

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

This chapter presents a profile of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of NFHS-2 households and describes facilities and services that are available in villages in Delhi. The chapter also includes some comparisons of NFHS-2 results with results from NFHS-1 and the Census of India.

2.1 Age-Sex Distribution of the Household Population

The NFHS-2 household population can be tabulated in two ways: *de facto* (the place each person stayed the night before the survey interview) or *de jure* (the place of usual residence). The *de facto* and *de jure* populations in Delhi differ because of temporary population movements. Table 2.1 shows the *de facto* population in the NFHS-2 household sample for Delhi, classified by age, residence, and sex. The total *de facto* sample population is 14,574. The sample is 92 percent urban and 8 percent rural.

The age distribution of the population in Delhi is typical of a population with declining fertility, in which the proportion of the population in the younger age groups increases with age up to a point where it starts decreasing, which in the case of Delhi is 15–19 (Figure 2.1). The increasing proportions in 5-year age groups up to age 10–14 is consistent with the fertility decline that Delhi has experienced. Thirty-three percent of Delhi's population are below 15 years of age, and only 4 percent are age 65 or older. The proportion below age 15 is somewhat higher in rural Delhi (36 percent) than in urban Delhi (32 percent).

The single-year age distributions by sex in the *de facto* population (see Appendix Table B.1) indicate some misreporting of ages, including preference for ages ending in particular digits, especially 0 and 5. One of the most commonly used measures of digit preference in age reporting is Myers' Index (United Nations, 1955). This index provides an overall summary of preferences for, or avoidance of, each of the 10 digits, from 0 to 9. The index is often used as one indicator of the quality of age reporting on a survey. Values of Myers' Index computed for the age range 10–69 in the household sample population in Delhi are 19.3 for males and 15.1 for females. The lower estimate for females is probably due to the emphasis during the interviewer training on obtaining accurate age information for women to correctly determine the eligibility of women for the individual interview. The values of Myers' Index from NFHS-2 are slightly lower than the NFHS-1 values of 19.6 for males and 16.6 for females (revised from the published NFHS-1 estimates). This indicates that age reporting on the household questionnaire in Delhi improved slightly between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2. The relatively low values of Myers' Index for Delhi indicate considerably less age misreporting in Delhi than in most other states of India.

Table 2.2 shows age distributions by sex from the NFHS-2 *de jure* sample. The *de jure* sample counts all usual residents in a sample area. Comparison of Tables 2.1 and 2.2 shows that the age distributions of the *de facto* and *de jure* are very similar.

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 also present sex ratios (females per 1,000 males) in Delhi from NFHS-2. The sex ratio of the *de facto* population is 892 (Table 2.1). The sex ratio of the *de jure*

Table 2.1 Household population by age and sex

Percent distribution of the household population by age, according to residence and sex, Delhi, 1999

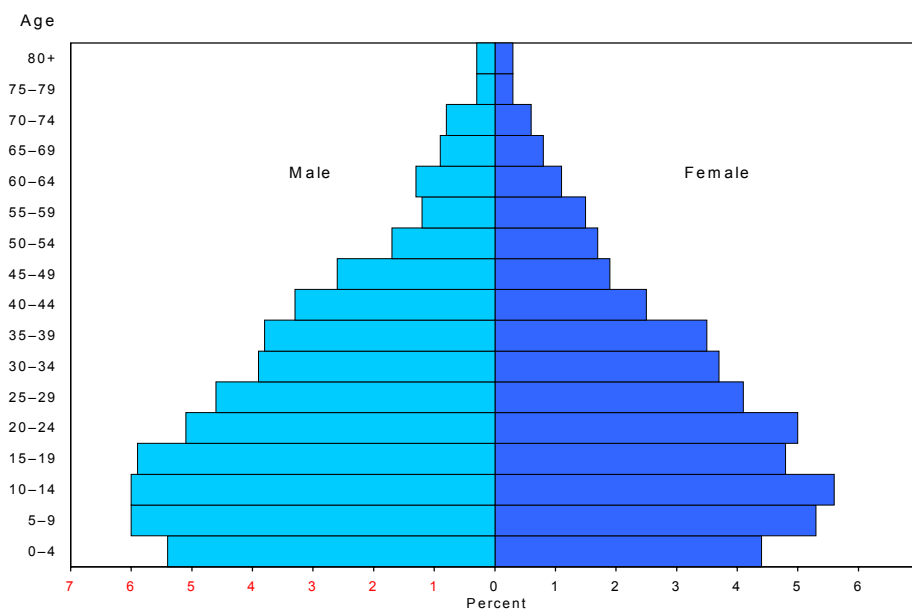
Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
< 1	1.9	1.7	1.8	3.2	1.6	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.9
1-4	7.9	7.6	7.8	10.3	9.0	9.7	8.1	7.7	7.9
5-9	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.5	12.4	11.9	11.3	11.3	11.3
10-14	11.3	11.7	11.5	11.6	13.0	12.2	11.3	11.8	11.5
15-19	11.2	10.1	10.6	10.2	11.9	11.0	11.1	10.2	10.7
20-24	9.4	10.3	9.8	12.6	12.8	12.7	9.7	10.5	10.1
25-29	8.5	8.7	8.6	9.8	9.6	9.7	8.6	8.8	8.7
30-34	7.4	8.0	7.7	6.2	6.7	6.5	7.3	7.9	7.6
35-39	7.2	7.7	7.4	6.2	5.7	6.0	7.1	7.5	7.3
40-44	6.4	5.4	5.9	5.0	4.2	4.6	6.3	5.3	5.8
45-49	5.1	4.2	4.7	3.2	2.2	2.7	5.0	4.0	4.5
50-54	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	3.1	3.5	3.3
55-59	2.4	3.2	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.8	2.4	3.1	2.7
60-64	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
65-69	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
70-74	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4
75-79	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
80+	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	7,068	6,334	13,402	636	536	1,172	7,704	6,870	14,574
Sex ratio ¹	NA	NA	896	NA	NA	842	NA	NA	892

Note: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).

NA: Not applicable

¹Females per 1,000 males

**Figure 2.1
Population Pyramid**



NFHS-2, Delhi, 1999

Table 2.2 Population by age and sex			
Percent distribution of population by age and sex, Delhi, 1999			
Age	Male	Female	Sex ratio ¹
< 5	10.1	9.4	835
5–14	22.5	23.0	913
15–29	29.2	29.3	897
30–49	25.8	25.2	876
50–64	8.1	9.1	1,001
65+	4.3	4.1	865
Total	100.0	100.0	896
Median age	23.2	23.5	NA

Note: Table is based on the *de jure* population, i.e., usual residents.
NA: Not applicable
¹Females per 1,000 males

population (896) in Table 2.2 differs hardly at all from the sex ratio of the *de facto* population (892). Table 2.1 shows that the sex ratio of the *de facto* population is 896 in urban Delhi and 842 in rural Delhi.

2.2 Marital Status

NFHS-2 includes information on the marital status of all household members age six and above. Table 2.3 shows the marital status distribution of the *de facto* household population, classified by age, residence, and sex. Among females age six and above, 53 percent are currently married and 40 percent have never been married. The proportion never married is higher for males (48 percent) than for females (40 percent) and is virtually the same in urban Delhi (48 percent for males and 40 percent for females) as in rural Delhi (48 percent for males and 41 percent for females). The proportions divorced, separated, or deserted are small, and widowhood is quite rare until the older ages. Thirty-five percent of women age 50 or older are widowed, but only 10 percent of males in that age group are widowed.

Also of interest is the proportion of persons who marry young. At age 15–19, the proportions ever married are 2 percent for males and 10 percent for females (2 percent for males and 9 percent for females in urban Delhi, and 3 percent for males and 18 percent for females in rural Delhi). By age 25–29, most women (93 percent) have ever been married, but only 66 percent of males in this age group have ever been married (65 percent in urban Delhi and 79 percent in rural Delhi). Overall, the table shows that women in Delhi marry at much younger ages than men, and that both men and women marry at younger ages in rural Delhi than in urban Delhi.

Table 2.4 shows estimates of the singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM), which can be calculated from age-specific proportions single in a census or household survey. SMAM is calculated from the *de jure* population in NFHS-2 in order to arrive at estimates that are more comparable to those derived from the censuses, which are modified *de jure* counts. According to the SMAM measure, men in Delhi tend to marry women who are about four years younger than themselves. The census and NFHS-2 data indicate that age at marriage has been rising for both men and women, but slightly faster for women than for men. In rural Delhi, however, age at marriage did not change for men, while for women it increased by one year between NFHS-1

Table 2.3 Marital status of the household population

Percent distribution of the household population age 6 and above by marital status, according to age, residence, and sex, Delhi, 1999

Age	Marital status							Total percent
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted	
URBAN								
Male								
6-12	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	98.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	78.7	20.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-29	34.9	64.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0
30-49	3.7	94.8	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0
50+	0.9	89.9	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	48.4	49.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Female								
6-12	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13-14	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	91.4	8.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	43.4	56.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
25-29	8.0	90.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
30-49	1.4	92.2	0.0	5.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0
50+	0.4	63.9	0.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Total	40.0	52.5	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0
RURAL								
Male								
6-12	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13-14	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
15-19	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	60.1	38.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-29	20.8	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	1.6	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50+	1.6	85.3	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	48.1	50.1	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female								
6-12	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13-14	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
15-19	81.6	16.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	25.2	73.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-29	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
30-49	0.0	94.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50+	0.0	67.1	0.0	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	41.4	52.9	0.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 2.3 Marital status of the household population (contd.)

Percent distribution of the household population age 6 and above by marital status, according to age, residence, and sex, Delhi, 1999

Age	Marital status							Total percent
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted	
TOTAL								
Male								
6-12	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	98.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	76.7	22.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-29	33.6	65.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0
30-49	3.6	95.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
50+	0.9	89.6	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	48.4	49.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Female								
6-12	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13-14	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	90.5	9.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	41.7	57.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
25-29	7.3	91.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
30-49	1.3	92.3	0.0	5.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0
50+	0.3	64.1	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Total	40.1	52.5	0.0	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0

Note: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors). The marital status distribution for females by age cannot be directly compared with the published distribution for NFHS-1 because the ages in the current table are based entirely on the reports of the household respondents, whereas in NFHS-1 the ages of ever-married women age 13-49 were taken from the Woman's Questionnaire.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 2.4 Singulate mean age at marriage

Singulate mean age at marriage by sex from selected sources, Delhi, 1961-1999

Source	Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM)		
	Male	Female	Difference
1961 Census	23.3	18.7	4.6
1971 Census	24.0	20.0	4.0
1981 Census	24.3	20.5	3.8
1991 Census	24.2	20.7	3.5
1993 NFHS-1			
Urban	24.4	21.0	3.4
Rural	24.1	19.0	5.1
Total	24.3	20.9	3.4
1999 NFHS-2			
Urban	26.0	22.1	3.9
Rural	24.1	19.9	4.2
Total	25.8	21.9	3.9

Note: Table is based on the *de jure* population.

and NFHS-2. Marriage ages in both NFHS-1 and NFHS-2 are higher in urban Delhi than in rural Delhi. In NFHS-2, urban women and men marry about two years later than their rural counterparts. As estimated from NFHS-2, SMAM for females in Delhi is 21.9 (22.1 in urban Delhi and 19.9 in rural Delhi).

2.3 Household Composition

Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of households by various characteristics of the household head (sex, age, religion, and caste/tribe), as well as by household type and the number of usual household members according to residence. The table is based on the *de jure* population because household type and the number of usual household members pertain to the usual-resident population. The table shows that the proportion of household heads who are male is 92 percent in urban Delhi and 97 percent in rural Delhi. The median age of household heads is 43 years (44 years in urban Delhi and 40 years in rural Delhi). Nearly three-quarters (72 percent) of household heads are age 30–59, and only 10 percent are less than age 30.

Eighty-four percent of household heads are Hindu, 8 percent are Muslim, 5 percent are Sikh, and 3 percent belong to other religions. Eighteen percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes, 1 percent to scheduled tribes, and 15 percent to other backward classes (OBC¹). The proportion of household heads belonging to any of these disadvantaged groups is 32 percent in urban Delhi and 53 percent in rural Delhi. Fifty-nine percent of all households are nuclear family households (consisting of an unmarried adult living alone or a married person or couple and their unmarried children, if any). Nuclear households are somewhat more common in urban Delhi than in rural Delhi, but even in rural Delhi, 55 percent of households are nuclear. The average household size is 5.3 persons (5.3 in urban Delhi and 5.6 in rural Delhi).

2.4 Educational Level

The level of education of household members may affect reproductive behaviour, contraceptive use, the health of children, and proper hygienic practices. Table 2.6 shows the percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by literacy and educational level, according to age, residence, and sex. (This table and all subsequent tables and figures in this report are based on the *de facto* sample, unless otherwise specified.)

In Delhi, 22 percent of females and 9 percent of males age six and above are illiterate. Comparable figures from NFHS-1 are 29 percent of females and 14 percent of males, indicating a substantial increase in literacy in only six years. The literacy gap between males and females has narrowed over time. At age 10–14 only 6 percent of girls and 3 percent of boys are illiterate. The rapid increases in educational attainment over time can also be seen by examining differences in educational levels by age. For example, the proportion of males who are illiterate falls from 16 percent at age 50 and above to 3 percent at age 10–14. For females, it falls from 49 percent at age 50 and above to 6 percent at age 10–14.

¹Other backward classes are castes and communities that have been designated by the Government of India as socially and educationally backward and in need of special protection from social injustice.

Table 2.5 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics of the household head, household type, and household size, according to residence, Delhi, 1999

Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Sex of household head			
Male	91.5	96.5	91.9
Female	8.5	3.5	8.1
Age of household head			
< 30	8.9	16.9	9.5
30–44	43.1	43.7	43.1
45–59	29.7	22.0	29.1
60+	18.3	17.5	18.2
Median age	43.6	40.3	43.2
Religion of household head			
Hindu	84.0	87.7	84.3
Muslim	8.1	11.3	8.3
Christian	1.3	0.0	1.2
Sikh	5.0	0.0	4.6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.1	0.0	0.1
Jain	0.8	0.5	0.8
No religion	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other	0.2	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.3	0.5	0.3
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	18.2	12.5	17.7
Scheduled tribe	0.9	0.5	0.9
Other backward class	12.8	39.8	14.9
Other	68.0	47.2	66.4
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.1
Household type			
Nuclear household	59.5	54.8	59.2
Non-nuclear household	40.4	45.2	40.8
Household with no usual members	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of usual members			
1	1.6	3.6	1.8
2	6.0	8.1	6.1
3	10.2	6.5	10.0
4	20.6	13.6	20.1
5	22.7	24.6	22.8
6	16.3	9.5	15.8
7	9.1	12.5	9.4
8	4.9	8.1	5.2
9+	8.4	13.6	8.8
Mean household size	5.3	5.6	5.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	2,550	213	2,763

Note: Table is based on the *de jure* population.

Table 2.6 Educational level of the household population

Percent distribution of the household population age 6 and above by literacy and level of education, and median number of completed years of schooling, according to age, residence, and sex, Delhi, 1999

Age	Educational level ¹							Total percent	Number of persons	Median number of years of schooling
	Illiterate	Literate, < primary school complete	Primary school complete	Middle school complete	High school complete	Higher secondary complete and above	Missing			
URBAN										
Male										
6-9	9.5	88.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	628	1.9
10-14	2.8	31.2	51.5	14.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	795	5.8
15-19	5.0	3.9	17.6	34.6	25.0	13.8	0.0	100.0	788	9.5
20-29	7.5	2.1	9.8	15.0	19.7	45.8	0.1	100.0	1,266	10.9
30-39	8.9	2.8	10.2	12.6	19.6	46.0	0.0	100.0	1,034	10.9
40-49	10.8	2.6	10.4	10.7	23.5	42.0	0.0	100.0	812	10.8
50+	13.8	4.8	13.4	10.1	20.5	37.5	0.0	100.0	878	10.4
Total	8.3	15.4	16.0	14.2	16.5	29.6	0.0	100.0	6,201	9.4
Female										
6-9	9.5	89.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	571	2.0
10-14	5.8	24.6	51.9	17.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	740	6.1
15-19	6.6	4.5	16.6	29.0	29.0	14.3	0.0	100.0	639	9.7
20-29	16.0	2.6	11.3	11.7	14.7	43.8	0.0	100.0	1,205	10.6
30-39	26.8	3.9	11.9	10.1	16.2	31.0	0.0	100.0	995	9.0
40-49	28.6	3.3	13.4	7.8	15.4	31.5	0.0	100.0	609	8.7
50+	45.9	4.8	16.9	9.2	10.7	12.7	0.0	100.0	850	4.5
Total	20.7	15.2	17.4	12.1	12.7	21.9	0.0	100.0	5,610	7.3
Total										
6-9	9.5	89.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,199	1.9
10-14	4.2	28.0	51.7	15.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,536	5.9
15-19	5.7	4.2	17.1	32.1	26.8	14.0	0.0	100.0	1,427	9.6
20-29	11.7	2.3	10.5	13.4	17.2	44.8	0.0	100.0	2,471	10.8
30-39	17.7	3.3	11.0	11.4	17.9	38.6	0.0	100.0	2,028	10.4
40-49	18.4	2.9	11.7	9.5	20.1	37.5	0.0	100.0	1,421	10.5
50+	29.6	4.8	15.1	9.7	15.6	25.3	0.0	100.0	1,728	8.1
Total	14.2	15.3	16.6	13.2	14.7	25.9	0.0	100.0	11,811	8.5

Table 2.6 Educational level of the household population (contd.)

Percent distribution of the household population age 6 and above by literacy and level of education, and median number of completed years of schooling, according to age, residence, and sex, Delhi, 1999

Age	Educational level ¹							Total percent	Number of persons	Median number of years of schooling
	Illiterate	Literate, < primary school complete	Primary school complete	Middle school complete	High school complete	Higher secondary complete and above	Missing			
RURAL										
Male										
6-9	16.0	82.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55	2.1
10-14	1.5	37.3	49.8	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74	6.0
15-19	6.6	1.7	16.4	52.5	16.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	65	9.2
20-29	6.1	0.0	6.1	23.2	36.1	28.5	0.0	100.0	143	10.5
30-39	8.2	2.8	6.6	18.9	24.0	39.5	0.0	100.0	79	10.7
40-49	(6.2)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(18.6)	(32.5)	(28.5)	(0.0)	100.0	52	10.4
50+	39.3	8.2	15.0	4.8	24.4	8.2	0.0	100.0	65	5.2
Total	10.9	15.3	15.0	19.4	21.4	18.1	0.0	100.0	532	8.9
Female										
6-9	8.1	90.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54	2.3
10-14	3.2	31.1	42.8	21.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	70	6.0
15-19	10.2	1.7	31.9	33.2	18.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	64	8.2
20-29	29.6	1.8	18.8	19.6	16.9	13.3	0.0	100.0	120	7.9
30-39	50.9	3.2	18.9	9.5	8.0	9.5	0.0	100.0	67	0.0
40-49	(68.6)	(3.2)	(6.3)	(9.3)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(0.0)	100.0	34	0.0
50+	87.3	5.4	5.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58	0.0
Total	33.6	17.2	19.6	15.0	8.6	5.9	0.0	100.0	467	4.9
Total										
6-9	12.1	86.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	109	2.2
10-14	2.3	34.3	46.4	16.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	143	6.0
15-19	8.4	1.7	24.1	42.9	17.2	5.7	0.0	100.0	129	8.7
20-29	16.9	0.8	11.9	21.5	27.3	21.6	0.0	100.0	263	9.9
30-39	27.8	3.0	12.3	14.6	16.6	25.8	0.0	100.0	146	8.6
40-49	30.9	1.3	11.1	14.9	22.1	19.7	0.0	100.0	86	8.5
50+	62.1	6.9	10.5	3.4	12.9	4.3	0.0	100.0	123	0.0
Total	21.5	16.2	17.1	17.3	15.4	12.4	0.0	100.0	1,000	7.1

Table 2.6 Educational level of the household population (contd.)

Percent distribution of the household population age 6 and above by literacy and level of education, and median number of completed years of schooling, according to age, residence, and sex, Delhi, 1999

Age	Educational level ¹							Total percent	Number of persons	Median number of years of schooling
	Illiterate	Literate, < primary school complete	Primary school complete	Middle school complete	High school complete	Higher secondary complete and above	Missing			
TOTAL										
Male										
6-9	10.0	88.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	682	1.9
10-14	2.7	31.7	51.3	14.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	869	5.8
15-19	5.2	3.7	17.5	36.0	24.3	13.3	0.0	100.0	853	9.5
20-29	7.4	1.9	9.4	15.8	21.3	44.1	0.1	100.0	1,409	10.8
30-39	8.9	2.8	9.9	13.0	19.9	45.5	0.0	100.0	1,113	10.9
40-49	10.5	2.4	10.6	11.2	24.1	41.2	0.0	100.0	864	10.8
50+	15.5	5.0	13.5	9.8	20.7	35.5	0.0	100.0	943	10.3
Total	8.5	15.4	15.9	14.6	16.9	28.7	0.0	100.0	6,733	9.3
Female										
6-9	9.4	89.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	626	2.0
10-14	5.5	25.1	51.2	17.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	810	6.0
15-19	6.9	4.3	18.0	29.4	28.0	13.4	0.0	100.0	703	9.5
20-29	17.2	2.5	12.0	12.4	14.9	41.0	0.0	100.0	1,326	10.4
30-39	28.4	3.8	12.3	10.1	15.7	29.7	0.0	100.0	1,061	8.7
40-49	30.7	3.3	13.0	7.9	14.9	30.2	0.0	100.0	643	8.4
50+	48.5	4.8	16.1	8.7	10.0	11.9	0.0	100.0	908	2.2
Total	21.7	15.3	17.6	12.3	12.4	20.6	0.0	100.0	6,078	7.0
Total										
6-9	9.7	88.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,308	2.0
10-14	4.0	28.5	51.2	15.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,679	5.9
15-19	6.0	4.0	17.7	33.0	26.0	13.3	0.0	100.0	1,556	9.5
20-29	12.2	2.2	10.6	14.2	18.2	42.6	0.0	100.0	2,734	10.7
30-39	18.4	3.3	11.1	11.6	17.9	37.8	0.0	100.0	2,175	10.4
40-49	19.1	2.8	11.7	9.8	20.2	36.5	0.0	100.0	1,507	10.4
50+	31.7	4.9	14.8	9.3	15.5	23.9	0.0	100.0	1,851	7.2
Total	14.8	15.4	16.7	13.5	14.7	24.9	0.0	100.0	12,811	8.4

Note: This table and all subsequent tables (unless otherwise indicated) are based on the *de facto* population. Illiterate persons may have been to school, but they cannot read and write. Total includes 1 urban female with missing information on age, who is not shown separately.

¹In this report, 'primary school complete' means 5-7 completed years of education, 'middle school complete' means 8-9 completed years of education, 'high school complete' means 10-11 completed years of education, and 'higher secondary complete and above' means 12 or more completed years of education.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

A higher percentage of males than of females have completed each level of schooling. The median number of years of schooling is 9.3 for males and 7.0 for females. The proportion illiterate is lowest at age 10-14 and highest at age 50 and above for both females and males.

Education levels are much higher in urban Delhi than in rural Delhi. The proportion illiterate is about one and a half times as high for rural females (34 percent) and males (11 percent) as for urban females (21 percent) and males (8 percent).

Table 2.7 School attendance									
Percentage of the household population age 6–17 years attending school by age, sex, and residence, Delhi, 1999									
Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6–10	92.3	89.7	92.1	91.6	91.7	91.6	92.0	90.7	91.9
11–14	90.5	95.9	91.0	90.0	88.6	89.9	90.3	92.1	90.4
15–17	69.2	(79.9)	70.1	76.8	(62.5)	75.4	72.7	71.2	72.6
6–14	91.5	92.3	91.6	90.9	90.2	90.8	91.2	91.3	91.2
6–17	86.0	89.2	86.2	87.6	83.2	87.2	86.1	86.2	86.7

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table 2.7 and Figure 2.2 show school attendance rates for the school-age household population by age, sex, and residence. In Delhi as a whole, 91 percent of children age 6–14 are attending school, up from 87 percent in NFHS-1. The attendance rate drops off sharply from 90 percent at age 11–14 to 73 percent at age 15–17. For the age group 6–17, the attendance rate is 86 percent for males, 87 percent for females, and 87 percent for Delhi as a whole. Attendance rates in this age group are about the same in urban and rural Delhi. However, urban attendance is somewhat higher than rural attendance for females but somewhat lower than rural attendance for males.

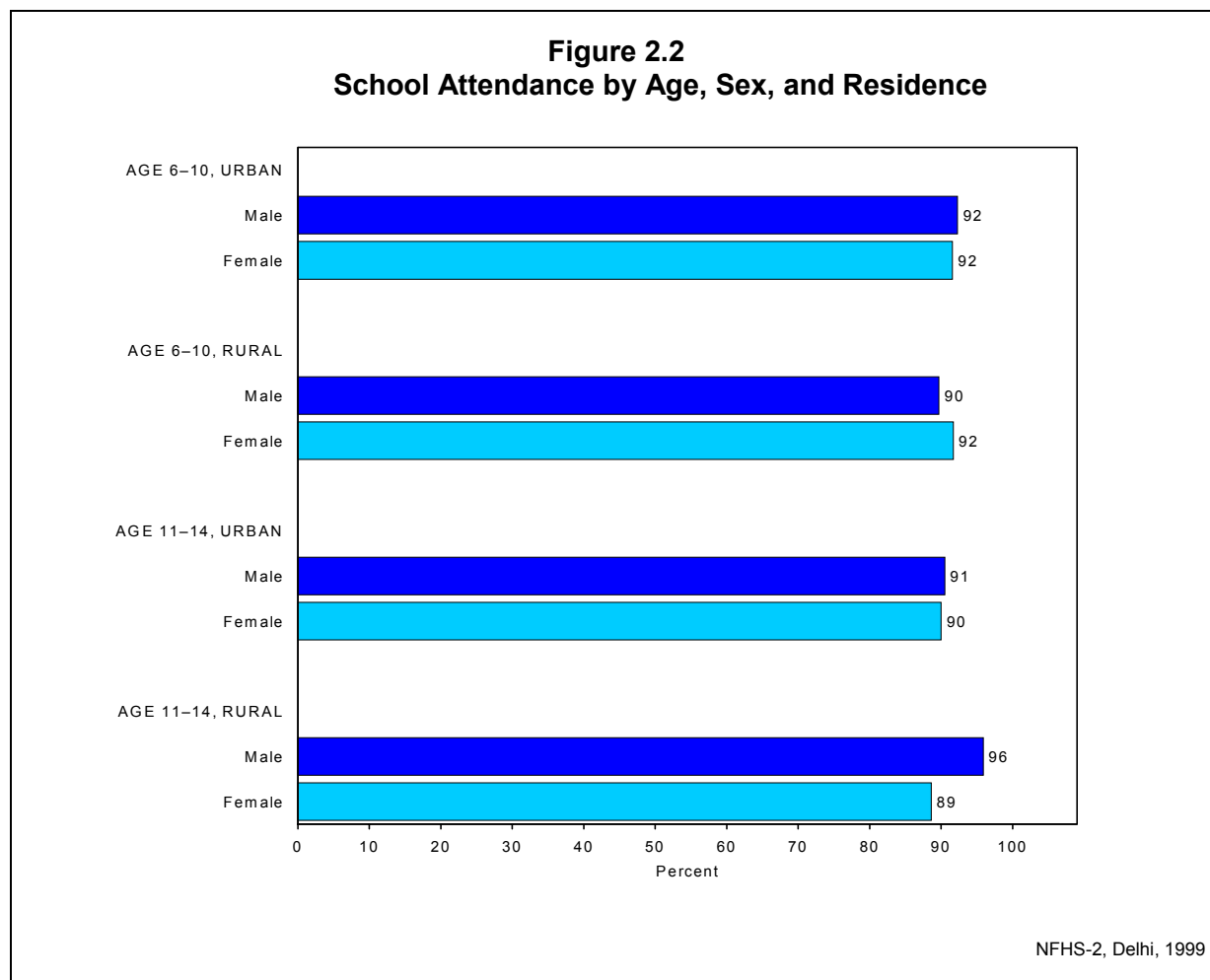


Table 2.8 Reasons for children not attending school		
Percent distribution of children age 6–17 years who never attended school by the main reason for never attending school and percent distribution of children age 6–17 years who have dropped out of school by the main reason for not currently attending school, according to sex, Delhi, 1999		
Reason	Male	Female
Main reason for never attending school¹		
School too far away	1.1	4.1
Transport not available	1.0	6.3
Education not considered necessary	15.3	13.7
Required for household work	5.9	7.8
Required for work on farm/family business	3.1	1.0
Required for outside work for payment in cash or kind	1.1	0.0
Costs too much	21.0	27.4
Required for care of siblings	1.1	3.9
Not interested in studies	21.3	12.6
Other	22.3	19.4
Don't know/missing	6.8	3.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0
Number of children	90	103
Main reason for not currently attending school²		
School too far away	0.6	0.8
Transport not available	1.1	0.0
Further education not considered necessary	5.9	6.6
Required for household work	7.6	9.6
Required for work on farm/family business	2.4	3.3
Required for outside work for payment in cash or kind	6.4	0.8
Costs too much	17.6	26.2
No proper school facilities for girls	0.0	2.5
Required for care of siblings	0.0	6.5
Not interested in studies	46.0	26.4
Repeated failures	1.8	1.7
Got married	0.0	3.4
Other	1.8	8.1
Don't know/missing	8.7	4.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0
Number of children	171	122
¹ For children who never attended school		
² For children who have dropped out of school		

Table 2.8 shows reasons for children never attending school or not currently attending school (for those who have dropped out of school), as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. For both boys and girls, the main reasons for never attending school are that school costs too much, the child is not interested in studies, and education is not considered to be necessary. For children who used to attend school but have dropped out, the main reason for not currently attending school is that the child is not interested in studies. Another important reason is that school costs too much (cited more often for girls than for boys). Ten percent of girls and 8 percent of boys are not currently attending school because they are required for household work. In Delhi, the need for children to remain out of school in order to work on a family farm or in a family business or to work outside for payment in cash or kind is mentioned infrequently as the main reason for never attending school or not currently attending school for both boys and girls. Some girls are not in school because they got married, but this is

cited as the main reason for not currently attending school for only 3 percent of girls who have dropped out of school.

2.5 Housing Characteristics

Table 2.9 provides information on housing characteristics by residence. Ninety-eight percent of households in Delhi have electricity (up from 96 percent in NFHS-1). The proportion of households with electricity is 98 percent in urban Delhi and 96 percent in rural Delhi.

Water sources and sanitation facilities have an important influence on the health of household members, especially children. NFHS-1 and NFHS-2 included questions on sources of drinking water and types of sanitation facilities. NFHS-2 found that 87 percent of households use piped drinking water (up from 84 percent in NFHS-1), and 12 percent drink water from hand pumps. The proportion of households with piped drinking water is 88 percent in urban Delhi and 76 percent in rural Delhi. Thirty-eight percent of households purify their drinking water, most commonly by using a water filter or by boiling. Forty percent of urban households purify their drinking water, compared with 15 percent of rural households.

Regarding sanitation facilities, 86 percent of households have a flush toilet (using either piped water or water from a bucket for flushing), up from 73 percent in NFHS-1; 9 percent use a pit toilet or latrine; and 6 percent have no facility. The proportion having a flush toilet is 88 percent in urban areas and 51 percent in rural areas.

Several types of fuel are used for cooking in Delhi, with liquid petroleum gas as the most common type. In the state of Delhi as a whole, 79 percent of households use liquid petroleum gas, and 16 percent use kerosene. The percentage of households using liquid petroleum gas is lower in rural Delhi (61 percent) than in urban Delhi (81 percent). There is greater use of wood and dung cakes in rural Delhi (8–9 percent) than in rural Delhi (1–2 percent).

Regarding type of house construction, 1 percent of households live in houses that are *kachha* (made with mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials—down from 5 percent in NFHS-1), 11 percent live in semi-*pucca* houses (using partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials), and 88 percent live in *pucca* houses (made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor). Ninety percent of households in urban Delhi live in *pucca* houses, compared with 69 percent of households in rural Delhi.

Crowded housing conditions may affect health as well as the quality of life. Twenty-five percent of households in Delhi live in houses with three or more persons per room. The mean number of persons per room is 2.2 (down from 2.6 in NFHS-1). The mean number of persons per room is 2.2 in urban Delhi and 2.4 in rural Delhi.

Table 2.10 shows a number of measures related to the socioeconomic status of the household (ownership of land, house, and livestock). Overall, 86 percent of households do not own any agricultural land. Sixty-seven percent of households in rural Delhi do not own agricultural land, compared with 87 percent in urban Delhi. In rural Delhi, among those who own agricultural land, 97 percent have at least some irrigated land. The proportion of households owning a house or apartment is 75 percent in urban Delhi, 84 percent in rural Delhi, and 76 percent overall. The proportion of households owning livestock is 6 percent in urban Delhi, 42 percent in rural Delhi, and 9 percent overall.

Table 2.9 Housing characteristics			
Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, according to residence, Delhi, 1999			
Housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity			
Yes	97.9	96.4	97.7
No	2.1	3.6	2.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water			
Piped	87.6	75.6	86.7
Hand pump	11.0	23.9	12.0
Well water	0.2	0.5	0.2
Other	1.2	0.0	1.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to get drinking water			
Percentage < 15 minutes	93.3	96.4	93.5
Median time (minutes)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Method of drinking water purification¹			
Strains water by cloth	3.9	4.5	3.9
Uses alum	0.5	1.5	0.5
Uses water filter	20.1	2.5	18.8
Boils water	14.8	9.9	14.4
Uses electronic purifier	4.1	0.0	3.8
Uses other method	0.6	0.0	0.5
Does not purify water	60.5	85.0	62.4
Sanitation facility			
Flush toilet	88.4	50.7	85.5
Pit toilet/latrine	7.9	21.1	8.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
No facility	3.7	28.1	5.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main type of fuel used for cooking			
Wood	1.7	8.8	2.3
Crop residues	0.0	0.5	0.1
Dung cakes	0.6	8.1	1.2
Coal/coke/lignite/charcoal	0.3	1.6	0.4
Kerosene	15.9	20.5	16.3
Electricity	0.5	0.0	0.5
Liquid petroleum gas	80.5	60.5	79.0
Bio-gas	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house			
Kachha	0.8	2.5	0.9
Semi-pucca	9.2	28.9	10.7
Pucca	89.9	68.6	88.2
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room			
< 3	75.5	71.9	75.2
3-4	14.8	18.8	15.1
5-6	6.7	6.7	6.7
7+	3.0	2.5	3.0
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean number of persons per room	2.2	2.4	2.2
Number of households	2,550	213	2,763

¹Totals add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification.

Table 2.10 Household ownership of agricultural land, house, and livestock			
Percent distribution of households owning agricultural land and percentage owning a house and livestock by residence, Delhi, 1999			
Asset	Urban	Rural	Total
No agricultural land	87.2	66.9	85.7
Irrigated land only			
< 1 acre	1.3	3.6	1.4
1–5 acres	4.1	19.0	5.2
6+ acres	2.7	5.0	2.9
Nonirrigated land only			
< 1 acre	0.3	0.0	0.3
1–5 acres	0.5	1.0	0.5
6+ acres	0.1	0.0	0.1
Both irrigated and nonirrigated land			
< 1 acre	0.2	0.5	0.3
1–5 acres	0.6	1.0	0.6
6+ acres	0.3	1.0	0.4
Missing	2.7	2.0	2.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	75.0	83.8	75.6
Percentage owning livestock	6.4	41.5	9.1
Number of households	2,550	213	2,763

The possession of durable goods is another indicator of a household's socioeconomic level, although these goods may also have other benefits. For example, having access to a radio or television may expose household members to innovative ideas or important information about health and family welfare; a refrigerator prolongs the wholesomeness of food; and a means of transportation allows greater access to many services outside the local area. Table 2.11 shows that a majority of households in Delhi have a clock or watch (97 percent), a mattress (94 percent), an electric fan (94 percent), a cot or bed (93 percent), a pressure cooker (93 percent), a chair (80 percent), a table (79 percent), a radio/transistor (67 percent), a sewing machine (69 percent), or a refrigerator (60 percent). Other durable goods often found in households are a bicycle (49 percent), a black and white television (49 percent), or a color television (45 percent), with smaller proportions owning a telephone (40 percent), a motorcycle or scooter or moped (36 percent), or a car (11 percent). Urban households are much more likely than rural households to own most of these durable goods. However, black and white televisions are relatively more common in rural areas, and color televisions are relatively more common in urban areas. Ninety-three percent of households use mainly stainless steel kitchenware, and almost all of the rest use aluminium kitchenware.

Table 2.11 also shows a summary household measure called the standard of living index (SLI), which is calculated by adding the following scores:

House type: 4 for *pucca*, 2 for *semi-pucca*, 0 for *kachha*;

Toilet facility: 4 for own flush toilet, 2 for public or shared flush toilet or own pit toilet, 1 for shared or public pit toilet, 0 for no facility;

Table 2.11 Household ownership of durable goods and standard of living			
Percentage of households owning selected durable goods and percent distribution of households by type of kitchenware and the standard of living index, according to residence, Delhi, 1999			
Asset	Urban	Rural	Total
Durable goods			
Mattress	94.1	91.0	93.8
Pressure cooker	93.3	86.9	92.8
Chair	80.9	68.6	79.9
Cot/bed	93.2	95.5	93.4
Table	79.9	69.6	79.1
Clock/watch	96.8	97.4	96.8
Electric fan	94.1	91.8	93.9
Bicycle	48.0	64.3	49.2
Radio/transistor	66.8	63.3	66.5
Sewing machine	69.8	54.5	68.7
Telephone	41.8	14.4	39.7
Refrigerator	62.5	31.3	60.1
Television (black and white)	47.4	62.1	48.6
Television (colour)	47.6	15.9	45.1
Moped/scooter/motorcycle	37.1	19.9	35.7
Car	11.8	2.0	11.0
Water pump	13.7	7.5	13.2
Bullock cart	0.7	1.5	0.7
Thresher	0.4	1.5	0.4
Tractor	0.5	1.0	0.6
None of the above	0.2	0.0	0.2
Main type of kitchenware used			
Aluminium	6.3	5.5	6.2
Cast iron	0.1	0.0	0.1
Brass/copper	0.3	0.0	0.3
Stainless steel	93.2	94.5	93.3
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Standard of living index			
Low	3.2	2.6	3.1
Medium	28.1	46.4	29.5
High	65.3	47.5	64.0
Missing	3.4	3.5	3.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	2,550	213	2,763

Source of lighting: 2 for electricity, 1 for kerosene, gas, or oil, 0 for other source of lighting

Main fuel for cooking: 2 for electricity, liquid petroleum gas, or biogas, 1 for coal/coke/lignite, charcoal, or kerosene, 0 for other fuel;

Source of drinking water: 2 for pipe, hand pump, or well in residence/yard/plot, 1 for public tap, hand pump, or well, 0 for other water source;

Separate room for cooking: 1 for yes, 0 for no;

Ownership of house: 2 for yes, 0 for no;

Ownership of agricultural land: 4 for 5 acres or more, 3 for 2.0–4.9 acres, 2 for less than 2 acres or acreage not known, 0 for no agricultural land;

Ownership of irrigated land: 2 if owns at least some irrigated land, 0 for no irrigated land;

Ownership of livestock: 2 if owns livestock, 0 if does not own livestock;

Ownership of durable goods: 4 each for a car or tractor, 3 each for a moped/scooter/motorcycle, telephone, refrigerator, or colour television, 2 each for a bicycle, electric fan, radio/transistor, sewing machine, black and white television, water pump, bullock cart, or thresher, 1 each for a mattress, pressure cooker, chair, cot/bed, table, or clock/watch.

Index scores range from 0–14 for a low SLI to 15–24 for a medium SLI to 25–67 for a high SLI. By this measure, 3 percent of households in Delhi have a low standard of living (the same for urban and rural), 30 percent have a medium standard of living, and 64 percent have a high standard of living. The proportion with a high standard of living is much higher in urban Delhi (65 percent) than in rural Delhi (48 percent).

2.6 Lifestyle Indicators

The NFHS-2 Household Questionnaire asked about certain aspects of the lifestyle of household members. Table 2.12 shows the percentages of men and women age 15 and above who chew *paan masala* or tobacco, drink alcohol, or smoke. These lifestyle indicators are of considerable interest because the use of *paan masala*, tobacco, and alcohol all have detrimental effects on health.

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire reported on these lifestyle indicators for all persons in the household and, therefore, the results should be interpreted with caution because the household respondent may not be aware of use that takes place outside the household environs. In addition, to the extent that social stigma may be attached to the use of some of the substances, underreporting is likely.

Eight percent of persons age 15 and above are reported to chew *paan masala* or tobacco. Chewing of *paan masala* or tobacco is more common among males (13 percent) than among females (3 percent). For men this proportion rises steadily with age from 4 percent at age 15–19 to 17 percent at age 30–39 and declines thereafter. There is a steady increase by age in the proportion of women chewing *paan masala* or tobacco from less than 1 percent below age 30 to 8 percent at age 60 and above. Chewing of *paan masala* or tobacco is slightly more common in urban Delhi than in rural Delhi. It is inversely related to both education and standard of living.

Eighteen percent of men age 15 and above drink alcohol, but only a negligible proportion of women drink alcohol (0.1 percent). The proportion of men who drink alcohol rises with age up to age 40–49, where it reaches a high of 30 percent, then falls to 18 percent among those age 60 and above. The proportion of men who drink is slightly higher in urban Delhi (18 percent) than in rural Delhi (16 percent). Alcohol consumption is much higher among illiterate men (31 percent) than among men who have completed at least high school (15 percent). Similarly, men in households with a low or medium standard of living are much more likely to drink alcohol than men in households with a high standard of living.

Among men age 15 and above, 24 percent currently smoke. This proportion rises from 2 percent at age 15–19 to 42 percent at age 40–49 and then falls to 32 percent at age 60 and above. Smoking among men is much more common in rural Delhi (39 percent) than in urban Delhi (23

Table 2.12 Lifestyle indicators

Percentage of usual household members age 15 and above who chew *paan masala* or tobacco, drink alcohol, currently smoke, or have ever smoked by selected background characteristics and sex, Delhi, 1999

Background characteristic	Chew <i>paan masala</i> or tobacco	Drink alcohol	Currently smoke	Ever smoked ¹	Number of household members
MALE					
Age					
15–19	4.1	0.9	1.6	1.8	858
20–24	12.5	7.9	8.6	9.2	752
25–29	16.7	16.5	21.0	22.2	669
30–39	17.2	26.6	32.7	35.4	1,132
40–49	16.1	30.4	41.7	44.7	875
50–59	12.5	23.0	31.5	36.4	433
60+	10.8	17.7	32.3	38.5	530
Residence					
Urban	13.2	18.0	22.7	25.2	4,841
Rural	12.4	16.2	39.4	41.0	409
Education					
Illiterate	26.6	31.4	48.0	51.6	500
Literate, < middle school complete	17.5	22.1	33.0	35.7	781
Middle school complete	14.1	16.7	23.3	24.8	874
High school complete and above	9.5	15.0	18.1	20.4	3,094
Standard of living index					
Low	33.8	26.5	53.0	54.6	123
Medium	22.6	23.0	36.4	39.0	1,335
High	8.9	15.9	18.5	20.9	3,618
Total	13.1	17.9	24.0	26.4	5,249
FEMALE					
Age					
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	697
20–24	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	720
25–29	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	627
30–39	2.2	0.0	1.5	1.5	1,099
40–49	3.5	0.2	2.7	3.0	659
50–59	5.6	0.4	3.8	4.0	468
60+	8.4	0.0	5.5	6.2	451
Residence					
Urban	2.7	0.1	1.6	1.8	4,368
Rural	0.9	0.0	4.0	4.0	353
Education					
Illiterate	6.9	0.3	5.8	6.0	1,246
Literate, < middle school complete	2.3	0.0	0.8	1.1	825
Middle school complete	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	612
High school complete and above	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	2,038
Standard of living index					
Low	14.5	0.0	3.2	3.2	93
Medium	4.9	0.1	3.7	3.8	1,145
High	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.3	3,324
Total	2.5	0.1	1.8	1.9	4,721
Total male and female	8.1	9.5	13.5	14.8	9,970
<p>Note: Total includes 1 male with missing information on education and 174 males and 159 females with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.</p> <p>¹Includes household members who currently smoke</p>					

percent). Smoking is more than twice as high among illiterate men as among men who have completed at least high school, and is three times as high among men with a low standard of living as among men with a high standard of living. Ninety-one percent of men who ever smoked were still smokers at the time of the survey. The pattern of differentials for ever-smokers closely resembles the pattern for current smokers. Less than 2 percent of women are reported to have ever smoked.

2.7 Availability of Facilities and Services to the Rural Population

The NFHS-2 Village Questionnaire collected information from the *sarpanch*, other village officials, or other knowledgeable persons in the village on facilities and services in the village. One important set of questions was on the distance of the village from various types of health facilities, including Primary Health Centres (PHCs), sub-centres, hospitals, and dispensaries or clinics. Table 2.13 summarizes findings on distance from a health facility. The unit of analysis is ever-married women age 15–49 who reside in rural Delhi. Only 8 percent of rural women live in a village with a Primary Health Centre, 16 percent live in a village with a sub-centre, and 16 percent live in a village with either a PHC or a sub-centre. The proportions who live in a village with other health facilities are 17 percent for hospitals and 56 percent for dispensaries or clinics. Sixty-four percent of women live in a village that has some kind of health facility. Median distances from particular health facilities are 3.3 km from a Primary Health Centre, 1.6 km from a hospital, and 0.0 km from a dispensary or a clinic. All rural women are within 5 km of some kind of health facility.

Table 2.13 Distance from the nearest health facility						
Percent distribution of ever-married rural women age 15–49 by distance from the nearest health facility, Delhi, 1999						
Distance	Health facility					Any health facility
	Primary Health Centre	Sub-centre	Either PHC or sub-centre	Hospital ¹	Dispensary/clinic	
Within village	7.8	16.3	16.3	16.6	55.8	64.4
< 5 km	61.9	61.9	61.9	70.5	44.2	35.6
5–9 km	30.3	21.8	21.8	12.9	0.0	0.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median distance (in km)	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0

Note: The category '< 5 km' excludes cases where the facility is within the village. When median distance is calculated, 'within village' cases and cases with a facility less than 1 km from the village are assigned a distance of zero.
 PHC: Primary Health Centre
¹Includes community health centre, rural hospital, government hospital, and private hospital

Table 2.14 shows the proportion of residents of rural Delhi (the *de jure* rural population) who live in villages that have various facilities and services. Seventy-eight percent of rural residents live in villages that have a primary school, 50 percent live in villages with a middle school, 42 percent live in villages that have a secondary school, and 42 percent live in villages with a higher secondary school. Forty-five percent of rural residents live in villages that have an

Table 2.14 Availability of facilities and services			
Percentage of rural residents living in villages that have selected facilities and services, Delhi, 1999			
Facility/service	Percentage of residents	Facility/service	Percentage of residents
Primary school	77.6	At least one village household has a telephone	79.4
Middle school	50.1	Mill/small-scale industry	27.4
Secondary school	42.2	Credit cooperative society	0.0
Higher secondary school	42.2	Agricultural cooperative society	7.9
College	0.0	Fishermen's cooperative society	0.0
<i>Anganwadi</i>	44.9	Milk cooperative society	0.0
Adult education centre	0.0	<i>Kirana</i> /general market shop	87.5
Primary Health Centre	8.8	Weekly market	33.3
Sub-centre	17.1	Fair price shop	78.7
Hospital ¹	16.7	<i>Paan</i> shop	65.5
Dispensary/clinic	55.4	Pharmacy/medical shop	79.6
Private doctor	52.8	<i>Mahila mandal</i>	22.0
Visiting doctor	41.8	Youth club	12.8
Village health guide	29.4	Community centre	30.8
Traditional birth attendant	34.9	Community television set	0.0
Mobile health unit	12.8	Cable connection	92.1
Electricity	100.0	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	37.3
Bank	8.3	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	20.6
Post office	24.2	Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)	16.2
Telegraph office	0.0	Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS)	16.2
STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) phone booth	55.8	Development of Women and Children of Rural Areas (DWACRA)	16.2
		Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	16.2
		Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana (SGNY)	8.3
		Total population	1,196

Note: Table is based on the *de jure* population.
¹Includes community health centre, rural hospital, government hospital, and private hospital

*anganwadi*² (a nursery school for children age 3–6). More than half of rural residents (53 percent) live in villages that have a private doctor, and 42 percent live in villages with a visiting doctor.

All rural residents live in villages that are electrified. Fifty-six percent live in villages with an STD booth (for long-distance telephoning within India), 79 percent live in villages that have at least one household with a private telephone, and 92 percent live in villages that have cable television service (compared with 28 percent nationwide), providing further evidence that exposure to electronic mass media is pervasive in rural Delhi as well as urban Delhi. Twenty-two percent of rural residents live in villages with a *mahila mandal*, a women's community group. Other facilities that are available in villages where more than half of rural residents live are *kirana* shops (small grocery stores), fair price shops, and *paan* shops. The most widely available rural development programme as reported by the respondents to the Village Questionnaire is the Integrated Rural Development Programme, which is reported for 37 percent of rural residents.

²*Anganwadi* workers provide integrated child development services and may also engage in the promotion of family planning.