

4.1.2 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This section describes the information on the household level; type of house, type of toilet facility, main sources of drinking water, types of fuel used for cooking, main source of fuel for cooking, type of oil for meal preparation and other characteristics.

Type of house

According to survey results, 45.1% of households were pucca houses, 33.9% were semi-pucca houses and 21.0% were kachha houses.

(Figure 4.1.2.1 and annexure table 4.1.2.1a)

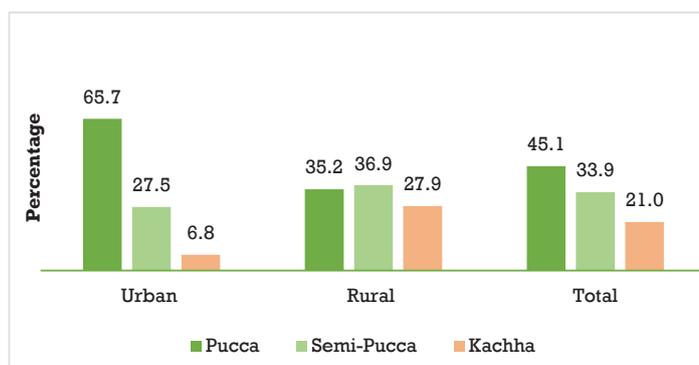


Figure 4.1.2.1 Type of house by area of residence (Percentage)

Type of toilet facility

The survey results showed that 63.5% households reported having own toilets (own flush 29.0% and own pit 34.5%), while 8.2% households reported having shared toilet (shared flush 3.8% and shared pit 4.4%). A total of 28.0% households stated no toilet facility (urban 6.7% and rural 38.2%) (Figure 4.1.2.2). The annexure table 4.1.2.1a shows details of type of toilet facility.

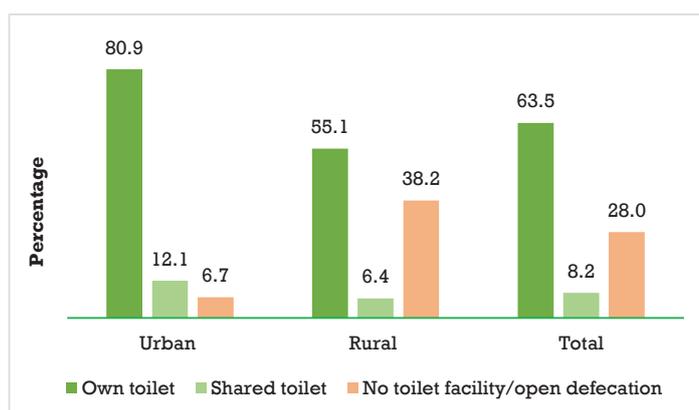


Figure 4.1.2.2 Type of toilet facility in households by area of residence (Percentage)

Main source of drinking water

Clean and safe drinking water is a primary requisite for healthy human life and 49.8% of households in India, report their main source of drinking water being the public – tap/well/hand pump/tanker. Whereas, in 49.0% households main source of drinking water was piped supply, hand pump, well at dwelling/packaged water (56.2% urban and 45.5% rural households). (Figure 4.1.2.3 and annexure table 4.1.2.1a)

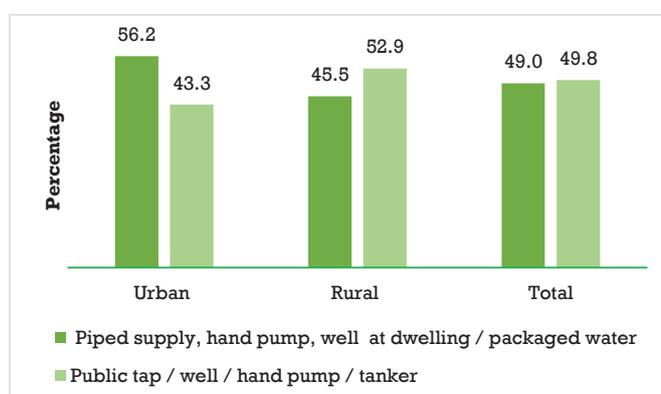


Figure 4.1.2.3 Main source of drinking water in households by area of residence (Percentage)

Type of fuel used for cooking

Indoor air pollution is one of the prominent risk factor for noncommunicable diseases. The primary source of indoor air pollution is smoke from burning of solid fuels (wood, coal/lignite, charcoal, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste and dung cakes). The survey showed that overall, 69.6% households used different types of solid fuels for cooking, while 67.2% used cleaner sources of energy for cooking which include electricity, LPG/natural gas and biogas. (Figure 4.1.2.4 and annexure table 4.1.2.2a)

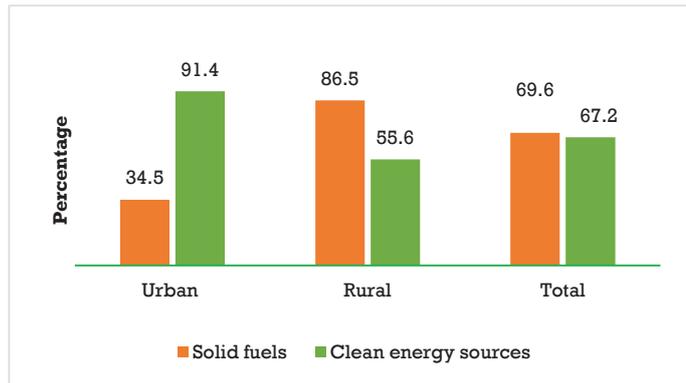


Figure 4.1.2.4 Type of fuel used for cooking in households by area of residence (Percentage)

Main type of fuel used for cooking

83.5% of urban households used LPG/natural gas as their main source of fuel and 58.6% of rural households used wood as their main source of fuel for cooking (Figure 4.1.2.5). Details on the main type of fuels used for cooking are given in annexure table 4.1.2.2a.

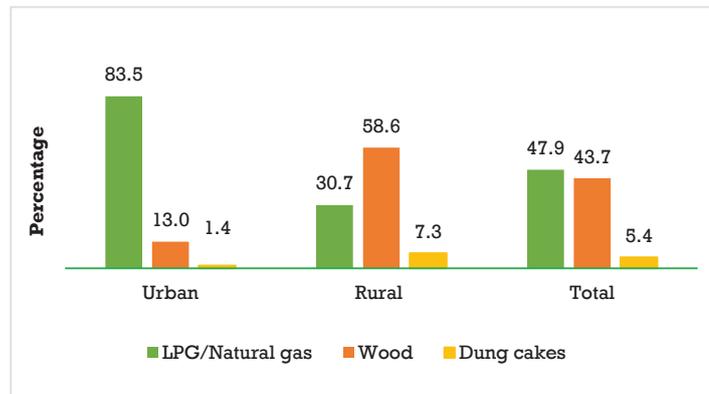


Figure 4.1.2.5 Main type of fuel used for cooking in households by area of residence (Percentage)

Type of oil used for cooking

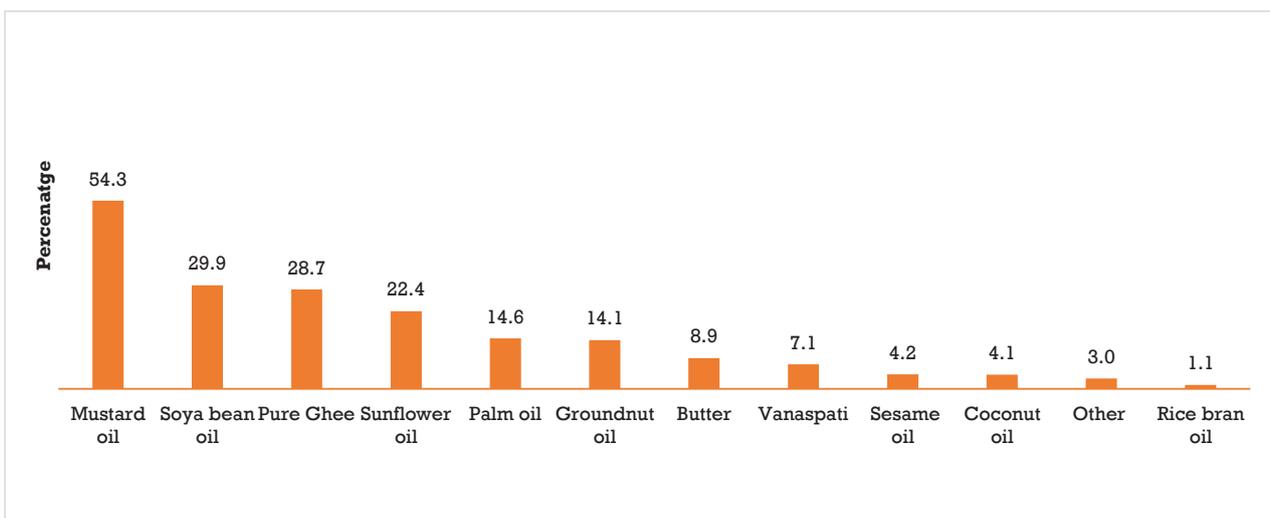


Figure 4.1.2.6 Type of oil used for cooking in households (Percentage)

According to the survey results, 54.3% of the households (36.1% urban and 63.0% rural) used mustard oil for cooking. Pure ghee was used in 28.7% of households (35.3% urban and 25.5% rural) and 8.9% used butter for cooking (urban 11.4% and rural 7.7%). Vanaspati as the type of cooking oil was used by 7.1% of households (*Figure 4.1.2.6*). The detailed list of types of cooking oils used are given in *annexure table 4.1.2.3a*.

Type of ration card

50.2% of surveyed households reported having ration card identified as below poverty line (BPL) (45.0% in urban and 52.7% in the rural households). A total of 15.0% households had no ration card. Details in *annexure table 4.1.2.4a*.

4.1.3 INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

This section covers the demographic information of the adult and adolescent respondents corresponding to age, gender, residence, educational status, occupation and marital status.

Adult respondents (18-69 years) demographic information

1. Age and gender distribution

Of the total surveyed respondents aged between 18–69 years, 69.7% (70.2% men and 69.1% women) belonged to 18–44 years age group and 30.3% were in the 45–69 years (29.8% men and 30.9% women) age group. (*Figure 4.1.3.1 and annexure table 4.1.3.1a*)

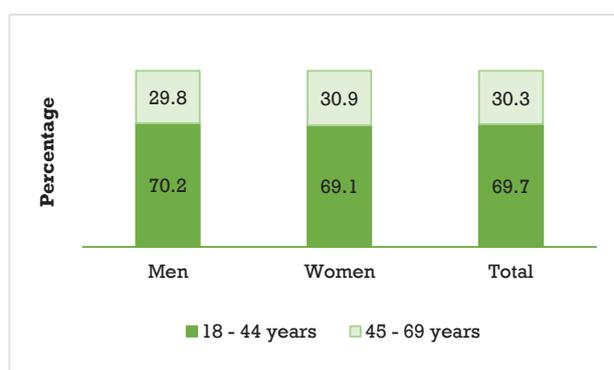


Figure 4.1.3.1 Age and gender distribution of adult respondents (Percentage)

2. Age and area of residence distribution

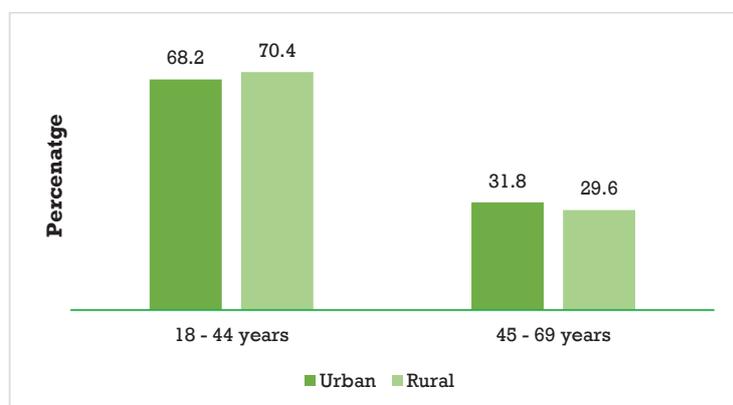


Figure 4.1.3.2 Age distribution of adult respondents by area of residence (Percentage)

Adult respondents who belonged to age group of 18–44 years, 68.2% were from the urban areas and 70.4% belonged to the rural areas. Among adults who belonged to the age group of 45–69 years, 31.8% were from urban and 29.6% from the rural areas. (*Figure 4.1.3.2 and annexure table 4.1.3.1a*)

3. Education status

The survey results showed that 71.0% of adults aged between 18–69 years had received formal education (85.1% urban and 63.9% rural areas), 28.8% reported no education and 0.2% reported receiving education at home (Figure 4.1.3.3). For details refer to *annexure table 4.1.3.1a*.

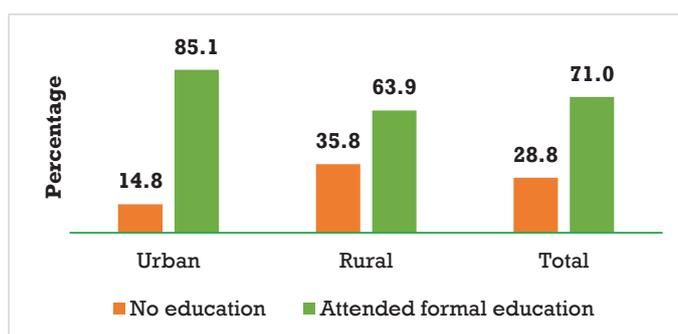


Figure 4.1.3.3 Educational status of adults by area of residence (Percentage)

4. Highest level of education

23.1% of survey respondents received education less than 6th standard (14.7% urban and 28.9% rural areas), 44.3% had completed class 6–10th standard (40.0% urban and 47.2% rural areas), 14.9% received class 11–12th standard, 12.9% completed graduation or diploma (18.7% urban and 8.9% rural areas; 14.8% men and 9.9% women) and 4.7% reported post graduate (8.8% urban and 1.9% rural areas) degree as their highest level of education. For details refer to *annexure table 4.1.3.1a*.

5. Occupation status

Table 4.1.3.1 Occupational status of adults by area of residence and gender (Percentage)

Occupation	Urban	Rural	Men	Women	Total
Professional	9.9	2.9	7.9	2.2	5.4
Medium or large business	3.1	0.7	2.8	0.1	1.5
Middle/senior executive/officer in organization	2.6	0.5	1.9	0.5	1.2
Agricultural land owner	1.1	8.0	9.6	1.6	5.7
Sales and marketing executives/clerk	2.9	0.6	2.3	0.4	1.4
Self-employed and small business	11.5	5.2	12.2	2.0	7.3
Skilled manual labourer	11.1	7.5	13.3	3.8	8.7
Unskilled manual/agricultural labourer	13.1	31.5	34.0	16.1	25.4
Student	5.7	4.1	6.1	3.0	4.6
Homemaker	31.4	33.1	0.7	66.9	32.5
Retired	2.3	0.9	2.4	0.3	1.3
Unemployed (but able to work)	3.5	3.4	4.7	2.0	3.4
Unemployed (but unable to work)	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.5

It was observed that, nearly one-third (32.5%) were homemakers, followed by unskilled manual/agriculture labourers (25.4%), skilled manual labourer (8.7%), self-employed and small business (7.3%), agriculture land owners (5.7%), while 5.4% were professionals, 4.6% were students and 3.4% were unemployed but able to work. (Table 4.1.3.1 and annexure table 4.1.3.1a)

6. Marital status and gender distribution

The highest percentage (79.4%) of adult respondents aged between 18–69 years were living in or cohabiting or currently married including non-cohabitation. While 6.3% of adults were widowed and 0.8% were not-living together/separated/divorced, 13.5% adults had never married. For details refer to *annexure table 4.1.3.1a*.

Adolescent respondents (15-17 years) demographic information

1. Area of residence and gender distribution

Of the total survey respondents aged between 15–17 years, 47.3% were boys and 52.7% were girls. From the urban areas, 48.4% were boys and 51.6% girls and from the rural areas 46.4% were boys and 53.6% were girls.

2. Education status

The survey shows that, a total of 94.2% adolescents (97.3% urban and 92.7 % rural areas; 95.6% boys and 92.6% girls) had received formal education. (*Annexure table 4.1.3.2a*)

3. Highest level of education

As seen in *figure 4.1.3.4 and 4.1.3.5* below, maximum percentage (79.3%) of adolescents at the age of 15–17 years reported being in high school (86.7% urban and 75.8% rural areas; 84.2% boys and 73.9% girls). 2.3% reported doing their graduation (2.0% urban and 2.5% rural areas; 1.5% boys and 3.3% girls). (*Annexure table 4.1.3.2a*)

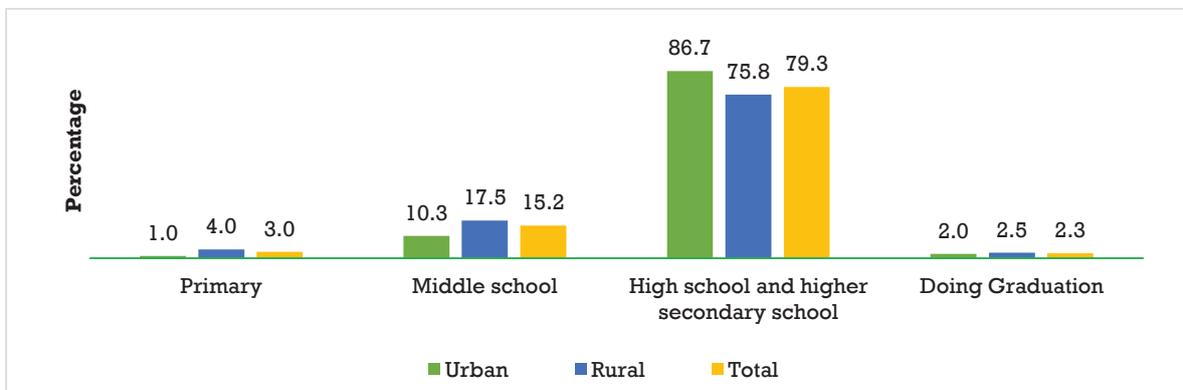


Figure 4.1.3.4 Highest level of education among adolescents by area of residence (Percentage)

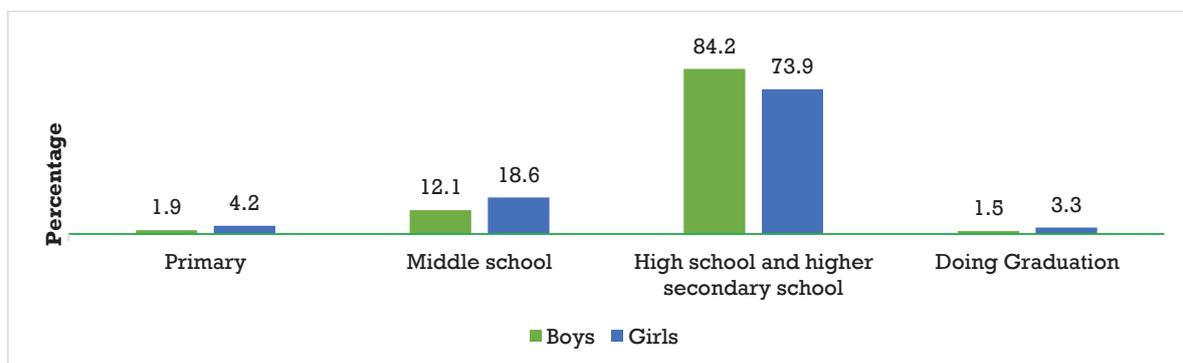


Figure 4.1.3.5 Highest level of education among adolescents by gender (Percentage)