

India launched the National Family Welfare Programme in 1951 with the objective of reducing the birth rate to the extent necessary to stabilize the population, consistent with the requirements of the national economy. Since its inception, the programme has experienced significant growth in terms of financial investment, service delivery points, type of services, and the range of contraceptive methods offered. Since October 1997, the services and interventions under the Family Welfare Programme and the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme have been integrated with the Reproductive and Child Health Programme.

In the National Population Policy, 2000, the Government of India set as its immediate objective the task of addressing unmet need for contraception to achieve the medium-range objective of bringing the total fertility rate down to replacement level by 2010. One of the socio-demographic goals identified for this purpose is to achieve universal access to information/counselling and services for fertility regulation and contraception with a wide range of choices (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 2000).

This chapter presents information on various aspects of family planning collected from women and men. In NFHS-3, all women were asked questions about their knowledge of various family planning methods. Information related to the use of family planning methods was collected from all ever-married women and sexually active never married women. Information on knowledge of contraceptive methods and ever use of male methods was collected from all men, irrespective of their marital status and sexual activity status. All the indicators required for assessing the fertility impact of contraception are estimated from women's interviews.

5.1 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

The provision of contraceptive information is fundamental to the ability of women and men (including adolescents) to make informed choices about reproductive health decisions. In NFHS-3, women and men were asked about their knowledge of each of 10 methods of contraception. Information on knowledge of contraception was collected in two ways. First, respondents were asked to spontaneously mention all the methods of contraception that they had heard of. For methods not mentioned spontaneously, the interviewer described the method and probed for whether the respondent recognized it.

Information was collected on the knowledge of female and male sterilization, the pill, the IUD, injectables, male condoms, female condoms, emergency contraception, and two traditional methods (rhythm and withdrawal). In addition, a provision was made in the questionnaire to record any other methods named spontaneously by the respondents.

Table 5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, sexually active unmarried women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, India, 2005-06

Method	Women				Men			
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women ¹	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men ¹	Never married men
URBAN								
Any method	98.8	99.6	99.9	96.4	99.2	99.8	100.0	98.5
Any modern method	98.8	99.6	99.9	96.4	99.2	99.8	100.0	98.4
Female sterilization	97.5	99.1	99.8	92.9	95.7	98.7	95.4	91.6
Male sterilization	82.7	87.7	80.5	68.6	90.6	95.4	90.3	84.1
Pill	90.7	93.2	89.0	84.9	88.4	91.6	92.8	84.1
IUD	79.6	87.4	80.1	58.5	59.5	71.4	55.3	43.8
Injectables	55.0	60.1	41.5	42.1	50.6	56.4	52.0	43.0
Condom/Nirodh	84.9	87.6	81.5	79.5	97.6	98.1	99.3	96.9
Female condom	13.5	13.9	6.3	13.5	22.6	23.5	26.1	21.5
Emergency contraception	16.1	18.8	16.6	9.7	25.7	30.1	30.6	20.0
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pill, IUD, and condom ²	73.5	81.0	71.7	53.7	58.4	70.0	54.8	43.1
Any traditional method	51.4	62.4	52.2	21.6	59.7	73.6	63.9	41.3
Rhythm	45.7	55.5	45.8	19.6	52.4	67.2	52.7	32.7
Withdrawal	31.3	40.3	31.8	7.0	41.1	50.8	44.2	28.3
Folk method	2.8	3.4	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.2	0.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.0	6.5	5.8	4.8	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	40,817	28,604	184	10,327	25,504	14,434	747	10,833
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-54	na	na	na	na	6.3	6.9	6.4	5.5
Number of respondents age 15-54	na	na	na	na	27,154	16,021	750	10,852
RURAL								
Any method	97.7	99.1	97.3	91.6	98.2	99.1	98.9	96.3
Any modern method	97.6	99.0	97.3	91.5	98.1	99.1	98.9	96.3
Female sterilization	96.2	98.1	95.4	88.0	94.2	97.2	93.6	88.3
Male sterilization	77.2	81.2	78.0	60.3	85.4	90.3	85.8	75.6
Pill	82.2	84.6	80.6	74.1	79.3	81.6	87.5	74.9
IUD	63.5	68.5	61.1	43.5	45.4	51.5	44.5	33.6
Injectables	45.9	49.3	46.4	33.3	41.0	43.7	47.5	35.9
Condom/Nirodh	68.4	70.9	68.5	60.6	90.3	90.1	97.1	91.2
Female condom	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.6	13.4	13.7	14.9	13.1
Emergency contraception	8.1	8.9	12.1	5.0	17.1	18.9	19.0	14.1
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ²	54.2	59.0	53.5	36.0	43.9	49.8	42.7	32.6
Any traditional method	47.5	55.5	45.6	14.7	53.7	63.2	56.5	34.6
Rhythm	38.3	44.9	35.7	11.7	45.4	56.0	42.6	24.2
Withdrawal	28.6	34.6	27.9	4.4	35.6	41.0	39.9	25.2
Folk method	5.6	6.3	5.9	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.7	0.8
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.2	5.5	5.2	3.9	5.5	5.9	5.8	4.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	83,568	64,485	436	15,135	44,247	29,068	1,233	14,474
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-54	na	na	na	na	5.5	5.8	5.7	4.8
Number of respondents age 15-54	na	na	na	na	47,215	31,854	1,243	14,530

Continued...

Table 5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Method	Women				Men			
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women ¹	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men ¹	Never married men
	TOTAL							
Any method	98.0	99.3	98.1	93.6	98.6	99.4	99.3	97.2
Any modern method	98.0	99.2	98.1	93.5	98.5	99.3	99.3	97.2
Female sterilization	96.6	98.4	96.7	89.9	94.8	97.7	94.3	89.7
Male sterilization	79.0	83.2	78.8	63.6	87.3	92.0	87.5	79.2
Pill	85.0	87.2	83.1	78.5	82.6	84.9	89.5	78.8
IUD	68.8	74.3	66.7	49.6	50.5	58.1	48.6	37.9
Injectables	48.9	52.6	44.9	36.9	44.5	47.9	49.2	38.9
Condom/Nirodh	73.8	76.1	72.4	68.3	93.0	92.7	98.0	93.6
Female condom	8.3	8.3	5.7	8.8	16.8	17.0	19.1	16.7
Emergency contraception	10.8	11.9	13.4	6.9	20.3	22.6	23.4	16.6
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pill, IUD, and condom ²	60.5	65.8	58.9	43.2	49.2	56.5	47.2	37.1
Any traditional method	48.8	57.7	47.6	17.5	55.9	66.6	59.3	37.5
Rhythm	40.8	48.1	38.7	14.9	48.0	59.8	46.4	27.8
Withdrawal	29.5	36.3	29.1	5.4	37.6	44.2	41.5	26.5
Folk method	4.7	5.4	5.0	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.5	0.8
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.5	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	124,385	93,089	620	25,462	69,751	43,501	1,980	25,307
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-54	na	na	na	na	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.1
Number of respondents age 15-54	na	na	na	na	74,369	47,875	1,993	25,382

na = Not applicable
¹ Had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey.
² All three methods.

Table 5.1 shows the knowledge of contraception among women and men by urban-rural residence, marital status, and sexual activity status. Knowledge of contraceptive methods is practically universal; at least 98 percent of women and men age 15-49 know one or more methods of contraception. Modern methods are more widely known than traditional methods. For example, 98 percent of women know a modern method, but only 49 percent know a traditional method. Female sterilization is the most widely known method among women (97 percent) and men (95 percent). Male sterilization is not as widely known. Seventy-nine percent of women and 87 percent of men report knowledge of male sterilization. Among the three spacing methods offered by the government family planning programme (pill, IUD, and condom), the pill is most widely known among women (85 percent) and the condom is most widely known among men (93 percent). To facilitate the informed choice of family planning methods, it is desirable that people are aware of a wide variety of contraceptive methods; however, a large proportion of women and men do not know about many of the methods. Sixty-one percent of women and 49 percent of men reported knowledge of all three modern spacing methods in the programme (IUD, pill, and condom). Knowledge of the IUD is quite low among men (51 percent). Recently marketed modern methods have much lower recognition than other modern methods. Injectables are known to 49 percent of women and 45 percent of men, female condoms are known to only 8 percent of women and 17 percent of men, and emergency contraception is known to only 11 percent of women and 20 percent of men. Among traditional methods, the rhythm method is better known than withdrawal. The mean number of methods

known is an indicator of the breadth of knowledge of family planning methods. In India, men know slightly more methods (5.8) than women (5.5), on average.

The pattern of method-specific knowledge among three subgroups of women and men (currently married, sexually active unmarried, and never married) is similar to that described above for all women and men. Never married women and men are least knowledgeable about almost every contraceptive method. Currently married women are more likely than sexually active unmarried women to know each contraceptive method, but sexually active unmarried men are more likely than currently married men to know some modern methods (especially the pill and female condoms). On average, currently married women know 1.6 more methods than never married women and currently married men know 1.1 more methods than never married men.

Although the knowledge of any method or any modern method is almost universal in both urban and rural areas, a higher proportion of urban women and men know each method than their rural counterparts, with the exception of folk methods, which are known by very few women overall. Awareness of spacing methods is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. For example, 81 percent of currently married women in urban areas know all three spacing methods, compared with 59 percent in rural areas. The method-specific pattern of knowledge among urban and rural women and men is similar. On average, currently married women from urban areas know one more method than their rural counterparts. The urban-rural gap is somewhat smaller for men.

Table 5.2 shows the extent of knowledge of any method, any modern method, and any modern temporary method of contraception among adolescent women and men (age 15-24 years) by background characteristics. Ninety-six percent of adolescent women know any contraceptive method and any modern method. However, only 88 percent reported knowledge of any spacing method. Adolescent men are slightly more knowledgeable than adolescent women about contraceptive methods. Figure 5.1 shows the extent of knowledge of specific modern spacing methods for men and women age 15-19 and 20-24. Women are most likely to know about pills and least likely to know about IUDs. Men are also least likely to know about IUDs, but their knowledge of condoms is very high (more than 90 percent). Women are more likely than men to know about pills and IUDs, but less likely to know about condoms.

Because contraceptive knowledge is quite high among adolescents, the differentials by background characteristics are not large. Women and men age 20-24 are slightly more knowledgeable about contraceptive methods than those age 15-19. Adolescent women and men from urban areas and those who are currently married are more likely to know about contraceptive methods than other women and men. The proportion of adolescents knowing any method, any modern method, and any modern temporary method increases with education and the wealth index.

Table 5.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods among adolescents

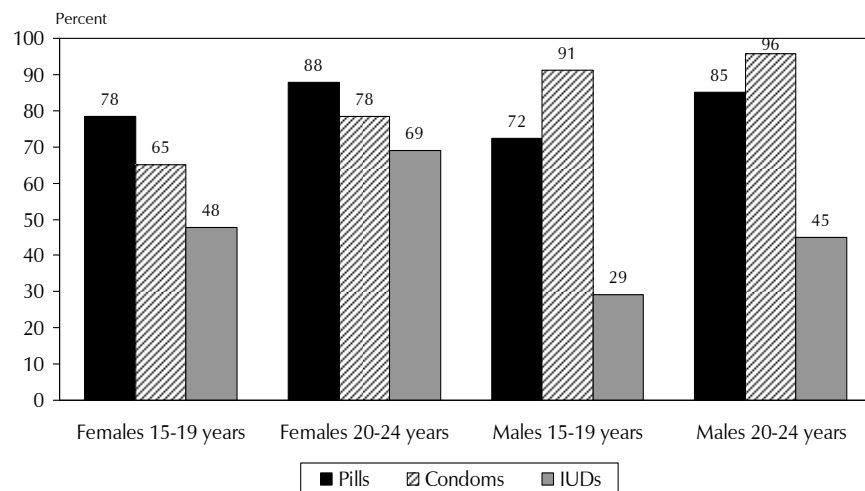
Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who know at least one contraceptive method and who know at least one modern method by background characteristics, India, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Know any method	Know any modern method ¹	Know any modern temporary method	Number of women	Know any method	Know any modern method ¹	Know any modern temporary method	Number of men
Age								
15-19	94.0	93.9	83.8	24,811	96.0	96.0	92.6	13,008
20-24	98.2	98.2	91.6	22,779	98.6	98.6	96.8	11,989
Residence								
Urban	97.3	97.3	91.7	14,931	98.4	98.3	97.1	9,435
Rural	95.4	95.3	85.7	32,660	96.6	96.6	93.1	15,561
Education								
No education	94.7	94.5	80.8	12,524	93.3	93.2	84.5	2,440
<5 years complete	94.0	93.9	81.7	3,422	94.5	94.5	89.6	1,896
5-7 years complete	95.1	94.9	85.9	8,412	95.7	95.7	91.5	4,422
8-9 years complete	96.6	96.5	90.2	9,597	97.6	97.5	95.5	6,778
10-11 years complete	97.2	97.1	92.1	6,912	99.0	99.0	98.5	4,828
12 or more years complete	98.8	98.8	96.9	6,721	99.7	99.7	99.7	4,624
Marital status								
Never married	93.5	93.4	84.0	23,588	96.9	96.9	94.2	20,721
Currently married	98.6	98.4	91.2	23,508	98.9	98.8	96.6	4,205
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	96.5	96.5	83.9	495	98.2	98.2	91.4	71
Religion								
Hindu	96.5	96.5	87.9	37,705	97.6	97.6	94.9	20,239
Muslim	94.4	94.2	87.0	7,307	96.3	96.2	93.6	3,398
Christian	92.5	91.8	82.2	1,043	91.9	91.9	88.2	503
Sikh	93.4	93.3	90.2	789	96.4	96.4	95.9	494
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	98.1	98.1	89.2	380	99.2	99.2	99.2	217
Jain	97.3	97.3	92.3	133	100.0	100.0	100.0	64
Other	82.8	82.2	66.2	197	82.1	82.1	75.5	76
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	96.1	96.0	87.6	9,171	97.6	97.5	94.9	4,903
Scheduled tribe	92.6	92.2	77.2	4,014	94.5	94.5	89.6	1,960
Other backward class	96.6	96.5	87.3	18,921	97.7	97.7	94.6	9,773
Other	96.4	96.3	90.8	15,116	97.3	97.2	95.9	8,221
Don't know	84.7	84.1	69.1	194	96.8	96.8	90.6	52
Wealth index								
Lowest	93.8	93.5	79.5	8,175	94.3	94.2	86.6	3,460
Second	95.4	95.3	83.9	9,284	96.7	96.6	93.4	4,577
Middle	95.7	95.6	86.0	10,131	97.3	97.2	94.8	5,407
Fourth	97.0	96.9	91.6	10,241	98.1	98.1	96.5	5,808
Highest	97.8	97.8	95.1	9,759	98.7	98.7	98.4	5,743
Total	96.0	95.9	87.6	47,590	97.3	97.2	94.6	24,997

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

¹ Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, and other modern methods.

Figure 5.1 Knowledge of Pills, Condoms, and IUDs among Youth



NFHS-3, India, 2005-06

Trends in the knowledge of different contraceptive methods among currently married women age 15-49 are shown in Table 5.3.1. The table also shows the knowledge of different methods of contraception by state. Knowledge of every contraceptive method increased substantially between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, with particularly rapid increases for the modern spacing methods and withdrawal. The rise in knowledge continued between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 (for every method except male sterilization), but the pace of change was more gradual. Knowledge of any contraceptive method and female sterilization was almost universal in all three NFHS surveys. The proportion of currently married women who know about male sterilization decreased from 89 percent in NFHS-2 to 83 percent in NFHS-3, and the present level of awareness is slightly lower than in NFHS-1 (84 percent).

The knowledge of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is almost universal (94 percent or more) in all states except Meghalaya (88 percent) and Nagaland (83 percent). Female sterilization is the most widely known method in 26 of the 29 states. At least 90 percent of women know female sterilization in every state except Arunachal Pradesh (88 percent), Meghalaya (78 percent), and Nagaland (69 percent). In most states, the pill is the second most widely known method. At least three-quarters of women are aware of the pill in every state except Nagaland (66 percent), Andhra Pradesh (63 percent), and Karnataka (69 percent). In Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Sikkim, and Tripura, the pill is known to almost all women (95 percent or more). Although women's knowledge of male sterilization decreased somewhat between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, more than 9 in 10 women in Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar reported knowledge of male sterilization. The awareness of family planning methods, especially of spacing methods, varies widely across the states. In Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Sikkim, Gujarat, and Kerala, the level of awareness of each of the three spacing methods (pill, IUD and condom) exceeds 80 percent. On the other hand, less than two-thirds of women in Nagaland and Andhra Pradesh are aware of each of these three methods. Injectables are not included in the family planning programme of

Table 5.3.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by state: Women

Percentage of currently married women who know any contraceptive method by specific method, according to state, India, 2005-06, and NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

State	Modern method										Traditional method				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	Other modern method	Any traditional method	With-Rhythm	drawal	Folk method
India	99.3	99.2	98.4	83.2	87.2	74.3	52.6	76.1	8.3	11.9	0.1	57.7	48.1	36.3	5.4
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	99.0	98.9	98.2	89.3	79.5	70.6	u	71.0	u	u	u	u	45.1	31.2	u
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	95.8	95.5	94.6	84.5	66.2	60.8	19.3	58.1	u	u	u	u	34.9	20.1	u
North															
Delhi	100.0	100.0	99.9	98.5	99.4	96.6	81.2	98.0	28.0	32.1	0.3	90.8	83.6	77.1	3.2
Haryana	99.0	98.9	96.2	82.4	90.2	84.5	46.1	85.4	4.9	12.8	0.2	55.4	44.7	32.2	0.4
Himachal Pradesh	98.9	98.9	96.6	84.4	83.7	70.0	35.2	82.8	14.5	12.4	0.0	26.1	20.6	13.2	0.5
Jammu & Kashmir	98.3	98.3	96.4	84.9	88.6	79.7	63.2	72.2	7.1	8.8	0.2	51.7	27.8	42.0	1.2
Punjab	98.9	98.8	96.3	81.3	92.0	88.5	43.1	89.7	12.8	13.6	0.1	57.6	46.0	38.1	0.8
Rajasthan	99.7	99.6	99.4	88.3	88.6	73.2	48.6	76.8	4.2	13.1	0.1	58.5	48.0	33.7	5.4
Uttaranchal	98.6	98.5	95.3	88.2	93.3	79.9	39.1	87.5	6.6	15.7	0.2	47.4	36.0	37.2	3.7
Central															
Chhattisgarh	99.9	99.8	99.7	93.2	88.0	59.0	34.2	77.7	8.0	9.4	0.0	59.7	40.6	27.7	26.8
Madhya Pradesh	99.8	99.8	99.7	97.0	92.7	71.3	54.4	83.6	5.5	21.0	0.0	71.3	60.9	46.6	14.8
Uttar Pradesh	99.5	99.5	98.9	91.2	95.1	88.0	80.7	93.5	3.2	9.2	0.4	73.2	69.0	42.4	1.5
East															
Bihar	100.0	100.0	99.9	92.3	95.7	79.1	66.1	81.9	4.9	4.7	0.2	75.3	50.8	51.4	17.8
Jharkhand	95.1	94.3	92.0	70.7	78.5	52.9	41.5	60.1	5.6	6.9	0.1	57.7	41.2	40.9	9.9
Orissa	99.6	99.5	99.4	82.4	89.2	56.2	45.7	61.7	5.2	9.0	0.0	52.6	32.3	38.7	10.4
West Bengal	99.7	99.3	98.2	78.6	94.8	67.9	61.2	79.8	16.1	15.7	0.5	83.8	68.6	66.4	1.5
Northeast															
Arunachal Pradesh	94.5	94.3	87.7	49.0	86.5	69.4	48.9	67.1	9.9	8.0	0.2	37.1	22.4	26.9	5.3
Assam	99.1	98.8	95.2	72.0	95.3	73.2	38.9	71.5	5.0	4.7	0.0	82.9	64.3	69.5	9.7
Manipur	99.2	98.9	92.2	87.0	93.3	92.5	44.8	95.2	9.1	22.5	0.2	88.7	72.4	82.9	4.3
Meghalaya	90.0	88.2	78.0	37.3	76.3	49.7	32.9	69.4	8.0	16.6	0.0	59.9	46.0	51.9	2.1
Mizoram	98.0	98.0	93.2	30.7	80.2	79.3	22.6	89.7	7.3	10.3	0.0	27.1	17.2	22.2	0.1
Nagaland	84.3	83.2	69.1	22.3	65.5	60.6	30.5	60.7	7.4	7.6	0.0	44.1	37.1	28.1	0.3
Sikkim	99.5	99.5	96.6	86.9	96.3	91.6	82.2	89.1	10.7	12.2	0.6	64.8	54.8	43.7	1.6
Tripura	99.3	99.3	97.6	81.3	98.0	77.4	67.0	83.9	13.9	42.5	0.1	87.3	74.6	75.1	5.2
West															
Goa	98.5	98.4	96.2	63.7	90.7	76.2	42.3	85.5	19.8	21.0	0.6	60.5	49.3	43.7	2.2
Gujarat	99.2	99.1	98.3	75.8	89.5	86.5	43.6	86.1	10.7	28.1	0.1	73.9	71.0	43.9	8.4
Maharashtra	99.6	99.6	99.4	81.5	85.7	75.7	32.6	68.9	7.6	9.0	0.1	33.7	31.9	8.8	0.5
South															
Andhra Pradesh	99.1	99.1	99.0	89.1	62.6	46.0	31.7	48.2	6.9	4.6	0.0	10.9	9.7	4.3	0.6
Karnataka	97.7	97.7	96.8	54.4	69.4	68.1	42.7	47.8	12.7	13.8	0.0	30.1	28.0	10.2	1.8
Kerala	99.0	98.9	96.8	74.4	89.2	87.9	51.7	88.1	30.9	23.9	0.1	77.2	63.5	66.0	0.2
Tamil Nadu	99.9	99.9	99.9	79.8	79.0	84.4	54.1	73.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	31.8	25.9	13.3	3.3

u = Not available

the Government of India. Still, in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, and Sikkim, 80 percent of women or more are aware of injectables. In most states, awareness about the newly marketed methods (female condoms and emergency contraceptives) is quite scant, although emergency contraception is more likely to be known than female condoms in 21 states. About one in every five women or more are aware of female condoms only in Delhi (28 percent), Goa (20 percent), and Kerala (31 percent). At least one in every five women are aware of emergency contraception in Delhi (32 percent), Madhya Pradesh (21 percent), Manipur (23 percent), Tripura (43 percent), Goa (21 percent), Gujarat (28 percent), and Kerala (24 percent).

In most states, at least 90 percent of men are aware of any modern family planning method, female sterilization, male sterilization, and condoms (Table 5.3.2). However, awareness of these methods is not very widespread in a few states. Ninety percent of men or more know female sterilization in every state except Jharkhand (89 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (84 percent), Meghalaya (61 percent), and Nagaland (70 percent). In most states, about equal

proportions of men are aware of female and male sterilization. In Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Goa, and Karnataka, the awareness of male sterilization is lower than female sterilization by 10 or more percentage points. Knowledge of male sterilization is lowest in Nagaland (38 percent), Meghalaya (39 percent), and Mizoram (54 percent). As stated earlier, the condom is widely known among men. At least 90 percent of men know condoms in every state except Jharkhand, Orissa, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka, where 80-90 percent of men know condoms. Knowledge of the pill varies from 95 percent and above in Delhi, Uttaranchal, West Bengal, and Tripura to 53 percent in Meghalaya and 56 percent in Nagaland. Among men, awareness of the IUD is not as widespread as the other two spacing methods. Awareness of the IUD ranges from more than 80 percent in Delhi, Manipur, and Kerala to below one-third in Meghalaya (24 percent) and Andhra Pradesh (32 percent).

Table 5.3.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by state: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who know any contraceptive method by specific method, according to state, India, 2005-06

State	Modern method										Traditional method				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method
India	99.4	99.3	97.7	92.0	84.9	58.1	47.9	92.7	17.0	22.6	0.1	66.6	59.8	44.2	2.1
North															
Delhi	99.8	99.8	99.0	98.7	98.3	83.4	68.7	99.4	35.7	34.7	0.2	82.9	77.2	71.0	0.7
Haryana	99.4	99.4	98.6	98.5	85.7	70.1	45.5	95.3	13.0	20.0	0.0	71.0	64.1	46.0	0.6
Himachal Pradesh	98.4	98.4	95.0	95.7	88.7	66.3	41.1	94.6	31.3	25.5	0.0	46.0	39.2	29.2	2.5
Jammu & Kashmir	98.5	98.3	93.8	90.9	83.5	60.3	51.0	90.3	6.2	9.3	0.2	64.8	53.0	48.0	0.4
Punjab	99.6	99.6	95.9	94.7	89.6	74.4	51.6	98.8	12.8	24.2	0.0	80.5	70.9	66.7	2.5
Rajasthan	100.0	100.0	99.6	95.3	82.8	57.0	33.6	91.5	12.0	23.4	0.0	75.3	70.0	41.3	4.7
Uttaranchal	99.8	99.8	98.9	98.4	94.7	75.6	48.8	97.5	28.5	27.6	0.0	70.2	62.8	53.4	1.2
Central															
Chhattisgarh	99.7	99.7	99.1	96.6	84.8	49.3	25.5	90.0	11.7	13.5	0.1	64.8	48.5	42.8	17.0
Madhya Pradesh	99.9	99.9	98.9	95.6	85.2	44.9	38.2	93.9	9.5	16.8	0.1	74.4	64.0	36.0	3.9
Uttar Pradesh	99.7	99.7	98.7	96.2	93.9	75.7	55.9	97.6	11.8	17.5	0.1	75.2	71.3	43.6	0.9
East															
Bihar	99.4	99.4	98.0	95.8	86.5	48.2	47.9	91.3	20.7	19.8	0.2	54.4	44.0	39.6	2.5
Jharkhand	94.9	94.6	89.3	83.7	76.6	43.2	44.7	81.1	18.3	12.6	0.0	39.7	35.9	19.1	2.2
Orissa	99.5	99.5	99.2	89.9	86.8	45.9	52.4	83.7	15.7	16.7	0.0	64.8	51.6	50.4	5.2
West Bengal	99.9	99.8	98.2	88.9	94.8	59.4	59.0	94.0	20.8	44.3	0.2	91.6	87.4	74.0	1.8
Northeast															
Arunachal Pradesh	95.5	95.5	83.5	76.0	82.6	55.1	33.9	90.5	15.9	8.8	0.0	34.5	28.2	23.7	1.0
Assam	98.9	98.0	93.0	69.0	92.2	39.4	50.1	91.4	20.0	17.9	0.0	90.5	72.8	81.1	2.2
Manipur	99.6	99.5	94.9	89.4	93.8	84.8	46.5	98.6	38.4	46.6	0.0	97.1	84.8	93.5	3.4
Meghalaya	90.4	89.3	61.2	39.4	53.0	23.9	17.7	85.1	12.1	10.0	0.0	48.4	39.4	31.7	1.8
Mizoram	99.2	99.2	95.8	54.2	84.5	69.1	30.7	96.4	26.7	27.7	0.0	80.2	63.2	72.5	0.3
Nagaland	92.6	90.9	69.7	37.6	55.5	39.0	25.9	86.1	18.0	16.1	0.1	61.9	53.6	40.5	0.4
Sikkim	99.1	99.1	95.6	93.2	89.2	68.0	62.7	96.3	24.2	36.2	0.0	76.3	59.8	59.3	1.5
Tripura	100.0	100.0	98.3	86.3	99.2	43.7	45.3	94.7	25.7	50.7	0.0	94.9	90.9	81.4	1.8
West															
Goa	98.7	98.2	89.5	76.8	83.6	49.3	43.5	94.4	19.9	23.4	0.0	69.0	49.1	57.5	2.0
Gujarat	99.5	99.5	97.7	89.3	86.3	69.4	42.1	96.0	17.1	30.5	0.0	80.5	72.0	65.7	0.9
Maharashtra	98.7	98.7	96.8	94.0	85.5	57.0	39.5	92.6	18.8	18.7	0.0	61.1	57.9	30.2	0.9
South															
Andhra Pradesh	99.8	99.8	99.5	95.6	63.2	31.7	42.5	87.5	17.1	10.6	0.1	27.9	22.2	20.9	0.2
Karnataka	98.9	98.9	97.9	78.1	73.6	54.3	54.6	86.2	17.4	27.2	0.0	55.6	50.7	29.4	1.5
Kerala	98.6	98.6	92.9	86.5	83.7	86.0	63.1	96.6	54.1	48.0	0.2	83.3	75.0	71.3	1.2
Tamil Nadu	99.9	99.9	99.4	96.5	79.3	67.0	55.7	96.9	13.3	24.2	0.1	48.2	41.2	28.8	0.9

5.2 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Ever use of contraception provides a measure of the cumulative experience of a population with family planning. In NFHS-3, all ever-married and never married women who ever had sex were asked whether they had ever used each method that they had heard about. Table 5.4 presents the percentage of these women who ever used any family planning method by method, age, and residence.

Table 5.4 Ever use of contraception														
Among currently married women and unmarried women who ever had sex, percentage who ever used any contraceptive method by method, according to age and residence, India, 2005-06														
Age	Modern method									Traditional method			Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Folk method
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN - URBAN														
15-19	26.3	20.0	1.5	0.0	6.5	1.0	0.0	13.0	0.3	10.7	7.2	5.1	0.0	1,080
20-24	53.0	45.1	12.1	0.0	13.6	6.5	0.6	23.0	0.4	16.4	11.4	8.0	0.1	4,498
25-29	74.8	67.7	30.2	0.2	18.7	11.6	0.7	28.4	0.8	20.0	14.5	9.5	0.2	5,852
30-34	83.6	76.9	43.4	0.7	17.4	16.0	0.8	28.0	0.8	22.1	16.3	10.6	0.7	5,357
35-39	84.7	78.0	51.4	1.4	13.8	14.0	0.4	22.4	0.7	21.5	16.6	9.1	0.5	4,993
40-44	81.7	73.6	52.4	2.2	10.3	12.8	0.3	16.1	0.2	21.0	16.3	8.7	0.8	3,956
45-49	78.8	72.0	53.5	4.3	7.2	10.6	0.3	13.0	0.5	18.1	14.1	8.3	0.3	2,869
Total	74.3	67.1	37.8	1.1	14.0	11.7	0.5	22.6	0.6	19.7	14.7	9.0	0.4	28,604
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN - RURAL														
15-19	21.8	13.0	1.0	0.0	4.7	0.3	0.1	8.1	0.1	12.4	8.5	5.6	0.1	5,647
20-24	44.0	33.6	14.0	0.3	10.5	2.5	0.3	12.0	0.1	17.4	13.2	7.3	0.5	12,284
25-29	64.5	55.6	35.0	0.9	12.8	4.7	0.3	13.3	0.2	20.6	15.2	8.8	0.7	12,688
30-34	75.7	66.7	49.3	1.1	12.7	5.2	0.6	11.6	0.4	22.5	16.9	9.3	1.4	11,102
35-39	77.4	68.5	54.2	1.0	10.1	5.8	0.6	9.2	0.3	21.8	17.0	8.9	1.2	9,500
40-44	74.5	65.7	54.2	2.2	7.2	4.4	0.1	5.6	0.2	19.9	15.7	7.4	1.2	7,648
45-49	70.7	63.3	53.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	0.4	3.7	0.1	16.1	13.2	6.0	0.9	5,616
Total	62.4	53.3	37.2	1.2	9.8	4.0	0.4	10.0	0.2	19.3	14.7	7.9	0.9	64,485
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN - TOTAL														
15-19	22.6	14.2	1.1	0.0	5.0	0.4	0.1	8.9	0.2	12.1	8.3	5.5	0.1	6,726
20-24	46.4	36.7	13.5	0.2	11.3	3.6	0.4	15.0	0.2	17.1	12.7	7.5	0.4	16,782
25-29	67.7	59.4	33.5	0.6	14.7	6.9	0.5	18.1	0.4	20.4	15.0	9.0	0.6	18,540
30-34	78.3	70.0	47.3	1.0	14.3	8.7	0.7	16.9	0.5	22.4	16.7	9.7	1.2	16,459
35-39	79.9	71.7	53.2	1.2	11.4	8.6	0.5	13.8	0.5	21.7	16.9	9.0	1.0	14,492
40-44	77.0	68.4	53.6	2.2	8.2	7.3	0.2	9.2	0.2	20.3	15.9	7.8	1.0	11,605
45-49	73.4	66.2	53.7	3.9	5.1	5.5	0.3	6.9	0.2	16.8	13.5	6.8	0.7	8,484
Total	66.0	57.6	37.4	1.2	11.1	6.3	0.4	13.9	0.3	19.4	14.7	8.2	0.7	93,089
UNMARRIED WOMEN WHO EVER HAD SEX - URBAN														
15-19	29.7	28.9	0.0	4.8	4.7	0.0	1.4	19.4	0.1	3.1	0.6	2.5	0.0	39
20-24	38.6	31.0	7.8	0.0	6.9	3.3	0.0	14.3	2.0	11.1	10.1	1.5	0.0	88
25-49	56.5	51.8	39.4	1.5	6.8	5.8	0.1	6.5	0.4	10.6	8.8	4.0	0.3	1,773
Total	55.1	50.3	37.1	1.5	6.8	5.6	0.1	7.2	0.5	10.5	8.7	3.8	0.3	1,900
UNMARRIED WOMEN WHO EVER HAD SEX - RURAL														
15-19	15.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.5	7.5	0.5	4.9	2.6	3.3	0.0	169
20-24	27.6	19.7	9.4	1.0	5.4	0.5	0.0	5.0	0.3	13.8	9.8	4.3	0.6	344
25-49	48.6	42.7	36.8	1.7	3.7	1.7	0.1	2.1	0.1	10.8	8.4	4.1	0.3	3,531
Total	45.4	39.4	32.9	1.5	3.8	1.6	0.1	2.6	0.1	10.8	8.3	4.1	0.3	4,045
UNMARRIED WOMEN WHO EVER HAD SEX - TOTAL														
15-19	17.8	14.7	0.0	0.9	3.0	0.2	0.6	9.8	0.4	4.6	2.2	3.1	0.0	209
20-24	29.8	22.0	9.1	0.8	5.7	1.1	0.0	6.9	0.6	13.2	9.8	3.7	0.5	433
25-49	51.2	45.7	37.7	1.6	4.8	3.1	0.1	3.6	0.2	10.8	8.5	4.0	0.3	5,304
Total	48.5	42.9	34.3	1.5	4.8	2.8	0.1	4.0	0.2	10.7	8.4	4.0	0.3	5,945

Almost two-thirds of currently married women have used a family planning method at some time in their lives. Women are much more likely to have used a modern method (58 percent) than a traditional method (19 percent). Female sterilization is by far the most commonly used modern method (37 percent) among currently married women. The three modern spacing methods (pill, IUD, and condom) have ever been used by 11, 6, and 14 percent of women, respectively. The rhythm method has been used by 15 percent of women, and 8 percent of women have ever used withdrawal. Since NFHS-2, there has been an increase of 11 percentage points in the ever use of any method among currently married women. There has been an especially sharp increase in the ever use of spacing methods. For example, ever use of condoms and the rhythm method has increased by 6 percentage points each.

Ever use of any method and any modern method increases with the woman's age up to age 35-39 and decreases subsequently. At age 35-39, 80 percent currently married women reported ever use of family planning and 72 percent reported ever use of a modern method. The pattern of ever use of any method by age is similar in urban and rural areas, although urban women are more likely to have used contraception than rural women at every age. The extent of ever use of female and male sterilization, the rhythm method, and withdrawal is quite similar for urban and rural women in all age groups. However, ever use of the pill, IUD, and condom by urban women exceeds that among rural women by 4, 8, and 13 percentage points, respectively.

Slightly less than half of the unmarried women who have ever had sex used any method of contraception at some time. Women below age 25 are more likely to have used modern and traditional spacing methods, whereas women age 25 and over are more likely to have undergone sterilization.

5.3 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

The current level of contraceptive use, i.e., the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) defined as percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using a contraceptive method or whose husbands are using a contraceptive method, is one of the principal determinants of fertility. It is also an indicator of the success of family planning programmes. This section focuses on the levels, differentials, and trends in current use of contraceptive methods in India.

Current use of different methods of family planning among currently married women and sexually active unmarried women is shown by age group and residence in Table 5.5. The contraceptive prevalence rate in India is 56 percent. As shown earlier, the extent of ever use of contraception is 66 percent, which implies that 85 percent of ever users are currently using a contraceptive method. Eighty-six percent of current users are using modern methods and the remaining 14 percent are using traditional methods. Female sterilization accounts for two-thirds of total contraceptive use and 77 percent of modern method use. Among the spacing methods, the most widely used methods are condoms and rhythm (used by 5 percent of currently married women each). The use of the family planning programme's three modern spacing methods together accounts for 18 percent of the CPR. Similar to the age pattern of ever use, current use also increases with age, peaks at 73 percent in the age group 35-39, and decreases thereafter. The highest use of modern spacing methods (14 percent) is by women age 25-29 years.

Table 5.5 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women by contraceptive method currently used, according to residence and age, India, 2005-06

Age	Modern method									Traditional method				Total	Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method			Not currently using
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN – URBAN																
15-19	16.0	10.7	1.5	0.0	2.5	0.9	0.0	5.8	0.0	5.4	3.4	2.0	0.0	84.0	100.0	1,080
20-24	39.5	32.6	12.1	0.0	5.8	3.9	0.2	10.4	0.1	6.9	4.2	2.7	0.0	60.5	100.0	4,498
25-29	62.9	54.3	30.1	0.1	6.0	4.4	0.1	13.4	0.1	8.7	5.4	3.1	0.1	37.1	100.0	5,852
30-34	75.3	65.9	43.3	0.6	4.3	4.4	0.1	13.2	0.1	9.4	5.3	3.8	0.3	24.7	100.0	5,357
35-39	77.3	68.2	51.3	1.3	2.9	3.0	0.1	9.4	0.1	9.2	5.7	3.1	0.3	22.7	100.0	4,993
40-44	72.8	63.6	52.3	2.0	1.4	1.9	0.1	5.8	0.0	9.2	5.9	2.9	0.4	27.2	100.0	3,956
45-49	65.7	61.3	53.5	4.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.1	34.3	100.0	2,869
Total	64.0	55.8	37.8	1.1	3.8	3.2	0.1	9.8	0.1	8.1	5.0	2.9	0.2	36.0	100.0	28,604
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN – RURAL																
15-19	12.4	6.2	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.1	2.8	0.0	6.2	3.8	2.3	0.0	87.6	100.0	5,647
20-24	31.1	23.7	13.9	0.3	3.9	1.2	0.1	4.3	0.0	7.5	5.0	2.2	0.2	68.9	100.0	12,284
25-29	53.4	45.6	34.9	0.7	3.8	1.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	7.7	4.6	2.8	0.3	46.6	100.0	12,688
30-34	67.9	58.8	49.1	1.0	3.7	1.4	0.1	3.5	0.0	9.1	5.8	2.7	0.6	32.1	100.0	11,102
35-39	70.9	61.5	54.0	0.9	2.0	1.2	0.2	3.1	0.1	9.3	5.9	2.7	0.7	29.1	100.0	9,500
40-44	66.6	59.3	54.1	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.0	7.3	4.9	1.8	0.6	33.4	100.0	7,648
45-49	62.0	57.9	53.4	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	4.1	2.9	1.0	0.2	38.0	100.0	5,616
Total	53.0	45.3	37.1	1.0	2.8	1.1	0.1	3.2	0.0	7.6	4.9	2.3	0.4	47.0	100.0	64,485
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN – TOTAL																
15-19	13.0	6.9	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.1	3.3	0.0	6.0	3.8	2.3	0.0	87.0	100.0	6,726
20-24	33.4	26.1	13.4	0.2	4.4	1.9	0.1	5.9	0.0	7.3	4.8	2.4	0.2	66.6	100.0	16,782
25-29	56.4	48.4	33.4	0.5	4.5	2.5	0.1	7.3	0.0	8.0	4.9	2.9	0.2	43.6	100.0	18,540
30-34	70.3	61.2	47.2	0.9	3.9	2.4	0.1	6.7	0.1	9.2	5.6	3.0	0.5	29.7	100.0	16,459
35-39	73.1	63.8	53.1	1.0	2.3	1.8	0.2	5.3	0.1	9.3	5.9	2.8	0.6	26.9	100.0	14,492
40-44	68.7	60.7	53.5	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.1	2.9	0.0	8.0	5.3	2.2	0.5	31.3	100.0	11,605
45-49	63.2	59.0	53.4	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.2	2.9	1.1	0.2	36.8	100.0	8,484
Total	56.3	48.5	37.3	1.0	3.1	1.7	0.1	5.2	0.0	7.8	4.9	2.5	0.3	43.7	100.0	93,089
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN¹ – URBAN																
15-19	(14.7)	(12.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(85.3)	100.0	28
20-24	11.3	11.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.7	100.0	24
25-49	44.5	44.5	40.7	0.2	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.5	100.0	132
Total	35.7	35.3	29.3	0.1	1.6	1.4	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	64.3	100.0	184
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN¹ – RURAL																
15-19	13.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.0	1.0	6.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	86.1	100.0	83
20-24	13.0	11.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.9	87.0	100.0	94
25-49	55.8	55.1	53.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	44.2	100.0	259
Total	38.6	36.7	34.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.6	61.4	100.0	436
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN¹ – TOTAL																
15-19	14.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	7.0	0.7	5.1	1.5	3.7	0.0	85.9	100.0	111
20-24	12.7	11.5	9.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	87.3	100.0	117
25-49	52.0	51.5	49.4	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	48.0	100.0	391
Total	37.7	36.3	32.9	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	62.3	100.0	620

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted women.

¹ Unmarried women who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey.

The contraceptive prevalence rate is 11 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas. However, the prevalence of female sterilization, male sterilization, and traditional methods is almost the same among urban and rural women. The use of modern spacing methods (pill, IUD, and condom) is considerably higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Condom use is three times as high in urban areas as in rural areas.

Among sexually active unmarried women age 15-49, 36 percent reported use of any modern method. About one-third were sterilized, 2 percent were using condoms, and less than 1 percent were using any other method.

Table 5.6.1 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, India, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method			
Education																
No education	52.1	45.7	39.7	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.0	6.4	4.5	1.4	0.5	47.9	100.0	43,931
<5 years complete	63.0	55.5	46.7	1.4	3.9	0.7	0.0	2.7	0.1	7.5	4.2	2.8	0.4	37.0	100.0	7,776
5-7 years complete	58.7	51.7	41.1	0.8	4.0	1.4	0.1	4.4	0.0	7.0	4.5	2.4	0.1	41.3	100.0	14,018
8-9 years complete	58.5	48.1	33.5	0.7	5.0	2.4	0.1	6.3	0.1	10.3	6.0	4.2	0.1	41.5	100.0	10,735
10-11 years complete	59.7	50.2	32.2	0.8	3.9	3.6	0.1	9.5	0.1	9.5	5.5	3.9	0.1	40.3	100.0	7,704
12 or more years complete	62.3	50.5	20.6	0.9	4.0	6.1	0.1	18.6	0.1	11.8	6.8	4.9	0.1	37.7	100.0	8,921
Employment (past 12 months)																
Not employed	53.8	44.9	31.2	0.8	3.9	2.1	0.1	6.7	0.1	8.9	5.5	3.1	0.3	46.2	100.0	53,238
Employed for cash	63.6	57.4	48.3	1.4	2.3	1.3	0.1	3.9	0.0	6.2	3.8	1.9	0.4	36.4	100.0	25,601
Employed not for cash	52.7	46.2	40.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	6.6	4.7	1.4	0.5	47.3	100.0	14,234
Religion																
Hindu	57.8	50.2	39.9	1.1	2.7	1.6	0.1	4.8	0.0	7.6	4.9	2.4	0.4	42.2	100.0	75,799
Muslim	45.7	36.4	21.3	0.6	5.7	1.8	0.3	6.8	0.0	9.3	5.6	3.4	0.3	54.3	100.0	12,288
Christian	57.6	48.9	40.7	0.7	1.4	2.4	0.1	3.6	0.0	8.8	5.4	3.4	0.1	42.4	100.0	2,041
Sikh	66.5	58.4	31.4	0.8	2.6	7.9	0.1	15.8	0.0	8.1	4.8	3.3	0.0	33.5	100.0	1,567
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	67.7	64.7	54.1	4.5	1.6	0.7	0.1	3.7	0.0	3.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	32.3	100.0	684
Jain	75.4	69.1	41.1	0.7	1.6	6.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	6.3	2.6	3.3	0.5	24.6	100.0	279
Other	25.3	21.1	14.2	0.4	4.0	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.0	4.1	1.5	1.8	0.8	74.7	100.0	333
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	55.0	47.1	38.3	1.1	2.8	0.8	0.1	4.0	0.0	8.0	5.5	2.1	0.4	45.0	100.0	17,372
Scheduled tribe	47.9	42.7	35.3	2.5	2.2	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.0	5.2	2.8	1.5	0.9	52.1	100.0	7,632
Other backward class	54.2	48.0	39.7	0.7	1.8	1.5	0.1	4.2	0.0	6.2	4.2	1.6	0.3	45.8	100.0	37,198
Other	61.8	51.4	34.1	1.0	5.1	2.8	0.2	8.2	0.1	10.3	6.0	4.1	0.2	38.2	100.0	30,131
Don't know	65.8	58.6	53.9	0.3	1.6	1.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	7.2	4.1	3.1	0.0	34.2	100.0	462
Wealth index																
Lowest	42.2	34.6	29.3	1.3	2.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.0	7.6	5.2	1.5	0.8	57.8	100.0	17,425
Second	51.1	43.5	37.0	0.9	2.8	0.5	0.1	2.1	0.0	7.6	5.2	2.0	0.4	48.9	100.0	18,495
Middle	56.8	49.8	41.9	0.8	3.0	0.8	0.1	3.1	0.0	7.0	4.3	2.4	0.3	43.2	100.0	18,671
Fourth	62.5	55.2	42.9	0.8	3.5	1.9	0.1	6.0	0.0	7.2	4.2	2.9	0.1	37.5	100.0	18,985
Highest	67.5	58.0	34.9	1.3	3.7	4.7	0.1	13.2	0.1	9.5	5.7	3.7	0.1	32.5	100.0	19,513
Number of living children																
No children	7.4	3.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.8	2.2	1.5	0.0	92.6	100.0	10,131
1 child	34.1	22.8	5.4	0.7	5.0	3.0	0.1	8.5	0.1	11.3	7.0	4.2	0.1	65.9	100.0	15,458
1 son	37.1	25.4	6.7	0.8	5.6	3.3	0.1	8.9	0.0	11.6	7.6	4.0	0.1	62.9	100.0	8,378
No sons	30.7	19.7	4.0	0.5	4.3	2.7	0.1	8.0	0.1	10.9	6.3	4.5	0.1	69.3	100.0	7,080
2 children	69.7	61.8	46.8	1.2	3.8	2.7	0.1	7.1	0.1	8.0	4.8	3.0	0.2	30.3	100.0	25,464
2 sons	76.9	70.2	56.8	1.3	3.4	2.4	0.1	6.1	0.1	6.7	4.1	2.3	0.3	23.1	100.0	7,730
1 son	70.8	62.5	46.3	1.2	3.8	3.1	0.1	8.0	0.1	8.3	4.9	3.1	0.2	29.2	100.0	13,595
No sons	52.9	43.7	29.9	0.9	4.7	2.0	0.1	6.0	0.1	9.2	5.6	3.6	0.0	47.1	100.0	4,139
3 children	74.2	68.2	59.2	1.4	2.4	1.2	0.1	3.9	0.0	6.0	4.0	1.7	0.3	25.8	100.0	19,699
3 sons	78.0	72.6	66.1	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.2	2.7	0.0	5.4	3.7	1.2	0.5	22.0	100.0	2,560
2 sons	80.5	75.2	67.2	1.8	1.9	0.9	0.1	3.2	0.0	5.3	3.5	1.5	0.4	19.5	100.0	8,799
1 son	70.0	63.2	52.0	1.2	3.1	1.9	0.0	5.0	0.0	6.8	4.5	2.0	0.3	30.0	100.0	6,869
No sons	50.0	42.3	32.5	1.1	3.1	0.7	0.0	4.9	0.0	7.6	5.0	2.4	0.3	50.0	100.0	1,471
4+ children	62.8	54.2	46.0	1.1	2.6	1.0	0.2	3.3	0.0	8.6	5.8	2.0	0.8	37.2	100.0	22,336
2+ sons	63.9	55.2	47.5	1.0	2.4	1.0	0.2	3.2	0.0	8.6	5.8	1.9	0.9	36.1	100.0	16,969
1 son	62.7	54.2	44.4	1.2	3.4	1.2	0.1	3.9	0.0	8.5	5.6	2.4	0.5	37.3	100.0	4,562
No sons	41.6	33.1	24.6	2.1	2.6	0.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	8.5	6.4	1.7	0.4	58.4	100.0	805
Total	56.3	48.5	37.3	1.0	3.1	1.7	0.1	5.2	0.0	7.8	4.9	2.5	0.3	43.7	100.0	93,089

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Differentials in contraceptive use among currently married women age 15-49 by their background characteristics are presented in Table 5.6.1. There are marked differences in the use of different contraceptive methods among currently married women by background character-

istics. Current use of IUDs, condoms, the rhythm method, and withdrawal generally increases and current use of female sterilization generally decreases with an increase in the educational level of women. For example, 1 percent and 2 percent of women with no education reported IUD and condom use, as against 6 and 19 percent of women with 12 or more years of education. The use of pills increases through 8-9 years of education, but is somewhat lower in the higher education groups. Female sterilization is highest (47 percent) for women with less than five years of education and decreases steadily for women with more education. Due to the contrasting patterns in the use of sterilization and spacing methods by education, there is no consistent relationship between women's education and the CPR or current use of modern methods for women who have received some education.

To study the relationship between the employment status of women and current contraceptive use, Table 5.6.1 shows contraceptive use for three categories of women—those who were not employed during the 12 months prior to the survey, those who were employed for cash, and those who were employed but were not earning cash. The contraceptive prevalence rate among women who were employed for cash (64 percent) is 10-11 percentage points higher than that among women who were not employed (54 percent) or those who were employed but did not earn cash (53 percent). The higher CPR among women employed for cash is basically due to the higher prevalence of female sterilization among these women. The extent of use of all spacing methods (modern as well as traditional) is highest among women who are not employed.

By religion, the highest contraceptive prevalence rate is among Jains (75 percent), followed by Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists (68 percent) and Sikhs (67 percent). The contraceptive prevalence rate is 58 percent (each) among Hindu and Christian women and 46 percent among Muslim women. The lowest prevalence is recorded for women from 'other religions'. Among the specific religious groups, the prevalence of female sterilization is highest among Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists (54 percent) and lowest among Muslims (21 percent). The use of pills, IUDs, and condoms is highest among Jains (27 percent), Sikhs (26 percent), and Muslims (14 percent). Use of traditional methods is highest among Muslim and Christian women (9 percent each).

By caste or tribe, contraceptive prevalence is highest among women who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes (62 percent), followed by women from scheduled castes (55 percent) and other backward classes (54 percent). Contraceptive use is lowest among women from scheduled tribes (48 percent). The prevalence of female sterilization is highest among women from other backward classes (40 percent), but use of modern and traditional spacing methods is highest among women from 'other' castes.

Wealth has a positive effect on women's contraceptive use, with use increasing from 42 percent among currently married women in households in the lowest wealth quintile to 68 percent among those in households in the highest wealth quintile. The use of any of the three modern spacing methods (pill, IUD, and condom) increases sharply from 4 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 11 percent among women in the fourth wealth quintile and further to 22 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.

The table also shows differences in current contraceptive use by the number and sex composition of living children. Contraceptive use increases with the number of living children, from 7 percent among women with no living children to 74 percent among women with three living children. The CPR decreases to 63 percent for women with four or more living children. Within each number of children, contraceptive use increases with the number of sons, due to the

strong preference for sons in India. Many women prefer not to use contraception and to continue childbearing until they have at least one son. For example, 53 percent of women with two daughters and no sons are using contraception, compared with 77 percent of women with two sons and no daughters.

Table 5.6.2 Contraceptive use by men with last partner

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, India, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Any traditional method	Traditional method			Total	Number of men	
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method			Not currently using
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	50.3	43.6	30.4	1.0	3.6	1.4	0.0	7.2	0.1	6.7	4.6	1.8	0.3	49.7	100.0	43,501
Wife	50.9	44.1	30.6	0.9	3.7	1.4	0.0	7.3	0.1	6.8	4.7	1.9	0.3	49.1	100.0	42,157
Live-in partner/girlfriend	41.6	39.3	17.3	0.0	6.5	1.4	0.0	14.1	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	58.4	100.0	57
Other	31.6	28.8	24.0	2.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.7	68.4	100.0	1,288
Not currently married	45.2	40.7	1.5	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	36.1	0.3	4.5	2.8	1.4	0.3	54.8	100.0	1,980
Live-in partner	48.7	44.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.1	1.0	3.8	2.6	1.2	0.0	51.3	100.0	58
Girlfriend	49.8	44.1	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	40.6	0.2	5.6	3.9	1.8	0.0	50.2	100.0	903
Other	41.0	37.4	2.3	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.3	3.6	1.9	1.2	0.6	59.0	100.0	1,018
Residence																
Urban	55.3	48.9	28.2	0.8	3.8	2.2	0.0	13.6	0.2	6.4	4.1	2.2	0.1	44.7	100.0	15,181
Rural	47.5	40.8	29.6	1.0	3.5	0.9	0.0	5.8	0.1	6.7	4.7	1.6	0.3	52.5	100.0	30,300
Education																
No education	44.3	38.7	31.7	1.0	2.6	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	5.5	4.2	0.9	0.4	55.7	100.0	10,564
<5 years complete	50.0	44.0	35.9	1.2	3.1	0.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	6.0	3.4	2.0	0.6	50.0	100.0	5,484
5-7 years complete	49.1	43.1	31.9	0.8	3.7	0.9	0.0	5.8	0.0	6.0	4.0	1.7	0.3	50.9	100.0	7,841
8-9 years complete	49.7	42.0	26.1	0.6	3.7	1.5	0.0	10.0	0.0	7.7	5.6	2.0	0.1	50.3	100.0	8,053
10-11 years complete	53.8	48.0	28.9	0.9	4.0	1.8	0.0	12.2	0.3	5.7	4.1	1.5	0.1	46.2	100.0	5,439
12 or more years complete	56.7	48.2	21.7	1.1	4.8	3.0	0.1	17.2	0.3	8.4	5.2	3.1	0.1	43.3	100.0	8,091
Age																
15-19	29.4	25.3	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	22.1	0.3	4.1	3.1	1.0	0.0	70.6	100.0	1,020
20-24	25.5	18.4	2.6	0.0	3.1	0.5	0.0	12.1	0.1	7.1	5.0	1.8	0.2	74.5	100.0	4,584
25-29	35.1	29.0	13.3	0.4	4.4	1.2	0.0	9.7	0.1	6.1	4.5	1.5	0.1	64.9	100.0	7,846
30-34	51.0	43.9	26.2	0.7	4.7	2.0	0.1	10.1	0.1	7.1	4.8	2.1	0.2	49.0	100.0	8,872
35-39	60.7	53.5	38.5	1.0	4.3	1.5	0.0	8.0	0.1	7.2	4.4	2.2	0.5	39.3	100.0	8,919
40-44	61.0	54.5	43.3	1.4	2.5	1.3	0.0	5.8	0.1	6.5	4.4	1.6	0.4	39.0	100.0	7,769
45-49	60.0	54.1	45.7	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.9	4.1	1.6	0.1	40.0	100.0	6,471
Marital status																
Never married	47.0	42.4	0.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	38.7	0.3	4.6	2.7	1.5	0.3	53.0	100.0	1,819
Currently married	50.3	43.6	30.4	1.0	3.6	1.4	0.0	7.2	0.1	6.7	4.6	1.8	0.3	49.7	100.0	43,501
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	25.2	21.4	9.8	1.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	3.8	3.4	0.4	0.0	74.8	100.0	161
Religion																
Hindu	50.5	44.2	31.0	1.0	3.2	1.2	0.0	7.7	0.1	6.3	4.4	1.7	0.3	49.5	100.0	37,470
Muslim	46.2	37.1	16.9	0.6	7.3	1.3	0.1	11.0	0.1	9.1	5.6	3.0	0.5	53.8	100.0	5,526
Christian	45.6	38.7	27.6	0.4	1.4	2.1	0.2	6.9	0.0	7.0	4.9	2.0	0.0	54.4	100.0	980
Sikh	60.6	53.4	24.0	0.2	1.2	4.3	0.2	23.6	0.0	7.2	5.3	1.9	0.0	39.4	100.0	834
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	64.5	64.2	46.5	2.1	3.6	0.3	0.1	11.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	35.5	100.0	363
Jain	66.9	62.1	30.1	4.1	1.1	4.6	0.0	22.0	0.2	4.8	2.6	2.2	0.0	33.1	100.0	134
Other	21.0	16.8	12.7	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.0	4.2	2.3	1.8	0.1	79.0	100.0	166
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	49.4	42.2	29.7	0.8	3.9	0.6	0.1	7.3	0.1	7.1	5.3	1.7	0.2	50.6	100.0	8,828
Scheduled tribe	40.3	35.8	27.6	2.5	2.1	0.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	4.4	3.0	1.0	0.5	59.7	100.0	4,148
Other backward class	48.3	43.2	31.8	0.6	2.1	1.2	0.0	7.4	0.1	5.1	3.7	1.1	0.3	51.7	100.0	17,837
Other	55.6	46.8	25.8	0.9	5.7	2.2	0.0	12.0	0.1	8.8	5.5	3.0	0.2	44.4	100.0	14,405
Don't know	56.9	56.7	51.6	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	43.1	100.0	116
Wealth index																
Lowest	37.9	31.6	24.6	1.1	2.8	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	6.4	4.8	0.8	0.7	62.1	100.0	8,268
Second	46.5	39.7	30.4	0.9	3.6	0.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	6.8	5.1	1.5	0.2	53.5	100.0	8,841
Middle	49.2	42.7	32.0	0.7	3.4	0.5	0.0	6.0	0.1	6.5	4.0	2.2	0.3	50.8	100.0	9,342
Fourth	55.1	48.8	31.9	0.9	4.2	1.7	0.1	10.0	0.1	6.4	4.4	1.9	0.1	44.9	100.0	9,483
Highest	59.8	52.9	26.3	1.0	3.9	3.5	0.0	18.0	0.2	6.9	4.2	2.6	0.1	40.2	100.0	9,546
Total age 15-49	50.1	43.5	29.1	0.9	3.6	1.3	0.0	8.4	0.1	6.6	4.5	1.8	0.3	49.9	100.0	45,481
Age 50-54	56.2	51.7	43.6	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	4.5	3.4	0.9	0.2	43.8	100.0	4,386
Total age 15-54	50.6	44.2	30.4	1.2	3.4	1.2	0.0	7.9	0.1	6.4	4.4	1.7	0.3	49.4	100.0	49,867

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

All men who reported ever having sex were asked whether they or their partner used any contraceptive method the last time they had sex. Table 5.6.2 shows the contraceptive use of men age 15-49 by type of partner and background characteristics. Contraceptive use in this table cannot be compared with current contraceptive use among currently married women in Table 5.6.1 because men were not asked about their current use of contraception. Fifty percent of men age 15-49 and 51 percent of men age 15-54 reported using any contraceptive method the last time they had sex. Eighty-seven percent of the users age 15-49 used a modern method and the remaining 13 percent used a traditional method. Female sterilization accounted for 58 percent of total contraceptive use and 67 percent of the use of modern methods. Among the spacing methods, the most widely used methods are condoms and rhythm (used by 8 and 5 percent of men).

Among currently married men, 97 percent reported last having sex with their wife and the remaining 3 percent reported having sex with a girlfriend, a live-in partner, or any other person. Among those who last had sex with their wife, 51 percent used a contraceptive method, 44 percent used a modern method, and 31 percent had a wife who was sterilized.

Forty-five percent of sexually active unmarried men reported using contraception the last time they had sex. More than three-quarters of those who used contraception used a condom, and 6 percent each used pills and the rhythm method. The pattern of contraceptive use among men by residence, education, age, religion, caste/tribe, and the wealth index is more or less the same as that among currently married women.

5.3.1 Trends in Contraceptive Use

The comparison of the use of different contraceptive methods in India from NFHS-1, NFHS-2, and NFHS-3 and state level differentials in contraceptive use are shown in Table 5.7. Over the past 13 years there has been a steady increase in the CPR from 41 percent in NFHS-1 (1992-93) to 48 percent in NFHS-2 (1998-99) and further to 56 percent in NFHS-3 (Figure 5.2). The use of contraception has increased steadily in both urban and rural areas, but the pace of change has been somewhat faster in rural areas. Since NFHS-1, the use of each modern and traditional method except male sterilization and the IUD has increased. The share of female sterilization in the CPR decreased slightly from 67 percent in NFHS-1 to 66 percent in NFHS-3. In the same period, the share of the three officially sponsored spacing methods increased from 14 percent to 18 percent. Between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, the CPR increased more in rural areas (16 percentage points) than in urban areas (13 percentage points).

Table 5.7 Current use of contraception by state

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to residence and state, India, 2005-06, and by residence, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

State	Modern method									Traditional method				Total	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method		Not currently using
URBAN															
India	64.0	55.8	37.8	1.1	3.8	3.2	0.1	9.8	0.1	8.1	5.0	2.9	0.2	36.0	100.0
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	58.2	51.2	36.0	1.8	2.7	3.5	u	7.2	u	u	3.9	2.8	u	41.8	100.0
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	51.1	45.3	30.4	3.2	1.9	3.9	0.0	5.8	u	u	3.5	2.1	u	48.9	100.0
North															
Delhi	67.1	56.5	22.0	0.8	4.4	5.0	0.1	23.9	0.2	10.6	6.3	4.1	0.2	32.9	100.0
Haryana	66.5	59.7	28.2	1.3	4.2	5.6	0.0	20.3	0.2	6.9	4.2	2.4	0.4	33.5	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	73.7	71.2	32.1	3.4	4.6	3.7	0.2	27.2	0.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	26.3	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	68.3	55.8	32.8	4.0	3.7	2.8	0.4	11.8	0.1	12.4	3.3	9.0	0.1	31.7	100.0
Punjab	61.7	51.8	21.2	1.4	2.8	4.1	0.1	22.1	0.1	9.9	4.9	5.0	0.0	38.3	100.0
Rajasthan	65.7	62.0	39.6	1.7	4.9	2.4	0.2	13.0	0.1	3.8	1.8	1.4	0.5	34.3	100.0
Uttaranchal	65.3	59.2	20.4	2.7	4.7	2.7	0.0	28.3	0.3	6.1	2.9	3.2	0.0	34.7	100.0
Central															
Chhattisgarh	65.4	58.9	43.9	1.5	2.9	2.7	0.0	7.8	0.1	6.5	2.6	2.8	1.2	34.6	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	61.1	56.3	36.8	1.6	3.6	1.6	0.0	12.6	0.0	4.8	2.5	2.1	0.2	38.9	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	56.3	42.4	18.7	0.5	3.2	3.2	0.1	16.6	0.1	13.9	10.1	3.1	0.6	43.7	100.0
East															
Bihar	50.6	41.3	31.2	0.7	3.1	1.0	0.4	4.7	0.2	9.3	6.1	2.7	0.5	49.4	100.0
Jharkhand	60.0	49.9	35.0	0.5	4.9	1.4	0.0	7.9	0.2	10.1	4.1	5.7	0.2	40.0	100.0
Orissa	59.4	50.1	30.3	1.1	10.2	1.5	0.1	6.7	0.2	9.4	3.2	6.0	0.2	40.6	100.0
West Bengal	75.5	49.9	28.8	0.5	10.7	0.9	0.1	8.7	0.0	25.7	15.0	10.6	0.1	24.5	100.0
Northeast															
Arunachal Pradesh	47.3	39.4	19.4	0.0	8.7	6.5	0.3	4.5	0.0	7.9	2.5	4.8	0.6	52.7	100.0
Assam	66.0	37.2	14.1	0.2	15.6	1.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	28.8	15.9	12.5	0.4	34.0	100.0
Manipur	54.5	24.8	8.9	0.6	4.7	4.0	0.1	6.4	0.1	29.7	9.0	20.4	0.3	45.5	100.0
Meghalaya	43.7	36.7	18.9	0.2	8.8	3.1	0.7	5.1	0.0	7.0	4.6	2.2	0.2	56.3	100.0
Mizoram	64.3	64.0	46.0	0.0	9.6	6.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	35.7	100.0
Nagaland	41.9	31.8	14.8	0.2	6.5	4.6	0.2	5.6	0.0	10.1	7.6	2.4	0.1	58.1	100.0
Sikkim	63.1	51.7	25.0	1.7	11.7	2.3	2.7	8.3	0.0	11.5	8.1	3.1	0.2	36.9	100.0
Tripura	66.8	44.4	16.8	0.3	23.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	22.4	11.8	10.6	0.0	33.2	100.0
West															
Goa	51.3	38.6	24.5	0.1	1.9	2.6	0.2	9.3	0.0	12.6	7.7	4.9	0.0	48.7	100.0
Gujarat	67.6	57.7	37.5	0.6	4.1	6.7	0.1	8.6	0.2	9.8	8.1	1.7	0.1	32.4	100.0
Maharashtra	66.7	64.0	44.2	1.0	3.6	5.3	0.1	9.8	0.0	2.7	1.9	0.6	0.1	33.3	100.0
South															
Andhra Pradesh	67.7	67.2	61.5	3.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	32.3	100.0
Karnataka	60.8	59.2	49.9	0.3	1.2	4.3	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	39.2	100.0
Kerala	68.9	58.5	45.6	1.8	0.0	2.4	0.1	8.5	0.0	10.4	4.9	5.5	0.0	31.1	100.0
Tamil Nadu	60.8	59.2	51.9	0.6	0.3	3.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	39.2	100.0
RURAL															
India	53.0	45.3	37.1	1.0	2.8	1.1	0.1	3.2	0.0	7.6	4.9	2.3	0.4	47.0	100.0
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	44.7	39.9	33.5	1.9	1.9	1.0	u	1.6	u	u	2.7	1.7	u	55.3	100.0
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	37.1	33.3	26.4	3.5	0.9	1.2	0.0	1.2	u	u	2.3	1.2	u	62.9	100.0
North															
Delhi	64.4	55.9	33.9	1.1	5.6	4.5	0.0	10.7	0.0	8.5	5.6	2.8	0.0	35.6	100.0
Haryana	62.0	57.7	42.3	0.5	2.2	4.4	0.0	8.2	0.1	4.3	2.6	1.6	0.1	38.0	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	72.5	71.0	51.0	6.7	2.5	1.1	0.1	9.7	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	27.5	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	46.2	40.4	23.7	2.0	5.1	2.7	0.5	6.5	0.0	5.8	0.7	5.1	0.1	53.8	100.0
Punjab	64.2	58.6	36.4	1.1	2.9	6.4	0.2	11.5	0.0	5.6	3.1	2.5	0.0	35.8	100.0
Rajasthan	40.5	38.0	32.2	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	59.5	100.0
Uttaranchal	57.2	54.2	36.3	1.4	4.0	1.0	0.1	11.2	0.1	3.0	1.8	1.1	0.1	42.8	100.0
Central															
Chhattisgarh	49.9	46.4	39.8	3.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.5	1.5	0.4	1.6	50.1	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	54.1	51.5	46.9	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.6	1.8	0.3	0.4	45.9	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	39.7	25.3	16.8	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.1	6.2	0.1	14.4	11.6	2.3	0.4	60.3	100.0
East															
Bihar	31.4	26.8	22.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	4.5	2.5	1.6	0.4	68.6	100.0
Jharkhand	28.2	25.2	19.8	0.3	3.4	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.0	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	71.8	100.0
Orissa	49.0	43.6	33.7	1.0	6.3	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	5.4	1.4	2.7	1.3	51.0	100.0
West Bengal	69.5	49.9	33.5	0.8	12.1	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.1	19.6	11.3	7.6	0.7	30.5	100.0

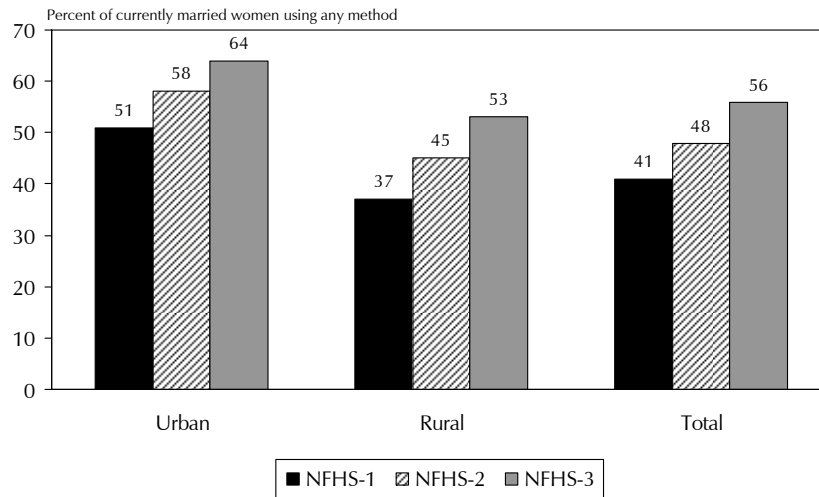
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Table 5.7 Current use of contraception by state—Continued

State	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Other modern method	Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Folk method			
Northeast																
Arunachal Pradesh	41.6	36.4	23.7	0.1	7.9	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.0	5.2	2.3	2.6	0.3	58.4	100.0	
Assam	54.5	24.8	12.7	0.2	9.1	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	29.6	17.5	11.5	0.6	45.5	100.0	
Manipur	46.0	23.0	7.9	0.4	5.6	5.9	0.1	3.1	0.0	23.0	7.7	14.9	0.4	54.0	100.0	
Meghalaya	18.4	13.0	6.6	0.0	3.8	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	5.3	1.7	3.5	0.1	81.6	100.0	
Mizoram	54.8	54.6	39.4	0.0	11.7	2.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	45.2	100.0	
Nagaland	24.8	18.8	8.0	0.0	3.9	5.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	6.0	4.2	1.8	0.0	75.2	100.0	
Sikkim	56.4	48.0	20.3	5.1	13.1	3.2	2.9	3.2	0.2	8.4	5.3	3.2	0.0	43.6	100.0	
Tripura	65.5	45.0	17.8	0.5	21.6	1.1	1.1	3.0	0.0	20.5	14.5	5.9	0.1	34.5	100.0	
West																
Goa	44.1	35.2	27.4	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.1	5.0	0.0	8.8	5.3	3.5	0.0	55.9	100.0	
Gujarat	65.9	55.5	47.0	0.6	1.5	2.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	10.4	8.5	1.7	0.2	34.1	100.0	
Maharashtra	67.1	65.8	57.5	3.2	1.3	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	32.9	100.0	
South																
Andhra Pradesh	67.6	67.0	63.6	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	32.4	100.0	
Karnataka	65.4	64.7	62.1	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	34.6	100.0	
Kerala	68.5	57.6	50.3	0.6	0.6	2.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	10.8	4.3	6.5	0.0	31.5	100.0	
Tamil Nadu	62.0	60.7	57.7	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	38.0	100.0	
TOTAL																
India	56.3	48.5	37.3	1.0	3.1	1.7	0.1	5.2	0.0	7.8	4.9	2.5	0.3	43.7	100.0	
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	48.2	42.8	34.2	1.9	2.1	1.6	u	3.1	u	u	3.0	2.0	u	51.8	100.0	
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	40.7	36.5	27.4	3.5	1.2	1.9	0.0	2.4	u	u	2.7	1.5	u	59.3	100.0	
North																
Delhi	66.9	56.5	23.0	0.8	4.5	5.0	0.1	22.9	0.2	10.4	6.3	4.0	0.2	33.1	100.0	
Haryana	63.4	58.3	38.2	0.7	2.8	4.7	0.0	11.8	0.1	5.1	3.1	1.9	0.2	36.6	100.0	
Himachal Pradesh	72.6	71.0	49.0	6.3	2.7	1.4	0.1	11.5	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.0	27.4	100.0	
Jammu & Kashmir	52.6	44.9	26.3	2.6	4.7	2.7	0.5	8.0	0.0	7.7	1.4	6.2	0.1	47.4	100.0	
Punjab	63.3	56.1	30.8	1.2	2.9	5.5	0.2	15.5	0.0	7.2	3.8	3.4	0.0	36.7	100.0	
Rajasthan	47.2	44.4	34.2	0.8	2.0	1.6	0.1	5.7	0.0	2.8	1.2	1.1	0.5	52.8	100.0	
Uttaranchal	59.3	55.5	32.1	1.8	4.2	1.5	0.1	15.7	0.1	3.8	2.1	1.7	0.0	40.7	100.0	
Central																
Chhattisgarh	53.2	49.1	40.7	3.3	1.4	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	4.1	1.7	0.9	1.5	46.8	100.0	
Madhya Pradesh	55.9	52.8	44.3	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.0	4.8	0.0	3.2	2.0	0.8	0.4	44.1	100.0	
Uttar Pradesh	43.6	29.3	17.3	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.1	8.6	0.1	14.3	11.3	2.5	0.5	56.4	100.0	
East																
Bihar	34.1	28.9	23.8	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.2	2.3	0.1	5.2	3.0	1.8	0.4	65.9	100.0	
Jharkhand	35.7	31.1	23.4	0.4	3.8	0.6	0.1	2.7	0.1	4.7	2.1	2.0	0.6	64.3	100.0	
Orissa	50.7	44.7	33.1	1.0	7.0	0.5	0.1	3.0	0.0	6.1	1.7	3.3	1.1	49.3	100.0	
West Bengal	71.2	49.9	32.2	0.7	11.7	0.6	0.3	4.3	0.1	21.3	12.3	8.4	0.5	28.8	100.0	
Northeast																
Arunachal Pradesh	43.2	37.3	22.5	0.1	8.1	3.4	0.4	2.8	0.0	5.9	2.4	3.2	0.3	56.8	100.0	
Assam	56.5	27.0	13.0	0.2	10.3	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	29.5	17.2	11.7	0.6	43.5	100.0	
Manipur	48.7	23.6	8.2	0.5	5.3	5.3	0.1	4.1	0.0	25.1	8.1	16.6	0.4	51.3	100.0	
Meghalaya	24.3	18.5	9.5	0.1	4.9	1.5	0.3	2.4	0.0	5.7	2.4	3.2	0.2	75.7	100.0	
Mizoram	59.9	59.6	42.9	0.0	10.6	4.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	40.1	100.0	
Nagaland	29.7	22.5	9.9	0.0	4.7	5.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	7.2	5.2	2.0	0.0	70.3	100.0	
Sikkim	57.6	48.7	21.2	4.5	12.8	3.0	2.9	4.1	0.2	9.0	5.8	3.1	0.0	42.4	100.0	
Tripura	65.7	44.9	17.6	0.5	21.8	0.9	0.9	3.2	0.0	20.8	14.0	6.7	0.1	34.3	100.0	
West																
Goa	48.2	37.2	25.8	0.1	1.5	2.2	0.1	7.5	0.0	11.0	6.7	4.4	0.0	51.8	100.0	
Gujarat	66.6	56.5	42.9	0.6	2.6	4.4	0.0	5.8	0.1	10.1	8.3	1.7	0.1	33.4	100.0	
Maharashtra	66.9	64.9	51.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	0.1	6.2	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.1	33.1	100.0	
South																
Andhra Pradesh	67.6	67.0	62.9	2.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	32.4	100.0	
Karnataka	63.6	62.5	57.4	0.2	0.8	2.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	36.4	100.0	
Kerala	68.6	57.9	48.7	1.0	0.4	2.3	0.0	5.5	0.0	10.7	4.5	6.2	0.0	31.4	100.0	
Tamil Nadu	61.4	60.0	55.0	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	38.6	100.0	

u = Not available

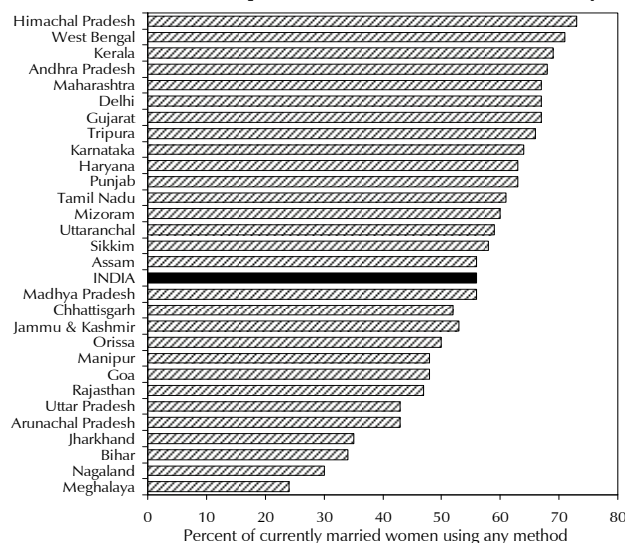
Figure 5.2 Trends in Current Contraceptive Use by Residence



5.3.2 Interstate Variation in Contraceptive Use

The fertility chapter has already shown a wide variation in total fertility rates across the states. The contraceptive prevalence rate, one of the important proximate determinants of fertility, also varies substantially across the states, from a low of 24 percent in Meghalaya to a high of 73 percent in Himachal Pradesh (see Table 5.7 and Figure 5.3). Other states in which at least two-thirds of women use contraception are West Bengal (71 percent), Kerala (69 percent), Andhra Pradesh (68 percent), and Delhi, Maharashtra, and Gujarat (67 percent each). However, more than two-thirds of women use modern methods only in Himachal Pradesh (71 percent) and Andhra Pradesh (67 percent).

Figure 5.3 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State



In Delhi, condoms and female sterilization are equally popular. In all the remaining states except Assam, Manipur, and Tripura, female sterilization is by far the dominant contraceptive method. The prevalence of female sterilization ranges from a high of 63 percent in Andhra Pradesh to a low of 8 percent in Manipur. Besides Andhra Pradesh, the prevalence of sterilization is also quite high in the three remaining southern states of Karnataka (57 percent), Tamil Nadu (55 percent), and Kerala (49 percent), as well as Maharashtra (51 percent), Himachal Pradesh (49 percent), Madhya Pradesh (44 percent), Gujarat and Mizoram (43 percent each), and Chhattisgarh (41 percent). In three southern states (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu), 90 percent or more of contraceptive users have adopted female sterilization. The prevalence of male sterilization is quite low—less than 5 percent in every state except Himachal Pradesh (6 percent).

Pill use is highest in several states in the East and Northeast Regions. At least 1 in every 10 women use the pill in Tripura (22 percent), Sikkim (13 percent), West Bengal (12 percent), Mizoram (11 percent), and Assam (10 percent). In all states in the East and Northeast Regions except Bihar, pill use accounts for 10 percent or more of total contraceptive use.

Among the three officially sponsored spacing methods, the IUD is the least widely used method and the condom is the most widely used method. In Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland, around 5 percent of women use an IUD. In all the states in the North Region, condom use is higher than the national average. Condom use is highest in Delhi (23 percent), followed by Punjab and Uttaranchal (16 percent each). In Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Kerala, condom use is also higher than 5 percent. The use of injectables is extremely low in every state. Sikkim is the only state in which the use of injectables is higher than 1 percent.

In Assam, Manipur, West Bengal, and Tripura, the use of traditional methods (rhythm, withdrawal, or folk methods) is quite high (21-30 percent). In Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Delhi, and Gujarat, 10-15 percent of women reported use of traditional methods. The high use of traditional methods was already evident in most of these states in NFHS-1 and NFHS-2. More than half of the CPR is due to traditional methods in Assam and Manipur. A majority of the users of traditional methods practice the rhythm method. However, in Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, and Kerala, a substantially higher proportion of women use withdrawal than the rhythm method.

5.3.3 Number of Children at First Use of Contraception

The fertility impact of contraception depends not only on its prevalence but also on the stage of family building when it is used. Initiation of contraceptive use when a woman has a small number of children can result in a greater fertility reduction. In order to examine the timing of initial family planning use, a question on the number of living children at the time of first use was included in the Women's Questionnaire in NFHS-3. Table 5.8 gives the percent distribution of ever-married women by the number of living children at the time of the first use of contraception, according to age and residence. Six percent of ever-married women (9 percent of ever users) began using contraception when they did not have any children, and 16 percent (24 percent of ever users) began when they had one living child. About four-fifths of ever users used

Table 5.8 Number of living children at first use of contraception
Percent distribution of ever-married women by number of living children at time of first use of contraception, according to residence and age, India, 2005-06

Current age	Never used	Number of living children					Total	Number of women
		0	1	2	3	4+		
URBAN								
15-19	73.8	13.5	10.2	2.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,101
20-24	47.4	11.3	25.5	11.3	3.6	0.8	100.0	4,576
25-29	26.5	9.3	27.4	21.9	10.4	4.4	100.0	6,066
30-34	17.7	7.0	25.1	24.0	16.0	10.1	100.0	5,624
35-39	17.3	5.2	20.1	23.4	18.5	15.4	100.0	5,387
40-44	20.9	4.8	17.1	19.6	17.4	20.1	100.0	4,389
45-49	23.4	4.0	14.3	17.7	18.2	22.3	100.0	3,347
Total	27.0	7.4	21.9	19.5	13.3	10.9	100.0	30,491
RURAL								
15-19	78.5	13.2	6.5	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	5,741
20-24	56.5	8.4	17.2	12.2	4.7	1.1	100.0	12,585
25-29	36.8	5.5	16.3	20.1	13.5	7.8	100.0	13,155
30-34	25.6	3.9	13.9	19.6	19.0	18.0	100.0	11,704
35-39	24.8	3.5	10.9	17.3	19.4	24.0	100.0	10,299
40-44	27.6	3.0	9.1	14.4	18.7	27.1	100.0	8,551
45-49	32.0	2.9	7.3	11.2	18.1	28.5	100.0	6,399
Total	38.6	5.5	12.7	15.0	13.7	14.4	100.0	68,432
TOTAL								
15-19	77.7	13.2	7.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,842
20-24	54.1	9.1	19.4	11.9	4.4	1.1	100.0	17,161
25-29	33.6	6.7	19.8	20.6	12.5	6.7	100.0	19,222
30-34	23.0	4.9	17.6	21.0	18.0	15.4	100.0	17,327
35-39	22.2	4.1	14.1	19.4	19.1	21.0	100.0	15,685
40-44	25.3	3.6	11.8	16.2	18.3	24.7	100.0	12,940
45-49	29.0	3.2	9.7	13.5	18.1	26.4	100.0	9,746
Total	35.0	6.1	15.5	16.4	13.6	13.4	100.0	98,923

contraception for the first time when they had three or fewer children. This percentage decreases from 90 percent or more for women age 15-29 to 63 percent for women age 45-49. The same age pattern is observed in urban and rural areas. However, at each age urban women are more likely to begin contraceptive use when they have fewer children.

Couples using family planning to limit family size adopt contraception when they have already had the number of children they want. When contraception is used to space births, couples may start using family planning earlier, with the intention of delaying a possible pregnancy. This may be done before a couple has had their desired number of children or even if they have no living child. As seen earlier, a majority of ever users of family planning have been sterilized. Popularizing the concept of spacing births for the welfare of children and women and promoting spacing methods can lead to contraceptive use among women at lower parities and a consequent fertility reduction.

5.4 USE OF SOCIAL MARKETING BRANDS

The National Family Welfare Programme provides condoms and pills through free distribution and social marketing schemes. Condoms with the brand name Nirodh and pills with the brand name Mala N are distributed free of cost. Since 1968, Deluxe and Super Deluxe varieties of condoms have been sold under the social marketing scheme. A social marketing scheme for pills was launched in 1987. Through this scheme, the Government of India procures Mala D and supplies these pills to marketing companies. Information on the use of different brands of contraceptives is useful in monitoring the success of social marketing and free distribution programmes. Current users of pills and condoms were asked for the brand name of the pills and condoms they are currently using.

Table 5.9.1 Women's use of pills and condoms by brand type

Percent distribution of women who are pill users and condom users by the type of brand being used, according to background characteristics, India, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Pill users					Number of pill users	Condom users					Number of condom users
	Using a free brand	Using a socially marketed brand	Using a fully priced brand	Using an unknown brand	Total		Using a free brand	Using a socially marketed brand	Using a fully priced brand	Using an unknown brand	Total	
Age												
15-19	13.9	41.9	7.6	36.6	100.0	145	13.7	25.4	8.1	52.8	100.0	230
20-24	13.2	39.0	11.3	36.5	100.0	745	15.7	25.2	14.3	44.8	100.0	996
25-29	12.5	43.0	14.8	29.6	100.0	832	12.9	26.3	19.3	41.5	100.0	1,355
30-34	12.1	44.2	12.2	31.4	100.0	645	10.8	21.7	20.2	47.2	100.0	1,100
35-39	16.0	44.0	11.4	28.5	100.0	339	12.5	23.3	15.9	48.2	100.0	767
40-44	12.1	36.8	21.4	29.7	100.0	134	15.5	16.5	15.0	53.0	100.0	339
45-49	(10.9)	(43.5)	(13.5)	(32.1)	100.0	33	11.3	16.9	19.4	52.4	100.0	102
Residence												
Urban	9.4	50.2	18.2	22.3	100.0	1,090	8.7	22.8	24.3	44.3	100.0	2,799
Rural	15.3	37.1	9.5	38.1	100.0	1,782	19.1	24.8	7.6	48.5	100.0	2,090
Education												
No education	15.7	42.3	6.4	35.7	100.0	812	15.8	19.9	2.5	61.8	100.0	986
<5 years complete	13.5	37.8	6.6	42.1	100.0	301	22.6	19.9	2.0	55.6	100.0	208
5-7 years complete	14.2	44.5	7.4	33.9	100.0	563	15.8	27.4	7.8	48.9	100.0	621
8-9 years complete	9.8	43.5	18.3	28.5	100.0	541	16.8	26.8	9.8	46.7	100.0	677
10-11 years complete	11.8	46.8	16.0	25.5	100.0	298	14.2	26.2	16.3	43.3	100.0	731
12 or more years complete	11.0	35.0	30.6	23.4	100.0	357	7.4	22.6	34.6	35.5	100.0	1,666
Religion												
Hindu	13.6	43.6	13.5	29.3	100.0	2,068	13.6	23.4	17.7	45.4	100.0	3,639
Muslim	10.4	35.7	10.8	43.0	100.0	702	12.4	24.9	12.4	50.4	100.0	836
Christian	31.2	50.3	9.1	9.4	100.0	28	10.9	11.6	36.7	40.8	100.0	73
Sikh	19.6	60.5	13.6	6.3	100.0	41	10.0	28.2	12.6	49.2	100.0	247
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.8	56.7	6.1	29.4	100.0	11	30.5	23.7	23.4	22.4	100.0	25
Jain	*	*	*	*	100.0	4	5.6	15.7	45.2	33.4	100.0	55
Other	12.2	77.1	0.0	10.7	100.0	13	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	16.8	44.6	9.9	28.7	100.0	487	15.3	25.1	9.5	50.1	100.0	697
Scheduled tribe	22.5	49.4	4.2	23.9	100.0	170	24.8	28.9	10.8	35.5	100.0	130
Other backward class	12.7	51.0	12.7	23.6	100.0	660	13.8	26.2	13.4	46.6	100.0	1,568
Other	10.9	36.5	14.9	37.6	100.0	1,533	11.5	21.4	22.0	45.1	100.0	2,472
Wealth index												
Lowest	20.8	28.3	3.2	47.7	100.0	398	25.9	9.9	0.0	64.2	100.0	208
Second	14.3	41.6	4.2	40.0	100.0	520	17.2	23.6	1.9	57.3	100.0	395
Middle	12.1	45.9	7.6	34.4	100.0	568	21.7	25.9	3.3	49.1	100.0	574
Fourth	11.8	47.9	13.9	26.4	100.0	664	15.8	27.5	8.8	48.0	100.0	1,139
Highest	9.8	41.5	27.6	21.1	100.0	722	8.4	22.6	27.6	41.4	100.0	2,573
Total	13.1	42.0	12.8	32.1	100.0	2,873	13.1	23.7	17.1	46.1	100.0	4,889

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

The percent distribution of women using pills and condoms by the type of brand they are using is shown in Table 5.9.1, and the percent distribution of men by the type of brand of condoms they are using is shown in Table 5.9.2. Among the 2,873 pill users, slightly less than one-third did not know the brand name of the pills, 13 percent each reported use of a free brand and a fully priced brand, and the remaining 42 percent reported the use of a socially marketed brand. Women in urban areas are more likely to know the brand name and also more likely to use a fully priced brand or a socially marketed brand, and rural women are more likely to use a free brand. With higher education and a higher wealth index, women are more likely to use fully priced brands. Christian women are more likely than women from other religions to use a free brand. Among the caste/tribe groups, scheduled tribe and scheduled caste women are least likely to use a fully priced brand.

Table 5.9.2 Men's use of condoms by brand type

Percent distribution of men who used a condom the last time they had sex by the type of condom brand used, according to background characteristics, India, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Using a free brand	Using a socially marketed brand	Using a fully priced brand	Using an unknown brand	Total	Number who used a condom at last sex
Age						
15-19	9.6	33.5	21.6	35.3	100.0	231
20-24	15.3	34.3	23.4	27.0	100.0	576
25-29	13.0	38.9	25.5	22.6	100.0	818
30-34	14.1	38.1	27.9	19.9	100.0	953
35-39	15.8	35.1	26.5	22.7	100.0	772
40-44	13.7	34.7	34.0	17.6	100.0	488
45-49	13.5	36.9	27.5	22.1	100.0	244
Residence						
Urban	8.9	33.2	38.9	19.0	100.0	2,190
Rural	19.9	40.1	13.0	27.0	100.0	1,892
Education						
No education	9.2	33.1	7.6	50.1	100.0	352
<5 years complete	21.3	39.7	8.5	30.5	100.0	208
5-7 years complete	18.9	38.5	16.1	26.5	100.0	498
8-9 years complete	13.5	42.9	19.1	24.6	100.0	849
10-11 years complete	14.4	35.6	27.8	22.2	100.0	713
12 or more years complete	12.5	32.6	41.9	12.9	100.0	1,462
Religion						
Hindu	14.9	36.9	26.6	21.6	100.0	3,083
Muslim	10.3	36.6	21.4	31.8	100.0	647
Christian	13.8	21.0	50.9	14.3	100.0	70
Sikh	16.2	40.5	29.5	13.8	100.0	200
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.0	18.8	44.6	30.6	100.0	50
Jain	(0.8)	(19.1)	(70.3)	(9.9)	100.0	29
Other	(4.9)	(4.9)	(37.3)	(52.8)	100.0	2
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	18.4	35.9	20.1	25.6	100.0	689
Scheduled tribe	26.5	33.3	13.0	27.2	100.0	149
Other backward class	12.3	40.9	22.9	24.0	100.0	1,407
Other	12.6	33.5	33.7	20.2	100.0	1,823
Wealth index						
Lowest	17.9	38.9	2.5	40.7	100.0	242
Second	17.9	41.1	5.8	35.3	100.0	404
Middle	21.2	42.9	10.0	25.9	100.0	619
Fourth	13.6	40.9	19.8	25.7	100.0	1,032
Highest	10.4	30.1	44.9	14.6	100.0	1,785
Total age 15-49	14.0	36.4	26.9	22.7	100.0	4,082
Age 50-54	13.4	33.9	18.7	34.1	100.0	110
Total age 15-54	14.0	36.3	26.7	23.0	100.0	4,192

Note: Total includes men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Among women who reported that their husbands were using condoms, 46 percent could not report the brand of the condom. Twenty-four percent use a socially marketed brand, 17 percent use a fully priced brand, and 13 percent use a free brand. The pattern of use of different types of condom brands by the characteristics of women is similar to that of the pill, except that rural women are slightly more likely than urban women to use a social marketing brand and Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women are most likely to use a free brand.

Among men who reported condom use the last time they had sex, 23 percent could not recall the brand name of the condom. More than one-third (36 percent) used a socially marketed brand, 27 percent used a fully priced brand, and 14 percent used a free brand. Urban men are more likely to use a fully priced brand and rural men are more likely to use a free or socially marketed brand. The use of fully priced condoms increases with an increase in educational attainment and the wealth index.

The use of social marketing brand pills and condoms is presented by state in Table 5.10. According to women's reports, at the national level, 62 percent of pill users and 44 percent of condom users who knew the brand name were using social marketing brands. Almost half (47 percent) of men who used a condom the last time they had sex used a social marketing brand. The use of social marketing pills exceeds 80 percent of all pill users in Manipur, Assam, Nagaland, and Bihar. The states with the lowest use of socially marketed brands among pill users are Chhattisgarh (40 percent), Himachal Pradesh (47 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (49 percent). Less than 50 percent of condom users use social marketing brands in every state except Uttar Pradesh (67 percent), Orissa (62 percent), and five states where slightly more than half of users use social marketing brands (Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttaranchal, Punjab, and Jharkhand).

Table 5.10 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms by state

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15-49 for whom the brand being used is known who are using a social marketing brand, by state, India, 2005-06

State	Women		Men
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand
India	61.9	43.9	47.1
North			
Delhi	71.1	37.2	39.0
Haryana	63.1	44.7	39.5
Himachal Pradesh	46.6	29.8	18.9
Jammu & Kashmir	65.7	(25.2)	(31.0)
Punjab	65.5	50.8	44.0
Rajasthan	55.2	46.7	39.5
Uttaranchal	56.9	51.1	43.7
Central			
Chhattisgarh	(39.5)	38.8	(36.1)
Madhya Pradesh	48.8	53.1	45.8
Uttar Pradesh	62.4	67.3	72.5
East			
Bihar	(82.0)	(51.6)	(68.8)
Jharkhand	75.3	50.8	(74.6)
Orissa	*	62.3	63.1
West Bengal	(51.0)	21.3	26.9
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	79.6	*	*
Assam	86.4	(37.8)	*
Manipur	93.4	28.2	33.9
Meghalaya	73.8	*	*
Mizoram	*	*	*
Nagaland	85.8	(22.1)	10.3
Sikkim	67.0	(17.4)	(10.8)
Tripura	68.3	(40.3)	*
West			
Goa	*	(9.5)	(13.9)
Gujarat	58.8	23.8	22.4
Maharashtra	69.8	35.2	44.3
South			
Andhra Pradesh	49.7	11.0	15.0
Karnataka	*	(10.1)	(18.7)
Kerala	*	16.8	(8.8)
Tamil Nadu	*	(5.3)	6.9

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who don't know the brand name.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

5.5 STERILIZATION

5.5.1 Timing of Sterilization

The time trend in the age at which women or their husbands go for sterilization as reported in the women's interviews is shown in Table 5.11.1. The percent distribution of age at sterilization as reported by men is presented in Table 5.11.2. In NFHS-3, 36,761 women reported that they had undergone sterilization. Fifty-five percent of these sterilizations took place less than 10 years before the survey, and the remaining 45 percent took place 10 or more years before the survey. Among sterilized women, 8 percent underwent sterilization when they were less than 20 years old, 38 percent when they were age 20-24, and 35 percent when they were age 25-29. In other words, 81 percent of sterilized women got sterilized before age 30. The median age at sterilization is 25.5. Over the past 10 years, the distribution of sterilized women by age at sterilization and the median age at sterilization have remained practically constant.

Table 5.11.1 Timing of sterilization: Women

Percent distribution of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men by her age at the time of sterilization (for NFHS-3), and median age at the time of sterilization (for NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1), according to the number of years since the sterilization, India

Years since sterilization	Woman's age at the time of sterilization							Total	Number of women	Median age ¹		
	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
STERILIZED WOMEN												
<2	4.1	37.8	35.4	16.5	5.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	4,019	25.8	25.7	26.3
2-3	7.2	35.3	34.9	15.7	5.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	4,253	25.9	25.7	26.2
4-5	7.7	34.8	32.7	18.4	5.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	3,790	25.8	25.6	26.4
6-7	7.0	36.4	32.2	17.7	5.2	1.5	u	100.0	4,332	25.8	25.7	26.9
8-9	7.7	33.4	34.5	17.3	6.5	0.6	u	100.0	3,716	26.0	26.0	27.2
10+	9.2	40.0	36.3	12.5	2.0	u	u	100.0	16,650	nc	nc	nc
Total	7.9	37.6	35.0	15.0	3.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	36,761	25.5	25.7	26.6
WIVES OF STERILIZED MEN												
<10	2.8	26.9	33.1	19.3	12.1	4.8	u	100.0	359	27.1	27.8	27.2
10+	12.2	43.5	31.6	10.6	2.1	u	u	100.0	622	nc	nc	nc
Total	8.8	37.5	32.1	13.8	5.7	1.8	0.3	100.0	980	25.3	25.8	26.7

nc = Not calculated due to censoring

u = Not available

¹ To avoid censoring, median age is calculated only for sterilizations that took place when the respondent was less than 40 years old.

Among the 980 women who reported that their husbands had undergone vasectomy, 63 percent reported that the sterilization occurred 10 or more years before the survey. Seventy-eight percent of the women were below age 30 when their husbands underwent sterilization. The age of women at the time of their husband's sterilization is higher for sterilizations that occurred in the last 10 years than for sterilizations 10 or more years before the survey.

The last three columns of Table 5.11.1 show time trends in the median age at sterilization. The median age at sterilization for women declined from 26.6 in NFHS-1 to 25.7 in NFHS-2 and further to 25.5 in NFHS-3. A similar decline is evident in the median age of women at the time of their husband's sterilization.

Among the 545 men who reported undergoing sterilization, 11 percent were below age 25 at the time of sterilization and 31 percent were age 25-29 (Table 5.11.2). The median age at the time of vasectomy is 30.6 years. A small number of vasectomies (3 percent) took place when the man was 45-54 years.

Table 5.11.2 Timing of sterilization: Men

Percent distribution of sterilized men by age at the time of sterilization, and median age at the time of sterilization, according to the number of years since the sterilization, India, 2005-06

Years since sterilization	Age at the time of sterilization								Total	Number of men	Median age ¹
	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54			
<10	0.0	8.1	22.2	29.6	17.7	14.9	6.4	u	100.0	241	31.4
10+	1.3	11.1	37.8	33.7	14.6	1.4	u	u	100.0	304	nc
Total	0.7	9.8	30.9	31.9	16.0	7.4	2.8	0.5	100.0	545	30.6

nc = Not calculated due to censoring

u = Not available

¹ To avoid censoring, median age is calculated only for sterilizations that took place when the respondent was less than 45 years old.

5.5.2 Interstate Variation in the Timing of Sterilization

Table 5.12 shows the level and time trend in the median age of sterilization for women by state. The median age at sterilization for sterilizations that took place in the 10 years preceding the survey varies from a low of 23.3 years in Andhra Pradesh to a high of 29.9 years in Manipur. The median age of female sterilization is also lower than 25 years in Karnataka (23.9), West Bengal (24.6), and Tamil Nadu (24.9). In most states, the median age ranges in a narrow interval of 26 to 29 years and the median age by number of years since sterilization fluctuates.

Table 5.12 Timing of sterilization by state

Median age of sterilized women at the time of sterilization by number of years since the sterilization, according to state, India, 2005-06

State	Years since sterilization					Total
	<2	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	
India	25.8	25.9	25.8	25.8	26.0	25.5
North						
Delhi	28.9	27.7	28.1	29.0	27.7	27.3
Haryana	26.0	26.4	26.1	25.9	25.3	26.0
Himachal Pradesh	27.2	26.5	26.8	26.0	25.5	25.8
Jammu & Kashmir	30.2	30.1	29.8	29.7	27.1	28.2
Punjab	28.0	27.4	27.2	27.4	27.2	26.9
Rajasthan	27.0	26.0	27.0	27.1	27.0	26.8
Uttaranchal	27.6	28.2	27.0	27.9	27.8	27.2
Central						
Chhattisgarh	26.5	27.1	27.1	26.5	27.7	26.4
Madhya Pradesh	26.2	26.5	26.4	27.6	27.3	26.3
Uttar Pradesh	27.8	29.1	28.8	29.2	29.3	28.4
East						
Bihar	26.9	27.3	27.8	27.8	28.4	27.4
Jharkhand	25.6	27.0	28.2	29.2	27.8	26.9
Orissa	26.5	27.0	26.1	26.3	26.7	26.1
West Bengal	24.6	24.5	25.0	25.3	25.1	24.6
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	27.9	28.3	27.6	28.8	27.5	27.6
Assam	28.5	27.2	26.8	28.2	29.8	27.2
Manipur	33.3	31.4	30.8	33.5	31.1	29.9
Meghalaya	27.8	31.0	31.0	29.5	29.6	29.4
Mizoram	30.7	28.9	28.9	28.5	28.2	28.4
Nagaland	28.8	30.8	28.1	28.3	28.1	28.7
Sikkim	28.8	29.4	26.5	28.4	26.1	27.0
Tripura	26.8	29.7	27.4	29.3	26.5	27.4

Continued...

Table 5.12 Timing of sterilization by state—*Continued*

State	Years since sterilization					Total
	<2	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	
West						
Goa	29.3	28.4	29.1	28.4	28.5	28.0
Gujarat	26.6	26.5	27.0	26.8	27.0	26.4
Maharashtra	24.9	25.4	25.3	24.8	25.3	24.9
South						
Andhra Pradesh	23.5	22.8	22.6	23.1	23.8	23.3
Karnataka	24.9	23.9	23.8	24.2	23.3	23.9
Kerala	28.7	27.3	28.3	27.7	27.0	26.5
Tamil Nadu	25.7	26.4	25.6	25.8	25.4	24.9

Note: Medians are not shown for women sterilized 10 or more years before the survey, and median ages are calculated only for women sterilized at less than age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

5.5.3 Methods Used before Sterilization

NFHS-3 included information on contraceptive methods women used before sterilization. Table 5.13 shows the percentage of sterilized women who used a family planning method before their sterilization by state. Seventy-seven percent of sterilized women did not use any method before their sterilization. In NFHS-2, 80 percent of sterilized women did not use any method before their sterilization, indicating that there has been a small increase over time in the tendency to use spacing methods before sterilization. In NFHS-3, 7 percent of women used condoms before sterilization, 6 percent used the pill, and 5 percent used an IUD. Nine percent used the rhythm method and 4 percent used withdrawal. A small proportion of women used more than one method prior to sterilization. In all states except Tripura, Manipur, Assam, and West Bengal, the majority of sterilized women did not use any method before sterilization. In addition to these states, more than one-third of sterilized women used a spacing method before sterilization in Gujarat, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, and Arunachal Pradesh. It has already been shown that among all the states, prevalence of sterilization is highest and ever use of any spacing method is lowest in Andhra Pradesh. In that state, 95 percent of sterilized women did not use any method before sterilization. In addition to Andhra Pradesh, at least 85 percent of sterilized women went for sterilization without using any other method first in Meghalaya, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu. Among the methods used before sterilization, the rhythm method was most commonly used in Tripura (41 percent), West Bengal and Gujarat (33 percent each), Manipur (30 percent), Assam (29 percent), and Uttar Pradesh (23 percent). Pill use before sterilization was highest in Tripura (30 percent), Sikkim (22 percent), and Arunachal Pradesh (19 percent). Condom use before sterilization was highest in Delhi, Kerala, and Manipur (18 percent each).

Table 5.13 Methods used before sterilization by state

Percentage of sterilized women who used specific contraceptive methods before their sterilization by state, India, 2005-06

State	Method used before sterilization							
	None	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm	Withdrawal
India	77.2	6.4	5.4	0.3	6.6	0.0	9.4	4.2
North								
Delhi	65.2	9.6	12.8	0.3	17.9	0.0	4.4	3.6
Haryana	82.0	4.0	5.0	0.7	4.6	0.0	6.1	1.9
Himachal Pradesh	87.1	4.1	4.0	0.2	7.5	0.0	1.3	0.6
Jammu & Kashmir	77.6	9.7	9.9	0.7	7.7	0.0	1.5	2.9
Punjab	71.1	7.2	8.5	0.7	12.8	0.0	8.5	5.6
Rajasthan	77.5	6.6	4.4	0.3	12.8	0.0	5.5	2.1
Uttaranchal	74.9	10.2	5.8	1.0	11.5	0.0	6.1	3.4
Central								
Chhattisgarh	82.7	6.6	3.5	0.1	4.7	0.0	6.2	2.0
Madhya Pradesh	82.6	4.3	2.1	0.1	6.6	0.1	7.1	3.0
Uttar Pradesh	61.0	10.0	6.9	0.2	13.2	0.1	23.1	2.8
East								
Bihar	80.1	8.3	2.4	0.2	5.2	0.0	7.4	2.1
Jharkhand	81.7	9.4	2.2	0.1	5.8	0.0	5.6	2.7
Orissa	84.2	7.8	4.0	0.2	3.5	0.0	2.8	3.2
West Bengal	46.3	17.1	3.2	0.1	7.2	0.0	33.4	18.4
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	66.3	19.1	11.2	0.0	6.5	0.4	5.7	4.2
Assam	45.5	17.7	5.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	29.0	19.6
Manipur	41.5	16.5	21.6	0.5	17.6	0.0	29.8	33.8
Meghalaya	94.9	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5
Mizoram	69.8	17.4	14.6	0.6	5.6	0.0	0.4	0.8
Nagaland	80.0	5.4	4.6	1.2	6.0	0.0	6.6	1.4
Sikkim	66.8	22.1	10.3	2.5	4.5	0.0	4.5	2.5
Tripura	31.4	29.8	6.0	0.9	9.7	0.0	40.7	28.6
West								
Goa	83.1	4.0	6.6	0.2	4.2	0.0	4.1	3.5
Gujarat	51.6	8.4	11.4	0.2	10.2	0.0	32.5	10.8
Maharashtra	84.1	5.7	7.0	0.3	5.3	0.0	2.0	0.3
South								
Andhra Pradesh	95.1	1.6	1.4	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.1
Karnataka	89.5	2.5	5.6	0.3	2.5	0.2	2.2	0.5
Kerala	53.7	5.4	12.4	0.5	17.6	0.2	17.7	21.7
Tamil Nadu	86.6	3.0	8.2	0.3	4.3	0.1	0.8	0.7

5.6 SOURCE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Family planning services and supplies in India are provided primarily through a network of government hospitals and urban family welfare centres in urban areas and Primary Health Centres (PHC) and sub-centres in rural areas. Family planning services are also provided by private hospitals and clinics and nongovernmental organizations (NGO). From time to time, sterilization camps are organized to provide sterilization services. Pills and condoms are also available in pharmacies, and condoms are also available in shops. Information on sources of modern contraceptives can help family planning managers evaluate their programmes. Women currently using a modern method of contraception were asked where they obtained the method most recently. If a respondent reported that the method was obtained in a hospital, health centre, or clinic, but did not know whether the facility was in the public or private sector, the interviewer recorded the name of the facility on the questionnaire. The supervisor or field editor was subsequently expected to determine whether the facility was public or private.

The source of the current contraceptive method is shown by residence in Table 5.14. The public medical sector is the source of modern methods for 71 percent of current users. Almost one-quarter of users obtained their method through private medical sources, and 6 percent received their method through other sources. Less than 1 percent of users obtained their method through an NGO or trust hospital/clinic. The public sector is by far the most commonly used source for both female and male sterilizations (84-85 percent). Fifty-one percent of female sterilizations and 46 percent of male sterilizations were done in government/municipal hospitals. Eighteen percent of female sterilizations were done in community health centres, rural hospitals, or Primary Health Centres, and 12 percent were done in camps. The private medical sector is the most common source for all spacing methods. The majority of IUD users (51 percent) and users of injectables (69 percent) obtained their method from a private hospital or a private doctor/clinic. Fifty-one percent of pill users and 39 percent of condom users obtained their contraception from a pharmacy. In general, the primary source of contraceptive methods is the same in urban and rural areas, but a higher proportion of users in rural areas than in urban areas have availed of public sector sources for each of the contraceptive methods.

Table 5.14 Source of modern contraceptive methods							
Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, India, 2005-06							
Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods
URBAN							
Public Medical Sector	74.2	77.4	10.4	36.2	6.8	8.4	56.8
Government/municipal hospital	59.2	66.0	4.5	27.9	5.0	4.4	44.6
Government dispensary	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	6.6	4.0	0.5	4.3	0.0	1.2	5.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.3
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camp	5.6	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.0
Anganwadi/ICDS Centre	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other public medical sector	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.4	0.9	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	1.1
Private medical sector	24.3	17.1	72.9	61.0	93.2	52.1	34.2
Private hospital	22.7	15.2	2.4	47.9	49.8	1.4	19.1
Private doctor/clinic	1.6	1.9	6.4	12.6	30.2	2.7	2.7
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	60.4	0.4	5.3	45.3	11.6
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private medical	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	8.0	2.4	0.6
Other source	0.1	0.0	15.9	0.2	0.0	39.0	7.6
Shop	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.6
Spouse	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	35.6	6.8
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Don't know	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	11,512	310	1,090	933	28	2,799	16,685

Continued...

Table 5.14 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods
RURAL							
Public medical sector	87.7	89.0	18.2	58.4	13.1	20.0	78.2
Government/municipal hospital	46.6	37.1	2.0	24.7	7.3	4.2	40.3
Government dispensary	1.4	2.0	1.1	2.7	0.7	1.5	1.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	23.3	33.2	4.3	21.1	4.3	5.4	21.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.4	0.0	7.4	8.5	0.4	5.5	1.3
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Camp	15.2	13.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.9
Anganwadi/ICDS Centre	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Other public medical sector	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Private medical sector	11.4	6.8	58.0	39.2	78.4	37.5	16.6
Private hospital	9.8	4.2	1.1	24.3	19.0	1.1	8.9
Private doctor/clinic	1.5	2.5	4.6	14.7	45.0	2.6	2.1
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/ drugstore	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.3	2.2	31.5	4.8
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other private medical	0.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	8.7	2.2	0.7
Other source	0.1	0.0	22.8	0.1	6.6	42.3	4.3
Shop	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.6
Spouse	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.1	0.3	35.7	3.5
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	5.1	0.5	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.1
Don't know	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	25,249	671	1,782	689	67	2,090	30,556
TOTAL							
Public medical sector	83.5	85.3	15.3	45.6	11.2	13.3	70.6
Government/municipal hospital	50.5	46.2	2.9	26.5	6.6	4.3	41.8
Government dispensary	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	18.1	24.0	2.9	11.4	3.1	3.0	15.4
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	0.0	5.4	4.1	0.3	2.6	1.0
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Camp	12.2	10.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	9.7
Anganwadi/ICDS Centre	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other public medical sector	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.8
Private medical sector	15.5	10.0	63.7	51.8	82.7	45.8	22.8
Private hospital	13.8	7.7	1.6	37.9	28.0	1.3	12.5
Private doctor/clinic	1.5	2.3	5.3	13.5	40.7	2.7	2.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/ drugstore	0.0	0.0	50.8	0.3	3.1	39.4	7.2
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other private medical	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.1	8.5	2.3	0.6
Other source	0.1	0.0	20.2	0.2	4.7	40.4	5.5
Shop	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.6
Spouse	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.2	35.6	4.7
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.6	0.4	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1

Continued...

Table 5.14 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods
Don't know	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	36,760	980	2,873	1,623	95	4,889	47,241

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.
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; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

5.6.1 Interstate Variation in the Role of the Public Sector

Table 5.15 shows state level variations in utilization of the public sector for family planning. With the exception of Meghalaya, Delhi, Assam, and Nagaland, most current users of modern methods in all states obtained their family planning method from the public sector. The public sector was used for family planning most often in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and Mizoram. More than 95 percent of female sterilizations are done through the public sector in Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, and Tripura. Among the spacing methods, public sector sources are used more for IUDs than for pills and condoms. In every state, the public sector is used more by rural users of contraception than by urban users.

Table 5.15 Public sector as source of modern contraceptives by state

Percentage of current users of modern contraceptive methods for whom the most recent source of contraceptives was the public sector, by specific method and residence, according to state, India, 2005-06

State	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods		
						Urban	Rural	Total
India	83.5	85.3	15.3	45.6	13.4	56.8	78.2	70.6
North								
Delhi	79.7	*	16.0	45.2	12.9	43.0	66.0	44.8
Haryana	90.1	*	22.4	49.4	15.6	52.9	76.2	69.2
Himachal Pradesh	98.9	98.0	36.8	(75.5)	28.5	62.4	87.6	85.0
Jammu & Kashmir	80.1	83.8	16.5	53.0	5.5	52.8	61.7	58.5
Punjab	92.0	(84.4)	22.3	46.4	12.6	44.5	71.5	62.4
Rajasthan	93.8	(96.7)	27.0	77.0	23.2	62.8	91.9	81.1
Uttaranchal	93.6	(95.0)	24.1	(45.6)	17.4	42.2	75.0	65.9
Central								
Chhattisgarh	93.1	97.5	(42.7)	(47.0)	19.9	69.0	93.4	87.2
Madhya Pradesh	95.9	96.8	25.5	43.9	19.2	66.1	94.2	86.3
Uttar Pradesh	90.7	*	12.3	43.1	6.1	41.1	68.4	59.1
East								
Bihar	62.1	*	0.0	*	6.3	40.6	57.3	53.9
Jharkhand	72.7	*	9.6	*	7.8	47.7	64.7	58.3
Orissa	96.5	(94.9)	14.4	*	19.3	60.9	82.9	78.8
West Bengal	89.6	(92.3)	13.4	(73.1)	12.1	53.1	70.3	65.4
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	86.4	*	15.5	(68.1)	(13.0)	50.0	69.5	63.5
Assam	77.6	*	5.0	(85.8)	10.6	29.1	51.1	45.8
Manipur	88.8	*	5.3	69.9	10.4	44.6	56.0	52.2
Meghalaya	64.6	*	7.2	*	(10.8)	41.4	44.2	42.9
Mizoram	93.1	*	59.7	(69.0)	*	81.3	89.1	84.6
Nagaland	78.5	*	2.4	49.5	5.3	41.4	51.8	47.6
Sikkim	91.4	100.0	28.6	(66.8)	32.7	52.9	70.0	66.5
Tripura	95.6	*	21.3	*	(29.3)	37.6	58.2	54.7

Continued...

Table 5.15 Public sector as source of modern contraceptives by state—*Continued*

State	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods		
						Urban	Rural	Total
West								
Goa	76.5	*	(21.2)	(35.6)	15.3	53.5	70.3	60.3
Gujarat	81.7	*	24.6	45.5	28.2	54.0	83.8	70.9
Maharashtra	79.3	90.5	15.3	31.8	12.5	53.2	83.5	69.1
South								
Andhra Pradesh	78.3	76.1	1.6	14.7	16.2	68.1	81.4	77.1
Karnataka	87.0	*	(30.6)	45.5	15.9	70.6	90.1	82.9
Kerala	66.9	(89.9)	*	51.8	17.3	58.8	63.7	62.0
Tamil Nadu	77.1	*	*	32.7	12.0	67.0	78.3	73.1

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of contraception regardless of their marital status. Total includes users of injectables and other modern methods, who are not shown separately.
 () Based on 25-49 cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

5.6.2 Cost of Contraception

Women who reported current use of a modern method were asked about the cost they incurred the last time they obtained the method, including the cost for services, supplies, and the consultation. In the Men's Questionnaire, the same question was asked about the cost of male sterilization and the cost of condoms for those who used a condom the last time they had sex in the last 12 months. Table 5.16 shows the percentage of women and men who got the

Table 5.16 Cost of modern contraceptive methods

Percentage of current users of contraception age 15-49 who did not pay for the method and who do not know the cost of the method and the median cost of the method by current method, according to source of current method, India, 2005-06

Source of method	Women's reports					Men's reports	
	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Male sterilization	Condom/Nirodh
Public medical sector							
Percentage free	89.5	76.1	67.9	(24.2)	70.2	83.9	87.7
Percentage who do not know cost	3.1	6.3	4.2	(10.5)	19.5	0.9	0.3
Median cost	499.5	4.2	99.1	(199.4)	1.5	499.5	0.7
Number of women	30,687	439	741	11	653	365	472
Private medical sector/NGO							
Percentage free	8.4	1.4	3.7	0.1	2.8	(31.4)	2.1
Percentage who do not know cost	17.3	11.2	8.5	9.0	61.8	(3.4)	1.3
Median cost	2,994.7	4.7	399.1	199.4	2.6	(899.7)	1.8
Number of women	6,021	1,831	858	78	2,250	36	2,547
Other source							
Percentage free	*	2.3	*	*	6.0	*	7.4
Percentage who do not know cost	*	29.8	*	*	69.8	*	1.4
Median cost	*	4.7	*	*	1.7	*	0.9
Number of women	26	579	3	4	1,976	0	805
Total							
Percentage free	76.1	13.1	33.4	3.4	13.1	75.5	13.7
Percentage who do not know cost	5.4	14.4	6.6	12.2	59.4	6.1	1.2
Median cost	1,996.0	4.7	299.9	199.5	2.3	599.1	1.6
Number of women	36,761	2,873	1,623	95	4,889	428	3,826

Note: Costs are based on the last time current users obtained method. Costs include consultation costs, if any. For condom, costs are per package; for pills, per cycle. For sterilization, data are based on women and men who received the operation in the 5 years before the survey.
 NGO = Nongovernmental organization
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Numbers not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
¹ Median cost is based only on those women who reported a cost.

contraception free of charge, the percentage who do not know the cost, and the median cost by method and the source of the method.

Slightly more than three-quarters of sterilized women got their sterilization free of cost, and 5 percent said they did not know the cost. For the remaining women who reported the cost, the median cost was Rs. 1,996. Only 1 in 10 sterilized women who used the public medical sector for their sterilization had to pay for the operation, and even if they did pay, the median cost was only Rs. 500. Ninety-two percent of women who used a private medical sector source (including an NGO or trust hospital/clinic) had to pay for the sterilization, and the median cost was Rs. 2,995. The median cost for pills was 5 rupees (almost the same regardless of the source) and for condoms (reported by women or men) was 2 rupees. The median cost of an IUD insertion was Rs. 99 in the public medical sector and Rs 399 in the private medical sector. The median cost of injectables was Rs. 200. Men reported a median cost of Rs. 599 for their own sterilization (Rs. 499 in the public sector and Rs. 900 in the private medical sector), although only 18 percent of men said that they paid for their sterilization and were able to give a cost estimate.

5.7 INFORMED CHOICE

Women who know of a range of method options and who are well informed about the side effects and problems associated with various methods are in a better position to make an informed choice about contraception. Current users who adopted selected modern female methods in the five years before the survey were asked if they had been informed at the time of adoption of their current method about the possible side effects or problems they might have with the method, whether they were informed what to do if they experienced side effects, and whether they were told about other methods they could use. Table 5.17 shows these indicators of informed consent by the type of method used, the initial source of the method, and residence.

About one-third of users were informed about the side effects or problems of their method at the time of adoption of the method, and one-quarter were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects. Twenty-eight percent were ever informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Among users of the four female methods shown in the table, IUD users were most likely to be provided with each of the three types of information and users of female sterilization were least likely to be provided with this information. Users who obtained their method from private medical sources are somewhat more likely to have received each of the three types of information than users of public sources. The provision of information on informed choice is consistently higher in urban areas than in rural areas, regardless of the method used or the source of the method.

Table 5.17 Informed choice

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

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	34.5	29.2	29.7	2,853
Pill	37.7	30.2	40.3	748
IUD	57.2	51.5	49.6	724
Injectables	57.1	35.4	43.2	22
Initial source of method²				
Public sector medical	37.1	31.4	31.2	2,255
Nongovernmental organization	53.0	47.1	33.3	41
Private medical sector	40.6	34.6	38.6	2,014
Other	44.1	44.3	59.5	36
Total	38.9	33.1	34.9	4,347
RURAL				
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	26.5	20.5	21.2	7,236
Pill	34.8	25.0	36.3	1,213
IUD	48.5	44.6	41.4	554
Injectables	36.2	17.9	29.9	46
Initial source of method²				
Public sector medical	28.5	22.3	22.9	6,670
Nongovernmental organization	(41.1)	(40.4)	(25.0)	51
Private medical sector	29.6	22.3	28.6	2,232
Other	38.3	30.4	42.3	96
Total	29.0	22.5	24.5	9,048
TOTAL				
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	28.7	22.9	23.6	10,089
Pill	35.9	27.0	37.8	1,960
IUD	53.4	48.5	46.0	1,278
Injectables	42.9	23.5	34.1	68
Initial source of method²				
Public sector medical	30.7	24.6	25.0	8,925
Nongovernmental organization	46.4	43.4	28.7	92
Private medical sector	34.8	28.2	33.4	4,246
Other	39.9	34.2	47.0	132
Total	32.2	26.0	27.9	13,395

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives.
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
¹ Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey.
² Source at start of current episode of use.

5.7.1 State Level Variations in Informed Choice

State-level variations in informed choice are shown in Table 5.18. The proportion of women who were informed about possible side effects or problems with their method ranged from a low of 11 percent in Bihar to a high of 63 percent in Tamil Nadu and Delhi. Information on what to do if they experienced side effects with the method was given to smaller proportions

Table 5.18 Informed choice by state

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

State	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used
India	32.2	26.0	27.9
North			
Delhi	62.8	52.6	53.7
Haryana	40.7	28.9	43.2
Himachal Pradesh	49.1	37.8	50.8
Jammu & Kashmir	20.7	12.5	14.6
Punjab	36.5	29.4	31.2
Rajasthan	29.9	23.3	24.0
Uttaranchal	37.5	29.1	25.4
Central			
Chhattisgarh	27.9	20.4	30.1
Madhya Pradesh	44.7	34.6	41.1
Uttar Pradesh	28.7	21.5	19.5
East			
Bihar	10.8	8.5	27.0
Jharkhand	20.9	15.3	19.7
Orissa	21.6	15.7	14.4
West Bengal	29.3	21.9	29.6
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	45.1	36.6	39.8
Assam	42.3	35.8	37.1
Manipur	45.2	38.6	38.2
Meghalaya	42.7	42.1	34.5
Mizoram	30.9	27.6	29.8
Nagaland	20.2	16.0	16.8
Sikkim	52.6	47.6	57.2
Tripura	33.4	24.5	30.9
West			
Goa	33.2	27.9	36.4
Gujarat	37.0	34.1	34.5
Maharashtra	30.6	25.8	20.9
South			
Andhra Pradesh	21.1	15.8	14.2
Karnataka	28.3	23.3	26.0
Kerala	44.4	33.9	33.6
Tamil Nadu	62.9	58.0	50.2

Note: Table includes only users of female sterilization, pill, IUD, and injectables and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives.

of women in every state. Tamil Nadu and Delhi are the only states in which more than half of women were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects with their method, and Sikkim, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu are the only states in which a majority of users were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used.

5.8 CONTRACEPTIVE DISCONTINUATION

A major concern for family planning programme managers is the discontinuation of contraceptive methods, either voluntarily or due to method failure. In NFHS-3, contraceptive discontinuation and failure rates can be calculated from information collected in the calendar. All segments of contraceptive use between January 2000 (January 2001 for the second phase states) and the date of the interview were recorded, along with the reasons for any discontinuation.

One-year contraceptive discontinuation rates by method and reason for discontinuation are presented in Table 5.19. All episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-59 months prior to the survey were used in this calculation. The one-year discontinuation rate of any method of family planning estimated from these contraceptive use episodes is 27 percent. In other words, out of 100 contraceptive users, more than one in four discontinues use of that method within 12 months of adoption. Six percent of those who started an episode of contraceptive use stopped using that method, but switched to another contraceptive method. The most frequently mentioned reason for discontinuing a method is to become pregnant, followed by concerns about side effects or health concerns. A smaller number of women said they stopped using because of infrequent sex, because their husband was away, or because the method failed. Discontinuation rates for any spacing method (39 percent) and any modern spacing method (42 percent) are quite high.

Table 5.19 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive users who discontinued use of a method within 12 months after beginning its use, by reason for discontinuation and percentage who switched to another method by type of method, India, 2005-06

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/husband away	Marital dissolution/separation	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Male sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.1	3.5	0.0
Pill	2.6	8.5	20.1	0.3	7.3	0.1	10.3	49.2	12.0
IUD	1.0	2.7	11.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	4.6	19.8	5.3
Injectables	5.1	10.9	16.1	4.1	0.8	0.0	16.5	53.4	23.2
Male condom	3.4	14.9	2.7	0.8	4.9	0.1	17.9	44.8	9.4
Rhythm	7.7	14.3	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	7.5	32.2	4.9
Withdrawal	6.9	11.3	0.5	0.0	5.1	0.1	11.3	35.3	8.5
Folk method	3.6	2.1	1.8	0.7	1.9	0.0	17.6	27.8	1.6
All modern spacing methods	2.7	10.4	10.6	0.5	5.0	0.1	12.8	42.3	9.8
All spacing methods	4.5	11.4	6.6	0.3	4.3	0.1	11.4	38.7	8.3
All methods	3.2	8.0	4.7	0.2	3.0	0.1	8.0	27.2	5.8

Note: Table is based on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-59 months prior to the survey.
¹ Used a different method in the month following discontinuation or said they wanted a more effective method and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

Among the spacing methods, discontinuation rates are highest for injectables (53 percent), followed by pills (49 percent) and male condoms (45 percent). The one-year discontinuation rates for two traditional methods, rhythm (32 percent) and withdrawal (35 percent), are somewhat lower, but still substantial. Among all the spacing methods, discontinuation of IUDs is lowest (20 percent). For pills, IUDs, and injectables, the most common reason for discontinuation is concerns about side effects or health problems, whereas for condoms and traditional methods the desire to become pregnant is most frequently cited. Failure rates are highest for the rhythm method (8 percent), withdrawal (7 percent), and injectables (5 percent).

Condoms and pills have lower failure rates (3 percent each), and IUDs have the lowest failure rate among spacing methods. The survey finds very low discontinuation rates for female and male sterilization. The 0.2 percent discontinuation rate for female sterilization is solely due to method failure, whereas the discontinuation rate for male sterilization (3.5) is primarily due to marital dissolution.

5.8.1 State Level Variation in Discontinuation Rates

One-year contraceptive discontinuation rates for any reason by method and state are presented in Table 5.20. Discontinuation rates for any family planning method range from a low of 7 percent in Andhra Pradesh to 47 percent in Tripura. The level of discontinuation depends partly on the method mix. The lowest discontinuation rates are found in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu. In all of these states except Meghalaya, sterilization accounts for a very high share of contraceptive use. The one-year discontinuation rates for all spacing methods are highest in Jharkhand, Kerala, Tripura, and Madhya Pradesh (49-52 percent), and lowest in Meghalaya, Haryana, Delhi, and Goa (15-20 percent).

State	Female sterilization	Modern methods			Traditional methods		All methods	Any modern method	Any spacing methods
		Pill	IUD	Male condom	Rhythm	Withdrawal			
India	0.2	49.2	19.8	44.8	32.2	35.3	27.2	25.1	38.7
North									
Delhi	0.0	29.6	6.7	22.8	*	*	17.5	18.0	20.1
Haryana	0.0	*	*	22.2	*	*	12.1	12.0	18.3
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	*	*	25.1	*	*	13.1	13.4	20.6
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	37.5	*	33.1	*	13.3	21.6	23.6	27.7
Punjab	0.0	*	15.2	25.5	*	*	19.5	18.7	24.5
Rajasthan	0.0	53.7	*	51.9	*	*	28.1	26.7	44.9
Uttaranchal	0.0	44.8	*	33.6	*	*	28.1	26.8	36.5
Central									
Chhattisgarh	2.3	69.1	*	48.8	*	*	24.5	23.0	45.4
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	48.8	*	49.3	51.5	*	26.2	20.5	48.7
Uttar Pradesh	0.6	69.9	27.0	45.2	34.1	34.3	36.1	37.8	42.3
East									
Bihar	0.0	68.0	*	53.7	23.9	*	29.2	29.6	44.1
Jharkhand	0.0	56.3	*	60.4	*	*	39.5	37.1	52.2
Orissa	0.8	42.4	*	50.1	*	*	30.2	31.2	39.3
West Bengal	0.7	36.4	*	49.8	28.4	35.8	30.2	29.8	35.0
Northeast									
Arunachal Pradesh	*	39.7	*	*	*	*	30.2	29.5	36.9
Assam	*	37.9	*	57.8	22.7	24.9	28.4	34.7	30.4
Manipur	*	54.0	28.4	57.6	35.6	41.0	42.1	45.6	43.2
Meghalaya	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.0	13.1	15.0
Mizoram	0.0	31.8	*	*	*	*	24.0	22.7	36.1
Nagaland	*	43.0	*	54.9	24.2	*	31.9	33.5	36.5
Sikkim	*	25.5	*	*	*	*	20.6	20.9	23.9
Tripura	*	44.4	*	70.8	42.8	61.4	46.9	44.7	48.8
West									
Goa	0.0	*	*	24.2	*	*	14.6	14.1	20.3
Gujarat	0.0	57.5	15.8	50.5	39.6	*	33.2	28.9	43.2
Maharashtra	0.0	41.8	15.0	34.1	*	*	15.7	15.9	29.0
South									
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	6.7	6.4	39.8
Karnataka	0.1	*	16.9	*	*	*	10.4	9.9	29.6
Kerala	0.0	*	*	61.0	43.7	40.1	35.8	33.2	49.4
Tamil Nadu	0.2	*	22.4	47.0	*	*	15.8	14.1	41.5

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

5.9 FUTURE USE OF CONTRACEPTION

The intention to use a method of contraception in the future is an important indicator of the potential demand for family planning services. Non-pregnant, currently married women who were not using contraception at the time of the survey were asked about their intention to use a family planning method in the next 12 months. Women who do not intend to use contraception in the next 12 months and women who were pregnant at the time of the survey were further asked whether they intend to use contraception at any time in the future. Women who reported an intention to use contraception were further

asked about the method they would prefer to use. Table 5.21 shows intentions to use contraception in the future by the number and sex of living children for women who were not pregnant at the time of the survey. Twenty-two percent reported that they intend to use contraception within the next 12 months, 35 percent said they would use later, 6 percent were not sure, and 36 percent reported that they do not intend to use contraception at any time in the future.

Non-pregnant women with more children are less likely to say they intend to use contraception in the future. For example, 68 percent of women with one child reported that they intend to use family planning in the future, compared with 39 percent of women with four or more children. Women with no sons are less likely to state an intention to use contraception in the next 12 months, but more likely to state an intention to use contraception later. Women with no sons may be waiting to have a son before they plan to use contraception.

Table 5.22 shows the percentage of non-users (including pregnant women) who intend to use contraception at any time in the future for each state. The proportion of non-users who intend to use contraception in the future ranges from 18 percent in Meghalaya, which is also the state with the lowest contraceptive prevalence rate in India, to 76 percent in Madhya Pradesh. In every state except Arunachal Pradesh non-users with four or more children are least likely to say they intend to use family planning in the future.

Number and sex of living children	Intention to use in the future					Total	Number
	Intends to use in the next 12 months	Intends to use later	Unsure	Does not intend to use	Missing		
No children	7.0	57.6	11.2	23.9	0.2	100.0	7,049
1 child	21.2	46.3	5.9	26.3	0.4	100.0	8,307
1 son	21.9	44.2	5.5	28.0	0.4	100.0	4,334
No sons	20.5	48.5	6.3	24.4	0.3	100.0	3,973
2 children	28.9	30.7	5.3	34.6	0.5	100.0	6,690
2 sons	30.6	27.3	4.1	37.4	0.6	100.0	1,579
1 son	31.0	27.7	5.4	35.5	0.4	100.0	3,486
No sons	22.6	40.4	6.5	29.9	0.6	100.0	1,624
3 children	28.8	24.1	4.3	42.4	0.3	100.0	4,509
3 sons	31.8	17.9	4.0	46.2	0.2	100.0	521
2 sons	32.5	15.8	4.2	47.3	0.3	100.0	1,580
1 son	27.8	25.3	4.5	41.9	0.4	100.0	1,810
No sons	19.6	47.6	4.5	27.8	0.5	100.0	598
4+ children	24.7	14.2	4.5	56.4	0.3	100.0	7,679
2+ sons	25.1	10.3	4.8	59.5	0.3	100.0	5,750
1 son	24.3	21.5	3.3	50.9	0.1	100.0	1,541
No sons	20.5	42.2	4.9	32.3	0.0	100.0	388
Total	21.6	35.4	6.3	36.3	0.3	100.0	34,233

State	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
India	64.6	71.1	66.2	59.6	45.2	61.7
North						
Delhi	54.3	57.2	46.4	49.2	32.4	48.5
Haryana	70.2	74.6	65.4	53.7	44.7	63.3
Himachal Pradesh	74.5	77.8	75.2	56.6	55.8	71.6
Jammu & Kashmir	69.6	71.3	64.8	52.8	40.6	58.3
Punjab	58.6	59.4	46.7	33.0	30.9	47.7
Rajasthan	80.9	86.3	74.7	63.3	42.3	67.9
Uttaranchal	65.3	77.4	68.1	63.9	45.7	64.3
Central						
Chhattisgarh	68.5	78.3	79.4	71.0	53.5	71.3
Madhya Pradesh	82.7	88.8	82.5	76.8	52.4	75.9
Uttar Pradesh	66.4	74.9	69.2	60.6	45.5	60.1
East						
Bihar	71.6	79.1	68.8	67.6	51.9	65.9
Jharkhand	69.7	74.6	71.7	63.5	56.6	66.7
Orissa	67.6	68.5	68.0	51.4	46.6	62.4
West Bengal	61.0	67.4	70.1	61.0	40.0	61.3
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	39.5	58.6	51.7	50.8	43.7	49.2
Assam	49.5	66.0	60.3	53.1	37.5	53.8
Manipur	40.2	60.1	51.8	47.8	27.4	44.4
Meghalaya	17.0	21.7	19.7	22.4	13.8	17.9
Mizoram	(47.0)	54.9	66.1	62.0	36.7	53.6
Nagaland	29.9	47.9	39.7	40.4	28.6	36.1
Sikkim	52.2	74.9	69.5	55.8	41.6	61.7
Tripura	54.4	64.6	49.3	39.9	30.0	49.2
West						
Goa	29.1	38.9	31.5	23.2	14.1	31.8
Gujarat	57.3	75.1	66.8	57.5	46.5	62.9
Maharashtra	65.4	75.7	73.6	62.2	49.8	69.4
South						
Andhra Pradesh	40.9	47.8	49.2	37.4	14.3	43.4
Karnataka	55.7	62.1	59.4	55.9	31.3	56.7
Kerala	50.0	58.6	54.0	43.8	20.4	51.8
Tamil Nadu	74.2	72.9	48.2	40.7	16.4	59.5

5.10 REASONS FOR NOT INTENDING TO USE A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN THE FUTURE

Women who reported that they did not intend to use contraception any time in future (or that they were unsure) were asked about the main reason for their intentions. This information is crucial for understanding obstacles to contraceptive use so that suitable information programmes can be designed. Table 5.23 shows that almost two-thirds of women who do not intend to use contraception in the future cited fertility-related reasons. In particular, 26 percent said that they did not intend to use contraception because they are subfecund or infecund, and 16 percent cited menopause or a hysterectomy as the reason for not intending to use contraception. Only 7 percent said they did not intend to use because they wanted as many children as possible (down from 17 percent in NFHS-2). Fifteen percent of women reported opposition to use, either from family members or their religion, and another 10 percent reported concerns about health or the fear of side effects. Very few women mentioned a lack of knowledge of contraceptive methods or a source for methods as a reason for not intending to use contraception in the future.

Table 5.23 Reason for not intending to use contraception in the future

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using contraception and who do not intend to use in the future by main reason for not intending to use, India, 2005-06

Reason	Percentage
Fertility-related reasons	
Not having sex/infrequent sex	11.1
Menopausal/had hysterectomy	15.5
Subfecund/infecund	26.2
Fatalistic	5.9
Wants as many children as possible	6.9
Opposition to use	
Respondent opposed	5.5
Husband opposed	4.4
Others opposed	0.3
Religious prohibition	5.0
Lack of knowledge	
Knows no method	1.4
Knows no source	0.4
Method-related reasons	
Health concerns	5.0
Fear of side effects	4.3
Lack of access/too far	0.2
Costs too much	0.6
Inconvenient to use	0.4
Interferes with body's normal processes	1.0
Other	3.9
Don't know	1.8
Missing	0.2
Total	100.0
Number of women	12,919

5.11 PREFERRED METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION FOR FUTURE USE

The potential demand for specific methods can be assessed by asking non-users which methods they intend to use in the future. Table 5.24 presents information on method preference among currently married women who are not using a contraceptive method but say they intend to use in the future. Nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of prospective users say they would prefer female sterilization, while a sizable proportion (14 percent) cited the pill as their preferred method. In NFHS-2, the corresponding figures for female sterilization and the pill were almost the same (65 percent and 16 percent). The data indicate a strong continuing preference for female sterilization in spite of the government's efforts to popularize spacing methods. The pill is preferred more in rural areas than in urban areas, and IUDs and condoms are more preferred in urban areas.

Table 5.24 Preferred method of contraception for future use

Percent distribution of currently married women who are not using a contraceptive method but who intend to use in the future by preferred method, according to residence, India, 2005-06

Preferred method	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Female Sterilization	64.3	63.8	63.9
Male Sterilization	0.4	0.5	0.5
Pill	10.9	14.9	13.9
IUD	4.3	2.1	2.6
Injectables	1.6	2.1	2.0
Implants	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condom/Nirodh	7.6	3.7	4.7
Female condom	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rhythm	2.3	2.6	2.5
Withdrawal	0.9	0.6	0.7
Folk method	0.4	1.4	1.2
Unsure of method	7.2	8.3	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	6,061	19,038	25,099

5.12 EXPOSURE TO FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES

The communications media have played an important role in promoting the family welfare programme in India. In 1968-69, the Mass Education Media (MEM) division was created in the Department of Family Welfare. Channels of communication such as the Television, Radio, Song and Drama Division, Directorate of Field Publicity, and the print media promote reproductive health and population issues. Exposure to family planning messages is seen as widening the horizon of understanding on issues related to contraceptive use and helping to achieve desired family size. Measuring the extent of exposure to such information helps programme managers and planners to effectively target population subgroups for information, education, and communication (IEC) activities.

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper or magazine	Wall painting or hoarding	None of these four media sources	Number of women
Age						
15-19	34.2	50.7	24.7	28.6	36.3	24,811
20-24	35.2	53.2	25.3	29.7	34.6	22,779
25-29	33.3	51.1	23.6	28.1	37.2	20,417
30-34	32.5	48.1	21.3	25.7	40.2	17,656
35-39	30.6	47.5	19.6	24.6	40.9	15,866
40-44	30.0	45.3	18.3	23.0	43.7	13,049
45-49	29.8	45.3	17.5	21.8	43.9	9,807
Residence						
Urban	35.7	74.3	40.0	41.5	20.0	40,817
Rural	31.3	37.3	13.6	19.4	47.8	83,568
Education						
No education	21.5	25.1	1.0	6.4	62.1	50,487
<5 years complete	30.6	43.1	7.2	18.8	42.8	9,918
5-7 years complete	34.0	55.8	18.0	27.4	31.6	18,820
8-9 years complete	42.2	65.8	34.5	40.7	21.1	17,383
10-11 years complete	43.9	75.5	49.5	48.8	14.3	12,887
12 or more years complete	50.3	86.6	71.8	64.1	6.8	14,882
Religion						
Hindu	33.7	50.2	22.5	27.3	38.0	100,151
Muslim	29.1	41.0	15.6	19.0	46.1	16,936
Christian	33.9	54.1	34.4	38.1	30.8	3,053
Sikh	19.4	69.0	34.8	32.3	26.8	2,222
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	35.1	61.8	29.8	35.9	32.1	1,010
Jain	35.7	87.7	71.6	63.2	7.9	406
Other	17.7	18.2	8.1	16.3	68.1	484
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	31.1	45.6	15.5	22.1	41.7	23,125
Scheduled tribe	21.3	25.4	9.2	14.9	61.0	10,119
Other backward class	33.8	48.0	20.0	26.6	39.5	48,880
Other	35.5	59.6	32.1	32.4	30.2	41,207
Don't know	28.1	38.2	14.3	26.1	50.2	649
Wealth index						
Lowest	21.8	14.3	2.3	8.1	69.2	21,718
Second	29.2	27.6	5.8	12.8	54.9	23,616
Middle	32.5	44.9	12.8	22.0	41.0	25,088
Fourth	37.1	66.2	27.0	33.2	25.1	26,106
Highest	40.6	83.9	55.7	51.1	11.6	27,856
Total	32.8	49.5	22.2	26.7	38.7	124,385

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

In NFHS-3, both women and men were asked if they had heard or seen any message about family planning on the radio or television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a wall painting or hoarding in the few months prior to the survey. Table 5.25.1 provides information on women's exposure to family planning messages. Slightly more than three in five women reported that they heard or saw a family planning message in the past few months. Nearly half of women saw a family planning message on television; one-third heard a family planning message on the radio; about one-quarter saw a family planning message on a wall painting or hoarding; and 22 percent saw a family planning message in a newspaper or magazine. There are substantial gender

Table 5.25.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a wall painting or hoarding in the past few months, according to background characteristics, India, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	Newspaper or magazine	Wall painting or hoarding	None of these four media sources	Number of men
Age						
15-19	52.7	66.0	49.7	54.4	5.7	13,008
20-24	56.1	69.8	54.6	60.1	5.0	11,989
25-29	54.5	67.1	53.8	60.1	6.8	10,854
30-34	52.7	63.4	51.5	56.9	9.0	9,744
35-39	51.6	61.1	47.6	54.5	9.7	9,302
40-44	49.8	57.6	45.8	51.6	12.6	8,105
45-49	51.3	58.2	44.0	50.3	11.4	6,750
Residence						
Urban	53.4	81.4	65.2	68.1	1.9	25,504
Rural	52.7	54.1	41.4	48.9	11.7	44,247
Education						
No education	37.2	32.6	3.3	15.9	24.5	12,571
<5 years complete	46.7	48.6	19.5	34.5	12.3	7,109
5-7 years complete	50.4	60.8	42.6	52.5	7.3	11,523
8-9 years complete	57.0	69.5	60.6	64.5	3.6	14,398
10-11 years complete	59.0	79.0	73.7	73.8	2.2	10,380
12 or more years complete	63.8	86.7	86.3	84.0	0.7	13,754
Religion						
Hindu	53.5	64.5	51.2	56.8	8.0	57,112
Muslim	51.4	58.2	41.0	47.6	9.9	8,747
Christian	46.0	61.7	52.1	57.6	8.3	1,567
Sikh	45.1	86.5	55.4	66.1	2.2	1,270
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	60.7	75.8	61.9	61.3	3.9	596
Jain	59.8	94.6	89.6	87.8	0.0	213
Other	34.7	24.7	18.9	41.4	22.5	232
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	52.9	60.5	43.1	50.7	8.6	13,188
Scheduled tribe	43.9	41.7	28.5	38.8	21.1	5,725
Other backward class	54.6	64.0	51.3	57.8	7.4	27,219
Other	53.4	71.9	58.4	61.2	5.3	23,214
Don't know	45.2	58.6	33.1	36.8	9.1	177
Wealth index						
Lowest	44.5	29.8	17.8	28.8	24.2	11,031
Second	52.2	46.9	31.3	41.1	12.7	12,666
Middle	53.4	62.6	46.4	53.3	6.4	14,301
Fourth	55.1	77.6	61.7	66.3	2.4	15,493
Highest	56.8	89.1	78.9	78.4	0.6	16,260
Total age 15-49	52.9	64.1	50.1	55.9	8.1	69,751
Age 50-54	47.4	56.9	46.1	50.8	11.5	4,618
Total age 15-54	52.6	63.6	49.9	55.6	8.3	74,369

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

differences in the exposure to family planning messages. Men are much more likely than women to be exposed to media messages on family planning. Overall, 92 percent of men have been exposed to family planning messages in the past few months (Table 5.25.2), compared with 61 percent of women. A higher proportion of men than women reported exposure to family planning messages through each channel of communication.

Significant variation is also observed in exposure to family planning messages by background characteristics. Younger women are somewhat more likely to be exposed to family planning messages than older women. Women in urban areas are twice as likely as their rural counterparts to have seen family planning messages on television, and there are also wide urban-rural differentials for exposure to newspapers, magazines, wall paintings, and hoardings. There is a marked difference in exposure to family planning messages by level of education. Thirty-eight percent of women with no education heard or saw a family planning message as against 93 percent with 12 or more years of education. Exposure to family planning messages increases

Table 5.26 Exposure to family planning messages by state
Percentage of women and men who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a wall painting or hoarding in the past few months, by state, India, 2005-06

State	Women					Men				
	Radio	Television	News-paper or magazine	Wall painting or hoarding	None of these four media sources	Radio	Television	News-paper or magazine	Wall painting or hoarding	None of these four media sources
India	32.8	49.5	22.2	26.7	38.7	52.9	64.1	50.1	55.9	8.1
North										
Delhi	68.4	94.0	64.0	62.8	4.0	78.4	91.2	69.2	85.3	0.2
Haryana	22.5	57.1	25.3	24.9	37.1	45.4	66.5	48.5	54.5	7.8
Himachal Pradesh	30.4	59.7	29.2	33.7	32.6	47.8	75.2	62.4	75.4	3.9
Jammu & Kashmir	34.0	39.3	15.6	17.8	50.2	60.1	54.9	36.5	40.3	10.6
Punjab	16.0	66.9	31.7	28.3	29.1	44.3	86.1	55.3	64.7	2.3
Rajasthan	15.3	38.4	18.6	17.6	55.4	38.2	52.0	50.9	58.5	17.7
Uttaranchal	28.0	66.1	30.1	34.9	27.3	49.8	83.4	68.7	76.4	3.9
Central										
Chhattisgarh	25.8	48.7	13.0	20.3	42.0	37.8	59.6	35.0	47.5	11.9
Madhya Pradesh	31.5	45.4	20.7	29.7	40.0	50.0	54.1	44.9	53.6	13.6
Uttar Pradesh	40.7	45.9	17.3	19.7	40.2	72.4	63.0	53.2	58.9	5.7
East										
Bihar	42.1	25.5	11.7	14.6	48.9	57.1	37.4	38.3	45.5	13.2
Jharkhand	14.4	32.0	13.4	21.8	56.8	29.5	34.6	29.5	44.2	25.1
Orissa	19.9	45.5	11.1	13.8	45.1	49.0	67.1	39.3	45.9	12.4
West Bengal	38.6	45.9	18.6	25.2	39.8	49.6	56.0	33.9	36.6	8.7
Northeast										
Arunachal Pradesh	31.4	49.4	15.4	28.1	39.9	61.2	64.7	27.8	65.8	5.6
Assam	39.6	41.5	19.8	26.3	40.9	49.7	52.9	36.7	48.7	10.8
Manipur	75.0	51.7	32.0	51.9	13.2	84.6	61.5	61.3	77.0	0.7
Meghalaya	23.9	42.8	30.6	22.1	44.5	39.3	55.5	39.3	31.6	16.6
Mizoram	24.6	39.2	39.0	39.0	34.8	40.3	55.1	52.5	53.3	10.3
Nagaland	14.0	24.7	18.2	13.4	63.2	29.6	36.2	32.6	38.0	22.3
Sikkim	14.1	42.3	18.5	22.5	47.0	32.0	54.5	33.4	56.1	12.8
Tripura	27.3	55.3	16.6	39.0	31.0	39.1	58.7	34.5	52.7	6.7
West										
Goa	39.3	76.1	47.3	58.0	16.5	43.8	74.8	66.7	70.1	2.8
Gujarat	27.5	57.0	28.3	34.8	35.4	48.6	72.1	55.5	53.6	4.6
Maharashtra	26.6	59.6	29.6	28.9	34.9	58.2	79.6	65.6	64.3	4.5
South										
Andhra Pradesh	19.5	51.8	17.2	18.6	40.2	27.7	70.7	52.2	57.2	7.4
Karnataka	39.3	53.3	30.3	38.0	38.8	57.7	72.7	53.4	58.8	6.3
Kerala	35.6	44.6	38.5	36.8	30.5	46.4	57.5	62.1	67.6	2.2
Tamil Nadu	52.9	75.8	33.1	55.3	12.0	65.8	76.7	60.1	70.6	0.8

sharply by the household's wealth quintile. Women from scheduled tribes and Muslim women have much lower exposure to family planning messages than other women. The pattern of variation in the exposure to family planning messages among men is similar to that among women, except that differentials by religion are not as pronounced for men.

Interstate variations in the exposure to family planning messages are shown in Table 5.26. The highest exposure to family planning messages is in Delhi, where 96 percent of women and almost 100 percent of men are exposed to such messages. Exposure to family planning messages is also very high in Tamil Nadu (88 percent of women and 99 percent of men), Manipur (87 percent of women and 99 percent of men), and Goa (84 percent of women and 97 percent of men). On the other hand, the majority of women and a substantial proportion of men have not recently been exposed to family planning messages in Nagaland, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, and Jammu and Kashmir. In every state, a smaller proportion of women than men have been exposed to family planning messages. Television was the most cited source of family planning messages for men and women in most states. However, radio was cited by the largest proportion of women and men in Bihar and Manipur. In addition, a higher proportion of men reported radio than television as a source of family planning messages in Jammu and Kashmir and in Uttar Pradesh.

5.13 KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION AMONG NON-USERS ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING

Health workers are supposed to inform and counsel all women and men in the reproductive ages about family planning. In NFHS-3, information was collected from women and men on their knowledge of a source of contraceptive methods and from women on whether they have ever been told by a health or family planning worker about any family planning methods. Two-thirds of currently married women and more than four-fifths of currently married men who are not currently using contraception know a place where a method of contraception can be obtained (Table 5.27). However, less than one-fifth of women said they were ever informed by a health or family planning worker about any method of family planning. Knowledge of a source of contraception is relatively low for women and men in rural areas, those with little or no education, scheduled tribes, Muslims and Christians, those in households in the lower wealth quintiles, and young women (age 15-19). The percentage of currently married, non-users of contraception who were ever told about a method of family planning by a health or family planning worker is particularly low for young women, women with no living children, women with no education, and women in households in the lowest wealth quintile.

Table 5.27 Knowledge and information among non-users of family planning

Among currently married women and men who are not currently using a contraceptive method, percentage who know of a place where a method of contraception can be obtained and percentage of currently married women who are not currently using a contraceptive method who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about any method of family planning that can be used to avoid pregnancy, by background characteristics, India, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who know of a place where a method of contraception can be obtained	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about any method of family planning	Number of women	Percentage who know of a place where a method of contraception can be obtained	Number of men
Age					
15-19	59.7	9.2	5,853	78.2	315
20-24	68.4	16.0	11,181	82.3	3,017
25-29	70.4	21.2	8,086	85.0	4,937
30-34	67.9	23.2	4,883	83.9	4,289
35-39	67.4	23.2	3,898	81.8	3,478
40-44	66.7	20.9	3,630	76.5	3,008
45-49	66.0	20.7	3,120	79.4	2,569
Number of living children					
0	63.2	8.0	9,383	83.8	4,493
1-2	69.8	20.6	17,889	84.4	9,780
3 or more	66.1	22.8	13,379	77.6	7,341
Residence					
Urban	73.0	22.3	10,312	89.3	6,471
Rural	65.0	17.1	30,339	78.8	15,143
Education					
No education	60.9	14.7	21,064	67.2	5,729
<5 years complete	65.2	19.8	2,879	75.4	2,642
5-7 years complete	70.0	19.7	5,783	84.0	3,746
8-9 years complete	74.5	23.4	4,460	89.1	3,765
10-11 years complete	75.9	23.8	3,104	91.8	2,366
12 or more years complete	84.2	26.5	3,359	95.0	3,361
Religion					
Hindu	68.3	18.5	32,011	83.2	17,652
Muslim	63.8	17.2	6,668	76.0	2,865
Christian	56.9	23.0	864	77.5	509
Sikh	60.4	18.3	525	86.6	295
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	72.5	22.0	221	87.7	118
Jain	84.6	25.1	69	100.0	39
Other	37.4	21.8	249	33.3	130
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	65.8	18.3	7,812	80.2	4,189
Scheduled tribe	54.5	17.4	3,975	72.5	2,336
Other backward class	68.6	17.6	17,046	84.1	8,823
Other	70.3	20.2	11,523	83.8	6,152
Don't know	46.0	20.5	158	57.8	46
Wealth index					
Lowest	59.1	14.7	10,072	67.4	4,906
Second	65.3	17.5	9,046	79.3	4,500
Middle	66.4	18.1	8,071	85.2	4,493
Fourth	71.3	19.6	7,127	88.4	4,029
Highest	78.2	24.6	6,335	93.6	3,686
Total age 15-49	67.0	18.4	40,651	81.9	21,613
Age 50-54	na	na	na	79.3	1,912
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	81.7	23,525

Note: Totals include women and men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable

5.14 HUSBAND'S KNOWLEDGE OF WIFE'S USE OF CONTRACEPTION

A wife's concealment from her husband of her use of contraception is an indication of absence of communication, lack of confidence, or disagreement on the use of family planning between spouses. To shed light on the extent of communication on the use of contraception, currently married women who were using a female method of contraception at the time of the survey were asked whether their husband knew of their use. Almost all users (98 percent) reported that their husbands know about their use of contraception (Table 5.28). Husbands' knowledge of wives' family planning use was nearly universal regardless of the contraceptive method used.

Table 5.28 Husband's knowledge of women's use of contraception

Among currently married women who are using a modern female method of contraception, percent distribution of whether their husbands know about their use of contraception by method currently used, India, 2005-06

Current contraceptive method	Husband knows	Husband does not know	Unsure whether husband knows	Total	Number of women
Female sterilization	98.3	1.1	0.5	100.0	34,728
Pill	97.7	1.1	1.3	100.0	2,867
IUD	96.6	1.5	1.8	100.0	1,615
Other modern female method	92.6	4.3	3.0	100.0	132
Total	98.2	1.1	0.7	100.0	39,342

5.15 MEN'S ATTITUDES ABOUT CONTRACEPTION

Men's attitudes about contraception may influence their partner's attitudes and eventual adoption of a contraceptive method. In NFHS-3, all men were asked if they agreed or disagreed with three general statements about contraceptive use. Additionally, they were asked one question to judge their perceptions about the effectiveness of condom use.

As shown in Table 5.29, 22 percent of men think that contraception is women's business and that a man should not have to worry about it. Sixteen percent of men believe that women who use contraception may become promiscuous. Almost half of men believe that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Differentials in the responses by background characteristics are fairly small, although younger men are least likely to have misconceptions about the efficacy of breastfeeding.

Almost two-thirds of men know that if a male condom is used correctly it protects against pregnancy most of the time; 15 percent said it protects against pregnancy only sometimes; and 2 percent said that it provides no protection at all. One-sixth did not know the answer or were unsure. Men from urban areas, men with more education, Jains, and men in households in the upper wealth quintiles were more likely to report that a condom protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Table 5.29 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception and say that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, India, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					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	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
							Total		
Age									
15-19	18.5	14.6	29.4	56.8	14.6	2.3	26.3	100.0	13,008
20-24	21.2	16.3	43.0	68.8	15.4	2.8	13.0	100.0	11,989
25-29	21.1	16.2	51.2	70.8	15.7	2.4	11.1	100.0	10,854
30-34	21.4	17.1	57.2	71.7	14.7	2.0	11.5	100.0	9,744
35-39	24.4	16.7	57.6	67.4	15.2	2.5	14.9	100.0	9,302
40-44	23.4	16.3	57.8	64.1	15.2	2.1	18.5	100.0	8,105
45-49	23.7	15.9	58.1	61.8	16.2	2.3	19.7	100.0	6,750
Residence									
Urban	18.6	12.3	48.4	72.4	15.0	2.2	10.3	100.0	25,504
Rural	23.3	18.3	49.1	62.1	15.3	2.5	20.1	100.0	44,247
Education									
No education	25.0	19.6	46.5	47.0	16.4	2.5	34.1	100.0	12,571
<5 years complete	25.5	19.0	47.3	55.1	17.3	3.1	24.6	100.0	7,109
5-7 years complete	23.0	18.0	47.0	62.7	16.8	2.5	18.0	100.0	11,523
8-9 years complete	21.3	15.9	46.5	68.3	15.1	2.5	14.0	100.0	14,398
10-11 years complete	19.4	13.3	48.9	75.1	13.8	2.6	8.6	100.0	10,380
12 or more years complete	17.4	12.2	55.8	81.8	13.0	1.5	3.6	100.0	13,754
Religion									
Hindu	21.9	15.8	48.9	66.6	14.6	2.3	16.5	100.0	57,112
Muslim	21.5	18.9	48.6	62.8	18.7	2.3	16.2	100.0	8,747
Christian	16.9	16.6	46.7	60.5	15.4	2.5	21.6	100.0	1,567
Sikh	15.7	10.7	51.3	61.7	22.3	4.9	11.2	100.0	1,270
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.6	8.3	47.2	68.7	14.4	4.4	12.4	100.0	596
Jain	12.6	12.1	49.8	80.2	12.7	0.9	6.3	100.0	213
Other	24.0	28.2	41.4	46.7	8.7	2.4	42.1	100.0	232
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	21.9	17.1	47.8	63.2	15.6	3.0	18.2	100.0	13,188
Scheduled tribe	25.6	19.7	45.6	52.2	16.0	2.9	28.9	100.0	5,725
Other backward class	22.5	15.3	49.5	68.2	13.6	1.9	16.4	100.0	27,219
Other	19.6	15.7	49.6	68.2	16.9	2.5	12.4	100.0	23,214
Don't know	14.6	11.7	37.0	52.5	9.6	4.1	33.9	100.0	177
Wealth index									
Lowest	25.7	20.7	46.1	49.7	15.8	2.5	32.0	100.0	11,031
Second	24.5	19.3	48.3	59.5	16.1	2.3	22.0	100.0	12,666
Middle	23.5	16.8	48.5	64.4	15.6	2.9	17.1	100.0	14,301
Fourth	20.0	14.5	49.8	72.0	14.8	2.3	10.9	100.0	15,493
Highest	16.5	11.4	50.6	77.2	14.2	2.0	6.6	100.0	16,260
Total age 15-49	21.6	16.1	48.8	65.9	15.2	2.4	16.5	100.0	69,751
Age 50-54	24.9	17.8	58.2	58.7	15.6	2.1	23.6	100.0	4,618
Total age 15-54	21.8	16.2	49.4	65.4	15.3	2.4	17.0	100.0	74,369

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

¹ Includes missing values and those who had never heard of condoms.

In every state, the majority of men disagree that contraception is women's business (Table 5.30). In Assam, Orissa, Delhi, and Uttaranchal, less than 10 percent of men think that contraception is women's business and that men should not have to worry about it. However, in Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir, 30-50 percent of men think so. Sikkim is the only state in which more than half of men say that women who use contraception may become promiscuous. In addition to Sikkim, more than 30 percent of men in Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, and Bihar believe that women who use contraception may become promiscuous. A majority of men in Mizoram, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Manipur, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, and Uttaranchal think that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. A majority of men in every state

except Meghalaya, Sikkim, Goa, Assam, and West Bengal believe that if a male condom is used correctly it protects against pregnancy most of the time. The perception about the effectiveness of correct condom use is quite high (more than 75 percent) in Manipur, Mizoram, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Himachal Pradesh.

Table 5.30 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge by state

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception and say that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by state, India, 2005-06

State	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy most of the time
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	
India	21.6	16.1	48.8	65.9
North				
Delhi	7.0	5.5	44.1	74.6
Haryana	14.0	6.3	41.6	74.8
Himachal Pradesh	38.9	17.0	49.2	77.1
Jammu & Kashmir	30.3	36.7	52.3	63.5
Punjab	15.7	12.2	48.4	56.9
Rajasthan	24.8	31.9	57.7	67.7
Uttarakhand	7.2	6.9	50.4	77.8
Central				
Chhattisgarh	26.5	10.5	48.2	66.4
Madhya Pradesh	37.2	25.3	47.4	61.5
Uttar Pradesh	13.2	11.4	52.8	78.8
East				
Bihar	48.1	31.7	54.4	60.8
Jharkhand	10.8	15.9	44.0	67.1
Orissa	3.4	8.1	52.0	71.7
West Bengal	24.7	24.9	56.0	49.8
Northeast				
Arunachal Pradesh	35.4	11.1	30.9	67.2
Assam	3.2	15.8	44.1	49.3
Manipur	24.8	44.3	57.6	83.2
Meghalaya	16.4	25.6	19.2	38.3
Mizoram	15.5	28.5	83.6	80.6
Nagaland	16.3	17.9	45.5	64.6
Sikkim	19.1	50.8	66.1	40.5
Tripura	10.5	17.3	45.3	55.2
West				
Goa	12.3	17.5	34.0	40.6
Gujarat	19.9	15.1	42.0	79.9
Maharashtra	22.3	8.2	48.5	68.8
South				
Andhra Pradesh	25.9	16.7	49.6	56.1
Karnataka	17.1	9.6	31.9	61.7
Kerala	16.6	8.5	45.1	62.1
Tamil Nadu	26.3	10.3	47.9	66.3

5.16 NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning is an important indicator for assessing the potential demand for family planning services. Currently married women who are not using any method of contraception but who do not want any more children are defined as having an unmet need for

Table 5.31 Need 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, and total demand for family planning, by background characteristics, India, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	25.1	2.0	27.1	10.1	2.9	13.0	35.1	4.9	40.0	32.4	6,726
20-24	14.9	6.2	21.1	11.8	21.6	33.4	26.7	27.8	54.5	61.2	16,782
25-29	6.0	9.9	16.0	6.7	49.7	56.4	12.7	59.6	72.4	77.9	18,540
30-34	2.1	9.0	11.0	2.7	67.7	70.3	4.7	76.7	81.4	86.4	16,459
35-39	0.5	6.9	7.4	0.8	72.3	73.1	1.2	79.3	80.5	90.8	14,492
40-44	0.1	4.2	4.3	0.2	68.5	68.7	0.4	72.7	73.1	94.1	11,605
45-49	0.1	1.8	1.9	0.0	63.2	63.2	0.1	65.0	65.1	97.1	8,484
Residence											
Urban	4.5	5.2	9.7	6.4	57.5	64.0	10.9	62.8	73.6	86.9	28,604
Rural	6.9	7.2	14.1	4.1	48.9	53.0	11.0	56.1	67.1	78.9	64,485
Education											
No education	5.5	8.1	13.6	2.2	49.8	52.1	7.7	58.0	65.7	79.2	43,931
<5 years complete	5.2	5.2	10.4	3.8	59.2	63.0	9.0	64.4	73.4	85.8	7,776
5-7 years complete	7.3	5.2	12.5	5.0	53.8	58.7	12.2	59.0	71.2	82.5	14,018
8-9 years complete	7.7	5.7	13.5	7.8	50.6	58.5	15.5	56.4	71.9	81.3	10,735
10-11 years complete	7.0	5.2	12.1	6.6	53.1	59.7	13.5	58.3	71.9	83.1	7,704
12 or more years complete	6.0	4.7	10.7	13.0	49.4	62.3	18.9	54.1	73.0	85.3	8,921
Religion											
Hindu	5.8	6.1	11.9	4.5	53.3	57.8	10.3	59.4	69.7	82.9	75,799
Muslim	8.6	10.2	18.8	6.8	38.9	45.7	15.4	49.2	64.6	70.9	12,288
Christian	6.4	6.1	12.5	5.3	52.4	57.6	11.7	58.4	70.1	82.2	2,041
Sikh	2.3	4.1	6.4	4.7	61.8	66.5	7.0	65.9	72.9	91.2	1,567
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.6	3.8	9.5	1.3	66.4	67.7	6.9	70.2	77.2	87.7	684
Jain	3.0	4.2	7.3	7.9	67.5	75.4	10.9	71.7	82.7	91.2	279
Other	10.3	14.6	24.9	2.1	23.2	25.3	12.4	37.8	50.1	50.4	333
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	6.3	7.1	13.4	4.7	50.3	55.0	11.0	57.4	68.4	80.4	17,372
Scheduled tribe	6.8	7.1	13.9	3.0	44.9	47.9	9.8	52.1	61.8	77.5	7,632
Other backward class	6.7	6.7	13.4	3.8	50.4	54.2	10.5	57.1	67.6	80.1	37,198
Other	5.2	6.1	11.3	6.6	55.2	61.8	11.8	61.3	73.0	84.5	30,131
Don't know	6.6	6.6	13.2	3.2	62.6	65.8	9.8	69.2	79.0	83.3	462
Wealth index											
Lowest	7.7	10.5	18.2	3.0	39.2	42.2	10.6	49.7	60.4	69.9	17,425
Second	7.3	7.5	14.8	3.6	47.5	51.1	10.8	55.0	65.9	77.6	18,495
Middle	6.5	6.3	12.8	4.0	52.7	56.8	10.5	59.1	69.6	81.6	18,671
Fourth	5.7	5.0	10.6	5.4	57.1	62.5	11.0	62.1	73.1	85.4	18,985
Highest	3.9	4.1	8.1	7.8	59.7	67.5	11.7	63.8	75.6	89.3	19,513
Total	6.2	6.6	12.8	4.8	51.5	56.3	11.0	58.1	69.1	81.5	93,089

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

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last births were unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth.

Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children. Excluded from the unmet need category are pregnant and amenorrhoeic women who became pregnant while using a method (these women are in need of a better method of contraception).

² Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

³ Nonusers who are pregnant or amenorrhoeic whose pregnancy was the result of a contraceptive failure are not included in the category of unmet need, but are included in total demand for contraception (since they would have been using had their method not failed).

limiting and those who are not using contraception but want to wait two or more years before having another child are defined as having an unmet need for spacing. The sum of the unmet need for limiting and the unmet need for spacing is the unmet need for family planning. Current contraceptive users are said to have a met need for contraception. The total demand for family planning is the sum of unmet need and met need. Table 5.31 shows the unmet need, met need,

Table 5.32 Need for family planning among currently married women by state and over time

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, and total demand for family planning, by state, India, 2005-06, and NFHS-2

State	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	
India	6.2	6.6	12.8	4.8	51.5	56.3	11.0	58.1	69.1	81.5
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	8.3	7.5	15.8	3.5	44.7	48.2	11.8	52.2	64.0	75.3
North										
Delhi	3.3	4.5	7.8	7.8	59.1	66.9	11.1	63.6	74.7	89.5
Haryana	3.1	5.2	8.3	4.1	59.2	63.4	7.3	64.4	71.7	88.4
Himachal Pradesh	2.4	4.9	7.2	3.5	69.1	72.6	5.9	73.9	79.8	90.9
Jammu & Kashmir	5.8	8.7	14.5	5.2	47.5	52.6	11.0	56.1	67.1	78.4
Punjab	2.6	4.7	7.3	4.7	58.5	63.3	7.3	63.2	70.6	89.6
Rajasthan	7.3	7.3	14.6	3.5	43.8	47.2	10.8	51.1	61.8	76.4
Uttaranchal	4.4	6.5	10.8	5.6	53.7	59.3	10.0	60.1	70.1	84.6
Central										
Chhattisgarh	5.3	4.8	10.1	2.9	50.3	53.2	8.2	55.1	63.3	84.0
Madhya Pradesh	5.4	5.9	11.3	2.9	53.0	55.9	8.3	58.9	67.2	83.2
Uttar Pradesh	9.1	12.1	21.2	5.7	37.9	43.6	14.8	50.0	64.8	67.3
East										
Bihar	10.7	12.1	22.8	2.2	31.9	34.1	12.9	44.0	56.9	59.9
Jharkhand	11.3	11.9	23.1	3.2	32.5	35.7	14.5	44.4	58.8	60.7
Orissa	6.8	8.1	14.9	3.4	47.4	50.7	10.2	55.5	65.6	77.3
West Bengal	4.0	4.0	8.0	11.8	59.4	71.2	15.8	63.4	79.2	89.9
Northeast										
Arunachal Pradesh	8.3	10.6	18.8	7.3	35.9	43.2	15.5	46.5	62.0	69.7
Assam	3.5	7.1	10.5	10.3	46.2	56.5	13.7	53.3	67.1	84.3
Manipur	5.0	7.4	12.4	13.0	35.7	48.7	17.9	43.1	61.1	79.7
Meghalaya	23.2	11.8	35.0	6.7	17.5	24.3	29.9	29.3	59.3	40.9
Mizoram	12.3	5.0	17.3	12.5	47.4	59.9	24.8	52.5	77.2	77.5
Nagaland	10.0	16.1	26.1	3.5	26.2	29.7	13.5	42.3	55.8	53.2
Sikkim	5.6	11.2	16.9	5.5	52.2	57.6	11.1	63.4	74.5	77.4
Tripura	3.8	6.5	10.3	10.3	55.5	65.7	14.0	62.0	76.0	86.5
West										
Goa	7.4	5.7	13.1	8.3	39.9	48.2	15.7	45.6	61.3	78.7
Gujarat	4.3	3.7	8.0	7.5	59.1	66.6	11.8	62.8	74.6	89.2
Maharashtra	5.4	3.9	9.4	4.4	62.5	66.9	9.8	66.4	76.2	87.7
South										
Andhra Pradesh	3.0	1.7	4.7	0.9	66.7	67.6	3.9	68.4	72.3	93.5
Karnataka	6.0	3.6	9.6	1.8	61.8	63.6	7.8	65.4	73.2	86.9
Kerala	6.0	2.9	8.9	8.9	59.7	68.6	14.9	62.6	77.5	88.6
Tamil Nadu	4.0	4.5	8.5	2.1	59.3	61.4	6.1	63.9	70.0	87.8

¹Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last births was unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but who are unsure when to have the birth.

Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children. Excluded from the unmet need category are pregnant and amenorrhoeic women who became pregnant while using a method (these women are in need of a better method of contraception).

²Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

³Nonusers who are pregnant or amenorrhoeic whose pregnancy was the result of a contraceptive failure are not included in the category of unmet need, but are included in total demand for contraception (since they would have been using had their method not failed).

and total demand for family planning, according to whether the need is for spacing or limiting births, by background characteristics. The footnotes in the table provide detailed definitions of these concepts.

According to these definitions, 13 percent of currently married women in India have an unmet need for family planning. The unmet need for limiting (7 percent) is slightly higher than

the unmet need for spacing (6 percent). More than half of women (56 percent) have a met need for family planning. Including unmet and met need, 69 percent of currently married women in India have a demand for family planning, of which 82 percent is satisfied. Unmet need decreases with age, from 27 percent for women age 15-19 to 2 percent for women age 45-49. Younger women (age 15-24) have a greater unmet need for spacing than for limiting. For older women, the reverse pattern is evident. The unmet need for spacing decreases very sharply from age 15-19 to age 35-39, beyond which it is negligible. The unmet need for limiting increases through age 25-29 and then decreases continuously. Rural women have a higher unmet need than urban women for spacing as well as limiting. The unmet need for spacing increases with increasing education through 8-9 years of completed education, but the unmet need for limiting is highest for women with no education. As a result, total unmet need is practically the same for women with different levels of completed education. Unmet need for family planning is particularly high for Muslim women and particularly low for Sikh and Jain women. Unmet need for both spacing and limiting decreases with an increase in wealth quintiles.

The unmet need for family planning by state is presented in Table 5.32. For India as a whole, there has been a decrease in the unmet need for family planning from 16 percent in NFHS-2 to 13 percent in NFHS-3. The decrease in the unmet need for spacing during the inter-survey period is higher than the decrease in the unmet need for limiting. Unmet need in NFHS-3 varies from 5 percent in Andhra Pradesh to 35 percent in Meghalaya. Besides Meghalaya, more than 20 percent of women have an unmet need in Nagaland, Jharkhand, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. Unmet need for spacing ranges from 3 percent or less in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Andhra Pradesh to 10 percent or more in Meghalaya, Mizoram, Jharkhand, Bihar, and Nagaland. Unmet need for limiting ranges from 2 percent in Andhra Pradesh to 16 percent in Nagaland. Similar to the national pattern, in most states the unmet need for limiting is higher than that for spacing.