

TABLE 1. Percentage distribution of ever-married women aged 13–49 living in rural Madhya Pradesh, India, who participated in the 1992–1993 National Family Health Survey (NFHS), according to region, and in the 1999 follow-up survey; all by social and demographic characteristics

Characteristic	NFHS		Follow-up survey (N=744)
	All regions (N=4,863)†	Selected regions‡	
Age			
≤29	56.6	55.4	26.1***
30–44	36.0	36.8	47.7
≥45	7.4	7.9	26.6
Literacy/education			
Illiterate	83.9	83.4	80.6
Literate	16.1	16.6	19.3
<primary	11.0	11.7	14.9
Complete primary school	2.9	2.4	2.0
≥complete middle school	2.2	2.5	2.4
Religion			
Hindu	95.8	97.2	97.2
Muslim	2.6	1.8	1.6
Other	1.6	0.9	1.2
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled§	37.9	39.2	41.6
Other	62.1	60.8	58.3
Marital status			
Married	95.7	96.4	92.6***
Widowed	1.5	1.3	5.8
Separated	2.4	2.1	1.5
Divorced	0.4	0.2	0.1
Duration of marriage (yrs.)			
0–9	31.8	32.0	4.3***
10–19	33.5	31.8	35.6
≥20	34.5	36.0	60.1
Data missing	0.1	0.2	0.0
Children ever born			
0	14.7	13.8	2.6***
1	14.6	13.9	3.6
2	14.8	13.8	12.5
3	16.0	15.9	18.1
≥4	39.8	42.6	63.2
Occupation			
Housewife	63.1	54.3	26.7***
Service††	0.3	0.3	1.9
Farming	25.1	30.9	57.1
Manual labor	10.4	13.6	13.6
Other	1.1	0.9	0.6
Current contraceptive method‡‡			
None	66.6	62.0	38.9***
Modern	32.5	37.6	61.1
Permanent	30.7	36.0	59.9
Reversible	1.8	1.6	1.2
Traditional	0.9	0.4	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

***p<.001 for overall comparison with NFHS respondents from selected regions. †Weighted N. ‡NFHS regions of Madhya Pradesh selected for the 1999 follow-up survey. §Scheduled castes and tribes are officially recognized by the government of India as socioeconomically disadvantaged and in need of special protection from injustice and exploitation. ††Work other than farming or manual labor. ‡‡Includes only women who were married at the time of the NFHS (4,654 for all regions, 1,285 for selected regions and 721 for the follow-up survey).