.5)	(90.7)	44	25						
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	89.2	95.9	73.1	88.5	75.5	90.0	23.4	34.3	79.8	84.3	1,338	1,217						
Scheduled tribe	87.0	95.8	66.5	87.6	75.1	88.7	20.9	26.1	72.7	79.5	927	767						
Other backward class	90.1	97.6	76.2	91.4	79.1	91.8	28.3	37.6	80.6	86.1	2,997	2,800						
Other	93.9	99.0	80.2	93.1	83.4	92.9	31.2	40.6	85.7	85.7	1,272	1,064						
Total	90.1	97.3	74.9	90.6	78.6	91.2	26.8	36.0	80.2	84.8	6,547	5,852						

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other partners

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

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

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

Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:										Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
Age												
15-24	75.1	71.9	76.0	66.6	73.6	65.6	71.1	31.1			2,247	
15-19	75.5	72.3	77.6	67.9	75.6	65.2	71.5	30.8			1,086	
20-24	74.8	71.6	74.6	65.5	71.6	66.0	70.7	31.3			1,161	
25-29	76.0	72.7	76.6	66.1	72.0	65.6	73.0	30.4			1,015	
30-39	77.6	72.8	76.4	68.7	73.6	64.3	72.5	31.0			1,474	
40-49	75.5	72.3	74.1	65.4	68.4	63.1	69.6	30.2			1,165	
Residence												
Urban	76.7	75.6	78.9	69.9	75.3	68.5	74.2	34.8			1,462	
Rural	75.7	71.3	74.8	65.8	71.3	63.6	70.6	29.4			4,439	
Schooling												
No schooling	72.2	67.2	71.9	64.6	67.7	60.5	67.4	25.9			1,744	
<5 years complete	76.0	63.5	63.6	61.5	59.7	57.9	64.0	22.8			215	
5-7 years complete	74.6	71.0	72.3	70.2	70.1	62.7	67.8	29.9			871	
8-9 years complete	76.0	73.7	77.0	68.2	73.5	64.7	72.1	30.7			968	
10-11 years complete	77.4	74.9	76.6	68.1	73.4	62.5	71.7	29.7			738	
12 or more years complete	80.8	78.9	83.9	66.7	80.1	74.1	79.6	39.4			1,364	
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	78.3	75.6	78.5	68.3	75.3	67.1	74.4	33.8			3,198	
No	73.3	68.5	72.7	65.0	68.7	62.1	68.0	27.3			2,703	

Continued...

Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women—Continued

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:										Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
Marital status												
Never married	75.6	73.3	78.5	68.1	75.6	66.3	72.7	32.1	1,458			
Currently married	76.1	72.1	75.1	66.4	71.4	64.3	71.1	30.3	4,251			
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	75.3	70.7	72.0	65.8	66.8	63.5	71.2	31.2	192			
Religion												
Hindu	76.1	72.6	76.2	66.0	72.7	65.2	71.6	30.4	5,253			
Muslim	73.7	70.7	71.8	73.0	68.2	59.7	69.1	32.1	531			
Sikh	74.5	59.2	68.7	75.2	62.2	64.3	68.8	33.1	73			
Other	(85.8)	(86.6)	(90.2)	(72.9)	(88.5)	(73.5)	(87.9)	(51.6)	44			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	72.1	68.9	72.7	68.9	70.0	60.5	69.3	27.4	1,194			
Scheduled tribe	75.6	69.6	74.3	60.2	69.8	65.3	69.9	28.5	807			
Other backward class	76.1	71.7	76.0	67.4	71.7	64.5	71.4	30.6	2,699			
Other	79.9	79.2	79.7	67.9	77.7	69.7	75.0	36.1	1,194			
Total	76.0	72.4	75.8	66.8	72.3	64.8	71.5	30.8	5,901			

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:										Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
Age												
15-24	75.7	76.3	81.1	70.4	75.1	61.2	69.4	31.3			2,178	
15-19	75.1	74.7	79.5	68.8	74.1	60.9	67.0	29.1			1,164	
20-24	76.4	78.1	82.9	72.3	76.3	61.5	72.3	33.7			1,015	
25-29	78.2	81.7	82.0	72.7	76.2	60.3	70.4	34.4			945	
30-39	76.8	79.9	79.9	69.7	76.2	61.8	68.4	30.3			1,463	
40-49	73.8	76.9	77.9	69.0	73.0	60.3	68.9	29.5			1,107	
Residence												
Urban	76.9	79.9	83.0	65.6	78.0	61.8	73.9	31.6			1,494	
Rural	75.7	77.7	79.4	72.0	74.1	60.7	67.6	31.1			4,199	
Schooling												
No schooling	69.9	66.9	69.3	70.4	65.4	49.0	56.3	20.2			482	
<5 years complete	79.7	65.3	71.7	69.4	66.7	59.1	66.5	21.6			181	
5-7 years complete	70.4	72.7	73.8	68.9	67.9	56.2	64.9	26.1			726	
8-9 years complete	75.5	75.7	78.9	70.4	72.8	58.0	66.0	29.3			1,297	
10-11 years complete	78.0	78.9	80.8	70.9	75.4	64.7	71.0	33.1			1,046	
12 or more years complete	78.6	85.6	86.9	70.6	82.4	65.9	75.4	36.9			1,961	
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	77.1	81.6	83.6	69.0	78.4	61.0	71.3	31.0			3,374	
No	74.5	73.4	75.4	72.2	70.3	61.0	66.2	31.4			2,318	

Continued...

Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:									
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
Marital status										
Never married	76.2	77.4	80.8	69.9	75.3	61.3	69.6	31.5	2,150	
Currently married	76.0	78.8	80.1	70.8	75.1	60.9	69.0	31.0	3,479	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	70.9	77.3	77.9	64.4	71.7	58.9	66.9	30.5	64	
Religion										
Hindu	75.6	78.4	80.5	70.1	75.4	61.0	69.2	30.9	5,066	
Muslim	77.2	74.2	77.1	73.3	72.2	56.7	67.8	31.6	524	
Sikh	87.8	88.2	82.8	72.7	71.4	83.0	72.4	41.1	79	
Other	(97.3)	(91.0)	(97.3)	(55.5)	(96.2)	(90.2)	(90.2)	(45.7)	25	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	76.0	77.9	81.3	68.8	73.7	57.5	69.1	25.6	1,167	
Scheduled tribe	73.9	72.2	73.2	67.8	69.3	58.2	61.9	27.8	734	
Other backward class	76.0	78.0	80.9	71.6	74.8	62.3	70.1	32.5	2,734	
Other	77.6	83.5	82.7	70.6	81.5	63.4	72.2	36.5	1,054	
Total	76.0	78.2	80.3	70.3	75.1	61.0	69.2	31.2	5,693	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 84 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	2.3	0.1	1.1	2.5	0.3	1.3	2.5	0.2	1.2
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	11.2	1.3	5.9	10.4	1.2	5.3	10.6	1.3	5.4
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.6	0.0	0.7	2.3	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	1.0
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	915	1,043	1,958	2,785	3,527	6,312	3,699	4,570	8,269
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	72.9	*	74.1	64.4	(71.7)	65.3	66.6	74.6	67.6
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	102	14	116	290	43	333	392	57	449
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.2	2.3	1.8	2.0	3.4	2.8	1.8	3.1	2.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	991	1,167	2,158	3,011	3,816	6,827	4,002	4,983	8,985
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	2.4	na	na	2.1	na	na	2.2	na	na
Number of men	1,517	na	na	4,335	na	na	5,852	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
	(55.6)	na	na	46.9	na	na	49.4	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse the past 12 months									
	36	na	na	92	na	na	128	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
	na	20.1	na	na	9.2	na	na	11.6	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy									
	na	358	na	na	1,285	na	na	1,643	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	3.6	14.8	9.3	2.1	6.6	4.5	2.5	8.6	5.7
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.9	6.1	6.0	4.9	6.2	5.6	5.2	6.2	5.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months									
	37.7	40.4	39.1	41.3	51.5	46.8	40.4	48.9	44.8
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.4	3.8	3.6	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.7
Number of respondents	1,517	1,580	3,096	4,335	4,968	9,303	5,852	6,547	12,399
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	85.4	90.2	87.9	86.1	87.3	86.8	85.9	87.9	87.1
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months									
	571	638	1,209	1,790	2,560	4,350	2,361	3,198	5,560

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

na = Not applicable; ANC = Antenatal care

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

Table 85 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	33.8	28.9	31.4	34.5	27.3	30.6	34.3	27.6	30.8
Percentage who know a condom source	90.4	71.7	81.3	89.0	67.6	77.6	89.4	68.5	78.4
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	26.0	34.6	30.2	32.5	42.8	38.0	30.9	41.0	36.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.3	2.4	1.4	0.2	2.2	1.3
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	1.7	8.5	5.0	1.1	5.3	3.3	1.2	6.0	3.7
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.8	3.2	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.4	4.0	3.0	3.5
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	34.5	40.6	37.4	40.2	49.4	45.1	38.8	47.5	43.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0
Number age 15-24	563	532	1,095	1,680	1,926	3,606	2,243	2,458	4,701
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used									
	88.5	90.0	89.3	85.4	89.0	87.5	86.1	89.2	87.9
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	194	216	410	676	952	1,628	870	1,168	2,038
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse									
	55.9	30.5	41.7	48.3	28.7	36.5	49.9	29.0	37.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	149	187	336	555	845	1,400	704	1,032	1,736
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²									
	51.7	7.3	26.2	42.7	5.0	19.3	44.6	5.4	20.6
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	122	165	288	475	777	1,252	597	942	1,539
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse									
	69.1	*	71.1	66.7	(75.2)	68.0	67.3	76.6	68.8
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	63	12	75	203	39	242	266	51	317
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	82.1	94.7	87.4	82.0	94.2	87.5	82.0	94.3	87.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	13.1	3.3	9.0	13.7	3.8	9.2	13.6	3.7	9.2
Number never married	504	364	869	1,373	1,142	2,515	1,878	1,506	3,384

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

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

Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	122	122	18,777
Male	129	129	19,562
Age			
<15	239	239	9,514
15-59	83	83	24,950
60 and over	148	148	3,879
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	193	193	5,221
Other fuel	118	118	33,123
Total ⁴	129	129	38,344
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	212	205	61,973
Male	272	262	61,391
Age			
<15	437	430	36,047
15-59	130	122	73,906
60 and over	329	322	13,412
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	262	251	92,460
Other fuel	181	181	30,905
Total ⁴	242	234	123,365
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	191	186	80,750
Male	237	230	80,953
Age			
<15	395	390	45,561
15-59	119	112	98,856
60 and over	288	283	17,291
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	258	248	97,681
Other fuel	149	149	64,028
Total ⁴	215	209	161,709

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

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

⁴ Total includes transgender respondents, who are not shown separately.

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age												
15-19	97.1	81.0	78.1	94.0	9.2	7,985	96.0	83.8	76.1	95.8	14.4	1,153
20-34	97.4	80.3	77.9	94.7	9.2	20,072	97.5	86.8	78.8	97.7	11.0	2,731
35-49	96.7	75.3	74.0	94.7	9.7	13,685	95.7	84.4	80.0	97.6	10.9	1,770
Residence												
Urban	98.5	83.2	78.0	96.1	8.8	10,194	95.4	88.2	75.7	97.1	13.9	1,447
Rural	96.7	77.4	76.2	94.1	9.6	31,548	97.0	84.5	79.7	97.3	10.9	4,207
Schooling												
No schooling	95.4	71.5	71.7	92.8	10.1	12,853	93.7	78.7	80.8	95.3	14.9	490
<5 years complete	96.9	72.7	76.0	91.8	12.1	1,486	98.6	83.0	76.9	94.2	13.9	186
5-7 years complete	97.2	76.1	75.0	93.9	9.6	6,152	94.8	81.2	76.6	96.6	12.6	725
8-9 years complete	97.6	81.3	78.3	94.9	8.2	7,096	97.2	84.8	78.8	97.0	11.7	1,300
10-11 years complete	98.2	84.3	80.6	96.1	8.7	4,974	96.5	87.7	80.1	97.8	12.6	1,029
12 or more years complete	98.6	87.0	81.4	96.9	9.1	9,181	97.6	88.2	78.2	98.2	9.7	1,924
Religion												
Hindu	97.2	78.7	76.7	94.6	9.4	37,675	97.1	85.3	78.6	97.1	11.6	5,060
Muslim	96.1	78.9	75.2	94.3	9.2	3,415	93.6	85.7	79.4	98.7	12.1	501
Sikh	98.5	81.9	83.6	95.1	6.0	444	87.2	88.9	77.5	97.5	10.5	68
Other	100.0	82.9	81.4	97.8	7.2	208	(100.0)	(87.7)	(78.8)	(100.0)	(18.7)	25

Continued...

Table 87. Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	97.1	9,205	76.7	76.0	94.8	10.2	8,939	97.3	85.2	75.7	95.8	13.0	1,184
Scheduled tribe	95.5	5,592	75.2	77.6	91.8	8.6	5,341	96.4	80.1	85.5	96.7	14.0	739
Other backward class	97.2	20,118	79.3	76.4	94.6	9.3	19,556	96.2	86.6	78.9	97.5	10.6	2,693
Other	98.0	7,965	82.5	77.8	96.4	9.0	7,809	97.2	86.4	76.5	98.7	11.0	1,034
Don't know	88.6	110	63.3	47.7	78.8	14.8	98	*	*	*	*	*	4
Total	97.1	42,990	78.8	76.7	94.6	9.4	41,742	96.6	85.4	78.7	97.3	11.6	5,654

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of men
Age				
15-19	83.2	8,221	79.7	1,201
20-24	79.8	8,010	83.3	1,042
25-34	82.7	12,602	84.1	1,760
35-49	86.4	14,156	86.9	1,849
Residence				
Urban	76.5	10,354	82.4	1,517
Rural	85.7	32,636	84.5	4,335
Schooling				
No schooling	86.9	13,473	85.5	523
<5 years complete	82.9	1,534	87.7	189
5-7 years complete	85.1	6,332	82.5	765
8-9 years complete	83.2	7,273	86.3	1,337
10-11 years complete	83.6	5,066	85.8	1,067
12 or more years complete	77.6	9,311	81.1	1,972
Religion				
Hindu	83.6	38,777	83.6	5,213
Muslim	82.8	3,554	87.6	535
Sikh	84.0	451	86.6	79
Other	76.4	208	(61.1)	25
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	84.4	9,205	84.6	1,217
Scheduled tribe	86.8	5,592	84.0	767
Other backward class	83.7	20,118	85.4	2,800
Other	79.7	7,965	79.4	1,064
Don't know	63.7	110	*	4
Total age 15-49	83.5	42,990	83.9	5,852
Age 50-54	na	na	89.4	501
Total age 15-54	na	na	84.4	6,353

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 89 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, type of health insurance/financing scheme coverage, according to residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	70.0	74.6	73.5
Government/municipal hospital	28.7	8.2	13.2
Government dispensary	6.7	0.6	2.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.9	0.5	1.1
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	26.7	37.8	35.1
PHC/additional PHC	4.6	23.4	18.7
Sub-centre	0.2	4.1	3.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.2	0.2
Private health sector	28.6	24.0	25.1
Private hospital	16.3	10.0	11.5
Private doctor/clinic	12.1	13.8	13.4
Private paramedic	0.1	0.2	0.2
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.6	0.7	0.7
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	80.0	90.4	87.8
Number of households	7,841	23,976	31,817
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	4.0	0.7	1.4
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	2.4	1.2	1.5
State health insurance scheme	89.5	95.6	94.2
<i>Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)</i>	3.1	3.7	3.6
Community health insurance programme	0.3	0.1	0.1
Other health insurance through employer	0.6	0.1	0.2
Medical reimbursement from employer	0.8	0.1	0.2
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	3.8	0.7	1.4
Other	0.8	0.6	0.7
Number of households	6,276	21,671	27,947

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

Table 90 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	278	376	375	281	102	8,221	618	132	453	239	129	1,201
20-34	669	906	1,107	231	50	20,612	744	625	286	190	85	2,802
35-49	2,132	2,343	2,150	814	214	14,156	1,451	1,907	431	1,682	340	1,849
Residence												
Urban	1,247	1,133	2,537	351	79	10,354	828	1,281	133	370	205	1,517
Rural	1,022	1,324	921	458	125	32,636	981	806	448	777	164	4,335
Schooling												
No schooling	1,580	1,769	1,140	658	199	13,473	765	1,365	0	1,578	0	523
<5 years complete	950	2,294	1,634	690	148	1,534	1,205	1,666	1,105	1,237	561	189
5-7 years complete	1,003	1,346	1,393	404	99	6,332	496	1,228	739	748	505	765
8-9 years complete	674	1,052	1,213	354	14	7,273	1,173	1,027	222	760	143	1,337
10-11 years complete	755	584	1,196	225	94	5,066	818	1,001	52	472	216	1,067
12 or more years complete	907	908	1,586	256	84	9,311	1,045	521	516	395	55	1,972
Marital status												
Never married	312	428	519	241	82	10,939	718	579	462	334	150	2,206
Currently married	1,344	1,532	1,550	486	127	30,755	1,059	1,162	314	818	193	3,577
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1,164	2,424	2,295	764	74	1,296	1,990	0	0	3,897	0	69
Religion												
Hindu	1,059	1,305	1,328	443	121	38,777	941	902	391	716	155	5,213
Muslim	994	908	991	248	57	3,554	882	1,374	191	370	396	535
Sikh	3,199	2,015	2,577	1,036	0	451	0	0	0	0	0	79
Other	1,076	855	754	250	0	208	(5,271)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	25

Continued...

Table 90. Health problems—Continued

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,010	1,366	1,094	512	74	9,205	834	979	380	533	129	1,217
Scheduled tribe	773	786	413	255	91	5,592	1,521	512	582	875	133	767
Other backward class	1,038	1,340	1,390	378	162	20,118	888	1,016	394	631	273	2,800
Other	1,454	1,367	2,007	591	54	7,965	791	948	122	794	0	1,064
Don't know	1,784	1,200	0	1,245	0	110	*	*	*	*	*	4
Total age 15-49	1,076	1,278	1,310	432	114	42,990	941	929	366	672	175	5,852
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,820	5,720	1,236	3,560	170	501
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,247	1,307	435	899	174	6,353

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. na = Not applicable

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.2	0.1	0.2	7,965	0.4	1,161
20-24	0.2	0.1	0.2	7,843	0.8	1,004
25-29	0.3	0.2	0.1	6,946	0.4	925
30-34	0.4	0.3	0.1	5,503	0.5	786
35-39	0.5	0.0	0.2	5,188	0.9	698
40-44	0.4	0.1	0.3	4,155	1.7	563
45-49	0.4	0.2	0.3	4,639	0.4	571
Residence						
Urban	0.5	0.2	0.3	10,147	0.9	1,476
Rural	0.3	0.1	0.2	32,092	0.6	4,232
Schooling						
No schooling	0.3	0.1	0.2	13,308	0.7	514
<5 years complete	0.3	0.3	0.5	1,512	1.1	188
5-7 years complete	0.4	0.3	0.3	6,251	1.3	752
8-9 years complete	0.2	0.1	0.2	7,126	0.6	1,307
10-11 years complete	0.4	0.1	0.2	4,954	0.1	1,031
12 or more years complete	0.3	0.1	0.2	9,088	0.7	1,915
Religion						
Hindu	0.3	0.1	0.2	38,128	0.6	5,087
Muslim	0.4	0.4	0.5	3,462	0.8	517
Sikh	0.2	0.0	0.0	444	4.4	79
Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	206	(0.0)	25
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.4	0.1	0.2	9,049	0.6	1,193
Scheduled tribe	0.2	0.0	0.1	5,503	0.7	747
Other backward class	0.3	0.2	0.2	19,776	0.7	2,719
Other	0.4	0.1	0.2	7,803	0.7	1,045
Don't know	0.9	1.7	0.0	107	*	4
Total	0.3	0.1	0.2	42,239	0.7	5,708

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg				
Age										
15-19	3.1	69.0	28.9	1.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.6	7,904	
20-24	3.7	59.7	37.5	2.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.5	7,783	
25-29	5.2	51.1	44.8	3.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	0.5	6,898	
30-34	7.8	42.3	51.2	5.3	0.8	0.4	100.0	0.5	5,479	
35-39	11.5	37.1	52.9	8.2	1.3	0.5	100.0	0.7	5,155	
40-44	15.9	31.2	55.2	11.1	2.2	0.3	100.0	0.7	4,139	
45-49	19.2	26.2	57.1	12.7	3.0	1.0	100.0	0.6	4,606	
Residence										
Urban	9.2	45.6	46.7	6.2	1.1	0.4	100.0	0.6	10,043	
Rural	7.9	49.4	44.0	5.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	0.6	31,920	
Schooling										
No schooling	11.7	38.7	51.3	7.9	1.5	0.5	100.0	0.7	13,236	
<5 years complete	10.0	47.5	43.8	7.2	1.1	0.4	100.0	0.2	1,498	
5-7 years complete	8.6	47.0	46.0	5.7	1.0	0.3	100.0	0.7	6,211	
8-9 years complete	6.6	55.0	39.7	4.4	0.6	0.3	100.0	0.6	7,091	
10-11 years complete	4.9	57.5	38.4	3.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	0.5	4,913	
12 or more years complete	5.7	54.1	41.5	3.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	0.6	9,015	
Religion										
Hindu	8.2	49.0	44.2	5.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	0.6	37,899	
Muslim	8.4	44.4	48.9	5.6	0.9	0.2	100.0	0.6	3,419	
Sikh	10.3	41.2	51.2	7.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	0.2	443	
Other	7.4	47.5	45.5	6.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.4	202	

Continued...

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women—Continued

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	7.6	50.0	43.7	5.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.7	8,999		
Scheduled tribe	7.2	49.3	44.4	5.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.4	5,452		
Other backward class	8.4	48.2	44.9	5.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.6	19,660		
Other	9.3	47.0	45.4	6.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	0.5	7,744		
Don't know	11.8	54.2	35.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	107		
Total	8.2	48.5	44.7	5.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.6	41,963		

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total		
Age									
15-19	3.5	50.9	46.2	2.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.4	1,153
20-24	5.5	40.3	54.7	4.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.0	992
25-29	9.9	27.3	63.7	8.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	0.2	910
30-34	14.0	20.3	66.8	10.5	1.8	0.6	100.0	0.3	776
35-39	15.3	22.0	63.5	11.2	2.4	0.8	100.0	0.2	684
40-44	21.5	21.9	57.9	14.8	3.8	1.6	100.0	0.6	554
45-49	22.2	15.4	64.8	15.2	4.0	0.6	100.0	0.8	560
Residence									
Urban	11.7	30.9	59.0	8.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	0.5	1,444
Rural	11.3	31.2	58.3	8.6	1.3	0.6	100.0	0.3	4,186
Schooling									
No schooling	11.0	24.2	65.8	8.0	1.8	0.2	100.0	0.4	509
<5 years complete	18.0	28.8	55.8	12.1	2.6	0.8	100.0	1.8	186
5-7 years complete	13.3	27.4	59.6	10.4	1.9	0.7	100.0	0.1	739
8-9 years complete	11.8	34.6	54.8	8.6	1.6	0.4	100.0	0.1	1,290
10-11 years complete	9.3	33.4	58.3	6.9	0.8	0.7	100.0	0.3	1,019
12 or more years complete	11.1	31.0	58.9	8.3	1.4	0.4	100.0	0.4	1,885
Religion									
Hindu	11.5	31.2	58.3	8.5	1.5	0.5	100.0	0.3	5,024
Muslim	9.8	31.5	59.4	7.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	0.2	507
Sikh	13.9	22.1	63.9	10.3	2.6	1.0	100.0	0.0	73
Other	(14.3)	(25.9)	(66.3)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(5.3)	100.0	(0.0)	25

Continued...

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total					
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	10.0	33.3	57.7	6.8	1.6	0.7	100.0	0.4	1,183			
Scheduled tribe	11.2	34.3	54.8	9.1	1.3	0.5	100.0	0.2	734			
Other backward class	11.4	29.9	59.7	8.6	1.4	0.4	100.0	0.4	2,679			
Other	13.2	29.5	58.6	9.7	1.7	0.4	100.0	0.3	1,029			
Total age 15-49	11.4	31.1	58.5	8.5	1.5	0.5	100.0	0.3	5,629			
Age 50-54	26.1	12.8	62.4	18.7	4.7	1.4	100.0	0.2	487			
Total age 15-54	12.6	29.6	58.8	9.3	1.7	0.6	100.0	0.3	6,116			

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	98.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	0.3	1.5	7,854
20-24	98.4	1.0	0.5	100.0	0.4	2.0	7,742
25-29	97.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	0.3	2.6	6,867
30-34	96.2	2.4	1.3	100.0	0.5	4.2	5,449
35-39	95.7	3.0	1.3	100.0	0.4	4.7	5,111
40-44	92.9	4.4	2.7	100.0	0.2	7.3	4,115
45-49	91.9	4.6	3.4	100.0	0.6	8.7	4,549
Residence							
Urban	96.7	2.0	1.3	100.0	0.5	3.9	9,935
Rural	96.5	2.3	1.2	100.0	0.3	3.9	31,751
Schooling							
No schooling	95.1	3.3	1.6	100.0	0.4	5.3	13,141
<5 years complete	95.1	3.1	1.7	100.0	0.1	5.0	1,484
5-7 years complete	96.6	2.1	1.4	100.0	0.5	3.9	6,186
8-9 years complete	97.2	1.7	1.1	100.0	0.4	3.2	7,052
10-11 years complete	97.7	1.5	0.9	100.0	0.3	2.7	4,882
12 or more years complete	97.7	1.5	0.8	100.0	0.4	2.7	8,941
Religion							
Hindu	96.6	2.2	1.2	100.0	0.4	3.8	37,650
Muslim	95.8	2.7	1.5	100.0	0.4	4.6	3,393
Sikh	93.0	2.3	4.7	100.0	0.4	7.4	441
Other	96.3	2.5	1.2	100.0	0.3	4.0	202
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	96.9	2.1	1.0	100.0	0.3	3.4	8,936
Scheduled tribe	96.4	2.4	1.1	100.0	0.3	3.8	5,420
Other backward class	96.5	2.2	1.3	100.0	0.4	3.9	19,555
Other	96.1	2.4	1.5	100.0	0.5	4.3	7,668
Don't know	95.6	2.2	2.2	100.0	0.0	4.4	107
Total	96.5	2.2	1.3	100.0	0.4	3.9	41,686

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	97.9	1.7	0.3	100.0	0.8	2.9	1,144
20-24	97.2	2.1	0.7	100.0	0.6	3.4	990
25-29	97.2	2.3	0.5	100.0	1.0	3.8	904
30-34	94.8	3.9	1.3	100.0	1.5	6.7	774
35-39	93.5	3.5	3.0	100.0	1.2	7.7	678
40-44	90.3	6.8	2.9	100.0	2.3	12.0	546
45-49	89.1	5.8	5.1	100.0	2.1	13.0	555
Residence							
Urban	95.6	2.7	1.8	100.0	2.1	6.6	1,433
Rural	94.9	3.5	1.6	100.0	0.9	6.0	4,158
Schooling							
No schooling	94.1	3.0	2.9	100.0	1.0	6.9	506
<5 years complete	91.5	7.8	0.7	100.0	2.5	11.0	183
5-7 years complete	92.4	4.9	2.6	100.0	0.5	8.1	734
8-9 years complete	95.5	2.5	1.9	100.0	1.4	5.9	1,281
10-11 years complete	96.2	3.1	0.8	100.0	1.2	5.0	1,010
12 or more years complete	95.9	3.0	1.2	100.0	1.3	5.5	1,877
Religion							
Hindu	95.1	3.3	1.6	100.0	1.2	6.1	4,991
Muslim	95.4	3.6	1.0	100.0	1.6	6.2	502
Sikh	93.8	3.5	2.7	100.0	0.0	6.2	72
Other	(94.7)	(0.0)	(5.3)	100.0	(6.5)	(11.8)	25
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	96.1	2.7	1.2	100.0	1.0	4.9	1,175
Scheduled tribe	93.8	4.0	2.2	100.0	0.4	6.6	728
Other backward class	95.3	3.2	1.5	100.0	1.4	6.1	2,662
Other	94.3	3.8	1.9	100.0	1.6	7.3	1,021
Total age 15-49	95.1	3.3	1.6	100.0	1.2	6.1	5,591
Age 50-54	83.5	10.5	5.9	100.0	3.6	20.0	479
Total age 15-54	94.2	3.9	2.0	100.0	1.4	7.2	6,070

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.1	0.1	12.3	7.0	8.4
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.1	0.7	0.6	6.9	12.8	11.3
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.7	2.1
Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	2.8	2.6	2.7	23.3	22.2	22.5
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.4	0.5	0.5	8.7	9.9	9.6
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.3	2.7	3.1
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.0	1.0	1.3
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses any type of tobacco	3.8	4.5	4.3	38.4	41.5	40.7
Drinks alcohol	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.9	11.7	11.5
Number of respondents	10,354	32,636	42,990	1,517	4,335	5,852
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	(74.9)	(73.8)	73.8	83.1	79.6
5-9	*	(8.1)	(9.9)	18.3	8.9	12.5
10-14	*	(7.9)	(7.5)	4.0	3.0	3.3
15-24	*	(4.3)	(4.1)	3.6	1.4	2.2
25 or more	*	(4.9)	(4.7)	0.4	0.3	0.4
Missing	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	3.2	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	2	37	38	186	304	490
Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	37.1	37.1	21.0	18.5	18.9
5-9	*	30.9	30.6	21.8	18.2	18.8
10-14	*	15.2	15.3	34.4	34.6	34.5
15-24	*	9.1	9.0	16.9	24.4	23.2
25 or more	*	7.7	8.0	5.2	4.1	4.3
Missing	*	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	15	239	253	104	556	660
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	(13.9)	(9.1)	23.6	14.9	17.1
About once a week	*	(36.0)	(43.5)	31.8	41.5	39.1
Less than once a week	*	(50.1)	(47.4)	44.7	43.6	43.8
Don't know	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	11	21	32	165	509	673

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women	
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other			Nothing
Age									
15-19	41.5	11.9	77.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	85.8	8,221
20-24	45.6	9.8	75.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	82.3	8,010
Residence									
Urban	27.0	8.7	85.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	92.2	3,419
Rural	47.9	11.4	74.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	81.9	12,812
Schooling									
No schooling	70.9	10.4	50.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	58.7	1,499
<5 years complete	62.4	12.3	54.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	64.8	366
5-7 years complete	58.1	10.8	65.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	72.9	1,965
8-9 years complete	47.8	11.7	74.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	82.9	4,000
10-11 years complete	37.1	11.8	83.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	91.3	3,317
12 or more years complete	29.2	9.6	87.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	93.4	5,085
Religion									
Hindu	43.5	10.8	76.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	83.9	14,599
Muslim	45.5	12.2	75.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	83.5	1,414
Sikh	36.1	4.2	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	148
Other	21.6	2.7	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.5	72
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	45.9	10.0	75.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	83.1	3,737
Scheduled tribe	60.1	12.3	62.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	72.3	2,241
Other backward class	41.5	11.3	78.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	85.7	7,450
Other	32.1	9.6	84.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	90.6	2,787
Total	43.5	10.8	76.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	84.1	16,232

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and type of employment, according to age, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total
WOMEN											
15-19	16.8	1,200	48.5	9.5	2.5	39.6	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	202
20-24	20.2	1,258	53.1	6.3	4.6	36.1	100.0	4.1	95.9	100.0	254
25-29	27.7	1,106	54.1	5.5	5.8	34.5	100.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	307
30-34	33.0	827	55.4	6.8	3.5	34.3	100.0	8.9	91.1	100.0	273
35-39	37.8	802	58.2	9.1	4.9	27.7	100.0	10.3	89.7	100.0	303
40-44	40.0	595	54.1	7.4	4.6	34.0	100.0	5.3	94.7	100.0	238
45-49	36.7	759	51.4	9.1	5.4	34.1	100.0	5.5	94.5	100.0	278
Total	28.3	6,547	53.8	7.6	4.6	34.0	100.0	6.2	93.8	100.0	1,854
MEN											
15-19	23.3	1,201	74.2	11.7	2.8	11.3	100.0	40.7	59.3	100.0	280
20-24	61.9	1,042	80.5	12.9	1.7	5.0	100.0	33.5	66.5	100.0	644
25-29	91.4	955	80.1	14.0	2.2	3.7	100.0	30.3	69.7	100.0	873
30-34	96.5	805	83.8	10.2	1.9	4.1	100.0	35.6	64.4	100.0	777
35-39	98.2	702	78.4	13.7	2.3	5.5	100.0	38.3	61.7	100.0	690
40-44	99.5	565	74.8	16.1	2.5	6.6	100.0	44.2	55.8	100.0	562
45-49	97.0	582	70.4	16.9	5.2	7.5	100.0	48.8	51.2	100.0	565
Total	75.0	5,852	78.2	13.6	2.5	5.6	100.0	37.8	62.2	100.0	4,390
Age 50-54	95.6	501	68.6	23.0	4.0	4.5	100.0	52.1	47.9	100.0	479
Total age 15-54	76.6	6,353	77.3	14.5	2.7	5.5	100.0	39.2	60.8	100.0	4,869

Table 97 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age									
15-19	* 13	13	50.8	59	9	nc	0	12	0
20-29	76.9	241	64.8	1,258	176	86.8	63	920	60
30-39	79.4	336	73.8	1,126	253	80.8	150	1,287	141
40-49	83.3	278	76.3	835	187	78.8	159	961	144
Residence									
Urban	85.6	198	73.1	859	148	82.5	103	820	98
Rural	78.4	669	69.7	2,420	476	80.4	269	2,360	247
Schooling									
No schooling	79.5 (85.4)	411	67.8	1,320	295	86.6 (84.8)	68	356	64
<5 years complete	34	34	64.8	142	21	*	28	131	27
5-7 years complete	80.4	145	70.9	576	114	84.2	70	525	66
8-9 years complete	68.7	110	70.6	468	81	85.8	80	726	75
10-11 years complete	89.5	48	73.0	248	35	69.0 (39.8)	57	521	52
12 or more years complete	86.9	118	77.5	524	79	75.1	70	921	62
Religion									
Hindu	79.1 (87.9)	796	70.7	2,890	573	79.9 (95.8)	337	2,803	314
Muslim	54	54	67.9	325	42	*	26	321	24
Sikh	* 12	12	(73.5)	46	10	*	9	44	8

Continued...

Table 97 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:							
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	82.6	230	68.4	682	34.2	175	79.5	109	71.8	666	46.7	105
Scheduled tribe	80.9	157	69.2	452	31.9	114	80.5	70	66.1	419	46.9	64
Other backward class	78.6	353	70.0	1,542	42.4	260	83.6	148	67.9	1,550	44.8	135
Other	77.8	123	75.6	596	39.2	73	(76.2)	44	70.6	544	(43.1)	41
Total	80.1	867	70.6	3,279	37.8	625	81.0	372	69.0	3,181	45.5	345

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

Table 98 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision							
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
	URBAN											
Own health care	14.0	68.9	15.6	1.0	0.5	100.0	35.6	59.7	4.1	0.6	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	3.1	74.4	14.8	6.7	1.0	100.0	26.6	68.8	3.9	0.7	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.3	72.7	13.0	4.5	0.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL											
Own health care	12.1	68.1	16.5	2.3	1.0	100.0	38.7	55.7	4.5	0.9	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	2.1	70.5	18.8	6.7	1.9	100.0	31.6	64.4	2.5	1.3	0.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.4	71.8	16.8	4.5	1.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL											
Own health care	12.5	68.3	16.3	2.0	0.9	100.0	38.0	56.7	4.4	0.9	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	2.3	71.4	17.8	6.7	1.7	100.0	30.4	65.4	2.8	1.2	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.3	72.0	15.9	4.5	1.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care purchases	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
				70.0	57.8					
Age										
15-19	70.0	57.8	65.8	50.3	23.6	*	*	*	*	17
20-24	73.6	61.4	68.6	53.8	19.5	92.8	93.7	87.8	1.4	342
25-29	80.2	71.9	78.4	64.0	12.4	94.9	94.7	90.6	1.0	705
30-39	83.3	78.4	81.2	70.1	10.0	95.3	96.2	92.0	0.6	1,418
40-49	84.0	79.1	82.4	71.4	9.3	94.3	96.9	92.1	0.9	1,096
Residence										
Urban	82.9	77.5	81.9	69.2	9.4	95.3	95.4	91.3	0.7	856
Rural	80.2	72.6	77.3	64.8	13.2	94.4	96.0	91.4	0.9	2,721
Schooling										
No schooling	78.7	72.7	77.0	63.9	13.5	93.3	95.0	89.7	1.4	405
<5 years complete	83.0	69.6	71.4	63.3	14.9	93.6	97.1	90.7	0.0	140
5-7 years complete	82.3	74.6	78.6	67.0	11.6	93.9	96.6	91.4	0.8	565
8-9 years complete	79.3	71.7	78.6	64.4	13.8	94.5	96.4	91.8	0.9	794
10-11 years complete	81.6	75.3	79.0	67.5	12.2	95.9	96.1	93.0	1.0	594
12 or more years complete	84.7	77.7	82.7	70.3	8.4	95.0	95.1	90.8	0.7	1,079
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	80.2	74.7	78.3	65.4	11.6	94.8	96.0	91.6	0.9	3,455
Employed, for cash	79.1	76.9	78.4	66.9	12.7	94.7	96.0	91.6	0.9	3,181
Employed, not for cash	81.9	71.4	78.1	63.2	9.8	96.0	96.0	92.6	0.6	274
Not employed	81.1	73.4	78.4	66.0	12.7	89.4	93.2	83.6	1.1	122

Continued...

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	72.1	63.4	69.4	53.8	18.6	472	93.5	94.3	89.3	1.5	462
1-2	81.4	73.7	78.2	66.0	12.3	2,445	94.8	95.5	91.2	0.9	1,871
3-4	82.5	76.8	81.0	69.0	10.6	1,536	95.4	97.2	93.3	0.6	1,061
5 or more	81.0	75.4	80.1	67.3	11.5	296	91.3	95.2	87.2	0.6	183
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	84.6	81.5	83.2	73.4	9.4	1,696	94.8	97.6	92.8	0.4	1,210
Non-nuclear	78.7	69.5	75.6	61.6	14.0	3,052	94.5	95.0	90.6	1.1	2,367
Religion											
Hindu	80.7	74.0	78.5	66.0	12.3	4,249	94.7	96.2	91.6	0.7	3,176
Muslim	79.1	68.8	74.7	60.5	13.7	414	94.4	93.1	89.2	1.7	336
Sikh	91.9	84.1	89.2	81.4	8.1	57	(92.6)	(94.2)	(90.7)	(3.9)	50
Other	(95.0)	(91.5)	(91.5)	(91.5)	(5.0)	27	*	*	*	*	15
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	80.2	73.8	79.0	65.3	12.5	956	95.2	97.3	93.5	0.9	735
Scheduled tribe	77.5	71.1	76.4	62.8	14.6	684	95.3	97.3	93.5	0.9	492
Other backward class	80.8	73.4	77.5	65.4	12.6	2,201	93.9	95.1	89.9	0.8	1,732
Other	84.0	76.9	81.2	69.9	9.7	896	95.5	95.0	91.4	0.9	616
Total	80.8	73.8	78.4	65.8	12.3	4,748	94.6	95.9	91.4	0.9	3,577

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 100. Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money			Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme						
				Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme					
Age										
15-19	35.9	66.4	37.8	1.6	22.0	1,200	21.7	322		
20-24	52.4	79.1	42.0	2.0	28.6	1,258	25.3	734		
25-29	55.8	86.2	44.1	4.4	34.3	1,106	22.1	725		
30-39	57.8	82.9	43.5	5.2	42.9	1,629	15.0	931		
40-49	61.2	82.5	46.2	6.8	50.4	1,354	18.5	573		
Residence										
Urban	59.1	81.7	43.0	3.4	45.4	1,580	31.9	1,035		
Rural	51.2	79.0	42.8	4.4	33.5	4,968	14.7	2,250		
Schooling										
No schooling	50.7	77.0	39.1	5.7	37.6	2,096	6.0	733		
<5 years complete	51.2	75.5	43.1	8.7	32.3	246	9.1	115		
5-7 years complete	52.6	78.3	42.8	4.0	31.8	978	7.9	472		
8-9 years complete	47.5	77.2	42.1	3.6	29.4	1,050	11.4	513		
10-11 years complete	49.8	77.4	42.6	2.4	32.6	781	23.9	396		
12 or more years complete	63.5	88.3	49.0	2.4	45.9	1,396	39.4	1,056		
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	55.6	85.3	44.1	8.0	39.8	1,854	19.5	831		
Employed, for cash	62.6	86.8	43.7	9.2	44.9	1,139	23.4	603		
Employed, not for cash	44.4	82.8	44.6	6.1	31.8	715	9.2	228		
Not employed	52.2	77.4	42.3	2.6	35.1	4,693	20.3	2,454		

Continued...

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes						Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Women's access to money			Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹			
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have of a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone	
Number of living children							
0	45.4	72.0	40.6	1.7	28.3	2,082	885
1-2	58.3	84.4	44.5	4.4	39.8	2,556	1,594
3-4	55.1	82.0	43.6	6.4	40.1	1,596	698
5 or more	51.8	80.0	39.8	7.3	44.1	313	108
Household structure²							
Nuclear	53.9	78.7	41.0	4.4	40.5	2,542	1,244
Non-nuclear	52.7	80.3	44.0	4.0	33.9	4,006	2,041
Religion							
Hindu	53.6	80.3	42.9	4.2	37.1	5,847	2,939
Muslim	48.4	72.5	41.2	3.0	28.6	580	284
Sikh	48.5	79.9	40.3	7.3	38.8	76	33
Other	(66.8)	(87.0)	(55.5)	(0.0)	(49.0)	44	30
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	53.0	82.0	44.3	5.2	36.0	1,338	607
Scheduled tribe	45.0	76.2	43.0	5.7	30.5	927	315
Other backward class	53.3	78.7	40.9	3.2	36.2	2,997	1,509
Other	58.7	81.8	45.8	4.0	41.4	1,272	851
Total	53.1	79.6	42.8	4.1	36.4	6,547	3,285

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 101 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages			Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	19.1	15.5	26.8	1,200	91.1	322	28.5	21.8	1,201
20-24	18.0	15.8	58.3	1,258	84.0	734	35.5	28.2	1,042
25-29	26.1	19.7	65.5	1,106	77.0	725	48.8	38.5	955
30-34	25.9	22.1	62.7	827	63.7	519	64.9	49.5	805
35-39	31.0	23.3	51.4	802	53.3	412	76.2	58.1	702
40-44	35.9	27.8	48.3	595	45.8	288	88.1	69.1	565
45-49	36.7	28.8	37.7	759	46.0	286	92.6	70.4	582
Residence									
Urban	26.0	17.8	65.5	1,580	81.9	1,035	51.1	25.6	1,517
Rural	25.9	21.6	45.3	4,968	63.7	2,250	57.6	49.4	4,335
Religion									
Hindu	25.9	20.6	50.3	5,847	69.6	2,939	56.0	44.3	5,213
Muslim	26.3	21.2	48.9	580	63.4	284	54.8	33.5	535
Sikh	31.5	26.9	43.8	76	(75.7)	33	55.6	42.9	79
Other	(21.7)	(13.5)	(66.9)	44	(100.0)	30	(68.3)	(39.9)	25
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	25.4	19.0	45.3	1,338	57.5	607	60.3	45.0	1,217
Scheduled tribe	30.1	25.1	34.0	927	55.9	315	59.0	53.0	767
Other backward class	25.8	21.6	50.3	2,997	69.3	1,509	52.0	39.9	2,800
Other	24.1	17.5	66.9	1,272	83.2	851	59.0	43.0	1,064

Continued...

Table 101 Ownership of assets—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Men					
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Schooling									
No schooling	29.3	24.3	35.0	2,096	11.4	733	75.1	60.8	523
<5 years complete	23.2	18.1	46.9	246	31.0	115	62.1	49.2	189
5-7 years complete	26.1	20.8	48.3	978	59.6	472	66.9	48.8	765
8-9 years complete	24.2	18.8	48.8	1,050	89.2	513	55.2	44.9	1,337
10-11 years complete	23.4	17.3	50.7	781	96.7	396	52.2	41.5	1,067
12 or more years complete	24.1	19.1	75.6	1,396	98.5	1,056	48.5	35.7	1,972
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	28.6	22.1	49.0	2,542	63.9	1,244	61.8	45.6	2,323
Non-nuclear	24.3	19.8	51.0	4,006	72.8	2,041	52.0	41.7	3,529
Total age 15-49	26.0	20.7	50.2	6,547	69.4	3,285	55.9	43.3	5,852
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	94.8	75.5	501
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	59.0	45.8	6,353

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

Table 102 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	13.3	8.4	9.7	9.8	12.4	8.9
She neglects the house or children	15.1	7.9	13.5	10.5	14.7	8.8
She argues with him	18.8	10.8	13.7	13.7	17.6	11.9
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	8.0	5.0	7.5	6.2	7.9	5.5
She doesn't cook properly	10.5	6.7	8.4	7.9	10.0	7.2
He suspects her of being unfaithful	13.9	13.0	10.7	15.8	13.1	14.0
She shows disrespect for in-laws	26.8	21.8	23.0	26.0	25.9	23.4
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	35.6	28.5	31.4	33.9	34.6	30.5
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	92.4	92.8	89.0	91.5	91.6	92.3
Knows her husband has sex with other women	92.1	84.6	88.9	84.2	91.4	84.4
Is tired or not in the mood	89.1	88.0	85.6	86.0	88.3	87.2
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	84.9	78.8	81.8	77.3	84.2	78.3
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	4.1	3.4	7.6	4.4	4.9	3.8
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	15.5	na	16.4	na	15.8
Refuse to give her financial support	na	12.1	na	11.6	na	11.9
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	11.0	na	10.3	na	10.7
Have sex with another woman	na	11.8	na	10.4	na	11.3
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	6.2	na	5.5	na	6.0
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	77.8	na	77.7	na	77.8
Number of respondents	4,974	3,646	1,573	2,206	6,547	5,852

na = Not applicable

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	33.4	36.2	79.0	76.6	77.2	1,200	1,201
20-24	31.8	31.1	86.6	79.1	75.8	1,258	1,042
25-29	33.2	28.4	86.8	80.6	73.3	1,106	955
30-39	35.4	28.5	86.3	77.3	78.0	1,629	1,508
40-49	38.3	28.5	81.9	78.6	78.1	1,354	1,146
Residence							
Urban	28.6	28.8	87.2	78.3	73.1	1,580	1,517
Rural	36.4	31.1	83.2	78.2	77.9	4,968	4,335
Schooling							
No schooling	41.2	33.2	81.7	75.0	77.7	2,096	523
<5 years complete	43.1	43.7	83.8	76.8	72.9	246	189
5-7 years complete	35.6	36.7	83.0	74.7	72.1	978	765
8-9 years complete	33.3	30.0	84.2	80.2	76.1	1,050	1,337
10-11 years complete	29.5	31.1	84.2	78.5	78.2	781	1,067
12 or more years complete	26.1	26.2	88.8	79.2	78.1	1,396	1,972
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	42.0	29.6	83.1	78.5	76.7	1,854	4,390
Employed, for cash	39.3	29.9	81.2	78.6	76.5	1,139	4,033
Employed, not for cash	46.4	26.0	86.2	77.2	79.7	715	357
Not employed	31.6	33.2	84.6	77.6	76.6	4,693	1,462
Marital status							
Never married	31.4	33.9	81.8	77.3	75.8	1,573	2,206
Currently married	35.8	27.9	85.2	79.0	77.4	4,748	3,577
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	30.8	55.6	80.4	72.3	71.5	226	69

Continued...

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children							
0	31.3	33.1	82.3	77.8	76.0	2,082	2,702
1-2	32.8	26.5	86.7	78.5	76.6	2,556	1,897
3-4	39.9	30.5	83.5	79.9	77.9	1,596	1,070
5 or more	43.5	34.3	79.3	73.6	80.2	313	183
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	34.5	31.0	84.2	78.0	78.9	2,542	2,323
Non-nuclear	34.6	30.2	84.2	78.4	75.2	4,006	3,529
Religion							
Hindu	34.9	30.5	84.3	78.4	77.5	5,847	5,213
Muslim	35.8	31.4	83.8	77.8	70.4	580	535
Sikh	10.6	29.8	70.7	76.1	69.9	76	79
Other	(17.4)	(14.6)	(90.3)	(66.5)	(70.2)	44	25
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	38.9	35.9	82.3	78.4	74.1	1,338	1,217
Scheduled tribe	40.1	34.6	82.5	74.1	83.3	927	767
Other backward class	32.5	30.0	84.9	78.9	76.0	2,997	2,800
Other	30.6	22.7	85.7	79.4	76.8	1,272	1,064
Total	34.6	30.5	84.2	78.3	76.7	6,547	5,852

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	20.5	9.8	19.1
Sexual violence only	1.0	0.8	1.0
Physical and sexual violence	4.9	0.3	4.3
Physical or sexual violence	26.4	10.8	24.3
Number of women	3,412	518	3,930
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	91.6	na	86.4
Former husband	0.9	na	0.8
Father/step-father	7.8	(27.2)	8.9
Mother/step-mother	13.4	(62.7)	16.2
Sister/brother	5.6	(26.5)	6.8
Daughter/son	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Other relative	0.6	(0.0)	0.5
Current boyfriend	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Former boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Mother-in-law	0.6	na	0.6
Father-in-law	0.4	na	0.4
Other in-law	0.2	na	0.2
Teacher	1.6	(7.9)	2.0
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Police/soldier	0.1	(1.5)	0.1
Other	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	865	52	917
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	93.3	na	90.8
Former husband	3.1	na	3.0
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	0.9
Father/step-father	1.0	*	1.3
Other relative	1.8	*	2.4
In-law	0.2	na	0.2
Own friend/acquaintance	0.0	*	0.5
Other	0.6	*	0.9
Number who experienced sexual violence	201	5	206

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
18-19	(0.0)	43
20-24	3.4	428
25-29	2.2	632
30-39	1.7	1,155
40-49	2.0	930
Residence		
Urban	1.8	732
Rural	2.2	2,455
Marital status		
Currently married	2.1	3,067
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	2.9	120
Number of living children		
0	0.0	93
1-2	1.6	1,683
3-4	2.7	1,168
5 or more	3.5	244
Schooling		
No schooling	2.8	1,418
<5 years complete	2.4	147
5-7 years complete	1.3	529
8-9 years complete	1.6	424
10-11 years complete	3.3	223
12 or more years complete	0.7	446
Religion		
Hindu	2.1	2,838
Muslim	1.8	287
Sikh	(2.8)	42
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	4.4	658
Scheduled tribe	2.5	456
Other backward class	1.3	1,470
Other	1.5	597
Total	2.1	3,187

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	23.3	2.3	12.8	15.1
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	8.4	1.1	4.9	6.0
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	5.3	1.0	3.2	4.3
Slapped her	21.2	1.2	11.8	12.9
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	3.9	0.5	2.4	3.0
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.7	0.6	2.2	2.8
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.7
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	5.4	0.9	3.2	4.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	4.5	0.8	2.7	3.5
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.5	0.3	1.0	1.3
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.5	0.3	1.6	1.9
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	9.4	1.6	5.7	7.3
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	6.2	1.3	3.4	4.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	2.7	0.8	1.5	2.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	5.2	1.0	3.1	4.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	24.3	2.6	13.6	16.2
Any form of physical and sexual violence	4.5	0.7	2.4	3.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	26.5	3.1	15.3	18.4
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.7	0.6	1.5	2.1
Any violence by women against their husband ²	2.3	0.5	1.4	1.9
Number of ever-married women	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412

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

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

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

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
18-19	1.2	5.4	1.8	5.4	6.7	73
20-24	8.7	20.8	8.3	22.3	22.9	544
25-29	11.5	21.4	5.7	22.7	25.3	674
30-39	9.8	24.6	5.0	25.1	28.1	1,178
40-49	8.5	26.1	4.4	27.0	29.1	943
Residence						
Urban	9.7	22.3	4.5	22.4	23.9	791
Rural	9.4	23.7	5.7	24.9	27.3	2,621
Schooling						
No schooling	10.2	27.2	5.8	28.2	30.5	1,459
<5 years complete	6.1	27.0	5.3	27.0	28.6	152
5-7 years complete	12.3	28.0	6.7	28.7	30.7	560
8-9 years complete	10.7	21.9	4.0	23.1	25.8	451
10-11 years complete	10.1	18.9	5.3	19.6	24.3	256
12 or more years complete	4.0	10.2	4.5	11.7	12.5	534
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	7.7	20.1	4.9	20.9	22.4	2,315
Employed for cash	12.7	29.2	6.4	30.3	33.9	674
Employed not for cash	13.4	31.9	6.7	33.6	37.5	423
Marital status						
Currently married	9.1	23.2	5.3	24.2	26.5	3,271
Widowed	3.4	14.9	0.9	14.9	15.8	103
Divorced/separated/deserted	(51.6)	(60.0)	(28.1)	(60.0)	(62.1)	38
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	9.4	23.1	5.3	24.1	26.3	3,353
0-4 years	7.2	15.3	6.3	16.8	18.3	633
5-9 years	12.2	24.6	6.8	25.6	28.1	564
10 or more years	9.3	25.1	4.7	25.8	28.2	2,156
Married more than once	11.9	35.2	12.7	38.3	38.9	59
Number of living children						
0	8.7	12.6	4.1	14.8	16.0	317
1-2	8.7	21.1	5.9	21.8	23.9	1,683
3-4	10.5	27.6	5.2	28.6	31.2	1,168
5 or more	10.5	32.5	5.2	33.4	35.6	244

Continued...

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Household structure²						
Nuclear	9.2	26.9	4.6	27.8	30.2	1,287
Non-nuclear	9.6	21.2	6.0	22.2	24.3	2,125
Religion						
Hindu	9.4	23.0	5.3	24.0	26.4	3,041
Muslim	10.1	28.6	6.4	28.6	30.3	306
Sikh	(10.9)	(13.2)	(12.7)	(15.1)	(15.1)	44
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	13.4	25.7	10.1	28.0	30.2	694
Scheduled tribe	10.2	27.4	3.7	27.9	30.3	488
Other backward class	7.3	22.6	4.1	23.4	25.5	1,584
Other	9.9	19.6	5.1	19.9	22.4	639
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	22.5	53.4	12.6	53.8	57.0	472
No	7.3	18.5	4.4	19.5	21.6	2,855
Don't know	6.9	20.3	1.6	21.0	22.8	86
Total	9.4	23.3	5.4	24.3	26.5	3,412

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	10.5	26.0	4.7	27.7	30.3	492
<5 years complete	8.1	29.9	5.7	31.5	33.6	121
5-7 years complete	8.6	25.5	6.1	26.3	27.8	584
8-9 years complete	11.5	27.9	6.9	29.0	31.4	698
10-11 years complete	10.9	23.7	4.2	23.8	27.2	549
12 or more years complete	7.3	16.4	5.0	17.4	19.2	963
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	6.1	18.3	3.7	19.3	21.4	2,910
Drinks/never gets drunk	17.8	40.2	11.1	41.8	47.0	82
Gets drunk sometimes	27.4	53.4	16.4	54.0	56.6	323
Gets drunk often	43.0	59.3	16.7	59.7	62.2	97
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	9.6	15.5	4.4	15.9	20.1	90
Wife is same age	6.2	26.7	3.8	27.0	29.5	151
Wife 1-4 years younger	9.3	23.4	5.5	24.4	26.6	2,051
Wife 5-9 years younger	9.0	22.9	5.8	24.3	26.1	850
Wife 10 or more years younger	10.5	23.3	2.1	23.3	27.5	129
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	9.9	24.7	5.6	25.7	27.8	2,190
Wife has more schooling	6.9	17.0	5.0	17.8	19.7	442
Both have equal schooling	9.2	18.6	6.6	19.5	22.7	361
Neither attended school	10.0	27.0	4.2	28.4	30.7	415
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	2.1	13.4	1.4	13.9	14.5	1,742
1-2	12.9	28.8	7.1	30.2	33.3	1,212
3-4	19.7	43.1	13.7	44.8	49.0	348
5-6	55.3	58.1	26.0	58.8	70.7	110
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	10.2	21.2	4.2	21.4	22.8	401
1-2	14.3	31.5	9.1	33.4	37.8	705
3	7.3	20.9	4.3	21.7	23.4	2,165
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	6.7	16.7	3.9	17.2	18.6	2,215
1-2	11.9	28.8	6.6	31.3	35.5	555
3-4	16.4	41.4	9.8	42.8	46.7	381
5-6	20.3	48.5	9.0	49.0	52.3	139
7	13.7	33.9	9.8	34.7	37.5	122

Continued...

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	11.1	22.2	3.7	22.2	25.3	153
1-2	10.7	26.1	5.6	28.3	31.1	400
3	9.2	23.0	5.5	23.9	26.0	2,860
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	23.1	45.4	16.1	46.7	48.1	415
Sometimes	8.7	23.2	4.8	24.2	26.9	2,276
Never	4.0	11.2	1.2	11.8	13.0	721
Total	9.4	23.3	5.4	24.3	26.5	3,412

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

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever ¹	22.7	0.8	4.3	4.2	24.7	796
In the past 12 months	26.1	1.3	6.2	5.9	28.6	515
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ¹	36.8	1.0	10.2	11.3	38.9	186
In the past 12 months	42.8	1.3	11.2	12.9	44.0	142
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ¹	21.9	0.8	4.2	4.2	24.0	829
In the past 12 months	24.8	1.2	5.8	5.8	27.4	554
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ¹	44.0	1.2	12.4	12.8	45.7	153
In the past 12 months	55.9	1.8	15.5	16.4	56.2	103

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

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 110 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Help seeking/source of help	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	80.3	(72.2)	66.1	77.1	(83.2)	77.5
Never sought help but told someone	8.8	(7.8)	12.0	9.3	(9.8)	9.3
Sought help	10.9	(20.0)	21.8	13.5	(7.0)	13.2
Number of women who experienced violence	749	39	168	899	56	955
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	73.5	*	(60.0)	66.5	*	66.4
Husband's family	27.6	*	(20.4)	27.2	*	26.4
Current/former husband	5.2	*	(0.0)	3.5	*	3.4
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.4
Friend	11.8	*	(34.2)	20.0	*	20.9
Neighbour	3.3	*	(7.7)	4.5	*	4.4
Religious leader	2.8	*	(5.5)	3.5	*	3.4
Doctor/medical personnel	0.6	*	(9.5)	3.2	*	3.1
Police	8.6	*	(27.3)	14.0	*	13.5
Lawyer	1.6	*	(0.0)	1.1	*	1.0
Social service organization	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Other	1.3	*	(0.0)	0.8	*	0.8
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	81	8	37	122	4	126

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fifth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-5 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

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

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-5 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-5 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-5 sample for Rajasthan, there were 1510 clusters. Hence, 1510 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1510 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1509 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-5 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Rajasthan as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Tables A.2-A.4 present the total, urban, and rural values of the statistic (R), their standard errors (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.938	0.004	31,643	31,643	2.640	0.004	0.931	0.945
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.711	0.010	31,643	31,643	3.969	0.014	0.691	0.731
Using iodized salt	0.962	0.002	31,482	31,382	2.308	0.003	0.957	0.967
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	966.401	6.567	68,139	68,001	1.794	0.007	953.267	979.535
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.203	0.003	61,128	60,212	1.933	0.016	0.197	0.210
Urban residence	0.476	0.008	33,755	33,755	2.870	0.016	0.461	0.492
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.120	0.004	33,755	33,755	2.211	0.033	0.112	0.128
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.504	0.008	33,755	33,755	2.877	0.016	0.489	0.520
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.212	0.004	33,755	33,755	1.649	0.017	0.205	0.220
Currently married	0.736	0.004	33,755	33,755	1.702	0.006	0.728	0.744
Married before age 18	0.337	0.006	28,826	29,052	2.050	0.017	0.326	0.349
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.662	0.006	25,207	24,838	2.181	0.010	0.649	0.675
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.638	0.007	25,207	24,838	2.189	0.010	0.624	0.651
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.024	0.002	25,207	24,838	1.830	0.073	0.021	0.028
Currently using pill	0.018	0.001	25,207	24,838	1.506	0.070	0.016	0.021
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.019	0.001	25,207	24,838	1.643	0.075	0.016	0.022
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.102	0.004	25,207	24,838	2.110	0.039	0.094	0.110
Currently using female sterilization	0.491	0.007	25,207	24,838	2.089	0.013	0.478	0.504
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.681	0.008	17,629	16,690	2.155	0.011	0.666	0.696
Unmet need for family planning	0.096	0.004	25,207	24,838	2.218	0.043	0.087	0.104
Want no more children	0.733	0.005	25,207	24,838	1.730	0.007	0.723	0.742
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.078	0.004	25,207	24,838	2.069	0.045	0.071	0.085
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.703	0.010	7,415	7,426	1.919	0.014	0.682	0.723
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.482	0.010	7,415	7,426	1.728	0.021	0.462	0.502
Birth registration	0.963	0.003	9,477	9,384	1.446	0.003	0.956	0.969
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.938	0.004	9,520	9,362	1.518	0.005	0.930	0.947
Institutional delivery	0.947	0.004	9,520	9,362	1.533	0.004	0.939	0.955
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.859	0.010	7,415	7,426	2.597	0.012	0.838	0.880
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.895	0.006	7,415	7,426	1.589	0.006	0.883	0.906
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.712	0.027	761	762	1.634	0.037	0.658	0.765
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.089	0.005	9,266	9,123	1.571	0.053	0.080	0.099
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.595	0.023	922	812	1.309	0.038	0.550	0.641
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.723	0.020	922	812	1.245	0.027	0.683	0.763
Child received BCG vaccination	0.938	0.013	1,812	1,746	2.248	0.014	0.912	0.964
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.834	0.017	1,812	1,746	1.940	0.021	0.800	0.869
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.790	0.018	1,812	1,746	1.850	0.023	0.754	0.826
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.850	0.017	1,812	1,746	2.005	0.020	0.816	0.884
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.756	0.018	1,812	1,746	1.751	0.024	0.720	0.792
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.735	0.018	1,812	1,746	1.672	0.024	0.699	0.770
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.352	0.008	8,416	8,037	1.452	0.023	0.336	0.369
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.256	0.013	8,161	7,840	2.438	0.049	0.231	0.281
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.361	0.009	8,647	8,250	1.549	0.024	0.344	0.379
Children with any anaemia	0.689	0.008	6,918	6,681	1.366	0.011	0.673	0.705
Women with any anaemia	0.542	0.005	32,245	31,124	1.886	0.010	0.532	0.553
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.208	0.004	31,228	30,147	1.890	0.021	0.199	0.217
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.234	0.005	31,228	30,147	2.055	0.021	0.224	0.244
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.445	0.009	31,205	30,121	3.145	0.020	0.427	0.463
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.884	0.012	5,078	4,973	2.569	0.013	0.861	0.907
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.344	0.016	5,078	4,973	2.339	0.045	0.313	0.375
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.256	0.015	3,474	3,474	2.032	0.059	0.226	0.287
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.705	0.034	96,462	96,835	1.710	0.020	1.636	1.774
Neonatal mortality	16.533	2.093	9,547	9,398	1.506	0.127	12.347	20.719
Postneonatal mortality	6.687	1.395	9,602	9,435	1.628	0.209	3.898	9.477
Infant mortality	23.220	2.910	9,551	9,400	1.740	0.125	17.399	29.041
Child mortality	4.924	1.240	9,865	9,765	1.774	0.252	2.444	7.405
Under-five mortality	28.030	3.257	9,573	9,426	1.782	0.116	21.517	34.544
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.077	0.002	62,263	62,091	1.808	0.027	0.073	0.081
Urban residence	0.480	0.017	4,992	5,048	2.356	0.035	0.447	0.513
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.045	0.005	4,992	5,048	1.559	0.101	0.036	0.055
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.610	0.019	4,992	5,048	2.804	0.032	0.571	0.649
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.415	0.010	4,992	5,048	1.493	0.025	0.395	0.436
Currently married	0.575	0.010	4,992	5,048	1.475	0.018	0.555	0.596
Married before age 21	0.154	0.014	3,393	3,382	2.211	0.089	0.126	0.181
Want no more children	0.712	0.013	2,928	2,905	1.606	0.019	0.686	0.739
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.097	0.009	2,928	2,905	1.584	0.089	0.080	0.114
Men with any anaemia	0.219	0.008	4,631	4,453	1.242	0.039	0.202	0.236
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.162	0.010	4,679	4,501	1.584	0.059	0.142	0.181
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.247	0.013	4,679	4,501	1.796	0.052	0.221	0.272
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.407	0.014	4,679	4,502	1.934	0.035	0.379	0.436
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.951	0.005	4,992	5,048	1.800	0.006	0.940	0.962
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.426	0.018	4,992	5,048	2.554	0.042	0.390	0.462

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.993	0.002	10,294	15,015	2.374	0.002	0.989	0.997
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.748	0.019	10,294	15,015	4.483	0.026	0.710	0.787
Using iodized salt	0.983	0.002	10,215	14,826	1.594	0.002	0.979	0.987
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	954.077	9.427	22,172	31,565	1.445	0.010	935.222	972.931
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.128	0.006	19,577	27,785	2.311	0.045	0.116	0.139
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.077	0.007	11,197	16,080	2.677	0.088	0.064	0.091
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.611	0.014	11,197	16,080	3.000	0.023	0.584	0.639
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.250	0.007	11,197	16,080	1.640	0.027	0.236	0.263
Currently married	0.700	0.007	11,197	16,080	1.684	0.010	0.685	0.714
Married before age 18	0.262	0.010	9,631	13,970	2.163	0.037	0.243	0.281
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.658	0.010	7,890	11,250	1.876	0.015	0.638	0.678
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.627	0.011	7,890	11,250	1.952	0.017	0.605	0.648
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.031	0.003	7,890	11,250	1.758	0.111	0.024	0.038
Currently using pill	0.019	0.002	7,890	11,250	1.316	0.105	0.015	0.023
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.022	0.002	7,890	11,250	1.410	0.105	0.017	0.027
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.141	0.008	7,890	11,250	2.020	0.056	0.125	0.157
Currently using female sterilization	0.440	0.010	7,890	11,250	1.827	0.023	0.419	0.460
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.531	0.015	5,468	7,439	2.207	0.028	0.501	0.561
Unmet need for family planning	0.099	0.005	7,890	11,250	1.603	0.054	0.088	0.110
Want no more children	0.717	0.009	7,890	11,250	1.814	0.013	0.699	0.736
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.080	0.005	7,890	11,250	1.663	0.064	0.069	0.090
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.722	0.016	2,287	3,314	1.678	0.022	0.691	0.753
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.514	0.018	2,287	3,314	1.731	0.035	0.478	0.550
Birth registration	0.965	0.006	2,876	4,059	1.516	0.006	0.954	0.976
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.959	0.007	2,829	4,032	1.594	0.007	0.946	0.972
Institutional delivery	0.967	0.006	2,829	4,032	1.873	0.007	0.954	0.980
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.872	0.013	2,287	3,314	1.914	0.015	0.846	0.899
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.914	0.009	2,287	3,314	1.589	0.010	0.895	0.932
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.669	0.052	212	328	1.670	0.077	0.566	0.773
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.066	0.007	2,767	3,927	1.570	0.114	0.051	0.081
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.643	0.046	223	258	1.256	0.071	0.551	0.734
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.739	0.045	223	258	1.376	0.061	0.648	0.829
Child received BCG vaccination	0.920	0.027	527	734	2.290	0.030	0.865	0.975
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.815	0.031	527	734	1.804	0.038	0.753	0.876
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.764	0.032	527	734	1.724	0.042	0.699	0.828
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.829	0.031	527	734	1.862	0.037	0.767	0.891
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.743	0.032	527	734	1.650	0.043	0.679	0.806
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.717	0.032	527	734	1.591	0.044	0.654	0.781
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.349	0.015	2,443	3,223	1.461	0.044	0.319	0.379
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.230	0.012	2,360	3,139	1.337	0.054	0.205	0.255
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.333	0.014	2,507	3,309	1.365	0.043	0.304	0.362
Children with any anaemia	0.663	0.014	2,066	2,747	1.262	0.021	0.636	0.691
Women with any anaemia	0.520	0.010	10,388	14,083	1.949	0.019	0.501	0.540
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.158	0.006	10,107	13,737	1.698	0.040	0.145	0.171
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.296	0.010	10,107	13,737	2.037	0.032	0.277	0.315
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.515	0.015	10,101	13,728	2.986	0.030	0.485	0.546
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.928	0.023	1,664	2,326	3.616	0.025	0.881	0.974
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.392	0.030	1,664	2,326	2.512	0.077	0.332	0.453
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.211	0.029	1,101	1,644	2.340	0.137	0.154	0.269
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.501	0.059	32,129	46,312	1.790	0.039	1.383	1.619
Neonatal mortality	15.125	4.266	2,837	4,052	1.728	0.282	6.594	23.656
Postneonatal mortality	7.455	2.908	2,858	4,066	1.749	0.390	1.639	13.272
Infant mortality	22.580	6.203	2,837	4,052	1.952	0.275	10.174	34.987
Child mortality	5.769	2.633	2,965	4,240	1.887	0.456	0.503	11.036
Under-five mortality	28.219	6.934	2,842	4,064	1.970	0.246	14.351	42.088
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.045	0.003	20,384	29,002	1.827	0.065	0.039	0.051
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.036	0.007	1,582	2,424	1.552	0.201	0.022	0.051
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.683	0.040	1,582	2,424	3.431	0.059	0.602	0.763
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.451	0.017	1,582	2,424	1.395	0.039	0.416	0.486
Currently married	0.541	0.017	1,582	2,424	1.370	0.032	0.506	0.575
Married before age 21	0.136	0.028	1,070	1,603	2.618	0.203	0.081	0.191
Want no more children	0.675	0.023	875	1,310	1.423	0.033	0.630	0.720
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.101	0.016	875	1,310	1.529	0.155	0.070	0.132
Men with any anaemia	0.175	0.012	1,401	1,969	1.068	0.071	0.150	0.200
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.153	0.019	1,417	1,990	1.724	0.126	0.114	0.191
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.289	0.026	1,417	1,990	1.812	0.091	0.236	0.341
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.432	0.026	1,417	1,990	1.854	0.059	0.381	0.483
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.976	0.007	1,582	2,424	1.943	0.008	0.962	0.991
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.507	0.033	1,582	2,424	2.593	0.064	0.442	0.572

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Rajasthan, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.889	0.007	21,349	16,628	3.071	0.007	0.876	0.902
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.677	0.009	21,349	16,628	2.819	0.013	0.659	0.695
Using iodized salt	0.942	0.004	21,267	16,556	2.741	0.005	0.934	0.951
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	977.077	9.255	45,967	36,436	2.107	0.009	958.567	995.587
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.268	0.004	41,551	32,427	1.771	0.014	0.261	0.276
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.159	0.005	22,558	17,675	1.904	0.029	0.149	0.168
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.407	0.010	22,558	17,675	3.090	0.025	0.387	0.427
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.178	0.003	22,558	17,675	1.251	0.018	0.172	0.185
Currently married	0.769	0.004	22,558	17,675	1.282	0.005	0.762	0.776
Married before age 18	0.407	0.007	19,195	15,082	2.033	0.018	0.393	0.422
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.665	0.008	17,317	13,588	2.369	0.013	0.648	0.682
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.647	0.008	17,317	13,588	2.292	0.013	0.630	0.663
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.018	0.002	17,317	13,588	1.520	0.084	0.015	0.022
Currently using pill	0.017	0.002	17,317	13,588	1.613	0.092	0.014	0.021
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.016	0.002	17,317	13,588	1.803	0.107	0.013	0.020
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.071	0.003	17,317	13,588	1.690	0.047	0.064	0.077
Currently using female sterilization	0.533	0.009	17,317	13,588	2.283	0.016	0.516	0.550
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.802	0.007	12,161	9,252	2.047	0.009	0.787	0.817
Unmet need for family planning	0.093	0.006	17,317	13,588	2.747	0.065	0.081	0.105
Want no more children	0.746	0.004	17,317	13,588	1.321	0.006	0.737	0.754
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.077	0.005	17,317	13,588	2.388	0.063	0.068	0.087
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.687	0.013	5,128	4,112	2.037	0.019	0.661	0.713
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.457	0.010	5,128	4,112	1.502	0.023	0.436	0.477
Birth registration	0.961	0.003	6,601	5,324	1.314	0.004	0.954	0.968
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.922	0.006	6,691	5,330	1.528	0.006	0.911	0.934
Institutional delivery	0.931	0.005	6,691	5,330	1.438	0.005	0.921	0.941
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.848	0.015	5,128	4,112	3.080	0.018	0.818	0.879
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.879	0.007	5,128	4,112	1.546	0.008	0.865	0.893
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.743	0.024	549	434	1.278	0.032	0.696	0.791
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.107	0.006	6,499	5,196	1.576	0.057	0.094	0.119
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.573	0.026	699	555	1.338	0.045	0.522	0.624
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.716	0.020	699	555	1.145	0.028	0.676	0.756
Child received BCG vaccination	0.951	0.009	1,285	1,011	1.511	0.010	0.933	0.969
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.848	0.019	1,285	1,011	1.914	0.023	0.810	0.887
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.809	0.020	1,285	1,011	1.818	0.025	0.769	0.849
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.864	0.019	1,285	1,011	1.970	0.022	0.827	0.902
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.766	0.020	1,285	1,011	1.720	0.027	0.725	0.807
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.747	0.020	1,285	1,011	1.624	0.026	0.708	0.786
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.355	0.009	5,973	4,814	1.389	0.025	0.337	0.373
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.273	0.019	5,801	4,701	3.070	0.069	0.235	0.311
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.380	0.011	6,140	4,941	1.609	0.028	0.359	0.401
Children with any anaemia	0.707	0.009	4,852	3,934	1.393	0.013	0.689	0.725
Women with any anaemia	0.561	0.005	21,857	17,041	1.613	0.010	0.550	0.571
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.249	0.006	21,121	16,410	1.946	0.023	0.238	0.261
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.183	0.004	21,121	16,410	1.626	0.024	0.174	0.192
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.385	0.011	21,104	16,394	3.129	0.027	0.364	0.407
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.846	0.010	3,414	2,647	1.644	0.012	0.826	0.867
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.301	0.014	3,414	2,647	1.820	0.047	0.272	0.330
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.297	0.014	2,373	1,830	1.455	0.046	0.270	0.324
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.888	0.036	64,333	50,523	1.470	0.019	1.815	1.961
Neonatal mortality	17.599	1.813	6,710	5,346	1.077	0.103	13.974	21.225
Postneonatal mortality	6.107	1.089	6,744	5,369	1.131	0.178	3.930	8.285
Infant mortality	23.707	2.108	6,714	5,349	1.096	0.089	19.490	27.923
Child mortality	4.277	0.842	6,900	5,524	1.104	0.197	2.593	5.961
Under-five mortality	27.882	2.327	6,731	5,361	1.118	0.083	23.228	32.537
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.105	0.003	41,879	33,089	2.048	0.030	0.099	0.112
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.054	0.006	3,410	2,625	1.498	0.108	0.042	0.065
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.543	0.011	3,410	2,625	1.269	0.020	0.521	0.564
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.383	0.011	3,410	2,625	1.310	0.028	0.361	0.404
Currently married	0.607	0.011	3,410	2,625	1.305	0.018	0.586	0.629
Married before age 21	0.170	0.009	2,323	1,779	1.181	0.054	0.152	0.189
Want no more children	0.743	0.016	2,053	1,594	1.636	0.021	0.712	0.775
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.094	0.009	2,053	1,594	1.446	0.099	0.075	0.112
Men with any anaemia	0.254	0.011	3,230	2,484	1.385	0.044	0.231	0.276
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.169	0.008	3,262	2,511	1.157	0.048	0.152	0.185
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.213	0.011	3,262	2,511	1.386	0.050	0.192	0.235
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.387	0.016	3,262	2,511	1.867	0.041	0.355	0.419
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.928	0.008	3,410	2,625	1.730	0.008	0.913	0.943
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.351	0.014	3,410	2,625	1.753	0.041	0.322	0.379



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