

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-21

CHHATTISGARH

AUGUST 2021

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2021.
National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), India, 2019-21: Chhattisgarh. Mumbai: IIPS.

For additional information about the 2019-21 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), please contact:

International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400088

Telephone: 022-4237 2442

Email: nfhs52017@gmail.com, director@iipsindia.ac.in

For related information, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs> or <http://www.iipsindia.ac.in>

CONTRIBUTORS

S. K. Singh

Laxmi Kant Dwivedi

Hemkothang Lhungdim

Akash N. Wankhede

Jitendra Gupta

CONTENTS

	Page
KEY FINDINGS	
Introduction	1
Household Characteristics	3
Education.....	6
Fertility	7
Family Planning	10
Infant and Child Mortality.....	13
Maternal Health.....	14
Child Health.....	18
Breastfeeding, Nutrition, and Anaemia.....	21
Adult Health and Health Care	25
HIV/AIDS.....	27
Sexual Behaviour.....	29
Women's Empowerment	29
Domestic Violence.....	32

TABLES

Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews	35
Table 2	Results of the household and individual interviews by district.....	36
Table 3	Household population by age, schooling, residence, sex, and possession of an <i>Aadhaar</i> card.....	37
Table 4	Household and housing characteristics	38
Table 5	Access to a toilet facility	42
Table 6	Access to a toilet facility by district	43
Table 7	Household possessions and land ownership	44
Table 8	Preschool attendance	45
Table 9	Preschool attendance by district.....	46
Table 10	School attendance.....	47
Table 11	Children's living arrangements and orphanhood	48
Table 12	Birth registration of children under age 5.....	49
Table 13	Birth registration of children under age 5 by district.....	50
Table 14	Death registration.....	51
Table 15	Death registration by district.....	52
Table 16	Disability	53
Table 17	Background characteristics of respondents	54
Table 18	Fertility trends.....	56
Table 19	Fertility by background characteristics	57
Table 20	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood.....	58
Table 21	Birth order	59
Table 22	Birth intervals	60
Table 23	Fertility preferences by number of living children	62
Table 24	Desire not to have any more children	63

	Page
Table 25	Ideal number of children 64
Table 26	Indicators of sex preference 65
Table 27	Knowledge of contraceptive methods..... 66
Table 28	Current use of contraception by background characteristics 69
Table 29	Current use of contraceptive methods by district 71
Table 30	Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse 72
Table 31	Source of modern contraceptive methods 74
Table 32	Informed choice 77
Table 33	Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates..... 78
Table 34	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge 79
Table 35	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women 80
Table 36	Unmet need for family planning by district..... 82
Table 37	Hysterectomy 83
Table 38	Pregnancy outcome..... 84
Table 39	Characteristics of abortions..... 85
Table 40	Age at first marriage 86
Table 41	Early childhood mortality rates..... 87
Table 42	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics..... 88
Table 43	High-risk fertility behaviour..... 89
Table 44	Antenatal care 90
Table 45	Antenatal care services and information received 91
Table 46	Antenatal care indicators..... 92
Table 47	Antenatal care indicators by district..... 93
Table 48	Advice received during pregnancy 94
Table 49	Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done..... 95
Table 50	Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card 97
Table 51	Delivery and postnatal care 98
Table 52	Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics 100
Table 53	Delivery and postnatal care by district 102
Table 54	Delivery costs and financial assistance 103
Table 55	Birth order and delivery characteristics by district 104
Table 56	Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn 105
Table 57	Trends in maternal care indicators 106
Table 58	Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report..... 107
Table 59	Vaccinations by background characteristics..... 108
Table 60	Vaccinations by district..... 110
Table 61	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever 112
Table 62	Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea 113
Table 63	Feeding practices during diarrhoea..... 115
Table 64	Knowledge of ORS packets..... 117
Table 65	Indicators of utilization of ICDS services..... 118
Table 66	Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding..... 120

	Page
Table 67	Nutritional status of children 121
Table 68	Initial breastfeeding 124
Table 69	Breastfeeding status by age..... 125
Table 70	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices..... 126
Table 71	Minimum acceptable diet..... 127
Table 72	Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district..... 129
Table 73	Prevalence of anaemia in children 130
Table 74	Micronutrient intake among children 132
Table 75	Presence of iodized salt in household 134
Table 76	Presence of iodized salt in household by district 135
Table 77	Women's and men's food consumption..... 136
Table 78	Nutritional status of adults 137
Table 79	Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio 139
Table 80	Prevalence of anaemia in adults..... 141
Table 81	Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district..... 143
Table 82	Knowledge and prevention of HIV/ AIDS 144
Table 83.1	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/ AIDS: Women 146
Table 83.2	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/ AIDS: Men..... 148
Table 84	Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections..... 150
Table 85	Knowledge of HIV/ AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth..... 151
Table 86	Prevalence of tuberculosis..... 152
Table 87	Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis..... 153
Table 88	Health insurance coverage among women and men..... 155
Table 89	Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households 156
Table 90	Health problems 157
Table 91	Screening tests for cancer 159
Table 92.1	Blood pressure status: Women..... 160
Table 92.2	Blood pressure status: Men..... 162
Table 93.1	Random blood glucose levels: Women 164
Table 93.2	Random blood glucose levels: Men..... 165
Table 94	Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men 166
Table 95	Methods of menstrual protection..... 167
Table 96	Employment and cash earnings of women and men..... 168
Table 97	Control over and magnitude of women's and men's cash earnings..... 169
Table 98	Participation in decision making..... 170
Table 99	Decision making by background characteristics 171
Table 100	Women's access to money and credit..... 173
Table 101	Ownership of assets 175
Table 102	Gender role attitudes 177
Table 103	Gender role attitudes by background characteristics 178
Table 104	Experience of physical and sexual violence 180

	Page
Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy	181
Table 106 Forms of spousal violence	182
Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics	183
Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators	185
Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence	187
Table 110 Help seeking.....	188
APPENDIX	
Estimates of sampling errors	189

INTRODUCTION

The 2019-21 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All five NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the Government of India. Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys Program, ICF, USA. Assistance for some of the Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) tests was provided by the ICMR and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires – household, woman’s, man’s, and biomarker – were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman’s questionnaire were used in NFHS-5. The first version (district module), which collected information on women’s characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children’s immunizations, treatment of childhood illnesses, and nutrition was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-5 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/ AIDS, husband’s background and women’s work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-5 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man’s questionnaire covered the man’s characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/ AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, waist and hip circumference, haemoglobin levels, and finger-stick blood for additional CAB testing in a laboratory for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54; and blood pressure and random blood glucose for women and men age 15 years and over. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-5 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 707 districts in India, as on 31 March, 2017). The total sample size of approximately 610,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and

a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have a smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)* were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of the percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme and the percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care visits, respectively. Hence, the results should be interpreted with caution.

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Chhattisgarh was conducted in two parts due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown in all 27 districts of the state from 16th January, 2020 to 21st March, 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 5th December, 2020 to 30th March, 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). Information was collected from 24,550 households, 28,468 women age 15-49 (including 4,244 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 4,174 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Chhattisgarh, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Important household characteristics includes household composition, housing characteristics, household possessions, access to a toilet facility, and education. The household characteristics reflect the environmental risk factors and behavioural outcomes of the household population, including their likely impact on health status.

Household composition

In Chhattisgarh, just over three-quarters (77%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.4 members. Sixteen percent of households are headed by women, with 13 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Ninety-seven percent of households in Chhattisgarh have household heads who are Hindu. One percent each of households have household heads who are Muslim, Christian and other religion.

Seventeen percent of households in Chhattisgarh have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 30 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 45 percent belong to an other backward class. Eight percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (61%) are nuclear, and 51 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

Over one-quarter (26%) of Chhattisgarh's population is under age 15; only six percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,015 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 947 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-six percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, six percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 87 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 9 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 4 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all (97%) children under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 85 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Seventy-seven percent of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (64 percent of deaths at age 0-4, 85 percent of deaths at age 25-34, and 80 percent of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 77 percent of deaths were registered among Hindus. Eighty percent of deaths were registered among other backward classes, 73 percent among scheduled castes, and 74 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in Chhattisgarh, death registration is higher in urban (81%) than rural areas (76%) and among males (79%) than females (75%).

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they have any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. Nearly one percent (0.9%) of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is locomotor (0.4%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (1.1% men compared with 0.7% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, almost two percent of the female household members age 70 and over are reported to have any disability, compared with less than one percent of household members in the younger age groups.

Housing characteristics

Over two-fifths (43%) of households in Chhattisgarh live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (99%) have electricity. Ninety-two percent of households in Chhattisgarh have basic drinking water service, and 96 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 41 percent have water from tube well or borehole. Rural households (47%) are more likely than urban households (22%) to have water from tube well or borehole. Thirty-seven percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by straining water through cloth). One-third of households (33%) in Chhattisgarh use a clean fuel for cooking.

Over two-fifths (41%) of households in Chhattisgarh have water from tube well or borehole.

Access to toilet facility

Safe sanitation is one of the foundations of a healthy, comfortable, and dignified life. Households without proper sanitation facilities have a greater risk of diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

Fifteen percent of all households (19% in rural areas and 4% in urban areas) do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Chhattisgarh, 86 percent of households have access to a toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (96%) than in rural areas (83%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 77 percent among scheduled tribe households to 94 percent among households which are not scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class households. Access to a toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 37 percent in Bijapur district (much lower (33%) in the rural areas) to almost 97 percent in Durg districts. At least 99 percent of urban households have access to a toilet facility in seven districts (Baloda Bazar, Durg, Surguja, Uttar Bastar Kanker, Mungeli, Bastar, and Kabeerdham).

Selected household possessions

In Chhattisgarh, two-thirds of households own a house (66% of rural households and 64% of urban households). Almost all urban households (93%) and most rural households (84%) in Chhattisgarh have a mobile phone. Ninety-five percent of households have a bank or post office account. Fifty-five percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 87 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 42 percent of rural households and 11 percent of urban households. Overall, 53 percent of all households in Chhattisgarh own agricultural land, and over half of households (51%) own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Thirty-five percent each of women and men are in the 15-24 age group, while 30 and 29 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Over three-quarters (76%) of both women and men are in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 73 percent of women age 15-49 and 83 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Twenty-two percent of women and 10 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 23 percent of women age 15-49 in Chhattisgarh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 27 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Chhattisgarh. Fifty-five percent of men and 60 percent of women watch television at least once a week. Men (25%) are much more likely than women (13%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Thirty-five percent of men and 37 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (66% versus 59%) or widowed (3% versus 1%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (39% versus 29%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindus (97%), while one percent each are Muslims, and Christians.

Forty-nine percent of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 30 percent belong to a scheduled tribe. Fourteen percent both of women and men belong to a scheduled caste, while 8 percent both of men and women 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Fifty-three percent of women and 16 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Four percent of women and 41 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 41 percent of women and 40 percent of men were employed in a non-agricultural occupation.

EDUCATION

In NFHS-5, information related to preschool attendance has been collected for the first time, in addition to school attendance among children age 6-17 years and educational attainment of other members of the household, including reasons for drop-out in the case of those who discontinued education.

Preschool attendance

In India many children attend *anganwadi* centres that provide spaces for children to learn, play, eat nutritious food, and develop the skills needed for a lifetime of learning. Attending pre-primary education, such as at an *anganwadi* centre, improves children's school readiness by providing quality learning through interactive play methods with qualified instructors. Also, parents or guardians can go to work at ease if children are enrolled in pre-primary education.

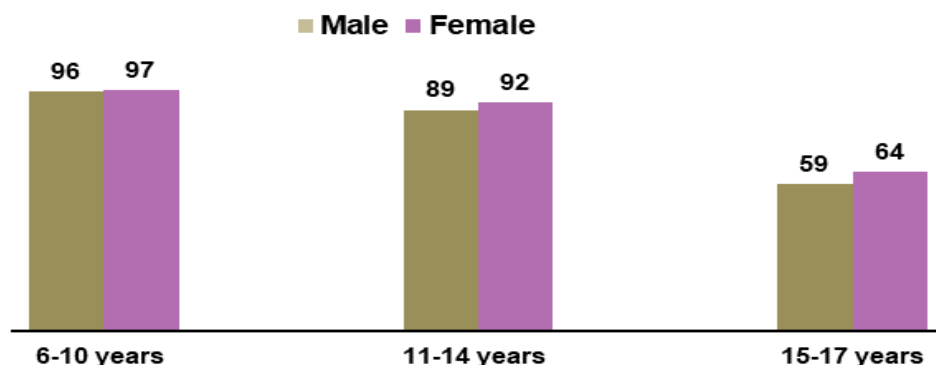
In Chhattisgarh, twenty-two percent of boys and 24 percent girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is equal among children in nuclear households and non-nuclear households (23%). Preschool attendance is higher among children in households headed by Christian (24%) than households headed by Hindus (23%) and Muslims (15%). Preschool attendance is highest among scheduled tribe households (24%), slightly lower among other backward class households (23%), and lowest in households scheduled caste (21%). Preschool attendance is equal in households with 3-5 members and households with 6 or more members (23% each). Overall, urban households (28%) show higher preschool attendance than rural households (22%). Preschool attendance is highest in Bastar district (47%) and lowest in Surajpur district (10%).

School attendance among children

Eighty-five percent of children age 6-17 years in Chhattisgarh attend school (89% in urban areas and 84% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (94%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 61 percent at age 15-17 years. There is a little gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 64 percent of girls compared with 59 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



FERTILITY

This section provides trends in the total fertility rate, age at marriage, pregnancy outcomes, teenage pregnancy, birth interval, the desire for more children, and son preference. NFHS-5 estimates on the median age at marriage, total fertility rate, and teenage motherhood illustrated in this section can help in setting benchmarks for the Sustainable Development Goals at the sub-national level.

Age at first marriage

In Chhattisgarh, the median age at first marriage is 20.3 years among women age 25-29 years and 19.3 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 15 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 26 percent of men age 20-49 years. Twelve percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 21 percent in NFHS-4. Fifty percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 80 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Chhattisgarh.

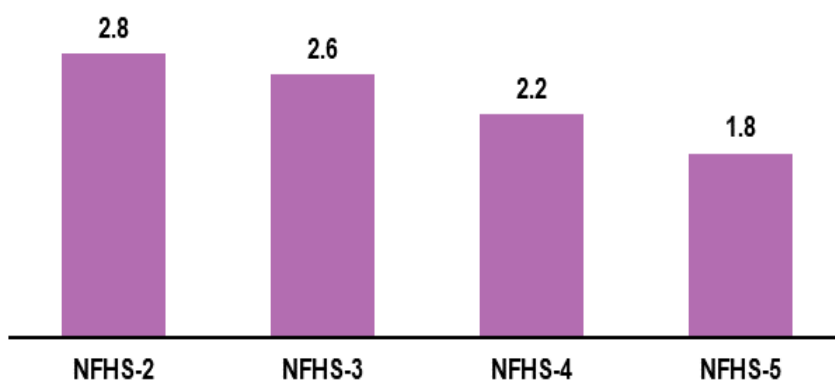
Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Chhattisgarh is 1.8 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.4 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.4 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 1.9 children per woman, are both below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 10 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 12 percent in NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends

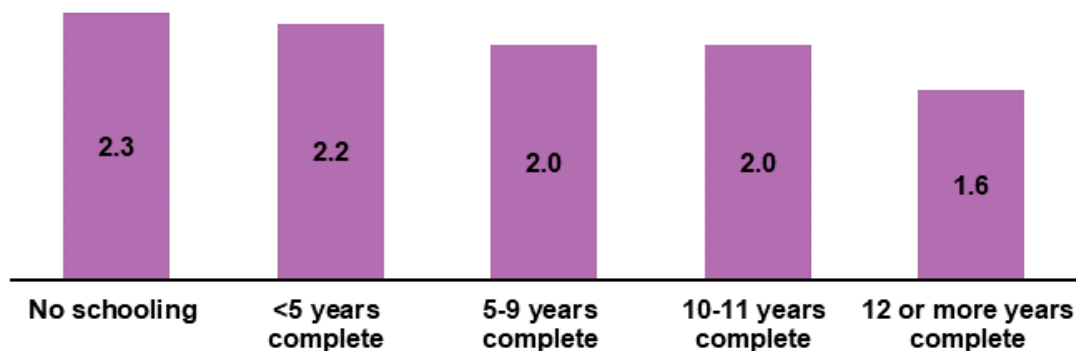
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 0.7 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. The total fertility rate among Hindu and Muslim women is almost same (1.8 and 1.7 children per women, respectively). However, Muslim women will have an average of 0.3 children less than Christian women (a TFR of 1.7, compared with 2.1), and 0.5 children less than women belonging to other religions (a TFR of 2.2).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-three percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 7 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 4 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 2 percent.

The two main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (32%) and last child too young (25%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (88%), other surgical methods (4%), and manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (3%). A large majority (43%) of abortions were performed at home, 33 percent of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 24 percent were performed in the public health sector. Fourteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most abortions (44%) in Chhattisgarh are performed by self.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Chhattisgarh, three percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which is five percent in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from one percent at age 17 years to 4 percent among women age 18 years and to 12 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had less than 5 years of schooling or no schooling (9% each) than among those with 12 or more years of schooling (2%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Chhattisgarh is 34.5 months. Seven percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 21 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high (26%) for mothers age 20-29 and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (44%). More than half (54%) of all births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research

shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality and has a positive impact on maternal health.

More than half (54%) of births in Chhattisgarh occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Seventy-one percent both of currently married women and men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, forty-five percent of women and 46 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Seventy-two percent of women and 75 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

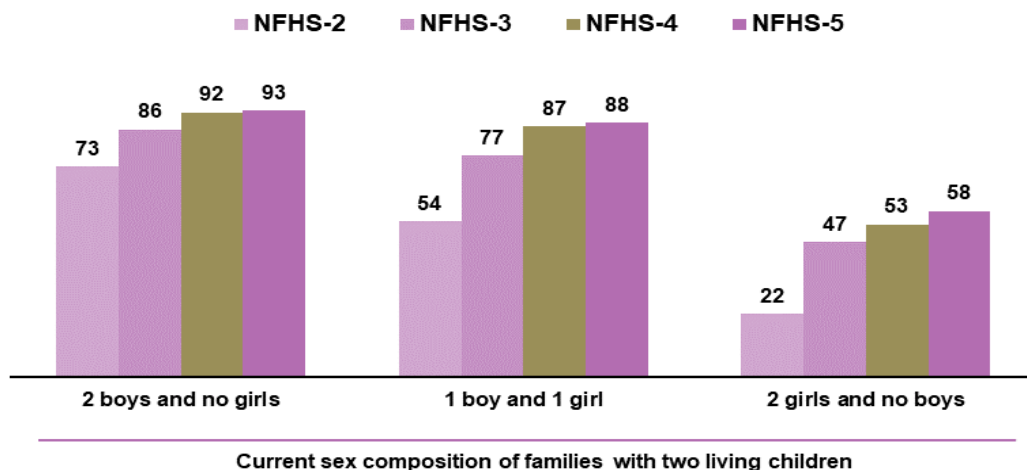
In Chhattisgarh, there is a strong preference for sons. Sixteen percent of women and men want more sons than daughters, but only 5 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, eighty-three percent of women and 88 percent of men would like to have at least one son and over four-fifths want at least one daughter (81% of women and 86% of men).

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 93 percent with 2 sons want no more children, compared with 58 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, eighty-five percent of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has almost unchanged (83% versus 81%) in the 4 years since NFHS-4.

In Chhattisgarh, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.6 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.8 children per woman.

How does son preference affect women's desire for children?

Percentage of currently married women with two children who want no more children



FAMILY PLANNING

The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women age 15-49 years. It also includes information on men's attitude towards women using a contraceptive method. As in previous rounds of the survey, NFHS-5 provides estimates of the contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for family planning.

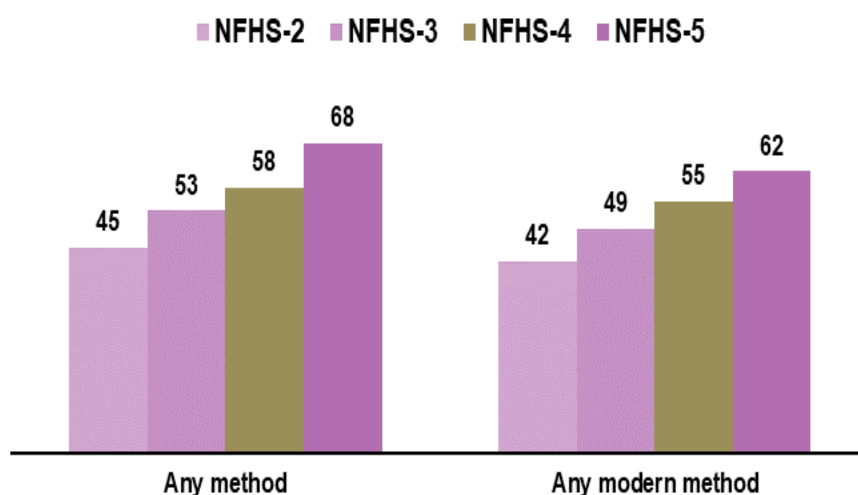
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Chhattisgarh. However, some methods are still less well known. Only seventy-eight percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 31 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 52 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 68 percent, only a slight increase from NFHS-4 (58%). The use of modern family planning methods (62%) has also increased slightly from its level in NFHS-4 (55%). The use of female sterilization has increased slightly, from 46 percent to 48 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has fluctuated between 70 and 80 percent in last four round of surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 16 percent for women age 15-19 to 80 percent for women age 40-49.

How many women use family planning?

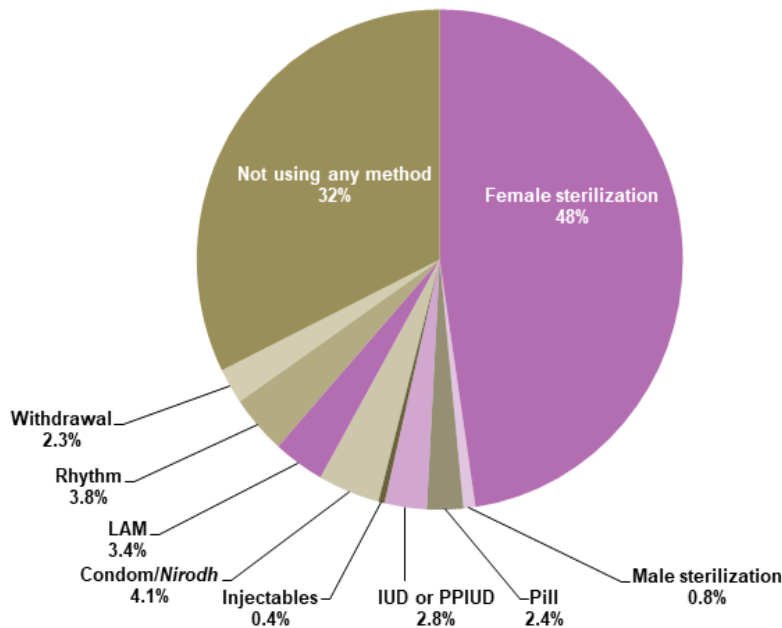
Percentage of currently married women



In Chhattisgarh, contraceptive use shows little difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Fifty-nine percent of currently married women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 26 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (66%) are less likely to use contraception than Hindu (68%).

Women in Chhattisgarh are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 82 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 61 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

What contraceptive methods do women use? Currently married women



The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Chhattisgarh are condoms (4%), followed by the IUD or PPIUD (3%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Ninety percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 11 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the private sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public health sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, over two-thirds of pill users (68%) and 40 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is fifty percent for all contraceptive methods. Sixty-one percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is wanted more effective method.

Sixty-one percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

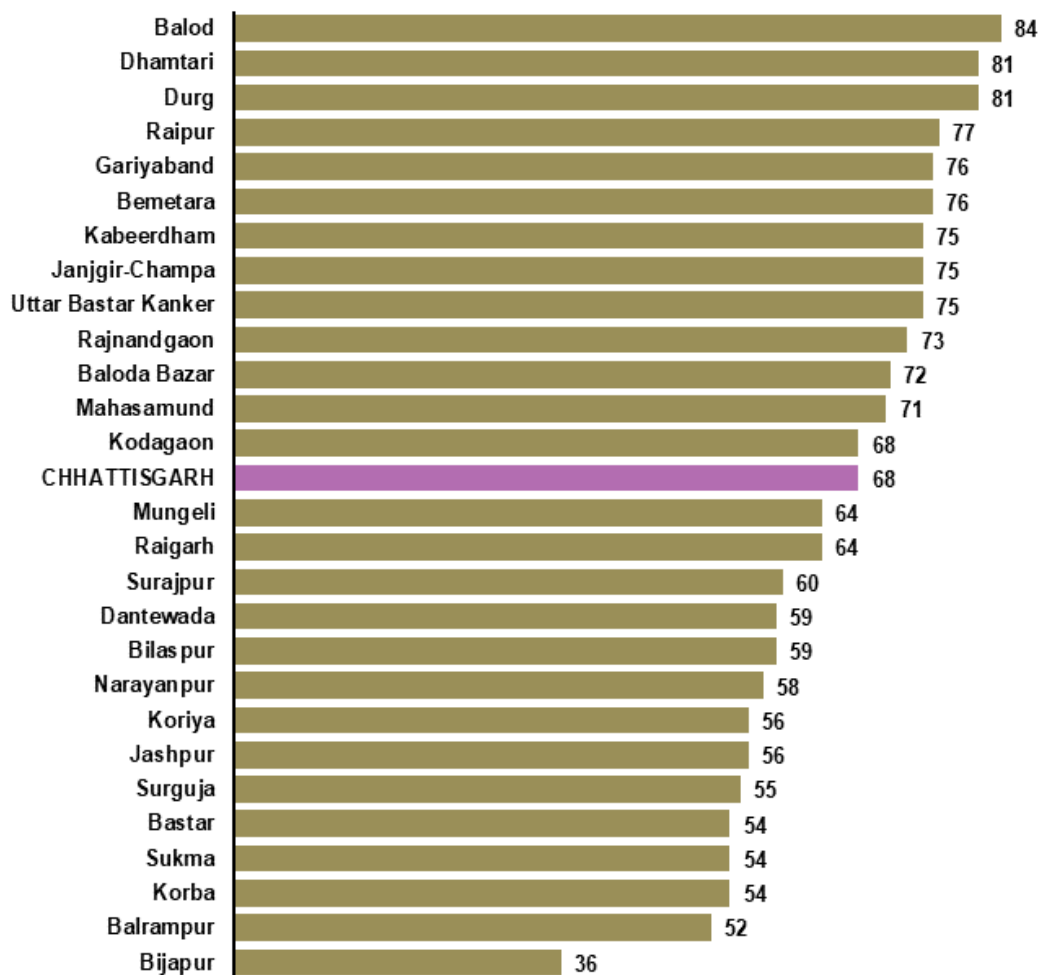
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Eighty-eight percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Eighty-three percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even lesser (78%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Nearly two-fifths (39%) of men age 15-49 in Chhattisgarh agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 13 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Over half of men (54%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

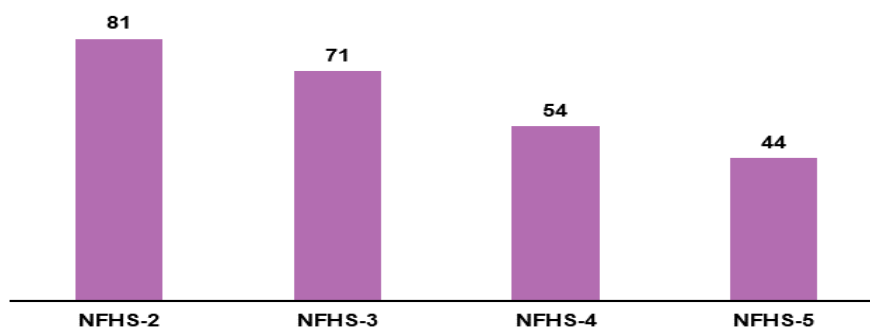
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, eight percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, declined since NFHS-4 (11%). Currently, 89 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 81 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal, and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate in Chhattisgarh in NFHS-5 is estimated at 44 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 54, the NFHS-3 estimate of 71, and the NFHS-2 estimate of 81. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 50 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, declined since NFHS-4 (64 per 1,000).

Trends in Infant Mortality

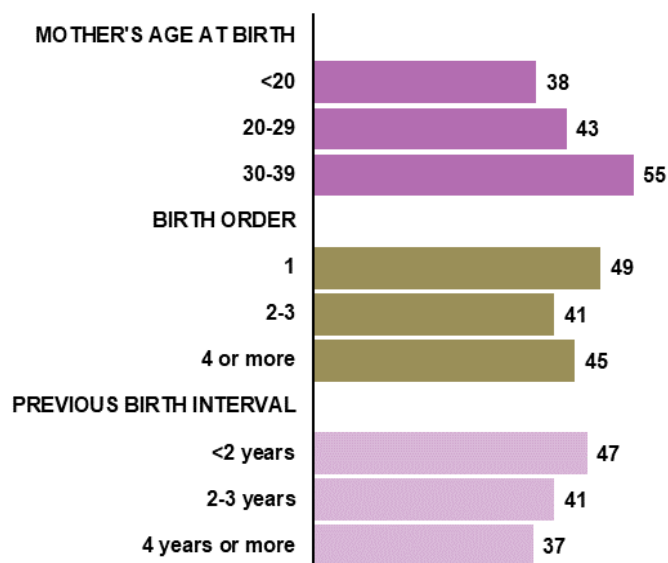
Deaths per 1,000 live births



As expected, boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the postneonatal period. Girls have a slightly higher mortality rate than boys during the neonatal period (in the first month after birth).

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births



Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Children born to mothers over age 30 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (<30 years). Infant mortality is 55 per 1,000 live births for older mothers and 38 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers, compared with 43 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

Infant mortality rates are also higher for scheduled castes (44 per 1,000 live births) than scheduled tribes (41 per 1,000 live births) and other backward classes (25 per 1,000 live births).

The infant mortality rate has decreased in rural and urban areas from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. The infant mortality rate is higher for children whose mothers have no schooling than for mothers who have more than 10 years of schooling or less than 10 years of schooling at all.

Children born to the older mothers are more likely to die during infancy than to mothers age less than 20.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal health care services are essential for the health and wellbeing of mothers, as well as their children, affecting the overall population and its health and nutritional status. This section describes the utilization of antenatal care, delivery care, and postnatal care by women who reported their last births in the five years preceding the survey. It also shows the extent of male involvement in maternal health care.

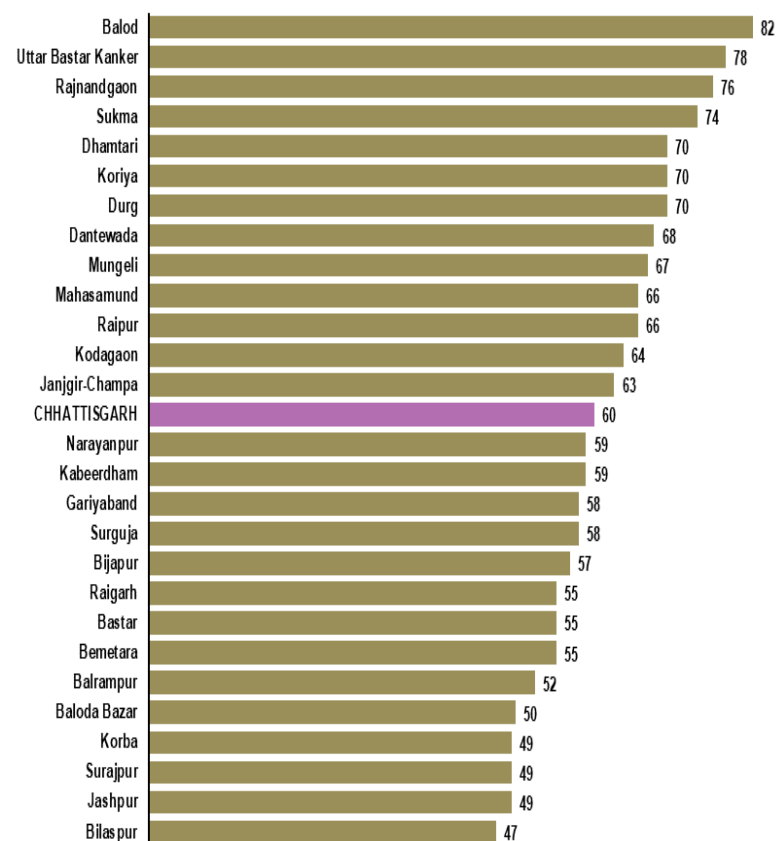
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 85 percent received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (41% from a doctor and 45% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Five percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 96 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 97 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Two-thirds of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Sixty percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years



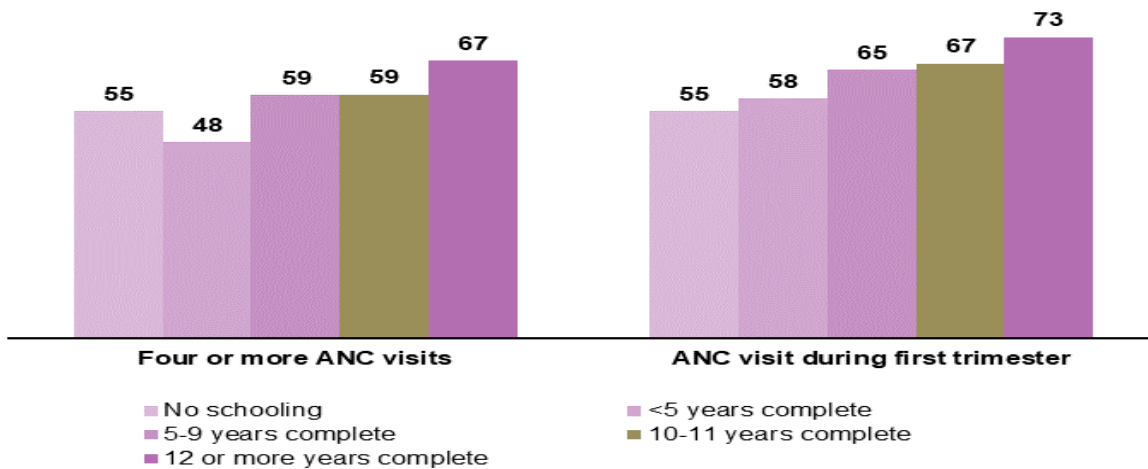
Sixty percent of mothers in Chhattisgarh had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women. Since NFHS-4, there has been decrease in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 71% to 66%) and a slight increase in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 59% to 60%). For 93 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 45 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 26 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-two percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Forty-nine percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than 9 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (98% received advice on breastfeeding, 97% on keeping the baby warm, 96% on the importance of institutional delivery, 95% on cord care, and 93% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care (ANC) vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Chhattisgarh, more than 95 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken and their blood pressure measured (99% each), having a blood sample taken and their abdomen examined (97% each), and having a urine sample taken (96%).

An ultrasound test was performed in case of 70 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 or more years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Eighty-five percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 50 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with no sons (64%) were more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (53%).

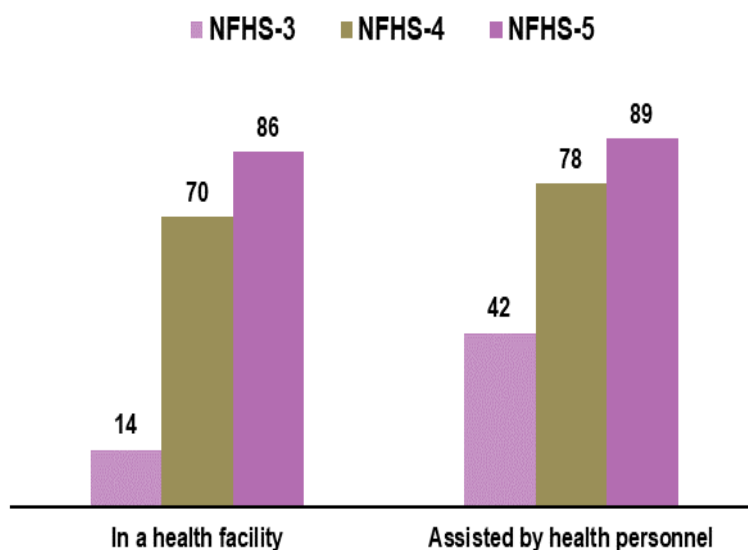
Delivery care

Eighty-six percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 14 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years from 70 percent (NFHS-4) to 86 percent (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 10 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 95 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 58 percent of deliveries. Ninety-three percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



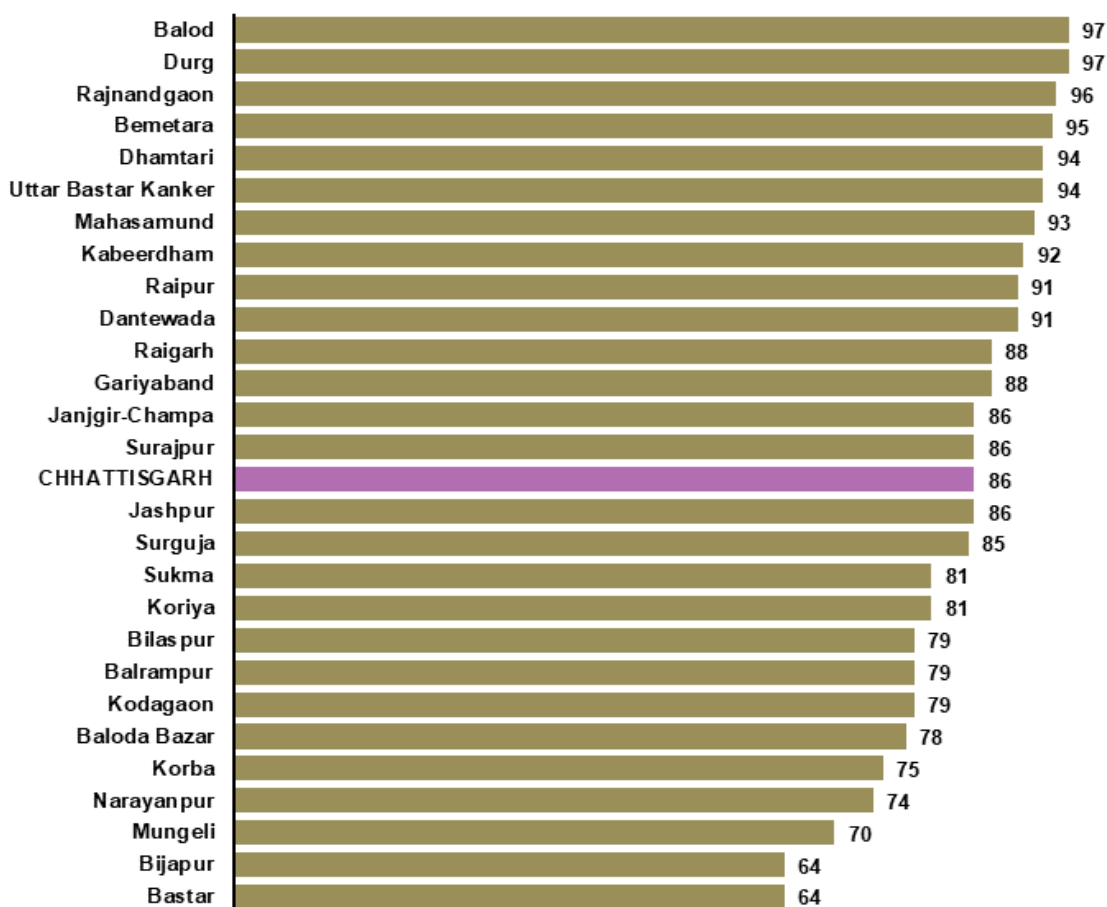
Eighty-six percent of children in Chhattisgarh who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Eighty-nine percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 6 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Fifteen percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Fifty-one percent of caesarean sections (8% of all births with C-section) were emergency caesarean sections.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 47 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (50%) were more likely than urban women (36%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women (54%) and scheduled caste women (47%) were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Chhattisgarh, 92 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 89 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common for births in a health facility; ninety-two percent of births in public health facilities and 94 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 68 percent of home births.

Eighty-five percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 41 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-seven percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Eighty-four percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (81% in urban areas and 84% in rural areas), but only 80 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 70-80 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (vaginal bleeding, convulsions, high blood pressure, prolonged labour, and severe abdominal pain).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Eighty-nine percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 80 percent of men told the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Seventy-four percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

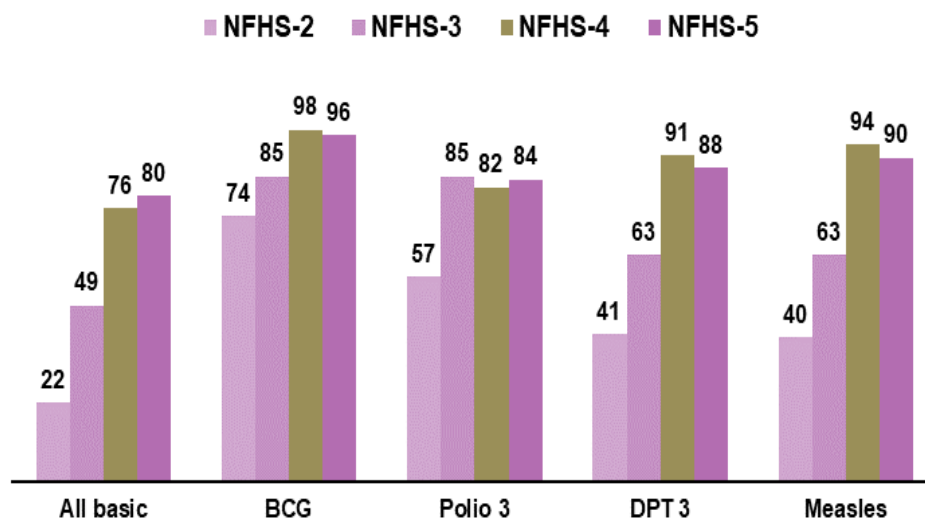
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Eighty percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 97 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 3 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (91%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (72%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

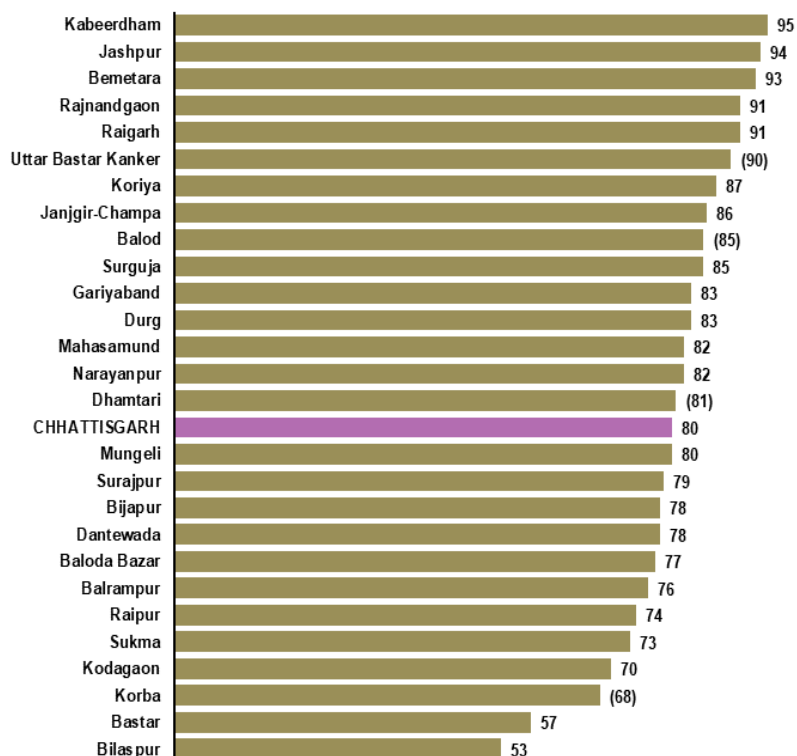


Ninety-six percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, over four-fifths (84%) have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 88 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 90 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 95% to 88%) and polio vaccine (from 95% to 84%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was decrease in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 91% to 88%), measles (from 94% to 90%), and BCG (from 98% to 96%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 82 percent to 84 percent. Overall, there was a slight change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 76% to 80%). In addition, over nine-tenths (94%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 86 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations have slight difference in boys and girls (79% versus 80%) and for rural areas and urban areas (80% versus 77%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children from other backward class (83%) than children from any other caste/tribe group.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 36 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Six percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 73 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 4 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-four percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-eight percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 67 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Thirty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and over three-quarters (77%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Forty percent were given zinc supplements. Eleven percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

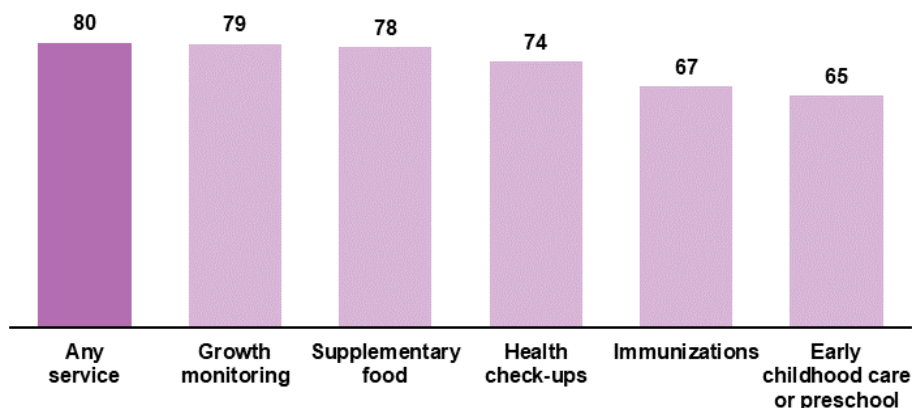
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Chhattisgarh only 5 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 25 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, more than two-thirds (70%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 29 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

Eighty percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are growth monitoring (79%), supplementary food (78%), health check-ups (74%), and immunizations (67%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (65%). Slightly more than four out of five (85%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under age 6 years, eighty-seven percent of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and over four-fifths of their mothers (84%) received any service while breastfeeding.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?
Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Chhattisgarh, only 80 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-two percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 32 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-4, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, only 7 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 96 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and over nine-tenths (91%) continue breastfeeding up to 2 years.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 41 percent of children in Chhattisgarh receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. Only thirty percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (20%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 9 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Chhattisgarh, more than four-fifths (85%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only half of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Seventeen percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 56 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

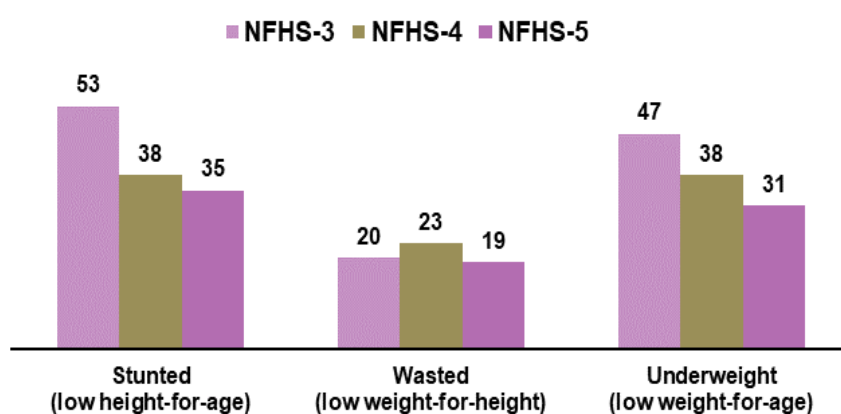
Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Thirty-five percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Nineteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 8 percent are severely wasted. Thirty-one percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 23 percent of children are stunted, 26 percent are wasted, and 30 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Chhattisgarh has hardly changed since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted decreased marginally from 38 percent to 35 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight (31%) or wasted (19%) has decreased since NFHS-4. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Chhattisgarh.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. Malnutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for rural children and children of higher birth orders. It is generally higher among scheduled tribe children than among children belonging to any other caste/tribe group and lower among Muslim children than among children of any other religion. Malnutrition is somewhat higher for male children than female children on all three nutritional status measures.

Adults' nutritional status

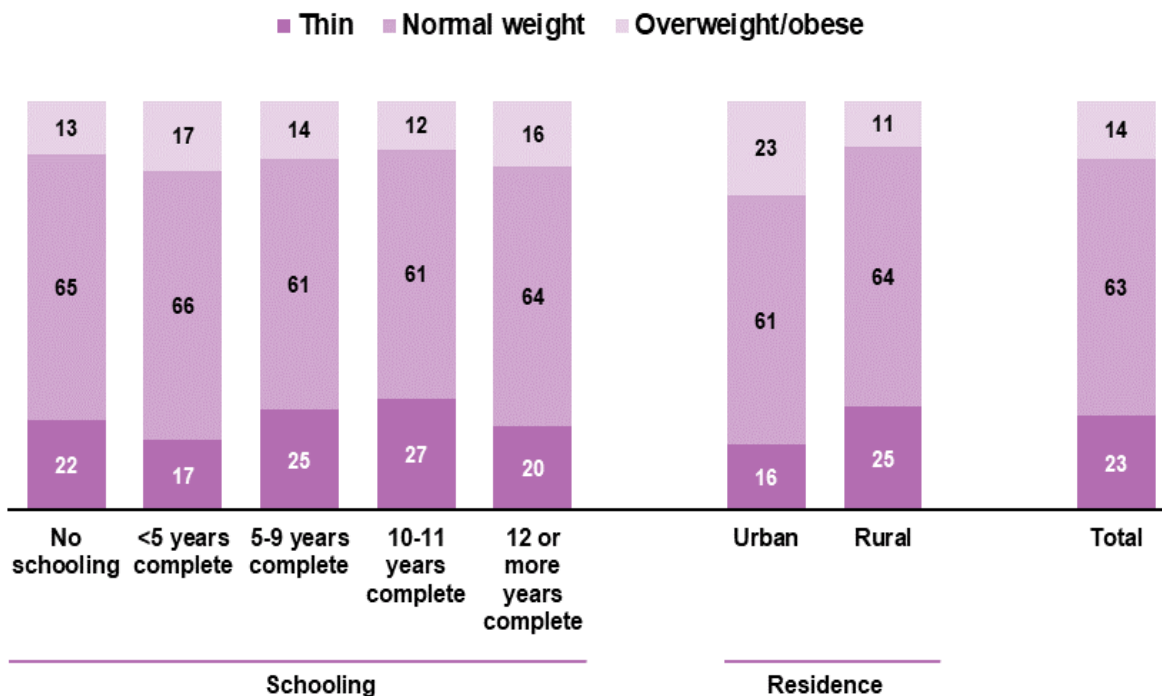
Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients, and includes undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres, is a measure that indicates the nutritional status in adults.

More than one-third (37%) of women and 32 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 14 percent, which is slightly lower in NFHS-4 (12%). More men are thin (17%) than overweight or obese (15%). Twenty-three percent of women in Chhattisgarh are too thin. Over three-fifths of women (63%) and 68 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height. Undernutrition is particularly common in

the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural areas for women, and among scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and more educated men.

How many women are at a healthy weight for their height?

Percent distribution of women



For the first time, the 2019-21 NFHS measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death.

Fifty-five percent of women and 44 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with an increased risk WHR increases with age, from 48 percent for women age 15-19 to 63 percent for women age 40-49, and from 29 percent for men age 15-19 to 56 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is much higher in urban areas (65%) than in rural areas (53%) and among men it is only somewhat higher in urban areas (48%) than in rural areas (43%).

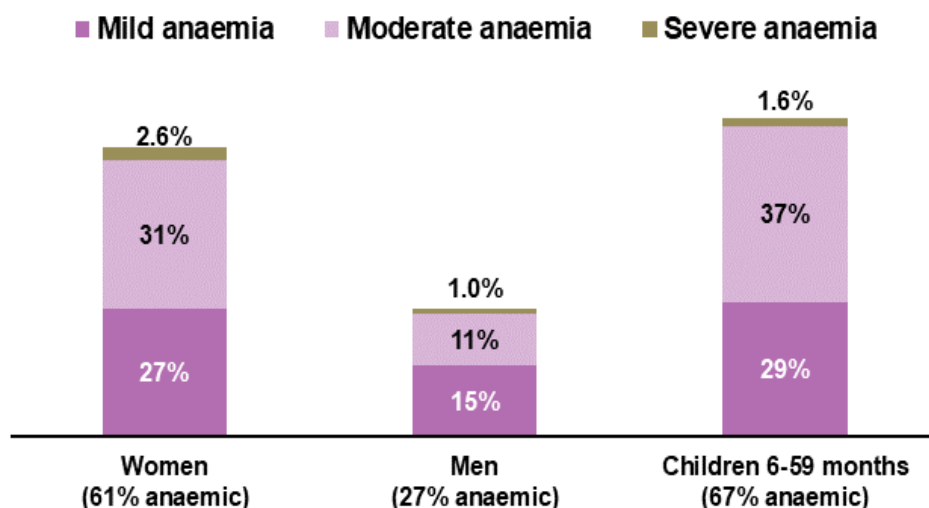
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Almost all households (99%) with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworms and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Chhattisgarh, especially among women and children.

More than two-thirds (67%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 29 percent who are mildly anaemic, 37 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 42 percent in NFHS-4 to 67 percent in NFHS-5. There is a little difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Over two-thirds (71%) of children in Chhattisgarh are anaemic even if their mother has no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Sixty-one percent of women in Chhattisgarh have anaemia, including 27 percent with mild anaemia, 31 percent with moderate anaemia, and 3 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, and scheduled tribe women, but anaemia exceeds 51 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 14 percentage points since NFHS-4. Over one-quarter (27%) of men in Chhattisgarh are anaemic. Scheduled tribe men, men with no schooling, men age 40-49, and men in rural areas are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of getting tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Chhattisgarh, 112 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (107) than among women (116) and is higher in rural areas (119) than in urban areas (86).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (93% of women and 94% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 75 percent of women and 82 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About two-thirds (65%) of women and 64 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 95 percent each of women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 11 percent of women and 10 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 909 women and 1,268 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 575 women and 530 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups, and those who have less schooling. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (903 women and 177 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among women (331 per 100,000) than among men (438 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 174 women and 189 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Blood pressure is the force exerted by circulating blood against the arterial walls. Hypertension or high blood pressure is a condition in which the blood vessels have persistently raised pressure. Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, chronic kidney diseases, and brain diseases, and it is a major cause of premature deaths worldwide. Some of the risk factors for developing hypertension are unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, alcohol and tobacco consumption, and excess body weight.

Fourteen percent of women age 15-49 in Chhattisgarh have hypertension, including 10 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Forty-seven percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Twenty-one percent of men in Chhattisgarh have hypertension, including 16 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 2 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Twenty-eight percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose. Diabetes over a period of time can cause severe damage to the heart, blood vessels, retina, kidneys, and nerves, and it puts sufferers at increased risk of various infectious and non-infectious diseases. Early diagnosis, determined by blood glucose testing, and adequate treatment are the key steps for managing diabetes and its complications. NFHS-5 has included random blood glucose measurement using capillary blood among women and men age 15 and above.

In Chhattisgarh, 3 percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups have relatively high blood glucose levels.

More than 9 in 10 women (95%) and men (93%) age 15-49 have normal blood glucose levels. Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and to be taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (0.9% of men versus 0.4% of women). Six percent of women and 8 percent of men have high or very high blood glucose levels or are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

Screening tests for cancer

Cancer is a group of diseases with high mortality, and it is the second leading cause of death globally. The chances of successful treatment of cancer increase if diagnosed early. One way of early detection is screening, which is identification of unrecognized disease by using simple tests or examinations among those individuals who have the disease but do not yet have symptoms. NFHS-5 collected information about whether women had ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, breast, and cervix.

In Chhattisgarh, less than 1 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix (0.4%), ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer (0.2%), and ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity (0.2%), which is slightly higher in men (1%).

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, only 71 percent of households in Chhattisgarh have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is differed in rural areas (72%) and urban areas (69%). In Chhattisgarh, three types of

programmes dominate: the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), the State health insurance scheme, and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS).

Over two-thirds of women (67%) and 70 percent of men age 15-49 in Chhattisgarh are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is higher among women with no schooling than among those with 12 or more years of schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over two-fifths (42%) of men, but only 8 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (21%), cigarettes (17%), *khaini* (12%), and *paan* with tobacco (4%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (9% for women and 43% for men) than in urban areas (3% for women and 39% for men). Most men (81%) who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Chhattisgarh, among adults age 15-49, a less proportion (3%) of women and over one-third (36%) of men drink alcohol. Among men, consumption is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (38% versus 30%). Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (50%) or less than once a week (41%), and 9 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

This section presents the findings from NFHS-5 on HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes, prior HIV testing, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), as well as sexual behaviour of the adult and youth population. Questions on HIV/AIDS were included only in the subsample of households selected for the state module.

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Eighty-nine percent of women in Chhattisgarh have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 95 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 87 percent in rural areas. Women age 25-29 are more likely (91%) than older women age 40-49 (87%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (78%), women with no regular exposure to media (80%), and scheduled tribe women (81%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-five percent of men in Chhattisgarh have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 98 percent in urban areas.

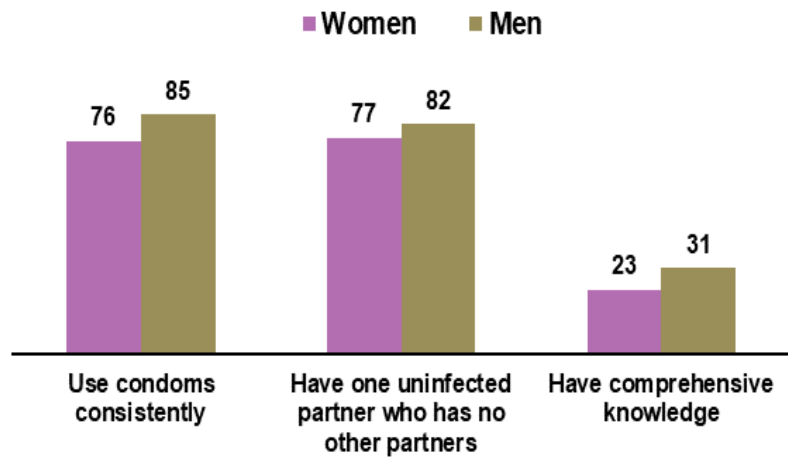
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 76 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 85 percent of men, and 77 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 82 percent of men.

Only 23 percent of women and 31 percent of men in Chhattisgarh have a ‘comprehensive knowledge’ about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Seventy-nine percent of women and 78 percent of men in Chhattisgarh would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (78%) and men (79%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Seventy-two percent of women and 75 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Seventy-four percent of women and 72 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. An almost equal proportion of women (75%) and men (76%) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Over two-thirds of women (72%) and men (64%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Over three-quarters (76%) women and men (72%) think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-5, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 13 percent of women and 6 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Twenty-one percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (26%) are slightly more likely than rural women (20%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Twenty-one percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Chhattisgarh, 6 percent of women and 4 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (63% of women, compared with 51% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 78 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-5 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse, and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 1 percent of women and 9 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (13%) in urban areas than in rural areas (7%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.3% of women and 2% of men).

More than half (52%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, the proportion who reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse is lower in urban areas (49%) than in rural areas (53%). One percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Empowering women and promoting gender equality in every sphere of life are essential to improving their lives and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. NFHS-5 has collected information related to women's empowerment and autonomy, including menstrual hygiene, employment and earnings, decision-making, ownership of assets, gender role attitudes, and domestic violence.

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Chhattisgarh, 68 percent use cloth, 58 percent use sanitary napkins, 11 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 2 percent use tampons. Overall, 69 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 47 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 65 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 83 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 47 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 84 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 83 percent earned cash, including 8 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Sixteen percent of women were not paid at all. Ninety percent of men who were employed earned cash, including 9 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Ten percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (91%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 51 percent of employed men.

Only 47 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 89 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Nearly half of women (48%) who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Eighty-four percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and more than half of men (55%) who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care and visits to their own family and relatives (88% each) than decision about major household purchases (86%). Overall, 81 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 7 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by years of schooling, increasing sharply from 75 percent among women with less than 5 years of schooling to 86 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participate in making decisions about their own health care (92%) and 95 percent participate in decisions about major household purchases. Overall, 89 percent of currently married men participate in making both these decisions, and only 2 percent of men do not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Chhattisgarh, 58 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban (63%) than rural (56%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with no schooling (63%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (65%) than any other group of women.

Eighty percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is particularly high among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (90%). Women's

knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Forty-seven percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 6 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Eighty percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Less than one-quarter (24%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are nearly twice (34%) as likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (18%). This percentage increases with education with over one-third (37%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with over one-tenth of women with no schooling (12%). One-quarter of employed women who earn cash and have a mobile phone use for financial transactions, compared with 16 percent of employed women who don't earn cash and have a mobile phone. Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or other backward class (34%) are more likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

Forty-five percent of women and 72 percent of men age 15-49 in Chhattisgarh own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 39 percent of women and 66 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural areas than urban areas.

Forty-five percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 39 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Chhattisgarh, 41 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 80 percent can read SMS messages. Sixty-one percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 34 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 15 percent among women with no schooling to 76 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 37 percent of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 62 percent of women who belong to any other caste/tribe group. Scheduled tribe women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also less likely to be able to read SMS messages (74%) than women who belong to any other caste/tribe group (79-92%).

Forty-one percent of women in Chhattisgarh have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Twenty-seven percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (19%), followed by if she argues with him (14%) and she neglects the house or children (13%). Men are more likely to agree: 38 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (28%) or if she argues with him (23%) or if he suspects her of being unfaithful (19%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, nineteen percent of women and 33 percent of men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty-eight percent of women and 67 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. More than three-quarters of men (76%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The World Health Organization recognizes that violence against women, particularly domestic or spousal violence, is a major public and clinical health problem and a violation of women's human rights, which also reflects the scale of gender inequality and discrimination against women. The consequences of violence on physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health often last a lifetime. NFHS-5 collected information on domestic violence from women age 18-49, related to behaviours of her husband that cause physical, sexual, or emotional harm, including physical violence, sexual coercion, emotional abuse, and controlling behaviours. Information was also collected on violence during pregnancy and help seeking behaviour for any violence experienced.

In Chhattisgarh, 18 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 5 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 19 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 4 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

Over one-fifth (21%) of ever-married women age 18-49 in Chhattisgarh have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

One percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with different years of schooling except 10-11 years of schooling, women with 5 or more children, women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, and scheduled tribe or scheduled caste women are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

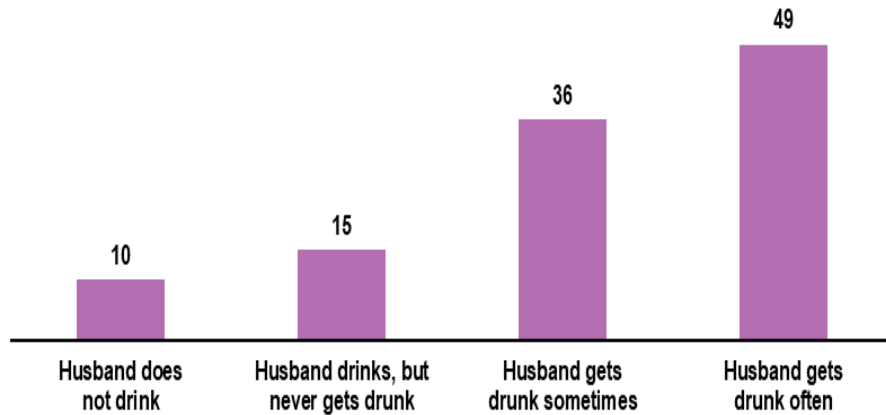
In Chhattisgarh, 19 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 5 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 6 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Eighteen percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Eight percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Six percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 4 percent each being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her and being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and one percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Three percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 3 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 20 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (3%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, 1 in 9 women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (23%) than in urban areas (15%); and among women who are employed for cash (24%) than women who are not employed (18%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband gets drunk often (49%), displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (71%), gets drunk sometimes (37%), and if their husband never attended school (29%). More than two-fifths of women (42%) of women who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as compared with women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



One-fifth of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. That proportion doubles to 45 percent among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (40%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (22%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (5%); and severe burns (3%).

Help seeking

Only 8 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 10 percent never sought help but told someone. More than four-fifths (82%) never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (61%), their husband's family (30%), or a friend (13%). Only 6 percent sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	4,646	20,322	24,968
Households occupied	4,616	20,232	24,848
Households interviewed	4,518	20,032	24,550
Household response rate ¹	97.9	99.0	98.8
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	5,624	23,710	29,334
Number of eligible women interviewed	5,421	23,047	28,468
Women response rate ²	96.4	97.2	97.0
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	865	3,569	4,434
Number of eligible men interviewed	794	3,380	4,174
Men response rate ²	91.8	94.7	94.1

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the household interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate ²	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Balod	110	809	919	99.6	125	881	1,006	98.8	21	143	164	98.2
Baloda Bazar	105	809	914	98.9	144	972	1,116	97.3	26	143	169	100.0
Balrampur	43	854	897	97.5	67	928	995	94.4	10	118	128	87.1
Bastar	152	753	905	99.1	180	856	1,036	94.9	23	120	143	92.3
Bemetara	91	831	922	99.4	113	947	1,060	98.9	11	123	134	95.7
Bijapur	108	807	915	99.2	129	958	1,087	96.5	26	140	166	93.8
Bilaspur	271	610	881	98.5	295	678	973	94.4	43	130	173	93.5
Dantewada	219	698	917	99.5	267	854	1,121	98.3	44	118	162	97.0
Dhamtari	174	743	917	99.5	218	934	1,152	97.5	29	122	151	94.4
Durg	581	329	910	98.6	700	412	1,112	99.0	106	78	184	98.4
Gariyaband	66	856	922	99.8	83	961	1,044	98.3	11	148	159	98.8
Janjgir - Champa	131	789	920	99.9	149	897	1,046	97.5	23	126	149	95.5
Jashpur	86	822	908	98.6	95	850	945	95.7	12	124	136	91.3
Kabeerdham	88	827	915	99.0	113	924	1,037	97.5	18	133	151	98.7
Kodagaon	87	829	916	99.6	101	1,064	1,165	98.5	10	138	148	96.1
Korba	321	555	876	94.6	399	630	1,029	94.1	68	105	173	91.1
Koriya	282	624	906	98.4	318	649	967	95.6	46	87	133	86.4
Mahasamund	106	810	916	99.0	134	939	1,073	97.6	24	139	163	94.2
Mungeli	85	827	912	98.7	101	862	963	95.3	13	106	119	85.6
Narayanpur	154	762	916	99.7	184	962	1,146	96.9	18	146	164	92.7
Raigarh	146	743	889	97.5	161	829	990	98.1	19	135	154	92.8
Raipur	546	369	915	99.5	702	471	1,173	98.5	105	77	182	94.8
Rajnandgaon	149	770	919	99.6	166	864	1,030	97.9	18	154	172	95.0
Sukma	109	813	922	99.8	133	1,085	1,218	98.7	25	148	173	95.1
Surajpur	84	830	914	99.0	92	932	1,024	95.8	11	124	135	95.1
Surguja	139	733	872	95.9	157	793	950	95.0	21	112	133	86.9
Uttar Bastar												
Kanker	85	830	915	99.3	95	915	1,010	98.5	13	143	156	98.7
Chhattisgarh	4,518	20,032	24,550	98.8	5,421	23,047	28,468	97.0	794	3,380	4,174	94.1

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, sex, and possession of an Aadhaar card

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by age and schooling and percentage of *de facto* individuals who have an Aadhaar card, according to residence and sex, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.1	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.7
5-9	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.5
10-14	8.6	8.3	8.4	9.7	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.1	9.3
15-19	9.4	9.0	9.2	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7
20-24	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.4
25-29	9.5	9.9	9.7	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.8
30-34	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.4
35-39	7.8	7.9	7.9	6.5	7.1	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.0
40-44	6.5	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
45-49	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.3	5.5	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.0
50-54	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.5	5.5	5.0	4.7	5.5	5.1
55-59	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
60-64	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1
65-69	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
70-74	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7
75-79	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
80 and over	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an Aadhaar card	97.0	97.1	97.0	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.4	96.4	96.4
Number	11,795	11,988	23,787	40,975	41,560	82,537	52,770	53,548	106,324
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,016	na	na	1,014	na	na	1,015
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	904	na	na	959	na	na	947
Schooling²									
No schooling	7.3	19.6	13.5	15.3	33.9	24.7	13.5	30.7	22.2
<5 years complete	14.5	12.9	13.7	17.2	14.5	15.8	16.6	14.1	15.3
5-9 years complete	32.6	30.6	31.6	40.1	32.1	36.1	38.4	31.8	35.1
10-11 years complete	14.2	11.2	12.7	10.6	8.0	9.3	11.4	8.7	10.1
12 or more years complete	31.2	25.6	28.4	16.8	11.4	14.1	20.1	14.6	17.3
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	10,777	11,044	21,823	36,992	37,725	74,720	47,769	48,769	96,543
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.3	7.3	7.7	6.7	4.2	5.0	7.1	4.6	5.9

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristicsPercent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	79.6	85.1	83.8	86.8
Female	20.4	14.9	16.2	13.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.3	4.4	4.4	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	63.0	60.5	61.0	49.3
Non-nuclear	37.0	39.5	39.0	50.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	92.3	97.8	96.6	96.6
Muslim	4.1	0.5	1.4	1.3
Christian	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4
Other	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	19.5	16.1	16.9	16.5
Scheduled tribe	11.6	35.7	30.3	29.8
Other backward class	48.7	43.4	44.6	45.7
Other	20.0	4.7	8.2	8.0
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.4	98.3	98.5	98.8
No	0.6	1.7	1.5	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source				
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	37.3	15.6	20.5	20.4
Piped to neighbour	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9
Public tap/standpipe	34.9	27.3	29.0	28.3
Tube well or borehole	21.9	46.7	41.1	41.8
Other improved ²	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.2
Unimproved source				
Unprotected dug well	0.7	4.0	3.2	3.3
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Surface water	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5
Other source	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	83.7	51.0	58.4	59.8
Less than 30 minutes	14.3	43.4	36.8	35.6
Thirty minutes or longer	2.0	5.6	4.8	4.7
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service ³	96.9	89.9	91.5	91.5
Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	1.8	4.8	4.1	4.0
Water treatment prior to drinking⁵				
Boil	37.5	30.9	32.4	33.0
Bleach or chlorine tablets	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.4
Strain through cloth	26.8	34.4	32.7	33.1
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	8.8	1.2	2.9	2.9
Use electronic purifier	5.8	0.3	1.5	1.6
Use solar disinfection	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.9
No treatment	37.5	46.9	44.8	44.3
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶	49.5	33.5	37.1	37.8
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	86.3	71.1	74.5	76.8
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	79.1	55.8	61.0	63.0
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	1.9	3.6	3.2	3.2
Other ⁷	5.3	11.7	10.3	10.5
Shared facility⁸				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	7.9	7.0	7.2	6.1
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	6.8	5.2	5.6	4.7
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other ⁷	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.2
Unimproved				
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.9	3.2	2.9	2.9
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Dry toilet	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.1
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
No facility/uses open spaces/field	3.9	18.7	15.3	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹	86.3	71.1	74.5	76.8
Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰	7.9	7.0	7.2	6.1

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of house¹¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	3.0	14.2	11.7	10.9
Semi- <i>pucca</i>	19.9	51.1	44.1	43.4
<i>Pucca</i>	76.3	33.6	43.2	44.7
Missing	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	69.9	67.2	67.9	61.4
3-4	23.9	25.1	24.8	29.1
5-6	5.8	6.6	6.4	8.0
7 and over	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
LPG/natural gas	79.0	18.3	32.0	31.7
Biogas	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
Coal/lignite	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Charcoal	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Wood	17.9	78.2	64.6	64.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dung cakes	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹²	80.2	19.2	33.0	32.6
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³	19.6	80.1	66.4	66.8
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	77.7	64.0	67.1	68.9
In the house, no separate room	11.6	19.3	17.6	16.0
In a separate building	7.8	10.1	9.5	9.5
Outdoors	2.8	6.6	5.7	5.5
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,546	19,004	24,550	107,660

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³				
Stove	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
<i>Chullah</i>	97.2	98.6	98.5	98.6
Open fire	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,086	15,224	16,311	71,949
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴				
Daily	16.7	20.8	19.9	20.3
Weekly	12.2	15.0	14.4	15.1
Monthly	7.1	11.2	10.3	10.7
Less than monthly	5.5	8.6	7.9	8.1
Never	58.4	44.4	47.5	45.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,546	19,004	24,550	107,660

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water

³ Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

⁴ Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown.

⁵ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of treatment

⁶ Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, adding bleach/chlorine tablets, filtering, electronic purifying, and solar disinfection

⁷ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine/biogas latrine, and twin pit/composting toilet

⁸ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

¹⁰ Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

¹¹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-*pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

¹² Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

¹³ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹⁴ Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by selected background characteristics, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	96.2	82.9	85.8
Muslim	98.8	86.5	95.0
Christian	100.0	74.5	81.2
Other	100.0	90.4	96.6
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	96.9	85.0	88.1
Scheduled tribe	91.8	75.7	77.1
Other backward class	96.2	87.5	89.6
Other	99.3	86.8	93.7
Total	96.4	82.8	85.9

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by district, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

District	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Balod	98.1	93.8	94.4
Baloda Bazar	98.5	84.8	86.5
Balrampur	(79.9)	65.6	66.3
Bastar	99.4	71.7	76.3
Bemetara	92.8	89.7	90.1
Bijapur	64.4	32.9	36.6
Bilaspur	97.1	86.9	90.4
Dantewada	89.4	57.1	65.4
Dhamtari	96.4	94.9	95.2
Durg	98.6	93.1	96.6
Gariyaband	89	85.4	85.6
Janjgir - Champa	94.2	85.1	86.3
Jashpur	85.9	82	82.4
Kabeerdham	100	84	86.9
Kodagaon	94.8	87.9	88.6
Korba	97.1	73.3	82.1
Koriya	94.4	73.7	79.3
Mahasamund	95.7	89.4	90.1
Mungeli	99.3	88.5	89.5
Narayanpur	91.1	50.7	58.9
Raigarh	96.3	75.2	76.8
Raipur	96.9	87.3	93.1
Rajnandgaon	95.8	94.6	94.8
Sukma	87.3	39.3	42.1
Surajpur	86.8	85.4	85.6
Surguja	98.9	82.9	85.5
Uttar Bastar Kanker	98.9	93.6	94.1
Chhattisgarh	96.4	82.8	85.9

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house, and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, a health insurance/financing scheme, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	85.0	52.0	59.5	62.4
Pressure cooker	85.1	45.4	54.4	57.6
Chair	91.7	80.8	83.2	85.6
Cot or bed	90.2	93.4	92.7	93.2
Table	62.4	30.8	38.0	40.4
Electric fan	94.7	73.7	78.4	80.6
Radio or transistor	5.4	2.8	3.4	3.6
Television (black and white)	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4
Television (colour)	86.7	60.2	66.2	70.3
Any television	87.4	61.9	67.7	71.9
Sewing machine	37.3	20.2	24.0	27.8
Mobile telephone	92.9	83.5	85.7	90.2
Landline telephone	3.6	0.8	1.4	1.5
Internet	57.4	36.0	40.8	44.7
Computer	18.0	3.3	6.7	7.3
Refrigerator	51.4	14.1	22.5	24.7
Air conditioner/cooler	72.4	34.4	43.0	46.8
Washing machine	30.2	3.0	9.2	9.9
Watch or clock	92.8	75.7	79.6	81.9
Water pump	14.2	10.3	11.2	12.8
Thresher	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4
Tractor	1.2	4.4	3.7	4.7
None of the above	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.8
Means of transport				
Bicycle	62.2	73.3	70.8	75.4
Motorcycle or scooter	69.5	50.6	54.8	60.5
Animal-drawn cart	1.2	5.0	4.2	5.1
Car	11.2	2.3	4.3	4.8
None of the above	12.8	16.4	15.6	11.3
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	83.1	36.7	47.2	44.5
Irrigated land only	10.1	39.3	32.7	34.4
Non-irrigated land only	5.6	20.5	17.2	17.9
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.5	2.4	2.0	2.2
Irrigation not determined	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	63.9	66.1	65.6	67.0
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	12.1	62.9	51.4	55.2
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	93.5	95.0	94.7	95.4
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme ³	68.8	72.1	71.4	72.8
Percentage having a BPL card	71.1	91.3	86.7	87.8
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	26.8	41.0	37.8	38.4
Number	5,546	19,004	24,550	107,660

BPL = Below poverty line

¹ Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks

² Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme

Table 8 Preschool attendance

Percent of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	24.9	30.7	27.6	21.0	22.5	21.7	21.8	24.2	22.9
Muslim	*	*	(24.2)	*	*	(2.8)	(10.4)	(20.2)	15.3
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	(20.1)	(21.2)	(27.9)	24.2
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	29.2	30.6	29.9	16.8	19.2	17.9	19.6	21.9	20.7
Scheduled tribe	15.0	31.1	23.0	23.9	23.2	23.5	23.2	23.7	23.5
Other backward class	23.7	31.0	26.9	20.9	23.6	22.2	21.6	25.3	23.3
Other	28.6	28.0	28.3	14.0	15.3	14.6	22.3	23.1	22.7
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	18.7	35.5	27.1	21.2	21.5	21.3	20.6	24.5	22.5
Non-nuclear	30.3	25.4	27.9	20.6	23.1	21.9	22.8	23.6	23.2
Family size									
3-5 members	23.6	36.9	29.7	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.6	25.0	23.1
6 or more members	27.6	22.7	25.0	20.9	23.5	22.3	22.2	23.3	22.8
Total	25.2	30.2	27.5	20.9	22.4	21.6	21.8	24.0	22.9

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children in households with Hindu head of the household, households with head of the households whose caste/tribe is not known, and households with 1-2 members, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by district, according to residence and sex, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Balod	*	*	*	12.8	14.5	13.6	14.5	13.1	13.8
Baloda Bazar	*	*	*	31.0	26.3	28.4	31.8	27.8	29.6
Balrampur	*	*	*	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.0	11.8	11.9
Bastar	*	*	*	42.1	55.6	48.7	41.4	52.8	47.1
Bemetara	*	*	(23.9)	13.7	17.4	15.4	14.7	18.3	16.4
Bijapur	*	*	*	24.8	18.9	22.2	25.3	19.2	22.5
Bilaspur	*	(50.8)	43	20.4	21.1	20.8	24.1	32.7	28.7
Dantewada	(27.6)	*	29	29.7	29.9	29.8	29.2	30.1	29.6
Dhamtari	*	*	*	21.4	23.7	22.7	23.5	25.8	24.7
Durg	16.8	(15.5)	16.3	(18.7)	(20.2)	19.5	17.4	17.4	17.4
Gariyaband	*	*	*	33.4	20.9	26.3	36.7	21.8	28.2
Janjgir - Champa	*	*	(26.2)	17.4	26.6	21.8	18.1	26.8	22.3
Jashpur	*	*	*	16.9	22.3	19.3	19.2	20.9	19.9
Kabeerdham	*	*	*	14.6	21.1	17.5	16.0	18.6	17.1
Kodagaon	*	*	*	45.7	40.9	43.4	45.8	40.8	43.3
Korba	(55.3)	(36.4)	45.4	27.6	(29.0)	28.1	35.5	31.8	33.8
Koriya	(7.7)	0	4.5	11.4	13.1	12.3	10.4	10.3	10.3
Mahasamund	*	*	*	26.7	30.4	28.4	25.6	31.7	28.4
Mungeli	*	*	*	11.4	12.1	11.8	12.0	13.0	12.5
Narayanpur	*	*	(23.4)	24	21.5	22.8	24.3	21.4	22.8
Raigarh	*	*	(18.8)	19.6	15.6	17.9	19.9	15.4	18.0
Raipur	32.3	44.8	38.5	(27.2)	(32.1)	29.9	30.2	39.0	34.7
Rajnandgaon	*	*	(5.5)	18.3	18.4	18.4	16.0	15.8	15.9
Sukma	*	*	*	31.5	26.9	29.5	31.0	29.1	30.2
Surajpur	*	*	*	8.6	12.3	10.3	7.8	12.4	10.0
Surguja	*	*	(4.6)	12.8	15.9	14.5	12.3	13.0	12.7
Uttar Bastar Kanker	*	*	*	17.9	17.8	17.9	16.9	17.5	17.2
Chhattisgarh	25.2	30.2	27.5	20.9	22.4	21.6	21.8	24.0	22.9

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2019-20 school year by sex and residence, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	97.6	95.6	96.0	97.2	96.5	96.7	97.4	96.1	96.3
6-13 (Elementary)	95.8	93.6	94.1	96.9	95.3	95.6	96.3	94.5	94.8
11-13 (Upper Primary)	93.1	90.3	90.9	96.3	93.4	94.0	94.7	91.8	92.4
14-15 (Secondary)	80.2	73.3	74.9	88.2	76.8	79.2	84.1	75.1	77.1
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	64.0	50.9	53.7	72.4	54.9	58.4	68.2	52.9	56.0
11-14 years	92.5	87.7	88.6	94.9	90.6	91.5	93.7	89.1	90.1
15-17 years	67.7	56.1	58.8	76.7	60.6	63.8	71.9	58.4	61.3
6-14 years	95.2	92.0	92.7	96.1	93.8	94.3	95.7	92.9	93.5
6-17 years	87.5	82.9	83.9	91.1	85.0	86.2	89.2	83.9	85.0
Religion of household head									
Hindu	87.9	82.8	83.8	91.2	85.0	86.2	89.5	83.9	85.0
Muslim	73.7	(78.7)	74.9	83.2	(88.0)	85.0	77.5	84.0	79.4
Christian	(92.2)	91.5	91.6	(94.3)	81.7	83.9	93.3	86.3	87.5
Other	(98.2)	(86.7)	94.3	(98.2)	(88.3)	94.2	98.2	87.6	94.3
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	85.5	86.0	85.9	90.3	85.3	86.6	87.9	85.7	86.2
Scheduled tribe	86.7	77.5	78.2	86.4	79.6	80.2	86.5	78.6	79.2
Other backward class	86.8	85.9	86.1	91.3	88.6	89.2	89.0	87.2	87.6
Other	92.2	88.6	90.9	95.5	94.3	95.0	93.7	91.5	92.8

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2019-20 school year (assumed here to be April 2019). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
< 5 years	93.7	4.9	0.8	0.7	100.0	1.6	8,248
5-9 years	87.9	6.0	1.8	4.4	100.0	4.3	9,076
10-14 years	83.7	7.1	2.7	6.6	100.0	7.5	9,977
15-17 years	82.2	9.1	3.2	5.5	100.0	9.9	6,330
Residence							
Urban	87.4	8.3	1.3	3.1	100.0	5.4	6,915
Rural	86.9	6.2	2.3	4.7	100.0	5.7	26,716
Sex							
Male	87.1	6.6	2.1	4.2	100.0	5.6	16,997
Female	86.8	6.7	2.0	4.5	100.0	5.7	16,629
Total age <15 years	88.1	6.1	1.8	4.1	100.0	4.6	27,301
Total age <18 years	87.0	6.6	2.1	4.3	100.0	5.6	33,631

Note: Total includes transgender children, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 12 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
< 2	82.4	13.5	96.0	3,195
2-4	86.7	10.2	97.0	5,052
Sex				
Male	85.3	11.3	96.5	4,193
Female	84.9	11.7	96.6	4,052
Residence				
Urban	86.2	11.1	97.3	1,625
Rural	84.8	11.6	96.4	6,622
Total	85.1	11.5	96.6	8,248

Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by districtPercentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Balod	86.1	13.0	99.1	175
Baloda Bazar	83.5	12.5	96.0	436
Balrampur	85.9	8.8	94.6	288
Bastar	80.7	8.7	89.3	259
Bemetara	91.7	7.7	99.4	310
Bijapur	68.2	18.9	87.1	89
Bilaspur	76.6	17.6	94.2	620
Dantewada	71.4	23.9	95.4	93
Dhamtari	81.9	17.7	99.6	207
Durg	89.1	9.8	98.9	481
Gariyaband	71.4	25.0	96.3	200
Janjgir - Champa	77.2	18.8	96.0	540
Jashpur	90.5	6.5	97.0	304
Kabeergham	93.1	5.5	98.6	312
Kodagaon	77.7	15.6	93.3	163
Korba	78.1	16.5	94.5	333
Koriya	90.6	6.1	96.7	205
Mahasamund	82.7	15.8	98.5	295
Mungeli	90.2	6.7	97.0	217
Narayanpur	74.1	17.5	91.6	42
Raigarh	90.4	6.8	97.2	836
Raipur	91.9	5.6	97.5	663
Rajnandgaon	87.8	11.9	99.7	430
Sukma	70.9	20.9	91.9	75
Surajpur	90.1	5.5	95.6	208
Surguja	85.4	11.8	97.2	306
Uttar Bastar Kanker	92.1	6.4	98.5	160
Chhattisgarh	85.1	11.5	96.6	8,248

Table 14 Death registration

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	(63.7)	(80.5)	70.2	63.4	60.8	62.3	63.5	64.2	63.7
15-24	*	*	*	(71.1)	(75.0)	72.8	72.1	(79.5)	75.7
15-19	*	*	*	(62.3)	*	(69.1)	(61.6)	*	(71.7)
20-24	*	*	*	*	(71.6)	76.0	(83.0)	(76.9)	80.0
25-34	*	*	*	90.9	(70.1)	85.0	88.2	(75.6)	84.7
35 and over	80.9	86.5	83.0	83.1	74.2	79.2	82.5	77.1	80.2
Religion of household head									
Hindu	77.5	86.3	81.0	78.7	71.3	75.6	78.4	74.6	76.8
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	(77.4)	*	*	(78.8)
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	67.5	(85.9)	74.8	71.8	71.5	71.7	70.4	75.4	72.6
Scheduled tribe	81.6	(83.4)	82.4	78.3	66.1	73.5	78.6	67.9	74.3
Other backward class	82.0	90.3	85.3	81.2	74.1	78.0	81.4	78.0	79.9
Other	(78.5)	(70.9)	76.0	(81.9)	(84.4)	82.9	80.0	77.8	79.2
Total	78.0	86.0	81.2	78.7	71.5	75.7	78.6	74.7	77.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes deaths of persons age 5-9 or 10-14, which are not shown separately.

Table 15 Death registration by district

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by district, according to residence and sex, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Balod	*	*	*	(90.4)	(74.7)	84.1	(91.3)	(72.3)	83.8
Baloda Bazar	*	*	*	67.8	(64.2)	66.3	69.3	(68.4)	68.9
Balrampur	*	*	*	83.7	(73.5)	79.2	81.2	(74.7)	78.4
Bastar	*	*	*	(52.4)	(49.3)	51.0	59.3	(51.1)	55.9
Bemetara	*	*	*	78.2	(78.1)	78.2	80.5	79.4	80.0
Bijapur	*	*	*	64.8	(71.7)	67.0	66.0	(70.4)	67.4
Bilaspur	*	*	(75.1)	(69.6)	(44.4)	58.8	71.3	(51.7)	63.5
Dantewada	*	*	*	(72.8)	*	62.2	(68.2)	*	60.7
Dhamtari	*	*	*	(90.6)	(86.4)	88.8	90.5	(83.4)	87.1
Durg	(84.6)	*	85.4	*	*	(76.5)	(86.2)	(76.8)	81.9
Gariyaband	*	*	*	(80.4)	(68.5)	74.6	(81.8)	(68.5)	75.5
Janjgir - Champa	*	*	*	(84.9)	(68.3)	76.4	(81.6)	(69.8)	76.2
Jashpur	*	*	*	87.1	(74.6)	81.8	82.7	(73.6)	79.4
Kabeerdham	*	*	*	83.3	(79.8)	81.8	84.4	(83.8)	84.1
Kodagaon	*	*	*	(64.1)	(44.9)	55.6	(62.7)	(51.5)	57.8
Korba	*	*	(84.3)	(71.6)	*	63.2	75.4	(68.8)	72.4
Koriya	(97.4)	*	(90.2)	(87.1)	*	85.6	90.4	*	87.0
Mahasamund	*	*	*	87.8	57.5	72.7	89.1	62.3	75.6
Mungeli	*	*	*	82.6	(81.1)	82.0	83.9	(82.4)	83.3
Narayanpur	*	*	*	(62.1)	*	65.8	(73.0)	(69.3)	71.7
Raigarh	*	*	*	79.8	(83.7)	81.2	80.3	(84.2)	81.7
Raipur	(69.8)	(88.8)	77.4	(74.6)	*	79.9	71.5	(87.5)	78.3
Rajnandgaon	*	*	*	(72.6)	(96.1)	82.4	75.1	(90.7)	81.4
Sukma	*	*	*	(50.4)	(57.9)	53.3	(50.1)	(58.0)	53.2
Surajpur	*	*	*	87.5	(78.0)	84.2	87.3	(78.7)	84.4
Surguja	*	*	*	(81.6)	(79.5)	80.5	(79.3)	(83.8)	81.6
Uttar Bastar Kanker	*	*	*	(92.1)	(88.9)	90.9	(88.6)	(91.2)	89.7
Chhattisgarh	78.0	86.0	81.2	78.7	71.5	75.7	78.6	74.7	77.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16 Disability

Percentage of *de jure* household population having disability by type of disability, according to residence, age, and sex, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	12,081
Rural	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	42,099
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4,056
5-14	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	9,417
15-24	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	10,431
25-34	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	8,848
35-49	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	10,277
50-69	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	9,372
70 and over	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	1,779
Total	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	54,180
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	11,886
Rural	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	41,594
Age								
0-4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	4,194
5-14	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	9,637
15-24	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	10,052
25-34	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	8,686
35-49	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	10,160
50-69	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	8,834
70 and over	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1,917
Total	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	53,480
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	23,967
Rural	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	83,693
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8,249
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	19,054
15-24	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	20,483
25-34	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	17,534
35-49	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	20,437
50-69	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	18,206
70 and over	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	3,696
Total	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	107,660

Note: Table is based on the responses of the respondent to the household questionnaire.

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	17.5	18.2	4,989	5,007	701	682
20-24	17.6	17.2	4,999	5,014	663	657
25-29	16.3	15.8	4,640	4,636	609	623
30-34	13.9	13.5	3,956	3,932	523	557
35-39	13.1	12.6	3,722	3,708	485	481
40-44	11.0	11.0	3,134	3,047	424	418
45-49	10.6	11.8	3,028	3,124	458	435
Residence						
Urban	23.8	23.6	6,783	5,421	912	736
Rural	76.2	76.4	21,685	23,047	2,952	3,117
Schooling						
No schooling	22.2	10.0	6,331	7,888	386	509
<5 years complete	4.4	5.3	1,242	1,197	204	188
5-9 years complete	36.5	43.3	10,392	9,749	1,672	1,612
10-11 years complete	13.5	14.1	3,846	3,609	543	536
12 or more years complete	23.4	27.4	6,657	6,025	1,058	1,008
Literacy						
Literate ¹	72.5	82.6	20,634	19,240	3,193	3,093
Not literate	27.1	16.5	7,721	9,140	638	714
Not measured	0.4	0.8	113	88	33	46
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	12.9	24.8	3,682	3,231	957	851
Watches television at least once a week	59.9	55.1	17,043	14,604	2,131	1,881
Listens to the radio at least once a week	3.6	7.7	1,020	858	298	279
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	10.2	20.8	2,915	2,362	805	674
Not regularly exposed to any media	36.5	34.5	10,383	12,821	1,333	1,601
Marital status						
Never married	28.7	39.4	8,161	8,163	1,523	1,493
Currently married	66.4	58.9	18,913	18,876	2,274	2,294
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	8	8	0	0
Widowed	3.4	0.7	974	1,040	25	29
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.5	1.1	413	381	41	37
Religion						
Hindu	96.8	96.4	27,568	27,592	3,726	3,734
Muslim	1.3	2.0	364	335	76	51
Christian	1.3	1.2	370	382	45	49
Other	0.6	0.4	165	159	17	19

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	13.7	13.8	3,913	3,372	535	531
Scheduled tribe	29.7	27.8	8,463	11,477	1,075	1,407
Other backward class	48.8	50.6	13,887	11,687	1,954	1,632
Other	7.7	7.7	2,182	1,917	297	280
Don't know	0.1	0.1	22	15	3	3
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	28,468	28,468	3,864	3,853
Age 50-54	na	7.4	na	na	310	321
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,174	4,174
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	47.4	83.7	2,023	2,174	3,235	3,237
In agricultural occupation	4.4	40.8	186	147	1,575	1,757
In non-agricultural occupation	41.4	39.5	1,770	1,960	1,525	1,348
Don't know	1.6	3.5	67	67	135	132
Not employed	52.6	16.3	2,248	2,070	629	616
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	4,271	4,244	3,864	3,853
Age 50-54	na	7.4	na	na	310	321
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,174	4,174

na = Not applicable

¹ Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 9 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 18 Fertility trends

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates for the 3 years preceding the survey from NFHS-5, NFHS-4, and NFHS-3 by residence, Chhattisgarh

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.019	0.025	0.024	0.026	0.039	0.036	0.058	0.103	0.092
20-24	0.102	0.165	0.151	0.144	0.213	0.196	0.141	0.214	0.197
25-29	0.110	0.132	0.127	0.120	0.137	0.133	0.113	0.144	0.137
30-34	0.039	0.045	0.043	0.051	0.060	0.058	0.035	0.067	0.059
35-39	0.011	0.017	0.015	0.015	0.019	0.018	0.008	0.031	0.025
40-44	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.005	0.004	0.000	0.012	0.010
45-49	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	(0.000)	0.005	0.004
TFR(15-49)	1.42	1.94	1.82	1.78	2.37	2.23	1.78	2.88	2.62
CBR	13.6	17.2	16.4	17.9	21.5	20.7	17.1	24.2	22.7

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2017-2019 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted women-years of exposure.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.42	2.8	2.7	1.28
Rural	1.94	3.9	3.1	1.66
Schooling				
No schooling	2.27	2.0	3.3	1.89
<5 years complete	2.17	1.5	3.1	1.93
5-9 years complete	2.02	3.9	2.9	1.73
10-11 years complete	1.98	4.1	2.6	1.77
12 or more years complete	1.61	5.0	2.0	1.51
Religion				
Hindu	1.81	3.7	3.0	1.56
Muslim	1.72	1.9	2.8	1.52
Christian	2.05	2.6	3.1	1.92
Other	2.17	1.4	(2.1)	1.90
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.88	4.2	3.4	1.52
Scheduled tribe	2.00	3.7	3.2	1.72
Other backward class	1.72	3.7	3.0	1.51
Other	1.59	2.7	2.5	1.44
Total	1.82	3.7	3.0	1.57

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases for currently pregnant women.

Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	0.5	0.3	0.8	3,046
15	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,015
16	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,036
17	0.3	0.3	0.5	995
18	1.7	1.9	3.6	1,061
19	5.9	6.1	12.1	882
Residence				
Urban	0.7	1.0	1.7	1,042
Rural	1.7	1.7	3.4	3,947
Schooling				
No schooling	6.4	2.1	8.5	108
<5 years complete	8.5	0.7	9.3	41
5-9 years complete	1.9	1.9	3.8	2,379
10-11 years complete	1.0	0.9	1.9	1,593
12 or more years complete	0.5	1.8	2.3	868
Marital status				
Never married	0.1	0.0	0.1	4,732
Currently married	27.1	30.9	58.0	251
Religion				
Hindu	1.5	1.6	3.1	4,859
Muslim	(1.1)	(0.7)	(1.8)	55
Christian	0.0	0.4	0.4	54
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.3	2.2	4.6	709
Scheduled tribe	2.0	1.4	3.4	1,557
Other backward class	1.1	1.4	2.5	2,396
Other	0.1	1.9	2.0	326
Total	1.5	1.6	3.1	4,989

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women and women belonging to other religions; who are not shown separately.

Table 21 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4 or more		
Mother's current age						
15-19	86.6	12.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	79
20-29	47.1	35.0	13.7	4.2	100.0	3,814
30-39	14.5	29.7	25.1	30.7	100.0	1,043
40-49	4.9	32.5	13.8	48.8	100.0	58
Residence						
Urban	46.2	37.5	11.1	5.2	100.0	927
Rural	39.1	32.6	16.9	11.3	100.0	4,067
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	17.5	24.9	27.7	30.0	100.0	742
<5 years complete	18.4	37.6	26.8	17.3	100.0	186
5-9 years complete	37.2	33.9	18.3	10.6	100.0	1,974
10-11 years complete	46.9	37.7	11.8	3.6	100.0	743
12 or more years complete	57.4	34.9	6.3	1.4	100.0	1,348
Religion						
Hindu	40.5	33.7	15.8	10.0	100.0	4,838
Muslim	35.5	34.3	11.8	18.4	100.0	59
Christian	49.0	26.7	9.5	14.8	100.0	70
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	36.1	32.5	17.5	13.9	100.0	736
Scheduled tribe	36.8	30.8	18.3	14.0	100.0	1,625
Other backward class	43.6	34.9	14.3	7.1	100.0	2,322
Other	45.9	40.0	9.6	4.5	100.0	310
Total	40.4	33.5	15.8	10.2	100.0	4,994
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	37.4	33.8	16.6	12.3	100.0	5,489

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 22 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the 5 years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more			
Mother's current age									
20-29	8.5	17.0	38.1	19.4	9.7	7.3	100.0	3,155	31.2
30-39	4.4	8.7	24.6	21.3	14.5	26.5	100.0	1,775	42.9
40-49	0.8	5.6	18.6	15.6	16.0	43.3	100.0	143	56.9
Residence									
Urban	8.3	12.1	26.0	18.9	15.1	19.6	100.0	918	38.4
Rural	6.7	14.2	34.3	20.2	10.7	14.0	100.0	4,165	34.0
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	6.6	11.3	30.0	18.4	12.0	21.6	100.0	1,120	37.1
<5 years complete	4.4	9.6	36.2	20.8	14.0	15.0	100.0	261	36.0
5-9 years complete	7.3	15.3	32.7	20.8	11.3	12.6	100.0	2,166	33.8
10-11 years complete	6.9	17.6	38.1	17.2	9.7	10.6	100.0	636	31.3
12 or more years complete	7.4	11.8	31.6	21.6	11.9	15.7	100.0	900	35.7
Religion									
Hindu	6.9	13.8	32.8	20.2	11.4	14.8	100.0	4,921	34.6
Muslim	5.6	15.2	25.6	9.3	18.8	25.5	100.0	61	39.3
Christian	1.6	7.2	42.3	16.9	12.8	19.2	100.0	65	35.3
Other	(27.8)	(19.4)	(24.3)	(9.2)	(6.7)	(12.6)	100.0	36	(25.2)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	8.5	17.2	32.2	18.7	10.2	13.2	100.0	817	32.3
Scheduled tribe	5.3	12.4	32.5	20.5	12.5	16.9	100.0	1,715	36.0
Other backward class	7.5	13.8	34.0	19.7	11.6	13.4	100.0	2,249	34.0
Other	7.9	13.1	26.7	21.7	9.4	21.1	100.0	298	36.7
Birth order									
2-3	7.1	13.7	32.2	20.0	11.5	15.3	100.0	4,208	34.8
4-6	6.2	13.8	35.5	19.8	11.0	13.8	100.0	827	33.3
7 or more	5.3	19.4	33.9	13.8	22.5	5.1	100.0	48	31.8
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	6.1	15.2	31.4	19.3	12.4	15.6	100.0	2,274	34.9
Female	7.6	12.7	33.9	20.5	10.8	14.5	100.0	2,808	34.3
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	5.6	13.5	33.2	20.5	11.8	15.2	100.0	4,756	35.0
Dead	26.3	17.7	26.2	11.4	7.1	11.3	100.0	327	25.9
Total	7.0	13.8	32.8	19.9	11.5	15.0	100.0	5,083	34.5

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19 and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total 15-49	Total 15-54	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more			
WOMEN										
Want another soon ²	73.2	26.9	5.3	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.1	12.9	na	
Want another later ³	5.7	43.0	5.8	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.4	11.1	na	
Want another, undecided when Undecided	2.4	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	na	
Want no more	2.3	3.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.5	na	
Sterilized ⁴	4.3	11.7	28.7	23.5	27.1	30.1	34.9	22.5	na	
Declared infecund	0.7	9.7	56.6	69.6	67.0	65.7	57.2	48.3	na	
Missing	11.0	3.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	2.2	2.1	na	
	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	3.2	0.9	na	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	
Number	1,352	3,516	6,810	4,537	1,846	600	252	18,913	na	
MEN										
Want another soon ²	46.4	27.0	6.2	3.1	2.9	7.8	(2.1)	13.5	12.3	
Want another later ³	11.3	44.4	5.9	1.8	0.7	1.3	(0.6)	12.4	11.1	
Want another, undecided when Undecided	0.5	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.8	0.7	
Want no more	0.5	2.2	2.1	1.0	0.4	0.0	(5.9)	1.5	1.4	
Sterilized ⁴	33.3	23.9	77.8	82.5	85.0	87.3	(79.1)	64.6	67.1	
Declared infecund	0.7	0.5	7.0	10.0	10.5	3.6	(11.7)	6.0	6.1	
Missing	7.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	(0.6)	1.1	1.2	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number	239	447	777	482	228	68	34	2,274	2,564	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For Women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

For Men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹						Men: Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Age												
15-24	1.7	3.1	59.6	75.0	*	19.1	(13.7)	6.0	*	*	*	15.4
25-34	1.7	16.1	83.0	88.3	88.3	66.5	21.7	12.8	76.4	86.3	(85.0)	53.6
35-49	18.9	66.6	93.7	96.6	96.1	90.7	52.6	57.3	92.6	94.9	95.6	87.2
Residence												
Urban	3.8	26.6	89.3	96.4	96.4	72.6	(37.3)	32.1	79.2	93.6	(92.9)	67.8
Rural	5.3	19.6	83.7	92.4	93.9	70.3	33.0	21.9	86.4	92.2	94.3	71.4
Schooling												
No schooling	12.2	45.6	84.9	93.2	94.1	82.3	(16.4)	39.0	79.8	87.5	94.1	76.2
<5 years complete	(9.2)	36.9	87.9	91.9	94.1	82.0	*	(47.1)	(81.8)	(94.9)	(92.2)	75.2
5-9 years complete	3.1	18.8	86.0	93.8	95.2	72.3	38.2	22.7	85.3	93.7	94.4	71.8
10-11 years complete	3.4	10.7	85.3	92.1	87.8	61.2	(36.6)	13.0	75.8	(92.4)	*	62.5
12 or more years complete	1.9	15.9	83.5	91.9	95.1	51.4	36.6	22.8	90.1	94.0	(94.9)	67.5
Religion												
Hindu	5.0	21.1	85.1	93.1	94.1	70.8	33.5	23.9	85.1	92.3	93.9	70.5
Muslim	*	(20.7)	93.6	94.1	(98.7)	73.4	*	*	*	*	*	(78.7)
Christian	*	21.0	79.5	93.1	(100.0)	65.3	*	*	*	*	*	(64.1)
Other	*	(65.6)	(89.9)	(96.7)	*	81.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3.2	19.4	82.7	93.6	92.2	71.0	(53.4)	30.3	83.8	93.6	96.4	70.9
Scheduled tribe	4.6	16.7	77.6	90.0	92.7	64.4	23.0	20.6	79.0	89.9	91.4	65.9
Other backward class	5.7	21.8	88.5	94.4	96.0	73.8	26.0	21.9	86.8	93.4	94.9	71.6
Other	6.3	36.9	89.8	96.6	97.6	75.1	*	*	90.1	(94.9)	*	81.8
Number of living sons²												
0	5.0	15.2	57.7	73.2	75.8	29.3	34.0	19.9	52.9	(75.5)	(64.3)	37.0
1	na	27.8	88.4	93.1	94.3	77.1	na	28.6	88.7	93.9	93.7	75.2
2	na	na	92.7	96.6	97.5	95.1	na	na	93.5	95.5	97.4	95.1
3	na	na	na	97.8	96.1	97.0	na	na	na	(92.3)	96.0	94.5
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	96.8	na	na	na	na	na	(100.0)
Total	5.0	21.4	85.2	93.2	94.3	70.8	34.0	24.4	84.8	92.5	94.1	70.6
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	5.3	19.1	82.8	92.4	93.0	69.8	6.6	17.5	80.8	91.4	94.3	68.7

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-4

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
0	7.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.9	0.9
1	4.8	9.9	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.6	3.7	3.2
2	76.4	75.9	80.3	36.4	26.8	20.8	15.1	65.2	63.9
3	9.0	11.4	14.7	51.2	26.0	28.1	24.0	19.7	21.3
4	1.3	2.0	2.6	9.8	42.7	30.0	35.9	7.0	9.1
5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.3	17.0	5.1	0.8	0.9
6 or more	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.3	17.6	0.4	0.3
Non-numeric responses	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,713	3,810	7,214	4,831	1,987	637	276	28,468	25,172
Mean ideal number of children for:²									
All respondents	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.9	2.3	2.4
Number of all respondents	9,669	3,805	7,206	4,824	1,983	633	274	28,393	25,077
Currently married respondents	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.8	2.4	2.5
Number of currently married respondents	1,348	3,514	6,801	4,530	1,843	597	250	18,884	17,365
MEN									
0	8.1	0.5	0.9	1.0	3.0	0.6	(0.0)	4.3	0.7
1	3.8	6.8	1.3	0.7	1.2	3.0	(0.0)	3.1	3.8
2	70.0	77.0	80.8	46.0	41.8	30.3	(36.3)	67.3	68.8
3	12.5	13.6	13.0	43.0	25.8	33.1	(30.0)	17.9	20.0
4	2.5	1.6	3.0	7.3	24.7	22.9	(26.9)	5.0	5.5
5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.9	5.6	(0.5)	0.6	0.7
6 or more	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	(4.3)	0.3	0.1
Non-numeric responses	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.0	3.3	(2.0)	1.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,802	459	780	486	230	71	36	3,864	3,527
Mean ideal number of children for:²									
All respondents	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.0	(3.0)	2.2	2.3
Number of all respondents	1,756	459	778	483	228	69	36	3,807	3,513
Currently married respondents	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.0	(3.0)	2.3	2.4
Number of currently married respondents	275	457	778	482	228	69	36	2,324	2,177

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	8.0	3.7	78.4	77.2	4,931	12.1	4.1	81.2	79.9	678
20-29	12.3	3.8	82.4	80.7	9,493	11.2	3.3	86.7	85.8	1,249
30-39	19.6	7.2	84.8	82.1	7,592	19.4	5.7	90.4	86.5	995
40-49	24.8	7.1	86.9	84.0	6,102	23.3	6.0	90.7	89.7	867
Residence										
Urban	10.9	5.4	76.5	75.2	6,678	14.6	5.8	82.0	80.3	896
Rural	17.9	5.4	85.5	83.0	21,441	16.8	4.4	89.4	87.5	2,892
Schooling										
No schooling	27.6	7.0	87.6	84.7	6,278	29.9	6.2	91.9	90.0	379
<5 years complete	21.7	8.3	85.0	82.1	1,234	18.3	8.3	93.0	89.3	203
5-9 years complete	15.4	5.7	83.8	81.8	10,265	18.0	3.6	89.2	86.1	1,640
10-11 years complete	12.0	4.4	81.4	78.9	3,808	10.2	6.4	86.3	86.5	531
12 or more years complete	8.0	3.6	79.4	77.9	6,534	11.2	4.3	83.2	82.9	1,036
Marital status										
Never married	7.4	3.4	77.2	76.2	8,049	10.8	3.4	81.5	80.5	1,477
Currently married	19.8	6.2	86.0	83.3	18,701	19.8	5.6	91.7	89.3	2,249
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	19.7	6.6	82.9	80.3	1,370	18.6	1.7	85.5	86.8	62
Religion										
Hindu	16.3	5.4	83.4	81.2	27,232	16.3	4.5	88.1	86.4	3,650
Muslim	15.0	3.9	81.9	79.0	356	14.4	14.4	67.6	66.7	76
Christian	14.6	4.5	85.8	84.5	368	(18.3)	(3.6)	(88.7)	(82.2)	45
Other	11.3	8.5	67.7	69.8	164	*	*	*	*	17
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	15.9	5.1	80.4	78.8	3,871	17.4	2.0	85.2	81.1	526
Scheduled tribe	19.6	5.3	86.4	83.8	8,382	19.1	5.6	90.4	88.4	1,055
Other backward class	14.7	5.7	82.3	80.1	13,705	15.1	4.8	87.2	86.2	1,912
Other	12.9	4.9	83.0	81.8	2,140	11.5	5.5	84.7	82.6	292
Total	16.2	5.4	83.3	81.2	28,119	16.3	4.7	87.6	85.8	3,788
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	19.5	3.8	82.7	79.5	25,071	17.9	3.7	82.2	79.2	3,513

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.2	100.0	97.4	99.7	100.0	99.4
Any modern method	99.1	99.9	97.3	99.7	100.0	99.4
Female sterilization	98.4	99.7	95.5	97.3	99.4	94.7
Male sterilization	91.9	95.2	83.9	96.7	99.3	93.6
Pill	94.5	98.3	86.3	94.0	97.9	89.0
IUD or PPIUD	89.2	95.9	74.6	72.6	82.3	60.3
Injectables	86.7	91.6	76.2	82.3	91.9	70.3
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	92.6	95.9	86.3	98.6	99.3	97.6
Female condom	38.6	41.5	32.9	61.5	67.1	54.6
Emergency contraception	61.6	69.7	45.0	67.9	76.9	56.7
Diaphragm	7.0	7.7	5.5	20.1	22.6	17.4
Foam or jelly	5.5	6.4	3.8	15.6	16.8	14.2
Standard days method	45.2	56.4	20.7	42.6	53.3	28.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	66.5	80.8	34.3	47.8	61.8	30.1
Other modern method	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.8	5.1	2.5
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	84.6	92.7	67.7	70.9	80.9	58.2
Any traditional method	80.0	94.9	47.2	84.6	94.2	73.3
Rhythm	73.2	87.6	41.6	66.5	79.7	50.0
Withdrawal	70.0	85.5	36.6	78.5	85.3	70.8
Other	8.0	10.0	3.1	8.3	11.7	4.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	9.3	10.3	7.3	9.5	10.5	8.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	6,783	4,324	2,075	912	485	404

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	98.6	99.8	95.7	99.5	99.8	98.9
Any modern method	98.6	99.7	95.7	99.5	99.8	98.9
Female sterilization	97.6	99.2	93.8	97.7	99.0	95.4
Male sterilization	86.1	89.9	77.0	94.7	97.0	91.0
Pill	90.3	94.1	81.2	89.3	91.3	86.4
IUD or PPIUD	81.3	87.9	64.7	64.9	71.8	54.6
Injectables	79.8	84.3	69.4	74.8	77.9	70.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	83.1	86.3	76.0	97.7	97.8	97.9
Female condom	26.3	27.7	23.2	46.0	46.9	45.3
Emergency contraception	48.5	54.0	35.7	56.3	58.6	53.6
Diaphragm	5.2	5.5	4.8	12.4	13.8	10.3
Foam or jelly	3.9	4.1	3.5	8.2	8.6	7.5
Standard days method	40.4	48.7	19.3	39.7	46.5	28.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	64.3	77.5	31.7	39.8	48.0	26.6
Other modern method	1.7	2.0	1.0	5.8	6.7	4.5
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	72.4	79.5	55.4	62.3	69.0	52.2
Any traditional method	77.1	91.3	41.7	84.9	89.8	77.1
Rhythm	68.6	82.6	33.8	58.0	66.9	43.9
Withdrawal	63.4	78.0	27.9	78.3	82.5	71.8
Other	13.7	16.1	7.1	9.4	11.1	6.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.6	9.4	6.5	8.7	9.3	7.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	21,685	14,589	6,093	2,952	1,789	1,120

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	98.7	99.8	96.1	99.5	99.9	99.0
Any modern method	98.7	99.7	96.1	99.5	99.9	99.0
Female sterilization	97.8	99.3	94.2	97.6	99.1	95.2
Male sterilization	87.5	91.1	78.8	95.2	97.5	91.7
Pill	91.3	95.0	82.5	90.4	92.7	87.1
IUD or PPIUD	83.2	89.7	67.2	66.7	74.0	56.1
Injectables	81.5	86.0	71.2	76.5	80.9	70.1
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	85.4	88.5	78.6	97.9	98.1	97.8
Female condom	29.2	30.8	25.7	49.6	51.2	47.7
Emergency contraception	51.6	57.6	38.1	59.1	62.5	54.5
Diaphragm	5.6	6.0	4.9	14.2	15.6	12.2
Foam or jelly	4.3	4.6	3.6	10.0	10.3	9.2
Standard days method	41.5	50.4	19.6	40.4	47.9	28.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	64.8	78.3	32.4	41.7	51.0	27.5
Other modern method	1.6	1.9	1.0	5.4	6.4	3.9
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	75.3	82.5	58.5	64.3	71.5	53.8
Any traditional method	77.8	92.1	43.1	84.8	90.7	76.1
Rhythm	69.7	83.7	35.8	60.0	69.6	45.5
Withdrawal	65.0	79.7	30.1	78.3	83.1	71.5
Other	12.4	14.7	6.0	9.1	11.3	5.9
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.7	9.6	6.7	8.9	9.5	8.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	28,468	18,913	8,168	3,864	2,274	1,523

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method											Traditional method					Number of women		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other		Not currently using	Total
Age																			
15-19	16.4	11.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	4.7	3.2	1.5	0.0	83.6	100.0	251
20-24	36.7	27.8	5.1	0.0	2.5	5.5	0.5	4.3	0.1	0.0	9.8	0.0	8.9	5.1	3.9	0.0	63.3	100.0	2,466
25-29	58.1	49.9	26.1	0.7	3.3	5.3	0.7	7.1	0.1	0.0	6.5	0.2	8.2	4.9	3.3	0.0	41.9	100.0	3,933
30-39	77.1	70.8	57.4	1.0	3.0	2.4	0.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.4	6.3	4.0	2.2	0.0	22.9	100.0	6,940
40-49	79.7	76.7	72.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.1	1.9	1.1	0.1	20.3	100.0	5,323
Residence																			
Urban	71.3	64.9	47.3	0.4	2.6	3.7	0.4	7.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	6.4	3.8	2.6	0.0	28.7	100.0	4,324
Rural	66.8	60.8	47.6	0.9	2.3	2.6	0.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.3	6.0	3.7	2.3	0.0	33.2	100.0	14,589
Schooling																			
No schooling	70.8	66.5	58.8	1.2	2.0	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	4.3	2.7	1.6	0.0	29.2	100.0	5,503
<5 years complete	73.7	69.2	58.7	0.9	2.4	2.4	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	4.5	3.1	1.1	0.3	26.3	100.0	1,040
5-9 years complete	69.2	63.3	50.2	0.7	2.1	2.7	0.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.2	5.9	3.8	2.1	0.0	30.8	100.0	7,013
10-11 years complete	65.1	58.1	37.5	0.4	3.3	3.9	0.5	6.8	0.1	0.0	5.4	0.2	7.0	4.4	2.6	0.0	34.9	100.0	1,904
12 or more years complete	60.0	50.6	26.4	0.3	3.1	5.5	0.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.5	9.4	5.2	4.1	0.0	40.0	100.0	3,454
Religion																			
Hindu	68.0	62.0	47.8	0.8	2.4	2.8	0.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.3	6.0	3.7	2.3	0.0	32.0	100.0	18,295
Muslim	66.2	57.4	42.8	0.4	2.1	1.9	0.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	8.8	6.1	2.6	0.0	33.8	100.0	237
Christian	55.2	42.9	32.1	0.1	2.4	3.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	12.3	6.9	5.4	0.0	44.8	100.0	256
Other	72.7	70.6	48.0	0.0	2.2	8.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.6	1.4	0.0	27.3	100.0	126
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	66.4	60.1	44.9	0.4	2.1	3.1	0.5	5.1	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.3	6.4	3.5	2.7	0.1	33.6	100.0	2,512
Scheduled tribe	58.7	52.5	37.8	1.4	3.1	3.0	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.4	6.1	3.9	2.2	0.0	41.3	100.0	5,470
Other backward class	72.5	66.8	53.9	0.6	2.1	2.6	0.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.2	5.7	3.4	2.3	0.0	27.5	100.0	9,410
Other	74.2	66.1	47.7	0.6	2.2	3.5	0.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.1	8.1	5.9	2.2	0.0	25.8	100.0	1,506

Continued...

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method											Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm				Withdrawal	Other	
Number of living children																				
No children	7.7	5.2	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.0	92.3	100.0	1,834	
1 child	47.4	36.6	10.0	0.3	2.8	6.6	0.6	7.9	0.1	0.0	8.1	0.3	10.8	6.2	4.7	0.0	52.6	100.0	3,369	
1 son	48.7	37.4	12.5	0.3	2.9	5.9	0.6	7.2	0.1	0.0	7.6	0.4	11.3	5.6	5.7	0.0	51.3	100.0	1,913	
No sons	45.7	35.5	6.8	0.2	2.5	7.4	0.7	8.8	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.3	10.2	6.9	3.3	0.0	54.3	100.0	1,456	
2 children	79.0	72.5	57.3	0.9	2.8	2.9	0.4	4.8	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.3	6.5	4.0	2.4	0.1	21.0	100.0	6,617	
1 or more sons	81.9	75.7	61.6	1.0	2.7	2.5	0.4	4.7	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.3	6.2	3.8	2.4	0.1	18.1	100.0	5,702	
No sons	60.6	52.3	30.5	0.2	3.8	5.3	0.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	8.3	5.7	2.5	0.0	39.4	100.0	915	
3 children	84.5	80.2	70.0	1.0	2.2	1.7	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.2	4.3	2.9	1.4	0.0	15.5	100.0	4,452	
1 or more sons	85.8	81.8	72.9	1.0	1.8	1.5	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	4.0	2.6	1.4	0.0	14.2	100.0	4,066	
No sons	71.0	63.5	39.1	1.0	6.8	4.5	0.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.3	7.5	6.0	1.5	0.0	29.0	100.0	386	
4 or more children	79.4	74.9	65.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	4.5	3.1	1.4	0.0	20.6	100.0	2,641	
1 or more sons	80.2	76.1	67.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	4.1	2.9	1.2	0.0	19.8	100.0	2,430	
No sons	70.7	61.2	43.8	1.1	3.9	2.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	9.5	5.3	4.2	0.0	29.3	100.0	211	
Total	67.8	61.7	47.5	0.8	2.4	2.8	0.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.3	6.1	3.8	2.3	0.0	32.2	100.0	18,913	
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	57.7	54.5	46.2	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	na	0.4	0.0	3.2	1.8	1.3	0.0	42.3	100.0	17,411	

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

na = Not available

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Balod	83.5	79.9	68.4	0.7	10.7	3.7	535
Baloda Bazar	71.5	62.8	43.2	0.8	18.8	8.7	940
Balrampur	51.9	46.8	32.2	0.0	14.6	5.2	569
Bastar	54.2	47.7	31.4	0.9	15.4	6.6	559
Bemetara	75.6	71.2	62.4	0.1	8.7	4.4	612
Bijapur	35.7	32.4	15.6	2.3	14.4	3.3	173
Bilaspur	58.5	50.3	33.7	0.1	16.4	8.2	1,367
Dantewada	58.8	54.4	26.6	4.8	23.0	4.4	201
Dhamtari	81.1	78.3	64.9	1.0	12.4	2.8	596
Durg	80.6	76.4	61.2	0.6	14.7	4.2	1,249
Gariyaband	76.2	68.3	48.5	0.4	19.4	7.9	455
Janjgir - Champa	74.8	66.3	47.6	0.4	18.4	8.5	1,161
Jashpur	56.0	47.2	33.8	0.1	13.2	8.9	609
Kabeerdham	75.2	72.2	63.8	0.5	7.8	3.0	673
Kodagaon	68.2	60.5	38.9	7.8	13.8	7.7	357
Korba	53.6	46.9	34.4	0.6	11.9	6.7	827
Koriya	56.4	49.4	34.0	0.2	15.1	7.0	457
Mahasamund	71.4	64.2	51.0	0.9	12.3	7.2	748
Mungeli	64.0	60.3	51.3	1.2	7.9	3.7	478
Narayanpur	57.7	52.8	33.3	5.0	14.4	4.9	87
Raigarh	64.0	56.0	45.5	0.0	10.5	8.0	1,896
Raipur	76.8	72.1	58.2	0.5	13.4	4.6	1,693
Rajnandgaon	73.3	70.5	58.7	1.0	10.7	2.8	1,029
Sukma	53.7	51.4	25.6	3.6	22.2	2.4	161
Surajpur	59.8	50.1	41.2	0.2	8.7	9.8	422
Surguja	55.2	49.1	38.5	0.2	10.5	6.1	612
Uttar Bastar Kanker	74.7	69.5	53.4	3.2	12.9	5.1	447
Chhattisgarh	67.8	61.7	47.5	0.8	13.4	6.1	18,913

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method								Traditional method				Total	Number of men	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			Not used at last sex
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	29.5	24.0	13.7	1.1	2.9	2.1	3.5	0.4	5.5	1.3	4.1	0.1	70.5	100.0	2,274
Wife	31.3	25.4	14.8	1.1	2.8	2.2	3.8	0.4	5.9	1.4	4.3	0.1	68.7	100.0	2,081
Other ¹	9.9	7.9	2.0	1.0	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	90.1	100.0	188
Not currently married	44.3	39.6	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	37.2	0.5	4.7	0.8	4.0	0.0	55.7	100.0	122
Girlfriend	49.0	43.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	41.4	0.7	5.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	51.0	100.0	91
Other ¹	(26.6)	(26.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.3)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(73.4)	100.0	22
Age															
15-19	(41.5)	(34.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.7)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(58.5)	100.0	33
20-24	21.1	16.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	14.0	0.3	4.4	2.4	2.0	0.0	78.9	100.0	190
25-29	25.5	17.6	3.4	0.5	2.6	2.5	6.9	0.8	7.9	2.1	5.7	0.1	74.5	100.0	384
30-34	29.4	23.5	10.4	0.9	3.8	3.2	5.2	0.0	5.9	0.6	5.1	0.2	70.6	100.0	484
35-39	32.8	28.1	14.7	1.9	3.1	3.3	4.0	1.0	4.7	1.0	3.4	0.3	67.2	100.0	460
40-44	32.4	27.8	18.7	1.0	3.9	0.4	2.7	0.3	4.6	1.5	3.1	0.0	67.6	100.0	403
45-49	33.9	29.0	23.9	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.0	4.9	1.1	3.8	0.0	66.1	100.0	442
Residence															
Urban	34.1	29.5	12.4	0.2	3.5	1.4	11.1	0.5	4.6	0.2	4.3	0.0	65.9	100.0	537
Rural	29.2	23.4	13.2	1.3	2.6	2.1	3.5	0.3	5.7	1.6	4.0	0.1	70.8	100.0	1,859
Schooling															
No schooling	27.6	22.6	14.0	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.9	0.0	5.0	2.5	2.2	0.4	72.4	100.0	316
<5 years complete	29.6	26.3	18.7	0.5	3.2	2.0	1.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	70.4	100.0	163
5-9 years complete	29.6	24.3	14.3	1.0	2.3	2.1	4.0	0.5	5.3	1.5	3.8	0.0	70.4	100.0	1,043
10-11 years complete	35.4	29.3	13.0	1.6	3.6	2.4	8.4	0.3	6.1	0.9	5.2	0.0	64.6	100.0	265
12 or more years complete	30.7	24.4	8.7	0.7	3.9	2.1	7.5	0.6	6.3	0.8	5.4	0.2	69.3	100.0	609

Continued...

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method								Traditional method				Total	Number of men	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			Not used at last sex
Marital status															
Never married	43.9	39.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	36.6	0.5	4.8	0.8	4.0	0.0	56.1	100.0	116
Currently married	29.5	24.0	13.7	1.1	2.9	2.1	3.5	0.4	5.5	1.3	4.1	0.1	70.5	100.0	2,274
Religion															
Hindu	29.9	24.4	13.0	1.0	2.6	2.0	5.2	0.3	5.5	1.3	4.1	0.1	70.1	100.0	2,305
Muslim	(41.6)	(34.8)	(13.0)	(3.3)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(9.2)	(0.2)	(6.9)	(1.7)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(58.4)	100.0	42
Christian	(40.5)	(38.4)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(5.1)	(4.7)	(2.9)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(59.5)	100.0	37
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	22.3	17.2	7.2	1.1	2.1	1.6	4.3	0.0	5.1	0.9	4.2	0.0	77.7	100.0	325
Scheduled tribe	27.7	21.3	10.2	1.1	2.6	2.2	4.8	0.5	6.4	1.9	4.1	0.3	72.3	100.0	675
Other backward class	32.4	27.6	16.1	1.0	2.4	1.9	5.3	0.4	4.9	1.0	3.8	0.0	67.6	100.0	1,231
Other	40.3	33.1	12.7	0.9	8.6	1.9	8.4	0.5	7.2	1.5	5.8	0.0	59.7	100.0	163
Total age 15-49	30.3	24.8	13.0	1.0	2.8	2.0	5.2	0.4	5.5	1.3	4.1	0.1	69.7	100.0	2,396
Age 50-54	26.1	21.8	16.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.1	4.3	2.3	2.0	0.0	73.9	100.0	293
Total age 15-54	29.8	24.4	13.4	1.0	2.6	1.8	4.8	0.5	5.4	1.4	3.9	0.1	70.2	100.0	2,689

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is live-in partner/girlfriend, currently unmarried men whose sexual partner is live-in partner, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, men belonging to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	80.4	*	49.7	76.0	*	26.2	71.8
Government/municipal hospital	52.5	*	12.4	37.9	*	6.5	44.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.6	*	4.1	2.1	*	2.5	2.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.1	*	0.0	1.9	*	0.7	2.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	14.6	*	0.4	25.7	*	2.3	13.1
PHC/Additional PHC	2.1	*	1.2	4.2	*	1.7	2.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.7	*	4.2	1.7	*	2.2	1.1
Government mobile clinic	0.1	*	1.8	0.0	*	1.3	0.3
Camp	4.7	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	3.6
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	*	8.5	1.2	*	3.7	0.9
ASHA	0.0	*	17.1	0.0	*	5.0	1.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	1.3	*	0.3	0.1
Other public health sector	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.6	0.3
Private health sector	18.7	*	35.9	22.8	*	41.0	22.3
Private hospital	17.5	*	6.7	15.7	*	3.5	15.2
Private doctor/clinic	0.8	*	13.2	2.8	*	14.2	3.0
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	2.5	0.0	*	0.9	0.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	12.5	0.0	*	20.8	3.0
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.4	*	1.0	4.3	*	1.2	0.8
Other source	0.3	*	14.4	1.2	*	32.3	4.9
Shop	0.0	*	1.2	0.0	*	7.8	1.1
Husband	0.0	*	11.7	0.0	*	24.1	3.5
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	1.2	*	0.0	0.1
Other	0.3	*	1.6	0.0	*	0.4	0.3
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,221	17	114	160	16	350	2,894

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	92.5	99.7	73.7	94.5	(76.4)	50.3	89.3
Government/municipal hospital	43.8	41.0	4.8	36.1	(28.6)	4.8	39.6
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.7	0.7	1.2	0.5	(3.0)	3.7	1.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.3	3.8	0.8	3.8	(2.9)	0.2	3.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	28.6	38.3	2.5	27.5	(17.4)	3.0	26.1
PHC/Additional PHC	8.3	11.3	3.9	14.3	(14.6)	2.1	8.1
Sub-centre/ANM	3.0	4.2	9.7	9.8	(6.8)	10.0	3.9
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.1
Camp	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	3.1
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.1	(1.8)	6.3	1.1
ASHA	0.0	0.0	31.1	2.1	(0.0)	19.5	2.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	(1.3)	0.2	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Private health sector	7.1	0.3	20.5	5.5	(23.6)	23.7	8.4
Private hospital	6.9	0.3	2.6	4.4	(14.0)	1.6	6.2
Private doctor/clinic	0.2	0.0	10.2	0.4	(9.6)	6.6	1.0
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.6	0.0
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.2	(0.0)	14.2	1.0
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.4	0.1
Other source	0.1	0.0	5.8	0.1	(0.0)	26.0	1.6
Shop	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	(0.0)	4.7	0.3
Husband	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	(0.0)	21.2	1.2
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	7,337	134	347	384	52	445	8,744

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	89.7	99.7	67.8	89.0	63.2	39.7	84.9
Government/municipal hospital	45.8	44.3	6.7	36.6	21.8	5.5	40.7
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.9	0.6	1.9	1.0	2.3	3.2	1.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.2	3.4	0.6	3.2	4.1	0.4	2.9
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	25.3	37.0	2.0	27.0	15.1	2.7	22.9
PHC/Additional PHC	6.9	10.1	3.2	11.3	11.1	1.9	6.6
Sub-centre/ANM	2.5	3.9	8.4	7.4	6.5	6.6	3.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1
Camp	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.4	1.4	5.2	1.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	27.6	1.5	0.0	13.1	2.1
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Private health sector	9.8	0.3	24.3	10.6	31.1	31.3	11.9
Private hospital	9.3	0.3	3.6	7.8	21.2	2.4	8.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.3	0.0	10.9	1.1	9.9	9.9	1.5
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.2	0.0	17.1	1.5
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.3
Other source	0.1	0.0	8.0	0.4	5.7	28.7	2.4
Shop	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.6	6.0	0.5
Husband	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	3.1	22.5	1.7
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	9,558	151	461	544	68	795	11,638

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. All modern methods include emergency contraception, which is not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

Table 32 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index) by method, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Method	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
URBAN					
Female sterilization ¹	85.7	74.7	86.7	70.3	375
Pill	53.5	53.5	72.8	51.7	72
IUD or PPIUD	93.4	91.9	97.1	91.4	131
Total	83.4	76.0	87.3	72.7	578
RURAL					
Female sterilization ¹	82.8	77.0	86.4	73.8	1,196
Pill	81.3	78.2	91.8	77.8	248
IUD or PPIUD	87.1	83.2	88.5	79.4	336
Total	83.4	78.3	87.6	75.4	1,779
TOTAL					
Female sterilization ¹	83.5	76.5	86.5	73.0	1,571
Pill	75.0	72.6	87.5	71.9	319
IUD or PPIUD	88.8	85.7	90.9	82.8	466
Total	83.4	77.8	87.5	74.8	2,357

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Pill	2.7	17.5	3.9	11.4	7.0	9.2	13.4	65.2	9.6	1,064
IUD or PPIUD	1.0	6.1	1.1	6.0	3.1	4.4	4.4	26.0	6.3	777
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	3.5	19.0	6.4	1.4	5.2	9.9	11.6	57.0	8.8	1,543
Rhythm	2.6	18.9	6.3	0.9	10.2	5.5	11.8	56.2	9.9	1,303
Withdrawal	6.5	20.8	5.3	0.6	11.7	7.7	15.4	68.0	12.6	1,179
Other ⁶	3.2	9.7	3.5	3.9	31.8	8.6	14.7	75.5	32.6	1,923
All modern spacing methods ⁷	2.8	13.7	4.0	5.4	14.8	8.5	12.1	61.3	17.0	5,316
All spacing methods ⁸	3.3	15.6	4.7	4.0	13.3	7.8	12.4	61.1	15.0	7,911
All methods	2.7	12.7	3.8	3.2	10.8	6.4	10.1	49.8	12.2	9,677

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes female and male sterilization, and injectables, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.

⁵ All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

⁶ Includes female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately.

⁷ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately.

⁸ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately.

Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	35.2	12.5	50.1	38.8	1.2	9.9	100.0	701
20-24	36.3	12.4	53.4	40.8	0.5	5.2	100.0	663
25-29	40.4	14.6	59.3	37.5	0.5	2.7	100.0	609
30-34	41.2	13.4	57.1	38.0	1.8	3.1	100.0	523
35-39	39.0	15.3	54.9	41.3	1.8	2.0	100.0	485
40-44	44.9	14.4	56.0	39.0	0.3	4.7	100.0	424
45-49	37.0	10.3	49.7	42.5	1.1	6.7	100.0	458
Residence								
Urban	30.9	15.0	57.1	38.0	0.7	4.2	100.0	912
Rural	41.2	12.7	53.4	40.1	1.1	5.4	100.0	2,952
Schooling								
No schooling	37.6	17.4	45.7	43.8	2.0	8.6	100.0	386
<5 years complete	27.0	10.2	62.3	33.4	1.3	3.1	100.0	204
5-9 years complete	39.8	12.0	51.9	41.2	1.2	5.7	100.0	1,672
10-11 years complete	38.6	13.2	54.5	38.2	0.1	7.2	100.0	543
12 or more years complete	40.0	14.2	59.5	37.5	0.8	2.1	100.0	1,058
Religion								
Hindu	38.9	13.1	54.2	39.7	1.0	5.1	100.0	3,726
Muslim	33.5	17.9	67.8	29.4	0.0	2.8	100.0	76
Christian	(40.2)	(18.0)	(41.4)	(47.4)	(2.4)	(8.8)	(100.0)	45
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	41.7	13.2	53.1	40.7	0.6	5.6	100.0	535
Scheduled tribe	39.3	14.0	51.8	40.8	1.4	5.9	100.0	1,075
Other backward class	38.1	12.6	55.3	39.4	1.0	4.3	100.0	1,954
Other	36.7	15.0	59.5	34.5	0.3	5.7	100.0	297
Total age 15-49	38.8	13.2	54.3	39.6	1.0	5.1	100.0	3,864
Age 50-54	40.4	13.5	51.1	37.7	1.2	10.0	100.0	310
Total age 15-54	38.9	13.3	54.1	39.5	1.0	5.5	100.0	4,174

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions, and men who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms

Table 35 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	14.2	0.3	14.5	16.4	0.0	16.4	30.6	0.3	30.9	251	53.1	37.9
20-24	10.5	3.9	14.4	25.3	11.4	36.7	35.8	15.3	51.1	2,466	71.8	54.4
25-29	5.9	6.3	12.2	14.9	43.1	58.1	20.9	49.4	70.3	3,933	82.6	71.0
30-34	2.6	6.8	9.4	7.6	65.7	73.3	10.2	72.6	82.8	3,580	88.6	79.9
35-39	0.5	4.7	5.2	2.6	78.5	81.1	3.1	83.3	86.3	3,360	93.9	87.7
40-44	0.2	3.7	3.9	0.5	79.9	80.4	0.7	83.6	84.3	2,749	95.4	90.7
45-49	0.2	2.5	2.7	0.1	78.9	79.0	0.3	81.3	81.7	2,574	96.7	94.1
Residence												
Urban	3.5	4.5	8.0	9.5	61.8	71.3	13.0	66.3	79.3	4,324	89.9	81.9
Rural	3.4	4.9	8.3	8.4	58.4	66.8	11.7	63.4	75.1	14,589	88.9	80.9
Schooling												
No schooling	1.5	5.1	6.6	3.4	67.4	70.8	4.9	72.5	77.4	5,503	91.4	85.9
<5 years complete	1.2	5.3	6.5	4.0	69.7	73.7	5.2	75.0	80.1	1,040	91.9	86.4
5-9 years complete	3.4	5.0	8.3	7.7	61.5	69.2	11.1	66.5	77.6	7,013	89.2	81.6
10-11 years complete	4.9	3.5	8.4	12.6	52.5	65.1	17.5	56.0	73.5	1,904	88.6	79.1
12 or more years complete	6.4	4.7	11.1	17.9	42.0	60.0	24.3	46.8	71.1	3,454	84.4	71.2
Religion												
Hindu	3.4	4.8	8.2	8.7	59.3	68.0	12.0	64.1	76.2	18,295	89.3	81.4
Muslim	4.0	5.6	9.5	9.3	56.9	66.2	13.3	62.4	75.7	237	87.4	75.8
Christian	6.6	7.0	13.7	7.6	47.6	55.2	14.3	54.6	68.9	256	80.2	62.3
Other	2.6	3.1	5.7	2.2	70.5	72.7	4.8	73.5	78.4	126	92.7	90.1
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3.3	5.7	9.1	8.3	58.1	66.4	11.7	63.9	75.5	2,512	88.0	79.5
Scheduled tribe	4.1	6.3	10.4	9.0	49.6	58.7	13.1	55.9	69.1	5,470	84.9	76.1
Other backward class	3.1	3.8	6.9	8.3	64.2	72.5	11.5	68.0	79.4	9,410	91.3	84.1
Other	2.7	4.6	7.3	9.3	64.9	74.2	12.0	69.5	81.5	1,506	91.1	81.1
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	69.1	40.0
Total	3.4	4.8	8.3	8.6	59.2	67.8	12.0	64.0	76.1	18,913	89.2	81.1

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Balod	2.6	1.0	1.5	535
Baloda Bazar	5.3	2.4	2.9	940
Balrampur	16.0	3.4	12.6	569
Bastar	12.1	5.3	6.8	559
Bemetara	5.0	2.4	2.6	612
Bijapur	15.5	4.8	10.7	173
Bilaspur	10.4	4.0	6.4	1,367
Dantewada	7.1	3.6	3.5	201
Dhamtari	4.5	2.2	2.3	596
Durg	4.9	3.4	1.6	1,249
Gariyaband	3.5	1.4	2.1	455
Janjgir - Champa	6.2	1.9	4.3	1,161
Jashpur	12.9	5.1	7.8	609
Kabeerdham	6.2	2.9	3.4	673
Kodagaon	3.7	2.3	1.5	357
Korba	13.4	4.4	9.0	827
Koriya	12.6	3.8	8.8	457
Mahasamund	5.5	2.6	2.9	748
Mungeli	11.4	4.0	7.5	478
Narayanpur	9.2	3.4	5.8	87
Raigarh	10.3	5.2	5.2	1,896
Raipur	6.1	3.1	3.0	1,693
Rajnandgaon	6.3	2.8	3.5	1,029
Sukma	7.6	4.0	3.6	161
Surajpur	14.1	6.1	8.0	422
Surguja	15.0	5.4	9.6	612
Uttar Bastar Kanker	3.0	0.7	2.3	447
Chhattisgarh	8.3	3.4	4.8	18,913
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	11.1	5.3	5.8	17,411

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International Calverton, Maryland, USA.

Table 37 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, median age at the time of hysterectomy and percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector ¹	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed		
Age									
15-29	0.1	14,627	*	8	*	*	*	100.0	8
30-39	1.6	7,678	30.6	126	33.2	66.8	0.0	100.0	126
40-49	5.5	6,163	36.2	338	39.7	60.2	0.1	100.0	338
Residence									
Urban	1.6	6,783	34.5	109	29.5	70.3	0.2	100.0	109
Rural	1.7	21,685	33.9	363	41.4	58.6	0.0	100.0	363
Schooling									
No schooling	3.4	6,331	33.5	216	49.0	51.0	0.0	100.0	216
<5 years complete	3.2	1,242	(33.3)	40	(49.5)	(50.5)	(0.0)	100.0	40
5-9 years complete	1.5	10,392	34.9	155	29.2	70.7	0.1	100.0	155
10-11 years complete	0.8	3,846	(33.4)	32	(26.4)	(73.6)	(0.0)	100.0	32
12 or more years complete	0.4	6,657	(35.4)	29	(11.3)	(88.7)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Religion									
Hindu	1.7	27,568	34.1	457	39.0	60.9	0.0	100.0	457
Muslim	1.1	364	*	4	*	*	*	100.0	4
Christian	1.2	370	*	4	*	*	*	100.0	4
Other	3.6	165	*	6	*	*	*	100.0	6
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.6	3,913	35.6	103	41.4	58.6	0.0	100.0	103
Scheduled tribe	0.8	8,463	33.5	70	52.8	47.2	0.0	100.0	70
Other backward class	1.8	13,887	33.1	256	36.5	63.5	0.0	100.0	256
Other	2.0	2,182	(34.7)	43	(22.1)	(77.5)	(0.4)	100.0	43
Total	1.7	28,468	34.1	472	38.7	61.3	0.0	100.0	472

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 38 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the 5 years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	82.7	1.1	15.3	0.8	100.0	90
20-29	93.9	1.7	3.8	0.6	100.0	4,632
30-39	92.1	2.3	4.7	0.9	100.0	1,815
40-49	87.3	3.0	9.2	0.5	100.0	141
Residence						
Urban	92.0	2.2	5.0	0.7	100.0	1,415
Rural	93.4	1.8	4.1	0.7	100.0	5,265
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	94.7	1.9	2.8	0.7	100.0	1,051
<5 years complete	86.8	2.7	8.5	2.0	100.0	267
5-9 years complete	92.3	2.5	4.7	0.5	100.0	2,649
10-11 years complete	93.9	1.2	3.5	1.3	100.0	932
12 or more years complete	94.0	1.3	4.3	0.4	100.0	1,781
Religion						
Hindu	93.2	1.9	4.2	0.7	100.0	6,464
Muslim	89.9	0.9	7.8	1.3	100.0	83
Christian	89.9	3.0	6.2	0.9	100.0	96
Other	(91.9)	(2.1)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	36
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	92.9	1.6	5.1	0.4	100.0	993
Scheduled tribe	93.0	1.9	4.1	0.9	100.0	2,079
Other backward class	93.1	2.1	4.2	0.6	100.0	3,132
Other	94.1	1.0	4.1	0.8	100.0	468
Total	93.1	1.9	4.3	0.7	100.0	6,679

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes pregnancies of women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last 5 years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by main reason for abortion, method of abortion, place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution of the place of treatment, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	(29.9)	32.8	32.1
Contraceptive failure	(0.5)	1.1	1.0
Complications in pregnancy	(3.9)	0.0	1.0
Health did not permit	(20.2)	13.5	15.2
Female foetus	(0.0)	4.7	3.5
Male foetus	(0.0)	1.0	0.7
Economic reasons	(0.0)	2.6	1.9
Last child too young	(36.6)	21.0	24.9
Foetus had congenital abnormality	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	(1.8)	7.6	6.1
Other	(7.2)	15.7	13.6
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	(84.3)	89.7	88.3
MVA	(2.0)	2.9	2.7
Other surgical	(10.2)	1.7	3.9
Other	(3.4)	3.7	3.6
Don't know	(0.0)	2.0	1.5
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(27.4)	22.6	23.8
Private health sector ¹	(47.5)	28.7	33.4
At home	(25.1)	48.7	42.8
Other	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	(45.9)	32.7	36.0
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(6.9)	9.5	8.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Family member/relative/friend	(5.0)	10.9	9.4
Self	(38.6)	45.2	43.6
Other	(3.5)	1.7	2.2
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(22.4)	11.7	14.3
Number of women with abortions	32	96	127

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

Table 40 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.2	na	na	na	na	94.9	4,989	a	a	a
20-24	1.6	12.0	30.9	na	na	49.9	4,999	a	a	a
25-29	5.1	24.4	46.9	57.3	81.4	13.0	4,640	20.3	20.3	20.2
30-34	12.2	40.5	61.6	69.3	86.9	4.6	3,956	18.9	19.0	18.9
35-39	16.5	49.8	69.7	76.0	91.0	2.2	3,722	18.0	18.1	18.3
40-44	20.5	55.2	74.4	80.1	93.0	1.3	3,134	17.6	17.7	17.9
45-49	19.5	53.8	73.0	79.0	92.5	1.1	3,028	17.7	17.8	18.0
20-49	11.3	36.4	56.6	na	na	14.6	23,479	19.3	19.4	19.3
25-49	13.9	43.0	63.6	71.1	88.3	5.1	18,481	18.7	18.7	18.7
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.8	701	a	a	a
20-24	0.2	1.6	5.0	na	na	79.7	663	a	a	a
25-29	0.4	2.5	11.3	16.2	46.8	37.5	609	a	a	23.9
30-34	1.5	9.4	18.9	25.8	63.6	7.3	523	23.5	23.6	23.2
35-39	1.2	11.5	22.4	30.8	64.4	3.8	485	23.3	23.3	22.9
40-44	2.9	14.8	29.2	40.6	71.9	2.3	424	22.1	22.2	22.5
45-49	2.0	13.1	28.0	38.4	70.2	0.0	458	22.3	22.4	22.5
50-54	1.1	15.0	32.8	43.0	71.1	0.0	310	22.0	22.2	21.7
20-49	1.2	8.0	17.7	na	na	26.0	3,163	a	a	a
25-49	1.5	9.7	21.1	29.2	62.3	11.8	2,499	23.5	23.6	23.1

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 41 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ Q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ Q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ Q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	19.3	6.9	26.2	2.8	28.9
5-9	14.4	3.8	18.2	3.3	21.4
10-14	25.2	6.0	31.2	2.1	33.3
NFHS-4 (0-4)	38.1	6.3	44.4	6.9	51.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	(44.0)	(7.2)	(51.2)	(10.2)	(60.9)
RURAL					
0-4	35.6	13.1	48.7	7.5	55.8
5-9	31.2	10.2	41.4	7.5	48.6
10-14	34.3	12.3	46.6	9.5	55.6
NFHS-4 (0-4)	43.1	13.3	56.4	12.0	67.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	52.6	22.2	74.8	23.4	96.4
TOTAL					
0-4	32.4	11.9	44.2	6.4	50.4
5-9	27.7	8.8	36.5	6.6	42.9
10-14	32.4	11.0	43.4	7.9	50.9
NFHS-4 (0-4)	42.1	11.9	54.0	10.9	64.2
NFHS-3 (0-4)	51.1	19.7	70.8	21.0	90.3

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5). Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Schooling					
No schooling	49.5	15.3	64.8	10.3	74.4
< 10 years complete	30.7	13.1	43.8	6.0	49.5
10 or more years complete	27.0	9.1	36.1	4.7	40.6
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	44.3	9.4	53.6	1.8	55.3
Scheduled tribe	41.2	16.8	58.0	9.6	67.0
Other backward class	24.7	9.9	34.6	5.6	40.0
Other	(17.2)	(8.8)	(25.9)	(8.1)	(33.8)
Child's sex					
Male	32.0	13.2	45.2	8.1	53.0
Female	32.7	10.5	43.2	4.7	47.7
Mother's age at birth					
<20	27.0	11.0	38.0	5.8	43.6
20-29	30.9	12.2	43.1	5.8	48.7
30-39	44.8	9.7	54.5	8.3	62.4
Birth order					
1	36.3	12.5	48.9	3.8	52.4
2-3	30.0	10.6	40.6	7.7	48.0
4 or more	29.1	15.5	44.5	9.7	53.9
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	31.4	15.2	46.6	9.2	55.4
2-3 years	29.7	11.4	41.1	6.9	47.7
4 years or more	28.9	8.6	37.4	9.5	46.6
Total	32.4	11.9	44.2	6.4	50.4

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. Total includes children with mother's age at birth 40-49, Christians, and children whose caste/tribe is unknown, who are not shown separately.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	38.2	1.0	63.5 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	38.1	1.2	7.7
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	0.8	1.8	0.1
Mother's age >34	1.9	1.8	7.5
Birth interval <24 months	10.3	1.1	7.5
Birth order >3	6.6	0.9	4.3
Subtotal	19.7	1.1	19.3
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.7	1.1	6.6
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.1	*	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.0	1.7	2.3
Subtotal	4.0	1.4	9.5
In any avoidable high-risk category	23.7	1.2	28.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	8,362	na	18,913

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilized women

Table 44 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	39.0	46.7	0.7	6.2	0.4	1.3	0.0	5.6	100.0	379	85.8
20-34	41.1	44.6	0.6	7.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	4.6	100.0	5,761	85.7
35-49	33.3	46.1	2.6	8.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.3	100.0	286	79.4
Birth order											
1	45.7	42.2	0.4	6.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	4.1	100.0	2,203	87.9
2-3	39.8	45.3	0.9	7.3	0.1	1.7	0.1	4.7	100.0	3,485	85.2
4 or more	29.7	49.7	1.0	10.8	0.0	1.2	0.3	7.3	100.0	739	79.4
Residence											
Urban	53.8	33.4	0.5	5.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	5.6	100.0	1,365	87.2
Rural	37.1	47.8	0.8	7.8	0.2	1.7	0.0	4.6	100.0	5,062	85.0
Schooling											
No schooling	23.9	53.6	1.7	10.9	0.0	2.3	0.2	7.3	100.0	1,029	77.5
<5 years complete	36.8	43.5	0.2	9.1	0.0	1.0	0.9	8.5	100.0	245	80.2
5-9 years complete	38.0	46.8	0.6	7.5	0.3	1.9	0.1	4.8	100.0	2,534	84.8
10-11 years complete	44.3	41.8	0.4	6.8	0.2	1.5	0.0	5.1	100.0	902	86.1
12 or more years complete	53.3	38.2	0.5	4.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.6	100.0	1,717	91.5
Religion											
Hindu	40.3	44.9	0.7	7.3	0.2	1.5	0.1	5.0	100.0	6,224	85.2
Muslim	54.9	37.7	0.0	4.2	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	78	92.5
Christian	48.6	44.8	1.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	91	93.4
Other	(56.2)	(33.9)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34	(90.1)
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	43.3	40.9	0.6	7.3	0.0	2.2	0.2	5.4	100.0	949	84.2
Scheduled tribe	28.9	53.9	1.0	8.9	0.4	1.8	0.0	5.1	100.0	1,996	82.8
Other backward class	45.4	41.8	0.4	6.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	4.5	100.0	3,020	87.2
Other	55.1	32.5	1.5	5.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.2	100.0	456	87.6
Total	40.7	44.8	0.7	7.2	0.2	1.5	0.1	4.8	100.0	6,427	85.4

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor.

Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received

Percent of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC			ANC received only at home	Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹		
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.1	100.0	97.4	99.1
Blood pressure measured	98.8	98.9	99.0	99.3	99.5	95.9	98.9
Urine sample taken	97.9	95.9	96.3	97.9	97.5	94.0	96.3
Blood sample taken	98.4	97.1	97.5	97.9	96.1	92.0	97.4
Abdomen examined	98.6	96.3	96.9	98.5	97.6	91.8	96.8
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	88.5	83.6	85.4	81.6	82.9	79.9	84.7
Convulsions	87.7	82.6	84.2	83.6	86.0	78.2	83.7
Prolonged labour	91.3	87.8	88.9	87.2	89.4	86.9	88.5
Severe abdominal pain	92.1	87.3	88.5	88.8	91.7	87.5	88.3
High blood pressure	92.6	88.3	89.5	89.9	91.9	85.6	89.2
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	95.0	93.4	93.9	91.7	90.8	92.7	93.7
Number of women	1,289	4,829	5,183	856	266	330	6,117

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 46 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	58.4	63.3	86.0	93.0	94.5	42.6	26.9	44.5	379
20-34	60.4	66.4	83.3	91.8	93.3	45.0	26.2	48.8	5,761
35-49	56.0	53.3	88.4	93.9	90.7	47.3	26.8	50.9	286
Birth order									
1	63.3	68.4	87.3	93.2	94.5	49.1	27.6	48.3	2,203
2-3	60.0	65.2	82.2	91.6	93.1	44.0	26.8	49.2	3,485
4 or more	51.2	59.8	80.0	89.4	90.2	37.0	19.9	46.7	739
Residence									
Urban	62.2	71.5	83.8	92.1	93.0	41.4	23.5	47.3	1,365
Rural	59.6	64.1	83.6	91.9	93.3	45.9	27.1	49.0	5,062
Schooling									
No schooling	54.8	55.2	85.1	92.7	89.7	35.0	19.4	49.0	1,029
<5 years complete	47.6	58.2	80.3	89.0	89.4	39.7	25.0	41.0	245
5-9 years complete	59.0	65.2	82.5	90.9	92.3	43.5	24.7	46.8	2,534
10-11 years complete	59.1	66.7	83.7	91.3	96.4	45.3	26.9	54.0	902
12 or more years complete	67.3	73.1	85.0	93.7	95.6	53.6	32.7	49.3	1,717
Religion									
Hindu	60.2	65.6	83.6	92.0	93.3	44.5	25.7	48.8	6,224
Muslim	70.7	68.5	83.3	91.2	96.5	54.2	42.1	50.4	78
Christian	42.4	55.3	88.4	94.5	90.8	64.2	43.9	45.7	91
Other	(78.2)	(91.4)	(78.3)	(78.3)	(94.3)	(60.9)	(43.1)	(24.2)	34
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	59.3	64.4	83.6	92.1	91.0	38.7	21.6	42.6	949
Scheduled tribe	55.9	60.6	84.3	91.9	93.0	43.9	24.0	50.8	1,996
Other backward class	62.5	68.2	83.0	91.9	93.9	46.9	28.8	49.3	3,020
Other	64.2	73.6	85.1	91.7	94.7	48.9	28.9	46.8	456
Total	60.1	65.7	83.7	91.9	93.3	44.9	26.3	48.6	6,427

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last live birth

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by district, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Balod	81.5	72.7	82.3	93.7	98.0	46.9	24.2	80.0	138
Baloda Bazar	49.5	59.3	77.6	86.5	88.0	21.6	12.6	25.3	333
Balrampur	52.1	76.4	77.8	89.4	92.6	55.0	34.2	60.7	231
Bastar	55.1	57.2	85.5	94.8	92.7	31.1	18.2	42.9	210
Bemetara	54.6	77.4	80.5	89.0	96.0	54.6	34.8	55.8	224
Bijapur	56.8	53.1	83.8	92.1	82.7	32.5	20.1	46.8	71
Bilaspur	46.9	52.5	78.1	84.6	89.5	30.0	9.2	25.4	481
Dantewada	68.2	65.3	91.8	96.6	90.2	27.5	12.6	56.8	72
Dhamtari	70.4	61.2	83.6	94.2	93.3	56.8	38.3	58.8	163
Durg	69.8	71.1	85.5	96.0	97.6	46.5	28.7	57.3	364
Gariyaband	57.8	58.0	81.6	90.7	93.1	39.8	26.1	48.5	159
Janjgir - Champa	62.8	63.1	80.0	90.9	92.7	34.2	21.5	42.0	414
Jashpur	48.6	56.4	85.1	91.1	91.2	50.5	32.0	45.2	237
Kabeergham	58.9	67.2	86.4	89.3	94.8	59.8	36.9	59.4	222
Kodagaon	64.1	69.4	90.5	95.4	95.9	39.5	17.2	59.6	131
Korba	49.3	49.7	69.3	84.2	90.4	26.4	15.4	32.5	262
Koriya	70.0	69.7	81.7	94.0	95.2	59.6	38.6	54.8	175
Mahasamund	65.8	69.4	80.8	92.3	93.4	35.1	18.9	39.8	232
Mungeli	67.3	73.2	82.8	94.7	92.8	60.3	38.8	56.4	156
Narayanpur	59.1	60.1	89.4	96.1	89.7	40.5	24.2	54.0	34
Raigarh	55.4	57.7	91.9	95.6	91.0	58.0	31.8	49.9	668
Raipur	65.6	82.4	91.7	94.7	96.2	46.1	25.6	43.9	534
Rajnandgaon	76.1	79.8	81.3	93.9	99.2	52.7	28.1	60.9	336
Sukma	74.0	58.9	90.3	96.3	83.5	27.6	19.8	62.5	62
Surajpur	48.8	55.3	84.2	89.6	93.6	56.3	33.8	52.1	156
Surguja	57.7	70.4	86.4	95.4	96.4	54.5	38.2	58.6	234
Uttar Bastar Kanker	77.9	78.1	84.0	93.3	96.1	56.2	42.9	74.2	131
Chhattisgarh	60.1	65.7	83.7	91.9	93.3	44.9	26.3	48.6	6,427

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last live birth

Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	94.4	94.6	98.8	98.3	88.4	321
20-34	96.6	95.6	97.6	97.4	93.7	4,657
35-49	93.4	93.3	95.8	94.9	93.2	229
Birth order						
1	96.9	95.1	98.0	97.5	91.4	1,771
2-3	96.3	95.8	97.3	97.3	94.5	2,822
4 or more	95.3	94.4	97.9	96.7	93.5	614
Residence						
Urban	96.6	97.0	97.8	97.4	94.7	979
Rural	96.3	95.0	97.6	97.3	93.0	4,227
Schooling						
No schooling	95.0	93.8	97.4	96.4	92.2	827
<5 years complete	97.6	96.0	97.6	96.4	91.1	195
5-9 years complete	95.8	95.4	97.6	97.2	93.3	2,119
10-11 years complete	96.5	95.0	96.9	96.6	91.7	722
12 or more years complete	97.9	96.5	98.3	98.5	95.4	1,344
Religion						
Hindu	96.3	95.4	97.6	97.3	93.3	5,052
Muslim	98.2	98.2	98.2	99.1	98.2	62
Christian	95.3	93.5	95.9	95.9	90.9	64
Other	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	29
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	97.6	95.7	98.9	98.8	91.1	738
Scheduled tribe	95.8	95.2	97.4	97.0	92.7	1,668
Other backward class	96.4	95.3	97.3	96.9	94.1	2,467
Other	95.7	96.2	98.3	98.7	95.9	329
Total	96.4	95.4	97.6	97.3	93.4	5,206

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *anganwadi* worker, and other community health workers

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	71.3	1,121	44.9	43.8	4.7	6.6	100.0	799
20-34	70.8	8,502	46.6	42.7	3.6	7.1	100.0	6,021
35-49	55.3	310	40.5	47.8	6.1	5.6	100.0	172
Residence								
Urban	84.7	1,973	46.4	42.1	5.0	6.5	100.0	1,670
Rural	66.9	7,960	46.2	43.2	3.4	7.2	100.0	5,322
Antenatal care visits²								
None	49.3	390	48.1	40.3	5.4	6.2	100.0	192
1-3	66.3	2,512	47.4	42.2	3.7	6.7	100.0	1,667
4 or more	75.7	4,675	48.7	40.6	3.7	7.0	100.0	3,540
Don't know	69.6	149	53.8	35.5	6.5	4.2	100.0	104
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	49.5	1,536	47.3	44.9	2.6	5.2	100.0	761
<5 years complete	55.5	384	43.2	48.3	3.3	5.2	100.0	214
5-9 years complete	66.7	4,007	46.9	42.8	4.1	6.2	100.0	2,672
10-11 years complete	80.6	1,437	48.4	41.2	3.3	7.1	100.0	1,158
12 or more years complete	85.2	2,569	44.3	42.9	4.0	8.7	100.0	2,188
Religion								
Hindu	70.3	9,633	46.0	43.2	3.6	7.1	100.0	6,773
Muslim	75.7	110	51.5	39.6	5.1	3.8	100.0	83
Christian	63.8	131	50.8	34.6	10.6	4.0	100.0	84
Other	87.4	59	(57.4)	(32.3)	(7.7)	(2.6)	100.0	51
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	72.6	1,526	48.0	42.2	3.0	6.9	100.0	1,107
Scheduled tribe	56.1	3,097	47.7	42.1	4.1	6.0	100.0	1,739
Other backward class	77.3	4,659	45.0	43.6	3.6	7.7	100.0	3,600
Other	83.6	642	45.8	43.7	4.6	5.9	100.0	537
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	80.2	4,149	45.4	41.8	4.6	8.1	100.0	3,329
1 child	70.8	3,391	46.9	44.1	2.6	6.4	100.0	2,400
0 sons	71.7	1,679	47.0	44.5	2.3	6.2	100.0	1,204
1 son	69.9	1,712	46.8	43.7	2.9	6.6	100.0	1,196
2 children	57.8	1,527	48.2	42.8	3.7	5.3	100.0	882
0 sons	64.2	633	47.4	43.2	3.5	6.0	100.0	406
1 or more sons	53.2	895	48.9	42.5	3.9	4.7	100.0	476
3 children	45.4	579	47.4	44.8	3.1	4.7	100.0	263
0 sons	56.6	218	51.4	41.0	3.3	4.3	100.0	124
1 or more sons	38.6	361	43.8	48.1	2.9	5.1	100.0	139
4 or more children	40.7	286	39.2	50.8	3.1	7.0	100.0	117
0 sons	52.0	93	36.4	54.8	2.3	6.5	100.0	48
1 or more sons	35.3	194	41.1	47.9	3.7	7.3	100.0	68
Total	70.4	9,932	46.3	43.0	3.7	7.0	100.0	6,991

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes pregnancies of women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth;

and among registered pregnancies, percent distribution by the timing of the registration and percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	95.1	379	86.0	14.0	0.0	98.1	360
20-34	95.9	5,761	87.7	12.1	0.2	97.4	5,525
35-49	90.6	286	79.0	21.0	0.0	97.1	260
Birth order							
1	95.8	2,203	87.9	12.1	0.0	98.4	2,111
2-3	95.9	3,485	87.9	11.7	0.3	97.4	3,342
4 or more	93.7	739	81.8	18.0	0.2	94.6	693
Residence							
Urban	93.7	1,365	88.8	10.8	0.4	98.5	1,279
Rural	96.2	5,062	86.8	13.0	0.2	97.2	4,867
Schooling							
No schooling	93.4	1,029	79.6	20.0	0.2	95.8	961
<5 years complete	94.4	245	84.8	14.5	0.7	91.7	231
5-9 years complete	96.3	2,534	87.3	12.5	0.2	97.6	2,441
10-11 years complete	96.1	902	90.2	9.5	0.2	98.1	866
12 or more years complete	95.9	1,717	90.2	9.7	0.1	98.6	1,646
Religion							
Hindu	95.6	6,224	87.2	12.5	0.2	97.4	5,953
Muslim	94.0	78	87.9	10.5	1.6	95.4	73
Christian	95.3	91	79.8	20.2	0.0	100.0	87
Other	(96.4)	34	(98.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(98.8)	33
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	94.4	949	87.1	12.7	0.2	97.8	895
Scheduled tribe	95.8	1,996	83.5	16.3	0.2	95.8	1,913
Other backward class	96.0	3,020	89.3	10.4	0.3	98.2	2,899
Other	94.6	456	89.8	10.2	0.0	98.6	431
Total	95.6	6,427	87.2	12.6	0.2	97.4	6,146

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes births to women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	93.1	83.9	85.7
Public sector	58.9	72.7	70.0
NGO/trust	0.3	0.1	0.1
Private sector	33.9	11.1	15.6
At home	6.4	16.0	14.1
Own home	5.9	15.3	13.4
Parent's home	0.4	0.6	0.6
Other home	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other ¹	0.5	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	58.7	41.2	44.7
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	36.5	45.2	43.5
Other health personnel	0.4	0.7	0.6
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	3.0	8.9	7.7
Friends/relatives	1.1	2.9	2.5
Other	0.3	0.9	0.8
No one	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	95.5	87.2	88.8
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	3.0	6.5	5.8
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	31.2	11.3	15.2
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	14.3	6.0	7.7
Number of births	1,649	6,704	8,353
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	49.6	58.6	57.8
Clean blade used to cut the cord	97.8	95.2	95.4
Either of the above	97.8	95.4	95.6
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	90.7	92.9	92.7
Number of births delivered at home	76	753	830
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	86.3	81.4	82.5
4-23 hours	3.1	2.6	2.7
1-2 days	2.5	4.2	3.9
3-41 days	1.6	2.7	2.5
No postnatal check	6.5	9.0	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	51.2	34.9	38.4
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	40.0	48.9	47.0
Other health personnel	0.2	0.1	0.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.6	4.5	3.7
Other	1.6	2.6	2.4
No postnatal check	6.5	9.0	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,365	5,062	6,427

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes missing

² If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

³ Skilled health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

⁴ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Among births in the year preceding the survey:		
								Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	75.5	9.7	85.2	88.1	633	93.5	89.6	379	89.3	115
20-34	69.8	16.3	86.0	89.1	7,403	91.5	89.1	5,761	92.0	1,642
35-49	64.9	14.3	79.2	83.7	318	90.6	88.3	286	74.0	93
Residence										
Urban	58.9	34.2	93.1	95.5	1,649	93.5	92.0	1,365	97.6	297
Rural	72.7	11.2	83.9	87.2	6,704	91.0	88.3	5,062	89.7	1,553
Birth order										
1	69.7	22.0	91.7	92.2	3,278	92.7	90.2	2,203	93.2	765
2-3	71.1	13.0	84.1	88.4	4,207	91.3	88.8	3,485	90.8	897
4 or more	65.9	5.1	71.1	78.1	869	89.4	87.1	739	82.4	188
Antenatal care visits²										
None	54.3	15.4	69.7	75.2	310	72.5	70.2	310	70.2	80
1-3	72.1	13.4	85.5	89.4	2,124	90.6	88.0	2,124	90.7	630
4 or more	70.0	19.0	89.1	91.3	3,864	93.8	91.5	3,864	92.5	1,086
Don't know	71.6	14.5	86.1	91.6	129	87.7	80.9	129	(92.1)	42
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	65.5	2.9	68.4	76.3	1,364	88.7	84.8	1,029	76.5	245
<5 years complete	72.1	8.4	80.5	86.3	339	90.8	88.6	245	85.5	67
5-9 years complete	74.4	11.2	85.5	89.1	3,349	91.5	89.3	2,534	91.0	738
10-11 years complete	73.3	17.7	91.0	92.1	1,204	91.4	89.0	902	93.3	289
12 or more years complete	63.7	31.4	95.1	95.0	2,097	93.7	91.5	1,717	97.2	512
Religion										
Hindu	70.4	15.2	85.5	88.8	8,095	91.4	88.9	6,224	91.0	1,807
Muslim	67.7	31.7	99.4	98.0	95	96.8	96.8	78	*	18
Christian	59.6	26.8	86.4	82.1	112	93.6	90.6	91	*	21
Other	(38.2)	(48.2)	(86.4)	(89.7)	51	(100.0)	(96.9)	34	*	5
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	72.1	14.6	86.7	88.9	1,270	90.8	89.6	949	91.5	273
Scheduled tribe	70.4	7.0	77.4	83.0	2,634	90.3	86.9	1,996	87.1	632
Other backward class	70.9	19.0	89.9	91.7	3,887	92.8	90.5	3,020	92.9	842
Other	58.0	35.6	93.6	95.5	556	90.6	88.2	456	96.9	104

Continued...

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
									Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.6	5,848	93.8	92.1	4,498	96.9	1,349
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	96.7	1,312	95.3	93.7	1,085	98.5	289
Home	na	na	na	41.1	1,176	75.4	67.5	830	42.7	209
Total	70.0	15.7	85.7	88.8	8,353	91.6	89.1	6,427	91.0	1,850

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on births to women who don't know their caste/ tribe and "others" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women who received postnatal check from health personnel within two days of delivery ²	Number of women
Balod	85.8	11.6	97.4	99.1	17.8	173	92.1	138
Baloda Bazar	65.8	12.3	78.1	86.2	9.7	438	80.6	333
Balrampur	72.7	6.2	78.9	89.2	8.7	309	88.9	231
Bastar	56.1	7.5	63.5	72.6	6.6	277	80.3	210
Bemetara	84.6	10.4	95.0	93.9	13.2	306	92.9	224
Bijapur	62.3	1.4	63.6	73.8	3.6	93	76.8	71
Bilaspur	55.8	23.6	79.4	85.6	19.0	617	81.3	481
Dantewada	84.1	6.4	90.5	88.7	5.1	93	85.8	72
Dhamtari	70.4	23.9	94.2	96.5	22.9	209	88.2	163
Durg	72.4	24.3	96.7	98.0	27.5	471	94.3	364
Gariyaband	80.6	7.0	87.6	84.9	10.9	209	90.1	159
Janjgir - Champa	64.7	21.5	86.2	91.6	22.8	537	88.5	414
Jashpur	66.2	19.4	85.6	78.6	13.4	302	89.8	237
Kabeergham	77.7	14.0	91.7	93.4	9.6	300	96.5	222
Kodagaon	74.3	4.4	78.7	83.6	3.6	171	86.0	131
Korba	57.4	18.0	75.4	78.2	18.1	328	84.3	262
Koriya	70.7	10.1	80.8	88.2	10.9	225	86.6	175
Mahasamund	72.6	20.3	92.9	96.3	10.2	299	91.6	232
Mungeli	56.2	13.6	69.8	83.2	10.8	216	90.2	156
Narayanpur	67.2	6.9	74.2	82.5	5.8	43	88.7	34
Raigarh	72.3	15.4	87.7	85.8	18.9	851	93.7	668
Raipur	63.9	26.8	90.7	95.8	24.3	677	91.7	534
Rajnandgaon	86.3	9.2	95.5	96.8	10.8	443	91.7	336
Sukma	80.7	0.5	81.2	84.8	3.2	80	87.4	62
Surajpur	72.6	13.2	85.9	79.9	9.8	204	91.0	156
Surguja	73.3	12.1	85.3	89.4	10.2	325	90.0	234
Uttar Bastar Kanker	83.9	10.2	94.1	92.8	11.0	157	91.9	131
Chhattisgarh	70.0	15.7	85.7	88.8	15.2	8,353	89.1	6,427

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Postnatal checks are checks on the women's health within 42 days of birth.

Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)*, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	1,513	17,038	3,203	45.7	501
20-34	1,857	22,667	5,955	47.4	4,871
35-49	2,111	24,990	6,245	43.0	211
Birth order					
1	2,027	24,229	7,084	44.0	2,953
2-3	1,630	19,801	4,449	49.4	2,239
4 or more	1,672	14,303	2,718	56.4	392
Residence					
Urban	2,536	21,228	9,375	36.1	1,283
Rural	1,682	23,441	4,646	50.3	4,300
Schooling					
No schooling	1,174	16,204	1,820	53.8	741
<5 years complete	1,235	28,427	3,443	46.4	197
5-9 years complete	1,682	21,360	4,373	49.8	2,183
10-11 years complete	1,930	17,678	5,097	48.6	825
12 or more years complete	2,577	24,764	9,953	39.6	1,637
Religion					
Hindu	1,843	22,141	5,569	47.5	5,391
Muslim	1,474	22,948	8,750	35.7	77
Christian	1,669	28,938	9,632	35.7	82
Other	(990)	(34,974)	(15,108)	(23.1)	32
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	2,220	22,168	5,605	46.7	836
Scheduled tribe	1,231	23,473	3,392	54.2	1,582
Other backward class	2,045	22,203	6,408	44.9	2,732
Other	2,433	22,487	10,148	35.8	427
Total	1,833	22,464	5,722	47.1	5,583

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the 3 years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Balod	11.2	107	48.3	76.6	138	59.9	135
Baloda Bazar	26.6	253	33.1	57.7	333	45.4	263
Balrampur	33.2	190	27.0	80.9	231	53.5	183
Bastar	36.4	173	29.8	60.8	210	43.2	138
Bemetara	19.2	177	44.5	70.8	224	48.3	214
Bijapur	35.7	58	15.7	74.5	71	57.4	47
Bilaspur	29.2	344	40.6	41.8	481	31.8	389
Dantewada	30.0	57	12.0	72.5	72	68.8	65
Dhamtari	18.2	121	38.3	78.7	163	51.1	154
Durg	16.6	273	59.9	70.4	364	43.2	353
Gariyaband	30.5	124	43.8	71.1	159	45.1	142
Janjgir - Champa	21.3	320	55.6	65.2	414	29.4	365
Jashpur	25.4	193	31.1	66.0	237	40.6	201
Kabeerdham	31.2	169	44.6	69.3	222	43.9	208
Kodagaon	36.3	100	21.9	63.6	131	67.8	107
Korba	27.2	206	52.4	52.7	262	32.6	212
Koriya	30.0	137	36.1	84.5	175	60.9	142
Mahasamund	19.9	180	38.5	75.3	232	42.9	217
Mungeli	30.7	137	48.8	76.3	156	55.2	107
Narayanpur	32.0	25	19.8	76.4	34	61.4	26
Raigarh	28.1	506	33.2	74.1	668	49.1	601
Raipur	20.3	394	55.4	71.3	534	37.6	485
Rajnandgaon	24.0	274	39.5	79.2	336	73.6	319
Sukma	41.8	45	7.9	83.5	62	69.1	52
Surajpur	25.7	121	36.1	71.0	156	43.3	132
Surguja	32.0	212	34.0	74.9	234	57.3	202
Uttar Bastar Kanker	21.8	99	40.5	86.3	131	62.2	124
Chhattisgarh	26.0	4,994	40.7	69.0	6,427	47.1	5,583

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 56 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check					No postnatal health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	21.8	54.0	1.9	4.9	2.2	15.1	100.0	82.6	589
20-34	18.9	59.4	2.0	4.7	1.5	13.1	100.0	85.0	5,588
35-49	19.6	61.6	1.1	3.5	1.2	13.0	100.0	85.7	250
Birth order									
1	21.9	59.7	2.1	4.7	1.3	10.0	100.0	88.4	2,203
2-3	18.3	58.9	1.9	4.7	1.6	14.2	100.0	83.7	3,485
4-5	15.8	57.5	1.4	4.5	1.3	19.3	100.0	79.3	632
6 or more	13.5	57.0	1.2	5.5	4.6	18.2	100.0	77.3	107
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	19.9	65.1	2.0	3.9	1.0	7.7	100.0	90.9	4,498
Private health facility ²	26.9	61.7	1.5	3.1	0.9	4.9	100.0	93.1	1,085
Home	5.7	22.1	2.0	11.1	4.8	54.1	100.0	41.0	830
Residence									
Urban	20.3	63.5	2.0	2.5	1.2	9.7	100.0	88.3	1,365
Rural	18.9	57.8	1.9	5.3	1.6	14.3	100.0	83.8	5,062
Religion									
Hindu	19.2	58.8	1.9	4.8	1.5	13.5	100.0	84.6	6,224
Muslim	22.7	69.5	0.9	4.0	0.8	2.1	100.0	97.1	78
Christian	11.4	65.2	3.6	3.0	2.8	14.0	100.0	83.2	91
Other	(36.9)	(55.5)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(100.0)	(95.0)	34
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	20.6	58.3	2.1	4.5	0.7	13.0	100.0	85.5	949
Scheduled tribe	17.1	55.8	2.4	5.8	2.2	16.4	100.0	81.1	1,996
Other backward class	19.5	61.4	1.3	4.3	1.3	11.7	100.0	86.6	3,020
Other	23.3	58.4	3.3	2.5	1.3	10.8	100.0	87.7	456
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	12.8	55.0	2.0	6.6	2.7	20.5	100.0	76.5	1,029
<5 years complete	17.8	52.7	2.5	4.7	2.9	18.6	100.0	77.7	245
5-9 years complete	21.0	57.0	1.7	4.8	1.4	13.7	100.0	84.5	2,534
10-11 years complete	18.2	60.9	2.0	2.8	1.6	14.2	100.0	83.8	902
12 or more years complete	21.1	64.2	2.0	4.3	0.7	7.2	100.0	91.6	1,717
Total	19.2	59.0	1.9	4.7	1.5	13.3	100.0	84.8	6,427

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women who delivered at "other" place, and women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

² Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the 5 years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-5 and NFHS-4,

Chhattisgarh

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	93.0	99.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	62.2	71.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	71.9	82.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	93.2	83.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	95.6	89.3
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	93.3	95.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	59.7	55.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	64.1	67.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	84.0	66.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	87.1	75.1
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	93.2	96.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	60.2	59.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	65.8	70.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	85.8	70.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	88.8	78.0

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey

² Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey

³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 58 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	95.4	97.0	96.7
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	81.2	84.4	83.8
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	72.7	69.6	70.2
Convulsions	76.9	71.6	72.6
Prolonged labour	79.4	78.0	78.3
Severe abdominal pain	81.9	79.3	79.8
High blood pressure	71.2	75.7	74.8
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	77.4	81.0	80.3
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	95.0	88.0	89.4
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	77.3	80.8	80.2
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	92.7	87.7	88.7
Family planning or delaying his next child	70.9	74.6	73.9
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	133	567	700
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	54.3	56.0
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	73.3	74.8
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	73.6	70.8
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	7	68	74

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹				DPT or Penta			Polio ²				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																		
Male	96.5	69.9	94.3	90.5	84.9	95.3	92.2	86.9	89.5	94.4	90.7	83.7	89.8	79.3	58.4	2.8	90.6	795
Female	96.4	71.3	93.7	91.1	87.0	95.1	93.5	88.0	91.7	94.8	91.3	84.8	90.7	80.2	58.4	2.3	91.3	807
Birth order																		
1	98.1	70.7	94.6	90.9	88.5	96.4	93.9	90.5	91.7	95.4	92.6	88.6	92.6	84.5	62.7	1.8	92.8	647
2-3	95.6	71.3	94.0	91.1	84.9	94.5	92.8	86.1	91.1	94.5	90.3	82.5	88.7	77.7	56.7	2.7	90.5	803
4-5	95.3	68.7	93.2	91.2	82.7	94.1	91.1	82.4	83.0	91.9	88.3	75.0	88.1	71.6	52.2	4.7	86.0	132
6 or more	(86.3)	(51.8)	(78.4)	(75.2)	(63.0)	(89.4)	(75.2)	(75.2)	(87.1)	(89.4)	(86.2)	(72.3)	(88.8)	(58.2)	(26.9)	(6.3)	(80.2)	19
Residence																		
Urban	95.8	73.0	92.8	87.2	82.3	91.8	88.0	84.0	92.5	94.3	91.6	85.7	87.7	77.3	58.6	3.6	93.9	346
Rural	96.6	69.9	94.3	91.8	87.0	96.1	94.2	88.4	90.1	94.7	90.8	83.8	90.9	80.4	58.3	2.3	90.1	1,255
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	95.0	69.8	93.6	89.4	79.8	94.0	91.9	81.8	87.6	91.7	87.5	74.7	85.3	70.7	51.7	4.0	86.5	263
<5 years complete	96.4	67.7	97.3	95.6	89.4	97.3	97.3	93.1	91.5	95.5	94.4	87.4	96.1	87.4	61.8	2.6	92.6	79
5-7 years complete	96.4	72.4	93.1	91.4	84.0	93.9	92.4	84.9	93.4	94.2	88.8	83.1	85.8	77.8	57.2	2.1	91.7	223
8-9 years complete	95.0	70.6	92.7	89.9	87.3	94.1	91.7	88.0	88.9	94.1	90.8	87.3	92.1	82.2	60.8	3.3	91.1	406
10-11 years complete	97.5	67.5	93.4	87.8	83.7	96.9	92.0	86.2	88.8	95.8	91.8	83.0	88.6	77.9	56.9	2.5	90.4	214
12 or more years complete	98.3	72.4	95.7	92.9	90.0	96.3	94.5	91.5	93.5	96.3	93.6	87.9	93.6	83.6	60.9	1.1	93.1	416

Continued...

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹				DPT or Penta			Polio ²				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	97.0	62.3	92.4	89.7	82.9	95.5	92.4	86.2	88.7	91.9	88.0	79.2	90.7	74.4	46.9	2.3	90.4	238
Scheduled tribe	95.0	67.2	93.4	91.0	86.1	95.0	93.2	87.5	88.2	94.0	89.4	82.7	89.0	79.0	56.6	3.2	89.9	504
Other backward class	96.9	75.9	94.9	92.6	88.6	95.5	94.0	89.5	92.2	95.5	92.7	86.9	92.9	83.3	64.6	2.4	91.3	749
Other	99.0	68.8	93.4	80.2	73.4	92.9	84.5	76.2	94.7	96.6	93.1	83.8	77.4	70.2	49.5	1.0	94.3	111
Total	96.4	70.6	94.0	90.8	85.9	95.2	92.9	87.5	90.6	94.6	91.0	84.2	90.2	79.7	58.4	2.5	91.0	1,602
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	98.4	80.4	92.2	90.1	76.4	97.9	96.2	91.4	90.6	97.9	94.7	81.7	93.9	76.4	na	0.8	71.5	1,584

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

³ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 60 Vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by district, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

District	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹				DPT or Penta			Polio ²				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
	BCG	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2							3
Balod	(100.0)	(77.1)	(96.9)	(94.8)	(89.8)	(94.8)	(94.8)	(92.0)	(92.7)	(90.6)	(88.3)	(85.2)	(92.4)	(85.2)	(69.7)	0.0	(92.2)	33
Baloda Bazar	97.0	53.8	94.1	89.0	85.9	97.5	94.2	87.6	85.4	96.5	94.3	80.3	89.8	77.3	41.0	1.8	83.2	75
Balrampur	92.4	52.0	92.4	91.0	84.9	92.4	92.4	86.4	77.6	91.0	89.2	76.1	89.2	76.1	40.1	7.6	88.3	56
Bastar	93.9	57.1	84.9	81.8	76.0	93.8	90.9	85.0	90.9	92.4	79.4	61.8	81.3	57.3	29.4	3.3	76.1	59
Bemetara	100.0	78.1	97.8	95.0	93.4	100.0	97.2	93.4	95.0	100.0	95.6	93.4	95.6	93.4	75.3	0.0	100.0	49
Bijapur	92.7	74.1	87.2	87.2	83.0	86.1	86.1	83.2	83.2	90.5	87.4	84.6	83.8	78.4	66.0	7.3	91.3	16
Bilaspur	94.0	70.8	86.9	79.1	73.3	89.4	83.4	77.5	80.2	80.5	73.6	65.8	80.1	52.5	42.7	6.0	71.4	138
Dantewada	95.1	80.6	95.1	92.3	89.1	95.1	95.1	90.0	95.1	90.7	89.2	85.8	83.8	77.6	63.5	4.9	83.8	19
Dhamtari	(100.0)	(87.9)	(94.8)	(94.8)	(89.2)	(91.6)	(91.6)	(86.0)	(96.0)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(89.0)	(95.8)	(80.6)	(70.5)	0.0	(98.0)	38
Durg	97.2	75.6	91.7	87.3	85.3	94.4	90.8	90.8	94.4	94.6	88.4	85.8	92.2	82.7	63.0	2.8	95.0	103
Gariyaband	100.0	88.1	96.8	94.8	86.9	96.8	96.8	88.9	94.4	96.8	96.8	85.4	94.2	83.4	73.5	0.0	96.3	35
Janjgir - Champa	94.1	75.9	96.0	96.0	92.6	96.3	96.3	89.5	88.7	96.3	94.5	90.7	92.9	85.5	65.1	2.3	90.4	97
Jashpur	95.5	54.7	98.2	98.2	95.5	98.2	98.2	95.5	78.4	98.2	96.9	95.5	96.9	94.2	54.7	1.8	96.7	59
Kabeerdham	98.5	77.4	96.9	95.4	95.4	98.5	96.9	95.4	100.0	98.5	96.9	96.9	96.9	95.4	75.9	0.0	98.5	55
Kodagaon	96.9	63.3	88.7	87.1	81.8	93.5	92.2	83.7	86.5	95.6	88.9	77.2	86.7	70.1	46.4	1.7	91.4	31
Korba	(91.0)	(60.7)	(86.7)	(79.8)	(72.7)	(85.9)	(82.5)	(75.9)	(82.4)	(87.6)	(75.7)	(72.2)	(83.9)	(68.4)	(53.9)	(9.0)	(70.4)	62
Koriya	90.2	49.7	97.0	95.5	92.4	97.0	95.5	92.4	87.8	97.0	95.5	90.4	92.4	87.1	48.1	3.0	98.5	41
Mahasamund	98.2	67.8	95.2	93.4	86.5	96.0	94.2	87.4	95.4	98.2	95.1	86.2	92.2	82.1	54.8	1.8	95.1	64
Mungeli	98.7	58.9	98.0	90.7	90.7	98.0	93.3	89.0	90.1	93.2	86.7	83.9	89.2	79.7	47.2	0.0	93.0	45
Narayanpur	100.0	84.0	94.9	90.0	83.8	96.9	95.2	87.1	98.4	94.8	89.6	84.5	87.3	81.7	71.0	0.0	95.1	8
Raigarh	100.0	80.9	100.0	100.0	92.8	100.0	100.0	92.8	98.7	100.0	98.0	90.9	95.2	90.9	74.1	0.0	98.0	154
Raipur	96.6	77.1	96.8	89.3	76.4	96.8	90.9	78.0	96.6	98.3	98.3	86.8	85.8	74.2	58.1	1.7	98.3	125
Rajnandgaon	100.0	70.6	96.7	95.1	95.1	98.3	95.1	95.1	96.9	98.3	95.0	92.6	95.1	91.0	64.0	0.0	100.0	85
Sukma	95.0	85.0	90.5	86.8	78.5	90.5	86.8	80.1	93.5	91.7	85.0	80.1	76.8	73.3	68.7	5.0	91.5	14
Surajpur	92.6	71.9	92.6	91.5	82.0	92.6	91.5	82.0	82.3	92.6	90.2	79.7	83.3	78.7	60.5	7.4	90.3	41
Surguja	96.4	70.4	91.0	87.4	86.1	93.3	92.1	89.5	92.3	95.5	94.3	87.9	96.9	84.6	59.2	1.3	91.1	74
Uttar Bastar Kanker	(94.6)	(76.6)	(91.8)	(89.5)	(89.5)	(91.8)	(91.8)	(91.8)	(90.1)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(92.3)	(91.8)	(89.5)	(74.4)	(5.4)	(92.3)	28
Chhattisgarh	96.4	70.6	94.0	90.8	85.9	95.2	92.9	87.5	90.6	94.6	91.0	84.2	90.2	79.7	58.4	2.5	91.0	1,602

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

³ BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	2.2	5.4	800	*	*	17	(67.4)	43
6-11	1.0	6.7	813	*	*	8	82.1	54
12-23	1.9	7.7	1,602	(28.2)	(17.6)	31	73.2	123
24-35	1.3	5.7	1,588	*	*	21	73.3	90
36-47	1.7	5.1	1,534	*	*	27	67.7	78
48-59	0.9	4.3	1,642	*	*	15	71.2	71
Sex								
Male	1.5	5.9	4,071	36.6	19.0	59	71.3	238
Female	1.5	5.7	3,908	35.2	8.3	59	73.7	221
Residence								
Urban	1.4	5.7	1,601	*	*	23	74.9	91
Rural	1.5	5.8	6,378	38.0	15.6	95	71.9	368
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	1.8	7.2	1,277	(39.5)	(22.4)	23	71.7	92
<5 years complete	1.4	6.0	329	*	*	5	*	20
5-7 years complete	1.6	5.3	1,089	*	*	17	82.7	58
8-9 years complete	1.5	6.3	2,033	(36.4)	(19.5)	30	67.9	128
10-11 years complete	1.6	5.3	1,181	*	*	19	74.7	62
12 or more years complete	1.2	4.8	2,071	*	*	26	73.6	99
Religion								
Hindu	1.5	5.7	7,734	36.3	13.2	117	73.3	441
Muslim	0.0	3.4	93	*	*	0	*	3
Christian	0.0	10.9	103	*	*	0	*	11
Other	(2.6)	(6.9)	48	*	*	1	*	3
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.1	8.3	1,207	*	*	25	77.1	101
Scheduled tribe	1.1	5.0	2,477	22.7	16.1	28	59.4	124
Other backward class	1.4	5.6	3,750	(48.6)	(7.4)	51	80.4	209
Other	2.1	4.7	539	*	*	11	*	26
Total	1.5	5.8	7,979	35.9	13.6	118	72.5	459

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on children who don't know their cast/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related

² Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	Percentage of children who were given:						Percentage who were given other treatments								Number of children with diarrhoea	
				A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/herbal/ other		No treatment
Age in months																			
<6	4.4	800	(59.7)	(39.6)	(8.3)	(39.6)	(5.3)	(44.9)	(34.9)	(19.0)	(44.9)	(29.4)	(17.5)	(4.9)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(24.9)	35
6-11	6.1	813	76.0	66.5	16.0	68.7	6.7	72.1	30.3	23.5	69.9	50.1	21.4	6.7	8.7	0.0	18.1	10.9	50
6-11	6.1	813	76.0	66.5	16.0	68.7	6.7	72.1	30.3	23.5	69.9	50.1	21.4	6.7	8.7	0.0	18.1	10.9	50
12-23	5.7	1,602	75.6	74.3	39.9	80.1	1.8	80.1	41.8	37.2	74.3	51.9	27.8	5.1	7.9	0.0	5.0	9.4	92
24-35	2.5	1,588	(74.5)	(66.7)	(42.1)	(78.1)	(5.6)	(78.1)	(39.9)	(39.3)	(69.9)	(49.7)	(32.1)	(5.9)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(6.3)	40
36-47	2.6	1,534	(80.9)	(73.3)	(53.1)	(86.6)	(7.8)	(89.3)	(39.5)	(30.9)	(78.1)	(70.6)	(35.1)	(2.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(6.1)	40
48-59	2.0	1,642	(70.6)	(72.2)	(70.9)	(87.3)	(4.6)	(91.6)	(56.1)	(45.9)	(76.8)	(85.3)	(15.3)	(8.5)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(8.4)	32
Sex																			
Male	3.7	4,071	73.9	68.5	36.5	73.6	7.0	76.2	41.8	35.3	72.0	53.9	30.5	3.8	8.0	0.0	10.8	8.3	151
Female	3.5	3,908	73.6	66.1	38.6	75.8	2.3	77.3	38.0	30.4	68.2	56.0	20.3	7.1	8.0	0.0	7.0	13.0	138
Residence																			
Urban	3.3	1,601	(73.3)	(68.8)	(35.5)	(72.3)	(2.6)	(74.4)	(33.8)	(28.2)	(70.8)	(45.6)	(19.4)	(4.1)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(13.9)	(11.8)	53
Rural	3.7	6,378	73.9	67.0	38.0	75.1	5.2	77.2	41.4	34.1	70.0	57.0	27.0	5.7	8.2	0.0	7.8	10.3	237
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	5.5	1,277	76.6	69.4	47.3	78.1	7.1	80.5	43.3	40.6	73.7	62.9	27.8	2.8	13.8	0.0	3.9	9.7	71
<5 years complete	3.0	329	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
5-7 years complete	3.9	1,089	(74.9)	(60.7)	(36.5)	(67.4)	(1.5)	(67.4)	(43.8)	(29.8)	(60.7)	(56.9)	(27.4)	(16.6)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(13.2)	(15.3)	42
8-9 years complete	3.3	2,033	77.7	73.3	40.3	77.0	7.2	80.3	35.0	30.3	77.9	57.1	32.3	3.0	7.6	0.0	11.4	10.2	68
10-11 years complete	3.5	1,181	(70.5)	(64.1)	(32.9)	(79.5)	(5.8)	(83.1)	(36.9)	(28.6)	(67.8)	(53.3)	(16.1)	(1.8)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.2)	41
12 or more years complete	2.8	2,071	72.5	65.6	27.3	71.3	0.4	71.3	40.0	32.3	65.6	45.6	21.2	5.0	2.9	0.0	15.6	8.2	58
Religion																			
Hindu	3.7	7,734	73.3	67.5	37.7	74.9	4.8	77.0	40.4	33.2	70.4	55.0	25.4	5.5	8.2	0.0	8.4	10.7	284
Muslim	1.7	93	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Christian	3.0	103	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Other	(1.2)	48	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1

Continued...

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	Percentage of children who were given:							Percentage who were given other treatments							Number of children with diarrhoea	
				A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other		No treatment
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	3.2	1,207	(79.5)	(74.4)	(38.1)	(79.8)	(0.0)	(79.8)	(40.6)	(32.6)	(74.4)	(71.8)	(22.5)	(6.2)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(9.8)	38
Scheduled tribe	4.8	2,477	63.3	68.9	43.1	80.0	7.7	82.7	38.7	30.1	73.5	61.0	22.0	6.9	9.4	0.0	5.9	9.5	118
Other backward class	3.2	3,750	81.7	62.4	31.2	66.8	3.9	69.2	44.3	39.1	64.8	43.6	27.1	4.3	9.8	0.0	9.3	12.4	119
Other	2.6	539	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Source of drinking water⁴																			
Improved	3.6	7,558	75.0	68.0	38.3	75.1	5.0	77.3	41.5	34.1	71.0	56.9	26.3	5.7	7.3	0.0	8.4	10.0	274
Unimproved	3.5	386	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Other	(4.8)	35	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Toilet facility⁴																			
Improved	3.8	5,806	79.8	66.2	34.6	72.2	3.9	74.3	39.7	32.2	68.7	54.2	26.7	6.4	9.4	0.0	10.3	9.5	218
Shared ⁵	3.1	584	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Unimproved	2.1	214	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
No facility/open defecation	3.6	1,374	53.1	70.6	50.6	81.5	8.9	84.6	44.8	36.8	74.1	57.0	30.5	3.7	2.8	0.0	7.2	12.1	49
Total	3.6	7,979	73.8	67.3	37.5	74.6	4.7	76.7	40.0	33.0	70.2	54.9	25.7	5.4	8.0	0.0	9.0	10.5	290

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on children who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

² Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

³ Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup

⁴ See Table 4 for definition of categories

⁵ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given						Total	Amount of food given						Total	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know		More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food			Don't know
Age in months																
<6	(5.3)	(17.7)	(39.3)	(9.7)	(25.5)	(2.5)	(100.0)	(5.3)	(16.8)	(26.3)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(38.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35
6-11	6.7	19.6	39.7	15.9	16.9	1.1	100.0	12.3	18.3	40.7	14.4	1.3	12.5	0.6	100.0	50
12-23	1.8	23.9	37.8	30.1	5.5	0.9	100.0	1.1	21.1	38.0	27.7	2.3	9.8	0.0	100.0	92
24-35	(5.6)	(32.9)	(35.9)	(24.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(2.4)	(32.6)	(32.5)	(30.5)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
36-47	(7.8)	(33.8)	(42.0)	(13.9)	(2.0)	(0.5)	(100.0)	(7.1)	(31.2)	(42.9)	(10.5)	(2.7)	(3.0)	(2.5)	(100.0)	40
48-59	(4.6)	(19.2)	(44.4)	(22.9)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(1.8)	(27.0)	(60.1)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	32
Sex																
Male	7.0	20.6	39.6	20.2	12.4	0.1	100.0	7.0	19.3	41.5	19.4	2.4	9.8	0.7	100.0	151
Female	2.3	28.7	39.1	22.4	5.9	1.6	100.0	2.1	28.6	37.2	18.7	0.4	12.8	0.2	100.0	138
Residence																
Urban	(2.6)	(22.5)	(33.9)	(24.5)	(14.8)	(1.7)	(100.0)	(1.8)	(24.6)	(28.4)	(23.2)	(3.3)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	53
Rural	5.2	24.9	40.6	20.6	8.1	0.7	100.0	5.3	23.5	41.9	18.1	1.0	9.6	0.5	100.0	237
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	7.1	23.7	40.6	22.6	3.0	3.1	100.0	4.3	24.7	45.0	20.9	0.7	4.1	0.3	100.0	71
5-7 years complete	(1.5)	(23.7)	(55.3)	(15.8)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.3)	(21.9)	(58.0)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	42
8-9 years complete	7.2	28.8	31.4	19.5	12.6	0.4	100.0	5.8	30.9	29.9	15.2	5.4	11.3	1.6	100.0	68
10-11 years complete	(5.8)	(17.2)	(49.1)	(21.3)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(5.8)	(19.1)	(33.0)	(25.4)	(0.0)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	41
12 or more years complete	0.4	25.8	30.5	22.9	20.4	0.0	100.0	5.7	21.8	35.2	20.2	0.0	17.0	0.0	100.0	58
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(23.9)	(45.3)	(30.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(22.5)	(55.3)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	38
Scheduled tribe	7.7	20.6	44.8	18.5	7.8	0.7	100.0	5.3	20.2	45.8	15.5	1.4	10.9	1.1	100.0	118
Other backward class	3.9	27.0	31.5	21.4	14.8	1.4	100.0	6.0	26.1	28.7	24.8	2.1	12.3	0.0	100.0	119
Total	4.7	24.5	39.4	21.3	9.3	0.9	100.0	4.6	23.7	39.4	19.1	1.4	11.2	0.4	100.0	290

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children whose mothers have less than 5 years schooling, and children not belongs to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe & other backward class, who are not shown separately.

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	98.2	75
20-24	97.8	1,715
25-34	98.4	4,077
35-49	96.8	562
Residence		
Urban	99.0	1,365
Rural	97.8	5,065
Schooling		
No schooling	94.5	1,030
<5 years complete	98.8	245
5-9 years complete	98.9	2,535
10-11 years complete	97.7	902
12 or more years complete	99.2	1,717
Religion		
Hindu	98.1	6,225
Muslim	98.3	78
Christian	98.4	93
Other	(100.0)	34
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	98.8	949
Scheduled tribe	96.8	1,999
Other backward class	98.7	3,020
Other	98.4	456
Total	98.1	6,430

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	83.9	82.2	75.2	78.0	1,613	na	na	78.8	1,613	86.1	1,271
12-23	89.8	89.3	82.2	84.8	1,602	na	na	87.1	1,602	84.7	1,395
24-35	87.3	85.9	75.7	82.5	1,588	na	na	84.3	1,588	85.6	1,338
36-47	78.9	78.0	61.8	73.4	1,534	67.7	1,534	75.1	1,534	84.0	1,153
48-59	72.6	71.7	57.2	68.3	1,642	66.9	1,642	70.2	1,642	83.3	1,152
60-71	64.9	62.1	51.7	59.1	1,625	59.2	1,625	na	na	na	na
0-35	87.0	85.8	77.7	81.8	4,803	na	na	83.4	4,803	85.4	4,005
36-71	72.0	70.4	56.8	66.8	4,801	64.6	4,801	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	79.1	77.7	66.6	73.8	4,901	62.9	2,484	78.5	4,071	85.4	3,195
Female	79.9	78.6	67.9	74.8	4,703	66.3	2,317	79.7	3,908	84.1	3,114
Residence											
Urban	68.8	67.7	56.6	64.0	1,960	52.2	1,055	67.3	1,601	84.1	1,078
Rural	82.2	80.8	70.0	76.9	7,644	68.0	3,746	82.0	6,378	84.9	5,232
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	82.2	81.0	69.4	76.6	1,551	70.1	762	81.6	1,277	83.9	1,041
<5 years complete	78.7	77.7	69.1	74.4	388	65.1	180	78.8	329	84.5	259
5-7 years complete	80.7	79.5	68.5	75.8	1,317	66.4	645	81.6	1,089	86.2	889
8-9 years complete	80.8	79.6	68.6	75.3	2,433	65.9	1,228	80.8	2,033	85.5	1,643
10-11 years complete	78.6	77.0	65.4	73.1	1,437	64.0	744	77.6	1,181	84.8	916
12 or more years complete	76.5	74.9	64.9	71.8	2,477	59.1	1,241	75.4	2,071	83.8	1,561

Continued...

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	79.5	78.2	67.3	74.3	9,308	64.6	4,658	79.1	7,734	84.7	6,116
Muslim	77.4	76.7	67.9	71.0	115	61.1	55	77.8	93	85.7	73
Christian	82.3	80.9	71.8	79.4	129	73.3	62	84.1	103	83.5	87
Other	(69.2)	(68.2)	(53.5)	(63.8)	53	*	26	(69.7)	48	*	34
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	77.5	76.0	62.9	69.6	1,481	58.9	777	75.5	1,207	81.8	911
Scheduled tribe	84.7	83.7	73.7	79.9	2,991	72.9	1,444	83.6	2,477	85.6	2,071
Other backward class	78.7	77.3	66.1	73.9	4,465	63.8	2,219	79.0	3,750	85.6	2,962
Other	66.0	64.2	56.7	62.6	658	48.5	353	67.6	539	81.3	364
Total	79.5	78.1	67.3	74.3	9,604	64.6	4,801	79.1	7,979	84.8	6,309

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose caste/ tribe is unknown, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age 6 years, percentage whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	74.2	72.6	71.6	70.9	1,960	71.9	70.8	69.3	69.7	1,960
Rural	89.8	89.4	87.0	85.5	7,644	87.2	87.0	83.7	82.5	7,643
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	88.0	87.5	85.6	83.7	1,551	85.9	85.6	81.5	80.7	1,551
<5 years complete	89.5	89.5	87.0	85.0	388	86.8	86.6	83.3	82.0	388
5-7 years complete	89.5	88.5	86.9	85.2	1,317	86.6	86.1	82.9	81.2	1,316
8-9 years complete	87.4	86.9	83.9	82.9	2,433	84.2	83.8	80.3	79.5	2,433
10-11 years complete	87.2	86.1	84.1	82.4	1,437	85.0	84.2	82.7	81.2	1,437
12 or more years complete	82.7	82.1	80.6	79.7	2,477	80.6	80.3	78.2	77.9	2,477
Religion										
Hindu	86.9	86.2	84.1	82.8	9,308	84.3	83.9	81.1	80.1	9,306
Muslim	83.3	82.7	77.0	73.2	115	78.8	77.4	68.4	72.4	115
Christian	83.6	83.5	83.6	83.5	129	83.5	83.5	78.8	78.4	129
Other	(59.6)	(59.6)	(58.7)	(57.9)	53	(59.9)	(58.9)	(56.1)	(58.2)	53
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	86.2	85.6	81.8	79.2	1,481	82.4	81.9	77.0	75.8	1,481
Scheduled tribe	90.2	89.7	88.7	86.8	2,991	88.5	88.2	85.8	84.0	2,989
Other backward class	86.7	86.0	83.7	83.0	4,465	84.0	83.4	80.7	80.4	4,465
Other	71.2	69.9	68.8	68.5	658	69.8	69.5	67.7	67.4	658
Total	86.6	85.9	83.9	82.5	9,604	84.1	83.7	80.8	79.9	9,602

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children whose caste/ tribe is unknown, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

² Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background

characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	11.9	23.2	-0.6	696	13.9	26.1	6.9	-0.9	646	12.1	30.4	1.5	-1.4	743
6-8	10.8	25.4	-0.7	346	10.5	24.0	5.5	-0.9	339	10.1	25.2	1.8	-1.3	357
9-11	14.2	25.0	-0.9	383	9.2	23.4	5.2	-0.9	380	10.1	25.9	0.7	-1.2	395
12-17	12.3	30.8	-1.1	753	8.4	22.2	3.4	-0.9	752	8.3	25.5	1.8	-1.2	775
18-23	23.1	45.7	-1.6	714	11.0	24.0	3.7	-1.0	691	15.6	37.9	1.9	-1.6	732
24-35	16.5	38.4	-1.5	1,496	8.2	19.2	3.0	-0.9	1,460	11.7	34.9	2.1	-1.5	1,512
36-47	14.0	38.4	-1.6	1,441	4.2	13.3	4.3	-0.7	1,424	7.7	31.2	1.2	-1.4	1,458
48-59	11.1	33.6	-1.5	1,526	4.2	14.4	3.2	-0.8	1,504	6.9	31.0	0.7	-1.5	1,529
Sex														
Male	15.5	35.6	-1.4	3,753	7.7	19.0	4.0	-0.9	3,678	10.9	33.1	1.2	-1.5	3,838
Female	13.0	33.6	-1.3	3,603	7.4	18.7	4.0	-0.8	3,518	8.7	29.5	1.7	-1.4	3,662
Birth interval in months³														
First birth ⁴	13.2	32.1	-1.3	2,867	6.9	17.3	4.5	-0.8	2,803	8.8	29.4	1.4	-1.4	2,928
<24	16.3	38.6	-1.4	841	6.7	16.8	3.3	-0.9	822	10.8	32.6	0.8	-1.5	852
24-35	13.0	35.0	-1.4	1,417	7.0	19.3	3.4	-0.9	1,391	9.4	31.1	1.3	-1.5	1,443
36 or more	15.7	36.0	-1.3	2,213	9.1	21.5	3.9	-0.9	2,163	11.2	33.5	1.8	-1.5	2,257
Birth order³														
1	13.2	32.2	-1.3	2,847	6.8	17.2	4.5	-0.8	2,782	8.8	29.4	1.5	-1.4	2,908
2-3	14.1	35.3	-1.4	3,729	8.0	19.6	3.7	-0.9	3,653	9.9	31.9	1.4	-1.4	3,800
4-5	18.3	38.8	-1.5	655	9.0	21.8	3.2	-1.0	636	14.5	35.5	1.4	-1.7	663
6 or more	23.6	44.5	-1.7	108	3.3	22.5	4.1	-0.7	107	8.9	35.9	1.6	-1.6	110
Residence														
Urban	11.8	30.0	-1.1	1,464	8.9	18.9	5.7	-0.8	1,438	7.5	25.8	2.2	-1.2	1,504
Rural	14.9	35.8	-1.4	5,892	7.2	18.9	3.6	-0.9	5,758	10.5	32.7	1.2	-1.5	5,996

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Size at birth³														
Very small	20.7	50.1	-1.4	143	8.2	25.7	7.8	-0.9	141	20.3	41.2	2.1	-1.7	141
Small	12.2	35.9	-1.4	660	7.7	20.9	3.1	-1.0	653	9.4	33.3	0.7	-1.5	669
Average or larger	14.4	34.0	-1.3	6,518	7.5	18.5	4.0	-0.8	6,367	9.7	30.9	1.5	-1.4	6,651
Mother's schooling⁵														
No schooling	20.9	44.9	-1.7	1,153	10.0	22.1	3.8	-1.0	1,134	14.5	39.7	1.2	-1.7	1,181
<5 years complete	12.9	34.8	-1.3	291	9.9	19.7	2.9	-0.9	285	11.2	30.9	0.3	-1.5	298
5-7 years complete	17.8	41.0	-1.5	1,060	5.8	18.1	4.4	-0.9	1,032	9.8	36.2	1.7	-1.5	1,081
8-9 years complete	12.4	33.1	-1.3	1,900	8.5	21.8	3.0	-1.0	1,855	11.1	34.0	1.7	-1.5	1,933
10-11 years complete	13.1	32.2	-1.3	1,075	6.3	17.5	3.4	-0.8	1,049	8.7	27.5	0.8	-1.4	1,097
12 or more years complete	11.0	27.5	-1.1	1,878	6.4	15.1	5.3	-0.7	1,842	6.2	23.0	1.6	-1.1	1,911
Religion														
Hindu	14.6	35.0	-1.4	7,113	7.6	19.0	4.1	-0.9	6,961	9.9	31.7	1.4	-1.4	7,253
Muslim	5.0	22.3	-0.8	78	9.5	14.7	0.2	-0.7	76	10.9	19.4	1.8	-1.2	81
Christian	5.4	24.3	-0.9	96	2.2	14.5	1.9	-0.8	92	4.2	20.6	1.6	-1.2	97
Other	9.0	22.9	-1.1	69	8.8	15.3	1.3	-1.1	68	14.0	26.2	0.0	-1.5	69
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	12.7	31.9	-1.3	1,127	7.3	16.2	4.1	-0.8	1,112	9.1	27.8	1.8	-1.3	1,157
Scheduled tribe	16.3	38.4	-1.5	2,222	7.6	20.8	3.1	-0.9	2,185	12.1	36.3	1.4	-1.6	2,273
Other backward class	13.9	34.4	-1.3	3,506	7.5	19.2	4.5	-0.9	3,408	9.1	30.7	1.3	-1.4	3,558
Other	11.9	24.5	-0.9	473	8.9	14.7	4.4	-0.7	463	6.7	20.9	1.3	-1.1	485
No caste/tribe or missing	(9.0)	(37.0)	(-1.4)	22	(4.0)	(11.6)	(1.2)	(-0.9)	22	(10.8)	(32.2)	(0.0)	(-1.4)	22
Mother's nutritional status⁶														
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	15.3	38.2	-1.6	1,684	8.8	24.1	2.9	-1.2	1,650	13.1	41.2	1.4	-1.7	1,715
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	14.5	34.6	-1.3	4,815	7.5	18.2	4.6	-0.8	4,697	9.4	30.2	1.5	-1.4	4,912
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	11.1	26.5	-1.1	803	4.6	11.8	2.8	-0.6	797	5.1	16.1	1.2	-1.0	819
Missing	11.7	42.6	-1.6	53	16.7	26.7	5.1	-1.2	52	16.3	48.6	3.2	-1.6	54

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background

characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	14.1	34.5	-1.3	6,949	7.5	19.0	3.9	-0.9	6,795	9.8	31.4	1.4	-1.4	7,084
Living with one or neither parent	17.9	36.1	-1.5	398	8.3	17.0	4.9	-0.8	392	10.8	29.5	2.3	-1.4	407
Total	14.3	34.6	-1.3	7,356	7.5	18.9	4.0	-0.9	7,196	9.9	31.3	1.4	-1.4	7,500
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	15.7	37.6	-1.6	8,421	8.4	23.1	2.9	-1.1	8,421	11.2	37.7	0.3	-1.7	8,421

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on children who don't know their birth size & caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁶ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	98.2	30.2	92.5	603	7.7	592
Rural	97.5	32.8	91.9	2,653	6.8	2,587
Sex						
Male	97.9	33.2	91.1	1,646	6.8	1,611
Female	97.4	31.4	93.0	1,610	7.1	1,568
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	97.8	37.1	93.1	534	7.8	522
<5 years complete	95.3	36.3	90.1	137	7.1	131
5-7 years complete	97.6	34.2	93.8	466	10.8	455
8-9 years complete	97.3	29.8	91.6	826	6.7	804
10-11 years complete	98.5	33.6	92.5	451	5.8	444
12 or more years complete	97.8	29.3	90.9	841	5.0	823
Religion						
Hindu	97.7	32.3	92.1	3,168	6.9	3,095
Muslim	(92.8)	(37.8)	(88.7)	37	(5.7)	34
Christian	(97.8)	(20.1)	(86.7)	43	(11.5)	42
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	97.3	36.6	91.6	485	4.1	472
Scheduled tribe	97.3	32.7	92.1	1,067	6.2	1,039
Other backward class	97.9	30.9	92.1	1,507	8.5	1,476
Other	97.8	30.5	92.1	196	6.7	191
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	97.7	32.2	92.4	2,959	6.2	2,891
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	96.4	32.8	89.3	194	9.2	187
Other/no one	97.6	35.2	88.1	103	24.3	101
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.9	32.2	92.2	2,873	6.7	2,813
At home	95.4	33.0	91.1	376	8.6	359
Total	97.6	32.3	92.1	3,256	6.9	3,179

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on children belonging to other religions, who don't know their caste/ tribe and who were delivered at "other" place, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

³ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2 years
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids ¹	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	1.6	84.9	2.5	0.7	3.8	6.5	100.0	98.4	230	2.8	230
2-3	2.5	78.5	5.4	0.8	2.8	10.0	100.0	97.5	292	5.1	295
4-5	1.7	78.6	3.5	0.0	3.1	13.2	100.0	98.3	274	5.4	275
6-8	3.1	45.3	7.0	0.5	2.8	41.3	100.0	96.9	384	7.8	387
9-11	3.1	20.8	4.7	0.0	3.1	68.3	100.0	96.9	425	8.8	426
12-17	5.8	13.5	2.9	0.6	1.9	75.3	100.0	94.2	821	9.5	831
18-23	7.7	9.0	3.4	1.4	0.5	78.0	100.0	92.3	724	6.5	771
0-3	2.1	81.3	4.1	0.7	3.2	8.5	100.0	97.9	522	4.1	525
0-5	2.0	80.3	3.9	0.5	3.2	10.1	100.0	98.0	796	4.5	800
6-9	2.9	41.2	5.9	0.4	2.9	46.6	100.0	97.1	518	8.1	521
12-15	4.2	14.2	2.5	0.8	1.7	76.5	100.0	95.8	576	10.3	583
12-23	6.7	11.4	3.2	0.9	1.3	76.6	100.0	93.3	1,545	8.1	1,602
20-23	9.2	7.8	3.3	0.9	0.8	78.0	100.0	90.8	484	7.0	522

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, and other liquids.

Table 70 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among last-born children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years ¹			Number of children
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²	
Sex				
Male	a	7.3	7.8	2,330
Female	a	7.1	7.7	2,205
Residence				
Urban	a	5.9	7.2	860
Rural	a	7.3	7.8	3,675
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	a	6.9	8.0	755
<5 years complete	a	(7.0)	(7.1)	197
5-7 years complete	32.5	7.1	7.2	627
8-9 years complete	a	7.0	7.6	1,173
10-11 years complete	a	7.7	8.0	648
12 or more years complete	a	7.2	7.9	1,136
Religion				
Hindu	a	7.2	7.7	4,390
Muslim	a	*	*	56
Christian	a	a	a	64
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	a	7.7	8.0	662
Scheduled tribe	a	7.0	7.5	1,480
Other backward class	a	7.2	7.7	2,105
Other	a	(6.8)	8.2	287
Don't know	a	*	*	1
Total	a	7.2	7.7	4,535

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50 percent in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated

¹ For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	22.0	26.0	5.9	784	*	*	*	*	25	97.5	10.3	25.8	5.7	809
..6-8	13.7	29.8	4.3	372	*	*	*	*	12	98.1	4.6	29.6	4.1	384
..9-11	29.6	22.6	7.4	412	*	*	*	*	13	97.1	15.4	22.3	7.2	425
12-17	42.9	27.3	9.0	774	(38.9)	(11.7)	(29.4)	(2.0)	47	96.5	24.8	27.4	8.6	821
18-23	49.5	38.4	14.6	668	13.5	11.5	18.6	4.1	56	93.3	26.8	36.9	13.8	724
Sex														
Male	38.1	28.7	9.3	1,140	(23.8)	(8.2)	(20.7)	(2.7)	44	97.2	21.0	28.4	9.0	1,184
Female	37.0	31.8	9.9	1,085	24.4	10.3	23.2	2.5	84	94.5	19.9	31.2	9.4	1,169
Residence														
Urban	42.1	22.8	9.4	430	(29.4)	(8.9)	(22.0)	(4.7)	39	94.1	23.7	22.7	9.0	470
Rural	36.5	32.0	9.6	1,795	21.9	9.9	22.5	1.6	89	96.3	19.6	31.5	9.3	1,884
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	40.1	31.9	11.6	379	(15.3)	(13.6)	(20.3)	(0.0)	16	96.6	22.5	31.4	11.1	394
<5 years complete	34.8	30.0	3.7	99	*	*	*	*	6	95.4	19.8	29.4	3.5	105
5-7 years complete	35.2	32.6	8.3	319	*	*	*	*	21	95.3	17.1	31.8	8.0	340
8-9 years complete	39.4	31.8	10.7	578	(19.7)	(10.2)	(27.0)	(0.6)	30	96.0	20.0	31.5	10.2	608
10-11 years complete	32.4	27.0	7.7	291	*	*	*	*	22	94.6	18.0	25.3	7.2	313
12 or more years complete	38.6	27.7	9.9	560	(35.3)	(10.2)	(34.5)	(5.5)	34	96.3	22.7	28.1	9.7	593
Religion														
Hindu	37.3	30.1	9.5	2,169	23.9	10.1	23.6	2.7	121	96.0	20.2	29.7	9.2	2,290
Muslim	(63.1)	(31.0)	(14.2)	21	*	*	*	*	5	(89.4)	(39.1)	(25.4)	(11.6)	25
Christian	(42.0)	(37.0)	(10.8)	30	*	*	*	*	2	(93.0)	(22.2)	(34.4)	(10.0)	32

Continued...

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	37.9	32.7	10.9	324	*	*	*	*	14	98.0	21.5	33.1	11.0	338
Scheduled tribe	41.0	31.7	10.9	722	18.1	9.8	17.4	0.5	45	95.2	21.6	30.9	10.3	767
Other backward class	34.4	30.2	8.8	1,044	(17.2)	(10.6)	(19.7)	(2.5)	54	95.9	19.2	29.7	8.5	1,098
Other	42.1	15.8	5.4	134	*	*	*	*	15	94.0	20.7	17.2	4.8	150
Total	37.6	30.2	9.6	2,225	24.2	9.6	22.4	2.5	128	95.9	20.4	29.8	9.2	2,354

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on children belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is unknown, who are not shown separately.

¹ Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk b. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; c. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food made from grains; d. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; e. other fruits and vegetables; f. eggs; g. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; h. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

³ Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 2

⁴ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁵ For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid or semi-solid food.

⁶ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5

⁹ Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5

Table 72 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
Balod	21.9	67	*	10	33.6	162	15.1	147	36.0	165
Baloda Bazar	37.3	156	(73.3)	40	40.8	367	19.4	362	34.1	377
Balrampur	38.3	129	(85.2)	30	35.1	251	23.0	245	38.8	258
Bastar	44.5	114	(70.6)	26	48.1	209	20.4	196	45.2	218
Bemetara	29.3	112	(65.6)	29	38.4	294	16.4	295	27.6	298
Bijapur	23.1	36	(81.9)	10	53.8	80	20.0	81	46.1	83
Bilaspur	39.3	239	*	33	25.7	523	24.0	493	28.0	532
Dantewada	37.7	40	(86.1)	10	45.6	79	19.3	77	45.8	85
Dhamtari	21.0	74	(77.4)	19	30.5	191	17.8	191	28.9	198
Durg	18.6	178	*	38	38.9	440	16.9	431	27.7	453
Gariyaband	31.2	74	(93.7)	21	28.9	186	21.9	178	22.1	195
Janjgir - Champa	31.3	222	(75.7)	60	32.4	465	24.6	437	30.2	473
Jashpur	33.7	117	(87.8)	32	35.8	268	17.0	266	33.6	268
Kabeergham	44.2	113	(71.2)	32	37.9	283	12.0	282	27.3	287
Kodagaon	30.1	66	(85.3)	14	37.6	151	22.8	147	42.1	158
Korba	25.0	126	*	22	34.7	241	14.7	237	27.9	248
Koriya	29.7	90	(83.5)	20	32.1	189	18.1	186	31.8	190
Mahasamund	39.7	123	(82.1)	32	36.8	273	14.0	268	25.8	275
Mungeli	38.4	89	(94.0)	25	30.1	172	17.7	171	30.6	177
Narayanpur	35.9	16	(88.6)	4	43.7	38	21.5	38	39.5	39
Raigarh	37.6	344	(82.8)	108	39.1	782	14.9	771	28.0	777
Raipur	32.7	252	(71.9)	59	32.2	633	21.7	621	32.3	644
Rajnandgaon	17.6	167	(85.5)	45	27.6	409	19.4	410	31.0	418
Sukma	39.1	30	(85.8)	8	41.8	70	21.2	70	37.4	73
Surajpur	22.1	78	(85.2)	16	27.6	188	19.3	186	32.3	188
Surguja	33.3	139	(87.2)	34	29.4	269	17.5	270	30.5	272
Uttar Bastar Kanker	23.3	65	(92.7)	19	24.8	144	24.5	140	36.1	152
Chhattisgarh	32.3	3,256	80.3	796	34.6	7,356	18.9	7,196	31.3	7,500

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-8	24.6	52.4	2.3	79.3	309
9-11	22.0	58.2	4.2	84.5	359
12-17	26.0	51.7	2.6	80.3	690
18-23	25.6	47.3	2.2	75.1	647
24-35	28.0	39.1	1.2	68.3	1,377
36-47	31.6	29.8	1.1	62.5	1,320
48-59	31.1	21.2	0.9	53.1	1,373
Sex					
Male	28.0	36.9	1.8	66.7	3,142
Female	29.1	37.4	1.4	67.9	2,931
Birth order¹					
1	29.8	33.9	2.1	65.8	2,402
2-3	27.0	39.6	1.4	68.0	3,111
4-5	32.0	36.5	0.5	69.0	472
6 or more	31.1	41.5	0.0	72.6	72
Residence					
Urban	28.5	40.1	2.4	71.1	1,332
Rural	28.5	36.3	1.4	66.2	4,741
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	27.3	41.6	1.9	70.8	826
<5 years complete	26.7	42.6	1.7	70.9	251
5-7 years complete	26.9	39.4	1.3	67.6	856
8-9 years complete	29.4	35.5	1.6	66.5	1,599
10-11 years complete	30.7	36.3	1.7	68.7	926
12 or more years complete	28.0	34.9	1.6	64.5	1,615
Religion					
Hindu	28.6	37.5	1.7	67.7	5,863
Muslim	25.9	25.1	0.0	51.0	70
Christian	32.3	23.0	0.0	55.3	83
Other	15.5	37.3	0.0	52.8	57
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	27.7	38.8	1.5	68.0	928
Scheduled tribe	29.6	38.8	1.3	69.7	1,685
Other backward class	28.5	35.8	1.8	66.0	3,010
Other	26.5	36.2	2.0	64.7	428

Continued...

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	28.7	37.1	1.6	67.4	5,736
Living with one or neither parent	25.0	37.2	1.9	64.0	338
Mother's anaemia status³					
Not anaemic	29.1	30.6	1.1	60.9	2,302
Mildly anaemic	28.8	36.3	2.0	67.2	1,660
Moderately/severely anaemic	27.6	44.8	1.9	74.3	2,057
Total	28.5	37.1	1.6	67.2	6,074
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	24.0	17.0	0.6	41.6	7,384

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children whose caste/tribe is unknown, no caste/tribe or missing, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

² For mothers who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

³ Mildly anaemic is 11.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <11.0 g/dl for non-pregnant women and <10.0 g/dl for pregnant women. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	19.6	4.6	384	13.2	47.8	43.5	387	na	na	99.3	383
9-11	43.5	13.2	425	17.7	56.4	57.6	426	84.0	426	98.4	419
12-17	55.3	18.7	821	19.2	56.9	57.7	831	91.2	831	99.1	825
18-23	64.7	22.8	724	18.1	57.3	56.8	771	85.9	771	98.0	764
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	80.5	1,588	97.6	1,569
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.5	1,517
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	97.7	1,614
Sex											
Male	49.9	16.5	1,184	16.2	57.3	57.8	1,210	85.1	1,813	98.0	3,631
Female	50.6	16.8	1,169	19.0	53.6	52.5	1,205	83.9	1,803	98.3	3,461
Birth order											
1	47.6	14.7	951	17.3	56.1	52.4	989	85.1	1,475	98.8	2,743
2-3	51.2	16.9	1,167	17.6	55.0	58.2	1,189	83.7	1,778	97.8	3,576
4-5	54.2	22.6	203	20.3	55.8	50.5	204	86.7	318	97.7	650
6 or more	(68.0)	(29.1)	32	(9.3)	(49.3)	(53.8)	32	81.7	44	97.5	100
Breastfeeding status⁷											
Breastfeeding	50.4	16.7	2,225	17.9	55.3	55.3	2,226	86.0	2,886	98.3	3,967
Not breastfeeding	47.9	15.7	128	14.4	57.0	53.8	189	78.6	729	98.0	3,103
Residence											
Urban	45.8	15.3	470	15.3	55.1	54.0	483	81.9	718	99.1	1,459
Rural	51.4	17.0	1,884	18.2	55.6	55.4	1,931	85.2	2,898	97.9	5,633

Continued...

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	54.0	19.7	394	19.7	56.5	52.5	403	82.9	598	98.8	1,162
<5 years complete	53.8	20.4	105	22.1	60.9	58.2	106	83.7	172	98.5	288
5-7 years complete	48.8	15.1	340	16.5	57.9	58.3	350	86.7	499	97.3	1,016
8-9 years complete	50.9	16.6	608	18.2	52.4	52.9	618	85.5	920	97.5	1,805
10-11 years complete	49.6	12.0	313	13.2	56.7	54.7	322	84.3	514	98.8	1,036
12 or more years complete	47.7	17.5	593	17.8	54.9	57.0	616	83.6	912	98.5	1,785
Religion											
Hindu	50.3	16.5	2,290	17.7	55.8	55.2	2,351	84.5	3,490	98.2	6,852
Muslim	(51.8)	(30.4)	25	(22.1)	(54.1)	(58.7)	25	(86.7)	46	98.6	79
Christian	(44.1)	(18.4)	32	(8.1)	(42.5)	(49.2)	32	91.2	56	97.9	90
Other	*	*	6	*	*	*	6	*	23	99.3	71

Continued...

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	54.1	17.6	338	13.4	48.7	47.1	347	80.7	525	97.6	1,071
Scheduled tribe	53.0	21.3	767	19.8	59.1	60.2	792	85.2	1,149	98.4	2,168
Other backward class	47.3	14.0	1,098	18.0	55.6	55.5	1,117	85.4	1,700	98.2	3,346
Other	48.5	9.8	150	12.3	51.9	44.9	159	83.7	240	97.9	476
No caste/tribe or missing	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	(100.0)	25
Total	50.2	16.7	2,354	17.6	55.5	55.1	2,415	84.5	3,616	98.2	7,092

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is unknown, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable, nc = No cases

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit

² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, and eggs

³ Based on mother's recall

⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis

⁵ Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

⁶ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order.

⁷ Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:				Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,546	99.0	5,542
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	19,004	98.3	18,991
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	23,115	98.5	23,101
Muslim	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	293	99.2	293
Christian	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	328	99.0	326
Other	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	814	98.3	813
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,456	98.5	3,454
Scheduled tribe	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,063	98.4	7,056
Other backward class	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,457	98.5	11,452
Other	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,865	98.8	1,862
No caste/tribe or missing	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	685	98.1	685
Total	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	24,550	98.5	24,533
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	20,275	99.1	20,210

Note: Total includes households who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, by district, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of households:				Among households with tested salt:		
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Balod	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	750	96.7	750
Baloda Bazar	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,151	97.9	1,151
Balrampur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	693	99.5	693
Bastar	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	702	97.1	701
Bemetara	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	789	97.8	787
Bijapur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	217	98.6	217
Bilaspur	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,857	98.6	1,853
Dantewada	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	258	98.3	258
Dhamtari	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	708	99.4	708
Durg	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,532	98.0	1,532
Gariyaband	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	582	99.2	582
Janjgir - Champa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,548	99.4	1,548
Jashpur	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	794	98.7	791
Kabeerdham	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	864	95.6	864
Kodagaon	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	475	99.0	475
Korba	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,068	95.4	1,065
Koriya	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	602	99.2	600
Mahasamund	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	960	98.9	960
Mungeli	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	670	97.2	669
Narayanpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	113	98.4	113
Raigarh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,656	99.6	2,656
Raipur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,005	99.4	2,005
Rajnandgaon	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,400	99.2	1,400
Sukma	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	190	99.0	190
Surajpur	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	521	99.3	521
Surguja	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	788	99.4	787
Uttar Bastar Kanker	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	658	97.3	657
Chhattisgarh	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	24,550	98.5	24,533

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	16.1	28.5	45.1	10.3	100.0	28,468
Pulses or beans	54.5	37.9	7.3	0.3	100.0	28,468
Dark green leafy vegetables	74.4	22.9	2.7	0.1	100.0	28,468
Fruits	6.3	36.6	55.8	1.3	100.0	28,468
Eggs	1.4	38.3	44.0	16.3	100.0	28,468
Fish	0.8	30.2	48.4	20.6	100.0	28,468
Chicken or meat	0.6	28.2	51.3	20.0	100.0	28,468
Fish or chicken/meat	0.9	33.2	47.1	18.7	100.0	28,468
Fried foods	2.7	27.8	64.2	5.3	100.0	28,468
Aerated drinks	4.1	6.6	62.7	26.6	100.0	28,468
MEN						
Milk or curd	10.9	35.0	47.3	6.9	100.0	3,864
Pulses or beans	36.5	50.0	12.6	0.9	100.0	3,864
Dark green leafy vegetables	62.1	31.4	6.3	0.2	100.0	3,864
Fruits	5.2	37.0	56.6	1.3	100.0	3,864
Eggs	1.7	40.2	49.9	8.1	100.0	3,864
Fish	1.0	35.9	52.9	10.2	100.0	3,864
Chicken or meat	1.0	32.9	56.2	9.8	100.0	3,864
Fish or chicken/meat	1.6	38.7	50.7	9.1	100.0	3,864
Fried foods	3.0	34.2	56.7	6.1	100.0	3,864
Aerated drinks	2.8	17.5	64.7	15.0	100.0	3,864

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹							Body Mass Index: Men						
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over- weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age														
15-19	40.3	23.9	16.3	3.5	2.8	0.7	4,685	36.6	19.7	16.9	4.5	4.2	0.3	657
20-29	25.7	16.4	9.4	9.8	7.8	2.0	8,375	15.6	11.3	4.3	11.0	9.3	1.7	1,217
30-39	16.9	10.8	6.1	19.7	15.0	4.7	7,329	10.1	7.8	2.3	22.0	18.4	3.6	978
40-49	13.4	8.1	5.4	21.6	16.2	5.4	5,987	13.6	9.2	4.5	20.4	17.2	3.2	850
Marital status														
Never married	35.5	21.1	14.4	5.2	3.9	1.2	7,839	26.4	15.8	10.6	6.4	5.5	0.8	1,436
Currently married	17.8	11.4	6.4	18.0	13.9	4.2	17,207	11.8	8.6	3.1	20.6	17.3	3.3	2,202
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	18.2	11.0	7.2	15.9	11.9	4.0	1,331	10.0	6.5	3.5	12.1	9.9	2.2	64
Residence														
Urban	16.0	9.8	6.2	23.1	16.6	6.5	6,344	11.1	7.3	3.8	22.4	18.6	3.8	865
Rural	25.3	15.7	9.6	11.2	9.0	2.3	20,032	19.3	12.6	6.8	12.7	10.8	1.8	2,838
Schooling														
No schooling	21.8	13.4	8.4	13.0	10.9	2.1	5,999	18.9	13.6	5.4	13.5	11.1	2.4	366
<5 years complete	17.0	11.5	5.5	17.0	13.9	3.1	1,166	14.8	10.2	4.6	17.8	15.3	2.5	196
5-9 years complete	24.7	15.0	9.7	14.1	10.3	3.8	9,599	20.0	12.9	7.1	12.6	11.1	1.5	1,603
10-11 years complete	27.2	17.2	10.0	11.8	8.8	3.0	3,548	21.7	12.6	9.1	13.1	10.7	2.3	519
12 or more years complete	20.4	12.9	7.5	16.1	12.2	3.9	6,064	11.1	7.7	3.4	19.5	15.9	3.5	1,019
Religion														
Hindu	23.2	14.4	8.9	13.7	10.5	3.1	25,533	17.6	11.4	6.2	14.7	12.5	2.2	3,572
Muslim	11.9	6.7	5.2	29.6	20.3	9.3	339	(9.4)	(6.9)	(2.6)	(26.3)	(19.1)	(7.2)	71
Christian	26.6	18.7	7.9	22.3	18.9	3.4	343	(16.2)	(14.6)	(1.6)	(15.7)	(12.4)	(3.3)	44
Other	14.9	10.0	4.9	30.5	17.6	12.9	161	*	*	*	*	*	*	16

Continued...

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹							Body Mass Index: Men						
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over- weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	22.0	14.3	7.7	17.3	13.1	4.2	3,602	15.2	9.7	5.5	16.7	14.1	2.7	506
Scheduled tribe	29.3	18.2	11.1	8.7	7.2	1.4	7,802	20.5	14.6	5.9	12.4	10.2	2.1	1,020
Other backward class	20.7	12.7	8.1	14.7	11.4	3.3	12,913	16.7	10.4	6.3	15.2	13.1	2.1	1,893
Other	16.1	9.6	6.5	25.4	17.0	8.4	2,038	14.6	8.8	5.7	19.3	15.5	3.9	281
Total age 15-49	23.1	14.3	8.8	14.1	10.8	3.3	26,376	17.4	11.4	6.1	14.9	12.6	2.3	3,703
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.5	7.5	1.9	19.3	16.6	2.6	301
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.8	11.1	5.7	15.3	12.9	2.3	4,003
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	26.7	16.6	10.1	11.9	9.5	2.4	23,471	24.1	16.1	8.0	10.2	8.8	1.4	3,443

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Age												
15-19	89.1	10.9	2.4	52.2	47.8	4,685	98.4	1.6	0.7	71.2	28.8	657
20-29	75.2	24.8	8.1	47.9	52.1	8,367	95.1	4.9	0.8	61.3	38.7	1,217
30-39	61.0	39.0	15.5	41.9	58.1	7,326	91.7	8.3	2.6	48.0	52.0	979
40-49	54.6	45.4	19.0	37.5	62.5	5,985	90.3	9.7	1.7	44.4	55.6	850
Marital status												
Never married	84.5	15.5	4.4	49.6	50.4	7,838	97.0	3.0	0.7	67.6	32.4	1,436
Currently married	62.5	37.5	14.6	42.6	57.4	17,193	91.5	8.5	2.0	48.1	51.9	2,204
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	62.9	37.1	15.2	41.2	58.8	1,331	94.8	5.2	0.0	49.9	50.1	64
Residence												
Urban	59.9	40.1	19.2	35.5	64.5	6,342	92.7	7.3	1.4	52.1	47.9	867
Rural	72.0	28.0	9.2	47.5	52.5	20,020	94.0	6.0	1.5	56.8	43.2	2,837
Schooling												
No schooling	67.7	32.3	10.9	41.4	58.6	5,995	95.4	4.6	0.9	55.4	44.6	366
<5 years complete	61.1	38.9	14.8	42.0	58.0	1,164	96.2	3.8	0.0	49.1	50.9	196
5-9 years complete	70.0	30.0	11.0	45.4	54.6	9,596	94.7	5.3	1.2	57.0	43.0	1,605
10-11 years complete	73.6	26.4	11.2	48.0	52.0	3,548	92.2	7.8	2.0	57.2	42.8	519
12 or more years complete	67.8	32.2	12.9	45.2	54.8	6,058	91.8	8.2	2.0	54.2	45.8	1,018

Continued...

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Religion												
Hindu	69.5	30.5	11.2	44.8	55.2	25,518	94.0	6.0	1.4	56.2	43.8	3,573
Muslim	52.1	47.9	23.4	40.0	60.0	339	(80.1)	(19.9)	(5.7)	(32.2)	(67.8)	71
Christian	63.0	37.0	16.4	45.0	55.0	343	(91.1)	(8.9)	(1.9)	(50.4)	(49.6)	44
Other	53.4	46.6	31.9	27.4	72.6	161	*	*	*	*	*	16
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	63.8	36.2	14.8	41.2	58.8	3,597	93.6	6.4	1.2	54.0	46.0	506
Scheduled tribe	78.1	21.9	7.1	49.0	51.0	7,797	95.2	4.8	0.9	62.5	37.5	1,020
Other backward class	67.3	32.7	11.8	43.7	56.3	12,909	93.9	6.1	1.6	54.2	45.8	1,895
Other	55.1	44.9	21.7	40.2	59.8	2,038	87.1	12.9	2.5	43.9	56.1	281
Total	69.1	30.9	11.6	44.6	55.4	26,362	93.7	6.3	1.4	55.7	44.3	3,704

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	27.5	31.5	2.5	61.4	4,749	16.6	13.8	1.0	31.5	653
20-29	27.7	30.9	2.4	61.0	9,316	14.7	9.7	0.6	25.0	1,212
30-39	26.6	30.5	2.6	59.6	7,412	12.5	9.1	0.5	22.2	964
40-49	26.4	32.1	3.1	61.6	5,846	17.3	13.0	1.9	32.2	818
Marital status										
Never married	27.6	30.6	2.6	60.8	7,804	15.2	11.7	0.6	27.5	1,428
Currently married	26.9	31.3	2.5	60.7	18,222	14.9	10.5	0.9	26.4	2,157
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	26.2	32.2	4.4	62.9	1,297	15.8	11.4	8.5	35.7	62
Maternity status										
Pregnant	26.4	24.2	1.2	51.8	1,021	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	28.4	34.4	2.5	65.3	4,430	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	26.8	30.8	2.7	60.3	21,872	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	26.6	28.0	2.0	56.5	6,508	9.2	11.2	0.6	20.9	854
Rural	27.2	32.1	2.8	62.2	20,815	16.9	10.9	1.1	28.9	2,793
Schooling										
No schooling	27.4	36.3	3.5	67.2	6,024	18.1	16.2	0.5	34.7	356
<5 years complete	28.1	32.0	3.3	63.4	1,185	14.4	10.1	3.0	27.5	195
5-9 years complete	26.8	31.1	2.8	60.8	9,994	16.0	12.4	1.1	29.4	1,582
10-11 years complete	27.3	30.0	2.2	59.4	3,718	15.4	7.8	1.5	24.7	513
12 or more years complete	26.8	26.9	1.5	55.2	6,401	12.5	8.9	0.3	21.6	1,002

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Religion										
Hindu	27.1	31.2	2.6	60.9	26,465	15.2	11.1	1.0	27.3	3,520
Muslim	27.7	24.9	1.7	54.3	343	(8.5)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(17.1)	69
Christian	26.9	32.1	2.5	61.5	354	(14.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(20.6)	42
Other	28.3	31.8	1.4	61.5	161	*	*	*	*	16
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	26.3	30.4	3.1	59.8	3,742	12.8	11.2	1.2	25.2	501
Scheduled tribe	28.3	39.3	3.3	70.9	8,070	21.4	12.5	0.9	34.8	1,009
Other backward class	27.0	27.4	2.2	56.6	13,403	12.9	10.1	1.1	24.1	1,863
Other	24.4	25.2	1.4	51.0	2,087	10.4	11.3	0.0	21.8	273
Smoking status										
Smokes <i>cigarettes/bidis</i>	*	*	*	*	23	16.8	10.2	0.5	27.5	745
Does not smoke <i>cigarettes/bidis</i>	27.1	31.2	2.6	60.8	27,300	14.6	11.2	1.1	26.9	2,902
Total age 15-49	27.1	31.2	2.6	60.8	27,323	15.1	11.0	1.0	27.0	3,647
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	17.9	18.1	0.7	36.6	282
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	15.3	11.5	0.9	27.7	3,930
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	24.7	20.7	1.7	47.0	24,881	12.7	8.5	1.0	22.2	3,438

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl

² For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl

³ For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl

⁴ For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

Table 81 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 years with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Balod	68.3	153	56.4	789	18.8	12.2	773
Baloda Bazar	67.8	312	61.2	1,348	19.4	14.7	1,295
Balrampur	50.1	205	63.4	758	28.7	9.9	719
Bastar	80.7	114	77.2	758	34.9	8.7	740
Bemetara	61.8	251	47.0	887	21.0	14.9	856
Bijapur	77.2	36	72.1	256	43.6	6.0	239
Bilaspur	78.1	450	58.5	1,919	27.2	17.1	1,873
Dantewada	89.9	47	76.0	306	25.9	6.8	291
Damtari	67.3	167	59.6	865	18.4	12.7	848
Durg	57.1	404	51.7	1,835	12.5	23.9	1,783
Gariyaband	73.9	159	64.6	630	20.0	9.1	602
Janjgir - Champa	74.0	372	66.3	1,658	21.5	12.8	1,580
Jashpur	54.1	218	61.5	814	27.5	13.4	783
Kabeerdham	67.5	238	43.6	979	20.6	11.8	938
Kodagaon	76.6	101	79.7	583	31.3	6.1	569
Korba	63.5	207	66.4	1,155	24.4	16.2	1,125
Koriya	56.3	162	64.4	620	25.1	17.3	590
Mahasamund	75.8	229	63.0	1,079	21.3	12.6	1,026
Mungeli	61.9	140	54.5	673	20.9	17.5	657
Narayanpur	86.8	21	72.0	141	28.1	5.6	133
Raigarh	62.7	641	62.2	2,899	26.9	14.9	2,776
Raipur	74.6	561	59.1	2,482	14.4	15.7	2,404
Rajnandgaon	80.5	353	58.3	1,530	25.9	12.8	1,504
Sukma	91.4	30	78.4	249	34.5	3.8	236
Surajpur	51.1	168	60.7	575	29.5	14.7	550
Surguja	51.4	212	58.3	833	26.8	15.3	802
Uttar Bastar Kanker	62.3	124	65.2	704	25.5	6.8	685
Chhattisgarh	67.2	6,074	60.8	27,323	23.1	14.1	26,376

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²).

¹ For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

² Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	89.8	94.3	75.3	83.8	77.1	80.4	22.0	29.9	79.8	76.3	1,493	1,365
15-19	88.8	94.7	68.8	82.0	72.3	79.4	18.6	27.9	78.0	73.5	744	701
20-24	90.8	93.8	81.8	85.8	81.8	81.4	25.4	31.9	81.6	79.1	749	663
25-29	91.2	95.8	79.4	87.9	80.7	85.7	23.5	37.3	85.0	80.9	688	609
30-39	87.3	94.9	75.5	86.5	75.6	82.4	25.1	30.4	79.6	83.2	1,161	1,008
40-49	86.8	93.7	73.4	82.8	74.9	80.0	21.8	27.9	79.6	81.1	929	882
Residence												
Urban	95.1	98.4	86.3	90.3	85.8	87.8	23.9	37.3	87.9	80.0	1,066	912
Rural	86.6	93.4	72.1	83.3	73.7	79.7	22.8	28.7	78.1	79.9	3,205	2,952
Schooling												
No schooling	78.0	83.7	63.0	73.1	63.3	67.7	16.3	22.9	69.6	72.8	972	386
<5 years complete	86.3	91.9	70.6	85.1	72.1	78.3	19.7	25.9	78.6	75.4	195	204
5-7 years complete	88.1	91.1	75.8	78.1	75.7	74.0	19.7	25.0	80.5	76.0	635	531
8-9 years complete	88.0	95.5	73.9	84.8	75.5	83.9	21.2	29.9	79.5	78.0	1,010	1,141
10-11 years complete	92.9	97.0	76.9	87.6	80.1	85.2	22.2	30.9	85.0	78.3	532	543
12 or more years complete	99.1	98.5	90.9	91.3	92.0	87.0	35.5	38.1	91.1	88.2	927	1,058
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	94.1	97.3	82.2	89.1	83.6	85.5	27.0	35.6	86.8	83.5	2,631	2,531
No	80.0	89.3	65.0	76.9	65.8	74.3	16.8	21.4	70.5	73.1	1,640	1,333
Marital status												
Never married	91.1	95.5	74.3	85.4	76.4	81.9	22.2	32.4	80.6	76.2	1,207	1,523
Currently married	87.7	94.1	76.0	84.7	76.7	81.4	23.7	29.5	80.6	82.6	2,833	2,274
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	88.4	90.3	78.1	80.7	79.7	83.3	19.2	34.6	79.4	71.6	232	67

Continued...

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	90.6	96.2	71.4	89.9	70.5	83.0	16.5	30.3	82.2	81.5	251	401
Not been away	88.6	94.4	75.9	84.3	77.2	81.5	23.5	30.8	80.4	79.7	4,020	3,463
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	88.7	96.4	79.1	89.7	79.9	83.0	14.2	29.1	83.1	83.7	101	182
Not been away	88.7	94.5	75.5	84.7	76.7	81.6	23.3	30.8	80.5	79.7	4,170	3,682
Religion												
Hindu	88.8	94.6	75.5	84.9	76.5	81.4	22.7	31.0	80.5	80.1	4,127	3,726
Muslim	96.7	99.1	89.4	94.0	95.7	96.0	32.1	18.4	92.5	82.5	70	76
Christian	76.9	(84.3)	69.0	(73.9)	73.8	(76.6)	36.5	(32.7)	74.1	(62.0)	62	45
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	92.4	95.8	81.3	83.0	80.7	84.2	21.1	29.7	85.6	79.4	608	535
Scheduled tribe	81.0	90.2	67.4	80.2	68.2	75.7	17.5	23.8	73.7	76.0	1,203	1,075
Other backward class	91.4	96.0	77.6	87.6	79.8	83.6	25.7	34.3	82.1	81.7	2,127	1,954
Other	93.0	98.1	82.0	87.8	80.8	85.8	29.9	34.2	86.5	83.0	334	297
Total	88.7	94.6	75.6	84.9	76.8	81.6	23.0	30.7	80.5	79.9	4,271	3,864

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of a condom every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:							Express attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative		
Age									
15-24	80.3	71.6	77.6	76.5	74.2	69.1	74.4	37.2	1,341
15-19	78.5	72.1	77.1	76.9	73.8	67.1	74.2	35.0	660
20-24	82.1	71.2	78.1	76.2	74.6	71.0	74.6	39.4	681
25-29	81.7	74.0	79.6	73.5	76.6	72.4	77.4	35.3	628
30-39	78.2	72.0	77.0	69.7	74.8	72.9	76.5	34.8	1,014
40-49	77.6	73.0	78.7	74.1	76.8	72.7	76.4	38.6	806
Residence									
Urban	84.3	82.6	85.9	74.2	83.3	79.7	84.1	44.0	1,014
Rural	77.6	68.7	75.1	73.5	72.4	68.4	72.9	33.9	2,775
Schooling									
No schooling	75.4	68.5	74.6	76.7	73.2	70.2	70.8	37.1	759
<5 years complete	76.1	77.6	76.6	69.1	74.5	74.9	78.7	32.0	168
5-7 years complete	75.5	70.1	73.9	73.5	71.0	68.1	71.6	35.1	560
8-9 years complete	81.2	70.1	76.2	70.9	73.6	70.7	77.2	31.6	889
10-11 years complete	75.3	71.0	78.3	72.5	73.4	67.6	75.1	32.2	494
12 or more years complete	86.2	79.1	85.2	75.4	82.6	76.7	81.4	45.1	919
Regular media exposure¹									
Yes	81.3	75.6	81.0	72.8	77.6	73.7	78.9	38.2	2,477
No	75.8	66.4	72.4	75.4	71.1	67.1	70.2	33.6	1,312
Marital status									
Never married	81.7	73.5	79.2	76.9	75.8	70.5	76.5	38.1	1,100
Currently married	78.4	71.6	77.1	72.2	75.2	71.6	75.4	35.4	2,484
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	80.0	76.3	82.5	74.5	74.6	74.4	78.7	42.9	205
Religion									
Hindu	79.5	72.4	78.1	73.7	75.4	71.4	76.0	36.7	3,662
Muslim	(84.3)	(86.3)	(82.9)	(58.3)	(83.0)	(82.7)	(78.3)	(34.2)	68
Christian	(68.0)	(58.4)	(69.1)	(96.5)	(65.4)	(68.6)	(66.7)	(39.7)	47
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	80.7	75.0	82.8	77.8	79.7	73.5	79.9	42.0	561
Scheduled tribe	77.6	69.5	74.4	74.4	71.2	70.3	72.1	34.1	974
Other backward class	80.1	72.9	78.2	72.7	75.5	71.6	76.6	36.5	1,943
Other	78.2	73.9	79.7	69.7	79.1	70.6	76.2	35.3	310
Total	79.4	72.4	78.0	73.7	75.3	71.5	75.9	36.6	3,789

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.
¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:							Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative		
Age									
15-24	75.7	73.9	81.7	71.2	75.5	62.4	72.4	28.7	1,287
15-19	77.4	73.2	82.2	67.8	74.8	61.1	71.2	25.9	664
20-24	73.8	74.6	81.1	74.7	76.2	63.8	73.7	31.7	623
25-29	78.5	75.2	76.5	70.7	75.0	61.7	70.5	29.9	583
30-39	79.9	75.1	80.5	70.6	78.6	67.9	74.0	34.7	957
40-49	77.9	74.3	76.7	74.2	72.7	62.3	69.0	29.3	826
Residence									
Urban	81.0	81.3	84.6	67.5	81.8	70.0	81.9	37.0	897
Rural	76.7	72.3	77.7	73.0	73.5	61.6	68.5	28.5	2,757
Schooling									
No schooling	73.0	73.7	76.0	63.5	71.8	66.4	72.6	26.4	323
<5 years complete	82.3	74.4	78.5	78.6	78.3	67.2	73.5	35.3	188
5-7 years complete	72.9	68.7	69.7	73.1	66.1	56.9	62.1	25.0	484
8-9 years complete	75.1	71.2	78.5	69.6	74.0	61.0	69.6	26.2	1,089
10-11 years complete	77.7	72.2	80.7	72.1	76.4	63.5	71.6	29.1	527
12 or more years complete	83.4	82.1	85.4	74.1	81.9	68.3	78.1	39.0	1,042
Regular media exposure¹									
Yes	79.5	78.9	83.1	71.6	80.5	65.5	75.6	33.8	2,463
No	74.1	65.3	71.8	71.7	65.4	60.0	63.8	24.1	1,190
Marital status									
Never married	76.3	74.2	81.1	70.1	76.7	63.2	73.5	28.7	1,454
Currently married	79.2	74.7	78.4	72.9	75.0	64.4	70.7	32.2	2,139
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	61.4	74.3	74.9	62.6	69.7	50.9	68.2	17.7	60
Religion									
Hindu	77.6	74.3	79.4	71.5	75.4	63.3	71.6	30.2	3,525
Muslim	77.8	84.3	80.6	72.0	84.5	74.3	77.4	43.9	75
Christian	(81.2)	(76.1)	(78.8)	(81.4)	(76.6)	(77.0)	(76.0)	(41.6)	38
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	77.6	75.2	83.1	72.8	76.8	66.8	74.8	35.1	513
Scheduled tribe	71.0	71.2	75.4	69.0	71.2	60.2	67.6	23.1	970
Other backward class	81.4	76.0	80.1	73.3	77.0	63.9	72.6	33.2	1,877
Other	76.7	75.1	82.0	67.5	78.8	69.1	75.7	31.7	291
Total	77.7	74.5	79.4	71.6	75.6	63.7	71.8	30.6	3,654

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

Table 84 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	2.2	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.2	1.0	2.0	0.3	1.1
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	13.1	2.1	7.2	7.4	0.4	3.7	8.7	0.8	4.5
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.2	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	522	603	1,125	1,768	2,031	3,799	2,290	2,634	4,924
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	49.3	*	42.7	52.6	*	52.0	51.5	*	48.6
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	68	13	81	132	8	140	200	21	221
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.4	2.9	2.2	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	594	712	1,305	1,980	2,310	4,290	2,573	3,022	5,596
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.4	na	1.4	0.8	na	0.8	0.9	na	0.9
Number of men	912	na	912	2,952	na	2,952	3,864	na	3,864
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
	*	na	*	(12.6)	na	(12.6)	(8.6)	na	(8.6)
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse the past 12 months									
	13	na	13	23	na	23	36	na	36
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
	na	25.7	na	na	19.5	na	na	20.7	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy									
	na	186	na	na	768	na	na	953	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5									
	9.8	17.8	14.1	4.7	11.2	8.1	5.9	12.8	9.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion									
	5.6	6.1	5.9	3.9	6.0	5.0	4.3	6.1	5.2
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months									
	50.6	63.6	57.6	51.5	63.3	57.6	51.3	63.4	57.6
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months									
	3.3	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.0
Number of respondents									
	912	1,066	1,978	2,952	3,205	6,157	3,864	4,271	8,135
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	79.8	73.4	76.0	84.2	75.0	79.0	83.2	74.6	78.2
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months									
	461	678	1,139	1,520	2,028	3,548	1,981	2,706	4,687

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable; ANC = Antenatal care

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

Table 85 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	34.2	21.3	27.4	28.5	22.2	25.2	29.9	22.0	25.8
Percentage who know a condom source	87.6	54.7	70.2	89.3	44.2	65.8	88.9	46.7	66.9
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	21.4	20.4	20.9	24.8	29.8	27.4	24.0	27.5	25.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.7
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	5.0	7.1	6.1	2.1	8.3	5.3	2.8	8.0	5.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.8	3.3	4.0	2.5	4.3	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.6
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	49.5	63.6	57.0	48.4	57.1	53.0	48.7	58.7	53.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.7	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.2
Number age 15-24	321	359	679	1,044	1,134	2,178	1,365	1,493	2,858
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	76.6	73.3	74.7	84.2	74.5	78.8	82.4	74.2	77.7
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	159	228	387	506	648	1,154	664	876	1,540
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	56.4	33.2	44.4	31.9	13.2	21.3	37.0	16.7	25.7
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	69	73	142	264	343	607	333	416	749
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	(74.8)	3.3	36.1	40.5	1.1	17.1	47.6	1.5	20.6
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	54	64	118	208	305	513	262	369	631
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	(48.0)	*	(47.7)	50.9	*	48.9	49.9	*	48.5
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	40	2	42	84	3	88	125	6	130
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	81.5	98.5	89.7	84.8	99.2	91.5	84.0	99.0	91.0
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	13.8	1.4	7.8	9.8	0.6	5.5	10.8	0.8	6.1
Number never married	309	290	599	920	798	1,717	1,229	1,088	2,316

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	70	70	12,078
Male	101	101	11,884
Age			
<15	85	85	5,550
15-59	63	63	16,220
60 and over	255	255	2,196
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	173	173	4,703
Other fuel	64	64	19,263
Total ⁴	86	86	23,967
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	132	129	42,098
Male	110	109	41,593
Age			
<15	178	178	21,751
15-59	96	94	52,815
60 and over	126	126	9,127
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	136	133	67,246
Other fuel	61	61	16,447
Total ⁴	121	119	83,693
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	118	116	54,176
Male	108	107	53,477
Age			
<15	159	159	27,301
15-59	88	87	69,036
60 and over	151	151	11,323
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	138	136	71,949
Other fuel	63	63	35,711
Total ⁴	113	112	107,660

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

⁴ Total includes transgender respondents, who are not shown separately.

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:							Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	93.8	4,989	77.6	65.4	93.7	13.0	4,681	92.0	701	82.3	60.7	94.6	12.1	645
20-34	93.9	13,594	75.6	66.3	95.0	11.0	12,759	93.7	1,796	82.8	65.5	95.1	9.5	1,682
35-49	92.3	9,885	72.5	62.1	94.8	11.0	9,125	94.0	1,367	80.1	64.0	95.4	10.5	1,285
Residence														
Urban	96.3	6,783	77.5	68.5	97.0	11.1	6,529	95.3	912	83.5	64.5	95.7	13.7	869
Rural	92.4	21,685	74.0	63.4	94.0	11.4	20,036	92.9	2,952	81.2	64.0	95.0	9.2	2,743
Schooling														
No schooling	87.4	6,331	65.3	55.5	91.7	11.9	5,532	88.8	386	70.1	60.6	90.6	13.5	342
<5 years complete	89.9	1,242	68.9	59.5	93.4	11.1	1,116	97.3	204	83.6	61.2	94.4	7.1	199
5-7 years complete	92.5	3,835	72.4	61.3	94.2	9.9	3,548	90.7	531	78.8	62.6	95.1	9.6	482
8-9 years complete	94.2	6,556	75.7	64.2	94.6	12.8	6,178	93.3	1,141	81.9	63.7	94.4	10.3	1,064
10-11 years complete	96.6	3,846	77.3	69.7	96.0	12.0	3,713	94.8	543	82.4	64.6	96.6	10.6	515
12 or more years complete	97.3	6,657	83.3	72.8	97.1	9.9	6,478	95.4	1,058	86.3	66.7	96.8	10.0	1,009
Religion														
Hindu	93.3	27,568	74.8	64.5	94.7	11.5	25,710	93.3	3,726	81.9	63.8	95.0	10.0	3,477
Muslim	96.0	364	75.7	75.3	95.6	10.1	350	97.4	76	91.4	69.8	100.0	19.9	74
Christian	93.6	370	77.4	59.6	93.2	5.0	346	(97.6)	45	(62.6)	(72.8)	(96.1)	(20.7)	44
Other	96.0	165	77.8	70.8	95.1	3.0	159	*	17	*	*	*	*	17
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	94.2	3,913	78.5	63.8	95.7	12.1	3,686	92.6	535	79.9	63.7	93.9	15.0	496
Scheduled tribe	89.6	8,463	71.6	61.6	92.0	11.1	7,586	91.4	1,075	78.1	64.9	93.9	10.3	982
Other backward class	94.9	13,887	75.5	65.6	95.8	11.4	13,182	94.4	1,954	83.6	63.6	95.7	8.5	1,845
Other	95.9	2,182	76.6	71.5	96.3	11.0	2,093	96.9	297	85.2	65.4	98.6	13.3	287
Total	93.3	28,468	74.9	64.7	94.7	11.3	26,565	93.5	3,864	81.8	64.1	95.1	10.3	3,612

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of men
Age				
15-19	64.1	4,989	62.6	701
20-24	59.6	4,999	66.8	663
25-34	65.1	8,595	71.2	1,132
35-49	73.5	9,885	75.3	1,367
Residence				
Urban	65.4	6,783	70.2	912
Rural	67.3	21,685	70.4	2,952
Schooling				
No schooling	70.7	6,331	70.8	386
<5 years complete	68.2	1,242	73.0	204
5-7 years complete	69.0	3,835	72.1	531
8-9 years complete	64.6	6,556	70.7	1,141
10-11 years complete	65.0	3,846	68.8	543
12 or more years complete	65.1	6,657	69.2	1,058
Religion				
Hindu	66.9	27,568	70.5	3,726
Muslim	62.8	364	58.3	76
Christian	72.1	370	(74.2)	45
Other	63.2	165	*	17
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	63.6	3,913	70.8	535
Scheduled tribe	65.1	8,463	70.1	1,075
Other backward class	69.3	13,887	71.4	1,954
Other	64.2	2,182	64.3	297
Total age 15-49	66.9	28,468	70.4	3,864
Age 50-54	na	na	73.6	310
Total age 15-54	na	na	70.6	4,174

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

Table 89 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, type of health insurance/financing scheme coverage, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	56.8	73.1	69.4
Government/municipal hospital	33.6	20.8	23.7
Government dispensary	2.3	1.9	2.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.2	3.4	3.4
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	11.5	23.4	20.7
PHC/additional PHC	3.0	14.3	11.8
Sub-centre	2.4	9.0	7.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.7	0.1	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.2	0.2
Private health sector	41.0	25.0	28.6
Private hospital	25.5	10.7	14.0
Private doctor/clinic	15.4	14.2	14.5
Private paramedic	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.6	0.9	0.8
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	0.4	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	68.8	72.1	71.4
Number of households	5,546	19,004	24,550
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	3.0	0.8	1.3
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	3.7	1.6	2.0
State health insurance scheme	7.3	10.0	9.4
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	72.1	76.9	75.9
Community health insurance programme	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other health insurance through employer	1.3	0.1	0.3
Medical reimbursement from employer	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	0.4	0.0	0.1
Other	17.2	13.5	14.3
Number of households	3,816	13,701	17,516

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of women	Number of men per 100,000					Number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	
Age												
15-19	154	290	241	225	165	4,989	0	95	0	447	128	701
20-34	553	471	815	300	161	13,594	850	169	118	245	176	1,796
35-49	1,781	862	1,358	427	198	9,885	2,469	1,225	344	688	239	1,367
Residence												
Urban	1,746	626	1,815	255	203	6,783	1,745	430	78	89	203	912
Rural	647	559	618	355	165	21,685	1,121	560	207	546	185	2,952
Schooling												
No schooling	782	626	390	377	207	6,331	1,242	1,142	1,058	483	264	386
<5 years complete	1,063	987	935	501	210	1,242	1,841	440	307	1,038	440	204
5-7 years complete	1,129	885	1,133	533	241	3,835	1,454	1,194	0	284	631	531
8-9 years complete	705	520	770	205	79	6,556	907	269	0	478	23	1,141
10-11 years complete	1,017	430	970	426	269	3,846	890	189	189	521	126	543
12 or more years complete	1,014	410	1,345	207	138	6,657	1,658	446	103	298	103	1,058
Marital status												
Never married	292	312	439	199	127	8,168	431	129	72	304	252	1,523
Currently married	1,077	676	1,106	358	192	18,913	1,755	814	252	541	153	2,274
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2,261	746	865	735	214	1,387	3,772	0	0	0	0	67
Religion												
Hindu	879	564	867	326	172	27,568	1,262	549	183	455	196	3,726
Muslim	3,163	1,009	3,315	980	636	364	2,619	0	0	0	0	76
Christian	835	505	675	217	0	370	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	45
Other	1,211	1,676	2,042	0	0	165	*	*	*	*	*	17
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,191	771	1,197	570	234	3,913	724	391	0	220	40	535
Scheduled tribe	546	507	504	253	154	8,463	811	546	292	1,117	400	1,075
Other backward class	928	513	824	311	182	13,887	1,642	603	152	128	143	1,954
Other	1,698	892	2,433	334	98	2,182	1,453	241	241	424	0	297
Total age 15-49	909	575	903	331	174	28,468	1,268	530	177	438	189	3,864
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	6,379	405	227	1,136	0	310
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,648	520	180	490	175	4,174

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.3	0.1	0.2	4,796	1.3	670
20-24	0.6	0.2	0.3	4,885	1.6	636
25-29	0.4	0.1	0.2	4,548	0.6	597
30-34	0.2	0.1	0.2	3,875	2.2	521
35-39	0.2	0.2	0.2	3,657	0.8	481
40-44	0.3	0.3	0.3	3,065	1.1	420
45-49	0.5	0.2	0.4	2,963	0.6	443
Residence						
Urban	0.4	0.3	0.4	6,612	1.0	882
Rural	0.4	0.2	0.2	21,178	1.3	2,887
Schooling						
No schooling	0.4	0.2	0.3	6,191	0.8	371
<5 years complete	0.2	0.1	0.2	1,202	1.6	201
5-7 years complete	0.3	0.1	0.2	3,767	1.5	523
8-9 years complete	0.5	0.1	0.2	6,375	0.8	1,110
10-11 years complete	0.4	0.3	0.3	3,765	0.7	522
12 or more years complete	0.3	0.2	0.2	6,488	1.8	1,042
Religion						
Hindu	0.4	0.2	0.2	26,920	1.2	3,633
Muslim	0.1	0.0	0.0	349	(0.0)	73
Christian	0.0	0.0	0.2	356	(1.8)	44
Other	1.5	1.5	1.5	164	*	18
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.7	0.2	0.2	3,824	1.7	520
Scheduled tribe	0.3	0.1	0.2	8,229	1.2	1,037
Other backward class	0.3	0.2	0.3	13,592	1.2	1,926
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	2,122	0.2	285
Total	0.4	0.2	0.2	27,790	1.2	3,769

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	4.2	67.5	29.0	2.9	0.4	0.2	100.0	0.4	4,755
20-24	6.1	61.8	33.2	4.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	0.8	4,844
25-29	10.0	52.0	39.3	7.3	0.9	0.5	100.0	0.8	4,520
30-34	13.8	42.3	45.0	10.2	1.5	0.9	100.0	0.6	3,855
35-39	20.8	32.7	47.5	15.7	2.9	1.1	100.0	0.5	3,633
40-44	25.1	28.4	48.1	17.3	4.3	2.0	100.0	0.4	3,042
45-49	32.9	23.3	46.3	21.6	6.3	2.5	100.0	0.8	2,958
Residence									
Urban	14.5	47.2	39.9	10.3	1.7	0.8	100.0	0.6	6,570
Rural	14.3	46.7	40.1	10.1	2.2	0.9	100.0	0.6	21,036
Schooling									
No schooling	23.6	32.3	45.3	16.3	4.4	1.8	100.0	0.6	6,150
<5 years complete	19.9	35.1	46.8	14.3	2.8	1.0	100.0	0.5	1,198
5-7 years complete	16.5	39.9	44.9	11.9	2.4	0.9	100.0	0.7	3,748
8-9 years complete	10.7	53.1	37.0	8.1	1.1	0.6	100.0	0.5	6,337
10-11 years complete	9.9	56.0	35.4	7.0	1.2	0.4	100.0	0.5	3,730
12 or more years complete	9.4	55.5	36.6	6.4	0.9	0.6	100.0	0.8	6,443
Religion									
Hindu	14.2	47.0	40.1	10.0	2.0	0.9	100.0	0.6	26,740
Muslim	17.8	45.6	37.8	14.2	2.2	0.2	100.0	0.7	347
Christian	18.5	41.4	40.5	12.3	4.4	1.3	100.0	0.5	356
Other	20.9	40.5	39.7	18.0	0.5	1.3	100.0	0.6	163

Continued...

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women—Continued

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	13.8	50.1	37.2	9.9	1.9	0.9	100.0	0.5	3,802
Scheduled tribe	15.2	45.3	40.8	10.4	2.6	0.9	100.0	0.8	8,167
Other backward class	13.8	47.1	40.3	9.9	1.9	0.9	100.0	0.6	13,514
Other	15.6	45.0	41.1	11.4	1.4	1.1	100.0	0.7	2,102
Total	14.4	46.8	40.0	10.2	2.1	0.9	100.0	0.6	27,606

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP≥140 mmHg or DBP≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	5.8	50.4	43.9	5.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	0.0	658
20-24	9.5	33.9	57.7	7.2	1.2	0.1	100.0	0.0	624
25-29	17.9	24.2	58.1	16.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	0.0	591
30-34	26.5	22.6	51.6	18.6	5.3	1.9	100.0	0.2	503
35-39	26.6	18.9	55.0	19.9	4.3	1.9	100.0	0.0	474
40-44	32.8	18.0	50.3	24.5	5.3	1.9	100.0	0.2	409
45-49	43.2	17.9	39.7	30.0	7.3	5.2	100.0	0.5	440
Residence									
Urban	18.8	29.6	52.7	13.4	2.5	1.8	100.0	0.3	868
Rural	22.1	27.7	50.7	17.0	3.3	1.3	100.0	0.1	2,831
Schooling									
No schooling	30.8	24.6	44.6	23.6	4.9	2.4	100.0	0.0	366
<5 years complete	29.5	18.0	52.5	25.2	2.4	1.9	100.0	0.0	195
5-7 years complete	25.3	25.1	49.6	19.5	3.5	2.2	100.0	0.0	512
8-9 years complete	17.0	34.0	49.7	12.4	3.1	0.8	100.0	0.1	1,093
10-11 years complete	17.1	30.5	52.7	14.1	1.4	1.3	100.0	0.0	517
12 or more years complete	21.1	25.5	54.8	15.1	3.2	1.4	100.0	0.2	1,016
Religion									
Hindu	21.1	28.3	51.2	16.1	3.1	1.4	100.0	0.1	3,568
Muslim	(27.3)	(29.5)	(48.4)	(15.7)	(3.4)	(3.1)	(100.0)	(0.0)	71
Christian	(26.0)	(23.3)	(50.7)	(19.9)	(2.7)	(3.4)	(100.0)	(0.0)	43

Continued...

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	18.6	26.9	55.4	13.6	2.7	1.5	100.0	0.0	508
Scheduled tribe	22.6	27.5	50.2	18.5	2.9	0.8	100.0	0.1	1,016
Other backward class	21.0	28.7	51.0	15.6	3.1	1.6	100.0	0.2	1,891
Other	23.4	28.9	48.5	16.0	4.1	2.4	100.0	0.0	282
Total age 15-49	21.3	28.2	51.2	16.2	3.1	1.5	100.0	0.1	3,699
Age 50-54	45.0	12.1	43.7	27.7	10.7	5.8	100.0	0.2	301
Total age 15-54	23.1	26.9	50.6	17.0	3.7	1.8	100.0	0.1	4,000

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP≥140 mmHg or DBP≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	98.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	0.3	2.0	4,754
20-24	97.7	1.5	0.8	100.0	0.3	2.5	4,823
25-29	96.0	2.5	1.6	100.0	0.4	4.4	4,499
30-34	94.9	3.1	1.9	100.0	0.3	5.4	3,820
35-39	93.0	3.8	3.3	100.0	0.3	7.3	3,605
40-44	90.3	6.0	3.7	100.0	0.5	10.2	2,976
45-49	88.8	5.9	5.3	100.0	1.3	12.5	2,869
Residence							
Urban	93.6	3.5	2.8	100.0	0.9	7.2	6,512
Rural	95.1	3.0	1.9	100.0	0.3	5.2	20,834
Schooling							
No schooling	92.5	4.5	3.0	100.0	0.3	7.8	6,028
<5 years complete	92.0	3.9	4.1	100.0	0.4	8.4	1,185
5-7 years complete	93.5	3.9	2.6	100.0	0.5	7.0	3,707
8-9 years complete	96.3	2.3	1.4	100.0	0.4	4.1	6,292
10-11 years complete	96.0	2.3	1.7	100.0	0.5	4.5	3,726
12 or more years complete	95.9	2.5	1.6	100.0	0.5	4.6	6,406
Religion							
Hindu	94.8	3.1	2.1	100.0	0.4	5.7	26,487
Muslim	92.3	6.1	1.7	100.0	0.9	8.7	343
Christian	96.2	2.2	1.6	100.0	0.3	4.0	354
Other	96.2	2.2	1.7	100.0	0.6	4.4	161
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	93.6	3.2	3.2	100.0	0.4	6.8	3,749
Scheduled tribe	95.8	2.8	1.4	100.0	0.3	4.6	8,073
Other backward class	94.5	3.3	2.2	100.0	0.4	5.9	13,415
Other	94.5	2.7	2.7	100.0	1.2	6.7	2,087
Total	94.8	3.1	2.1	100.0	0.4	5.7	27,346

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	98.4	1.1	0.4	100.0	0.1	1.7	653
20-24	97.9	1.7	0.3	100.0	1.2	3.3	624
25-29	92.3	5.9	1.8	100.0	0.3	8.0	589
30-34	93.2	2.6	4.2	100.0	0.7	7.5	497
35-39	89.5	5.1	5.5	100.0	0.1	10.7	468
40-44	85.0	8.0	7.0	100.0	1.9	16.9	400
45-49	85.3	6.4	8.3	100.0	2.3	17.0	419
Residence							
Urban	91.0	5.4	3.6	100.0	1.3	10.3	854
Rural	93.0	3.6	3.4	100.0	0.7	7.8	2,795
Schooling							
No schooling	86.9	7.0	6.1	100.0	0.9	14.0	357
<5 years complete	91.1	6.5	2.4	100.0	0.0	8.9	195
5-7 years complete	91.9	4.9	3.2	100.0	0.2	8.3	498
8-9 years complete	94.4	3.4	2.2	100.0	0.7	6.3	1,085
10-11 years complete	95.2	1.9	2.8	100.0	0.4	5.1	513
12 or more years complete	91.6	4.0	4.4	100.0	1.8	10.1	1,002
Religion							
Hindu	92.7	4.0	3.3	100.0	0.8	8.1	3,522
Muslim	(85.1)	(10.0)	(4.9)	(100.0)	(6.9)	(21.8)	69
Christian	(88.9)	(1.9)	(9.2)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	42
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	94.8	3.6	1.6	100.0	0.9	6.0	501
Scheduled tribe	92.6	3.8	3.6	100.0	0.5	7.9	1,009
Other backward class	92.6	3.9	3.5	100.0	1.0	8.5	1,865
Other	87.3	6.6	6.1	100.0	0.8	13.5	273
Total age 15-49	92.5	4.1	3.4	100.0	0.9	8.4	3,649
Age 50-54	83.4	6.3	10.4	100.0	2.5	19.1	284
Total age 15-54	91.9	4.2	3.9	100.0	1.0	9.1	3,933

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke *cigarettes* or *bidis* by number of *cigarettes/bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Tobacco use/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes <i>cigarettes</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1	21.4	15.0	16.5
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.2	3.3
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.9	2.4	2.0	21.8	21.3	21.4
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.5	2.5	2.0	9.5	12.8	12.0
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.4	1.0	0.9	3.9	3.5	3.6
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.8
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7
Uses other tobacco product	0.8	2.5	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.3
Uses any type of tobacco	2.8	9.3	7.8	38.9	42.8	41.9
Drinks alcohol	0.5	3.5	2.8	29.9	37.8	35.9
Number of respondents	6,783	21,685	28,468	912	2,952	3,864
Among those who smoke <i>cigarettes</i>, number of <i>cigarettes</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	91.7	76.7	81.3
5-9	*	*	*	6.8	6.9	6.9
10-14	*	*	*	0.0	1.8	1.3
15-24	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.1
25 or more	*	*	*	0.0	0.4	0.3
Missing	*	*	*	1.5	13.9	10.1
Total	*	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>cigarette</i> smokers	1	19	21	195	444	638
Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	*	52.8	50.7
5-9	*	*	*	*	26.2	23.0
10-14	*	*	*	*	11.5	11.9
15-24	*	*	*	*	2.4	1.8
25 or more	*	*	*	*	0.0	2.2
Missing	*	*	*	*	7.1	10.4
Total	*	*	*	*	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	0	5	5	33	94	128
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	21.5	7.7	8.3	10.5	8.6	9.0
About once a week	48.0	47.6	47.6	53.2	49.3	50.1
Less than once a week	30.5	44.6	44.1	36.3	42.1	40.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	33	759	792	273	1,116	1,388

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹							Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other	Nothing		
Age									
15-19	65.4	11.2	60.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	70.7	4,989
20-24	71.4	10.4	56.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	67.0	4,999
Residence									
Urban	53.0	14.8	68.9	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	83.2	2,179
Rural	72.7	9.7	55.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	64.8	7,808
Schooling									
No schooling	90.8	5.6	18.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	24.4	381
<5 years complete	93.1	6.0	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.4	103
5-7 years complete	85.5	5.3	35.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	41.2	615
8-9 years complete	74.8	9.7	51.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	60.3	3,288
10-11 years complete	63.2	12.2	65.8	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	77.6	2,345
12 or more years complete	59.1	12.7	70.3	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	82.6	3,255
Religion									
Hindu	69.1	10.7	58.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	68.4	9,731
Muslim	41.5	18.9	72.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.5	121
Christian	47.0	11.0	70.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	79.2	100
Other	(46.9)	(16.9)	(56.8)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.9)	35
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	67.4	9.8	61.0	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	71.8	1,456
Scheduled tribe	74.3	9.1	50.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	58.8	3,052
Other backward class	67.5	12.0	60.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.7	4,837
Other	49.7	12.7	71.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	81.5	635
Total	68.4	10.8	58.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	68.8	9,987

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cup are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and type of employment, according to age, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector		Total	Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture		
WOMEN											
15-19	23.5	744	68.6	7.7	1.4	22.3	100.0	9.3	90.7	100.0	175
20-24	34.0	749	66.9	11.3	0.8	20.9	100.0	5.4	94.6	100.0	255
25-29	50.4	688	70.4	8.3	3.4	17.9	100.0	7.4	92.6	100.0	347
30-34	58.8	598	81.0	6.5	1.6	10.9	100.0	9.8	90.2	100.0	352
35-39	59.1	563	80.3	6.1	1.6	12.0	100.0	10.8	89.2	100.0	333
40-44	61.9	446	77.6	7.6	0.0	14.9	100.0	13.0	87.0	100.0	276
45-49	59.1	483	69.3	12.0	1.2	17.5	100.0	8.5	91.5	100.0	285
Total	47.4	4,271	74.1	8.4	1.5	16.0	100.0	9.2	90.8	100.0	2,023
MEN											
15-19	47.2	701	77.8	8.3	1.6	12.3	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	331
20-24	77.3	663	82.7	8.7	0.4	8.2	100.0	44.7	55.3	100.0	513
25-29	91.7	609	83.7	7.1	1.1	8.1	100.0	41.2	58.8	100.0	558
30-34	98.1	523	79.7	11.2	0.7	8.4	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	513
35-39	97.4	485	83.6	8.0	0.6	7.7	100.0	45.4	54.6	100.0	473
40-44	96.4	424	80.2	9.2	0.8	9.9	100.0	51.6	48.4	100.0	409
45-49	95.6	458	76.4	9.7	0.3	13.6	100.0	61.2	38.8	100.0	437
Total	83.7	3,864	80.9	8.9	0.8	9.5	100.0	48.7	51.3	100.0	3,235
Age 50-54	96.8	310	74.1	12.1	0.8	13.0	100.0	54.6	45.4	100.0	300
Total age 15-54	84.7	4,174	80.3	9.1	0.8	9.8	100.0	49.2	50.8	100.0	3,535

Table 97 Control over and magnitude of women's and men's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:						
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
20-29	89.8	333	79.6	755	49.8	266	77.5	56	73.5	426	(54.4)	47
30-39	88.5	534	84.9	817	44.8	425	83.8	179	80.4	842	52.3	165
40-49	88.9	390	86.7	541	49.5	283	86.1	215	83.0	716	57.8	191
Residence												
Urban	93.9	193	88.6	507	51.3	155	83.9	81	80.9	464	54.3	79
Rural	87.9	1,069	81.7	1,628	46.9	820	84.2	368	79.5	1,520	55.3	325
Schooling												
No schooling	87.3	446	82.5	606	40.5	331	85.7	82	76.3	270	48.9	70
<5 years complete	89.9	93	80.4	119	33.1	67	(81.4)	33	80.5	141	(67.5)	32
5-7 years complete	90.2	242	85.6	381	50.0	204	88.7	105	79.7	367	57.2	99
8-9 years complete	89.6	243	81.1	459	56.5	191	81.8	99	81.5	502	57.3	83
10-11 years complete	90.6	84	84.8	212	50.3	68	(83.2)	37	79.5	205	(38.5)	31
12 or more years complete	88.8	154	85.3	357	55.9	114	81.5	95	80.2	500	57.2	89
Religion												
Hindu	88.7	1,230	83.3	2,063	47.5	953	83.5	425	79.6	1,905	54.6	380
Muslim	*	7	(84.8)	38	*	6	*	8	(81.6)	39	*	8
Christian	*	21	(87.9)	27	*	13	*	16	(91.7)	31	*	16
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	93.3	158	86.2	291	49.6	120	87.0	56	76.2	282	53.9	51
Scheduled tribe	86.5	372	80.2	563	45.0	277	75.5	137	78.6	536	56.9	121
Other backward class	89.3	653	83.9	1,121	48.0	516	88.0	228	80.3	1,025	52.4	206
Other	87.8	79	85.5	160	52.0	63	(91.8)	28	88.0	140	*	24
Total	88.9	1,262	83.3	2,134	47.6	975	84.1	449	79.8	1,984	55.1	404

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men age 15-19 years and women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 98 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
URBAN												
Own health care	8.4	84.9	6.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	27.6	63.8	8.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	4.7	84.0	9.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	13.0	81.9	4.1	0.9	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.1	83.8	8.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL												
Own health care	5.5	81.4	12.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	25.2	66.2	8.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	2.2	82.8	13.6	0.9	0.4	100.0	18.0	77.0	3.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	3.6	83.5	12.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL												
Own health care	6.1	82.2	11.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	25.7	65.7	8.2	0.3	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	2.7	83.1	12.6	1.2	0.3	100.0	16.9	78.0	3.6	1.4	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	4.2	83.5	11.2	0.8	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife					
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men	
Age												
15-19	(83.1)	(78.4)	(87.4)	(78.4)	(12.6)	29	*	*	*	*	1	
20-24	85.8	83.1	83.9	78.5	10.3	366	95.2	94.7	90.2	0.3	134	
25-29	87.9	83.4	84.9	78.9	8.6	587	89.3	91.4	84.6	3.8	360	
30-39	89.1	86.9	89.5	82.7	7.0	1,053	91.8	94.3	88.6	2.5	936	
40-49	89.0	87.7	89.4	81.4	5.3	798	91.4	97.2	90.2	1.6	844	
Residence												
Urban	93.2	88.7	89.9	84.5	3.5	634	91.4	95.0	88.7	2.3	485	
Rural	86.9	85.0	87.1	79.9	8.5	2,199	91.5	94.9	88.6	2.2	1,789	
Schooling												
No schooling	85.7	84.0	86.3	76.9	7.8	849	85.4	93.5	83.4	4.5	313	
<5 years complete	87.9	78.5	84.5	74.9	7.7	166	92.9	94.9	89.4	1.7	163	
5-7 years complete	88.8	87.7	89.6	83.7	7.5	485	91.1	95.6	89.4	2.8	422	
8-9 years complete	89.3	84.6	86.6	81.3	7.2	600	92.4	93.2	87.6	1.9	577	
10-11 years complete	89.0	89.1	89.6	83.5	6.6	258	96.2	96.4	93.0	0.4	233	
12 or more years complete	91.2	89.5	90.1	85.7	6.8	475	91.8	96.4	90.0	1.8	566	
Employment (past 12 months)												
Employed	88.5	85.9	87.5	80.4	7.3	1,539	91.5	95.0	88.7	2.3	2,212	
Employed, for cash	87.6	85.1	86.9	79.1	7.6	1,262	91.1	94.7	88.2	2.4	1,984	
Employed, not for cash	92.3	90.0	90.2	86.1	5.4	277	94.7	97.7	93.2	0.8	228	
Not employed	88.2	85.7	88.1	81.7	7.4	1,293	90.2	93.9	85.8	1.7	62	

Continued...

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	
Number of living children											
0	85.9	80.5	84.5	76.3	9.0	268	93.5	93.2	88.9	2.2	314
1-2	88.6	86.4	88.4	82.2	7.5	1,504	91.8	94.5	88.7	2.3	1,167
3-4	88.4	85.9	87.4	80.1	7.2	919	90.6	96.5	89.4	2.2	692
5 or more	89.8	89.5	89.6	81.8	4.0	141	87.0	94.1	82.5	1.4	100
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	88.3	86.5	88.0	81.7	7.8	1,502	93.2	96.1	90.9	1.6	1,194
Non-nuclear	88.3	85.1	87.5	80.2	6.9	1,331	89.6	93.7	86.1	2.9	1,080
Religion											
Hindu	88.2	85.8	87.7	80.9	7.4	2,734	91.4	95.1	88.8	2.3	2,186
Muslim	(93.0)	(84.3)	(82.8)	(78.2)	(5.5)	47	(95.5)	(90.5)	(86.0)	(0.0)	41
Christian	(95.7)	(93.9)	(98.3)	(91.3)	(1.7)	43	(90.8)	(95.1)	(87.9)	(2.0)	35
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	90.7	88.1	90.5	85.3	7.5	375	89.0	93.8	86.9	4.1	309
Scheduled tribe	85.0	82.0	85.8	77.2	9.4	780	88.5	93.9	84.8	2.4	642
Other backward class	89.4	86.9	88.4	81.6	6.2	1,456	93.7	95.7	91.2	1.8	1,168
Other	89.4	88.7	85.8	82.4	7.8	222	91.8	95.9	89.1	1.4	155
Total	88.3	85.8	87.8	81.0	7.3	2,833	91.5	94.9	88.6	2.2	2,274

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme				
Age								
15-19	40.8	68.9	36.3	0.9	29.1	744	15.5	247
20-24	50.0	76.6	46.3	2.0	38.1	749	25.7	417
25-29	58.4	85.6	49.2	7.5	45.3	688	30.5	326
30-39	65.5	84.1	49.5	9.7	52.1	1,161	25.2	501
40-49	67.5	84.0	50.2	8.5	56.7	929	20.7	249
Residence								
Urban	63.2	77.9	48.7	4.6	51.2	1,066	34.1	652
Rural	56.0	81.1	46.1	6.8	43.7	3,205	18.4	1,088
Schooling								
No schooling	62.5	80.5	44.6	7.6	54.8	972	12.0	145
<5 years complete	62.4	81.3	47.7	8.6	48.1	195	(9.8)	53
5-7 years complete	60.3	76.4	47.9	9.9	45.5	635	13.3	232
8-9 years complete	51.4	73.9	44.8	4.8	36.3	1,010	16.2	348
10-11 years complete	50.2	80.5	43.6	4.1	35.7	532	19.4	253
12 or more years complete	61.5	89.7	51.9	4.5	50.9	927	37.3	708
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	63.5	84.0	51.8	8.9	51.7	2,023	23.3	756
Employed, for cash	65.2	84.8	54.3	9.7	53.4	1,669	24.6	644
Employed, not for cash	55.2	80.3	39.8	5.0	43.7	354	15.7	112
Not employed	52.6	77.1	42.2	3.8	40.0	2,248	25.0	984

Continued...

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme				
Number of living children								
0	47.8	72.3	41.8	1.8	36.9	1,507	27.4	718
1-2	60.6	86.1	49.1	7.2	47.8	1,610	24.7	723
3-4	67.6	83.6	49.8	10.0	54.1	1,001	16.8	272
5 or more	61.5	77.0	50.2	14.8	51.2	154	*	26
Household structure²								
Nuclear	58.2	79.6	45.7	6.7	47.1	2,298	23.2	881
Non-nuclear	57.2	81.2	47.9	5.7	43.8	1,973	25.4	859
Religion								
Hindu	57.7	80.4	46.8	6.3	45.7	4,127	23.9	1,650
Muslim	52.7	68.4	46.1	5.2	34.0	70	(35.2)	48
Christian	72.6	90.1	44.4	4.3	49.3	62	(21.3)	36
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	63.3	85.6	48.9	7.8	45.0	608	27.5	230
Scheduled tribe	52.7	75.8	41.4	6.1	48.4	1,203	17.8	441
Other backward class	58.2	82.0	49.0	6.0	42.7	2,127	24.3	862
Other	63.3	76.5	47.9	5.4	54.4	334	34.4	207
Total	57.8	80.3	46.7	6.2	45.5	4,271	24.3	1,740

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		Number of men
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use				Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	
Age									
15-19	32.6	29.4	33.2	744	91.8	247	51.1	48.1	701
20-24	35.8	32.8	55.6	749	91.9	417	54.4	49.9	663
25-29	47.8	42.3	47.3	688	82.8	326	68.9	65.1	609
30-34	46.1	38.3	46.1	598	74.1	275	76.7	70.0	523
35-39	51.2	43.3	40.1	563	67.8	226	86.8	76.6	485
40-44	49.6	41.8	31.0	446	55.6	138	89.8	84.8	424
45-49	62.2	50.3	22.9	483	65.7	110	93.6	87.8	458
Residence									
Urban	45.7	32.7	61.2	1,066	85.5	652	65.9	54.7	912
Rural	44.8	40.9	33.9	3,205	76.2	1,088	73.5	69.9	2,952
Religion									
Hindu	45.7	39.4	40.0	4,127	79.2	1,650	71.7	66.5	3,726
Muslim	23.3	17.7	68.2	70	(96.7)	48	64.1	51.6	76
Christian	30.2	21.7	58.1	62	(75.4)	36	(84.1)	(74.7)	45
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	47.8	35.3	37.9	608	83.0	230	71.7	64.3	535
Scheduled tribe	47.4	45.1	36.7	1,203	73.5	441	74.7	70.5	1,075
Other backward class	44.1	37.7	40.5	2,127	79.0	862	71.2	66.2	1,954
Other	38.2	29.5	61.8	334	92.1	207	64.4	55.9	297
Schooling									
No schooling	53.7	46.8	14.9	972	7.2	145	82.3	77.4	386
<5 years complete	46.7	44.1	27.3	195	(15.5)	53	86.6	80.2	204
5-7 years complete	48.1	39.2	36.6	635	53.8	232	80.5	74.2	531
8-9 years complete	40.7	33.5	34.4	1,010	87.5	348	68.0	62.2	1,141
10-11 years complete	40.4	37.5	47.5	532	95.3	253	63.1	60.0	543
12 or more years complete	41.0	35.7	76.4	927	98.5	708	69.0	63.4	1,058

Continued...

Table 101 Ownership of assets—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use				Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	47.6	39.9	38.3	2,298	78.0	881	73.8	67.2	2,159
Non-nuclear	42.1	37.6	43.5	1,973	81.5	859	69.1	65.3	1,705
Total age 15-49	45.1	38.8	40.7	4,271	79.7	1,740	71.7	66.3	3,864
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	94.2	90.3	310
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	73.4	68.1	4,174

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 102 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	10.2	10.1	8.2	9.2	9.6	9.7
She neglects the house or children	13.9	11.7	12.1	12.0	13.4	11.8
She argues with him	14.6	22.5	10.6	22.5	13.5	22.5
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	7.6	5.9	4.3	6.2	6.6	6.0
She doesn't cook properly	7.1	5.9	5.7	4.8	6.7	5.5
He suspects her of being unfaithful	9.9	19.2	7.5	19.0	9.2	19.1
She shows disrespect for in-laws	20.1	26.1	15.3	31.0	18.7	28.0
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	28.7	36.4	23.7	39.1	27.3	37.5
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	94.4	87.6	88.3	86.1	92.7	87.0
Knows her husband has sex with other women	93.2	75.6	88.6	75.5	91.9	75.6
Is tired or not in the mood	92.3	81.1	85.8	79.7	90.5	80.5
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	89.5	67.6	82.8	67.1	87.6	67.4
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	3.9	7.2	9.0	8.5	5.3	7.7
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	14.8	na	15.2	na	15.0
Refuse to give her financial support	na	10.3	na	7.1	na	9.0
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	8.7	na	6.8	na	8.0
Have sex with another woman	na	10.9	na	9.4	na	10.3
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	3.9	na	2.4	na	3.3
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	77.1	na	78.9	na	77.8
Number of respondents	3,064	2,341	1,207	1,523	4,271	3,864

na = Not applicable

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	24.3	41.4	80.9	63.2	73.6	744	701
20-24	25.8	39.6	86.6	69.0	73.7	749	663
25-29	25.8	35.4	91.3	66.9	78.0	688	609
30-39	27.1	36.1	89.1	67.1	75.0	1,161	1,008
40-49	32.1	35.6	89.2	70.3	77.8	929	882
Residence							
Urban	24.6	38.1	88.5	68.5	75.0	1,066	912
Rural	28.2	37.2	87.3	67.1	75.9	3,205	2,952
Schooling							
No schooling	31.6	41.7	85.4	67.1	65.6	972	386
<5 years complete	32.1	36.3	85.9	66.2	81.9	195	204
5-7 years complete	25.5	38.9	88.5	65.3	73.4	635	531
8-9 years complete	32.4	40.5	86.8	67.5	76.4	1,010	1,141
10-11 years complete	24.2	36.2	87.7	69.4	77.4	532	543
12 or more years complete	19.1	32.7	90.6	67.8	77.5	927	1,058
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	29.6	37.6	88.4	68.8	76.4	2,023	3,235
Employed, for cash	29.2	37.1	88.0	68.9	77.1	1,669	2,902
Employed, not for cash	31.3	41.7	90.4	68.2	70.9	354	333
Not employed	25.2	36.7	86.9	60.1	71.7	2,248	629
Marital status							
Never married	23.7	39.1	82.8	67.1	74.9	1,207	1,523
Currently married	28.9	36.7	89.4	67.6	76.3	2,833	2,274
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	25.3	26.6	91.4	67.5	70.9	232	67
Number of living children							
0	25.1	37.8	84.2	67.1	74.0	1,507	1,877
1-2	27.0	35.3	90.8	67.0	78.8	1,610	1,182
3-4	29.6	39.0	87.7	69.9	75.1	1,001	699
5 or more	36.0	44.1	87.7	61.2	74.2	154	106

Continued...

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	29.1	37.1	86.9	67.8	77.3	2,298	2,159
Non-nuclear	25.1	37.9	88.5	66.9	73.6	1,973	1,705
Religion							
Hindu	27.3	37.7	87.4	67.4	75.7	4,127	3,726
Muslim	36.9	31.4	94.2	68.4	71.2	70	76
Christian	15.4	(29.6)	93.6	(69.8)	(76.4)	62	45
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	29.0	33.7	87.8	65.9	75.2	608	535
Scheduled tribe	30.9	40.2	85.0	68.6	73.1	1,203	1,075
Other backward class	26.0	37.8	89.4	67.5	77.0	2,127	1,954
Other	19.4	32.1	85.6	65.1	77.2	334	297
Total	27.3	37.5	87.6	67.4	75.7	4,271	3,864

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Specified reasons are: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

² Specified reasons are: knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood.

³ Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman.

⁴ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	15.7	6.3	14.0
Sexual violence only	0.8	1.0	0.9
Physical and sexual violence	4.6	0.2	3.8
Physical or sexual violence	21.1	7.5	18.6
Number of women	2,294	510	2,804
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	95.2	na	88.8
Former husband	1.3	na	1.2
Father/step-father	7.1	(28.1)	8.5
Mother/step-mother	6.8	(52.2)	9.9
Sister/brother	3.4	(27.9)	5.1
Daughter/son	0.4	(0.0)	0.3
Other relative	1.1	(11.5)	1.8
Current boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Former boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Mother-in-law	0.3	na	0.2
Father-in-law	0.3	na	0.3
Other-in-law	1.0	na	1.0
Teacher	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Police/soldier	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other	0.3	(0.0)	0.3
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	465	33	499
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	91.9	na	87.5
Former husband	3.9	na	3.7
Brother/step-brother	0.6	*	0.5
Other relative	1.9	*	6.5
Family friend	1.8	*	1.7
Number who experienced sexual violence	124	6	130

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	0.6	221
25-29	1.1	391
30-39	1.0	867
40-49	0.9	685
Residence		
Urban	1.2	523
Rural	0.9	1,649
Marital status		
Currently married	0.9	2,012
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	1.5	155
Number of living children		
0	0.0	92
1-2	0.9	1,126
3-4	1.0	819
5 or more	2.2	134
Schooling		
No schooling	1.1	717
<5 years complete	0.9	127
5-7 years complete	0.9	415
8-9 years complete	1.0	393
10-11 years complete	0.0	180
12 or more years complete	1.1	340
Religion		
Hindu	1.0	2,093
Muslim	(0.0)	39
Christian	(0.0)	35
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	1.7	307
Scheduled tribe	1.6	575
Other backward class	0.5	1,133
Other	0.0	156
Total	0.9	2,172

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19 years, never married women, women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	19.4	2.0	14.6	16.6
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	7.6	0.7	5.7	6.4
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	6.3	0.9	4.7	5.6
Slapped her	18.0	1.4	13.9	15.3
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	3.9	0.4	2.9	3.4
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	4.1	0.3	3.3	3.6
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.6
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	5.1	0.6	4.0	4.7
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	3.4	0.4	2.8	3.2
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.3	0.4	1.8	2.2
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.4	0.3	2.9	3.2
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	6.1	1.4	4.1	5.5
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	3.9	1.0	2.6	3.5
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	3.1	0.5	2.2	2.7
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	3.1	0.8	1.9	2.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	20.2	2.2	15.2	17.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence	4.3	0.4	3.4	3.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	21.1	2.7	15.6	18.4
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.0	0.3	1.5	1.8
Any violence by women against their husband ²	2.5	0.5	1.9	2.4
Number of ever-married women	2,294	2,294	2,294	2,294

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	4.6	13.6	2.5	13.7	14.6	254
25-29	6.6	16.2	6.6	17.8	18.2	432
30-39	7.0	21.8	6.1	22.7	23.8	891
40-49	5.4	20.5	4.0	21.1	22.1	703
Residence						
Urban	5.2	13.8	3.4	14.0	14.8	551
Rural	6.4	21.2	5.7	22.2	23.1	1,743
Schooling						
No schooling	6.3	25.9	6.5	26.7	27.8	737
<5 years complete	4.4	26.5	1.9	27.1	27.1	131
5-7 years complete	8.7	19.0	5.8	20.8	22.2	439
8-9 years complete	5.3	17.9	5.8	18.1	18.4	435
10-11 years complete	4.8	12.9	3.0	13.7	14.3	188
12 or more years complete	4.9	9.1	3.0	9.7	11.1	365
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	4.8	16.5	3.8	17.0	17.8	1,028
Employed for cash	7.0	21.8	6.7	23.0	24.1	1,061
Employed not for cash	8.1	21.4	3.7	21.9	22.8	206
Marital status						
Currently married	5.4	18.7	4.8	19.6	20.5	2,120
Widowed	3.2	19.6	3.5	19.9	19.9	126
Divorced/separated/deserted	(44.6)	(49.0)	(20.9)	(49.0)	(51.6)	49
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	6.0	19.2	4.9	20.1	21.0	2,254
0-4 years	3.7	9.8	2.1	10.6	10.9	341
5-9 years	7.6	18.0	5.3	18.7	19.4	383
10 or more years	6.2	21.6	5.5	22.5	23.6	1,531
Married more than once	9.4	29.7	14.6	29.7	31.5	40
Number of living children						
0	7.7	17.0	6.9	18.5	19.0	219
1-2	5.5	16.7	3.7	17.2	17.9	1,122
3-4	6.5	21.2	6.9	22.4	23.8	819
5 or more	6.6	34.6	3.6	35.4	35.4	134
Household structure²						
Nuclear	7.0	23.5	6.0	24.3	25.4	1,204
Non-nuclear	5.1	14.8	4.1	15.8	16.4	1,090

Continued...

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Religion						
Hindu	6.0	19.5	5.0	20.4	21.3	2,212
Muslim	(0.0)	(1.9)	(1.1)	(1.9)	(1.9)	40
Christian	(18.3)	(28.2)	(18.3)	(28.2)	(28.2)	37
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	7.5	20.1	3.7	20.1	21.8	325
Scheduled tribe	8.2	26.3	6.5	28.3	29.1	610
Other backward class	4.8	16.9	4.8	17.2	18.0	1,189
Other	5.2	10.3	4.5	12.8	13.4	170
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	16.1	44.9	11.0	45.8	47.7	362
No	4.3	14.6	3.9	15.3	16.1	1,864
Don't know	1.5	15.0	6.7	18.8	18.8	68
Total	6.1	19.4	5.1	20.2	21.1	2,294

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19 years, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	8.1	27.1	6.3	27.5	28.9	409
<5 years complete	4.7	23.1	7.9	23.7	24.5	158
5-7 years complete	6.9	21.6	5.4	22.4	22.9	394
8-9 years complete	5.2	20.4	6.2	22.2	23.0	563
10-11 years complete	7.5	15.0	4.3	16.1	16.8	280
12 or more years complete	4.5	11.5	2.3	11.5	12.6	487
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	3.5	9.3	2.0	10.0	11.1	1,324
Drinks/never gets drunk	0.5	12.3	3.9	14.9	15.3	153
Gets drunk sometimes	9.2	35.3	10.2	36.3	36.9	714
Gets drunk often	26.4	48.7	12.0	48.7	49.6	103
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	6.1	12.4	2.0	13.9	16.3	76
Wife is same age	8.2	15.7	2.7	15.7	15.8	106
Wife 1-4 years younger	5.2	19.1	4.5	20.3	21.4	1,071
Wife 5-9 years younger	6.1	17.3	5.2	18.1	18.8	684
Wife 10 or more years younger	2.1	25.7	7.6	25.7	26.2	181
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	5.9	19.0	5.3	20.0	21.0	1,150
Wife has more schooling	6.0	15.0	4.3	15.7	16.3	445
Both have equal schooling	4.6	16.3	4.1	17.4	17.6	366
Neither attended school	8.6	30.1	6.9	30.5	32.2	330
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	1.1	10.8	1.9	11.4	11.7	1,249
1-2	7.1	28.7	7.2	30.3	31.5	605
3-4	11.5	22.8	5.1	23.2	24.4	355
5-6	50.5	64.3	36.8	66.3	71.1	86
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	11.4	39.6	17.2	41.7	42.4	141
1-2	8.4	19.8	2.2	19.8	21.1	243
3	4.5	16.8	4.2	17.8	18.6	1,735

Continued...

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	4.9	16.2	4.7	17.0	17.7	1,653
1-2	7.0	22.4	6.3	24.1	24.5	354
3-4	8.3	30.9	3.9	31.4	32.7	129
5-6	15.5	41.9	9.2	42.5	43.6	96
7	12.8	27.4	5.0	27.4	33.6	62
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	9.8	27.8	5.1	27.8	29.2	84
1-2	5.7	23.0	11.0	26.0	27.5	174
3	6.0	18.7	4.6	19.4	20.3	2,037
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	22.5	40.4	16.5	41.1	41.9	189
Sometimes	5.2	19.1	4.6	20.1	21.0	1,679
Never	2.6	11.3	2.2	11.6	12.6	427
Total	6.1	19.4	5.1	20.2	21.1	2,294

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Currently married women only

² Behaviours include: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, insists on knowing where she is at all times, and does not trust her with any money

³ Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

⁴ Reasons given for which wife beating is justified include: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws

⁵ Reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband include: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever ¹	18.5	1.2	7.9	3.5	20.1	445
In the past 12 months	19.4	1.2	8.5	3.8	21.2	381
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ¹	34.2	2.6	17.9	4.1	38.3	117
In the past 12 months	33.7	2.0	18.2	3.1	38.2	107
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ¹	18.0	1.2	7.5	3.3	19.5	464
In the past 12 months	18.7	1.1	8.1	3.6	20.5	401
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ¹	39.7	3.1	21.5	4.9	44.6	98
In the past 12 months	39.8	2.4	22.3	3.7	45.4	87

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 110 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Help seeking/source of help	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	84.6	*	67.2	81.3	(85.6)	81.7
Never sought help but told someone	9.5	*	13.8	10.0	(10.2)	10.0
Sought help	5.9	*	19.0	8.6	(4.2)	8.3
Don't know/missing	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	393	24	106	484	38	523
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	(55.3)	*	*	59.0	*	60.6
Husband's family	(31.8)	*	*	31.2	*	30.1
Current/former husband	(0.0)	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
Current/former boyfriend	(0.0)	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
Friend	(12.3)	*	*	13.2	*	12.7
Neighbour	(0.0)	*	*	3.1	*	2.9
Religious leader	(0.0)	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
Doctor/medical personnel	(0.0)	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
Police	(4.5)	*	*	6.4	*	6.1
Lawyer	(0.0)	*	*	2.3	*	2.2
Social service organization	(0.0)	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
Other	(13.6)	*	*	9.1	*	8.8
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	23	0	20	42	2	43

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fifth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-5 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-5 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-5 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any proportion or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ,
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-5 sample for Chhattisgarh, there were 1134 clusters. Hence, 1134 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1134 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1133 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is computed, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The relative standard error (SE/R) and confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each estimate are also computed.

Sampling errors for NFHS-5 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Chhattisgarh as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1, Tables A.2-A.4 present the total, urban, and rural values of the statistic (R), their standard errors (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.956	0.003	24550	24550	2.428	0.003	0.95	0.962
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.745	0.006	24550	24550	2.257	0.008	0.733	0.758
Using iodized salt	0.985	0.001	24532	24533	1.684	0.001	0.982	0.987
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1014.745	5.392	52451	52770	1.211	0.005	1003.961	1025.529
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.307	0.003	48764	48769	1.634	0.011	0.3	0.314
Urban residence	0.238	0.007	28468	28468	2.689	0.028	0.225	0.252
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.222	0.004	28468	28468	1.576	0.017	0.215	0.23
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.369	0.006	28468	28468	1.992	0.015	0.358	0.38
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.287	0.003	28468	28468	1.275	0.012	0.28	0.294
Currently married	0.664	0.004	28468	28468	1.31	0.006	0.657	0.672
Married before age 18	0.364	0.005	23461	23479	1.467	0.013	0.355	0.373
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.678	0.006	18876	18913	1.694	0.008	0.667	0.69
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.617	0.006	18876	18913	1.636	0.009	0.606	0.629
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.061	0.003	18876	18913	1.546	0.044	0.056	0.066
Currently using pill	0.024	0.002	18876	18913	1.458	0.068	0.021	0.027
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.028	0.002	18876	18913	1.518	0.065	0.025	0.032
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.041	0.002	18876	18913	1.62	0.057	0.037	0.046
Currently using female sterilization	0.475	0.006	18876	18913	1.518	0.012	0.464	0.486
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.85	0.006	11169	11638	1.782	0.007	0.837	0.862
Unmet need for family planning	0.083	0.003	18876	18913	1.469	0.036	0.077	0.088
Want no more children	0.708	0.005	18876	18913	1.397	0.007	0.699	0.717
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.111	0.003	18876	18913	1.301	0.027	0.105	0.117
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.601	0.011	6526	6427	1.854	0.019	0.578	0.624
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.449	0.011	6526	6427	1.82	0.025	0.427	0.472
Birth registration	0.966	0.003	8400	8248	1.279	0.003	0.96	0.971
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.888	0.006	8514	8353	1.58	0.007	0.875	0.901
Institutional delivery	0.857	0.007	8514	8353	1.617	0.008	0.843	0.872
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.891	0.006	6526	6427	1.499	0.007	0.879	0.903
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.848	0.007	6526	6427	1.575	0.008	0.834	0.862
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.804	0.018	821	795	1.274	0.022	0.768	0.84
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.036	0.003	8107	7979	1.301	0.077	0.031	0.042
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.673	0.035	312	290	1.253	0.052	0.604	0.743
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.738	0.031	312	290	1.188	0.042	0.676	0.8
Child received BCG vaccination	0.964	0.006	1604	1602	1.252	0.006	0.953	0.976
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.875	0.012	1604	1602	1.453	0.014	0.85	0.899
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.842	0.012	1604	1602	1.301	0.014	0.818	0.866
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.902	0.011	1604	1602	1.454	0.012	0.88	0.925
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.859	0.012	1604	1602	1.391	0.014	0.835	0.884
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.797	0.014	1604	1602	1.394	0.018	0.769	0.826
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.346	0.008	7485	7356	1.386	0.023	0.33	0.362
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.189	0.007	7350	7196	1.423	0.036	0.175	0.202
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.313	0.007	7676	7500	1.294	0.023	0.299	0.328
Children with any anaemia	0.672	0.009	5768	6074	1.502	0.014	0.654	0.691
Women with any anaemia	0.608	0.005	27404	27323	1.765	0.009	0.598	0.619
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.231	0.004	26395	26376	1.525	0.017	0.223	0.239
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.141	0.004	26395	26376	1.685	0.026	0.134	0.148
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.554	0.008	26383	26362	2.604	0.014	0.538	0.57
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.887	0.008	4244	4271	1.654	0.009	0.871	0.903
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.23	0.013	4244	4271	1.945	0.055	0.205	0.256
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.186	0.015	2804	2804	1.992	0.079	0.157	0.216
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.818	0.033	80826	80772	1.312	0.018	1.753	1.883
Neonatal mortality	32.369	2.895	8531	8379	1.345	0.089	26.58	38.158
Postneonatal mortality	11.873	1.256	8554	8399	1.044	0.106	9.36	14.385
Infant mortality	44.242	3.17	8533	8381	1.291	0.072	37.901	50.582
Child mortality	6.44	1.158	8549	8406	1.264	0.18	4.124	8.755
Under-five mortality	50.397	3.496	8565	8404	1.345	0.069	43.405	57.388
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.135	0.002	47375	47769	1.536	0.018	0.13	0.14
Urban residence	0.236	0.014	3853	3864	2.067	0.06	0.208	0.264
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.1	0.007	3853	3864	1.485	0.072	0.085	0.114
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.415	0.013	3853	3864	1.65	0.032	0.388	0.441
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.394	0.01	3853	3864	1.303	0.026	0.374	0.415
Currently married	0.589	0.01	3853	3864	1.252	0.017	0.569	0.608
Married before age 21	0.292	0.011	2514	2499	1.262	0.039	0.27	0.315
Want no more children	0.706	0.013	2294	2274	1.383	0.019	0.68	0.732
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.124	0.009	2294	2274	1.353	0.075	0.106	0.143
Men with any anaemia	0.27	0.012	3652	3647	1.564	0.045	0.246	0.294
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.174	0.011	3702	3703	1.608	0.061	0.153	0.195
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.149	0.009	3702	3703	1.397	0.058	0.132	0.167
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.443	0.014	3703	3704	1.726	0.032	0.415	0.471
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.946	0.01	3853	3864	2.706	0.01	0.926	0.965
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.307	0.018	3853	3864	2.427	0.059	0.271	0.343

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.987	0.005	4518	5546	2.684	0.005	0.978	0.996
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.863	0.01	4518	5546	1.879	0.011	0.844	0.882
Using iodized salt	0.99	0.003	4515	5542	1.761	0.003	0.985	0.995
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1016.363	10.791	9470	11795	1.015	0.011	994.781	1037.946
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.196	0.008	8938	11044	2.063	0.043	0.179	0.213
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.125	0.008	5421	6783	1.727	0.062	0.11	0.141
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.524	0.018	5421	6783	2.625	0.034	0.488	0.56
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.306	0.008	5421	6783	1.317	0.027	0.289	0.322
Currently married	0.638	0.009	5421	6783	1.383	0.014	0.619	0.656
Married before age 18	0.284	0.01	4573	5741	1.548	0.036	0.264	0.305
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.713	0.012	3417	4324	1.592	0.017	0.689	0.738
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.649	0.013	3417	4324	1.572	0.02	0.623	0.675
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.064	0.006	3417	4324	1.547	0.101	0.051	0.077
Currently using pill	0.026	0.003	3417	4324	1.242	0.13	0.019	0.033
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.037	0.006	3417	4324	1.768	0.154	0.026	0.048
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.079	0.008	3417	4324	1.648	0.096	0.064	0.094
Currently using female sterilization	0.473	0.013	3417	4324	1.47	0.027	0.447	0.498
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.718	0.02	2174	2894	2.035	0.027	0.679	0.758
Unmet need for family planning	0.08	0.006	3417	4324	1.351	0.079	0.067	0.092
Want no more children	0.726	0.01	3417	4324	1.348	0.014	0.706	0.747
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.105	0.007	3417	4324	1.266	0.063	0.092	0.119
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.622	0.029	1088	1365	1.957	0.047	0.564	0.679
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.414	0.027	1088	1365	1.817	0.066	0.359	0.468
Birth registration	0.973	0.006	1300	1625	1.198	0.006	0.961	0.984
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.955	0.008	1312	1649	1.253	0.008	0.939	0.971
Institutional delivery	0.931	0.009	1312	1649	1.193	0.01	0.912	0.95
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.92	0.011	1088	1365	1.336	0.012	0.898	0.942
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.883	0.015	1088	1365	1.529	0.017	0.853	0.913
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.738	0.052	108	121	1.16	0.071	0.634	0.842
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.033	0.006	1268	1601	1.164	0.177	0.021	0.045
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.688	0.08	44	53	1.117	0.117	0.527	0.848
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.733	0.077	44	53	1.125	0.105	0.579	0.887
Child received BCG vaccination	0.958	0.018	258	346	1.462	0.019	0.922	0.993
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.84	0.039	258	346	1.676	0.047	0.761	0.918
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.857	0.027	258	346	1.286	0.032	0.803	0.912
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.877	0.039	258	346	1.766	0.044	0.8	0.955
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.823	0.039	258	346	1.615	0.048	0.744	0.901
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.773	0.042	258	346	1.578	0.054	0.689	0.857
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.3	0.019	1166	1464	1.414	0.064	0.261	0.338
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.189	0.019	1145	1438	1.612	0.1	0.151	0.227
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.258	0.017	1202	1504	1.319	0.065	0.225	0.292
Children with any anaemia	0.711	0.021	1030	1332	1.474	0.03	0.668	0.753
Women with any anaemia	0.565	0.012	5209	6508	1.7	0.021	0.542	0.589
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.16	0.007	5078	6344	1.379	0.044	0.146	0.174
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.231	0.011	5078	6344	1.778	0.046	0.21	0.253
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.645	0.02	5075	6342	2.926	0.031	0.605	0.684
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.951	0.009	843	1066	1.272	0.01	0.932	0.97
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.239	0.025	843	1066	1.719	0.106	0.188	0.289
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.128	0.02	545	700	1.416	0.159	0.087	0.168
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.418	0.066	15477	19365	1.355	0.047	1.285	1.551
Neonatal mortality	19.299	4.075	1313	1650	1.053	0.211	11.15	27.448
Postneonatal mortality	6.93	2.339	1324	1662	1.046	0.338	2.251	11.608
Infant mortality	26.229	5.07	1313	1650	1.151	0.193	16.09	36.368
Child mortality	2.787	1.454	1378	1758	1.106	0.522	0	5.694
Under-five mortality	28.942	5.507	1314	1650	1.214	0.19	17.929	39.956
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.073	0.004	8660	10777	1.392	0.054	0.065	0.081
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.073	0.012	736	912	1.268	0.167	0.049	0.097
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.522	0.036	736	912	1.967	0.07	0.449	0.595
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.443	0.022	736	912	1.216	0.05	0.398	0.487
Currently married	0.532	0.021	736	912	1.12	0.039	0.49	0.573
Married before age 21	0.184	0.021	480	591	1.175	0.113	0.143	0.226
Want no more children	0.678	0.039	390	485	1.629	0.057	0.601	0.755
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.133	0.022	390	485	1.256	0.163	0.089	0.176
Men with any anaemia	0.209	0.024	687	854	1.455	0.113	0.162	0.257
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.111	0.018	696	865	1.338	0.161	0.075	0.146
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.224	0.023	696	865	1.402	0.103	0.178	0.27
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.479	0.037	697	867	1.955	0.077	0.405	0.553
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.984	0.007	736	912	1.534	0.007	0.97	0.998
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.373	0.037	736	912	2.052	0.098	0.299	0.446

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Chhattisgarh, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.947	0.004	20032	19004	2.458	0.004	0.939	0.955
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.711	0.008	20032	19004	2.383	0.011	0.696	0.726
Using iodized salt	0.983	0.002	20017	18991	1.676	0.002	0.98	0.986
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1014.279	6.21	42981	40975	1.269	0.006	1001.859	1026.699
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.339	0.003	39826	37725	1.502	0.01	0.332	0.346
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.253	0.004	23047	21685	1.56	0.018	0.244	0.262
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.32	0.005	23047	21685	1.732	0.017	0.31	0.331
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.281	0.004	23047	21685	1.237	0.013	0.274	0.288
Currently married	0.673	0.004	23047	21685	1.252	0.006	0.665	0.68
Married before age 18	0.39	0.005	18888	17738	1.455	0.013	0.379	0.4
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.668	0.006	15459	14589	1.706	0.01	0.655	0.681
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.608	0.006	15459	14589	1.633	0.011	0.595	0.62
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.06	0.003	15459	14589	1.526	0.049	0.054	0.066
Currently using pill	0.023	0.002	15459	14589	1.524	0.079	0.02	0.027
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.026	0.002	15459	14589	1.299	0.064	0.023	0.029
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.03	0.002	15459	14589	1.52	0.069	0.026	0.034
Currently using female sterilization	0.476	0.006	15459	14589	1.523	0.013	0.464	0.488
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.893	0.005	8995	8744	1.386	0.005	0.884	0.902
Unmet need for family planning	0.083	0.003	15459	14589	1.498	0.04	0.077	0.09
Want no more children	0.703	0.005	15459	14589	1.392	0.007	0.693	0.713
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.112	0.003	15459	14589	1.3	0.029	0.106	0.119
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.596	0.012	5438	5062	1.797	0.02	0.572	0.62
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.459	0.012	5438	5062	1.816	0.027	0.434	0.484
Birth registration	0.964	0.003	7100	6622	1.306	0.003	0.958	0.971
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.872	0.008	7202	6704	1.629	0.009	0.857	0.887
Institutional delivery	0.839	0.009	7202	6704	1.687	0.01	0.822	0.856
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.883	0.007	5438	5062	1.532	0.008	0.87	0.897
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.838	0.008	5438	5062	1.584	0.01	0.822	0.854
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.816	0.019	713	674	1.31	0.023	0.778	0.854
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.037	0.003	6839	6378	1.338	0.085	0.031	0.043
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.67	0.039	268	237	1.291	0.058	0.593	0.747
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.739	0.034	268	237	1.207	0.046	0.671	0.806
Child received BCG vaccination	0.966	0.006	1346	1255	1.122	0.006	0.955	0.977
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.884	0.011	1346	1255	1.275	0.013	0.862	0.907
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.838	0.013	1346	1255	1.303	0.016	0.811	0.865
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.909	0.009	1346	1255	1.175	0.01	0.891	0.928
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.87	0.011	1346	1255	1.222	0.013	0.847	0.892
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.804	0.014	1346	1255	1.28	0.017	0.776	0.832
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.358	0.009	6319	5892	1.38	0.025	0.34	0.375
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.189	0.007	6205	5758	1.352	0.037	0.175	0.203
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.327	0.008	6474	5996	1.293	0.025	0.311	0.343
Children with any anaemia	0.662	0.01	4738	4741	1.488	0.015	0.641	0.682
Women with any anaemia	0.622	0.006	22195	20815	1.769	0.009	0.61	0.633
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.253	0.005	21317	20032	1.551	0.018	0.244	0.263
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.112	0.003	21317	20032	1.562	0.03	0.106	0.119
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.525	0.008	21308	20020	2.457	0.016	0.508	0.542
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.866	0.01	3401	3205	1.707	0.012	0.846	0.886
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.228	0.015	3401	3205	2.022	0.064	0.199	0.257
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.206	0.018	2259	2104	2.104	0.087	0.17	0.242
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.941	0.036	65349	61406	1.309	0.018	1.87	2.013
Neonatal mortality	35.585	3.435	7218	6729	1.399	0.097	28.714	42.455
Postneonatal mortality	13.119	1.454	7230	6737	1.056	0.111	10.211	16.028
Infant mortality	48.704	3.703	7220	6731	1.326	0.076	41.297	56.11
Child mortality	7.451	1.421	7171	6648	1.304	0.191	4.61	10.293
Under-five mortality	55.792	4.093	7251	6753	1.377	0.073	47.607	63.977
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.153	0.003	38715	36992	1.556	0.019	0.147	0.158
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.108	0.009	3117	2952	1.548	0.08	0.091	0.125
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.381	0.013	3117	2952	1.524	0.035	0.355	0.408
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.379	0.012	3117	2952	1.327	0.03	0.356	0.402
Currently married	0.606	0.011	3117	2952	1.281	0.019	0.584	0.629
Married before age 21	0.326	0.013	2034	1908	1.293	0.041	0.299	0.353
Want no more children	0.714	0.013	1904	1789	1.239	0.018	0.688	0.739
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.122	0.01	1904	1789	1.373	0.084	0.102	0.143
Men with any anaemia	0.289	0.014	2965	2793	1.589	0.048	0.261	0.317
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.193	0.012	3006	2838	1.619	0.064	0.169	0.218
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.127	0.008	3006	2838	1.323	0.067	0.11	0.144
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.432	0.015	3006	2837	1.615	0.034	0.403	0.461
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.934	0.013	3117	2952	2.852	0.014	0.908	0.959
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.287	0.021	3117	2952	2.53	0.072	0.246	0.328

