The Status of Malnourishment in Scheduled Caste Children of Haryana

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Abstract

This paper analyses levels of children's malnutrition in Haryana over the four years between 2015-16 and 2019-20, based on the National Family Health Surveys. The study aimed to find out the reasons behind the higher level of malnutrition among the SC children in the various districts of Haryana. Mewat district of Haryana has performed well in contrast with its economic status in improving the malnutrition status of the SC children. After the partition of Mewat, there is no significant change in the malnutrition status of the SC children in Gurugram. Among all the districts of Haryana, Faridabad performed least in the case of stunted SC children of Haryana. The study found that mothers' education in 2019-20 has shown a significant impact on the malnutrition status of their children.

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Introduction

High economic growth trajectory has resulted into improvements in myriad health indicators but problem of child malnutrition persists. It has made India the capital of malnourished children population in the world. So, present agonising situation of high growth rate with poor child health indicators present a policy dilemma for policy makers. The prerequisite to correcting the situation of malnutrition is to study and understand the major determinants of malnutrition (Jonson & Rohde, 1996).

Many scholars have debated this topic and identified several factors of malnutrition. Mother's education has a positive impact on child health (Smith and Haddad, 2000; Engle et al.,1999). One of the immediate factors of malnutrition is socioeconomic factors (Jonson & Rohde, 1996). FAO, IFAD; UNICEF 2021 have identified overpopulation, corruption, poverty, small-scale agriculture, low education status, climate change, wars, conflicts, and food prices as the major reasons for malnutrition. Not adequate breastfeeding for children below six months is also one of the major factors of malnutrition (Wable, 2013). Sex, age, wealth, and social groups are also the determining factors of malnutrition. Open defecation also leads to malnutrition among children due to a decrease in their immunities (Spears & Lamba, 2013).

Haryana is above the national average in terms of overall performance of almost all socio-economic indicators (Sharma & Chakravarty ,2015; Sharma &Vashishth 2017).Haryana is not performing up to the expectations in the nutrition status of Sc children. The children from scheduled castes

have a higher rate of malnutrition as compared to the other castes in Haryana. As per National Family Health Survey -5, the children from scheduled castes are 14 per cent more stunted than the children from the general category. The wasted children from Scheduled castes are 14 per cent while in Haryana irrespective of castes, it is 11 per cent. The SC underweight children comprise 27 per cent of Haryana. From 2015 to 2019 no significant change has been seen in the SC children undernutrition category. There is merely a 1 per cent change in the Stunted SC children as per NFHS 4 and 5. there is a 4 per cent decrease in the proportion of wasted SC children in National Family Health Survey 5 as compared to National Family Health Survey 4. This study focuses on the trend of SC children's malnutrition in the districts of Haryana. The study will highlight the inequality level in all the districts and identify the impact of malnutrition on children less than five years of age in Haryana.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the status of Malnutrition in scheduled caste children of Haryana;
2. To study the spatial disparities among SC children of Haryana;
3. To explore the determinant factors of Malnutrition in scheduled caste children of Haryana.

Data Collection and Research Methodology

The present study is based on the unit level data of NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

Data Analysis

To study the status of Malnutrition in Scheduled Caste Children (under five years) in Haryana, the methodology given by WHO has been used. This methodology consists of two steps. In the first step, the study identifies the undernutrition (deficiencies) or overnutrition (excesses in nutrient intake) level of children. Undernutrition is measured by stunting, wasting and being underweight while overnutrition is measured by overweight. Children with low weight-for-age are known as underweight (weight-for-age <-2 standard deviations (SD) of the WHO Child growth standards median); Low weight-for-height is known as wasting (weight-for-height <-2 SD of the WHO Child growth standards median); Low height-for-age is known as stunting (height-for-age <-2 SD of the WHO Child growth standards median) and Overweight is weight-for-height greater than 2 standard deviations above WHO Child Growth Standards median (WHO, 2021).

In the second step, the present attempt measures Scheduled Caste Child Malnutrition. A child who is either stunted, wasted, underweight or overweight identified as malnourished (WHO 2021).

To understand the disparities among districts of Haryana in terms of SC child malnutrition, the study used the Gini Coefficient and Lorenz Curve.

The NFHS data is analysed to identify the determinants of malnutrition in SC children by estimating the logit regression model using the maximum likelihood method. The dependent variable (malnutrition) assumes one if the child is malnourished and zero otherwise. The model is estimated separately for underweight, stunted and wasted categories of malnutrition. The wealth index, one of the independent variables is chosen to serve as a proxy for the income level of the household. The other independent variables are the sex of the child, age of the child, education of the mother, sex of the head of household, and type of place of residence.

Results and Discussion

Table 1 shows the level of malnutrition among SC children under 5 years during NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 in both rural and urban areas. The data shows that the level of malnutrition among SC children in Haryana has decreased from 59.20 per cent in NFHS-4 to 48.40 NFHS-5 but still, it is very high that around half of the SC children are either stunted, wasted or underweight.

Table:1

Percentage of Malnutrition Scheduled Caste Children under 5 Years

	NFHS-4			NFHS-5		
	All	Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural
Ambala	58.10	61.90	56.30	42.60	48.70	39.80

Bhiwani	58.70	55.60	59.90	47.60	49.20	47.10
Charkhi Dadri	-	-	-	35.90	50.00	35.20
Faridabad	54.50	52.20	73.10	67.10	70.90	58.70
Fatehabad	56.60	47.50	58.70	50.90	76.30	46.10
Gurgaon	54.00	51.50	58.40	46.50	44.00	49.50
Hisar	57.60	46.80	59.80	51.10	41.40	54.00
Jhajjar	56.80	63.50	51.70	34.60	27.80	37.60
Jind	62.90	40.70	65.90	43.90	46.20	43.50
Kaithal	70.70	59.70	73.40	59.70	57.20	60.10
Karnal	58.10	62.90	57.40	44.20	37.20	47.00
Kurukshetra	51.30	51.10	51.30	44.60	54.00	41.90
Mahendragarh	48.20	79.90	45.70	43.60	54.40	41.70
Mewat	68.50	85.60	64.70	58.60	51.20	60.10
Palwal	52.50	55.30	51.50	50.10	50.40	50.00
Panchkula	61.00	55.50	69.00	48.70	30.80	62.00
Panipat	68.80	76.10	59.70	44.70	32.40	47.10
Rewari	59.00	46.10	64.60	49.50	45.20	50.90
Rohtak	57.10	61.40	55.00	52.90	56.50	51.80
Sirsa	60.40	53.60	61.70	40.40	12.20	44.80
Sonipat	62.00	72.30	58.70	49.80	49.00	50.10
Yamunanagar	66.50	62.10	68.80	51.70	62.30	49.20
Haryana	59.20	57.20	60.10	48.40	48.70	48.30

Source: Calculations based on the Unit Level Data of NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.
Note: - shows the not available of data.

It is evident from the above table that the highest percentage of malnutrition among SC children has been found in the Kaithal district (70.70) followed by Panipat (68.80) and Mewat(68.50) districts of Haryana during NFHS-4 while during NFHS-5 highest percentage has been reported in Faridabad (67.10) followed by Kaithal (59.70) and Mewat (58.60) districts. Tables (i) – (iii) in the appendix about child stunted, wasted and underweight reveals that the percentage has decreased a little bit from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5 but still there are a large number of SC children who are facing these health issues.

Table: 2
Inequality among Districts of Haryana

	All		**Urban**		**Rural**	
	NFHS-4	**NFHS-5**	**NFHS-4**	**NFHS-5**	**NFHS-4**	**NFHS-5**
Stunted	0.123	0.115	0.227	0.225	0.101	0.117
Wasted	0.172	0.252	0.173	0.408	0.173	0.228
Underweight	0.112	0.125	0.216	0.260	0.119	0.156
Malnutrition	0.052	0.080	0.102	0.152	0.064	0.084

Source: Calculations based on the Unit Level Data of NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

Figure: 1
Inequality among Districts of Haryana

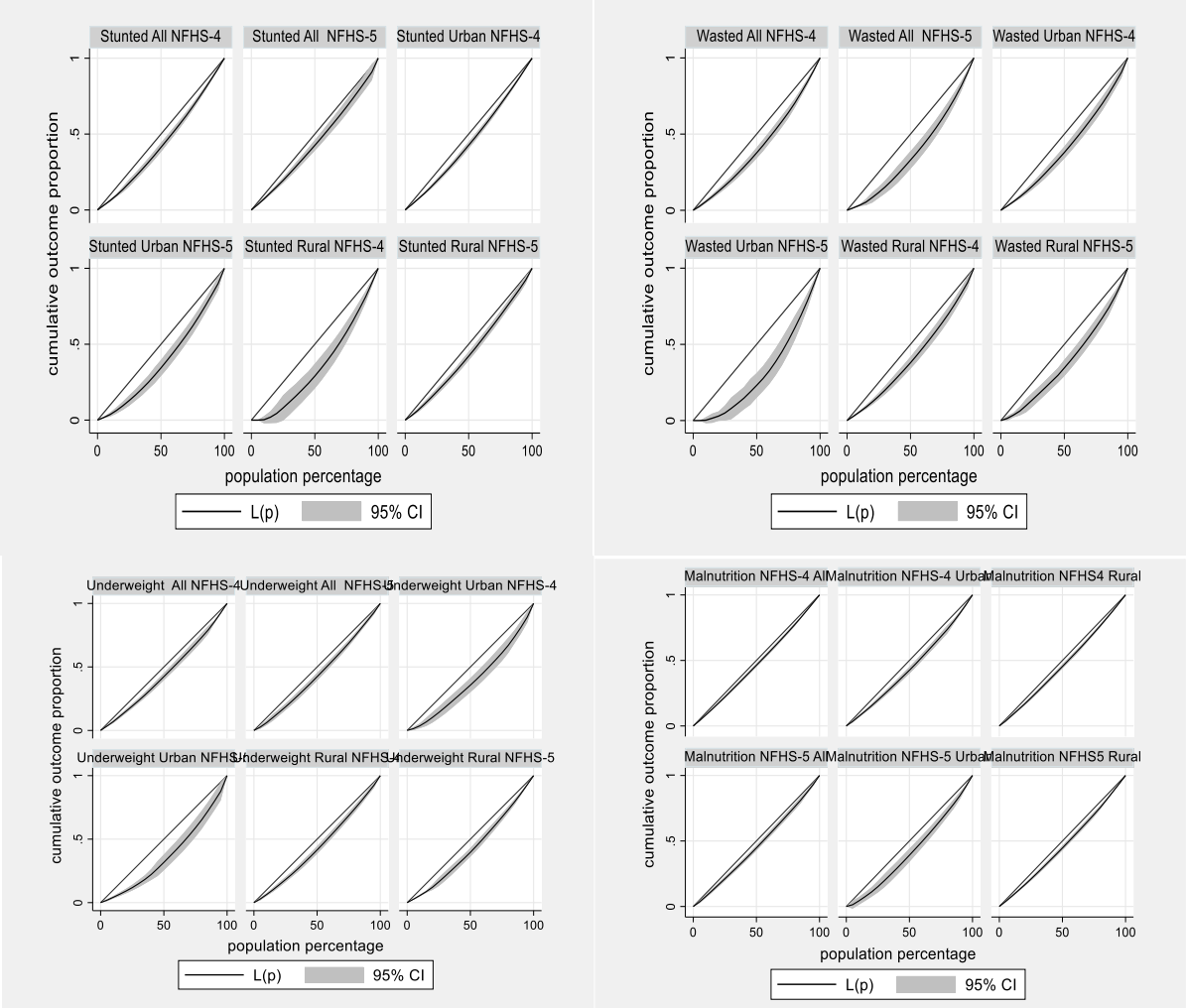

Table 2 and Figure 1 explain the health status of SC children by using the Gini coefficient and Lorenz Curve. The inequality among the stunted SC children of rural Haryana has increased in NFHS-5 as compared to NFHS-4 while in the case of urban Haryana and Haryana as a whole, the inequality has declined. In wasted SC child the inequality among the children in Urban Haryana, Rural Haryana or Haryana as a whole has increased in NFHS-5 with reference to NFHS-4. The same results have been found in the case of malnutrition SC children in Urban Haryana, Rural Haryana, or Haryana as a whole.

Table 3 shows the results of logistic regression of malnutrition among scheduled caste children under 5 years on different social-economic factors during 2015-16 to 2019-20.

Table: 3
Results of Logistic Regression of Malnutrition Scheduled Caste Children under 5 Years on different Social- Economic Factors.

	NFHS-4				NFHS-5			
	Coefficient	Std. Err.	z	P>z	Coefficient	Std. Err.	z	P>z
Sex of Head of Household								
Male HH@								
Female HH	-0.293	0.162	-1.800	0.071	-0.193	0.139	-1.380	0.166
Sex of Child								

Boy@								
Girl	-0.245	0.090	-2.740	0.006	-0.078	0.092	-0.850	0.398
Mother's Education								
No Education	0.167	0.201	0.830	0.406	0.718	0.208	3.450	0.001
Primary	0.233	0.209	1.120	0.264	0.688	0.202	3.400	0.001
Secondary	0.051	0.183	0.280	0.782	0.580	0.171	3.400	0.001
Higher@								
Wealth Index								
Poorest	0.581	0.238	2.440	0.015	0.555	0.231	2.400	0.016
Poorer_	0.274	0.233	1.180	0.239	0.344	0.226	1.520	0.129
Middle	0.325	0.235	1.380	0.167	0.026	0.230	0.110	0.909
Richer_	0.343	0.239	1.430	0.152	0.106	0.238	0.440	0.658
Richest@								
Type of Place of Residence								
Urban@								
Rural	-0.099	0.105	-0.940	0.346	0.214	0.113	1.880	0.060
_cons	0.095	0.235	0.400	0.687	-0.934	0.241	-3.880	0.000

Source: Calculations based on the Unit Level Data of NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

Note: @ =Reference Group

$logit = 0.095 - 0.293\ FemaleHH - 0.245\ Girl + 0.167\ No\ Education + 0.233\ Primary + 0.051\ Secondary + 0.581$ Poorest $+ 0.274$ Poorer $+ 0.325$ middle $+ 0.343$ Richer $- 0.099$ Rural ..... (NFHS-4)

$logit = -0.934 - 0.193\ FemaleHH - 0.078\ Girl + 0.718\ No\ Education + 0.688\ Primary + 0.580\ Secondary + 0.555$ Poorest $+ 0.344$ Poorer $+ 0.026$ middle $+ 0.106$ Richer $- 0.214$ Rural ..... (NFHS-5)

In the NFHS-4, The independent variable female-headed household has no significant effect on the malnutrition of scheduled caste children under the age of 5 years. In other words, the gender of a head of household does not significantly predict whether a child is malnutrition or not. The gender of the child significantly affects malnutrition level among SC child. Therefore, the gender of a child is a significant predictor of the dependent variable.

Mother's educational qualification is a (categorical variable) dummy variable and it has been categorized into further four dummy variables in the model. The higher-educated mother is the reference level. There is no significant effect of a mother's education on the health of SC child. The wealth index is a proxy of income level. The poorest wealth index has a significant effect on the SC child's health.

In the NFHS-5 mother's education level and Poorest wealth index have a significant effect on the SC child's health. It means that if a mother is illiterate the child is more likely to be malnourished and the family has poorest wealth index.

Conclusion

The study found that a mother's education has a significant effect on a child's health. The Poorest Wealth Index has been assumed as a proxy variable of income which has a significant impact over the overall health of the child. During the four years, the inequality among the districts of Haryana has increased. The malnutrition status of SC children from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5 has not shown any significant change during this period. The government has launched several schemes for the improvement of children, but no significant impact of such schemes has been found in the study. The government must reframe the health policies with more emphasis on the health of SC children. The government must implement programs for increasing awareness of improving children's

health in society. Government must take the initiative to reduce the rate of malnutrition among SC children instead of hoping for economic growth to reduce malnutrition among the SC children.

Appendix

Table: (i)

Percentage of Stunted Scheduled Caste Children under 5 Years

	All		Rural		Urban	
District	NFHS-4	NFHS-5	NFHS-4	NFHS-5	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
Ambala	22.50	23.80	28.40	31.70	10.70	20.10
Bhiwani	45.40	36.50	43.60	37.40	50.00	36.20
Charkhi Dadri	-	26.50	-	26.00	-	25.30
Faridabad	34.30	63.40	41.80	68.50	33.40	52.50
Fatehabad	35.80	30.70	38.20	49.50	25.60	27.10
Gurgaon	37.40	31.90	26.80	27.80	43.50	36.70
Hisar	31.60	38.20	33.10	34.10	24.60	39.40
Jhajjar	33.30	25.20	31.90	21.70	35.10	26.70
Jind	31.00	31.50	31.10	38.30	30.00	30.40
Kaithal	43.40	39.40	47.30	24.20	27.40	42.40
Karnal	38.60	32.60	36.70	17.10	50.40	39.10
Kurukshetra	22.50	27.00	25.30	41.80	-	22.60
Mahendragarh	24.70	31.00	26.70	44.30	-	28.60
Mewat	50.40	35.50	46.80	28.20	66.70	36.80
Palwal	31.50	38.60	32.20	46.30	29.70	36.10
Panchkula	26.40	27.40	45.00	24.50	13.60	29.70
Panipat	47.20	33.80	35.10	32.40	56.80	34.00
Rewari	37.30	28.70	41.60	19.80	27.40	31.30
Rohtak	47.10	34.20	42.80	36.00	55.80	33.70
Sirsa	38.50	27.20	38.80	12.20	37.30	29.60
Sonipat	44.10	32.20	36.90	11.60	66.70	39.00
Yamunanagar	41.10	40.50	39.90	48.20	43.60	38.70
Haryana	37.00	34.10	36.50	34.90	38.30	33.80

Source: Calculations based on the Unit Level Data of NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.
Note: - shows the not available of data.

Table: (ii)

Percentage of Wasted Scheduled Caste Children under 5 Years

	All		Urban		Rural	
	NFHS-4	NFHS-5	NFHS-4	NFHS-5	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
Ambala	38.20	13.10	29.10	17.80	29.10	10.90
Bhiwani	17.20	4.80	19.90	-	19.90	6.10
Charkhi Dadri	-	9.20		-	-	9.70
Faridabad	15.70	4.50	23.50	3.70	23.50	6.20
Fatehabad	17.50	20.40	15.70	31.40	15.70	18.20
Gurgaon	12.90	21.70	29.60	21.80	29.60	21.60
Hisar	25.80	18.00	26.60	20.80	26.60	17.20
Jhajjar	22.30	8.90	15.40	3.90	15.40	11.10
Jind	35.30	12.60	37.90	8.00	37.90	13.30
Kaithal	34.90	26.70	36.30	24.50	36.30	27.20
Karnal	21.50	12.30	22.90	16.90	22.90	10.30
Kurukshetra	27.50	13.10	24.50	9.30	24.50	14.40

Mahendragarh	21.40	4.60	19.10	10.10	19.10	3.60
Mewat	23.80	24.80	23.30	30.90	23.30	23.70
Palwal	18.70	9.00	17.40	4.10	17.40	10.60
Panchkula	40.80	14.40	50.40	12.70	50.40	15.70
Panipat	28.80	8.10	34.30	-	34.30	9.70
Rewari	25.80	11.30	27.00	12.20	27.00	11.10
Rohtak	15.30	17.90	14.40	27.90	14.40	15.00
Sirsa	26.70	15.60	28.00	12.20	28.00	16.10
Sonipat	19.20	15.90	21.60	24.30	21.60	13.30
Yamunanagar	32.20	10.40	31.60	9.40	31.60	10.60
Haryana	24.00	14.00	25.60	14.30	25.60	13.90

Source: Calculations based on the Unit Level Data of NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.
Note: - shows the not available of data.

Table: (iii)

Percentage of Underweight Scheduled Caste Children under 5 Years

	All		Urban		Rural	
	NFHS-4	NFHS-5	NFHS-4	NFHS-5	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
Ambala	34.90	13.90	25.30	12.40	39.70	14.50
Bhiwani	33.90	28.20	31.80	39.60	34.70	24.80
Charkhi Dadri	-	15.30	-	26.80	-	14.80
Faridabad	28.80	25.60	28.80	30.30	28.70	15.20
Fatehabad	35.20	33.00	14.60	68.00	39.80	26.40
Gurgaon	30.30	22.70	31.00	28.00	29.10	16.50
Hisar	30.30	33.10	30.50	34.60	30.20	32.60
Jhajjar	36.70	17.90	52.40	21.90	24.70	16.10
Jind	38.50	27.90	25.90	13.80	40.20	30.10
Kaithal	52.60	38.90	44.00	42.50	54.80	38.20
Karnal	35.70	25.80	40.10	17.60	35.00	29.00
Kurukshetra	28.90	24.80	51.10	31.00	26.10	23.00
Mahendragarh	29.30	22.30	20.10	10.10	30.00	24.40
Mewat	48.90	27.70	78.40	40.10	42.50	24.90
Palwal	24.50	26.40	36.20	15.40	20.20	29.90
Panchkula	24.10	28.60	9.80	18.10	45.00	36.40
Panipat	50.70	23.20	57.90	26.20	41.50	22.60
Rewari	37.00	30.10	36.90	27.20	37.10	31.10
Rohtak	32.40	29.60	29.80	25.50	33.60	30.80
Sirsa	38.60	33.70	38.20	12.20	38.70	37.10
Sonipat	36.60	22.20	31.20	13.30	38.30	25.00
Yamunanagar	41.10	32.80	32.90	33.30	45.20	32.70
Haryana	35.70	27.60	34.10	27.00	36.40	27.80

Source: Calculations based on the Unit Level Data of NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.
Note: - shows the not available of data.

Table:(iv)

Descriptive Statistics

		Stunted				Wasted	
		X	SD	CV	X	SD	CV

	All	-1.458	1.649	-113.1	-1.589	1.203	-75.708
NFHS-4	Urban	-1.53	1.629	-106.471	-1.58	1.183	-74.8734
	Rural	-1.432	1.655	-115.573	-1592	1.21	-0.07601
	All	-1.398	1.556	-111.302	-1.33	1.206	-90.6767
NFHS-5	Urban	-1.379	1.581	-114.648	-1.379	1.581	-114.648
	Rural	-1.405	1.55	-110.32	-1.404	1.55	-110.399

Source: Calculations based on the Unit Level Data of NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

Figure (i)
Normal distribution NFHS-4

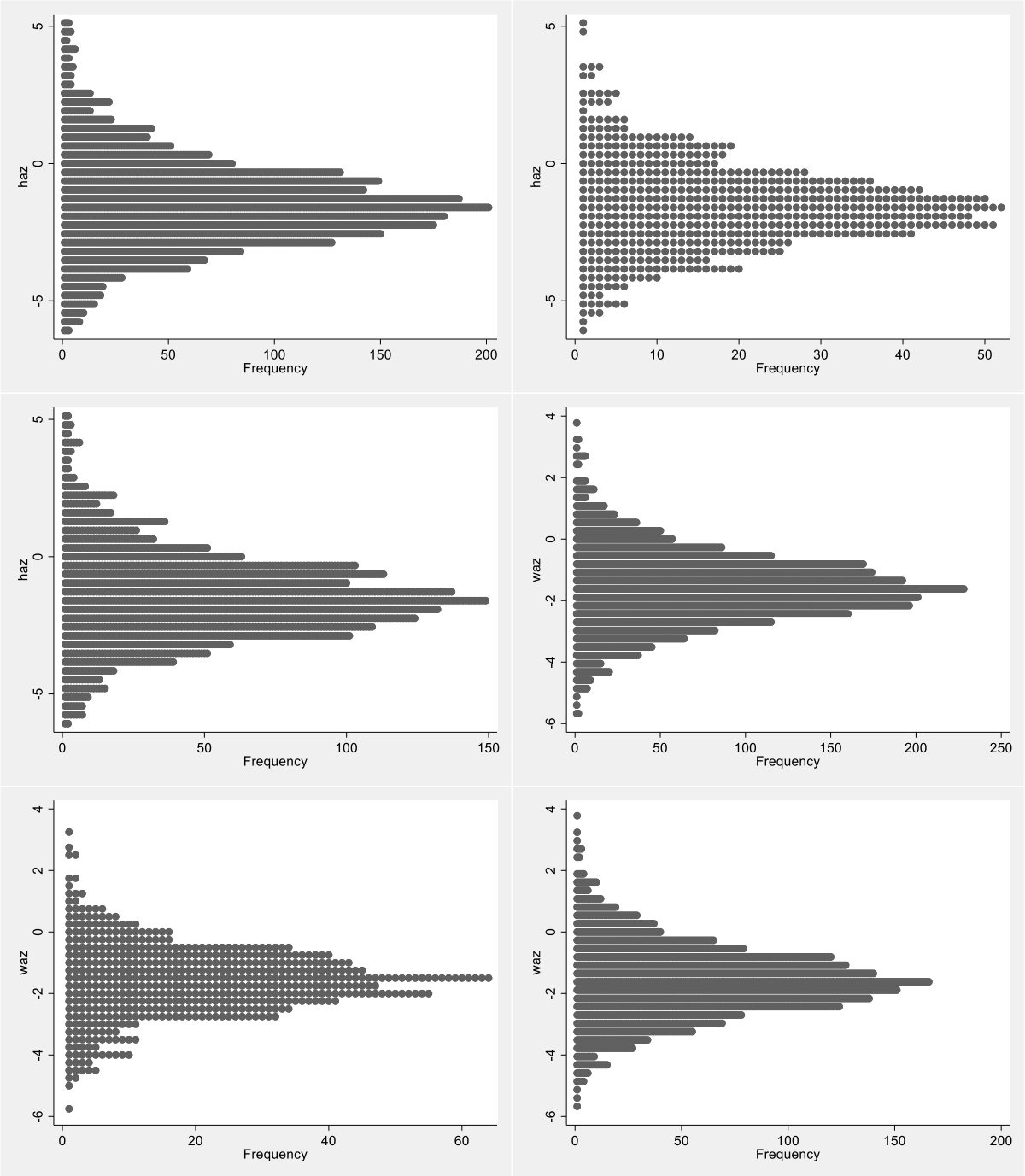

Figure (ii)
Normal distribution NFHS-5

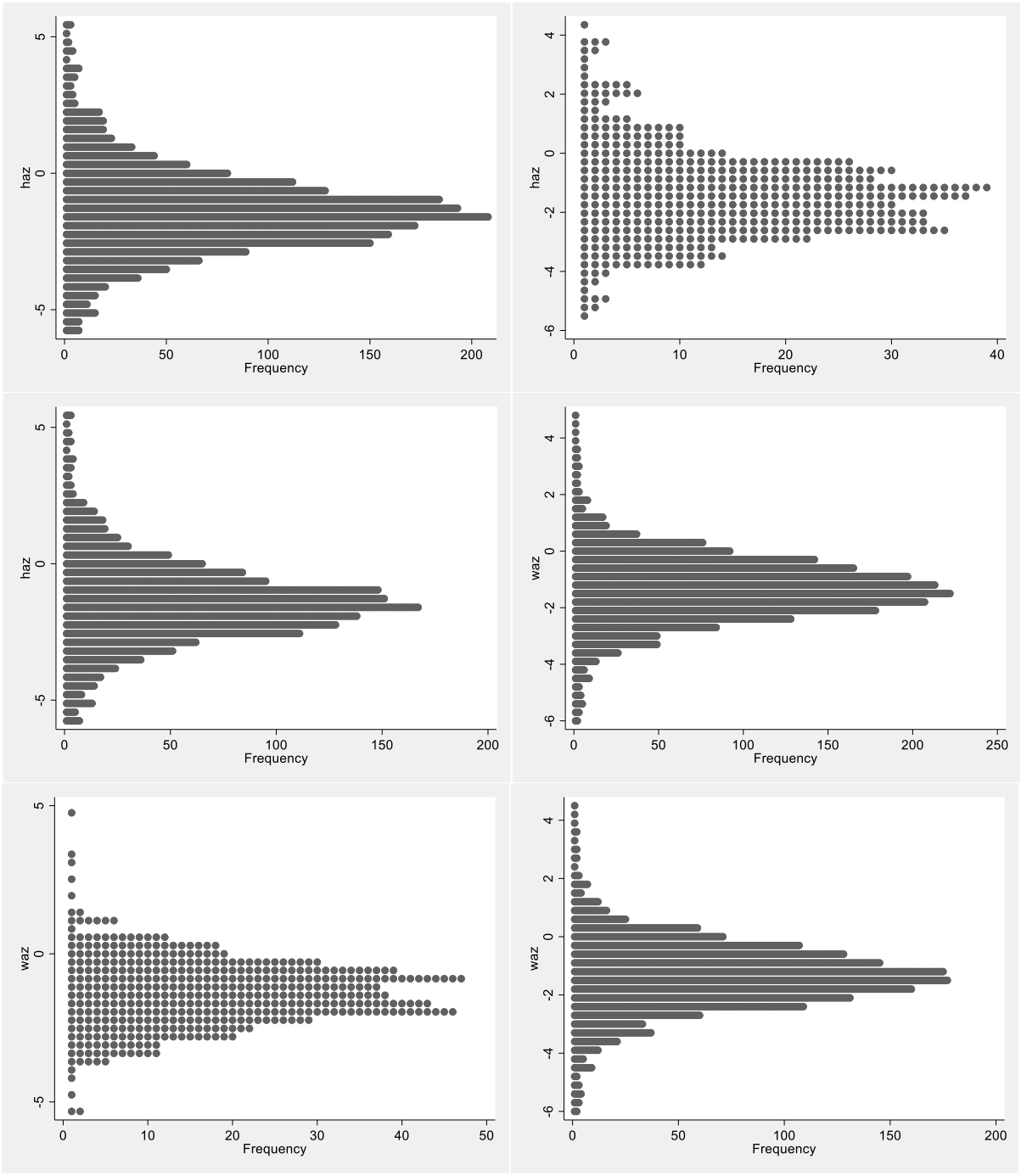

Table (v)
Results of Logistic Regression of Stunted, Wasted and Underweight Scheduled Caste Children under 5 Years on different Social- Economic Factors (NFHS-4)

Stunted	Wasted	Underweight

	Coefficient	Std. Err.	z	P>z	Coefficient	Std. Err.	z	P>z	Coefficient	Std. Err.	z	P>z
Sex of Head of Household												
Male HH@												
Female HH	-0.169	0.172	-0.980	0.326	-0.169	0.194	-0.870	0.382	-0.292	0.176	-1.660	0.097
Sex of Child												
Boy@												
Girl	-0.267	0.093	-2.880	0.004	-0.074	0.102	-0.720	0.471	-0.234	0.093	-2.520	0.012
Mother's Education												
No Education	0.295	0.220	1.340	0.180	-0.170	0.226	-0.750	0.451	0.401	0.227	1.770	0.077
Primary	0.143	0.227	0.630	0.530	0.006	0.231	0.030	0.980	0.512	0.233	2.200	0.028
Secondary	0.128	0.204	0.630	0.530	-0.157	0.204	-0.770	0.442	0.288	0.212	1.360	0.175
Higher@												
Wealth Index												
Poorest	0.759	0.268	2.830	0.005	-0.053	0.272	-0.200	0.845	0.934	0.287	3.250	0.001
Poorer_	0.552	0.265	2.080	0.037	-0.016	0.267	-0.060	0.953	0.754	0.284	2.650	0.008
Middle	0.622	0.266	2.330	0.020	-0.169	0.271	-0.620	0.533	0.642	0.287	2.240	0.025
Richer_	0.157	0.275	0.570	0.568	0.208	0.271	0.770	0.442	0.467	0.293	1.590	0.111
Richest@												
Child's Age												
Less than 6 Years	-0.531	0.204	-2.600	0.009	0.512	0.195	2.630	0.009	-0.153	0.190	-0.800	0.421
6-8 Years	-0.428	0.224	-1.910	0.056	0.157	0.224	0.700	0.483	-0.340	0.215	-1.580	0.115
9-11 Years	-0.165	0.254	-0.650	0.515	0.317	0.258	1.230	0.219	-0.345	0.256	-1.340	0.179
12-17 Years	0.170	0.178	0.950	0.342	0.017	0.200	0.090	0.932	-0.118	0.180	-0.650	0.513
18-23 Years	0.417	0.171	2.440	0.015	-0.320	0.208	-1.540	0.124	-0.218	0.177	-1.230	0.218
24-35 Years	0.233	0.144	1.620	0.105	0.089	0.160	0.560	0.577	0.084	0.143	0.590	0.556
36-47 Years	0.271	0.140	1.930	0.053	-0.090	0.160	-0.560	0.575	-0.092	0.141	-0.650	0.516
48-59 Years@												
Type of Place of Residence												
Urban@												

Rural	-0.203	0.108	-1.880	0.061	0.068	0.121	0.560	0.575	-0.070	0.109	-0.650	0.519
_cons	-1.054	0.288	-3.660	0.000	-1.005	0.289	-3.480	0.001	-1.376	0.311	-4.420	0.000

Source: Calculations based on the Unit Level Data of NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.
Note: @ =Reference Group

Table (vi)
Results of Logistic Regression of Stunted, Wasted and Underweight Scheduled Caste Children under 5 Years on different Social- Economic Factors (NFHS-5)

	Stunted				Wasted				Underweight			
	Coefficient	Std. Err.	z	P>z	Coefficient	Std. Err.	z	P>z	Coefficient	Std. Err.	z	P>z
Sex of Head of Household												
Male HH@												
Female HH	0.051	0.151	0.330	0.738	-0.549	0.238	-2.300	0.021	-0.089	0.161	-0.550	0.581
Sex of Child												
Boy@												
Girl	-0.076	0.100	-0.750	0.450	-0.197	0.140	-1.410	0.159	-0.016	0.105	-0.150	0.879
Mother's Education												
No Education	0.756	0.247	3.070	0.002	0.372	0.311	1.200	0.230	0.999	0.256	3.900	0.000
Primary	0.830	0.242	3.430	0.001	0.553	0.300	1.840	0.065	0.801	0.254	3.160	0.002
Secondary	0.853	0.212	4.020	0.000	0.104	0.257	0.410	0.685	0.632	0.225	2.810	0.005
Higher@												
Wealth Index												
Poorest	0.808	0.182	4.440	0.000	-0.093	0.240	-0.390	0.698	0.407	0.187	2.170	0.030
Poorer_	0.457	0.179	2.560	0.011	-0.012	0.232	-0.050	0.959	0.373	0.183	2.040	0.042
Middle	0.158	0.188	0.840	0.401	-0.123	0.245	-0.500	0.615	-0.069	0.197	-0.350	0.727
Richer_	0.054	0.275	0.200	0.844	0.046	0.358	0.130	0.898	-0.214	0.305	-0.700	0.483
Richest@												
Child's Age												
Less than 6 Years	-0.484	0.205	-2.360	0.018	1.186	0.236	5.030	0.000	-0.309	0.206	-1.500	0.133
6-8 Years	-0.677	0.311	-2.180	0.029	0.536	0.359	1.490	0.135	-0.389	0.305	-1.270	0.203
9-11 Years	-0.240	0.297	-0.810	0.419	0.510	0.371	1.370	0.169	-0.137	0.302	-0.450	0.651
12-17 Years	0.050	0.187	0.270	0.790	0.534	0.252	2.120	0.034	-0.062	0.196	-0.310	0.753
18-23 Years	0.527	0.194	2.720	0.007	0.468	0.273	1.720	0.086	0.254	0.202	1.260	0.209

24-35 Years	0.430	0.154	2.790	0.005	0.024	0.240	0.100	0.921	0.108	0.162	0.660	0.507
36-47 Years	0.365	0.154	2.370	0.018	-0.169	0.245	-0.690	0.489	0.174	0.160	1.080	0.278
48-59 Years@												
Type of Place of Residence												
Rural @												
Urban	0.317	0.122	2.590	0.010	-0.033	0.170	-0.190	0.847	0.113	0.129	0.880	0.380
_cons	-2.065	0.269	-7.670	0.000	-2.195	0.335	-6.560	0.000	-1.919	0.278	-6.900	0.000
LR χ^2	112.90				52.78				63.57			
Log likelihood	-1175.629				-719.175				-1105.642			
Pseudo R^2	0.0458				0.035				0.0279			

Source: Calculations based on the Unit Level Data of NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.
Note: @ =Reference Group.

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