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Fertility and Child Mortality Estimates of Bihar

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DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

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Fertility and Child Mortality Estimate of Bihar

Demography Division
Office of the Registrar General, India.

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CHAPTER - I

Population and its characteristics

With a population of 69.92 million counted in the 1981 census, Bihar ranks second among the states of India in population size. The population of the state has grown by 24.06 percent during 1971-81. This growth rate is marginally below the growth rate of population observed at national level. The state has a population density of 402 persons per square kilometer which is behind only those of the states of Kerala and West Bengal. The 31 districts of the state have different socio-cultural background. A few aspects of population like density, urbanisation, literacy, etc. which have a bearing on the levels of child mortality and fertility have been presented in this chapter. This it is felt would help the reader in appreciating the significance of the differentials presented in the chapters on fertility and child mortality.

The population of districts of the state ranges from about 1.1 million in Nawada to about 3.7 million in Santhal Pargana. The population density fluctuates from 150 per square kilometer in Palamu district to 943 in Patna district. Patna district which includes the state capital, the largest urban centre in the state is a highly urbanised district. There are two distinct regions of low and high density. In the southern part of the state, consisting of the districts of Palamu, Hazaribag , Giridih, Ranchi and Singhbhum and Santhal Parghana the density of population is below 300 persons per square kilometer. This is well below the state average of 402. At the other extreme are the district of Patna, Darbhanga, Vaishali, Saran, Begusarai, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi and Samastipur with a density of more than 700 persons per Sq Km. All these districts lie in the northern part of the state. In Dhanbad district in the south east Bihar, bordering West Bengal the density is above 700.

There are 35.93 million males and 33.99 million females giving a sex ratio of 946 females per thousand males. This sex ratio is above the national average of 933. In the districts of Nawada, Saran, Siwan and Gopalganj, there are more females than males. The lowest sex ratio is noticed in the district of Dhanbad where there only 814 females per thousand males. This may be partly due to male in-migration to the mining areas of Dhanbad. The sex ratio in Patna district is also below 900.

The population of the state has grown by 24.06 per cent during the decade 1971-81. Among the districts Dhanbad has the highest growth rate of 44.23 per cent while Santhal Pargana has grown by only 16.6 per cent. The population of Patna district had grown by 34.13 per cent during the decade followed by Hazaribagh with a decadal growth rate of 33.57 per cent. The growth rate is below 20 per cent in the districts of Ranchi (17.58 per cent) and Singhbhum (17.39 per cent).

In urbanisation, Bihar state ranks much below the national average. Only 12.47 percent of the state's population lives in urban areas as against 23.7 per cent at national level, (excluding Assam). The per cent-age of population living in urban areas varies from 3.11 per cent in Madhubani to 50.62 per cent in Dhanbad. In 18 out of the 31 districts of the state, only less than a tenth of the population live in urban areas while only in 3 districts more than 25 per cent of the population live in urban areas.

The state is very backward in literacy levels. Only 38.11 per cent of the males and 13.62 per cent of the females are literate. Male literacy level varies from 27.76 per cent in Pashchim Champaran to 52.36 per cent in Patna. In case of females the literacy rate varies from 8.48 per cent in Gopalganj to 25.54 per cent in Patna There are eight districts in the state where the literacy rate of females

is below 10 per cent. These are Gopalganj, Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Purnia, Saharsa and Palamu. Only in the districts of Patna, Dhanbad and Singhbhum more than one fifth of the females are literates.

In the state 14.51 per cent of the population belongs to Scheduled Castes and another 8.31 per cent are classified as Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population varies from 4.79 per cent in Singhbhum to 25.54 per cent in Gaya. While the scheduled Castes are found in all the districts the Scheduled Tribes are concentrated in a few districts, Ranchi (56.41 per cent) has the maximum proportion of Scheduled Tribe population. Other districts with large proportion of Scheduled Tribes are Singhbhum (44.88 per cent), Santhal Pargana (36.80 per cent) Palamu (18.33 per cent), and Giridih (12.99 per cent). In another seven districts the state percentage of Schedule Tribes varies between 1 and 10. In all the remaining districts the proportion of Scheduled Tribes is below one per cent.

From the data on marital status collected in the 1981 census it has been estimated that there are 14.2 million females in the age group 15-44 years. Out of them 12.6 million forming 88.53 per cent are married. This proportion of married females is significantly higher than the corresponding proportion of 80.48 per cent observed at the national level (excluding Assam) The proportion is not much different from those observed in the neighbouring states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It is seen that about 10.37 per cent of the females in the age group 10-14 and 63.95 per cent of those in the age group 15-19 are married. These proportions are also significantly above the corresponding All India figures of 6.23 per cent and 43.44 per cent respectively. These high

proportion indicate low female age at marriage. From the data on age at marriage of currently married women, it has been estimated that the mean age at marriage of currently married women in the state is 16.0 years. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 15.9 years respectively. These figures do not represent the current levels of age at marriage as age at marriage of all married women irrespective of the time at which they were married have been included in this calculation. It is also estimated from the data on marital status that the number of couples per 1000 population with wife in the reproductive age group 15-44 years is 180 per thousand. This is significantly above the All India (excluding Assam) figure of 168.

The following paragraphs give an analysis of the nuptiality indicators at the district level. This is supplemented by an analysis of the distributions of currently married women by religion, education level and worker category. These distributions are intended to provide an idea about the comparative size of the population to which the estimates refer.

The percentage of the married females in 15-44 varies from 71.22 per cent in Singhbhum to 93.50 per cent in Rohtas. In Ranchi district the proportion is 75.58 per cent. In all other districts the proportion is distinctly higher. Singhbhum and Ranchi are the two districts with a high percentage of Scheduled Tribe population. Even in Singhbhum which has the lowest proportion of married females in the reproductive age group, the proportion is higher than the corresponding figures for all the districts of Kerala and most of the districts of Punjab, the two states with the lowest percentages of married females in this age group. In other words, this implies that even in this district there is a clear possibility of reduction in the percentage of married females in the age group 15-44 years. In the age group 10-14 the proportion of married females is lowest in

Singhbhum and highest in Nawada with respective proportions of 1.92 per cent and 25.06 per cent. The percentage of married females in this age group is significantly high in the districts of Madhubani (20.55 per cent), Gaya (17.04 per cent), Munger (17.09 per cent) and Giridih (16.53 per cent) also. In other words these are the districts where child marriage seems to be prevalent. In the age group 15-19 the proportion of married females varies from 28.97 per cent in Singhbhum to 80.78 per cent in Nawada. The regional variations in the percentage of married females are very much similar for the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 years.

Among the districts, Nawada has recorded the lowest female age at marriage for currently married females. The mean age at marriage of currently married women in this district is estimated as 14.7 years. In the other extreme Singhbhum has recorded a mean age at marriage of 17.4 years for currently married females. It is worth noting that in none of the districts the female age at marriage has averaged above 18, the present statutory minimum age at marriage for females. This is true of both rural and urban areas. In urban areas the mean varies from 15.8 years to 17.3 years indicating a narrower range than that in the rural areas.

From the data on marital status, it is estimated that the number of couples per thousand population is lowest in Singhbhum. In this district there are 156 couples with wife in the reproductive age group per 1000 population. This is followed by Ranchi with a couple population ratio of 159 per thousand. These figures are significantly above the corresponding figures for Kerala and Punjab which have very low couple population ratios. At the other extreme Madhubani district has 195 couples per thousand population followed by Nawada where the ratio is 194 per thousand.

The Statement 1.1 provides the distribution of currently married women by religion separately for rural and urban areas.

Statement No.1.1 Distribution of currently married women by Religion - 1981

Religion	Rural		Urban	
	No.of currently married women (00's)	Percentage to total	No.of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
All Women	14,882,3	100.00	1,798,2	100.00
A. Religion				
i Hindus	12,570,0	84.46	1,450,0	80.64
ii Muslims	1,963,2	13.19	293,2	16.30
iii Christians	128,8	0.87	22,8	1.27
iv Sikhs	1,4	0.01	15.0	0.84
v Bhudhists	3	N	6	0.03
vi Jains	1,2	0.01	3,5	0.20
vii Others	215,9	1.45	11,8	0.65
viii Religion not stated	1,4	0.01	1,3	0.07
B. Scheduled Castes	2,409,0	16.19	201,6	11.21
C. Scheduled Tribes	1,209,7	8 13	77,3	4.30

Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding

Out of the 16.7 million currently married females in the state 14.9 million live in rural areas and 1.8 million are in urban areas. rural areas 84.46 per cent of the currently married females are Hindu

and 13.19 per cent are Muslims. The corresponding figures in urban areas are 80.64 per cent and 16.30 per cent respectively. Christians account for 0.87 per cent and 1.27 per cent respectively of the currently married females in rural and urban areas. All the other religions account for less than one perccent of the currently married females in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas 16.19 per cent of the currently married females are classified as scheduled castes and corresponding percentage in urban areas is 11.21. Scheduled Tribes account for 8.13 per cent of the currently married females in the rural areas and 4.30 per cent in urban areas.

Statement 1.2 provides the distribution of currently married females by educational level.

Statement No. 2.2 : Distribution of currently married women by Education level - 1981

Educational level	Rural		Urban	
	No. of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to total	No. of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
All Educational levels	14,882,3	100.00	1,798,2	100.00
Illiterate	13,492,9	90.66	1,097,1	61.01
Literate but below middle	837,1	5.63	261,4	14.54
Middle but below matric	411,2	2.76	218,0	12.12
Matric but below Graduate	133,2	0.90	177,8	9.89
Graduate and above	7,9	0.05	43,8	2.44

Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding.

In rural areas 13.5 million out of 14.9 million the currently married females accounting for 90.66 per cent are illiterate. The proportion of illiterates in urban areas is lower at 61.01 per cent. In rural areas currently married females who are "Literates but below middle" level of education account for 5.63 per cent, and "middle but below matric" form 2.76 per cent of the currently married females. Those who are matric and above form only 0.95 per cent of the currently married females in rural areas. In urban areas 2.44 per cent of the currently married females are in the category "graduates and above" and another 9.89 per cent have education between matric and graduation. The categories 'literate but below middle' and 'middle but below matric' account for 14.54 per cent and 12.12 per cent of the

The distribution of currently married women by worker category is presented in statement 1.3.

Statement 1.3 : Distribution of currently married women by workers category 1981.

Working Category	Rural		Urban	
	No. of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to total	No. of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
All women	14,882,3	100.00	1,798,2	100.00
a)Main workers	2,231,6	15.00	111,3	6.19
Cultivators	568,3	3.82	--	
Agricultural Labourers	1,502,8	10.10	--	
Manual workers	122,5	0.82	79,4	4.41
Non-manual workers	38,0	0.26	32,0	1.78
b)Marginal workers	1,165,4	7.83	18,2	1.01
Cultivators	500,1	3.36	--	
Agricultural Labourers	590,6	3.97	--	
Manual workers	64,9	0.44	17,0	0.95
Non-manual workers	9,8	0.06	1.1	0.06
c)Non-Workers	11,485,2	77.17	1,668,7	92.80

Note: 1. Non Manual workers include those in occupational divisions 0-1,2,3 and 4. In rural areas cultivators and agricultural labourers are excluded from manual workers while in urban areas they are also included in manual workers.

2. Total may not tally due to rounding.

In rural areas the women are classified as main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The main workers and marginal workers are further classified as cultivators, agricultural labourers, manual workers

and non-manual workers. The non-manual workers are those of occupation at divisions 0-1, 2,3 and 4. In urban areas, however the workers have been classified only as manual workers and non manual workers. Cultivators and agricultural labourers have been included under manual workers.

Out of the 14.8 million currently married females in rural areas 11.5 million accounting for 77.17 per cent are non workers.Main workers and marginal workers account for 15.00 per cent and 7.83 per cent respectively of the total currently married females in rural areas. Main workers, classified as Cultivators form 3.82 per cent while cultivators, who are marginal workers form 3.36 per cent of the total married females. Females whose main work is agricultural labour constitute 10.10 per cent of the total married females in rural areas of the state. Non manual main workers form only 0.26 per cent in rural areas of the state.

In urban areas out of the 1.8 million married females 1.7 million forming 92.8 per cent are non workers and 6.2 per cent are main workers. The main workers engaged in non-manual occupations form 1.78 per cent while main workers engaged in manual worker form 4.41 per cent of the married females.

CHAPTER - II

Estimates of child mortality

The 1981 census collected data on children ever born and children surviving sexwise. The questions on children ever born and children surviving were canvassed for all ever married women. The number of children ever born and the children surviving have been tabulated by the age of the mother. These tables are available at district level separately for rural and urban areas. From these two sets of data child mortality for the years preceeding 1981 can be estimated by using Brass technique.

The essence of the Brass child mortality procedure is that the proportion of children dead classified by the age of the mother could be converted into estimates of child mortality by selecting suitable multipliers (K_i). These multipliers will differ according to the fertility pattern. As an indicator of fertility pattern, Brass suggested the ratio P_1/P_2 or P_2/P_3 where P_1, P_2 and P_3 are the average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. The multipliers for converting the proportions dead into estimates of child mortality were derived by Brass, using Brass fertility polynomial. This fertility polynomial was a mathematical function and had some limitations. In view of this, the multipliers were later modified by Trussel who generated a different set of multipliers using model fertility schedules developed by Coale and Trussel and the regional model life tables generated by Coale and Demeney. In estimating the child mortality we have used the Trussel equation.

The Brass procedure as modified by Trussel helps us to estimate q(1) i.e., the probability of a new born child dying before age 1, q(2) i.e., the probability of a new born child dying before age 2, q(3) the probability of a new born child dying before age 3, and

q(5) the probability of a new born child dying before age 5. In the original Brass estimation procedure it was assumed that the child mortality would remain constant for a period preceeding the census (survey). This assumption was, however, relaxed later on. Coale and Trussel developed a procedure which is valid when mortality declined. This procedure assigned the estimated q(x), to a few years prior to census. In other words, when mortality is declining these estimates would not refer to the year before the census but would refer to different points of time prior to census. These have been termed as YPC, i.e., years prior to census. The YPC corresponding to q(1) varies between 1.03 to 1.33 years, for q(2) it varies between 2.21 to 2.67 years, for q(3) it varies between 4.32 to 4.71 years and for q(5) the YPC varies between 6,59 years to 7.27 years.

Table 2.1 shows the estimates of child mortality q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5). While the trend indicates that these estimates seem generally satisfactory, it is noticed that in many cases, the progression of the estimates of q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5) is not acceptable. This is true for both rural and urban areas. Obviously, mortality from birth to age-1, birth to age-2, birth to age-5 will increase progressively. However, in our estimates, sometimes q(1) is estimated to be higher than q(2) which is not possible. Such estimates arise because of the inaccurancies in reporting of age, number of children born and surviving, small number of events reported and other factors. Brass, in his presentation, had mentioned that the estimates of q(1) could not be relied upon because of the small number of children born to women in age-group 15-19 leading to sampling errors. It is, therefore, necessary that the estimates of q(1) are graduated. However, due to early marriage of females the objection of small number of births to women in the age-group 15-19 may not be valid for India.

In such cases where the progression has not been acceptable we have graduated the values to remove the irregularities. The graduation has been done by taking the average of values of life expectancy corresponding to q(2), q(3) and q(5), if the values of q(2), q(3) and q(5) were found to be all consistent. The expectations of life at birth corresponding to q(2), q(3) and q(5) were worked out from the South Asian pattern of Model Life Tables and their average taken. Corresponding to this average value of e_0^0, the value of q(1) was interpolated. This interpolated value of q(1) has been taken as the graduated value of q(1). In some cases, the estimates are so inconsistent with each other that it has not been possible to graduate them. In such cases, the estimates have been presented without graduation and a footnote added so that the user distinguishes them from other ungraduated but usable estimates.

The estimates presented in Table 2.1 are ungraduated estimates. The graduated figures wherever graduation was considered necessary, are also shown in brackets. The discussions in the following paras are based on the graduated values.

Estimates of child mortality for Bihar

q(1), which is closer to the infant mortality works out to be 94 for Bihar state as per the above technique. q(2) denoting the number of deaths by age 2 per 1000 live births is 112, q(3) denoting the number of deaths by age 3 per 1000 live births is 125 and q(5) denoting the number of deaths by age 5 is 141. Infant and child mortality levels are estimated to be quite low in the state as a whole. This seems rather surprising because of the general feeling that Bihar is a very backward state both economically as well as socially.

A comparison of the IMR estimates derived from the census data with other available estimates may be of interest. According to SRS, the IMR for Bihar state was 118 in 1981, 112 in 1982 and 99 in 1983. In rural areas, it was 124, 117 and 107 respectively while in urban areas, it was 60, 60 and 65 respectively. The census estimate is somewhat lower than the SRS estimates.

A base-line survey was conducted in selected districts of Bihar in 1980 by The International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, the Population Research Centre, Patna and the Directorate of Health Services of Bihar. According to this Survey Report, the IMR in the selected areas was 103 in 1979 and 111 in 1980. In rural areas, the rate was 106 in 1979 and 119 in 1980 while in urban areas, the respective rates were 81 and 45.

The point worth noting is that according to SRS, the baseline survey of 1980, as well as the Census data of 1981, the IMR in Bihar is found to be low which indeed seems very surprising in view of the general social and economic backwardness of the region. The census estimate seems lower than the other two sources.

The child mortality rates in the rural areas are much higher than those in the urban areas. For rural areas q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5) are 98, 117, 132 and 149 as against corresponding figures of 62, 71, 77 and 88 for urban areas. Female child mortality upto age 1 is found to be more or less equal to male child mortalityin in rural areas but distinctly lower in urban areas. But, as the age advances, the female mortality tends to increase as compared to male mortality. This is reflected both in the urban areas as well as in the rural areas. By age 1, the number of female deaths per 1000 live births in urban areas is 58 as against 67 for males, while in the rural areas the rates were the same for both males and females at 98. In contrast, by age 5, the child mortality q(5) for females is 161 and 93 in the rural and urban areas respectively as against 138 and 84 only for males. The rise in female child mortality relative to males strarts age 1 itself.

Districtwise estimates

There is a very wide variation in the estimates of child mortality between various districts of the state. The following statement classifies the districts by level of infant mortality,q(1).

Statement 2.1 :- Districts classified by level of infant mortality

Level of IMR		Districts
Less than 70	:	Dhanbad, Siwan
70-85	:	Saran, Madhubani, Giridih,Vaishali, Gopal Ganj, Pashchim-Champaran, Purba-Champaran,Singhbhum,Rohtas
86-99	:	Patna, Hazaribag, Bhojpur,Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Begu-Sarai,Nawada, Bhagalpur, Nalanda,Santhal Parganas
100-110	:	Aurangabad,Sita-Marhi,Munger, Palamu, Gaya,Ranchi,Samastipur
110 and above	:	Saharsa, Katihar, Purnia

The IMR is particularly low in the districts of Dhanbad and Siwan. Even in the highest range of child mortality of 110 and above there are only three districts namely Saharsa, Katihar and Purnia. Even these three districts have got an IMR ranging between 110 an 117 only. 16 districts have an IMR less than the state average while 15 districts have an IMR above the state average. Purnia district which has the highest IMR has got q(2) as 147, q(3) as 151 and q(5) as 162 which are not very high compared to the levels prevailing in other parts of the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. q(2) derived by Brass technique is always considered to be a better estimate for measurement of child mortality than q(1), because of sampling

fluctuations and age errors in data. Accordingly, a comparison of q(2) estimates of various districts has also been estimated. Statement 2.2 classifies the various districts by level of q(2).

Statement 2.2 : Districts classified by level of q(2)

Level of q(2)		Districts
Less than 80	:	Dhanbad
81-100	:	Siwan, Saran, Singhbhum, Gopal-Ganj, Giridih, Madhubani
101-110	:	Rohtas, Purba-Champaran, Vaishali, Bhojpur, Hazaribag, Ranchi, Darbhanga, Patna, Muzaffarpur
111-120	:	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Santhal Pargana, Aurangabad, Nalanda, Newada, Samastipur
121-130	:	Pashchim Champaran, Munger,Gaya, Sitamarhi, Saharsa, Palamu
131 and above	:	Katihar, Purnia

Dhanbad is the only district which has q(2) less than 80. In fact, the level of q(2) in this district is as low as 61. The q(3) and q(5) estimates for Dhanbad district are 69 and 84 only. Six districts had q(2) between 81 to 100, 9 districts had q(2) between 101 to 110, seven districts had q(2) between 111 to 120, six districts had q(2) between 121 to 130 while two districts had a q(2) level of 131 and above.

Rural-Urban differentials in child mortality

There is a very wide differential in child mortality rates between the rural and urban areas of the state. For the state as a whole the infant mortality rate in rural areas is 98 as against

62 only in the urban areas. q(2) is 117 in rural areas and 71 in urban areas; q(3) is 132 in the rural areas and 77 in urban areas and q(5) is 149 in rural areas and 88 in urban areas. These wide rural-urban differentials are reflected in most of the districts of the state. As the age of the child advances, the difference in mortality rates between rural-urban areas also increases. The highest infant mortality rate (120) in the rural areas is in the districts of Patna and Katihar closely followed by Purnia (119) and Saharsa (115). In Katihar the rural q(5) is 182 while in Patna it is 159. The lowest infant mortality rate (rural) of 61 is estimated for Siwan district followed by Dhanbad (66). 10 districts of the state had an IMR of less than 85 in its rural areas while 11 districts had an IMR between 90 to 100. 10 districts had a IMR of 101 or above. In the urban areas the lowest infant mortality rate (19 only) is estimated for Siwan and Vaishali districts while the highest (83) is estimated for Purnia district. 14 districts of the state had an IMR in the urban areas between 40 and 60 while 10 districts had an IMR between 61 and 70. Only 5 districts had an urban IMR of 71 and above.

In terms of q(2), the lowest rate (49) is in Vaishali closely followed by Dhanbad (50) and Siwan (53). As in the case of q(1), in case of q(2) also the highest rate in urban (107) is estimated for Purnia. 17districts of the state had an urban q(2) of 75 or below while 14 districts had between 76 and 107. In the rural areas, the lowest q(2) is estimated for Dhanbad (71) followed by Siwan (83) and highest for Purnia (150).

So it is observed that Purnia has the highest child mortality both in the urban as well as in the rural areas while Dhanbad and Siwan have the lowest child mortality.

Male-female differential in child mortality

For the state as a whole, infant mortality rate is 95 for males and 94 for females. The districts in which the female infant mortality rate is higher than the male IMR are Nalanda, Gaya, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Siwan, Sita-Marhi, Muzaffarpur,,Begu-Sarai, Samastipur, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Katihar and Bhagalpur. Of these districts the female IMR is distinctly higher than the male IMR in Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Sita-Marhi, Begu-Sarai, Samastipur and Darbhanga. On the other hand, the districts in which the female IMR is significantly lower than the male IMR are Nawada, Aurangabad, Saran, Gopal-Ganj, Pashchim-Champaran, Purba-Champaran, Santhal Pargana, Palamu, Ranchi and Singhbhum.

q(5) representing the child mortality by age 5 was invariably higher in case of females in all the districts excepting Ranchi wherein the male and the female q(5) were equal at 131. The other districts where the differences between the two are marginal are Singhbhum, Hazaribag and Purnia. The districts in which the female q(5) is much higher than the male q(5) are Patna, Nalanda, Nawada, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Saran, Siwan, Gopal-Ganj, Purba-Champaran, Sita-Marhi, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Begu-Sarai, Samastipur, Durbhanga, Madhubani, Saharsa, Munger and Bhagalpur.

To sum up, the above estimatates lead to general conclusions as under:-

1. Keeping in view the economic and social backwardness of the state, the low levels of child mortality in some of the districts is surprising.

2. Child mortality rates upto age one are lower for females than that for males. But as the age of the child advances female mortality gets higher and higher in most of the districts. This reflects the neglect of the female child from age one to age five.

3. There is a very wide differential between rural and urban areas in respect of child mortality, the mortality being much lower in urban areas.

4. There is a very wide differential between the various districts in child mortality. While districts like Dhanbad and Siwan have low child mortality both in rural and urban areas, districts like Purnia and Katihar have much higher rates of child mortality particularly in rural areas.

Child mortality estimates by religion and educational level

Table 2.2 shows the estimated child mortality rates for major religions viz Hindus, Muslims and Christians and also for Sikhs and Jains But due to very wide fluctuations in the consistency of the estimates, it has not been possible to graduate the estimates in respect of Sikhs and Jains and these have been presented without any graduation. In view of this, the comparison is restricted to Hindus, Muslims and Christians only.

It is observed that the child mortality is highest among the Hindus followed closely by Muslims and the lowest among the Christians. If we compare the q(5) estimates, we see that q(5) is 142 for Hindus, 137 for Muslims and 127 for Christians. The ungraduated estimate for Jains and Sikhs are 67 and 42 respectively. In the rural areas q(5) is 150 for Hindus, 144 for Muslims and 138 for Christians. In the urban areas q(5) is 87 for Hindus 94 for Muslims and 71 Christians. That is, among Hindus and Christians the urban child mortality rates are much lower than that for Muslims. The female mortality, as indicated by q(5), among Hindu children is much higher than that amongst males particularly in the rural areas. The differential between the two was lower among males. But among Christians the female

mortality rates are found to be lower than the male mortality rates for all the four estimates of child mortality. Even though estimates for Sikhs and Jains are unreliable, it appears that the mortality in their case is distinctly lower.

Table 2.3 shows the child mortality estimates by educational levels of the mother. Due to irregularities in the progression of estimates, it has not been possible to graduate the estimates in respect of graduate and above mothers. In case of other educational categories graduated estimates have been presented. The irregularities in the progression of estimated q(1) in case of graduate and above may be partly due to the small number of females who are graduates and above. Since the age at marriage for this group of women is also high, very few number of births and deaths occur in age group 15-19 and 20-24. Further, the pattern of fertility used in the underlying estimation model may not be applicable in this case.

Table 2.3 clearly brings out the impact of mother's educational level on child mortality. As the educational level of the mother increases, child mortality rates decline very sharply. For example, the number of deaths per 1000 live births by age 2 represented by q(2) is 44 only in respect of matriculate mothers as against 63 in case of middle but below matriculate mothers, 82 in respect of literate but below middle mothers and 120 in respect of illiterate mothers. Only 51 children per 1000 live births died by age 5 in case of matriculate mothers as against 151 for illiterate mothers, 95 for literate but below middle mothers and 71 for middle but below matric mothers.

It is also noticed that while female child mortality is higher than the male child mortality among children of illiterate and less educated mothers, it was lower among the matriculate mothers in the urban areas. Another interesting feature is that as the educational level of the mother increases, the disparity between male and female child mortality decreases. That is, the education of the mother has a definite impact in reducing the sex differentials in child mortality.

Child mortality by occupational levels

Table 2.4 presents the estimates of child mortality by occupational level of the main workers. These estimates have been worked out for main workers only. In the rural areas, the workers had been classified into four categories viz. cultivators, agricultural labourers, manual workers and non-manual workers. In the urban areas the classifications is only two fold, namely manual and non-manual, Non-manual workers cover workers engaged in profession, technical and related work (administrative, executive and managerial work, clerical and related work and sales work i.e. occupation divisions 0,1,2,3 and 4) Service workers, farmers, cultivators and agricultural labourers, fisherman, hunters, loggers and related workers, production and related workers, in divisions 5,6,7,8 and 9 are classified as manual workers in urban areas. It may be worth remembering that in census, occupational classification is collected only for workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers.

The estimates of child mortality by occupation have been worked out from the data on children ever born and children surviving to currently married women i.e., from Tables F-19 and F-26 as data on children surviving by occupation of mother are not available for ever ever married women. To check the reliability of these estimates, we had pooled up the basic data for main workers and non-workers form F-19, and then worked out the child mortality estimates based on the experience of currently married females. These estimates were compared with those derived from data of ever

married The differences between the two sets of estimates for persons, males, females in rural, urban and all areas were not significant. In view of this the differentials in child mortality have been based on the experience of currently married women only.

In the rural areas, child mortality is the highest for agricultural labourers followed by manual workers, cultivators and non-manual workers. Amongst agricultural labourers, q(2) is 161 while among the manual workers, non-manual workers, and the cultivators level of q(2) was 146, 89 and 123 respectively. In the urban areas, the child mortality amongst non-manual workers is much lower than the among manual workers. While the manual workers had a q(2) of 123 in the urban areas, the non-manual workers had a q(2) of 46 only. Similarly, the q(5) estimate for manual and non-manual workers in the urban areas is 163 and 64 only. Thus, the non manual workers had a much lower child mortality in the urban areas. This could be largely due to the fact that in the urban areas, non manual workers contain among them the economically and socially better off classes who are more conscious about the health and welfare of their children. There is, however, a very wide differential amongst the child mortality of non-manual workers between rural and urban areas. This may be due to the fact that urban areas are equipped with a much beteer infrastructure of health facilities than rural areas. Also, the composition of the non-manual workers in the urban areas could be substantially different from that in the rural areas.

Another interesting observation is that amongst cultivators, agricultural labourers, manual workers and non-manual workers in the rural areas, as also amongst manual workers in the urban areas, the female child mortality is higher than the male child mortality. But amongst non-manual workers in the urban areas the child mortality, as represented by q(5), is lower amongst females than among males.

It is interesting to compare the levels of child mortality among workers and non-workers. Child mortality among mothers who are main workers is found to be higher than that among non-workers. One possible explanation for this phenomenon may be that most of the female workers in India are either employed as agricultural labourers or in jobs which are very low paid. In the absence of child care facilities in the unorganised sectors, such women are not able to look after their children well while they are at work. The young children of female workers are thus deprived of maternal care leading to higher mortality.

C H A P T E R - III

Estimates of Fertility

In the 1981 census four questions relating to fertility were canvassed. These were age at marriage number of children ever born, number of surviving children and whether any child was born during the last one year. The first three questions were canvassed for all ever married women, while the last one was canvassed only in case of currently married women. The data has been tabulated at state level by religion, educational level and economic activity of the female. The data has also been tabulated at district level separately for rural and urban areas by age group but without cross classification by religion and educational level.

The data presented in the census permits presentation of fertility indicators at state level by religion and educational level of the females. For the first time it has become possible to provide estimates of fertility levels at the district level from the census data. The fertility indicators presented herein and their definitions are as follows:-

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)	:	The average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age group.
Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR)	:	The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age group.

General fertility rate (GFR)	: The number of children born alive during the last year per 1000 women of child bearing ages. In 1981 tabulation, the age group 15-49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13-47 have been considered as child bearing ages.
General marital fertility rate (GMFR)	: The number of children born alive during the last year per 1000 married women of child bearing ages. In the 1981 tabulation the age group 15-49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13-47 have been considered as child bearing ages.
Total fertility rate (TFR)	: Total number of children that would have born alive per woman, had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.
Total marital fertility rate (TMFR)	: Total number of children that would have born alive per married woman had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of age specific marital fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.

A few limitations with regard to these indices must be noted. In the census, the question on birth during the last one year was canvassed only for currently married women for operational reasons. It was felt that in a massive operation like the census, sensitive questions as to whether there was any birth during the last one year

could not be canvassed in the case of the single, widowed or divorced women. There may have been some births during the last one year before the day of enumeration to women who might have been divorced subsequently but before or during the census enumeration period. Such births would not have been netted. Another class of births that would have been left out would relate to babies born during the last one year to mothers who may have died before the census date. Also, in calculating indices such as the ASFR, ASMFR, GMFR and GFR the mid-year population should usually be used as the denominator.

However, in the absence of any data on deaths during last year of females, the number of females classified by age groups as reported in the census has been used as the denominator without any adjustment. The effect of these three limitations would be partly to under estimate the relevant fertility indicators. The limitations of an enquiry of this nature in which retrospective data is attempted to be collected must also be kept in mind, particularly the likelihood of omissions of events, inaccuracies in dating of births and distortions in age reporting. These limitations would imply that the estimates of current fertility presented herein should be considered as indicative of broad trends rather than of actual levels. In latter portion of this chapter an attempt has been made to estimate the probable level of fertility by using P/F ratio technique. The method has been explained elsewhere. This estimate makes use of the data on children ever born and that of births during last year by age of women and works out a correction factor for the latter. Estimates presented therein may be closer to actual levels.

ASFR, ASMFR, GFR, GMFR, TFR and TMFR according to religion and residence based on the question on birth during last year canvassed in census have been presented in table 3.1. In Bihar total fertility rate is 3.6. In rural areas of Bihar it is 3.7 while in

urban xxxxxx areas it is 3.1. It is interesting to note that the ASFR in the age group 40-44, the end of reproductive period, is as high as in the age group 15-19, the beginning of the reproductive age group. TFR is highest in case of Muslims followed by Hindus, Christians and Sikhs. It is highest for Muslims and lowest for Christians for both in rural and urban areas. However, where the rates are combined for all areas it becomes lowest for Sikhs. This is due to differentials in rural-urban residence of Sikhs and Christians. As expected, the value of TFR is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas for each of the religion.

From table 3.2 which shows the values of various fertility indices according to the educational level and residence of the women, it is clear that women who are educated upto matriculation and above, show lower fertility both in rural and urban areas. Fertility differentials are not significant between women who are illiterate and those who are literate but below middle. It is therefore clear that a minimum level of education upto middle is required to have an impact on fertility. The women residing in rural areas, whatever may be their level of education, have higher fertility compared to their counter parts residing in urban areas.

In the rural areas the worker had been classified into four categories, viz., cultivators, agricultural labourers, manual workers and non-manual workers. In the urban areas, the classification is only two fold, namely manual and non-manual. Non-manual workers cover workers engaged in professional, technical and related work (Administrative, executive and managerial work, clerical and related work and sales work i.e. occupationa

divisions 0,1,2,3 and 4). Service workers, farmers, cultivators and agricultural labourers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers, production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers are classified as manual workers in urban areas. In view of the importance, cultivators and agricultural labourers have been shown separately in rural areas and not included among manual workers. It may be worth remembering that in census, occupational classification is collected only for workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Table 3.3 presents the fertility indices by economic activity of the women. Working women have lower fertility compared to those who are economically inactive. Among workers, the women performing non-manual jobs have lower fertility than those performing manual jobs both in rural and urban areas.

ASFR's and ASMFR's for all the districts of Bihar have been presented in table 3.4 separately for rural and urban areas. In age group 15-19, the ASFR varies from 0.078 in Giridih to 0.042 in Ranchi. In the age group 40-44, the ASFR ranges from 0.036 in Dhanbad to 0.077 in Vaishali. It is noticed that in most of the districts the fertility rate in the age group 40-44 is equal to or higher than that in the age group 15-19, implying that fertility has not declined even at older ages. Generally the ASFR's are higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. From table 3.5 it is clear that total fertility rate is maximum in district Katihar (4.5) and minimum in Rohtas (3.1) districts. In rural areas also it is maximum in Katihar (4.6) and minimum in Rohtas (3.1).

Similarly in urban areas the maximum value of TFR is 3.7 in Palamu and minimum is 2.1 in Madhubani. TFR's are in general higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Bhojpur and Siwan are however exceptions.

The question on birth during last year was canvassed in 1971 also for all currently married women. Data collected in 1971 census has been tabulated by age of women, the age groups adopted being 13-17, 18-22----, 43-47, 48 and above. In view of the different age groups the results of 1971 and 1981 are not strictly comparable. However, we can compare the values of fertility indices like, GFR, GMFR, TFR and TMFR based on 1971 and 1981 census data.

The values of GMFR and TMFR for 1971 and 1981 have been presented in table 3.6 by religion and by rural-urban residence. From the table it is clear that marital fertility has declined in 1981 compared to 1971, both in rural and urban areas. The decline is shared by all the major religions.

From the data on number of children ever born (CEB) classified by age of mother, the average number of children born per woman has been calculated. Since women complete their reproduction by age group 45-49 the average number of children born to women in this age group can be taken as an index of completed level of fertility. Though the age group 50 and above is more appropriate for this analysis it is generally seen that the average number of children in this age group is affected by omission of children born with the result that the average number of children ever born to women

in this age group is lower than that of women in age group 45-49 probably due to recall lapse. In table 3.7 the average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 45-49 has been presented by religion, education level and occupational status.

The average number of children ever born by the age group 45-49 is 4.62 for the state as a whole. In the age group 45-49 number of children born per woman is highest among Muslims, followed by Sikhs, Christians and Hindus in total and rural areas. In urban areas the number of children ever born per woman by age group 45-49, is minimum among christians . However, in rural and urban areas the average number of CEB per woman to illiterate women is lower than that for the women who are literate but below matric. In case of literate women the average number of CEB per woman decreases with the increase in educational level of women both in rural and urban areas. The probable reason of this may be the higher omission in case of illiterate women. In case of literate women the average number of CEB per woman decreases with the increase in educational level of women both in rural and urban areas. Working women have fewer children than those who are not economically active. Among the working women, the women who are doing non-manual jobs have lesser number of children born by age group 45-49 than those doing manual jobs. In rural areas workers engaged in manual work other than cultivation or agricultural labour had on an average 4.44 children at the end of the reproductive period as against 4.41 in case of cultivators and 4.37 in case of agricultural labourers. As against this woman engaged in non-manual work had an averag of 4.26

children. Though non-manual workers have lower fertility, the differences are not very significant. Average number of children ever born per woman by the age 45-49 by district has been presented in table 3.8 separately for total, rural and urban areas. The minimum number of children ever born by age group 45-49 has been recorded in Dhanbad district. Women residing in rural areas of Katihar have reported the maximum number of CEB by age group 45-49. Similarly in urban areas the women who belong to urban areas of Aurangabad district have reported the maximum number of CEB per woman by age group 45-49. The minimum number in urban areas is recorded in Dhanbad.

The sex ratios defined as of females per thousand males of children born and children surviving (CS) according to mother's age and residence have been presented in table 3.9. In Bihar the sex ratio of CEB is 868 and sex ratio of CS is 828 which is much below the generally accepted level of 950 females/ 1000 males. The low sex ratio may be due to omission to report female children.

The sex ratios of CEB and CS decrease with the increase in mother's age. The decline in sex ratio of CEB is indicative of the fact that with increasing age the tendency to omit female children increases. Probably female children who leave the households are omitted both in rural and urban areas.

The sex ratio of children surviving is lower than the children ever born in all the age groups except ages less than 15 and 15-19. The lower sex ratio of children surviving compared to children ever born in each age group indicates higher female mortality relative to males in Bihar.

In table 3.10, the sex ratios of CEB and CS have been presented according to religion, educational level and economic activity of women for total, rural and urban areas. As already stated the sex ratio of CEB and CS both are much below the expected level in Bihar. In case of Christians the sex ratio of CEB is 945 which is the highest by religion and is very near to the expected level of 950. The sex ratios in case of Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus are very low. Among the literate women, who are graduate and above sex ratio of CEB is highest being 935. The sex ratio of CEB increases with mother's level of education indicating better reporting with increase in educational level. The sex ratio of CEB reported by working women is higher than others and among working women, the women performing non-manual jobs have reported higher sex ratio than those engaged in manual jobs. The sex ratio of CEB in rural areas is higher in comparison to that of urban areas. The sex ratio of CS is every where lower than that of CEB indicating higher female mortality in Bihar in all educational and religious groups.

The sex ratio of CEB in the districts of Bihar varies from 828 in Bhojpur to 923 in Ranchi (Table 3.11). When the ratios are compared separately for rural and urban areas it is noticed that the ratios are lowest in rural and urban areas of Bhojpur. In rural areas it is highest in Ranchi and in urban areas in Giridih. Similarly the sex ratio of CS varies from 778 in Bhagalpur to 902 in Ranchi. In rural areas the sex ratio of CS is highest in Ranchi (908) and lowest in Bhagalpur (777). In urban areas it is highest in Ranchi (878) and lowest in Bhojpur district (769).

Table 3.12 presents the percentage of ever married women (EMW) and currently married women (CMW) of having three or more children. It is clear that in Bihar about 53.72 percent of EMW and 52.59 percent of CMW have three or more children. In the age group 30-34, about two thirds of EMW and CMW have three or more children. As expected the percentage increases with age but reduces in the age group 50 and above. The reduction may be attributed to recall lapse. The percentage of women having three or more children is higher in case of CMW than EMW in each age group. The percentage is higher in urban areas in all the age groups in case of EMW. But in case of CMW the percentage is higher in urban areas upto age 35 while in the age groups 35 and above percentage is higher in rural areas.

In table 3.13 the percentage of CMW and EMW who have three or more children has been presented according to religion, educational level, economic activity and residence for selected age groups. While in general no significant rural urban difference is noticed, Comparatively higher percentage of Muslim women in each age group gave birth to three or more children both in rural and urban areas. Examination of the age wise percentage reveals that the percentage increases sharply with age of the respondents. In case of women who are graduate and above, the percentage increases rather slowly after age group 35-39. In the age group 40-44, over 80% of literate CMW with educational level below matric, have given birth to 3 or more children. This proportion declines moderately in case of females who are matric but below graduate and sharply in case of females who are graduate and above. Economic activity

also effects the percentage. Among working women percentage of CMW and EMW with three or more children is lower than non-working women. Further among the women performing non-manual jobs the percentage is lower compared to other working women.

The percentage of CMW and EMW having three or more children in each district of Bihar according to their rural-urban residence and for selected age groups has been presented in table 3.14. In 12 out of 31 districts of Bihar more than 50% CMW of age group 25-29 residing in urban areas have three or more children. In rural areas only in Palamu district, more than 50% women of age group 25-29 have three or more children. Generally the percentage is higher in urban areas but in districts of Palamu and Katihar the percentage is higher in rural areas.

Percentage of childless ever married women of age 50 and above according to their religion, educational level, economic activity and rural urban residence, has been presented in table 3.15. Similar percentage at district level has been given in table 3.16. In Bihar the percentage of childless women is highest among Muslims followed by Hindus, Christians and Sikhs. The percentage increases with the increase in level of education. Working conditions also have direct impact on childlessness. Among working women the percentage of childless women is higher in comparison to non-working women. Women performing non-manual jobs have higher percentage of childless women than those doing manual jobs. The reasons for higher childlessness among the highly educated or non-manual workers are not clear from

the limited data collected in census. Districtwise percentage of childless women varies from 1.24 in Aurangabad to 8.00 in Bhojpur. For all categories of women the percentage of childlessness in Bihar is higher in urban areas in comparison to rural areas. Only in Bhojpur and Saharsa districts the urban women have less percentage of childless women than their rural counterparts.

Table 3.17 presents the distribution of CMW by duration of marriage and religion. About 44% of CMW have marriage duration less than 15 years while about 33% CMW have marriage duration between 15-30 years. The group of women having marriage duration betw 15-30 years and having 2 or more children may be important from the point of view of family planning programme. The proportion of currently married women, whose duration of marriage is 0-4 years or 5-9 years is closer among Hindus and Muslims but is lower among Christians. Probably, in recent years the age at marriage may be rising faster among Christians leading to lower proportion in the two duration groups.

Estimation of Fertility using P/F ratio technique

As already noted, the 1981 census collected data on children ever born and births during last one year. The question on children ever born was canvassed for all ever married women and that on birth during last one year canvassed for all currently married women. If one is to make an assumption that very few births have occurred to widowed and divorced females during the last one year, the births during last one year could be converted into age specific fertility rat

From these two sets of data, fertility for the year 1980 can be estimated using P/F ratio technique suggested by William Brass, where P stands for the average parity of the women in a particular age group and F stands for the average parity equivalent obtained from period fertility rates and by cumulation and interpolation.

The essence of Brass fertility estimation procedure is the adjustment of the age pattern of fertility derived from information on births during the last one year by the level of fertility implied by the average parity of women in age groups 20-24 and 25-29. Since the current fertility has been obtained from the census question on births during last one year preceding the census the age of mother would be at time of census, not at the time of birth. In other words, there would be half a year displacement in age specific fertility rate. Brass had developed a set of multipliers which can be used in such situations. These multipliers are dependent on the values of f_1/f_2 i.e. the ratio of the age specific fertility rate in the age group 15-19 to that in 20-24 and the mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$).

The parameters used for locating the multipliers (ki's) according to age of women, have been presented in table 3.18. The same parameters at district level have been presented in table 3.19.

The mean age of fertility schedule for the state as a whole is 29.5. In rural areas the $\bar{m}$ is 29.6 and in urban areas of state $\bar{m}$ is 28.7. The higher value of $\bar{m}$ for rural areas may be attributed to the longer

period of risk of pregnancy in rural areas compared to urban areas. The lower value of $\bar{m}$ for urban areas may be related to higher age at marriage and early completion of favoured small family size. The ratio f_1/f_2 is the ratio of age specific fertility rate for age group 15-19 to the age group 20-24 and is an indicator of the relative steepness of the fertility curve at earlier ages. For state as a whole the ratio is 0.364. It is 0.373 for rural and 0.307 for urban areas of state. The value of $\bar{m}$ (table 3.18) is highest for Christians and lowest in case of Sikhs in total, rural and urban areas. The value of f_1/f_2 is also lowest for Sikhs but highest in case of Muslims in total, rural and urban areas. There is no significant difference in $\bar{m}$ values according to women's level of education. However the value of f_1/f_2 is highest for illiterates and lowest for women who are matric but below graduate. The value of $\bar{m}$ for women who are main workers is 28.8 which is lower than the value for all women 29.5. The women doing non-manual jobs have lower $\bar{m}$ than those performing manual jobs. In general the values of $\bar{m}$ as well as f_1/f_2 are higher in rural areas.

From table 3.19 it can be observed that the value of $\bar{m}$ is maximum in Saharsa (30.3) and minimum in Dhanbad (28.0) district. The value of $\bar{m}$ is minimum in rural and urban areas of Dhanbad district. It is maximum in rural areas of Saharsa district and urban areas of Begusarai district. P/F ratios for different age groups according to religion, educational level and economic activity of women have been presented in table 3.20 and 3.21 for the state. The P/F ratio decreases consistently with increasing age. This may be interpreted that either P has been under reported

or current fertility has increased. It has been argued earlier with the help of sex ratios of children ever born that there is reason to believe that parity has been under reported by older women. A second point worth noting is that in urban areas the P/F ratios are higher than rural areas. These trends are observed in all the religions. On examining the P/F ratio according to age and residence similar trends as in table 3.20 are observed in table 3.21. Generally in applying a correction factor using P/F ratio technique, P_2/F_2 or P_3/F_3 is recommended. In the present analysis P_3/F_3 has been used as correction factor to inflate the unadjusted age specific fertility rates presented earlier.

Educational level wise P_3/F_3 is maximum for the women who are matriculate but below graduate and minimum for those who graduate and above. Adjustment factor for women who are economically active is higher than those for non-working women. Similarly among the working women those who perform non-manual jobs have lower adjustment factor.

P/F ratio for each district of Bihar according to age and rural urban residence has been presented in table 3.22. The ratio normally decreases with age and except the districts of Nawada, Gaya and Bhojpur ratio is higher in urban areas. P_3/F_3 varies from 1.2229 in Samastipur to 1.7070 in Rohtas. In rural areas the ratio P_3/F_3 varies from 1.2034 in Hazaribagh to 1.6926 in Rohtas. Similarly in urban areas it ranges from 2.3838 in Madhubhani to 1.3419 in Sitamarhi.

Adjusted fertility indices i.e. ASFR's, ASMFR's, GFR, GMFR, TFR and TMFR for rural, urban and total areas of Bihar have been presented in table 3.23. Even after adjustment the TFR relating to rural areas is higher than that of urban areas but in case of marital fertility the pattern has changed. The values of GMFR and TMFR after adjustment are higher in urban areas.

The TFR, GFR, TMFR and GMFR adjusted as well as unadjusted for different religions, educational levels and economic activities have been presented in table 3.24. The adjustment has not changed the trend in TFR by religion. In case of literate women the adjusted TFR is more or less the same for women who are literates but below matric.

Table 3.25 presents the adjusted and unadjusted CBR, TFR, GFR, TMFR and GMFR at district level. The adjusted ASFR's have not been presented. These can however be derived by indlating the ASFR's presented in table 3.4 by the corresponding P_3/F_3, shown in table 3.22. Out of 31 districts of Bihar in 11 districts, namely, Nawada, Aurangabad, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Begusarai, Samastipur, Purnia, Katihar, Bhagalpur, Hazaribag and Palamu the TFR is higher than the state TFR, whether we use adjusted or unadjusted TFR for comparison. Similarly in 7 districts namely, Bhojpur, Saran, Purba Champaran, Madhubani, Dhanbad, Ranchi and Singhbhum total fertility rate remains lower than corresponding TFR of the state before and after adjustment. In the districts of Gaya, Darbhanga, Saharsa and Santhal Pargana wherein the unadjusted TFR is same as to

unadjusted TFR of Bihar as a whole, adjusted TFR becomes lower than state average in 2 districts and higher than states average in 2 other districts. In the districts of Paschim Champaran, Sitamarhi and Giridih unadjusted TFR's are higher than states unadjusted TFR. After adjustment in Paschim Champaran's adjusted TFR becomes equal to adjusted TFR of the state while in Sitamarhi and Giridih's adjusted TFR's are lower than adjusted TFR of the state. In case of Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Siwan, Gopalganj and Munger districts the reverse is true. The crude birth rate for the state as a whole is 36.9. In the districts of Nawada, Gaya, Samastipur, Katihar and Aurangabad, it is in the range of 39 to 40. In Saharsa it is above 40. It is low in Singhbhum and Santhal Pargana, the two districts of the state, with large tribal population.

TABLES

Table 1.1

Population and selected indicators - 1981

State/District	Total population (000's)	Density (per sq. km.)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	Percentage decadal variation of population, 1971-81	Percentage of urban population	Percentage of literates		Percentage of	
						Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	69,915	402	946	24.06	12.47	38.11	13.62	14.51	8.31
Patna	3,019	943	890	34.13	37.12	52.36	25.54	15.43	0.21
Nalanda	1,641	693	927	25.67	13.60	46.55	18.23	19.12	0.01
Nawada	1,099	441	1,002	22.96	6.65	40.31	12.77	24.52	0.11
Gaya	3,134	479	962	23.03	10.85	44.33	15.25	25.54	0.04
Aurangabad	1,237	374	956	21.75	6.94	42.50	13.83	22.88	0.03
Rohtas	2,366	328	908	21.73	9.72	44.15	15.57	18.78	1.64
Bhojpur	2,408	588	944	20.67	10.72	46.68	15.12	14.52	0.26
Saran	2,084	789	1,019	21.91	8.13	42.83	12.03	11.26	0.42
Siwan	1,779	802	1,070	21.67	4.41	37.66	10.68	10.85	0.68
Gopalganj	1,362	670	1,006	22.99	4.99	34.33	8.48	12.11	0.71
Pashchim Champaran	1,973	377	911	24.30	7.33	27.76	8.94	14.74	1.36
Purba Champaran	2,426	611	925	24.00	4.65	29.15	8.72	13.24	0.05
Sitamarhi	1,932	731	934	22.08	4.52	28.77	9.71	12.41	0.01
Muzaffarpur	2,357	743	963	23.48	8.08	34.88	13.23	15.62	0.03
Vaishali	1,663	817	994	23.24	6.48	38.38	12.67	19.39	0.05
Begusarai	1,456	759	940	26.92	10.58	36.33	15.15	14.19	0.02
Samastipur	2,117	729	972	23.14	4.16	36.62	12.77	17.65	0.01
Darbhanga	2,008	881	979	23.75	8.78	35.00	12.63	14.63	N
Madhubani	2,326	664	982	22.93	3.11	33.79	9.49	12.81	0.03
Saharsa	2,954	501	930	25.68	5.72	30.59	9.16	16.03	0.40
Purnia	3,596	453	925	28.20	7.98	28.41	9.39	12.16	3.15
Katihar	1,429	467	928	25.65	9.42	30.03	11.34	9.13	6.15

Table 1.1

Population and selected indicators - 1981

State/District	Total population (000's)	Density (per sq. km.)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	Percentage decadal variation of population, 1971-81	Percentage of urban population	Percentage of literates		Percentage of	
						Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Munger	3,315	419	924	20.77	14.08	38.03	14.35	15.78	1.84
Bhagalpur	2,621	469	911	25.36	11.72	38.11	15.80	10.98	3.51
Santhal Pargana	3,718	262	957	16.65	6.89	33.49	10.52	8.39	36.80
Dhanbad	2,115	706	814	44.23	50.62	52.17	23.18	15.64	9.11
Giridih	1,731	251	976	25.98	14.26	37.48	10.01	13.05	12.99
Hazaribag	2,198	197	961	33.57	15.11	35.61	10.91	18.88	9.04
Palamu	1,198	150	957	27.47	5.64	31.22	9.11	24.94	18.33
Ranchi	3,070	168	963	17.58	20.92	42.78	19.62	5.15	56.41
Singhbhum	2,862	213	942	17.39	32.07	46.93	21.50	4.79	44.08

Table 1.2

Selected Nuptiality Indices - 1981

State/District	Number of females in the age group 15-44 (00's)		Percentage of married females to total females in the age groups				Mean age at marriage			Couples per 1000 population
	Total	Married	15-44	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	142,456	126,118	88.53	10.37	63.95	93.50	16.0	15.9	16.6	180
Patna	5,977	5,227	87.46	6.40	57.08	92.58	16.4	16.2	16.8	173
Nalanda	3,267	2,988	91.46	13.87	72.52	95.94	15.5	15.4	16.4	182
Nawada	2,291	2,133	93.08	25.06	80.78	97.29	14.7	14.6	15.8	194
Gaya	6,363	5,819	91.46	17.04	73.55	96.29	15.4	15.3	16.4	186
Aurangabad	2,489	2,281	91.62	10.86	70.94	97.28	15.8	15.8	16.2	184
Rohtas	4,741	4,433	93.50	13.29	77.79	97.91	15.9	15.8	16.3	187
Bhojpur	4,847	4,466	92.16	9.46	73.09	97.53	16.6	15.9	16.5	186
Saran	4,230	3,817	90.22	2.78	59.31	97.22	16.8	16.6	16.7	183
Siwan	3,683	3,301	89.63	4.05	58.93	96.39	17.0	16.8	16.8	186
Gopalganj	2,760	2,473	89.59	4.46	58.14	96.35	16.0	17.0	17.1	182
Pashchim Champaran	3,929	3,623	92.21	12.36	73.08	96.75	16.4	16.0	16.4	184
Purba Champaran	4,852	4,444	91.59	7.56	68.18	97.08	16.4	16.4	16.4	183
Sitamarhi	3,856	3,538	91.77	7.37	68.52	96.97	16.1	16.1	16.4	183
Muzaffarpur	4,860	4,349	89.49	4.24	59.78	95.67	16.5	16.4	17.2	184
Vaishali	3,372	3,085	91.50	5.54	66.91	97.60	16.4	16.3	16.8	186
Begusarai	2,926	2,676	91.49	10.19	70.89	96.72	15.7	15.7	16.1	184
Samastipur	4,428	4,602	91.70	9.08	71.09	97.26	15.9	15.9	16.5	192
Darbhanga	4,219	3,813	90.38	10.41	68.19	95.76	15.7	15.7	16.3	190
Madhubani	4,891	4,545	92.92	20.55	80.01	97.30	15.3	15.3	16.4	195
Saharsa	6,068	5,540	91.30	14.21	72.48	96.43	15.7	15.7	16.4	188
Purnia	7,151	6,172	86.56	9.25	60.13	92.20	16.6	16.0	16.3	172
Katihar	2,847	2,389	83.91	5.98	52.81	89.73	16.2	16.2	16.4	167

Table 1.2

Selected Nuptiality Indices - 1981

State/District	Number of females in the age group 15-44 (00's)		Percentage of married females to total females in the age groups				Mean age at marriage			Couples per 1000 population
	Total	Married	15-44	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Munger	6,553	6,002	91.60	17.09	73.56	96.49	15.4	15.3	15.9	181
Bhagalpur	5,090	4,608	90.54	12.80	17.10	95.62	15.4	15.3	16.3	176
Santhal Pargana	7,875	6,656	84.52	13.04	61.37	88.85	15.9	15.9	16.1	179
Dhanbad	4,350	3,741	86.00	8.23	58.24	89.61	15.9	15.4	16.5	176
Giridih	3,673	3,276	89.20	16.53	72.77	94.49	15.3	15.1	16.2	189
Hazaribag	4,477	3,965	88.55	13.40	67.76	93.85	15.7	15.6	16.4	180
Palamu	3,707	3,366	90.50	13.52	70.65	95.61	15.7	15.6	16.9	176
Ranchi	6,440	4,867	75.58	3.80	32.08	76.99	17.3	17.4	17.3	159
Singhbhum	6,264	4,461	71.22	1.92	28.97	71.86	17.4	17.5	17.1	156

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
State	T	94	95	94	112	108	116	125	118	132	141	131	153
	R	98	98	98	117	113	122	132	124	140	149	138	161
	U	62	67	58	71	70	72	77	75	79	88	84	93
Patna	T	103 (87)	105 (80)	101	110	102 (97)	119	112	102	122	133	119	148
	R	120	118 (97)	122	126	118	135	133	120	147	159	141	179
	U	71 (60)	78 (57)	64	80 (72)	72 (68)	88	75	72	79	86	81	92
Nalanda	T	97	92	103	120	112	130	122	113	133	142	129	155
	R	99	92	108	127	117	138	129	120	139	149	135	164
	U	67 (64)	90 (64)	70 (68)	75	74	75	78	67 (83)	91	97	92	103
Nawada	T	95	104	85	120	117	124	133	127	139	155	145	166
	R	98	107	88	124	122	126	138	132	145	160	149	171
	U	43 (59)	47 (50)	38 (69)	69	54	85	67 (76)	75 (63)	58 (90)	84	74	95

Note: Figures in brackets are graduated estimates.

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gaya	T	101	98	103	124	117	132	141	131	151	157	145	170
	R	107	103	111	130	124	137	149	139	160	166	154	179
	U	49	56	42	69 (67)	56 (62)	85 (73)	68	64	73	81	74	90
Aurangabad	T	100	109	90	118	111	125	135	125	146	155	142	169
	R	99	110	86	121	115	128	138	128	149	158	144	173
	U	109 (72)	93 (73)	124 (62)	67 (88)	66 (89)	68	95	90	101 (80)	104	102	95
Rohtas	T	82	74	92	102	93	111	120	106	135	134	120	151
	R	84	76	95	105	95	115	124	109	141	138	123	156
	U	52	48	56	70	69	71	84	80	88 (79)	95 (85)	89 (83)	101
Bhojpur	T	90	74	109	104	93	117	119	106	133	137	120	156
	R	92	73 (82)	114	107	95	122	124	110	140	142	124	162
	U	63	73	53	69	77	60	75	78	72	95	89	101

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Saran	T	70	75	65	87	84	91	106	97	116	118	102	135
	R	71	75	66	89	87	91	107	98	117	120	104	139
	U	52 (66)	71	25 (69)	62 (80)	46 (75)	81	93 (73)	87	100	86	82 (90)	92
Siwan	T	59	56	62	82	79	84	97	90	105	113	103	124
	R	61	59	64	83	81	86	99	91	107	115	105	126
	U	19	17	21	53	54	52	66 (57)	68 (60)	64	61	53 (67)	71
Gopalganj	T	81	85	77	97	97	97	108	105	112	124	115	135
	R	80	83	77	96	96	96	110	107	114	126	116	137
	U	89 (66)	108 (66)	64	105 (76)	100 (76)	109 (76)	75 (85)	74 (86)	76	96	97	95
Pashchim Chamaran	T	81	90	72	121	122	120	134	130	138	154	148	160
	R	84	92	75	123	123	123	136	133	141	156	150	162
	U	41	49	33	93	107 (96)	78	104	97	112	130	122	137

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Purba Champaran	T	81	85	76	102	100	105	120	113	128	139	126	152
	R	82	86	78	104	102	106	123	115	132	142	128	156
	U	36 (61)	57	0 (62)	70	58 (72)	85 (68)	69 (79)	72 (80)	66 (75)	88	89	86
Sitamarhi	T	100	92	109	128	120	137	147	134	161	163	144	183
	R	102	93	111	130	123	139	150	136	164	165	147	186
	U	53	66	34	78	67	90	91	83	99	105	95	117
Muzaffarpur	T	129 (92)	131 (87)	126 (98)	110	105	116	128	118	139	142	127	160
	R	134 (94)	137 (88)	131 (101)	113	106	120	132	122	143	147	130	166
	U	51	52	51	79	90 (75)	66	87	82	93	91	87	96
Vaishali	T	80	82	77	103	90	117	126	110	143	142	128	158
	R	82	83	80	106	93	121	131	115	149	147	132	163
	U	19	37	0 (53)	49	38	60	45 (57)	40	50 (67)	67	60	75

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Begusarai	T	94	103 (86)	84 (104)	114	102	127	133	118	151	147	129	169
	R	100	108 (89)	90 (109)	120	106	135	139	123	157	154	135	176
	U	52	65	41	60	65	54	86	78	95	87	73 (81)	102
Samastipur	T	107	99	115	120	110	130	142	128	158	161	147	178
	R	109	103	116	121	112	132	144	130	160	164	150	180
	U	39 (64)	66	62	76	68	87	87	72	107	88	119 (78)	107
Darbhanga	T	92	78	108	109	100	120	118	106	133	130	114	148
	R	95	80	111	113	103	124	123	109	138	133	117	151
	U	55	52	58	75	72	79	75 (87)	73	78 (94)	99	88	111
Madhubani	T	74	73	76	99	91	108	108	98	120	120	107	133
	R	75	74	75	100	91	109	109	98	122	120	108	134
	U	61	15	108 (61)	75	78	72	77	77 (87)	77	92	97	86

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Saharsa	T	113	113	114	129	124	133	141	135	148	151	139	164
	R	115	113	118	130	125	136	143	137	149	153	141	165
	*U	71	107	27	98	104	92	113	104	124	118	102	136
Purnia	T	117	120	113	147	149	144	151	151	151	162	162	163
	R	119	121	117	150	152	147	155	156	155	166	166	167
	U	86 (83)	115 (83)	51	107	107	106	101 (111)	99 (111)	103 (108)	115	115	115
Katihar	T	115	112	118	140	143	137	150	151	150	175	168	183
	R	120	116	125	144	146	143	155	157	153	182	175	189
	U	61	67	53	95 (71)	113 (70)	74	101	90	112 (106)	105	101	109
Munger	T	100	103	96	122	112	132	140	124	158	158	139	180
	R	101	104	98	128	117	140	148	130	168	167	146	190
	U	89 (69)	96 (66)	81	80	78	82	90	85	96	104	94	116

*Graduation not possible.

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bhagalpur	T	95	93 (89)	97	116	110	123	133	117	152	149	133	167
	R	93 (99)	92	95 (108)	119	112	127	138	121	157	155	137	175
	U	100 (72)	95 (72)	105 (71)	88	88	87	95	83 (95)	108 (97)	104	102	106
Santhal Pargana	T	99	105	92	117	121	112	131	129	133	152	148	157
	R	100	123	93	119	125	115	134	133	136	156	149	161
	U	68	69	67 (65)	76	85	66	88	87	89	101	101	101
Dhanbad	T	61 (56)	58	63 (55)	61	61	60	69	71	67	84	82	86
	R	66	65	68	71	72	70	75	76	74	97	94	100
	U	46	44	49	50	51	50	63	66	61	72	71	74
Giridih	T	79	81	77	97	99	95	113	112	113	130	126	135
	R	83	84	82	100	103	97	117	115	118	136	131	142
	U	49	56	43	77	77	78	87	93	81	94	96	92

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hazaribag	T	90	92	88	104	107	102	118	119	118	138	136	140
	R	94	97	91	111	114	108	126	127	126	146	144	148
	U	52	45	60 (53)	58	60	55	73	72	74	89	86	92
Palamu	T	100	110	89	129	129	128	144	143	144	162	154	170
	R	101 (105)	113	88 (105)	131	131	131	147	147	147	165	157	173
	U	73	53	100 (73)	87 (79)	99 (84)	76	92	89	95	111	100	123
Ranchi	T	101	105	96	108	113	103	116	118	113	131	131	131
	R	108	114	102	121	127	115	131	134	128	147	148	145
	U	69 (50)	70 (50)	68 (50)	56	59	53	60	61	58	73	69	77
Singhbhum	T	81	89	71	93	98	87	98	103	92	112	111	113
	R	90	98	81	108	118	98	115	121	107	133	132	134
	U	58 (53)	67 (54)	49	63	61 (64)	66 (61)	68	70	65	72	73	71

Table 2.2

Child mortality estimates by religion

Religion	T R U	q(1) P	q(1) M	q(1) F	q(2) P	q(2) M	q(2) F	q(3) P	q(3) M	q(3) F	q(5) P	q(5) M	q(5) F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindus	T	94	94	94	112	108	117	125	118	134	142	131	155
	R	97	97	98	117	113	122	132	124	142	150	137	164
	U	64	68	59	70	69	71	76	74	78	87	83	93
Muslims	T	91	96	86	110	108	112	122	118	127	137	131	142
	R	96	100	91	116	114	118	129	125	134	144	139	150
	U	60	66	53	78	77	79	84	82	86	94	91	97
Christians	T	119	102	138	106	111	101	113	115	110	127	131	123
		(85)		(82)									
	R	126	110	143	114	122	106	119	122	116	138	143	132
		(90)		(86)									
	U	57	42	77	54	43	66	74	75	73	71	70	72
		(49)		(54)				(62)	(55)	(69)			
Sikhs	*T	0	0	0	48	45	52	34	25	43	42	51	32
	*R	0	0	0	85	123	39	58	18	93	87	87	86
		(66)						(87)					
	*U	0	0	0	44	35	54	31	25	37	37	47	27
Jains	*T	0	0	0	88	105	67	42	34	50	67	71	61
	*R	0	0	0	98	86	108	30	13	47	84	74	99
	*U	0	0	0	83	111	43	46	41	52	60	69	47

*Graduation not possible due to gross irregularity in the progression of the estimates.

Table 2.3

Child mortality estimates by educational level of mother

Educational level	T R U	q(1) P	q(1) M	q(1) F	q(2) P	q(2) M	q(2) F	q(3) P	q(3) M	q(3) F	q(5) P	q(5) M	q(5) F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Illiterate	T	96	96	95	120	117	125	136	128	144	151	140	164
	R	99	100	99	123	119	128	139	131	148	155	143	168
	U	61	65	56	87	86	88	99	97	102	111	104	119
Literate but below middle	T	78	79	78	82	77	87	85	80	92	95	91	100
		(64)	(64)										
	R	85	85	86	87	82	93	92	85	100	103	97	110
			(67)										
	U	50	54	45	63	62	64	66	63	68	72	71	72
Middle but below matric	T	68	67	68	63	61	65	64	61	68	71	66	75
		(52)	(50)	(55)									
	R	70	68	72	69	67	72	74	69	79	83	76	91
		(59)	(55)	(62)									
	U	60	64	55	48	46	50	47	46	47	51	52	51
		(39)	(39)	(39)	(45)	(45)	(45)						
Matriculate but below graduate	T	45	49	41	44	43	45	46	44	48	51	48	54
		(38)	(37)										
	R	53	56	50	58	57	59	63	59	67	70	65	75
	U	32	36	27	30	29	32	33	33	32	38	37	40
		(28)	(28)	(30)									
Graduate and above	*T	51	31	70	14	13	16	25	21	31	33	31	36
	*R	96	0	180	20	14	27	47	34	61	49	45	53
	*U	23	49	0	12	12	13	21	18	24	30	28	32

*Graduation not possible due to irregularity in the progression of the estimates

Table 2.4

Child mortality estimates by occupational level

Occupation	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Main workers	T	121	125	117	149	148	149	159	152	166	176	168	184
	R	123	127	118	150	149	151	162	155	169	178	170	187
	U	72	57	92	109	115 (103)	101 (112)	114	108	120	132	128	137
Cultivators	R	98	107	88	123	123	123	134	129	138	154	148	159
Agricultural labourers	R	127	129	125	161	160	163	175	168	183	190	181	201
Non-manual workers	R	118 (74)	135 (69)	98 (79)	89	87	91	85 (98)	81 (90)	88 (106)	107	92	124
	U	27	10	49	56 (46)	39	73 (54)	51	43	60 (54)	64	69	59
Manual workers	R	170 (113)	185 (109)	155 (116)	146	145 (137)	148	157	144	172	179	174	185
	U	85	70	104	123	134 (126)	110	140	134	146	163	155	172
Non-workers	T	88	88	87	102	97	107	114	107	122	129	118	141
	R	91	91	91	107	102	113	122	113	131	137	125	150
	U	61	66	56	68	67	69	74	72	76	83	80	87

Note:- Figures within brackets are graduated estimates.

Table 3.1

Fertility indices by residence and religion

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			All religions			
15 - 19	0.059	0.061	0.048	0.093	0.091	0.115
20 - 24	0.163	0.165	0.155	0.175	0.174	0.184
25 - 29	0.172	0.173	0.161	0.177	0.178	0.167
30 - 34	0.143	0.146	0.122	0.149	0.152	0.126
35 - 39	0.101	0.105	0.074	0.107	0.111	0.078
40 - 44	0.059	0.062	0.041	0.066	0.069	0.045
45 - 49	0.030	0.032	0.018	0.035	0.037	0.021
GFR/GMFR	112	114	98	127	128	119
TFR/TMFR	3.6	3.7	3.1	4.0	4.1	3.7
			Hindus			
15 - 19	0.061	0.062	0.049	0.090	0.088	0.111
20 - 24	0.165	0.165	0.160	0.174	0.172	0.186
25 - 29	0.172	0.173	0.162	0.176	0.177	0.169
30 - 34	0.142	0.145	0.119	0.147	0.150	0.123
35 - 39	0.100	0.103	0.070	0.105	0.109	0.074
40 - 44	0.058	0.060	0.037	0.064	0.067	0.041
45 - 49	0.030	0.031	0.017	0.034	0.036	0.020
GFR/GMFR	112	114	98	125	126	118
TFR/TMFR	3.6	3.7	3.1	4.0	4.0	3.6

Table 3.1

Fertility indices by residence and religion

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Muslims			
15 - 19	0.060	0.063	0.048	0.111	0.109	0.127
20 - 24	0.162	0.165	0.143	0.178	0.179	0.168
25 - 29	0.173	0.175	0.162	0.180	0.182	0.168
30 - 34	0.153	0.155	0.139	0.159	0.161	0.145
35 - 39	0.115	0.118	0.092	0.122	0.126	0.097
40 - 44	0.070	0.072	0.059	0.078	0.080	0.065
45 - 49	0.037	0.038	0.027	0.043	0.045	0.032
GFR/GMFR	117	120	102	137	139	128
TFR/TMFR	3.8	3.9	3.3	4.4	4.4	4.0
			Christians			
15 - 19	0.018	0.021	0.007	0.150	0.154	0.118
20 - 24	0.109	0.122	0.071	0.195	0.193	0.209
25 - 29	0.161	0.170	0.123	0.195	0.198	0.181
30 - 34	0.126	0.134	0.091	0.140	0.147	0.107
35 - 39	0.094	0.100	0.069	0.104	0.110	0.077
40 - 44	0.049	0.051	0.040	0.056	0.058	0.047
45 - 49	0.025	0.028	0.011	0.030	0.034	0.013
GFR/GMFR	83	89	60	128	130	113
TFR/TMFR	2.9	3.1	2.1	4.4	4.5	3.8

Table 3.1

Fertility indices by residence and religion

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Sikhs			
15 - 19	0.020	0.033	0.019	0.193	0.121	0.206
20 - 24	0.141	0.252	0.134	0.211	0.333	0.201
25 - 29	0.170	0.213	0.166	0.181	0.224	0.177
30 - 34	0.104	0.141	0.101	0.107	0.141	0.104
35 - 39	0.050	0.115	0.042	0.052	0.115	0.044
40 - 44	0.034	.0	0.036	0.036	.0	0.038
45 - 49	0.003	.0	0.004	0.004	.0	0.004
GFR/GMFR	82	129	79	116	159	112
TFR/TMFR	2.6	3.8	2.5	3.9	4.7	3.9

Table 3.2

Fertility indices by residence and educational level

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			All educational levels			
15 - 19	0.059	0.061	0.048	0.093	0.091	0.115
20 - 24	0.163	0.165	0.155	0.175	0.174	0.184
25 - 29	0.172	0.173	0.161	0.177	0.178	0.169
30 - 34	0.143	0.146	0.122	0.149	0.152	0.126
35 - 39	0.101	0.105	0.074	0.107	0.111	0.078
40 - 44	0.059	0.062	0.041	0.066	0.069	0.045
45 - 49	0.030	0.032	0.018	0.035	0.037	0.021
GFR/GMFR	112	114	98	127	128	119
TFR/TMFR	3.6	3.7	3.1	4.0	4.1	3.7
			Illiterate			
15 - 19	0.063	0.063	0.075	0.089	0.088	0.113
20 - 24	0.161	0.161	0.163	0.170	0.169	0.173
25 - 29	0.170	0.171	0.161	0.175	0.176	0.166
30 - 34	0.145	0.146	0.135	0.151	0.152	0.140
35 - 39	0.104	0.106	0.083	0.111	0.113	0.089
40 - 44	0.061	0.063	0.048	0.069	0.070	0.054
45 - 49	0.032	0.032	0.022	0.037	0.038	0.026
GFR/GMFR	113	113	105	125	126	118
TFR/TMFR	3.7	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.0	3.8

Table 3.2

Fertility indices by residence and educational level

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Literate but below middle			
15 - 19	0.058	0.060	0.053	0.111	0.109	0.122
20 - 24	0.184	0.185	0.179	0.196	0.196	0.195
25 - 29	0.184	0.187	0.175	0.188	0.191	0.180
30 - 34	0.142	0.147	0.126	0.146	0.151	0.130
35 - 39	0.091	0.097	0.078	0.094	0.100	0.080
40 - 44	0.045	0.048	0.038	0.048	0.051	0.041
45 - 49	0.019	0.021	0.013	0.021	0.024	0.015
GFR/GMFR	117	121	106	138	141	125
TFR/TMFR	3.6	3.7	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.8
			Middle but below matric			
15 - 19	0.050	0.055	0.038	0.119	0.117	0.127
20 - 24	0.193	0.196	0.186	0.209	0.209	0.207
25 - 29	0.190	0.198	0.175	0.195	0.203	0.180
30 - 34	0.127	0.140	0.105	0.129	0.143	0.107
35 - 39	0.070	0.085	0.052	0.073	0.088	0.053
40 - 44	0.034	0.044	0.021	0.036	0.046	0.022
45 - 49	0.013	0.017	0.009	0.014	0.018	0.010
GFR/GMFR	114	124	94	143	153	122
TFR/TMFR	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.9	4.1	3.5

Table 3.2

Fertility indices by residence and educational level

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Matric but below graduate			
15 - 19	0.026	0.041	0.017	0.106	0.111	0.101
20 - 24	0.142	0.172	0.121	0.199	0.208	0.192
25 - 29	0.162	0.181	0.149	0.175	0.192	0.163
30 - 34	0.098	0.125	0.081	0.103	0.131	0.085
35 - 39	0.055	0.082	0.040	0.057	0.087	0.042
40 - 44	0.023	0.047	0.013	0.024	0.051	0.014
45 - 49	0.008	0.010	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.009
GFR/GMFR	86	111	70	135	156	119
TFR/TMFR	2.6	3.3	2.1	3.4	4.0	3.0
			Graduate and above			
15 - 19	0.024	0.078	0.017	0.140	0.234	0.111
20 - 24	0.081	0.126	0.075	0.169	0.173	0.167
25 - 29	0.131	0.168	0.126	0.163	0.189	0.158
30 - 34	0.080	0.098	0.077	0.088	0.110	0.084
35 - 39	0.038	0.087	0.030	0.041	0.099	0.033
40 - 44	0.010	0.038	0.006	0.011	0.043	0.006
45 - 49	0.003	0.-	0.003	0.003	-	0.004
GFR/GMFR	81	119	75	116	148	111
TFR/TMFR	1.8	3.0	1.7	3.1	4.2	2.8

Table 3.3

Fertility indices by residence and economic activity

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Main workers			
15 - 19	0.050	0.051	0.044	0.081	0.080	0.094
20 - 24	0.142	0.144	0.098	0.160	0.160	0.145
25 - 29	0.156	0.159	0.110	0.168	0.170	0.139
30 - 34	0.133	0.135	0.092	0.145	0.147	0.109
35 - 39	0.098	0.100	0.064	0.110	0.112	0.078
40 - 44	0.047	0.049	0.031	0.059	0.060	0.044
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-
GFR/GMFR	101	103	72	120	121	97
TFR/TMFR	3.4	3.4	2.4	3.9	3.9	3.3
			Non-manual workers			
15 - 19	0.055	0.068	0.036	0.117	0.115	0.121
20 - 24	0.105	0.168	0.055	0.180	0.213	0.130
25 - 29	0.125	0.157	0.097	0.162	0.178	0.145
30 - 34	0.097	0.117	0.076	0.114	0.133	0.093
35 - 39	0.076	0.095	0.056	0.090	0.112	0.067
40 - 44	0.023	0.033	0.012	0.031	0.043	0.017
45 - 49	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
GFR/GMFR	81	104	59	107	126	85
TFR/TMFR	2.5	3.4	1.7	3.6	4.2	3.0

Table 3.3

Fertility indices by residence and economic activity

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Manual workers			
15 - 19			0.045			0.093
20 - 24			0.119			0.351
25 - 29			0.120			0.136
30 - 34			0.102			0.118
35 - 39			0.067			0.083
40 - 44			0.037			0.054
45 - 49			-			-
GFR/GMFR			77			110
TFR/TMFR			2.6			4.4
			Cultivators			
15 - 19		0.050			0.090	
20 - 24		0.148			0.174	
25 - 29		0.166			0.181	
30 - 34		0.139			0.153	
35 - 39		0.100			0.114	
40 - 44		0.044			0.055	
45 - 49		-			-	
GFR/GMFR		101			124	
TFR/TMFR		3.5			4.1	

Table 3.3

Fertility indices by residence and economic activity

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agricultural labourers				
15 - 19		0.051			0.076	
20 - 24		0.141			0.153	
25 - 29		0.156			0.165	
30 - 34		0.135			0.145	
35 - 39		0.100			0.112	
40 - 44		0.051			0.062	
45 - 49		-			-	
GFR/GMFR		103			119	
TFR/TMFR		3.4			3.9	
		Manual workers other than Cultivators & Agricultural Labourers				
15 - 19		0.049			0.094	
20 - 24		0.154			0.181	
25 - 29		0.165			0.181	
30 - 34		0.135			0.152	
35 - 39		0.099			0.115	
40 - 44		0.046			0.059	
45 - 49		-			-	
GFR/GMFR		104			129	
TFR/TMFR		3.5			4.2	

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	TRU	Age Group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	ASFR	T	0.059	0.163	0.172	0.143	0.101	0.059	0.030
		R	0.061	0.165	0.173	0.146	0.105	0.062	0.032
		U	0.048	0.155	0.161	0.122	0.074	0.041	0.018
	ASMFR	T	0.093	0.175	0.177	0.149	0.107	0.066	0.035
		R	0.091	0.174	0.178	0.152	0.111	0.069	0.037
		U	0.115	0.184	0.169	0.126	0.078	0.045	0.021
Patna	ASFR	T	0.051	0.160	0.174	0.146	0.094	0.054	0.029
		R	0.056	0.163	0.179	0.153	0.105	0.061	0.034
		U	0.045	0.156	0.165	0.135	0.074	0.042	0.018
	ASMFR	T	0.090	0.173	0.178	0.150	0.098	0.059	0.032
		R	0.081	0.167	0.182	0.156	0.109	0.066	0.037
		U	0.114	0.185	0.172	0.138	0.078	0.046	0.021
Nalanda	ASFR	T	0.056	0.155	0.162	0.137	0.091	0.056	0.026
		R	0.058	0.158	0.165	0.140	0.093	0.057	0.026
		U	0.043	0.138	0.140	0.114	0.084	0.051	0.027
	ASMFR	T	0.077	0.162	0.165	0.140	0.095	0.060	0.029
		R	0.076	0.163	0.168	0.144	0.096	0.061	0.029
		U	0.090	0.156	0.144	0.117	0.087	0.055	0.029
Nawada	ASFR	T	0.051	0.161	0.170	0.153	0.105	0.063	0.028
		R	0.051	0.159	0.169	0.154	0.106	0.065	0.029
		U	0.055	0.194	0.183	0.136	0.088	0.038	0.019
	ASMFR	T	0.064	0.166	0.173	0.157	0.110	0.069	0.032
		R	0.062	0.163	0.172	0.158	0.111	0.071	0.033
		U	0.106	0.205	0.186	0.140	0.092	0.042	0.021
Gaya	ASFR	T	0.054	0.154	0.171	0.146	0.102	0.061	0.032
		R	0.054	0.152	0.170	0.147	0.103	0.062	0.032
		U	0.050	0.173	0.185	0.141	0.090	0.052	0.031
	ASMFR	T	0.073	0.160	0.175	0.151	0.107	0.067	0.035
		R	0.070	0.157	0.173	0.151	0.108	0.068	0.035
		U	0.109	0.197	0.191	0.147	0.094	0.057	0.035
Aurangabad	ASFR	T	0.060	0.165	0.180	0.155	0.113	0.065	0.031
		R	0.061	0.167	0.180	0.156	0.114	0.065	0.032
		U	0.054	0.137	0.184	0.134	0.091	0.058	0.020
	ASMFR	T	0.085	0.170	0.183	0.158	0.117	0.070	0.035
		R	0.084	0.171	0.183	0.160	0.119	0.071	0.035
		U	0.101	0.151	0.189	0.138	0.095	0.064	0.022

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	TRU	Age Group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rohtas	ASFR	T	0.056	0.140	0.147	0.118	0.087	0.051	0.026
		R	0.057	0.140	0.147	0.119	0.088	0.053	0.026
		U	0.050	0.137	0.148	0.115	0.075	0.037	0.017
	ASMFR	T	0.073	0.143	0.150	0.121	0.090	0.055	0.028
		R	0.071	0.142	0.149	0.121	0.091	0.057	0.029
		U	0.096	0.149	0.151	0.117	0.077	0.041	0.019
Bhojpur	ASFR	T	0.060	0.159	0.157	0.136	0.084	0.050	0.024
		R	0.061	0.155	0.155	0.135	0.083	0.051	0.024
		U	0.054	0.190	0.170	0.144	0.086	0.049	0.028
	ASMFR	T	0.082	0.163	0.159	0.139	0.086	0.055	0.027
		R	0.080	0.158	0.157	0.138	0.086	0.055	0.026
		U	0.112	0.211	0.175	0.149	0.090	0.053	0.031
Saran	ASFR	T	0.054	0.145	0.145	0.120	0.087	0.050	0.027
		R	0.056	0.145	0.146	0.119	0.087	0.050	0.027
		U	0.030	0.140	0.140	0.126	0.079	0.050	0.026
	ASMFR	T	0.091	0.149	0.147	0.123	0.090	0.055	0.030
		R	0.093	0.148	0.148	0.122	0.091	0.055	0.030
		U	0.070	0.154	0.143	0.128	0.082	0.054	0.029
Siwan	ASFR	T	0.052	0.147	0.162	0.136	0.098	0.061	0.027
		R	0.051	0.147	0.162	0.135	0.097	0.061	0.028
		U	0.055	0.130	0.165	0.162	0.131	0.054	0.016
	ASMFR	T	0.088	0.152	0.164	0.140	0.102	0.066	0.031
		R	0.086	0.152	0.164	0.139	0.101	0.067	0.031
		U	0.124	0.145	0.168	0.167	0.139	0.060	0.018
Gopalganj	ASFR	T	0.043	0.142	0.152	0.135	0.096	0.056	0.029
		R	0.043	0.142	0.153	0.136	0.097	0.056	0.030
		U	0.041	0.134	0.131	0.127	0.069	0.042	0.013
	ASMFR	T	0.074	0.147	0.154	0.138	0.100	0.061	0.032
		R	0.074	0.147	0.155	0.139	0.101	0.062	0.033
		U	0.091	0.144	0.133	0.130	0.072	0.045	0.012
Pashchim Champaran	ASFR	T	0.066	0.157	0.168	0.142	0.100	0.065	0.032
		R	0.068	0.160	0.170	0.145	0.103	0.067	0.033
		U	0.048	0.126	0.151	0.112	0.062	0.030	0.016
	ASMFR	T	0.091	0.163	0.171	0.146	0.105	0.072	0.037
		R	0.090	0.164	0.173	0.148	0.108	0.074	0.038
		U	0.102	0.144	0.157	0.114	0.066	0.034	0.019

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Purba Champaran	ASFR	T	0.060	0.148	0.155	0.137	0.095	0.056	0.034
		R	0.061	0.149	0.156	0.138	0.095	0.058	0.035
		U	0.050	0.146	0.129	0.102	0.086	0.031	0.014
	ASMFR	T	0.089	0.153	0.157	0.140	0.100	0.063	0.040
		R	0.087	0.152	0.158	0.142	0.100	0.064	0.041
		U	0.118	0.163	0.132	0.105	0.090	0.033	0.016
Sitamarhi	ASFR	T	0.063	0.163	0.175	0.150	0.117	0.076	0.045
		R	0.064	0.162	0.174	0.150	0.118	0.077	0.046
		U	0.061	0.187	0.196	0.148	0.082	0.055	0.021
	ASMFR	T	0.093	0.169	0.177	0.154	0.122	0.084	0.051
		R	0.092	0.167	0.176	0.154	0.123	0.085	0.052
		U	0.114	0.198	0.199	0.151	0.085	0.060	0.023
Muzaffarpur	ASFR	T	0.052	0.158	0.176	0.151	0.112	0.069	0.033
		R	0.053	0.160	0.178	0.155	0. 115	0.072	0.034
		U	0.037	0.134	0.148	0.105	0.065	0.024	0.017
	ASMFR	T	0.086	0.165	0.179	0.156	0.117	0.076	0.038
		R	0.085	0.165	0.181	0.159	0.120	0.080	0.039
		U	0.116	0.162	0.153	0.108	0.068	0.026	0.020
Vaishali	ASFR	T	0.065	0.185	0.195	0.168	0.114	0.077	0.036
		R	0.066	0.188	0.197	0.170	0.118	0.079	0.037
		U	0.042	0.141	0.166	0.126	0.058	0.045	0.022
	ASMFR	T	0.096	0.190	0.198	0.172	0.119	0.084	0.040
		R	0.097	0.192	0.200	0.175	0.123	0.087	0.041
		U	0.087	0.151	0.169	0.130	0.061	0.049	0.025
Begusarai	ASFR	T	0.053	0.160	0.176	0.149	0.112	0.070	0.041
		R	0.054	0.163	0.178	0.154	0.117	0.071	0.041
		U	0.048	0.128	0.158	0.113	0.073	0.058	0.041
	ASMFR	T	0.075	0.165	0.179	0.154	0.117	0.079	0.046
		R	0.074	0.168	0.101	0.158	0.122	0.078	0.046
		U	0.082	0.138	0.162	0.117	0.076	0.063	0.046
Samastipur	ASFR	T	0.064	0.196	0.202	0.178	0.128	0.071	0.034
		R	0.065	0.196	0.203	0.180	0.130	0.072	0.034
		U	0.047	0.188	0.176	0.136	0.085	0.035	0.013
	ASMFR	T	0.090	0.201	0.205	0.183	0.134	0.078	0.038
		R	0.089	0.201	0.206	0.185	0.136	0.080	0.039
		U	0.105	0.208	0.183	0.143	0.088	0.038	0.015

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	TRU	Age Group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Darbhanga	ASFR	T	0.062	0.162	0.165	0.140	0.099	0.056	0.033
		R	0.062	0.160	0.164	0.141	0.099	0.057	0.035
		U	0.056	0.176	0.176	0.125	0.090	0.043	0.013
	ASMFR	T	0.091	0.169	0.168	0.144	0.104	0.063	0.038
		R	0.088	0.166	0.167	0.146	0.104	0.064	0.040
		U	0.126	0.200	0.182	0.129	0.094	0.048	0.016
Madhubani	ASFR	T	0.058	0.152	0.154	0.126	0.089	0.052	0.028
		R	0.059	0.153	0.155	0.127	0.091	0.053	0.029
		U	0.037	0.094	0.108	0.101	0.049	0.024	0.008
	ASMFR	T	0.073	0.156	0.157	0.130	0.094	0.058	0.033
		R	0.073	0.157	0.158	0.131	0.096	0.059	0.033
		U	0.067	0.101	0.112	0.104	0.052	0.027	0.009
Saharsa	ASFR	T	0.052	0.147	0.119	0.192	0.103	0.065	0.033
		R	0.053	0.147	0.118	0.196	0.105	0.067	0.034
		U	0.037	0.148	0.136	0.119	0.072	0.041	0.009
	ASMFR	T	0.072	0.153	0.121	0.198	0.108	0.072	0.038
		R	0.072	0.152	0.120	0.202	0.110	0.074	0.039
		U	0.071	0.163	0.139	0.123	0.076	0.046	0.011
Purnia	ASFR	T	0.066	0.177	0.184	0.153	0.115	0.072	0.039
		R	0.067	0.177	0.185	0.154	0.117	0.074	0.041
		U	0.056	0.178	0.178	0.146	0.095	0.052	0.019
	ASMFR	T	0.110	0.192	0.192	0.161	0.125	0.082	0.048
		R	0.108	0.191	0.192	0.162	0.127	0.084	0.050
		U	0.131	0.207	0.185	0.152	0.101	0.058	0.023
Katihar	ASFR	T	0.073	0.200	0.207	0.178	0.130	0.076	0.043
		R	0.075	0.205	0.208	0.182	0.134	0.078	0.045
		U	0.052	0.155	0.202	0.137	0.086	0.054	0.023
	ASMFR	T	0.138	0.223	0.218	0.189	0.141	0.088	0.051
		R	0.140	0.226	0.218	0.193	0.146	0.091	0.054
		U	0.118	0.188	0.217	0.143	0.093	0.060	0.026
Munger	ASFR	T	0.054	0.150	0.158	0.137	0.103	0.058	0.030
		R	0.055	0.149	0.158	0.140	0.107	0.059	0.032
		U	0.051	0.158	0.158	0.122	0.078	0.051	0.022
	ASMFR	T	0.074	0.156	0.161	0.141	0.108	0.064	0.034
		R	0.071	0.153	0.161	0.144	0.113	0.065	0.036
		U	0.098	0.173	0.163	0.127	0.082	0.056	0.025

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	TRU	Age Group						
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhagalpur	ASFR	T	0.067	0.169	0.173	0.144	0.114	0.067	0.039
		R	0.070	0.170	0.173	0.145	0.118	0.068	0.041
		U	0.046	0.157	0.167	0.140	0.080	0.058	0.022
	ASMFR	T	0.094	0.177	0.177	0.150	0.121	0.075	0.045
		R	0.093	0.176	0.178	0.151	0.126	0.076	0.047
		U	0.109	0.181	0.173	0.146	0.084	0.064	0.025
Santhal Pargana	ASFR	T	0.072	0.169	0.171	0.134	0.097	0.051	0.025
		R	0.073	0.168	0.172	0.135	0.098	0.051	0.025
		U	0.065	0.183	0.156	0.116	0.074	0.039	0.018
	ASMFR	T	0.118	0.190	0.183	0.144	0.106	0.060	0.032
		R	0.116	0.189	0.184	0.145	0.108	0.061	0.032
		U	0.146	0.218	0.167	0.124	0.080	0.045	0.023
Dhanbad	ASFR	T	0.075	0.170	0.162	0.118	0.075	0.036	0.019
		R	0.098	0.181	0.168	0.124	0.085	0.041	0.024
		U	0.051	0.160	0.156	0.112	0.065	0.029	0.014
	ASMFR	T	0.129	0.190	0.169	0.124	0.081	0.041	0.025
		R	0.140	0.194	0.176	0.134	0.094	0.050	0.032
		U	0.111	0.186	0.163	0.116	0.068	0.032	0.016
Giridih	ASFR	T	0.078	0.189	0.189	0.153	0.102	0.050	0.022
		R	0.079	0.195	0.193	0.157	0.106	0.054	0.023
		U	0.066	0.150	0.163	0.128	0.079	0.026	0.012
	ASMFR	T	0.107	0.200	0.196	0.160	0.109	0.059	0.027
		R	0.104	0.204	0.200	0.165	0.114	0.063	0.029
		U	0.132	0.172	0.169	0.134	0.083	0.030	0.015
Hazaribag	ASFR	T	0.072	0.203	0.214	0.174	0.122	0.068	0.031
		R	0.076	0.208	0.218	0.179	0.131	0.070	0.033
		U	0.049	0.168	0.195	0.141	0.076	0.050	0.016
	ASMFR	T	0.107	0.216	0.222	0.181	0.131	0.077	0.038
		R	0.106	0.218	0.224	0.187	0.140	0.080	0.040
		U	0.119	0.200	0.206	0.145	0.081	0.054	0.018
Palamu	ASFR	T	0.073	0.201	0.209	0.181	0.120	0.070	0.032
		R	0.074	0.203	0.211	0.183	0.122	0.071	0.033
		U	0.058	0.172	0.186	0.157	0.082	0.056	0.024
	ASMFR	T	0.104	0.210	0.214	0.186	0.125	0.076	0.036
		R	0.102	0.211	0.216	0.188	0.128	0.077	0.036
		U	0.144	0.203	0.191	0.162	0.084	0.059	0.027

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ranchi	ASFR	T	0.042	0.154	0.173	0.130	0.086	0.047	0.024
		R	0.044	0.161	0.179	0.138	0.091	0.050	0.026
		U	0.035	0.130	0.148	0.102	0.067	0.031	0.014
	ASMFR	T	0.131	0.200	0.189	0.140	0.094	0.054	0.029
		R	0.127	0.201	0.196	0.148	0.100	0.058	0.032
		U	0.148	0.196	0.164	0.108	0.072	0.035	0.016
Singhbhum	ASFR	T	0.048	0.159	0.163	0.120	0.079	0.041	0.019
		R	0.051	0.164	0.165	0.130	0.090	0.046	0.021
		U	0.042	0.150	0.158	0.101	0.057	0.029	0.012
	ASMFR	T	0.166	0.222	0.187	0.134	0.090	0.051	0.026
		R	0.172	0.229	0.194	0.150	0.106	0.059	0.030
		U	0.153	0.207	0.174	0.106	0.060	0.032	0.014

Table 3.5

GFR, GMFR, TFR, and TMFR by district

State/District	TRU	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	T	112	127	3.6	4.0
	R	114	128	3.7	4.1
	U	98	119	3.1	3.7
Patna	T	110	125	3.5	3.9
	R	115	126	3.8	4.0
	U	110	122	3.2	3.8
Nalanda	T	106	116	3.4	3.6
	R	108	117	3.5	3.7
	U	91	108	3.0	3.4
Nawada	T	111	119	3.7	3.8
	R	110	119	3.7	3.8
	U	113	130	3.6	4.0
Gaya	T	109	120	3.6	3.8
	R	109	119	3.6	3.8
	U	109	131	3.6	4.1
Aurangabad	T	117	128	3.8	4.1
	R	118	128	3.9	4.1
	U	103	120	3.4	3.8
Rohtas	T	96	103	3.1	3.3
	R	97	103	3.1	3.3
	U	90	104	2.9	3.3
Bhojpur	T	103	112	3.3	3.6
	R	103	110	3.3	3.5
	U	110	130	3.6	4.1
Saran	T	95	106	3.1	3.4
	R	96	106	3.2	3.4
	U	90	104	3.0	3.3
Siwan	T	114	116	3.4	3.7
	R	104	115	3.4	3.7
	U	109	130	3.6	4.1
Gopalganj	T	99	110	3.3	3.5
	R	99	111	3.3	3.6
	U	86	101	2.8	3.1
Pashcim Champaran	T	113	123	3.7	3.9
	R	115	124	3.7	4.0
	U	85	102	2.7	3.2

Table 3.5

GFR, GMFR, TFR, and TMFR by district

State/District	TRU	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
Purba Champaran	T	105	116	3.4	3.7
	R	106	116	3.5	3.7
	U	88	104	2.8	3.3
Sitamarhi	T	121	132	3.9	4.2
	R	121	132	3.9	4.2
	U	118	134	3.7	4.2
Muzaffarpur	T	115	128	3.8	4.1
	R	117	130	3.8	4.1
	U	85	126	2.6	3.3
Vaishali	T	129	141	4.2	4.5
	R	131	143	4.3	4.6
	U	95	109	3.0	3.4
Begusarai	T	116	127	3.8	4.1
	R	118	129	3.9	4.1
	U	93	106	3.1	3.4
Samastipur	T	135	148	4.4	4.7
	R	136	149	4.4	4.7
	U	106	127	3.4	3.9
Darbhanga	T	111	124	3.6	3.9
	R	112	123	3.6	3.9
	U	108	130	3.4	4.0
Madubani	T	103	112	3.3	3.5
	R	104	113	3.3	3.5
	U	68	78	2.1	2.4
Saharsa	T	110	121	3.6	3.8
	R	111	122	3.6	3.8
	U	90	106	2.8	3.1
Purnia	T	125	145	4.0	4.5
	R	125	145	4.1	4.6
	U	114	140	3.6	4.3

Table 3.5

GFR, GMFR, TFR, and TMFR by district

State/District	TRU	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
Katihar	T	140	167	4.5	5.2
	R	143	170	4.6	5.3
	U	109	136	3.5	4.2
Munger	T	105	115	3.5	3.7
	R	106	115	3.5	3.7
	U	97	114	3.2	3.6
Bhagalpur	T	118	131	3.9	4.2
	R	120	132	3.9	4.2
	U	102	124	3.3	3.9
Santhal Pargana	T	111	133	3.6	4.2
	R	112	133	3.6	4.2
	U	103	131	3.3	4.0
Dhanbad	T	108	126	3.3	3.8
	R	115	133	3.6	4.1
	U	100	119	2.9	3.5
Giridih	T	121	137	3.9	4.3
	R	125	140	4.0	4.4
	U	100	119	3.1	3.7
Hazaribag	T	136	154	4.4	4.9
	R	140	157	4.6	5.0
	U	109	134	3.5	4.1
Palamu	T	135	148	4.4	4.8
	R	136	149	4.5	4.8
	U	114	137	3.7	4.4
Ranchi	T	98	129	3.3	4.2
	R	102	132	3.4	4.3
	U	82	114	2.6	3.7
Singhbhum	T	96	135	3.1	4.4
	R	100	144	3.3	4.7
	U	88	117	2.7	3.7

Table 3.6

GMFR and TMFR by religion - 1971 & 1981

Religion	Rural Urban	GMFR		TMFR	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
All religions	Rural	148	128	4.7	4.1
	Urban	147	119	4.4	3.7
Hindus	Rural	145	126	4.6	4.0
	Urban	144	118	4.3	3.6
Muslims	Rural	162	139	5.1	4.4
	Urban	160	128	4.8	4.0
Christians	Rural	189	130	6.3	4.5
	Urban	149	113	4.8	3.8
Sikhs	Rural	214	159	8.3	4.7
	Urban	171	112	5.2	3.9

Table 3.7

Average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 45-49 by different classifications of women

Classification	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All women	4.6	4.6	4.6
A. Religion			
Hindus	4.6	4.6	4.5
Muslims	5.1	5.1	5.3
Christians	4.6	4.6	4.3
Sikhs	4.9	4.7	4.9
B. Educational level			
Illiterate	4.6	4.6	4.6
Literate but below middle	5.0	5.0	5.1
Middle but below matric	4.9	4.9	5.0
Matric but below graduate	4.2	4.3	4.2
Graduate and above	2.7	2.9	2.7
C. Economic Activity *			
Main-workers	4.3	4.4	3.8
Non-manual workers	3.8	4.3	3.4
Manual workers			3.9
Cultivators	-	4.4	-
Agricultural Labourers	-	4.4	-
Manual workers other than C & AL	-	4.4	-

*Relates to the women of age group 40-49.

Table 3.8

Average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 45-49 by district

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Bihar	4.6	4.6	4.6
Patna	4.8	4.8	4.7
Nalanda	4.8	4.7	5.0
Nawada	4.9	4.9	4.8
Gaya	4.9	4.9	4.9
Aurangabad	4.8	4.8	5.3
Rohtas	4.5	4.5	4.6
Bhojpur	4.5	4.5	4.4
Saran	4.5	4.5	4.6
Siwan	4.5	4.5	4.5
Gopalganj	4.4	4.4	4.7
Paschim Champaran	4.5	4.5	4.3
Purba Champaran	4.2	4.2	4.5
Sitamarhi	4.2	4.2	4.4
Muzaffarpur	4.3	4.3	4.6
Vaishali	4.7	4.7	4.6
Begusarai	4.7	4.7	4.5
Samastipur	4.6	4.7	4.5
Darbhanga	4.4	4.3	4.8
Madhubani	4.6	4.1	4.3
Saharsa	4.8	4.8	4.6
Purnia	5.1	5.1	5.1
Katihar	5.5	5.6	5.1
Munger	4.8	4.8	4.7
Bhagalpur	4.6	4.6	4.8
Santhal Pargana	4.5	4.5	4.8
Dhanbad	4.1	3.9	4.3
Giridih	4.8	4.9	4.6
Hazaribag	5.1	5.1	5.1
Palamu	5.3	5.3	5.2
Singhbhum	4.2	4.1	4.4
Ranchi	4.5	4.5	4.5

Table 3.9

Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by age group

Age group	Children ever born			Children surviving		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	868	870	848	828	828	829
Less than 15	891	901	791	906	923	749
15 - 19	911	912	906	914	914	915
20 - 24	922	925	899	914	917	897
25 - 29	921	923	908	906	906	905
30 - 34	912	914	899	890	890	891
35 - 39	893	897	870	863	864	858
40 - 44	873	877	844	832	834	822
45 - 49	845	848	818	794	795	791
50 and above	819	823	784	752	753	741
15 - 49	892	895	872	863	864	861

Table 3.10

Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by different classifications of women

Classification	Children ever born			Children surviving		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All women	868	870	848	828	828	829
A. Religion						
Hindus	865	867	846	823	822	826
Muslims	874	878	849	844	846	832
Christians	945	948	930	927	927	925
Sikhs	868	920	864	870	931	864
B. Educational level						
Illiterate	865	868	831	822	824	804
Literate but below middle	886	895	866	867	871	857
Middle but below matric	893	902	881	882	886	875
Matric but below graduate	911	925	903	906	915	900
Graduate and above	935	913	939	934	905	939
C. Economic activity*						
Main workers	902	903	887	870	870	870
Non-Manual workers	923	936	906	910	915	904

*Relates to currently married women.

Table 3.11

Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by district

State/District	Children ever born			Children surviving		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	868	870	848	828	828	829
Patna	852	857	840	807	801	818
Nalanda	861	864	842	810	810	809
Nawada	901	903	871	865	866	853
Gaya	879	885	826	838	942	804
Aurangabad	880	881	862	835	834	846
Rohtas	836	838	817	786	785	791
Bhojpur	828	832	791	778	779	769
Saran	841	843	813	800	802	776
Siwan	856	856	862	834	834	826
Gopalganj	853	854	846	826	825	841
Pashchim Champaran	855	856	834	825	826	810
Purba Champaran	844	844	838	802	801	822
Sitamarhi	843	842	849	786	784	818
Muzaffarpur	844	844	849	803	801	837
Vaishali	861	865	801	813	815	775
Begusarai	843	843	844	784	781	813
Samastipur	867	867	848	819	819	820
Darbhanga	861	864	828	812	813	800
Madhubani	852	853	823	809	809	798
Saharsa	871	872	855	834	834	826
Purnia	880	882	858	853	854	849
Katihar	884	886	851	858	860	839
Munger	857	858	844	796	793	811
Santhal Pargana	906	910	863	875	877	854
Dhanbad	853	858	847	838	837	839
Giridih	895	896	889	870	869	875
Hazaribag	906	909	885	879	880	870
Palamu	915	917	877	888	889	865
Ranchi	923	930	888	902	908	878
Singhbhum	894	908	862	868	874	857
Bhagalpur	842	884	828	778	777	790

Table 3.12

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in different age groups

Age group	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	53.72	53.54	55.27	52.59	52.32	54.79
Less than 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1.57	1.50	2.25	1.58	1.51	2.27
20 - 24	15.16	14.77	18.29	15.28	14.89	18.41
25 - 29	44.16	43.53	48.64	44.68	44.07	49.07
30 - 34	66.23	65.95	68.26	67.20	66.95	69.08
35 - 39	76.78	76.75	76.96	78.17	78.17	78.12
40 - 44	79.02	79.21	77.52	81.40	81.61	79.74
45 - 49	79.72	79.93	77.96	82.26	82.46	80.58
50 and above	73.39	73.71	70.19	79.49	79.81	76.22

Table 3.13

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in selected age groups by different classifications of women

Classification	R/U	Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All women	R	43.53	65.95	76.75	79.21	44.07	66.95	78.17	81.61
	U	48.64	68.26	76.96	77.52	49.07	69.08	78.12	79.74
A. Religion									
Hindus	R	43.47	65.83	76.52	78.94	43.91	66.76	77.90	81.31
	U	48.17	67.78	76.42	76.92	48.55	68.52	77.52	79.12
Muslims	R	44.95	67.59	79.00	81.47	45.65	68.78	80.53	83.88
	U	52.54	71.97	80.22	80.81	53.20	73.25	81.77	83.30
Christians	R	40.37	64.90	77.69	82.47	40.75	65.88	78.70	84.06
	U	35.59	60.32	72.94	80.25	35.83	61.41	73.37	81.88
Sikhs	R	37.26	67.48	71.83	90.43	37.26	67.48	71.83	88.57
	U	43.18	67.80	81.70	83.78	43.29	68.27	82.48	84.53
B. Educational level									
Illiterate	R	42.69	65.27	76.34	78.93	43.18	66.28	77.79	81.37
	U	47.99	67.10	75.74	76.27	48.57	67.80	77.22	78.98
Literate but below middle	R	50.40	73.12	79.94	83.54	50.80	73.92	83.30	85.14
	U	57.66	76.45	83.54	83.15	57.94	77.15	84.31	84.63
Middle but below matric	R	52.42	73.35	82.06	83.86	52.72	74.02	82.94	85.63
	U	57.97	77.67	83.45	84.39	58.34	78.10	84.07	85.39
Matric but below graduate	R	45.55	67.40	77.64	81.10	45.90	68.45	78.64	82.60
	U	42.14	63.64	72.74	73.06	42.31	64.22	73.10	74.04
Graduate and above	R	29.43	54.30	66.00	67.83	29.48	55.11	66.27	69.66
	U	17.28	37.82	50.33	54.35	17.35	38.04	50.76	54.83

Table 3.13

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in selected age groups by different classifications of women

Classification	R/U	Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C. Economic activity									
Main workers	R	41.03	63.20	74.24	77.38	41.88	64.87	76.53	81.02
	U	38.75	57.23	67.47	66.18	39.75	58.69	69.39	70.63
Non-Manual workers	R	49.01	66.63	73.72	76.84	50.44	68.82	76.97	80.91
	U	31.55	49.52	63.50	63.28	31.53	49.98	63.60	65.20
Manual workers	U	42.33	61.38	69.34	67.27	43.92	63.55	72.33	72.93
Cultivators	R	42.35	64.88	75.71	78.46	43.31	66.93	78.18	82.43
Agricultural labourers	R	40.01	62.40	73.72	77.11	40.75	63.85	75.85	80.55
Manual workers other than C & AL	R	44.40	63.74	73.47	75.36	46.02	66.27	76.59	79.62

Table 3.14

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in selected age groups by district

State/District	R U	Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	R	43.53	65.95	76.75	79.21	44.07	66.95	78.17	81.61
	U	48.64	68.26	76.96	77.52	49.07	69.08	78.12	79.74
Patna	R	46.83	69.96	79.95	81.79	47.12	70.63	80.90	83.71
	U	47.95	69.52	77.66	78.34	48.23	70.00	78.56	80.09
Nalanda	R	47.34	71.44	79.97	81.82	47.66	72.35	80.92	83.49
	U	50.17	70.92	81.46	81.46	50.51	72.21	81.91	84.07
Nawada	R	44.93	69.85	79.98	82.95	45.37	70.61	81.19	85.13
	U	53.41	74.22	80.63	79.34	53.75	75.27	81.01	81.71
Gaya	R	46.35	69.92	79.84	82.45	46.64	70.80	81.19	84.29
	U	50.61	71.02	78.10	78.85	50.93	72.27	78.95	81.52
Aurangabad	R	45.51	68.69	77.93	81.00	45.76	69.26	79.11	82.75
	U	53.08	71.59	80.68	80.27	53.42	73.12	82.01	81.36
Rohtas	R	45.32	65.76	74.44	75.56	45.58	66.34	75.25	77.01
	U	49.89	68.72	76.82	74.94	50.27	68.93	77.30	77.11
Bhojpur	R	45.70	65.64	75.05	76.40	45.92	66.32	75.98	78.16
	U	46.08	67.42	74.06	74.97	46.43	68.62	74.84	75.44
Saran	R	42.95	65.20	75.99	77.51	43.17	65.85	76.95	79.39
	U	47.37	66.94	78.18	76.75	47.73	67.11	79.44	78.93
Siwan	R	40.82	62.95	75.47	77.70	41.02	63.44	76.39	79.34
	U	47.73	70.63	79.56	76.86	47.72	71.28	80.89	79.30
Gopalganj	R	39.26	62.76	73.30	77.27	39.38	63.38	74.15	79.14
	U	47.64	67.96	74.89	78.25	47.82	67.98	75.70	80.39
Pashcim Champaran	R	41.72	62.76	74.27	75.92	41.98	63.33	75.34	77.79
	U	45.48	67.71	72.51	71.75	45.82	68.27	74.75	74.74
Purba Champaran	R	39.14	60.97	71.63	74.40	39.36	61.53	72.71	76.95
	U	54.17	73.47	79.57	77.02	54.41	74.23	80.93	78.79
Sitamarhi	R	38.36	59.30	71.59	75.42	38.57	59.88	72.62	77.62
	U	47.21	63.30	76.73	73.73	47.56	63.46	77.54	75.06
Muzaffarpur	R	39.30	60.85	73.03	76.89	39.57	61.54	74.12	79.21
	U	46.95	68.22	77.29	77.69	47.09	68.63	78.45	79.94
Vaishali	R	43.04	65.64	78.13	81.02	43.53	66.33	78.91	82.91
	U	42.17	66.53	71.20	80.00	42.57	67.66	72.83	83.35

Table 3.14

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in the selected age groups by district

State/District	R/U	Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Begusarai	R	43.69	67.41	78.30	81.27	44.04	68.15	79.31	83.50
	U	46.71	68.11	80.74	82.95	47.01	68.29	81.39	85.02
Samastipur	R	43.49	66.72	77.71	79.74	32.21	67.41	79.02	82.01
	U	46.30	69.69	81.54	78.45	46.81	70.55	81.70	79.43
Darbhanga	R	40.30	63.85	76.57	79.31	40.63	64.77	77.94	81.82
	U	51.59	70.72	80.24	80.81	52.10	71.62	81.25	83.86
Madhubani	R	40.06	62.18	73.34	75.17	40.42	63.20	74.87	78.22
	U	41.82	65.13	76.58	78.68	42.42	66.60	78.16	81.32
Saharsa	R	40.10	64.20	78.42	83.14	40.28	64.82	79.64	85.20
	U	44.72	68.41	77.32	85.29	45.18	69.54	78.93	86.32
Purnia	R	46.21	69.37	80.32	83.55	46.96	70.73	82.11	85.79
	U	48.82	70.04	78.02	81.06	49.54	71.10	80.31	83.57
Katihar	R	48.16	71.64	82.26	84.25	49.32	73.34	84.77	87.31
	U	47.71	67.97	78.36	76.61	48.52	69.20	80.40	79.71
Munger	R	45.93	69.15	79.90	82.03	46.28	69.83	80.99	84.16
	U	48.96	70.10	79.50	81.78	49.46	71.15	80.26	83.88
Bhagalpur	R	45.83	68.30	78.92	80.10	46.34	69.24	80.48	82.67
	U	48.23	71.25	82.40	80.65	48.67	72.56	84.24	82.82
Santhal Pargana	R	41.86	62.62	73.61	75.83	42.23	64.80	76.25	79.81
	U	50.11	66.53	77.16	76.83	51.16	68.14	78.84	80.05
Dhanbad	R	46.20	61.44	69.52	69.66	47.59	63.75	72.56	74.67
	U	48.51	64.44	71.59	71.35	48.98	65.24	72.80	74.29
Giridih	R	46.80	69.59	79.36	81.64	47.72	71.26	81.48	85.23
	U	53.02	70.45	78.30	77.29	53.60	71.45	79.47	79.74
Hazaribag	R	47.70	72.00	82.28	85.21	48.42	73.41	84.29	87.59
	U	52.43	73.17	87.16	86.88	52.70	73.78	83.69	86.67
Palamu	R	49.77	72.16	81.63	84.63	50.17	72.91	82.51	86.20
	U	49.78	71.35	79.61	82.59	50.01	71.94	79.41	83.53
Ranchi	R	43.58	66.21	76.58	80.05	44.73	67.99	78.71	83.22
	U	50.22	68.32	77.53	77.10	50.59	69.35	78.75	79.33
Singhbhun	R	40.62	62.71	72.53	74.20	41.99	65.10	75.57	78.10
	U	47.16	64.97	73.81	73.91	47.63	65.79	74.97	75.89

Table 3.15

Proportion of childless ever married women aged 50 and above by different classifications of women

Classification	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All women	4.06	3.84	6.26
A. Religion			
Hindus	4.02	3.81	6.26
Muslims	4.16	3.88	6.21
Christians	3.63	3.16	7.48
Sikhs	3.20	2.95	3.22
B. Educational level			
Illiterate	4.03	3.83	6.45
Literate but below middle	4.58	4.04	5.77
Middle but below matric	4.69	4.59	4.79
Matric but below graduate	5.58	6.54	5.22
Graduate and above	10.47	11.27	10.36
C. Economic Activity			
Main workers	5.42	5.04	12.14
Non-manual workers	9.08	7.18	11.74
Manual workers	-	-	12.26
Cultivators	-	5.97	-
Agricultural l abourers	-	4.49	-
Manual workers other than C & AL	-	5.40	-

Table 3.16

Proportion of childless ever married women aged 50 and above by district

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Bihar	4.06	3.84	6.26
Patna	5.45	4.99	6.53
Nalanda	5.61	5.60	5.66
Nawada	2.41	2.23	5.82
Gaya	1.24	0.73	6.50
Aurangabad	2.26	2.00	6.46
Rohtas	3.56	3.19	7.79
Bhojpur	8.00	8.04	7.55
Saran	3.83	3.64	6.25
Siwan	3.75	3.64	7.20
Gopalganj	4.01	3.97	4.86
Pashcim Champaran	3.64	3.46	6.32
Purba Champaran	5.38	5.27	8.89
Sitamarhi	2.99	2.86	6.65
Muzaffarpur	4.22	3.99	8.02
Vaishali	3.36	3.12	7.34
Begusarai	4.41	4.20	6.75
Samastipur	3.85	3.79	5.74
Darbhanga	4.67	4.50	6.86
Madhubani	5.63	5.61	6.63
Saharsa	4.62	4.64	4.20
Purnia	5.06	5.00	5.90
Katihar	4.53	4.49	5.01
Munger	2.35	1.86	5.84
Bhagalpur	2.34	2.16	3.97
Santhal Pargana	2.81	2.51	6.70
Dhanbad	6.38	6.68	5.91
Giridih	3.32	3.12	5.15
Hazaribag	3.31	3.10	5.23
Palamu	2.71	2.53	6.54
Ranchi	4.22	3.86	6.23
Singhbhum	5.78	5.81	5.67

Table 3.17

Distribution of currently married women by duration of marriage and religion

Duration	TRU	All religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs
All durations*	T	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	R	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	U	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0 - 4	T	14.88	14.91	14.92	11.91	13.45
	R	14.96	15.00	14.96	11.75	13.46
	U	14.20	14.13	14.67	12.86	13.45
5 - 9	T	14.43	14.29	15.23	13.74	15.16
	R	14.25	14.13	15.05	13.35	17.05
	U	15.86	15.76	16.39	15.95	14.98
10 - 14	T	15.73	15.64	16.22	16.14	17.19
	R	15.57	15.47	16.10	16.00	16.70
	U	17.07	17.08	16.99	16.97	17.24
15 - 19	T	12.62	12.54	12.88	13.35	12.87
	R	12.46	12.38	12.76	13.04	12.97
	U	13.87	13.89	13.66	15.12	12.86
20 - 24	T	12.74	12.73	12.47	14.47	12.96
	R	12.73	12.71	12.49	14.47	12.40
	U	12.83	12.89	12.36	14.47	13.02
25 - 29	T	7.73	7.73	7.59	9.11	8.25
	R	7.72	7.71	7.58	9.23	7.05
	U	7.83	7.87	7.60	8.40	8.36
30 - 34	T	7.60	7.66	7.18	8.61	6.71
	R	7.72	7.78	7.30	9.08	5.21
	U	6.58	6.64	6.31	5.95	6.85
35 and above	T	12.87	13.09	12.07	11.24	12.14
	R	13.21	13.44	12.39	11.84	14.45
	U	9.99	10.04	9.91	7.87	11.92

*'All durations' includes 'duration not stated' also.

Table 3.18

Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by different classifications of women

Classification	$\bar{m}$ / f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
All women	$\bar{m}$	29.5	29.6	28.7
	f_1/f_2	0.364	0.373	0.307
A. Religion				
Hindus	$\bar{m}$	29.4	29.5	28.5
	f_1/f_2	0.368	0.377	0.307
Muslims	$\bar{m}$	30.0	30.0	29.7
	f_1/f_2	0.373	0.380	0.336
Christians	$\bar{m}$	30.6	30.5	30.7
	f_1/f_2	0.162	0.169	0.100
Sikhs	$\bar{m}$	28.3	27.4	28.4
	f_1/f_2	0.141	0.131	0.144
B. Educational level				
Illiterate	$\bar{m}$	29.5	29.6	28.6
	f_1/f_2	0.394	0.389	0.459
Literate but below middle	$\bar{m}$	28.6	28.8	28.2
	f_1/f_2	0.317	0.322	0.295
Middle but below matric	$\bar{m}$	27.9	28.4	27.4
	f_1/f_2	0.257	0.283	0.202
Matric but below graduate	$\bar{m}$	28.1	28.7	27.9
	f_1/f_2	0.182	0.241	0.138
Graduate and above	$\bar{m}$	27.9	27.9	27.9
	f_1/f_2	0.298	0.620	0.226

Table 3.18

Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by different classifications of women

Classification	$\bar{m}$ / f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
C. Economic Activity				
Main workers	$\bar{m}$	28.8	28.8	28.4
	f_1/f_2	0.356	0.352	0.454
Non-manual workers	$\bar{m}$	28.1	27.8	28.5
	f_1/f_2	0.525	0.403	0.664
Manual workers	$\bar{m}$	-	-	28.5
	f_1/f_2	-	-	0.381
Cultivators	$\bar{m}$	-	28.7	-
	f_1/f_2	-	0.336	-
Agricultural labourers	$\bar{m}$	-	28.9	-
	f_1/f_2	-	0.362	-
Manual workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers	$\bar{m}$	-	28.7	-
	f_1/f_2	-	0.320	-

Table 3.19

Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by district

State/District	$\bar{m}$ / f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	$\bar{m}$	29.5	29.6	28.7
	f_1/f_2	0.364	0.373	0.307
Patna	$\bar{m}$	29.5	29.7	28.9
	f_1/f_2	0.321	0.341	0.291
Nalanda	$\bar{m}$	29.4	29.3	29.7
	f_1/f_2	0.360	0.368	0.313
Nawada	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.8	28.4
	f_1/f_2	0.319	0.321	0.285
Gaya	$\bar{m}$	29.8	29.8	29.3
	f_1/f_2	0.349	0.357	0.290
Aurangabad	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.7	29.4
	f_1/f_2	0.364	0.363	0.397
Rohtas	$\bar{m}$	29.4	29.4	28.8
	f_1/f_2	0.404	0.409	0.364
Bhojpur	$\bar{m}$	29.0	29.0	28.9
	f_1/f_2	0.379	0.393	0.286
Saran	$\bar{m}$	29.4	29.3	29.9
	f_1/f_2	0.373	0.388	0.213
Siwan	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.7	29.9
	f_1/f_2	0.352	0.349	0.424
Gopalganj	$\bar{m}$	29.9	30.0	29.0
	f_1/f_2	0.305	0.305	0.306

Table 3.19

Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by district

State/District	$f_1^{\bar{m}}/f_2$	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Pashcim Champaran	$\bar{m}$	29.6	29.6	28.6
	f_1/f_2	0.422	0.427	0.383
Purba Champaran	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.7	28.6
	f_1/f_2	0.407	0.410	0.342
Sitamarhi	$\bar{m}$	30.2	30.2	28.7
	f_1/f_2	0.388	0.392	0.328
Muzaffarpur	$\bar{m}$	30.0	30.1	28.6
	f_1/f_2	0.326	0.331	0.277
Vaishali	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.8	29.0
	f_1/f_2	0.348	0.351	0.297
Begusarai	$\bar{m}$	30.2	30.2	30.0
	f_1/f_2	0.331	0.327	0.375
Samastipur	$\bar{m}$	29.6	29.7	28.3
	f_1/f_2	0.326	0.330	0.250
Darbhanga	$\bar{m}$	29.5	29.5	28.5
	f_1/f_2	0.382	0.389	0.318
Madhubani	$\bar{m}$	29.3	29.3	28.6
	f_1/f_2	0.383	0.383	0.389
Saharsa	$\bar{m}$	30.3	30.4	28.8
	f_1/f_2	0.352	0.359	0.249
Purnia	$\bar{m}$	29.8	29.8	28.9
	f_1/f_2	0.372	0.377	0.314

Table 3.19

Mean age of fertility schedule (m) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by district

State/District	$f_1^{\bar{m}}/f_2$	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Katihar	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.7	29.1
	f_1/f_2	0.364	0.368	0.332
Munger	$\bar{m}$	29.8	29.9	29.0
	f_1/f_2	0.362	0.369	0.325
Bhagalpur	$\bar{m}$	29.8	29.8	29.3
	f_1/f_2	0.397	0.413	0.295
Santhal Pargana	$\bar{m}$	28.8	28.9	28.1
	f_1/f_2	0.427	0.433	0.358
Dhanbad	$\bar{m}$	28.0	27.9	28.0
	f_1/f_2	0.442	0.540	0.318
Giridih	$\bar{m}$	28.6	28.7	28.0
	f_1/f_2	0.411	0.407	0.439
Hazaribag	$\bar{m}$	29.3	29.3	28.7
	f_1/f_2	0.357	0.367	0.292
Palamu	$\bar{m}$	29.3	29.3	29.0
	f_1/f_2	0.364	0.366	0.340
Ranchi	$\bar{m}$	29.3	29.4	28.8
	f_1/f_2	0.272	0.274	0.267
Singhbhum	$\bar{m}$	28.8	29.0	28.1
	f_1/f_2	0.302	0.312	0.278

Table 3.20

P/F ratio for various age groups by religion

Religion	T R U	Age Group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All women	T	1.8753	1.5496	1.4322	1.3768	1.3482	1.2987	1.2756
	R	1.8445	1.5247	1.4052	1.3532	1.3234	1.2741	1.2498
	U	2.1130	1.7367	1.6362	1.5613	1.5495	1.5080	1.5041
Hindus	T	1.8545	1.5396	1.4184	1.3610	1.3304	1.2832	1.2625
	R	1.8282	1.5197	1.3964	1.3417	1.3094	1.2618	1.2395
	U	2.0621	1.6921	1.5885	1.5166	1.5076	1.4715	1.4734
Muslims	T	1.9308	1.5853	1.4889	1.4486	1.4319	1.3664	1.3353
	R	1.8739	1.5278	1.4362	1.4061	1.3924	1.3299	1.3008
	U	2.2979	1.9699	1.8447	1.7357	1.7013	1.6244	1.5843
Christians	T	2.2512	1.7596	1.6876	1.6673	1.6485	1.6432	1.5847
	R	2.2371	1.7612	1.6285	1.5694	1.5523	1.5435	1.4930
	U	2.3453	1.8366	1.9425	2.1728	2.1670	2.1851	2.0770
Sikhs	T	1.7402	1.7366	1.6636	1.6549	1.7086	1.7998	1.8709
	R	2.1080	1.3908	0.9816	1.1686	1.0806	1.3798	1.2406
	U	1.6973	1.7795	1.7511	1.7133	1.7969	1.8659	1.9578

Table 3.21

P/F ratio for various age groups by educational level and economic activity

Educational level	TRU	Age Group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Educational levels	T	1.8753	1.5496	1.4322	1.3768	1.3482	1.2987	1.2756
	R	1.8445	1.5247	1.4052	1.3532	1.3234	1.2741	1.2498
	U	2.1130	1.7367	1.6362	1.5613	1.5495	1.5080	1.5041
Illiterate	T	1.8625	1.5280	1.4127	1.3599	1.3302	1.2794	1.2545
	R	1.8618	1.5234	1.4054	1.3546	1.3234	1.2730	1.2477
	U	1.8470	1.5763	1.4888	1.4152	1.4030	1.3510	1.3325
Literate but below middle	T	1.7891	1.6014	1.4736	1.4321	1.4279	1.3942	1.3962
	R	1.7222	1.5390	1.4202	1.3864	1.3788	1.3444	1.3496
	U	2.1107	1.8654	1.6643	1.5850	1.5781	1.5468	1.5389
Middle but below matric	T	1.8688	1.6285	1.4740	1.4188	1.4267	1.4271	1.4588
	R	1.7323	1.5170	1.3888	1.3294	1.3330	1.3151	1.3290
	U	2.2630	1.9215	1.6713	1.6090	1.6177	1.6478	1.7030
Matric but below graduate	T	1.9948	1.5946	1.6191	1.5725	1.5740	1.5764	1.6315
	R	1.7312	1.3953	1.3893	1.3329	1.3392	1.3655	1.2950
	U	2.2971	1.7957	1.8399	1.7997	1.8054	1.8070	1.9441
Graduate and above	T	1.4272	1.1109	1.3688	1.4974	1.4955	1.5278	1.4839
	R	0.8138	0.8952	1.0169	1.1185	1.0809	1.0115	0.9875
	U	1.7882	1.1843	1.4586	1.5874	1.5986	1.6637	1.6195
Economic Activity								
Main workers	T	2.1332	1.6844	1.5248	1.4621	1.4218	1.4205	-
	R	2.1363	1.6810	1.5184	1.4473	1.4061	1.4071	-
	U	2.1328	1.8134	1.7656	1.8468	1.8217	1.7497	-
Non-manual workers	T	1.7063	1.4717	1.4932	1.6010	1.5584	1.6183	-
	R	1.8644	1.5483	1.3658	1.3431	1.2864	1.3544	-
	U	1.7141	1.5305	1.7855	2.0432	2.0272	2.0556	-
Manual workers	U	2.3423	1.9509	1.8502	1.8066	1.7481	1.6297	-
Cultivators	R	2.1103	1.6278	1.4863	1.4263	1.3977	1.3515	-
Agricultural labourers	R	2.1373	1.6979	1.5313	1.4569	1.4115	1.4120	
Manual workers other than Cultivators & Agricultural Labourers	R	2.2603	1.7105	1.5205	1.4339	1.3890	1.3967	-

Table 3.22

P/F ratio for various age groups by district

Religion District	TRU	Age Group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna	T	2.0462	1.7022	1.5421	1.4792	1.4388	1.3892	1.3561
	R	1.9815	1.6840	1.5014	1.4348	1.3868	1.3375	1.2921
	U	2.1565	1.7249	1.6132	1.5591	1.5369	1.4884	1.4834
Nalanda	T	2.0872	1.7339	1.5992	1.5601	1.5112	1.4392	1.4043
	R	2.0354	1.6986	1.5619	1.5180	1.4677	1.3912	1.3682
	U	2.4528	1.9780	1.8731	1.8758	1.8407	1.8076	1.6797
Nawada	T	2.1670	1.6590	1.5301	1.4829	1.4240	1.3771	1.3384
	R	2.1921	1.6699	1.5339	1.4884	1.4233	1.3772	1.3373
	U	1.8212	1.5205	1.4646	1.4094	1.4277	1.3773	1.3607
Gaya	T	2.0281	1.7174	1.5871	1.5065	1.4627	1.4177	1.3802
	R	2.0166	1.7289	1.5903	1.5128	1.4666	1.4228	1.3830
	U	2.1158	1.6147	1.5363	1.4538	1.4281	1.3726	1.3543
Aurangabad	T	1.8277	1.5685	1.4645	1.3976	1.3524	1.3002	1.2683
	R	1.8216	1.5531	1.4421	1.3842	1.3376	1.2871	1.2513
	U	1.8853	1.8125	1.8127	1.6144	1.5965	1.5224	1.5597
Rohtas	T	2.2671	1.8679	1.7070	1.6127	1.5501	1.4620	1.4449
	R	2.2781	1.8565	1.6926	1.6042	1.5383	1.4497	1.4319
	U	2.1332	1.9722	1.8428	1.6959	1.6658	1.5860	1.5835
Bhojpur	T	2.0844	1.6842	1.5481	1.4704	1.4242	1.3734	1.3380
	R	2.0866	1.7150	1.5644	1.4828	1.4353	1.3882	1.3518
	U	1.9934	1.4225	1.4141	1.3701	1.3320	1.2505	1.2251
Saran	T	2.0464	1.7400	1.6438	1.5806	1.5553	1.4578	1.4508
	R	1.9725	1.7027	1.6181	1.5654	1.5420	1.4475	1.4415
	U	3.5625	2.2747	1.9784	1.7694	1.7182	1.5859	1.5649
Siwan	T	1.9181	1.6419	1.5187	1.4547	1.4295	1.3504	1.3137
	R	1.9324	1.6274	1.5088	1.4512	1.4276	1.3530	1.3158
	U	1.6540	1.9545	1.7459	1.5399	1.4594	1.2907	1.3648
Gopalganj	T	2.1765	1.7931	1.5915	1.5319	1.4581	1.4047	1.3670
	R	2.1802	1.7746	1.5747	1.5196	1.4460	1.3940	1.3539
	U	2.1056	2.1485	1.9339	1.7967	1.7408	1.6611	1.6886
Pashcim Champaran	T	1.7865	1.5236	1.4036	1.3610	1.3369	1.2736	1.2380
	R	1.7559	1.4928	1.3708	1.3329	1.3165	1.2495	1.2176
	U	2.2637	1.9832	1.8892	1.8014	1.6573	1.6780	1.5860

Table 3.22

P/F ratio for various age groups by district

District	TRU	Age Group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Purba Champaran	T	1.8640	1.5547	1.4476	1.3829	1.3346	1.2612	1.2418
	R	1.8585	1.5361	1.4258	1.3626	1.3180	1.2465	1.2289
	U	1.9553	1.9560	1.9689	1.8956	1.7585	1.6604	1.6236
Sitamarhi	T	1.8020	1.3993	1.2902	1.2049	1.1725	1.1066	1.0696
	R	1.8098	1.3974	1.2876	1.2067	1.1683	1.1050	1.0658
	U	1.6448	1.4344	1.3419	1.1694	1.2717	1.1446	1.1705
Muzaffarpur	T	2.1834	1.5606	1.3967	1.2923	1.2421	1.1880	1.1647
	R	2.1557	1.5248	1.3602	1.2604	1.2079	1.1588	1.1330
	U	2.5228	2.0112	1.8895	1.7635	1.7911	1.6918	1.7491
Vaishali	T	1.6292	1.3413	1.2581	1.2016	1.1831	1.1428	1.1345
	R	1.6185	1.3204	1.2416	1.1842	1.1702	1.1219	1.1150
	U	1.8642	1.7908	1.5878	1.5443	1.4536	1.5883	1.5541
Begusarai	T	1.9517	1.6204	1.4655	1.3988	1.3549	1.3037	1.2472
	R	1.9381	1.5927	1.4338	1.3698	1.3224	1.2730	1.2257
	U	2.0162	1.8999	1.7893	1.6982	1.7063	1.6422	1.4782
Samastipur	T	1.7270	1.3591	1.2229	1.1619	1.1307	1.0830	1.0725
	R	1.7181	1.3564	1.2158	1.1544	1.1193	1.0751	1.0644
	U	1.9178	1.4007	1.4065	1.3753	1.4617	1.3212	1.3240
Darbhanga	T	1.7734	1.5083	1.3792	1.3372	1.3271	1.2695	1.2292
	R	1.7533	1.4936	1.3670	1.3286	1.3181	1.2579	1.2146
	U	1.9877	1.6574	1.5103	1.4417	1.4350	1.4078	1.4046
Madhubani	T	1.9891	1.5744	1.4445	1.3898	1.3535	1.2914	1.2398
	R	1.9715	1.5592	1.4288	1.3748	1.3375	1.2775	1.2246
	U	2.8749	2.4289	2.2838	2.2153	2.1118	2.1068	2.0325
Saharsa	T	1.9226	1.5709	1.6166	1.4677	1.4015	1.3934	1.3529
	R	1.8857	1.5552	1.6081	1.4552	1.3861	1.3750	1.3397
	U	2.7482	1.8605	1.7529	1.6983	1.7069	1.7701	1.6317
Purnia	T	1.9054	1.4868	1.3801	1.3562	1.3353	1.3058	1.2789
	R	1.8892	1.4829	1.3742	1.3519	1.3323	1.3005	1.2686
	U	2.1084	1.5281	1.4495	1.4067	1.3714	1.3710	1.4182

Table 3.22

P/F ratio for various age groups by district

District	TRU	Age Group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Katihar	T	1.6993	1.3596	1.2715	1.2520	1.2528	1.2079	1.2283
	R	1.6646	1.3368	1.2515	1.2375	1.2350	1.1910	1.2098
	U	2.0789	1.6156	1.4836	1.4091	1.4571	1.4078	1.4551
Munger	T	2.0174	1.7349	1.6197	1.5416	1.4836	1.4193	1.3886
	R	2.0264	1.7289	1.6168	1.5346	1.4692	1.4057	1.3761
	U	1.9625	1.7635	1.6352	1.5857	1.5772	1.5101	1.4740
Bhagalpur	T	1.7718	1.5139	1.4182	1.3626	1.3155	1.2444	1.2086
	R	1.7453	1.4899	1.3923	1.3411	1.2877	1.2210	1.1832
	U	1.9420	1.6886	1.6260	1.5290	1.5481	1.4494	1.4334
Santhal Pargana	T	1.5845	1.3880	1.3076	1.2804	1.2924	1.2583	1.2545
	R	1.5771	1.3815	1.2961	1.2703	1.2806	1.2463	1.2420
	U	1.6745	1.4689	1.4612	1.4392	1.4777	1.4558	1.4649
Dhanbad	T	1.7985	1.5534	1.4082	1.3264	1.2968	1.2456	1.2457
	R	1.4810	1.3710	1.2579	1.1920	1.1696	1.1088	1.0946
	U	2.5181	1.8416	1.5995	1.4875	1.4532	1.4229	1.4553
Giridih	T	1.5994	1.3923	1.2950	1.2682	1.2557	1.2264	1.2412
	R	1.5943	1.3551	1.2476	1.2294	1.2208	1.1957	1.2126
	U	1.6394	1.6881	1.6695	1.5674	1.5240	1.4668	1.4642
Hazaribag	T	1.6008	1.3476	1.2448	1.2095	1.1962	1.1660	1.1649
	R	1.5443	1.2979	1.2034	1.1714	1.1570	1.1252	1.1260
	U	2.1229	1.7611	1.5599	1.4932	1.4925	1.4843	1.4763
Palamu	T	1.7180	1.3997	1.2856	1.2329	1.2362	1.2218	1.2032
	R	1.7246	1.3933	1.2744	1.2249	1.2276	1.2137	1.1925
	U	1.5686	1.5187	1.4988	1.3815	1.3990	1.3850	1.4190
Ranchi	T	1.9725	1.6229	1.5169	1.4612	1.4403	1.4152	1.3999
	R	1.9690	1.5837	1.4392	1.3855	1.3705	1.3531	1.3267
	U	1.9866	1.7903	1.8569	1.8066	1.7655	1.7112	1.7222
Singhbhum	T	1.7855	1.4188	1.3803	1.3665	1.3683	1.3317	1.3324
	R	1.6847	1.3284	1.2845	1.2871	1.2815	1.2450	1.2384
	U	2.0635	1.6377	1.5950	1.5474	1.5781	1.5614	1.6019

Table 3.23

Fertility indices adjusted by P/F ratio technique

~~All Religions~~

Age group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15 - 19	0.084	0.086	0.079	0.133	0.128	0.188
20 - 24	0.233	0.232	0.254	0.251	0.245	0.301
25 - 29	0.246	0.243	0.263	0.253	0.250	0.277
30 - 34	0.205	0.205	0.200	0.213	0.214	0.206
35 - 39	0.145	0.148	0.121	0.153	0.156	0.128
40 - 44	0.084	0.087	0.067	0.095	0.097	0.074
45 - 49	0.043	0.045	0.029	0.050	0.052	0.034
GFR/GMFR	160	160	160	182	180	195
TFR/TMFR	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.8	6.1

Table 3.24

Unadjusted and adjusted fertility rates by different classifications of women

Classification	Unadjusted				Adjusted			
	TFR	GFR	TMFR	GMFR	TFR	GFR	TMFR	GMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All women	3.6	112	4.0	127	5.2	160	5.7	182
A. Religion								
Hindus	3.6	112	4.0	125	5.1	159	5.7	177
Muslims	3.8	117	4.4	137	5.7	174	6.6	204
Christians	2.9	83	4.4	128	4.9	140	7.4	216
Sikhs	2.6	82	3.9	116	4.3	136	6.5	193
B. Educational level								
Illiterate	3.7	113	4.0	125	5.2	160	5.7	177
Literate but below middle	3.6	117	4.0	138	5.3	172	5.9	203
Middle but below matric	3.4	114	3.9	143	5.0	168	5.7	211
Matric but below graduate	2.6	86	3.4	135	4.2	139	5.5	219
Graduate and above	1.8	81	3.1	116	2.5	111	4.2	159
C. Economic activity								
Main workers	3.1	101	3.6	120	4.7	154	5.5	183
Non-Manual workers	2.4	81	3.5	107	3.6	121	5.2	160

Table 3.25

Unadjusted and adjusted fertility rates by district

State/District	Unadjusted					Adjusted				
	CBR	TFR	~~TMFR~~ GFR	~~GFR~~ TMFR	GMFR	CBR	TFR	~~TMFR~~ GFR	~~GFR~~ TMFR	GMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar	25.74	3.6	112	4.0	127	36.87	5.2	160	5.7	182
Patna	24.42	3.5	110	3.9	125	37.65	5.4	170	6.0	193
Nalanda	23.75	3.4	106	3.6	116	37.97	5.4	170	5.8	186
Nawada	26.04	3.7	111	3.8	119	39.85	5.7	170	5.8	182
Gaya	25.13	3.6	109	3.8	120	39.82	5.7	173	6.0	190
Aurangabad	26.72	3.8	117	4.1	128	39.13	5.6	171	6.0	187
Rohtas	21.91	3.1	96	3.3	103	37.41	5.3	164	5.6	176
Bhojpur	23.81	3.3	103	3.6	112	36.86	5.1	159	5.6	173
Saran	22.01	3.1	95	3.4	106	36.18	5.1	156	5.6	174
Siwan	24.43	3.4	104	3.7	116	37.10	5.2	158	5.6	176
Gopalganj	22.74	3.3	99	3.5	110	36.18	5.3	158	5.6	175
Pashchim Champaran	25.44	3.7	113	3.9	123	35.70	5.2	159	5.5	173
Purba Champaran	24.00	3.4	105	3.7	116	34.74	4.9	152	5.4	168
Sitamarhi	27.59	3.9	121	4.2	132	35.60	5.0	156	5.4	170
Muzaffarpur	26.79	3.8	115	4.1	128	37.42	5.3	161	5.7	179
Vaishali	26.69	4.2	129	4.5	141	37.35	5.3	162	5.7	177
Begusarai	26.33	3.8	116	4.1	127	38.59	5.6	170	6.0	186
Samastipur	31.96	4.4	135	4.7	148	39.09	5.4	165	5.7	181
Darbhanga	26.31	3.6	111	3.9	124	36.29	5.0	153	5.4	171
Madhubani	24.43	3.3	103	3.5	112	35.29	4.8	149	5.1	162
Saharsa	25.12	3.6	110	3.8	121	40.61	5.8	178	6.1	196
Purnia	27.71	4.0	125	4.5	145	38.24	5.5	173	6.2	200
Katihar	31.15	4.5	140	5.2	167	39.61	5.7	178	6.6	212
Munger	23.59	3.5	105	3.7	115	38.21	5.7	170	6.0	186
Bhagalpur	25.50	3.9	118	4.2	131	36.16	5.5	167	6.0	186
Santhal Pargana	26.37	3.6	111	4.2	133	34.48	3.9	120	4.5	143
Dhanbad	24.47	3.3	108	3.8	126	34.46	4.6	152	5.4	177
Giridih	28.77	3.9	121	4.3	137	37.25	5.1	157	5.6	177
Hazaribag	31.05	4.4	136	4.9	154	38.65	5.5	169	6.1	192
Palamu	29.55	4.4	135	4.8	148	37.99	5.7	174	6.2	190
Ranchi	23.16	3.3	98	4.2	129	35.13	5.0	149	6.4	196
Singhbhum	23.53	3.1	96	4.4	135	32.48	4.3	133	6.1	186

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