Select Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Indicators

Number of Household Drinking Water Sources

The vast majority of households in Rajasthan rely on only one water source for their drinking water needs.

Reliability of Main Household Drinking Water Source (Improved)

Among household residents whose main water source is improved, the vast majority report it is always available.

Household Use of Unimproved Drinking Water by Caste

The percent of household residents regularly using an unimproved source for drinking water is highest among other backwards classes and scheduled tribes and lowest amongst general castes. Households identify one source as the main drinking water source. A regular drinking water source is used at least a few times per week for a season of the year. Across all castes, the number of regular users exceeds the number of main users.

Household Access to Dedicated Handwashing Station

54% of household residents in Rajasthan can access a dedicated handwashing station. Among households that have a dedicated handwashing station, 37% had both soap and water at the handwashing station at the time of the interview.
Main Household Sanitation Facility

- Improved, not shared
- Shared
- Non-improved

Open defecation

The use of unimproved sanitation facilities, including shared, non-improved and open defecation, make up about 53% of main sanitation facility usage in Rajasthan.

Open Defecation by Wealth Quintile

Wealth is inversely related to the practice of open defecation. In all wealth quintiles, the percentage of households that regularly practice open defecation but report some other facility as the main sanitation facility is much higher than the number of households who report open defecation as their main practice.

Open Defecation by Caste

The use of open defecation as a main practice is more commonly reported by scheduled tribes and least commonly reported by general castes.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The PMA2016/Rajasthan survey used a two-stage cluster design. A sample of 147 enumeration areas (EAs) was drawn by the International Institute for Population Sciences from a master sampling frame. In each EA households and private health facilities were listed and mapped, with 35 households randomly selected per EA. Households were surveyed and occupants enumerated. The final completed sample included 4,870 households and a total population of 23,574. Data collection was conducted between June and September 2016. The definitions of improved and unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities follow the definitions used in the 2005-06 India Demographic and Health Survey.

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