



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Chhattisgarh



National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-4)

2015-16

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

INDIA

2015-16

CHHATTISGARH

SEPTEMBER 2017

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2017.
National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), India, 2015-16: Chhattisgarh. Mumbai: IIPS.

For additional information about the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), please contact:

International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400 088

Telephone: 022-4237 2442

Fax: 022-2556 3257

E-mail: nfhs42013@gmail.com, director@iips.net

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

CONTRIBUTORS

Sarang Pedgaonkar

Manas R. Pradhan

Chander Shekhar

Ladys Ortiz

RESEARCH STAFF

Y.Vaidehi
Barsharani Maharana
Savita V. Raste

CONTENTS

KEY FINDINGS	Page
Introduction.....	1
Household Characteristics	3
Education	4
Fertility	5
Family Planning.....	8
Infant and Child Mortality	10
Maternal Health.....	12
Child Health.....	16
Breastfeeding, Nutrition, and Anaemia	19
Adult Health and Health Care.....	22
HIV/AIDS.....	24
Sexual Behaviour	25
Women's Empowerment.....	26
Domestic Violence	28

TABLES

Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews.....	31
Table 2	Results of the household and individual interviews by district.....	32
Table 3	Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex.....	33
Table 4	Household and housing characteristics.....	34
Table 5	Household possessions and land ownership.....	37
Table 6	School attendance	38
Table 7	Children's living arrangements and orphanhood.....	39
Table 8	Birth registration of children under age five.....	40
Table 9	Birth registration of children under age five by district.....	41
Table 10	Background characteristics of respondents	42
Table 11	Current fertility	44
Table 12	Fertility by background characteristics	45
Table 13	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood.....	46
Table 14	Birth order	47
Table 15	Birth intervals	48
Table 16	Fertility preferences by number of living children	49
Table 17	Desire not to have any more children.....	50
Table 18	Ideal number of children	51
Table 19	Indicators of sex preference.....	52
Table 20	Knowledge of contraceptive methods	54
Table 21	Current use of contraception by background characteristics.....	56
Table 22	Current use of contraceptive methods by district.....	58
Table 23	Hysterectomy	59

	Page
Table 24	Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse.....60
Table 25	Source of modern contraceptive methods.....62
Table 26	Informed choice.....65
Table 27	Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates66
Table 28	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge.....67
Table 29	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women68
Table 30	Unmet need for family planning by district70
Table 31	Pregnancy outcome71
Table 32	Characteristics of abortions72
Table 33	Age at first marriage.....73
Table 34	Early childhood mortality rates74
Table 35	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics75
Table 36	High-risk fertility behaviour76
Table 37	Antenatal care.....77
Table 38	Antenatal care services and information received.....78
Table 39	Antenatal care indicators79
Table 40	Antenatal care indicators by district80
Table 41	Advice received during pregnancy.....81
Table 42	Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done82
Table 43	Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card84
Table 44	Delivery and postnatal care.....85
Table 45	Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics.....87
Table 46	Delivery and postnatal care by district.....88
Table 47	Delivery costs and financial assistance.....89
Table 48	Birth order and delivery characteristics by district90
Table 49	Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn.....91
Table 50	Trends in maternal care indicators.....92
Table 51	Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report.....93
Table 52	Vaccinations by background characteristics94
Table 53	Selected vaccinations by district.....96
Table 54	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever.....97
Table 55	Prevalence of diarrhoea98
Table 56	Feeding practices during diarrhoea100
Table 57	Knowledge of ORS packets102
Table 58	ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services103
Table 59	Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding105
Table 60	Nutritional status of children.....106
Table 61	Initial breastfeeding.....109
Table 62	Breastfeeding status by age110
Table 63	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.....111
Table 64	Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district113

	Page
Table 65	Prevalence of anaemia in children 114
Table 66	Micronutrient intake among children..... 116
Table 67	Presence of iodized salt in household..... 118
Table 68	Presence of iodized salt in household by district..... 119
Table 69	Women's and men's food consumption 120
Table 70	Nutritional status of adults 121
Table 71	Prevalence of anaemia in adults 122
Table 72	Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district 123
Table 73	Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS..... 124
Table 74	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS 126
Table 75	Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections 128
Table 76	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth..... 129
Table 77	Prevalence of tuberculosis 130
Table 78	Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis 131
Table 79	Health insurance coverage among women and men 132
Table 80	Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households 133
Table 81	Health problems..... 134
Table 82	Health examinations..... 136
Table 83.1	Blood pressure status: Women..... 137
Table 83.2	Blood pressure status: Men..... 138
Table 84.1	Random blood glucose levels: Women 140
Table 84.2	Random blood glucose levels: Men 141
Table 85	Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men..... 142
Table 86	Methods of menstrual protection..... 143
Table 87	Employment and cash earnings of women and men 144
Table 88	Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings 145
Table 89	Decision making 146
Table 90	Decision making by background characteristics 147
Table 91	Women's access to money and credit 149
Table 92	Ownership of assets 151
Table 93	Gender role attitudes 153
Table 94	Gender role attitudes by background characteristics..... 154
Table 95	Experience of physical and sexual violence..... 156
Table 96	Experience of violence during pregnancy 157
Table 97	Forms of spousal violence 158
Table 98	Spousal violence by background characteristics..... 159
Table 99	Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators..... 161
Table 100	Injuries to women due to spousal violence 163
Table 101	Help seeking..... 164

APPENDIX

Estimates of sampling errors.....	165
-----------------------------------	-----

INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four 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-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) 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-4. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-4 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-4 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, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 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 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. 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.

The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Chhattisgarh was conducted in all 18 districts of the state from 22 January to 22 June 2016 by the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR University) and collected information from 20,275 households, 25,172 women age 15-49 (including 4,078 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 3,827 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 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

Household composition

About one-fourth of Chhattisgarh's households (24%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Chhattisgarh are comprised of just under 5 members. Thirteen percent of households are headed by women, with 10 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The vast majority of households in Chhattisgarh have household heads who are Hindu (95%). About 2 percent of households each have household heads who are Muslim and Christian.

About one-third (31%) of households in Chhattisgarh have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe, 46 percent belong to an other backward class (OBC), and about one-seventh (14%) belong to a scheduled caste. One-twelfth (8%) of Chhattisgarh's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Twenty-nine percent of Chhattisgarh's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,019 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is lower (977 females per 1,000 males). Ninety-one percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 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, 7 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 5 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under five years of age (86%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 71 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

A little over one-third of households in Chhattisgarh (36%) live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (96%) have electricity. Almost three-fifths (59%) of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a substantial improvement from 81 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is much more common among rural households (72%) than urban households (18%).

Only one-fifth of households in Chhattisgarh have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Ninety-one percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 20 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (53%) are more likely than rural households (9%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard or plot. Fourteen percent of households treat their drinking water appropriately to make it potable (mostly by boiling the water). Less than one-fourth (23%) of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

A large majority of urban and rural households (93% and 75%, respectively) in Chhattisgarh have a mobile phone. Ninety-three percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by more than three-fourths of households (78%), up substantially from 30 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 66 percent of rural households and 21 percent of urban households. Overall, more than half of all households in Chhattisgarh own agricultural land.

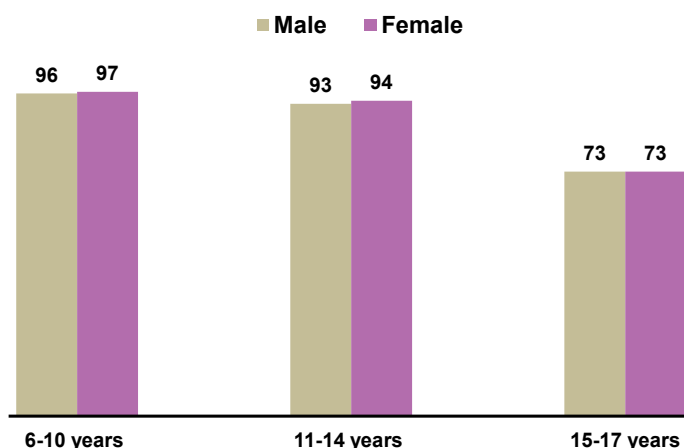
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Eighty-seven percent of children age 6-17 years in Chhattisgarh attend school (90% in urban areas and 86% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (94%) at age 6-14 years and then drops to 73 percent at ages 15-17. There is no gender disparity in school attendance.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment, and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 66 percent of women age 15-49 and 86 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 17 percent of women age 15-49 in Chhattisgarh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 24 percent of men.

Twenty-eight percent of women and 11 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 17 percent of women age 15-49 in Chhattisgarh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 24 percent of men.

Media exposure is high among women and men in Chhattisgarh. About 8 in 10 women and men watch television at least once a week. However, men (43%) are much more likely than women (19%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Only 15 percent of men and 20 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

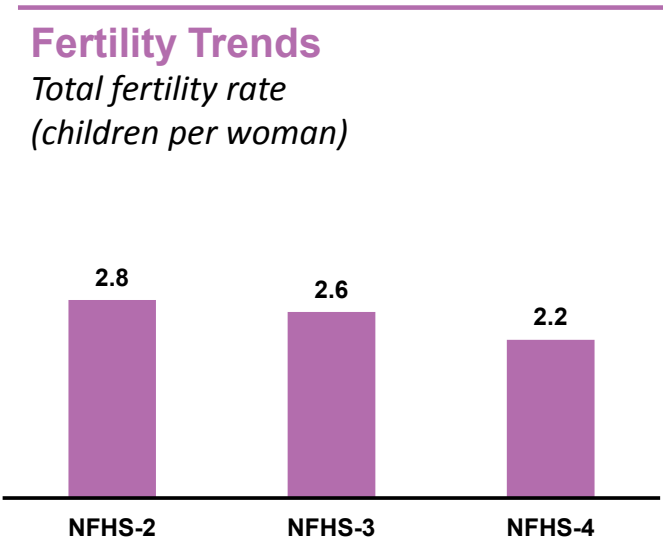
FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 18.6 years among women age 20-49 years and 22.4 years among men age 25-49 years. On average, men get married about four years later than women. Twenty-one percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 55 percent in NFHS-3. About one-fourth of men (27%) age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from almost half (45%) of men in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Chhattisgarh is 2.2 children per woman, implying that the state is very close to reaching replacement level fertility. Fertility decreased by 0.2 children in the 7 years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, and has declined further by 0.4 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

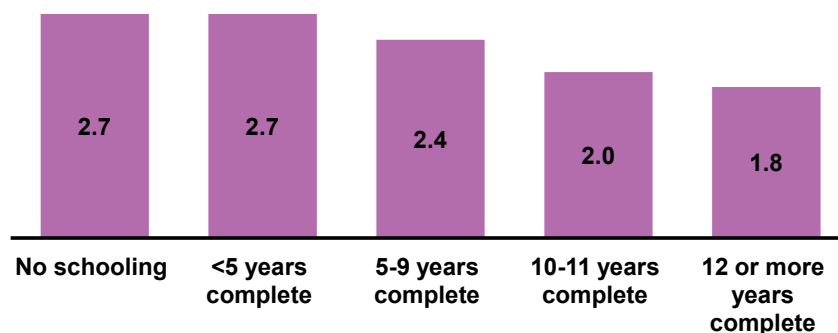


Fertility in urban areas, at 1.8 children per woman, is well below replacement level and is close to replacement level even in rural areas (2.4 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 12 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 28 percent in NFHS-3.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by schooling, caste/tribe, and religion. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 0.9 children more than women who had 12 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 2.7, compared with 1.8). Similarly, Christian women will have an average of about 0.3 children more than Muslim women (a TFR of 2.4, compared with 2.1).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-one percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 9 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 5 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 2 percent. A majority of the abortions were performed at home (45%) and 35 percent were performed in the private health sector. Almost one-fourth of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Chhattisgarh, 5 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 15 percent in NFHS-3. Less than one percent of women age 15-16 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 6 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 17 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women who had no schooling or less than five years of schooling are more than five times as likely to have begun childbearing as young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Chhattisgarh is 32.5 months, a half month shorter than in NFHS-3. Eight percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 24 percent occur within 24 months. Almost three-fifths (58%) of 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.

Almost three-fifths (58%) of births in Chhattisgarh occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

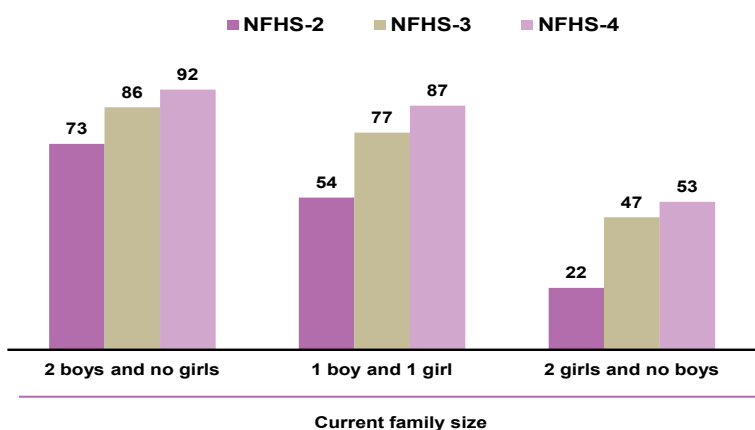
Seventy percent of currently married women and almost the same proportion of currently married men (69%) want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, a little more than half of women and men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Sixty-eight percent of women and 73 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Chhattisgarh there is a strong preference for sons. Twenty percent of women and 18 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 4 percent each of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 92 percent with two sons and 87 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 53 percent with two daughters who want no more children. However, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has increased to 83 percent in the 10 years since NFHS-3 (75%).

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

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



In Chhattisgarh, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been considerably below replacement level, at 1.9 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.2 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Chhattisgarh. However, some methods are still less well known. A little less than three-fourths (74%) of currently married women know about injectables and 12 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, 41 percent know about emergency contraception.

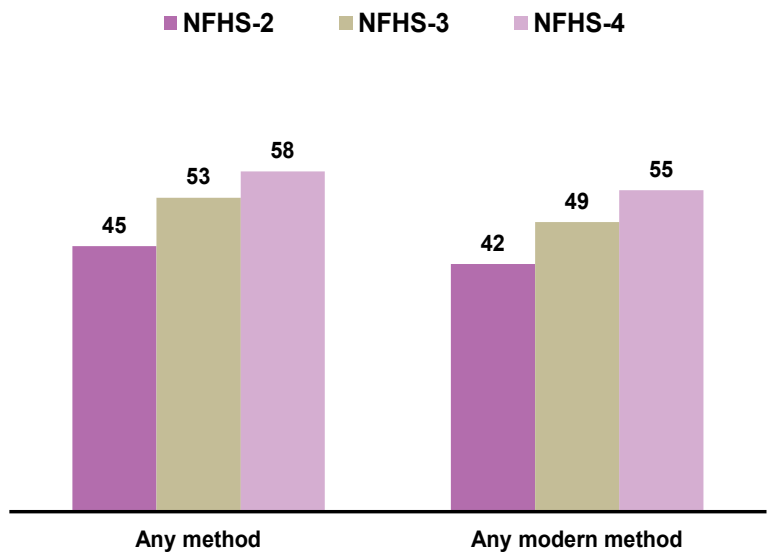
The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 58 percent, which is a slight increase from NFHS-3 (53%). Modern method use, at 55 percent, is also little more than its level in NFHS-3 (49%). In Chhattisgarh, the share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use has remained unchanged at 77-80 percent in the three most recent NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from 9 percent for women age 15-19 to 74 percent for women age 40-49.

In Chhattisgarh, contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (62%) than in rural areas (56%). Contraceptive prevalence is lower (50%) among women with 10 years or more schooling than among women with lesser number of years of schooling; moreover, more than half of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with 25 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Christian women (43%) are much less likely to use contraception than Hindu (58%) and Muslim women (55%). Women in Chhattisgarh are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 72 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 39 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Chhattisgarh are condoms/*Nirodhs* (4%), pills and IUD or PPIUD (2% each). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women

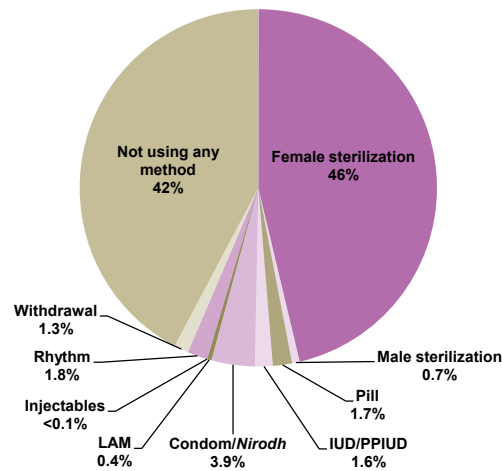


Ninety-three percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC or a camp, and 79 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private medical sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 39 percent of pill users and 21 percent of condom users get their supply from the public medical sector.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 32 percent. Fifty-two 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 the desire to become pregnant.

Almost one-third of contraceptive users discontinue use within the first year after they adopt the method.

Informed choice

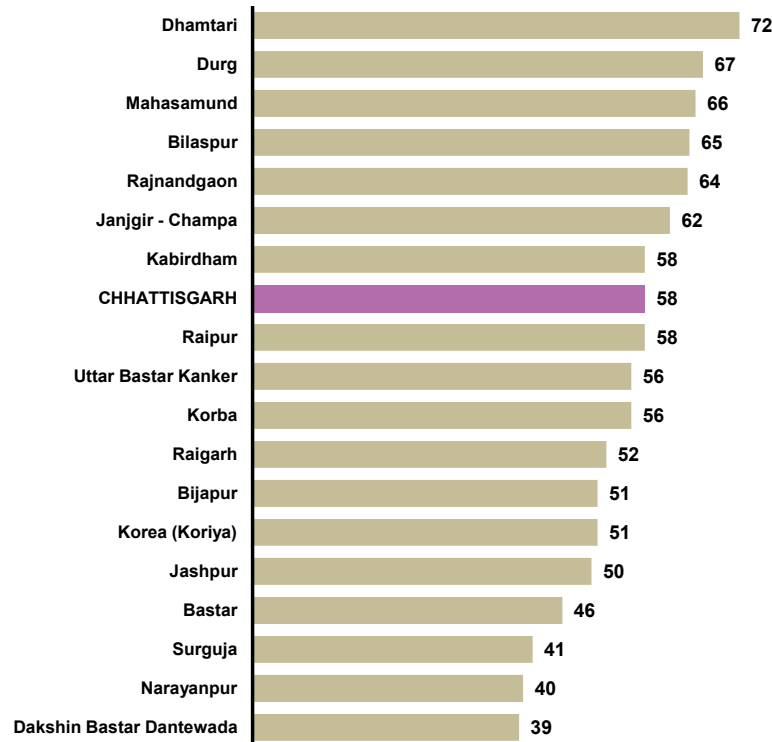
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 66 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 55 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (47%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Thirty-four percent men age 15-49 in Chhattisgarh agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, 22 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A majority of men (60%) 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, 11 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, unchanged since NFHS-3. Currently, 84 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 79 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has not changed since NFHS-3.

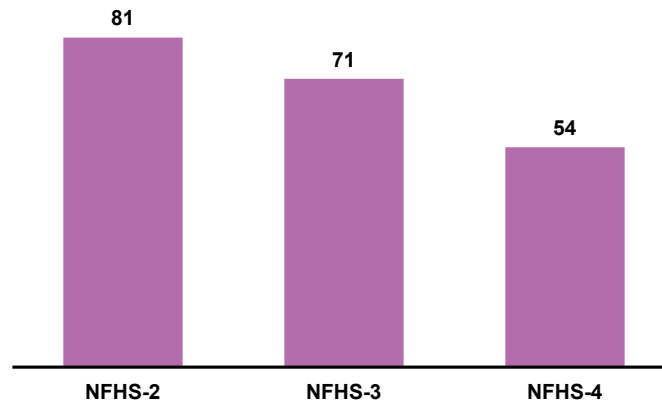
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Chhattisgarh in NFHS-4 is estimated at 54 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 71 and the NFHS-2 estimate of 81.

As expected, boys have a higher mortality rate than girls during the neonatal period (in the first month of life). During the postneonatal period (ages 1-11 months) girls have a slightly higher mortality rate than boys. Infant mortality and child mortality are higher among boys than girls.

Trends in Infant Mortality

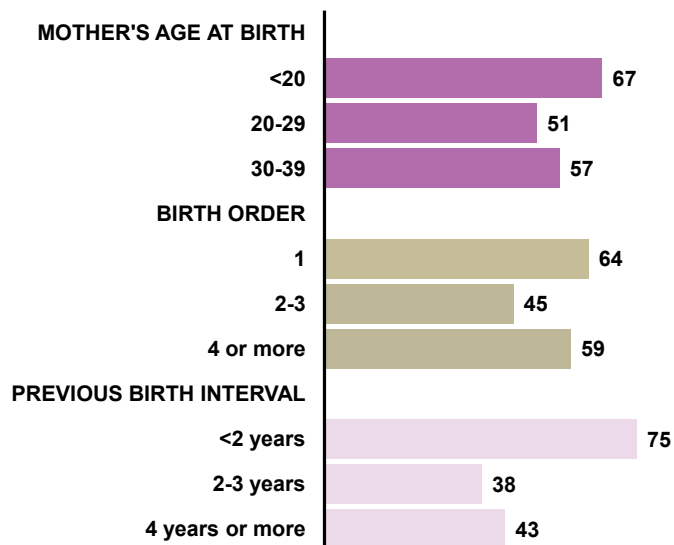
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Children born to mothers under age 20 and age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 67 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 57 for mothers age 30-39, compared with 51 for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are more likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited four or more years between births. Infant mortality is 75 per 1,000 live births for children born less than two years after a previous birth compared to 43 per 1,000 live births for children born four years or more after a previous birth.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Infant mortality rates are also higher for scheduled tribes and other backward classes than for those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

All five early childhood mortality rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have no schooling (74 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (33 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 less than two years after a previous birth are more likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

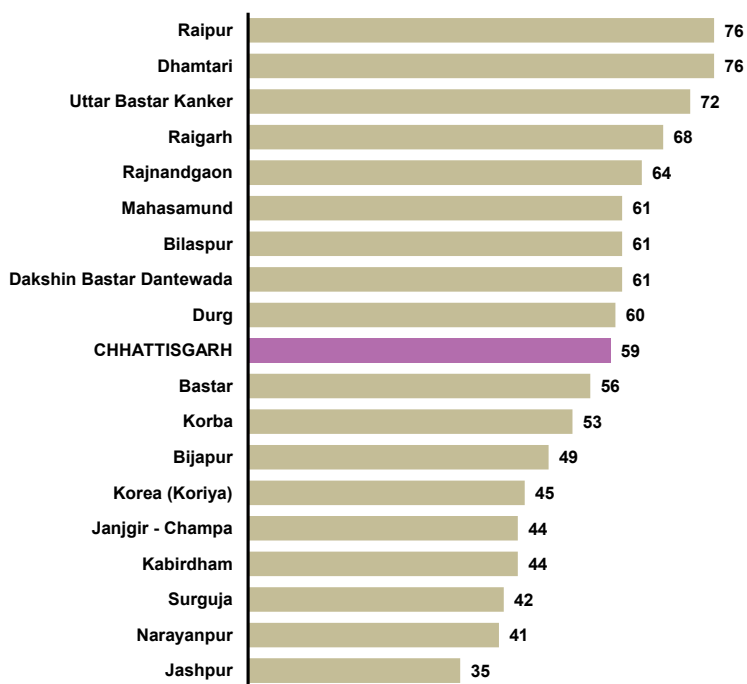
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 91 percent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (44% from a doctor and 47% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Four percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost all (94%) registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 91 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Seventy-one percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. About three-fifths of mothers (59%) had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women were more likely to receive four or more antenatal visits than rural women. The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 91 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 30 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. More than 90 percent of last births (94%) were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Twenty-three percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District
Percentage of last births in the past five years

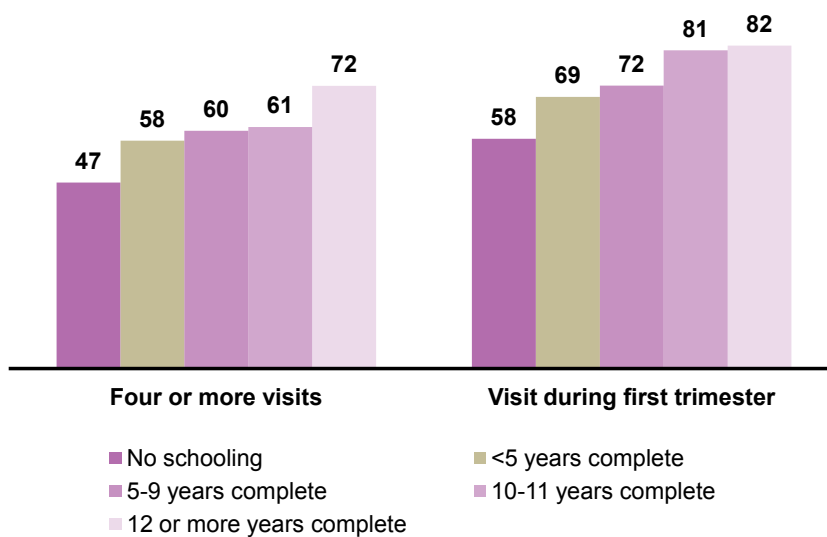


About three-fifths of mothers in Chhattisgarh received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

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, at least three-fourths received advice on each of the five different areas (91% received advice on breastfeeding, 90% on the importance of institutional delivery, 85% on keeping the baby warm, 81% on cord care and 79% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care 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, about 90 percent of women or more who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (98%), having their blood pressure measured (94%), having urine and blood samples taken (89% each), and having their abdomen examined (91%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 51 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Eighty percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 31 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons are more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, 41 percent of those with no sons had an ultrasound test, compared with 37 percent of those with at least one son.

Delivery care

Seventy percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 30 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased five times in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 14 percent in NFHS-3 to 70 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and Muslim women.

For 99 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 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

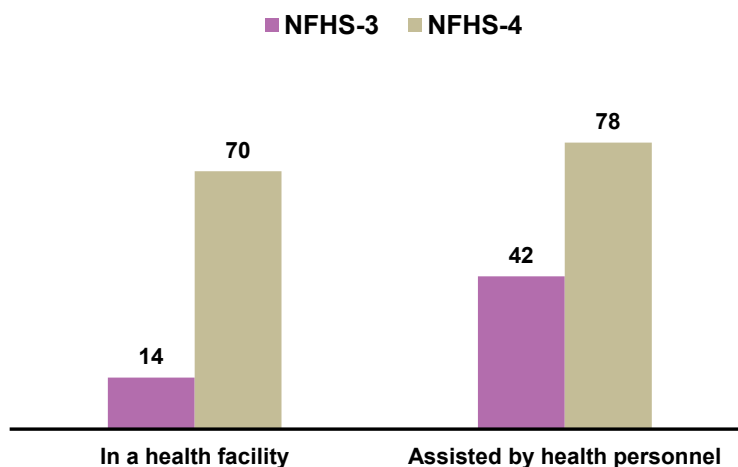
Seventy-eight percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 18 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Ten percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Half of caesarean sections (5% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 66 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were much more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women were more likely than any other caste/tribe group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

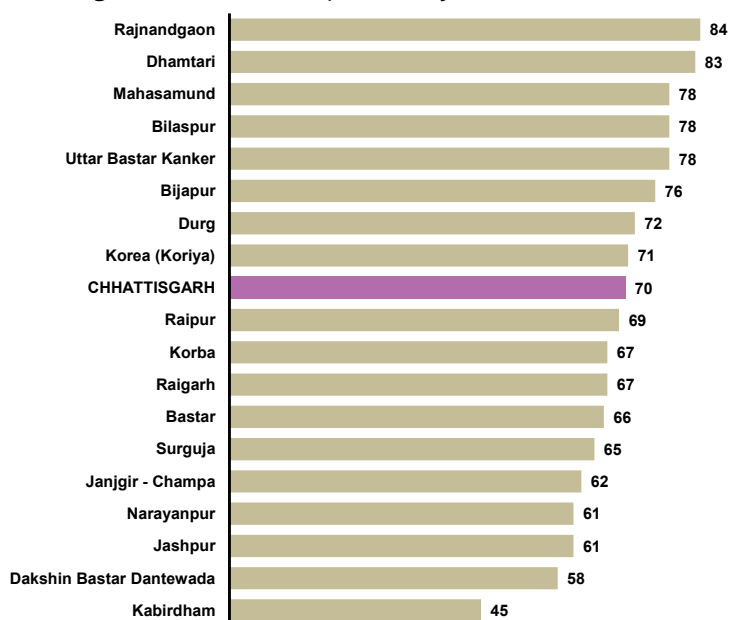
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Seventy percent of children in Chhattisgarh who were born in the last five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Chhattisgarh, 75 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 69 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; More than three-fourths (78%) of births in a public health facilities and 88 percent of births in a private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with only two-fifths of home births.

Only 39 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. About 30 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-one percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. More than three-fourths of men (77%) with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (89% in urban areas and 73% in rural areas), but only 59 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 46-65 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (vaginal bleeding, convulsions, high blood pressure, prolonged labour, and severe abdominal pain).

More than 7 out of 10 fathers with a child less than three years of age (70-79%) were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Seventy-nine percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 76 percent were told

about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Seventy percent were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child. Only 50-61 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

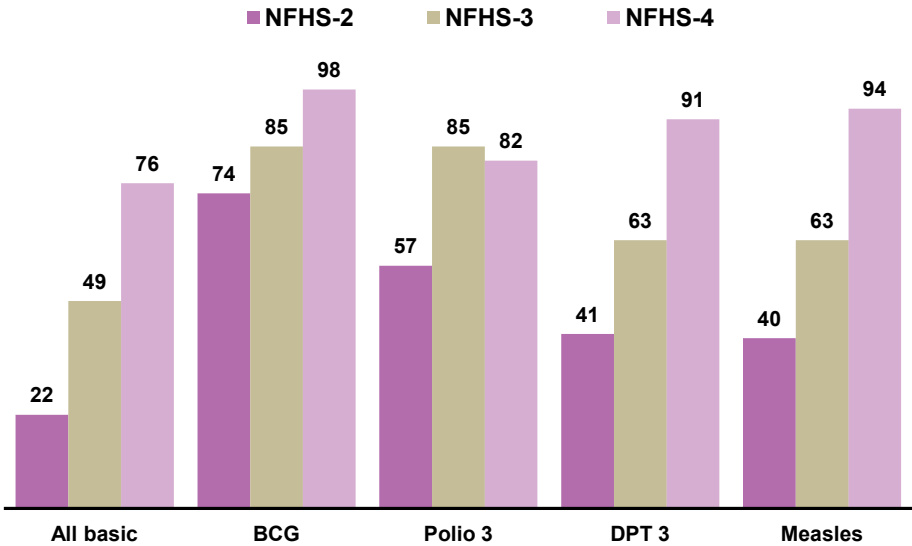
Vaccination of children

More than three-fourths (76%) 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, almost all children are at least partially vaccinated; only 1 percent has not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-eight percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, fewer children have received other basic vaccinations (82% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 91% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 94% have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of polio vaccine (from 98% to 82%) and somewhat less for DPT vaccine (from 98% to 91%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

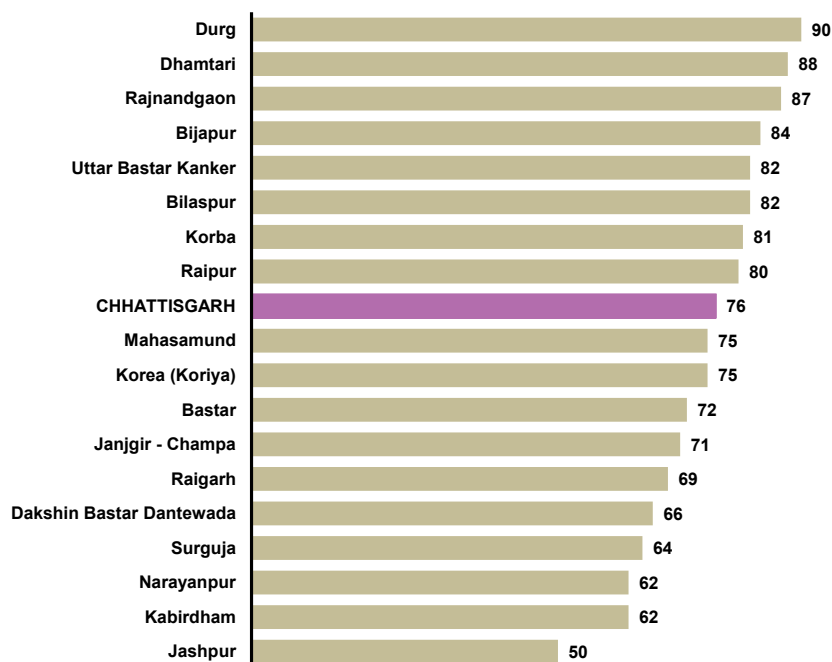
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there is a considerable increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 63% to 91%), measles (from 63% to 94%), and BCG (from 85% to 98%), but coverage for three doses of polio vaccine declined from 85 percent to 82 percent. Overall, there was a sizable increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 49% to 76%). In addition, 92 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine and just over three-fourths of children (76%) have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (85% vs. 74%) and is highest for children whose mothers have 10 or more years of schooling and for first births. There is not much difference in vaccination coverage by caste/tribe or the sex of the child.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is highest for children whose mothers have 10 or more years of schooling.

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 relate and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 78 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Thirteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 70 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 9 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-one percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Almost all (96%) mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 68 percent of children with diarrhoea were

given ORS. Forty-one percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and three-fourths (74%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty-nine percent were given zinc supplements. Twelve percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

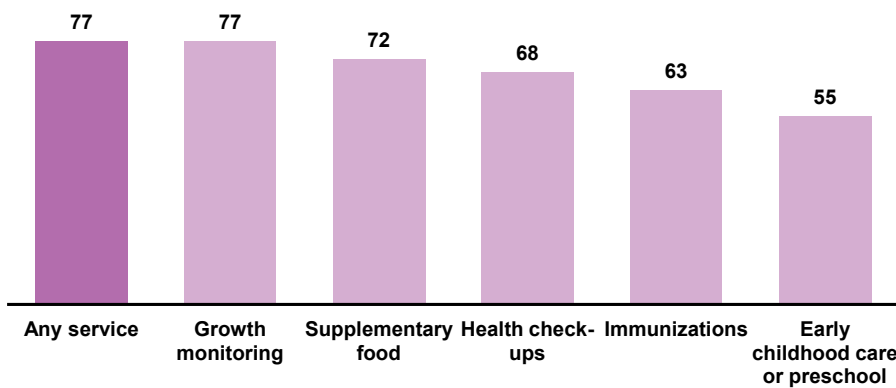
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Chhattisgarh only 4 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. About two-fifths of children (38%) received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, almost three-fifths of children with diarrhoea (58%) were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 32 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. More than half of children with diarrhoea (54%) were given ORT and continued feeding.

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.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



More than three-fourths of children under 6 years (77%) receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are growth monitoring (77%), supplementary food (72%), health check-ups (68%), and immunizations (63%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (55% of children age 3-6 years). About three-fourths of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre (73%) received counseling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, 89 percent of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 87 percent of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Chhattisgarh, only 77 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 47 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show substantial improvement since NFHS-3, 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, 9 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 97 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 88 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 36.0 or more months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

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 54 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 nonbreastfed children. Only about three-fifths of children ages 6-23 months (56%) are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (19%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 11 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, 71 percent of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and 71 percent of children age 9-23 months 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. Only 16 percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, but 36 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

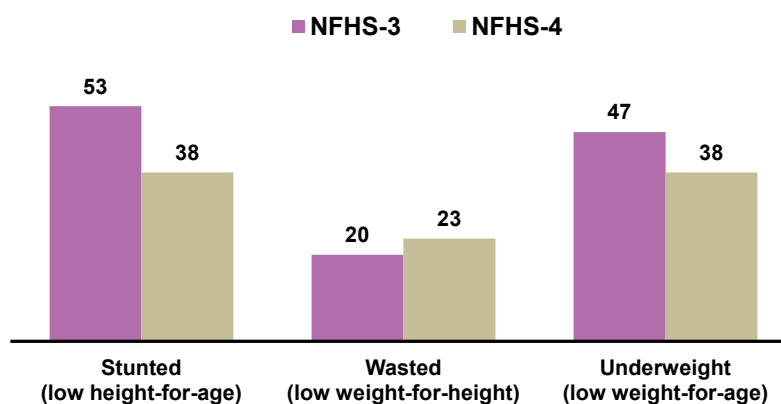
Children's nutritional status

Nearly two-fifths (38%) of children under age five years in Chhattisgarh are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty-three percent of under-five children 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. Close to two-fifths (38%) of children under age five years are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Three percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 32 percent of children are stunted, 35 percent are underweight, and 30 percent are wasted.

Children's nutritional status in Chhattisgarh has improved since NFHS-3 by some measures, but not by all measures. Stunting decreased from 53 percent to 38 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 47 percent to 38 percent. However, in the same period, wasting increased slightly (from 20% to 23%). Despite the gains in stunting and underweight, child malnutrition is 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

Boys are slightly more likely to be malnourished than girls, and children in rural areas are more likely to be malnourished than those in urban areas. Undernutrition generally decreases as mother's schooling increases. Mothers who are underweight are much more likely to have children who are stunted, wasted, and underweight than mothers who are overweight. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for scheduled tribe children and children of higher birth orders.

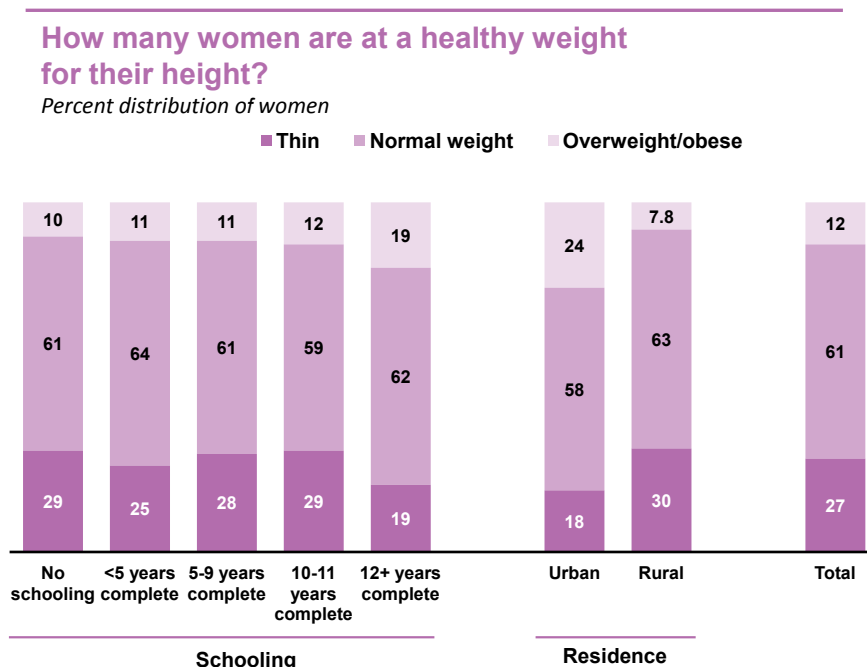
Adults' nutritional status

Thirty-nine percent of women and 34 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Twenty-seven percent of women and 24 percent of men in Chhattisgarh are too thin, and 12 percent of women and 10 percent of men are overweight or obese. About three-fifths of women and two-thirds of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, and among those belonging to scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, those with at least 12 years of schooling,

and those who are not in a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or other backward class. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems is fairly constant across all groups, regardless of their educational attainment, caste, age, residence, or marital status.

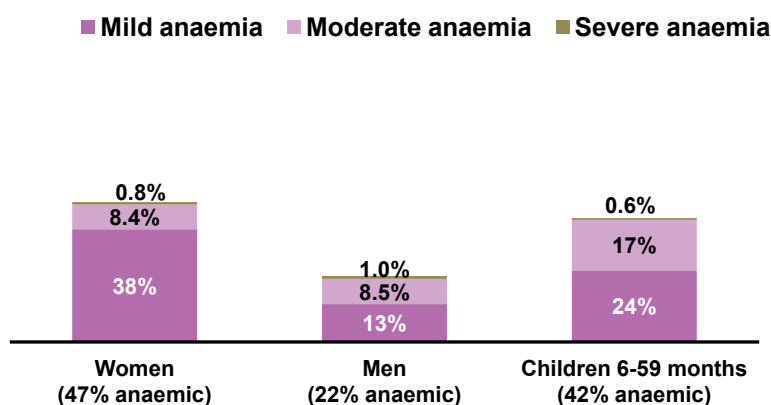
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Almost all of Chhattisgarh's households (99%) were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, up from 79 percent in NFHS-3.



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, hookworm 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.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, just over two-fifths of children (42%) are anaemic. This includes 24 percent who are mildly anaemic, 17 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Younger children (age 6-23 months) are twice as likely to be anaemic as children age 48-59 months.

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. More than one-third of children (36%) are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Almost half of women age 15-49 (47%) in Chhattisgarh have anaemia, including 38 percent with mild anaemia, 8 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high (52 percent or more) for women who are breastfeeding, women with no schooling (52%), women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted and scheduled tribe women. More than one-fifth of men (22%) are anaemic. The highest prevalence of anaemia among men is for scheduled tribe men, men with no schooling, men age 15-19, and men age 40-49.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Chhattisgarh, 157 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (205) than among women (110) and is higher in rural areas (168) than in urban areas (121).

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (92% of women and 96% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 63 percent of women and 73 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Fifty-seven percent of women and more than two-thirds (67%) of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 89 percent of women and 95 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 10 percent of women and 9 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, 548 women age 15-49 and 769 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 862 women and 442 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma is higher among older women and men, those who have no schooling, and those in urban areas. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is somewhat more common than asthma among women (1,261 cases per 100,000 women), but less common among men (132 cases per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among women (582 per 100,000) than men (458 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 91 women per 100,000 and 27 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Ten percent of women age 15-49 in Chhattisgarh have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, and 1 percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. Slightly more than three-fifths (61%) of women have normal blood pressure and about 1 percent of them are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than in women. Thirteen percent of men in Chhattisgarh have hypertension, including 10 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Three percent of women age 15-49 in Chhattisgarh have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 10 percent of men age 15-49 have high or very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Chhattisgarh, 18 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, only 7 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and only 8 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Twenty-two percent of women and 55 percent of men age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to use *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (28%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among both women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Most men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 5 or fewer cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. More than half of the men age 15-49 drink alcohol (53%), compared with only 5 percent of women. Among men who drink alcohol, 43 percent drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The public medical sector is the main source of health care for half of households. However, more urban households (60%) reported the private health sector as a main source of health care. Household members are more likely to go to private doctors or clinics (32%) than any other specific public or private source of health care.

Health insurance

With the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, 69 percent of households in Chhattisgarh have some kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is somewhat less common in urban areas (59%) than rural areas (71%). In Chhattisgarh, two programmes dominate: the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), and the State health insurance scheme.

Two-thirds of women and men age 15-49 years in Chhattisgarh are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. More women and men residing in rural areas than in urban areas are covered by any health scheme or health insurance.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Over 81 percent of women in Chhattisgarh have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 93 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 77 percent in rural areas. Older women age 40-49 years are less likely (74%) than young women age 15-24 (85%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women having no schooling (63%) and women with no mass media exposure (59%) are less likely than other women to have heard of AIDS.

Men are much more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Almost all men (92%) in Chhattisgarh have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 97 percent in urban areas and 99 percent of those with at least 12 years of schooling.

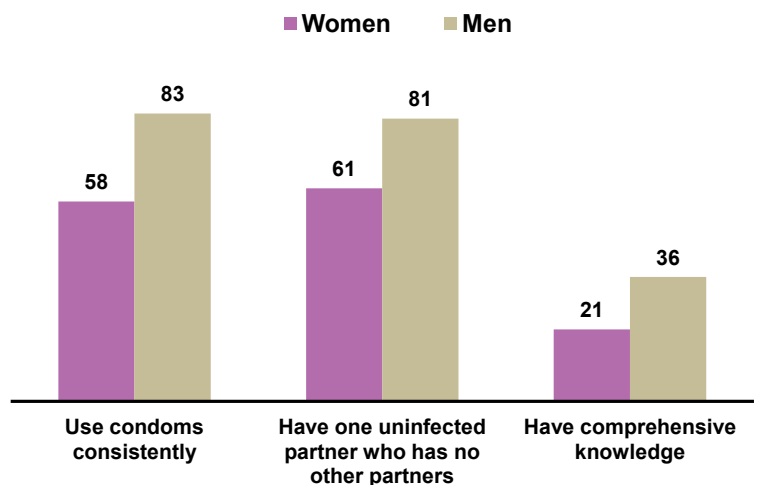
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 58 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 83 percent of men, and 61 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 81 percent of men.

Only 21 percent of women and 36 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 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

Eighty-two percent of women and 87 percent of men in Chhattisgarh who have heard of HIV/AIDS would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (81%), but only about three-fourths of men (77%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Three-fourths of adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-three percent of women and 76 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 10 percent of women and 6 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women (19%) and men (10%) living in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. Fifteen percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

Fifteen 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, women (6%) are about as likely as men (5%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (64% of women, compared with 53% of men).

For more than 90 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 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 2 percent of women and 11 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 differs slightly by residence (13% in urban areas and 10% in rural areas). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.2% of women and 2% of men).

About half of men (47%) who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex, with no difference between men in rural and urban areas.

Only 1 percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year. Fifty-seven percent of the men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months used a condom the last time they paid for sexual intercourse.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Chhattisgarh, 34 percent use sanitary napkins, 81 percent use cloth, 10 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 4 percent use tampons. Overall, 47 percent of women in this age group use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 10 years of schooling are more than six times as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling. Notably, only 46 percent of Hindu women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 73 percent of Muslim women. Rural (39%) women and scheduled tribe (35%) women are less likely to use hygienic methods than their counterparts.

Employment and earnings

Only 45 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 82 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 82 percent earned cash, including 9 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind, and 13 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (95%) and only 4 percent were not paid at all. Fifty percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 68 percent of employed men.

Only 45 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, 85 percent of them decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Over two-fifths (42%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. In contrast, 88 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 53 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more 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 equally likely to participate in decisions about their own health care, decisions about major household purchases, and decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (79% each). Overall, 66 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 10 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing from 61 percent among women age 20-24 to 72 percent among women age 40-49.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participated in both these decisions: 95 percent each participated in making decisions about their own health care and decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Forty-four percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban than rural women, increases with age, and is highest among women with 12 or more years of schooling (55%) and Muslim women (54%).

Just over half of women (51%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Just over half of women (51%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 65 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is limited. Fifty-two percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and only 5 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 34 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The only group of women in which half are allowed to go to all three places alone is women age 40-49.

Ownership of assets

Twenty-six percent of women and 55 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 20 percent of women and 43 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men.

Twenty-six percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 20 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Only 31 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, three in four (75%) can read SMS messages. Fifty-five percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves can use, compared with 23 percent of rural women. The proportion of women with a mobile phone that they use increases dramatically with schooling, from only 12 percent of those with no schooling to 68 percent of those with 12 or more years of schooling.

Less than one-third of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Forty-two percent of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (31%), followed by if she argues with her husband (18%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (17%). Men are about equally likely to agree: 40 percent say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (28%) or if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (26%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, about one in three (32% of women and men) say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty-four percent of women and 82 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. Most men, 79 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has 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

Among women age 15-49, 34 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 35 percent of women in Chhattisgarh have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband and for never-married women, it was a sister/brother, mother/step-mother, father/step-father, and teacher.

More than one-third of women age 15-49 (35%) in Chhattisgarh have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

One in 20 women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted (11%), women with no schooling (7%), and women belonging to scheduled tribes (7%), are more likely than women in other groups to have experienced violence during pregnancy.

Spousal violence

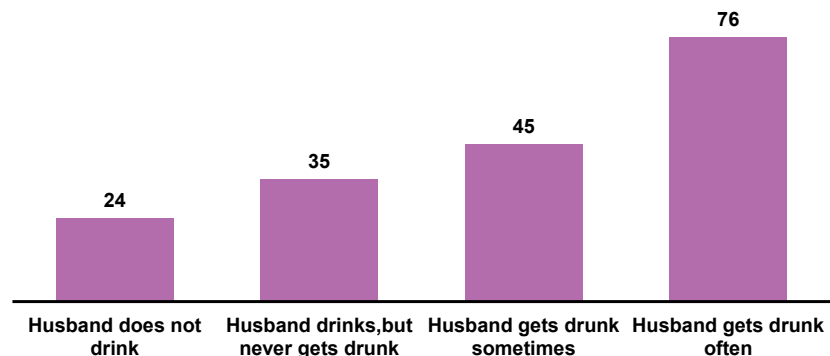
Nearly one-third (32%) of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 8-15 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; and 1-2 percent have experienced being choked or burned on purpose and being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Five percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 4 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform.

Overall, 37 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. Fifteen percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (4%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, more than 1 in 5 women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual 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 one and a half times more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, 24 percent of even women whose husbands do not

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

More than one-fourth of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence, and among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence this proportion rises to over 50 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 21 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over 70 percent of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. A large majority (72%) of abused women who have sought help sought it from their own families. One percent of abused women who sought help sought it 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, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	5,806	15,057	20,863
Households occupied	5,743	14,947	20,690
Households interviewed	5,591	14,684	20,275
Household response rate ¹	97.4	98.2	98.0
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	7,222	18,603	25,825
Number of eligible women interviewed	7,015	18,157	25,172
Eligible women response rate ²	97.1	97.6	97.5
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,168	2,899	4,067
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,071	2,756	3,827
Eligible men response rate ²	91.7	95.1	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, 2015-16

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
	Bastar	127	799		926	98.2	162		991	1,153	97.4	
Bijapur	100	818	918	98.1	125	1,144	1,269	99.0	24	150	174	97.8
Bilaspur	238	695	933	98.8	309	923	1,232	99.4	60	147	207	99.0
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	168	741	909	96.7	208	936	1,144	97.1	32	135	167	97.1
Dhamtari	173	766	939	99.3	227	1,024	1,251	97.7	34	166	200	96.6
Durg	894	917	1,811	95.8	1,149	1,120	2,269	97.0	154	185	339	89.4
Janjgir Champa	131	802	933	98.7	191	943	1,134	98.4	32	155	187	97.4
Jashpur	86	828	914	98.0	99	825	924	94.8	24	138	162	92.0
Kabirdham	109	819	928	98.7	125	1,001	1,126	98.3	23	141	164	95.9
Korba	928	931	1,859	98.9	1,233	1,145	2,378	98.5	163	180	343	96.1
Korea (Koriya)	922	928	1,850	97.6	1,087	1,044	2,131	96.7	165	185	350	100.0
Mahasamund	109	821	930	98.7	140	990	1,130	97.7	31	152	183	94.8
Narayanpur	152	781	933	98.7	225	1,209	1,434	99.4	43	183	226	99.6
Raigarh	163	731	894	97.3	183	784	967	95.6	33	125	158	89.3
Raipur	915	923	1,838	97.8	1,100	1,151	2,251	96.0	148	155	303	83.0
Rajnandgaon	174	766	940	99.3	215	1,094	1,309	98.3	34	146	180	99.4
Surguja	100	808	908	97.6	114	824	938	96.9	23	142	165	94.8
Uttar Bastar Kanker	102	810	912	97.6	123	1,009	1,132	96.4	21	132	153	83.6
Chhattisgarh	5,591	14,684	20,275	98.0	7,015	18,157	25,172	97.5	1,071	2,756	3,827	94.1

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling and the percentage of individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	9.1	8.5	8.8	10.4	9.9	10.1	10.1	9.6	9.8
5-9	8.6	8.4	8.5	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.4
10-14	9.4	8.1	8.8	10.6	10.0	10.3	10.3	9.6	9.9
15-19	10.0	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.2
20-24	9.4	10.8	10.1	8.7	9.6	9.1	8.8	9.9	9.3
25-29	9.7	10.3	10.0	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.1
30-34	8.2	8.5	8.4	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.2
35-39	7.4	7.1	7.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.4
40-44	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8
45-49	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.1	5.9
50-54	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.3
55-59	4.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8
60-64	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2
65-69	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
70-74	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6
75-79	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
80 +	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	91.0	90.8	90.9	90.9	90.4	90.6	91.0	90.5	90.7
Number	10,670	10,590	21,260	34,747	35,682	70,429	45,417	46,272	91,689
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	992	na	na	1,027	na	na	1,019
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	922	na	na	991	na	na	977
Schooling²									
No schooling	6.4	19.3	12.8	16.8	36.2	26.7	14.3	32.2	23.4
<5 years complete	14.9	14.3	14.6	20.0	16.5	18.2	18.8	16.0	17.4
5-9 years complete	34.9	32.8	33.8	42.4	34.7	38.5	40.6	34.3	37.4
10-11 years complete	12.7	9.8	11.3	8.2	5.4	6.8	9.2	6.4	7.8
12 or more years complete	30.9	23.6	27.2	12.2	7.0	9.6	16.7	10.9	13.7
Don't know	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,516	9,525	19,041	30,430	31,458	61,887	39,946	40,983	80,929
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.2	7.0	7.6	5.6	3.4	4.5	6.4	4.2	5.0

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	85.2	87.3	86.8	89.9
Female	14.8	12.7	13.2	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.4	4.7	4.6	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	62.6	59.1	59.9	48.3
Non-nuclear	37.4	40.9	40.1	51.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	88.1	97.4	95.2	95.4
Muslim	7.3	0.8	2.4	2.5
Christian	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.6
Other	1.9	0.2	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	12.8	14.6	14.2	14.4
Scheduled tribe	12.9	36.9	31.1	30.5
Other backward class	50.7	44.7	46.1	47.0
Other	23.4	3.6	8.4	8.0
Don't know	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.2	94.5	95.6	96.3
No	0.8	5.5	4.4	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	97.3	89.2	91.1	91.2
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	52.8	9.0	19.6	19.4
Public tap/standpipe	17.2	7.3	9.7	9.5
Tube well or borehole	26.6	71.7	60.9	61.3
Other improved ²	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0
Unimproved source ³	2.6	10.8	8.8	8.8
Other source	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	68.2	24.7	35.1	36.1
Less than 30 minutes	26.6	62.9	54.1	53.1
Thirty minutes or longer	5.2	12.4	10.7	10.8
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, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	8.6	5.3	6.1	5.9
Strain through cloth	42.8	34.6	36.6	37.6
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	9.8	0.5	2.7	2.6
Electronic purifier	9.2	0.4	2.5	2.4
Other treatment	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.9
No treatment	33.3	59.4	53.1	52.5
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	27.9	9.0	13.5	13.3
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	64.4	22.6	32.7	34.8
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	62.0	20.0	30.1	32.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1
Other ⁶	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.6
Shared facility ⁷	15.7	5.1	7.7	6.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	14.9	4.4	7.0	6.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other ⁶	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Unimproved	20.0	72.3	59.7	58.6
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
No facility/open space/field	17.6	71.8	58.7	57.6
Other	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.6	2.6	2.1	2.0
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	21.8	74.7	62.0	61.1
<i>Pucca</i>	77.6	22.7	35.9	36.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
LPG/natural gas	69.3	7.0	22.0	21.1
Biogas	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kerosene	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Coal/lignite	3.9	0.6	1.4	1.4
Charcoal	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4
Wood	22.1	87.3	71.6	72.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural crop waste	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dung cakes	0.7	4.0	3.2	3.4
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	70.7	7.6	22.8	21.9
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	27.9	92.2	76.7	77.8

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, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	71.4	56.0	59.7	62.8
In the house, no separate room	23.6	37.9	34.4	31.6
In a separate building	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2
Outdoors	1.4	2.8	2.5	2.4
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,880	15,395	20,275	93,224
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Chullah	96.3	99.1	98.8	98.9
Open fire	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,360	14,192	15,552	72,530
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	13.8	15.6	15.1	16.4
Weekly	7.9	10.6	10.0	10.1
Monthly	4.8	6.6	6.1	6.4
Less than monthly	5.0	7.3	6.7	6.8
Never	68.6	60.0	62.1	60.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,880	15,395	20,275	93,224

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.² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households⁸ Includes dry toilet⁹ 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.¹⁰ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 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, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	79.0	37.7	47.6	49.9
Pressure cooker	81.8	28.9	41.6	43.8
Chair	85.5	65.9	70.6	73.9
Cot or bed	93.7	93.1	93.2	94.1
Table	61.3	28.4	36.3	39.0
Electric fan	94.0	65.0	72.0	75.2
Radio or transistor	5.9	4.7	5.0	5.4
Television (black and white)	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.7
Television (colour)	85.9	53.1	61.0	66.1
Any television	86.7	54.6	62.3	67.4
Sewing machine	36.7	15.1	20.3	23.7
Mobile telephone	92.9	74.8	79.2	84.2
Landline telephone	4.2	0.5	1.4	1.5
Internet	33.1	7.6	13.7	15.0
Computer	17.1	2.1	5.7	6.3
Refrigerator	46.8	8.5	17.7	19.2
Air conditioner/cooler	70.4	21.7	33.4	36.1
Washing machine	22.8	1.3	6.5	6.8
Watch or clock	92.4	76.3	80.2	83.2
Water pump	18.3	11.4	13.1	15.2
Thresher	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8
Tractor	1.2	3.0	2.5	3.6
None of the above	0.3	1.9	1.5	1.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	59.1	75.5	71.6	77.2
Motorcycle or scooter	57.1	31.6	37.7	42.2
Animal-drawn cart	1.0	9.0	7.1	8.7
Car	10.4	1.2	3.4	3.9
None of the above	15.8	17.6	17.2	12.3
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	79.3	33.8	44.7	41.3
Agricultural land	20.7	66.2	55.3	58.7
Irrigated land only	6.0	14.5	12.5	13.6
Non-irrigated land only	12.0	43.1	35.6	36.7
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.8	7.7	6.3	7.4
Irrigation not determined	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	77.0	91.4	87.9	89.8
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	12.9	67.7	54.5	59.4
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	95.1	92.6	93.2	94.2
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	59.4	71.4	68.5	70.8
Percentage having a BPL card	54.2	85.2	77.8	78.7
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.5	1.9	1.6	1.6
Number	4,880	15,395	20,275	93,224

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 scheme/health insurance

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2014-15 school year by sex and residence, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	96.6	96.3	96.3	98.1	96.5	96.8	97.4	96.4	96.6
6-13 (Elementary)	96.1	95.0	95.3	98.0	95.7	96.2	97.0	95.4	95.7
11-13 (Upper primary)	95.1	92.9	93.4	97.9	94.4	95.1	96.4	93.6	94.2
14-15 (Secondary)	83.0	75.9	77.5	87.5	79.8	81.5	85.4	78.0	79.6
16-17 (Higher secondary)	65.8	57.0	59.1	75.2	52.0	57.1	70.2	54.5	58.1
11-14 years	94.7	92.8	93.2	96.4	93.6	94.1	95.5	93.2	93.7
15-17 years	76.9	71.2	72.5	84.2	70.1	73.2	80.4	70.7	72.8
6-14 years	94.9	93.3	93.6	96.6	94.0	94.5	95.7	93.6	94.1
6-17 years	88.3	85.5	86.1	92.0	85.6	86.9	90.1	85.5	86.5
Religion									
Hindu	87.9	85.5	86.0	92.4	85.7	86.9	90.1	85.6	86.5
Muslim	89.7	78.6	86.1	89.4	82.2	87.6	89.6	80.0	86.8
Christian	(97.2)	88.1	90.1	(84.1)	83.2	83.4	90.7	85.9	87.0
Other	(96.7)	*	96.3	(88.7)	*	83.9	92.8	(85.5)	90.5
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	86.8	87.3	87.2	90.4	90.4	90.4	88.5	88.8	88.7
Scheduled tribe	86.7	81.4	81.9	87.6	79.2	79.9	87.1	80.3	80.9
Other backward class	87.1	88.1	87.9	91.9	88.7	89.4	89.4	88.4	88.6
Other	93.3	83.8	90.1	95.7	90.3	93.7	94.5	87.1	91.9

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2014-15 school year (assumed here to be April 2014).

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 7 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, 2015-16

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	94.7	3.5	0.6	1.2	100.0	1.5	8,930
5-9 years	88.5	4.4	1.7	5.4	100.0	3.7	8,669
10-14 years	83.9	6.1	2.8	7.3	100.0	7.2	9,141
15-17 years	80.2	8.4	3.9	7.6	100.0	10.7	5,902
Residence							
Urban	89.3	5.1	1.5	4.2	100.0	4.5	6,807
Rural	86.9	5.4	2.2	5.4	100.0	5.6	25,836
Sex							
Male	87.8	5.1	2.1	5.0	100.0	5.3	16,453
Female	86.9	5.5	2.1	5.4	100.0	5.3	16,191
Total age < 15 years	89.0	4.7	1.7	4.6	100.0	4.1	26,741
Total age < 18 years	87.4	5.3	2.1	5.2	100.0	5.3	32,643

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 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	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	
Age				
< 2 years	74.3	14.9	89.2	3,622
2-4 years	69.5	14.5	84.1	5,308
Sex				
Male	72.4	14.2	86.7	4,523
Female	70.5	15.2	85.6	4,408
Residence				
Urban	81.7	10.9	92.6	1,861
Rural	68.7	15.7	84.4	7,070
Total	71.4	14.7	86.1	8,930

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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	
Bastar	64.3	13.8	78.2	529
Bijapur	70.1	26.4	96.5	111
Bilaspur	71.2	23.7	94.9	1,225
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	44.1	30.7	74.8	186
Dhamtari	93.3	1.2	94.5	233
Durg	76.2	12.6	88.8	976
Janjgir Champa	65.0	12.7	77.7	474
Jashpur	62.1	16.3	78.4	294
Kabirdham	75.2	10.2	85.4	297
Korba	63.2	18.4	81.6	450
Korea (Koriya)	53.1	24.3	77.4	235
Mahasamund	84.3	5.7	90.0	370
Narayanpur	61.6	30.4	92.0	59
Raigarh	72.9	14.1	87.0	466
Raipur	82.1	7.4	89.6	1,359
Rajnandgaon	82.3	14.6	96.9	651
Surguja	52.4	17.5	69.9	822
Uttar Bastar Kanker	79.3	8.1	87.4	194
Chhattisgarh	71.4	14.7	86.1	8,930

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	18.6	18.5	4,694	4,651	654	638
20-24	18.0	17.0	4,542	4,604	599	590
25-29	17.1	16.2	4,310	4,366	571	590
30-34	13.0	14.1	3,276	3,273	499	523
35-39	11.4	12.5	2,861	2,883	441	450
40-44	10.7	11.0	2,689	2,629	388	381
45-49	11.1	10.7	2,800	2,766	376	357
Residence						
Urban	24.8	25.8	6,234	7,015	910	994
Rural	75.2	74.2	18,938	18,157	2,617	2,535
Schooling						
No schooling	28.0	11.2	7,056	7,373	394	448
<5 years complete	6.9	7.4	1,729	1,777	262	250
5-9 years complete	38.6	45.4	9,713	9,398	1,602	1,553
10-11 years complete	9.7	12.2	2,430	2,398	432	429
12 or more years complete	16.9	23.7	4,245	4,226	837	849
Literacy						
Literate ¹	66.3	85.7	16,700	16,332	3,022	2,976
Not literate	33.6	14.2	8,448	8,815	500	550
Not measured	0.1	0.2	24	25	5	3
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	19.3	43.2	4,852	4,683	1,525	1,502
Watches television at least once a week	78.3	79.6	19,703	18,420	2,808	2,690
Listens to the radio at least once a week	7.8	14.2	1,969	1,808	501	490
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	5.5	12.6	1,384	1,257	444	466
Not regularly exposed to any media	19.8	15.0	4,980	6,255	530	633
Marital status						
Never married	25.8	36.7	6,491	6,678	1,294	1,288
Currently married	69.2	61.9	17,411	17,175	2,185	2,196
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	13	10	0	1
Widowed	3.3	0.5	829	903	16	20
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.7	0.9	429	406	32	24
Religion						
Hindu	95.7	96.3	24,095	23,927	3,398	3,357
Muslim	2.5	2.1	628	664	75	89
Christian	1.3	1.1	328	444	38	60
Other	0.5	0.5	121	137	17	23

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	13.6	13.8	3,434	2,778	488	382
Scheduled tribe	29.9	29.6	7,531	9,479	1,043	1,321
Other backward class	48.5	48.5	12,205	10,786	1,709	1,514
Other	7.9	8.1	1,985	2,110	286	311
Don't know	0.1	0.0	16	19	1	1
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	25,172	25,172	3,527	3,529
Age 50-54	na	7.8	na	na	300	298
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,827	3,827
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	44.6	82.0	1,796	1,785	2,894	2,912
In agricultural occupation	22.5	26.0	907	878	917	954
In non-agricultural occupation	21.2	54.2	853	869	1,911	1,904
Don't know	0.9	1.9	37	38	65	54
Not employed	55.4	18.0	2,228	2,293	634	617
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	4,025	4,078	3,527	3,529
Age 50-54	na	7.8	na	na	300	298
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,827	3,827

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 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-4, NFHS-3, and NFHS-2, by residence, Chhattisgarh

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.026	0.039	0.036	0.058	0.103	0.092	(0.058)	0.141	0.128
20-24	0.144	0.213	0.196	0.141	0.214	0.197	(0.182)	0.179	0.180
25-29	0.120	0.137	0.133	0.113	0.144	0.137	(0.119)	0.154	0.146
30-34	0.051	0.060	0.058	0.035	0.067	0.059	*	0.072	0.065
35-39	0.015	0.019	0.018	0.008	0.031	0.025	*	0.020	0.021
40-44	0.001	0.005	0.004	0.000	0.012	0.010	*	(0.014)	0.011
45-49	0.000	0.001	0.001	(0.000)	0.005	0.004	*	*	*
TFR (15-49)	1.78	2.37	2.23	1.78	2.88	2.62	2.12	2.95	2.79
CBR	17.9	21.5	20.7	17.1	24.2	22.7	20.2	24.0	23.3

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three 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 rate, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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	1.78	3.8	2.9	1.58
Rural	2.37	4.7	3.6	1.97
Schooling				
No schooling	2.69	3.0	3.8	2.17
<5 years complete	2.73	5.2	3.5	2.32
5-9 years complete	2.39	5.0	3.1	2.03
10-11 years complete	2.00	4.1	2.6	1.77
12 or more years complete	1.82	5.6	2.2	1.70
Religion				
Hindu	2.24	4.4	3.5	1.88
Muslim	2.11	4.6	3.2	1.87
Christian	2.36	7.0	3.3	1.69
Other	1.53	6.1	(2.2)	1.53
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.33	5.1	3.9	1.81
Scheduled tribe	2.45	4.9	3.6	2.03
Other backward class	2.13	4.2	3.4	1.83
Other	1.81	3.5	2.8	1.63
Total	2.23	4.5	3.5	1.88

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 13 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, 2015-16

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	0.2	0.1	0.3	1,081
16	0.2	0.7	0.9	1,001
17	1.1	0.8	1.9	879
18	4.5	1.9	6.4	892
19	10.9	5.7	16.6	840
Residence				
Urban	2.5	1.0	3.5	1,005
Rural	3.2	1.9	5.1	3,689
Schooling				
No schooling	12.3	4.4	16.7	193
<5 years complete	12.1	6.6	18.7	85
5-9 years complete	3.2	1.7	4.9	2,585
10-11 years complete	1.3	1.1	2.4	1,152
12 or more years complete	1.8	1.3	3.2	679
Marital status				
Never married	0.1	0.0	0.1	4,304
Currently married	37.0	20.9	58.0	375
Religion				
Hindu	3.1	1.7	4.8	4,534
Muslim	1.2	2.8	4.1	101
Christian	7.9	0.0	7.9	40
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.4	1.8	5.2	704
Scheduled tribe	4.0	1.3	5.3	1,380
Other backward class	2.5	1.9	4.4	2,333
Other	1.9	2.0	3.9	277
Total	3.1	1.7	4.8	4,694

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	92.0	7.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	149
20-29	41.5	36.6	15.4	6.5	100.0	4,320
30-39	12.1	26.7	24.3	36.9	100.0	957
40-49	5.4	15.7	13.7	65.3	100.0	62
Residence						
Urban	43.7	36.7	14.3	5.4	100.0	1,100
Rural	35.8	33.1	17.1	14.0	100.0	4,389
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	20.4	28.0	21.7	29.8	100.0	1,208
<5 years complete	31.0	32.2	19.5	17.3	100.0	427
5-9 years complete	36.8	36.4	18.1	8.7	100.0	2,527
10-11 years complete	52.6	34.4	10.6	2.3	100.0	425
12 or more years complete	57.5	34.7	6.7	1.1	100.0	902
Religion						
Hindu	37.4	33.6	16.5	12.4	100.0	5,261
Muslim	38.3	39.1	18.3	4.3	100.0	135
Christian	32.8	34.3	17.4	15.5	100.0	77
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	34.4	28.3	19.3	18.0	100.0	774
Scheduled tribe	34.4	31.6	16.2	17.8	100.0	1,838
Other backward class	39.5	36.7	16.4	7.4	100.0	2,532
Other	43.8	36.9	13.4	5.8	100.0	339
Total	37.4	33.8	16.6	12.3	100.0	5,489
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	30.3	23.9	18.2	27.6	100.0	967

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

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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+			
Mother's current age									
20-29	10.0	19.7	38.1	18.4	8.0	5.8	100.0	3,896	29.6
30-39	4.7	8.2	26.3	21.4	14.0	25.3	100.0	1,732	41.8
40-49	5.0	9.7	17.3	7.9	8.9	51.3	100.0	154	61.1
Residence									
Urban	7.4	16.4	31.6	16.2	11.4	17.0	100.0	1,085	33.8
Rural	8.6	15.9	34.5	19.6	9.4	11.9	100.0	4,710	32.2
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	8.5	13.1	32.1	20.4	9.6	16.2	100.0	1,751	34.4
<5 years complete	8.5	15.5	38.3	17.3	7.9	12.5	100.0	522	31.2
5-9 years complete	8.7	18.4	35.3	18.9	9.3	9.3	100.0	2,614	31.2
10-11 years complete	8.3	17.5	36.2	16.4	11.8	9.8	100.0	312	30.8
12 or more years complete	6.0	14.0	28.6	17.9	13.1	20.5	100.0	596	37.2
Religion									
Hindu	8.4	16.2	34.2	18.8	9.7	12.7	100.0	5,580	32.4
Muslim	5.9	15.1	24.7	23.2	15.8	15.4	100.0	116	36.9
Christian	10.5	9.7	31.3	24.6	10.9	13.0	100.0	83	34.4
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	10.8	18.5	34.1	16.8	7.4	12.4	100.0	951	29.7
Scheduled tribe	6.7	14.1	34.5	21.3	9.9	13.4	100.0	1,979	33.7
Other backward class	9.2	16.8	34.7	17.8	9.9	11.6	100.0	2,534	32.1
Other	4.9	14.5	24.9	20.3	14.5	20.8	100.0	324	38.6
Birth order									
2-3	8.3	16.6	33.7	18.6	9.8	12.8	100.0	4,666	32.4
4-6	7.9	13.6	35.6	20.4	9.4	13.2	100.0	1,046	32.8
7+	15.9	13.6	26.3	20.3	13.8	10.0	100.0	83	33.3
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	9.7	15.7	32.4	18.4	11.0	12.8	100.0	2,648	32.5
Female	7.2	16.3	35.3	19.5	8.8	12.9	100.0	3,146	32.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	6.1	16.1	34.8	19.5	10.2	13.3	100.0	5,280	33.1
Dead	31.1	15.6	25.3	13.4	6.1	8.4	100.0	514	25.5
Total	8.4	16.0	34.0	19.0	9.8	12.9	100.0	5,795	32.5

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

Table 16 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, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	74.5	23.1	5.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.0	12.0
Want another later ³	9.5	51.5	7.3	2.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	13.3
Want another, undecided when	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Undecided	0.7	2.2	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.5
Want no more	4.2	12.2	31.7	23.4	22.2	25.3	37.4	22.9
Sterilized ⁴	1.1	6.9	51.2	69.1	71.2	67.1	54.8	46.9
Declared infecund	8.8	3.3	2.1	2.1	3.0	5.2	5.9	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,252	3,190	5,576	4,270	1,952	733	438	17,411
MEN								
Want another soon ²	68.2	30.6	5.6	2.7	4.3	1.0	0.0	13.6
Want another later ³	18.8	50.5	12.4	4.7	1.9	0.7	4.7	16.2
Want another, undecided when	3.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Undecided	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
Want no more	4.8	16.4	65.9	72.9	66.7	75.5	85.3	55.1
Sterilized ⁴	1.7	1.1	14.9	18.5	25.8	22.8	9.9	13.6
Declared infecund	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	162	397	721	534	223	92	56	2,185

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 17 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, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+		0	1	2	3	4+	
Age												
15-24	1.0	5.5	66.7	79.6	*	26.1	(0.5)	6.7	*	*	*	11.4
25-34	3.6	15.8	82.3	89.5	89.8	69.3	4.2	6.4	73.2	83.4	73.7	52.9
35-49	19.2	65.4	91.5	95.6	94.0	89.4	(21.1)	46.9	90.5	96.0	98.2	88.2
Residence												
Urban	3.0	22.7	88.6	95.5	96.3	70.1	5.5	21.9	82.0	93.9	97.5	66.8
Rural	6.0	17.6	80.5	91.6	92.4	69.6	7.0	15.8	80.3	90.8	93.6	69.2
Schooling												
No schooling	8.9	32.4	77.5	91.2	93.2	78.0	*	29.4	72.0	86.8	92.2	75.3
<5 years complete	9.3	24.3	84.1	94.2	92.3	77.3	*	*	79.9	99.4	(96.9)	78.3
5-9 years complete	4.9	15.1	82.8	92.4	92.3	68.2	6.4	13.0	79.1	89.3	96.2	67.3
10-11 years complete	0.9	13.0	87.7	94.0	(94.3)	59.2	*	(22.2)	85.9	(97.4)	*	69.0
12 or more years complete	1.7	15.8	86.9	97.8	(96.4)	52.9	5.8	21.0	85.4	93.8	*	62.0
Religion												
Hindu	5.2	18.9	82.9	92.5	93.2	70.0	5.5	17.9	81.5	91.2	94.2	69.2
Muslim	(1.1)	24.7	80.4	90.2	90.4	64.3	*	*	*	*	*	(44.2)
Christian	*	16.6	81.4	89.8	(84.9)	62.0	*	*	*	*	*	(69.5)
Other	*	*	(94.4)	*	*	66.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	8.4	19.5	81.1	93.3	93.2	72.4	*	(2.7)	74.6	93.9	(95.5)	69.7
Scheduled tribe	6.5	16.4	75.5	89.8	91.7	64.5	0.7	14.4	78.9	87.9	89.9	65.1
Other backward class	3.6	17.9	85.6	93.5	94.1	72.0	6.4	22.4	82.6	92.6	97.2	71.7
Other	3.1	31.7	90.5	93.5	90.7	71.1	*	19.7	84.0	(91.9)	*	60.6
Number of living sons²												
0	5.3	13.8	52.5	63.9	68.1	25.7	6.6	10.5	43.5	(58.3)	(64.3)	22.9
1	na	25.1	86.6	93.5	92.9	76.0	na	25.4	84.2	91.6	95.4	74.8
2	na	na	92.3	95.6	96.8	94.7	na	na	93.4	96.6	97.8	95.6
3	na	na	na	97.5	95.6	96.4	na	na	na	95.7	99.4	97.8
4+	na	na	na	na	na	90.3	na	na	na	na	na	(96.1)
Total	5.3	19.1	82.8	92.4	93.0	69.8	6.6	17.5	80.8	91.4	94.3	68.7
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	5.1	17.8	75.3	89.0	94.4	68.5	1.4	10.4	56.8	44.8	52.4	40.6

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.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 18 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, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN									
0	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.4
1	5.7	6.6	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.2	3.6
2	80.1	79.1	78.4	36.6	25.4	14.2	9.4	63.9	46.7
3	9.8	11.9	16.5	48.4	29.9	37.2	25.3	21.3	30.8
4	2.1	1.6	3.0	12.5	39.5	35.6	52.4	9.1	11.1
5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	2.3	9.7	5.6	0.9	2.0
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.7	5.3	0.3	1.2
Non-numeric responses	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	8,000	3,488	5,849	4,506	2,072	786	470	25,172	3,810
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.7	2.4	2.6
Number of all respondents	7,957	3,482	5,838	4,494	2,059	780	467	25,077	3,652
Currently married respondents	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.7	2.5	2.8
Number of currently married respondents	1,250	3,185	5,565	4,258	1,942	729	435	17,365	2,662
MEN									
0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
1	5.7	6.9	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.7
2	76.7	72.8	79.1	56.5	34.1	29.2	18.2	68.8	55.8
3	12.9	17.8	14.6	35.5	39.7	41.0	33.3	20.0	24.0
4	2.5	1.8	3.1	6.4	23.7	23.9	27.8	5.5	8.9
5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	2.6	5.5	0.7	1.3
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	8.4	0.1	0.4
Non-numeric responses	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	6.8	0.4	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,478	406	732	537	225	94	56	3,527	1,301
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.5	2.3	2.5
Number of all respondents	1,472	406	731	536	222	94	52	3,513	1,227
Currently married respondents	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.5	2.4	2.6
Number of currently married respondents	162	397	721	532	221	92	52	2,177	838

¹ Includes current pregnancy for woman/wife

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of 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, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				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	9.2	2.8	77.1	75.9	15.5	3.2	88.5	85.0
20-29	15.4	3.4	81.3	78.6	13.5	3.9	79.0	76.4
30-39	24.0	3.9	84.3	80.5	17.8	3.6	81.4	79.4
40-49	30.0	4.9	88.0	83.1	26.7	3.8	82.7	78.2
Residence								
Urban	13.5	3.4	76.7	74.2	15.7	2.5	78.3	73.6
Rural	21.5	3.9	84.7	81.3	18.6	4.1	83.5	81.1
Schooling								
No schooling	31.3	4.4	89.0	84.4	28.1	5.7	89.3	86.0
<5 years complete	26.7	4.4	86.4	82.4	25.9	3.3	88.5	86.6
5-9 years complete	17.5	3.7	83.3	80.1	19.6	3.3	83.4	80.2
10-11 years complete	9.8	3.0	77.9	76.7	11.3	4.4	79.0	77.8
12 or more years complete	7.1	3.1	72.1	70.6	10.7	3.2	76.1	72.3
Marital status								
Never married	8.4	2.9	74.9	74.0	12.8	3.0	81.3	78.1
Currently married	23.4	4.1	85.6	81.6	20.8	4.1	83.0	80.1
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	22.2	3.9	82.9	79.5	(18.6)	(0.4)	(71.1)	(66.2)
Religion								
Hindu	19.7	3.7	83.0	79.8	18.0	3.6	82.6	79.6
Muslim	15.8	3.9	73.9	70.3	13.4	2.5	70.6	64.2
Christian	14.8	6.1	81.3	81.0	17.9	9.8	73.9	76.0
Other	12.5	2.2	73.4	69.5	*	*	*	*

Continued....

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

Background characteristic	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	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	20.1	3.5	82.5	79.5	21.5	3.6	80.3	78.1	488
Scheduled tribe	23.5	4.2	86.0	82.6	20.0	4.6	86.8	83.3	1,035
Other backward class	18.2	3.7	81.8	78.7	16.2	3.2	80.7	78.4	1,703
Other	11.8	2.5	76.0	73.3	13.5	3.1	77.2	70.3	286
Total	19.5	3.8	82.7	79.5	17.9	3.7	82.2	79.2	3,513
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	32.8	3.6	84.1	81.2	24.8	2.4	80.8	78.3	1,227

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.8	100.0	99.5	99.8	100.0	99.6
Any modern method	99.8	100.0	99.5	99.8	100.0	99.6
Female sterilization	99.7	99.9	99.1	97.6	99.9	94.6
Male sterilization	95.0	97.5	88.5	94.9	97.1	92.0
IUD or PPIUD	85.4	92.2	69.5	49.6	58.6	37.4
Injectables	81.2	86.2	70.4	75.7	81.1	68.7
Pill	95.9	98.3	90.0	92.8	95.4	89.4
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	92.2	96.0	83.7	99.0	99.4	98.4
Female condom	18.8	21.4	13.6	31.1	36.3	23.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	7.5	9.6	3.0	7.9	11.3	3.4
Emergency contraception	52.9	57.3	43.8	54.1	60.6	43.7
Other modern method	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	81.8	89.6	63.9	49.1	58.1	36.9
Any traditional method	72.1	86.7	35.0	57.7	68.4	41.1
Rhythm	61.5	75.2	27.4	47.9	58.2	31.6
Withdrawal	57.3	70.7	24.4	49.6	55.9	39.1
Other	3.3	3.8	1.3	1.4	2.3	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.5	8.1	6.1	7.0	7.6	6.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	6,234	4,197	1,718	910	529	368
RURAL						
Any method	99.1	99.4	98.1	98.7	99.3	97.6
Any modern method	98.9	99.3	98.0	98.7	99.3	97.6
Female sterilization	98.4	98.9	97.1	95.2	97.3	91.5
Male sterilization	90.1	93.1	81.6	88.8	92.4	82.0
IUD or PPIUD	68.4	74.3	52.2	34.2	41.4	21.8
Injectables	66.9	70.0	60.0	65.7	69.3	59.3
Pill	89.5	91.5	84.5	84.8	87.4	79.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	80.4	83.0	74.1	95.2	95.5	94.8
Female condom	8.5	9.2	6.9	17.4	20.2	12.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	5.5	6.8	2.0	4.8	6.2	2.5
Emergency contraception	37.3	39.2	33.1	39.9	42.8	34.1
Other modern method	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	62.4	68.3	46.4	33.2	40.1	21.1
Any traditional method	60.1	71.8	27.0	48.3	57.3	31.7
Rhythm	48.1	58.0	20.0	36.0	46.1	18.0
Withdrawal	44.9	54.7	17.2	39.6	45.8	28.0
Other	3.6	4.5	1.1	2.0	2.6	0.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.4	6.8	5.3	6.0	6.5	5.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	18,938	13,214	4,786	2,617	1,656	927

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	99.2	99.5	98.5	99.0	99.4	98.1
Any modern method	99.2	99.5	98.4	99.0	99.4	98.1
Female sterilization	98.7	99.2	97.6	95.8	97.9	92.4
Male sterilization	91.3	94.2	83.5	90.4	93.6	84.8
IUD or PPIUD	72.6	78.6	56.8	38.2	45.6	26.2
Injectables	70.5	73.9	62.7	68.3	72.1	61.9
Pill	91.1	93.2	85.9	86.8	89.3	82.5
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	83.3	86.1	76.6	96.2	96.5	95.8
Female condom	11.1	12.2	8.6	20.9	24.1	15.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	6.0	7.5	2.3	5.6	7.5	2.7
Emergency contraception	41.1	43.5	36.0	43.6	47.1	36.8
Other modern method	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	67.2	73.5	51.1	37.3	44.5	25.6
Any traditional method	63.1	75.4	29.1	50.7	60.0	34.4
Rhythm	51.4	62.1	22.0	39.1	49.1	21.9
Withdrawal	48.0	58.6	19.1	42.2	48.2	31.1
Other	3.5	4.3	1.2	1.9	2.5	0.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.7	7.1	5.5	6.3	6.7	5.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	25,172	17,411	6,504	3,527	2,185	1,295

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Number of women		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injec- tables	Condom/ Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Not currently using	Total
Age																
15-19	8.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	91.2	100.0	375
20-24	23.2	20.1	7.6	0.0	2.4	3.2	0.1	5.4	1.4	0.0	3.2	2.0	1.2	76.8	100.0	2,876
25-29	48.7	44.6	31.8	0.4	2.7	2.5	0.0	6.5	0.7	0.0	4.1	2.5	1.6	51.3	100.0	3,768
30-39	71.0	67.4	59.2	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	4.2	0.1	0.0	3.6	1.9	1.7	29.0	100.0	5,608
40-49	73.6	71.6	69.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.8	26.4	100.0	4,784
Residence																
Urban	61.7	57.3	43.6	0.6	2.3	2.2	0.0	8.2	0.3	0.0	4.4	2.7	1.7	38.3	100.0	4,197
Rural	56.4	53.6	47.0	0.7	1.5	1.4	0.0	2.6	0.5	0.0	2.8	1.5	1.2	43.6	100.0	13,214
Schooling																
No schooling	59.9	57.7	54.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	2.1	1.2	1.0	40.1	100.0	6,062
<5 years complete	64.1	61.3	55.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	2.9	1.5	1.3	35.9	100.0	1,460
5-9 years complete	58.2	55.0	46.3	0.5	1.9	2.0	0.0	3.8	0.5	0.0	3.2	1.8	1.4	41.8	100.0	6,449
10-11 years complete	50.4	46.9	33.3	0.7	2.6	2.3	0.1	7.3	0.6	0.0	3.6	1.7	1.9	49.6	100.0	1,072
12 or more years complete	49.8	44.2	25.3	0.4	3.2	3.5	0.0	11.1	0.6	0.1	5.7	3.8	1.9	50.2	100.0	2,367
Religion																
Hindu	58.0	55.0	47.0	0.7	1.6	1.5	0.0	3.7	0.4	0.0	3.0	1.7	1.3	42.0	100.0	16,681
Muslim	54.8	47.5	27.5	0.0	5.3	2.6	0.1	12.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	4.6	2.7	45.2	100.0	430
Christian	42.9	38.0	29.8	0.1	0.9	1.8	0.0	5.2	0.2	0.0	5.0	3.9	1.1	57.1	100.0	225
Other	46.8	41.7	26.0	0.6	1.8	6.2	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.2	1.9	53.2	100.0	75
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	59.4	56.0	46.6	0.5	1.6	1.8	0.0	4.7	0.7	0.0	3.4	1.7	1.7	40.6	100.0	2,331
Scheduled tribe	47.1	44.2	37.5	0.8	1.4	1.6	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.0	3.0	1.7	1.3	52.9	100.0	5,184
Other backward class	63.2	60.5	52.6	0.6	1.8	1.4	0.0	3.7	0.4	0.0	2.7	1.5	1.2	36.8	100.0	8,476
Other	60.6	54.4	38.8	0.7	2.9	2.4	0.1	9.2	0.2	0.0	6.2	4.6	1.6	39.4	100.0	1,407

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Number of women		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injec- tables	Condom/ Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Not currently using	Total
Number of living children																
No children	5.9	4.9	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	94.1	100.0	1,701
1 child	27.0	22.4	6.9	0.2	2.7	3.2	0.0	8.3	1.1	0.1	4.6	2.9	1.7	73.0	100.0	3,123
1 son	30.6	25.3	9.5	0.1	3.0	3.4	0.0	8.6	0.6	0.1	5.2	3.2	2.0	69.4	100.0	1,687
No sons	22.9	19.0	3.8	0.2	2.4	3.0	0.1	7.9	1.6	0.0	3.9	2.6	1.3	77.1	100.0	1,436
2 children	66.8	62.7	52.1	0.9	2.3	2.2	0.1	4.9	0.3	0.0	4.1	2.6	1.5	33.2	100.0	5,391
1 or more sons	71.5	67.3	57.3	0.9	2.2	2.0	0.1	4.6	0.3	0.0	4.1	2.7	1.5	28.5	100.0	4,625
No sons	38.5	34.4	20.7	0.6	2.5	3.4	0.0	6.7	0.5	0.0	4.1	2.2	1.9	61.5	100.0	766
3 children	78.1	75.4	70.4	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.3	21.9	100.0	4,142
1 or more sons	80.6	78.2	73.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	2.4	1.2	1.1	19.4	100.0	3,834
No sons	46.7	40.8	33.2	0.7	2.4	1.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	2.6	3.3	53.3	100.0	308
4+ children	74.0	72.1	68.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.6	1.2	26.0	100.0	3,053
1 or more sons	76.0	74.2	70.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.7	1.1	24.0	100.0	2,875
No sons	41.7	39.7	35.6	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	58.3	100.0	178
Total	57.7	54.5	46.2	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.0	3.2	1.8	1.3	42.3	100.0	17,411
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	53.2	49.1	40.7	3.3	1.4	0.8	0.0	2.9	na	0.0	4.1	1.7	0.9	46.8	100.0	2,752

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 cast/tribe, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device ; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
na = Not available

Table 22 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, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Bastar	45.8	42.9	35.8	1.8	5.4	2.8	946
Bijapur	51.4	50.6	41.1	1.0	8.4	0.9	180
Bilaspur	64.6	60.5	43.8	0.7	16.0	4.1	2,076
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	39.4	31.7	26.6	1.6	3.4	7.8	351
Dhamtari	72.0	69.8	65.0	0.9	3.8	2.2	569
Durg	66.6	62.9	55.5	0.7	6.6	3.7	2,160
Janjgir Champa	61.7	59.0	52.5	0.3	6.2	2.7	1,020
Jashpur	50.1	45.2	37.1	0.7	7.5	4.9	523
Kabirdham	58.1	56.8	54.1	0.0	2.7	1.3	539
Korba	55.5	50.4	39.7	0.2	10.5	5.1	887
Korea (Koriya)	50.6	47.5	34.4	0.1	13.0	3.1	438
Mahasamund	65.5	61.9	57.1	0.4	4.5	3.6	781
Narayanpur	40.0	39.0	29.1	1.1	8.7	1.1	95
Raigarh	52.3	49.3	42.7	0.0	6.6	3.0	986
Raipur	57.5	55.0	49.1	0.3	5.7	2.4	2,832
Rajnandgaon	64.3	62.9	49.3	1.8	11.7	1.4	1,117
Surguja	41.4	38.4	33.4	0.2	4.7	3.0	1,451
Uttar Bastar Kanker	55.8	53.4	46.7	2.0	4.7	2.4	459
Chhattisgarh	57.7	54.5	46.2	0.7	7.7	3.2	17,411

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)		Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹		
Age						
< 30	0.1	13,547	*	*	100.0	18
30-39	1.8	6,136	23.2	76.8	100.0	110
40-49	6.3	5,489	38.1	61.9	100.0	345
Residence						
Urban	1.9	6,234	23.3	76.7	100.0	120
Rural	1.9	18,938	38.9	61.1	100.0	353
Schooling						
No schooling	3.3	7,056	43.3	56.7	100.0	235
<5 years complete	3.7	1,729	(25.8)	(74.2)	100.0	63
5-9 years complete	1.4	9,713	27.5	72.5	100.0	138
10-11 years complete	0.5	2,430	*	*	100.0	13
12 or more years complete	0.6	4,245	(21.8)	(78.2)	100.0	24
Religion						
Hindu	1.9	24,095	36.0	64.0	100.0	456
Muslim	1.9	628	*	*	100.0	12
Christian	0.5	328	*	*	100.0	2
Other	3.4	121	*	*	100.0	4
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	2.2	3,434	30.7	69.3	100.0	76
Scheduled tribe	0.9	7,531	58.6	41.4	100.0	65
Other backward class	2.5	12,205	33.6	66.4	100.0	302
Other	1.5	1,985	(8.6)	(91.4)	100.0	31
Total	1.9	25,172	34.9	65.1	100.0	473

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 24. Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method					Traditional method				Number of men			
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Other	Not used at last sex	Total
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	31.9	25.3	20.4	0.4	2.3	0.6	1.6	6.6	2.4	3.9	0.1	68.1	100.0	2,185
Wife	32.5	25.7	20.7	0.5	2.3	0.7	1.6	6.8	2.5	4.0	0.1	67.5	100.0	2,125
Other	12.9	12.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.1	100.0	60
Not currently married	50.6	50.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	50.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	49.4	100.0	122
Age														
15-19	34.4	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.6	100.0	46
20-24	20.5	19.1	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.9	16.2	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.0	79.5	100.0	204
25-29	22.4	13.7	6.0	0.0	3.1	0.7	3.9	8.7	2.0	6.3	0.0	77.6	100.0	432
30-34	32.9	24.7	17.4	0.5	3.8	0.9	2.0	8.2	2.5	5.7	0.0	67.1	100.0	462
35-39	37.0	31.1	24.8	0.4	2.2	0.4	3.4	5.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	63.0	100.0	424
40-44	41.0	33.7	29.0	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.8	7.3	4.2	2.5	0.0	59.0	100.0	380
45-49	39.3	35.5	34.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.8	1.2	2.2	0.4	60.7	100.0	358
Residence														
Urban	38.9	32.4	21.4	0.5	3.3	0.9	6.3	6.5	2.7	3.8	0.0	61.1	100.0	575
Rural	31.0	24.8	18.6	0.4	1.8	0.5	3.5	6.2	2.2	3.7	0.1	69.0	100.0	1,733
Schooling														
No schooling	34.9	29.0	26.4	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.2	5.9	2.8	2.5	0.0	65.1	100.0	342
<5 years complete	34.6	29.8	26.0	0.3	2.0	1.5	0.0	4.8	1.2	3.5	0.0	65.4	100.0	219
5-9 years complete	31.0	24.4	18.4	0.4	2.2	0.2	3.2	6.6	2.5	4.0	0.1	69.0	100.0	1,047
10-11 years complete	37.0	29.3	18.8	0.4	2.7	0.5	6.9	7.7	1.6	5.3	0.0	63.0	100.0	203
12 or more years complete	33.2	27.4	13.4	0.5	2.8	1.4	9.2	5.8	2.3	3.5	0.0	66.8	100.0	495
Marital status														
Never married	51.5	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	50.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	48.5	100.0	120
Currently married	31.9	25.3	20.4	0.4	2.3	0.6	1.6	6.6	2.4	3.9	0.1	68.1	100.0	2,185
Religion														
Hindu	33.3	27.1	19.7	0.4	2.2	0.6	4.1	6.2	2.3	3.7	0.1	66.7	100.0	2,229
Muslim	22.6	10.3	4.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.6	12.3	5.3	6.9	0.0	77.4	100.0	44
Christian	(30.9)	(26.2)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(11.4)	(4.7)	(3.2)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(69.1)	100.0	26

Continued...

Table 24 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, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method				Traditional method				Number of men					
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other		Not used at last sex				
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	36.5	28.1	19.5	0.3	2.3	0.6	5.4	8.4	3.6	4.8	0.0	63.5	100.0	302
Scheduled tribe	29.2	21.9	15.8	0.6	1.1	0.5	3.8	7.3	2.4	4.5	0.2	70.8	100.0	692
Other backward class	34.2	29.3	21.9	0.1	2.5	0.6	4.2	4.9	1.8	3.0	0.0	65.8	100.0	1,145
Other	33.0	25.8	15.2	1.5	4.3	1.0	3.7	7.2	3.2	3.9	0.0	67.0	100.0	169
Total age 15-49	32.9	26.7	19.3	0.4	2.2	0.6	4.2	6.3	2.3	3.7	0.1	67.1	100.0	2,307
Age 50-54	45.0	36.8	33.7	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.3	8.2	3.9	4.3	0.0	55.0	100.0	282
Total age 15-54	34.3	27.8	20.9	0.4	2.1	0.6	3.8	6.5	2.5	3.8	0.1	65.7	100.0	2,589

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men and men belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public health sector	82.2	*	17.2	57.6	13.1	68.6
Government/municipal hospital	34.4	*	1.5	38.6	5.0	29.1
Government dispensary	0.3	*	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.5	*	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	16.7	*	7.6	6.7	1.7	13.7
PHC/Additional PHC	2.6	*	0.4	4.9	0.4	2.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	*	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camp	24.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	*	5.1	2.3	2.1	0.6
ASHA	0.0	*	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Other public health sector	2.5	*	0.0	1.1	0.1	2.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Private health sector	17.3	*	65.0	42.4	47.3	24.4
Private hospital	15.0	*	9.9	30.6	1.1	13.3
Private doctor/clinic	1.8	*	9.1	11.8	4.0	2.7
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	46.0	0.0	42.1	8.0
Other private health sector	0.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other source	0.0	*	17.9	0.0	39.6	6.6
Shop	0.0	*	8.6	0.0	12.0	2.1
Husband	0.0	*	9.3	0.0	25.6	4.1
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3
Other	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,946	24	96	93	375	2,537

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL						
Public health sector	95.7	94.1	49.8	90.0	28.9	90.7
Government/municipal hospital	15.6	15.8	1.6	21.8	1.2	14.6
Government dispensary	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	38.1	34.5	4.0	43.6	2.6	35.3
PHC/Additional PHC	9.4	7.7	2.9	15.8	3.0	9.0
Sub-centre/ANM	1.5	1.1	6.3	7.6	3.8	1.9
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camp	30.4	35.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	27.3
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.3	7.4	1.1
ASHA	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	10.3	0.9
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Private health sector	4.1	5.9	29.7	10.0	34.8	6.7
Private hospital	3.6	5.9	0.7	8.0	1.0	3.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	0.0	8.2	1.6	6.9	1.0
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	26.8	2.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	36.4	2.5
Shop	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	13.0	1.1
Husband	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	15.9	1.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.4	0.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	6,524	93	201	184	401	7,406

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public health sector	92.6	93.5	39.3	79.1	21.2	85.0
Government/municipal hospital	19.9	22.4	1.6	27.4	3.0	18.3
Government dispensary	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	33.2	29.3	5.2	31.2	2.2	29.8
PHC/Additional PHC	7.8	6.2	2.1	12.1	1.7	7.3
Sub-centre/ANM	1.2	0.9	4.7	5.5	2.2	1.5
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camp	29.0	32.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	25.1
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	17.8	1.0	4.8	0.9
ASHA	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	6.4	0.7
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Other public health sector	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Private health sector	7.2	6.5	41.1	20.9	40.8	11.2
Private hospital	6.2	6.1	3.7	15.6	1.1	6.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.7	0.0	8.5	5.0	5.5	1.4
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	28.5	0.0	34.2	3.5
Other private health sector	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other source	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	37.9	3.6
Shop	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	12.5	1.3
Husband	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	20.6	1.8
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.8	0.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	8,471	117	297	276	776	9,943

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. All modern methods includes users of injectables, 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

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

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	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 of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	49.8	42.6	65.0	422
Pill	58.9	50.8	78.5	68
IUD or PPIUD	65.6	63.6	78.0	79
Total	53.1	46.5	68.4	570
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	51.5	44.2	60.8	1,438
Pill	59.9	46.2	80.0	146
IUD or PPIUD	80.9	77.3	86.6	174
Total	55.1	47.6	65.0	1,758
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	51.1	43.8	61.8	1,860
Pill	59.6	47.7	79.5	215
IUD or PPIUD	76.1	73.0	83.9	253
Total	54.6	47.3	65.8	2,328

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 five years preceding the survey

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation									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	Switched to another method ⁴	
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,866
Pill	1.0	20.5	4.8	18.6	3.8	5.5	4.5	58.7	4.9	696
IUD or PPIUD	1.9	7.3	1.4	6.3	0.8	0.8	1.4	20.0	2.9	287
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	3.3	24.0	7.3	4.2	3.1	4.2	7.2	53.3	2.9	1,595
Rhythm	4.1	12.7	6.0	0.0	4.1	0.3	2.9	30.0	4.0	370
Other ⁶	3.3	17.8	12.0	3.4	11.2	2.2	4.6	54.6	11.5	517
All modern spacing methods ⁷	2.6	21.4	6.0	8.6	3.4	4.1	5.7	51.7	3.8	2,655
All spacing methods ⁸	2.8	19.9	6.9	6.8	4.3	3.5	5.3	49.5	4.7	3,465
All methods	1.8	12.6	4.4	4.3	2.8	2.2	3.4	31.6	3.0	5,356

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

All methods includes male sterilization, which is not shown separately.

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 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 two months of discontinuation.

⁵ 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 injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, LAM, withdrawal, rhythm, and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

Table 28 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, 2015-16

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	Some times	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	29.1	23.0	49.2	24.2	3.9	22.7	100.0	654
20-24	38.1	24.8	66.6	22.9	3.7	6.8	100.0	599
25-29	32.8	22.4	62.7	28.5	4.0	4.8	100.0	571
30-34	32.0	18.8	64.0	24.8	4.0	7.2	100.0	499
35-39	36.6	20.8	59.8	28.4	3.0	8.8	100.0	441
40-44	29.5	23.3	64.3	22.5	3.2	10.0	100.0	388
45-49	38.0	17.9	56.8	25.9	3.0	14.3	100.0	376
Residence								
Urban	27.1	22.3	68.6	22.7	4.3	4.4	100.0	910
Rural	35.8	21.7	57.3	26.2	3.3	13.2	100.0	2,617
Schooling								
No schooling	35.9	24.8	42.3	30.6	5.1	22.1	100.0	394
<5 years complete	33.6	22.1	51.0	26.8	3.1	19.1	100.0	262
5-9 years complete	33.0	21.8	59.9	24.9	4.5	10.7	100.0	1,602
10-11 years complete	33.9	23.0	61.4	26.5	1.5	10.6	100.0	432
12 or more years complete	33.4	19.7	71.6	22.5	2.4	3.5	100.0	837
Religion								
Hindu	33.7	21.9	60.2	25.2	3.6	11.0	100.0	3,398
Muslim	28.3	16.9	62.7	24.3	5.5	7.5	100.0	75
Christian	35.7	14.8	50.6	32.3	0.0	17.1	100.0	38
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	31.9	20.8	65.1	23.2	2.5	9.2	100.0	488
Scheduled tribe	34.9	22.1	52.3	28.4	2.2	17.1	100.0	1,043
Other backward class	35.0	22.2	62.9	24.1	4.7	8.3	100.0	1,709
Other	22.8	20.4	65.0	25.0	3.8	6.2	100.0	286
Total age 15-49	33.6	21.8	60.2	25.3	3.6	10.9	100.0	3,527
Age 50-54	30.9	22.5	55.7	21.6	4.9	17.8	100.0	300
Total age 15-54	33.4	21.9	59.9	25.0	3.7	11.4	100.0	3,827

Note: 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 have never heard of male condoms

Table 29 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, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	19.0	1.8	20.8	8.0	0.9	8.8	26.9	2.7	29.6	29.8	375
20-24	15.0	5.5	20.5	11.5	11.7	23.2	26.6	17.2	43.8	53.1	2,876
25-29	7.9	7.8	15.7	8.5	40.2	48.7	16.4	48.0	64.4	75.6	3,768
30-34	3.0	7.6	10.6	3.4	64.6	68.0	6.4	72.2	78.6	86.5	3,014
35-39	1.0	6.7	7.8	0.5	74.1	74.6	1.5	80.8	82.3	90.6	2,594
40-44	0.2	3.9	4.1	0.2	75.7	75.9	0.3	79.6	80.0	94.9	2,391
45-49	0.1	2.3	2.4	0.0	71.2	71.2	0.1	73.5	73.7	96.7	2,392
Residence											
Urban	5.3	5.6	11.0	6.9	54.8	61.7	12.2	60.4	72.6	84.9	4,197
Rural	5.3	5.9	11.2	3.9	52.5	56.4	9.2	58.4	67.6	83.5	13,214
Schooling											
No schooling	2.3	6.1	8.4	1.4	58.5	59.9	3.7	64.6	68.3	87.7	6,062
<5 years complete	3.9	5.4	9.3	2.2	61.9	64.1	6.1	67.4	73.5	87.3	1,460
5-9 years complete	6.4	5.3	11.7	4.8	53.3	58.2	11.3	58.6	69.9	83.2	6,449
10-11 years complete	7.3	7.0	14.3	8.4	42.0	50.4	15.7	49.0	64.7	78.0	1,072
12 or more years complete	9.9	6.2	16.0	11.9	38.0	49.8	21.8	44.1	65.9	75.7	2,367
Religion											
Hindu	5.2	5.8	11.0	4.5	53.5	58.0	9.7	59.3	69.0	84.1	16,681
Muslim	8.3	6.0	14.4	8.4	46.4	54.8	16.7	52.4	69.2	79.2	430
Christian	6.8	8.1	14.9	5.2	37.7	42.9	12.0	45.8	57.9	74.2	225
Other	7.8	5.0	12.8	7.8	39.1	46.8	15.6	44.1	59.6	78.5	75

Continued...

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—Continued

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, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women	
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.9	6.8	11.8	4.1	55.3	59.4	9.0	62.1	71.2	83.4	78.6	2,331
Scheduled tribe	5.7	6.8	12.6	4.3	42.8	47.1	10.0	49.6	59.7	79.0	74.0	5,184
Other backward class	5.1	4.8	9.9	4.6	58.6	63.2	9.7	63.4	73.1	86.5	82.8	8,476
Other	5.4	6.6	12.0	6.7	54.0	60.6	12.0	60.6	72.6	83.5	74.9	1,407
Total	5.3	5.8	11.1	4.6	53.1	57.7	9.9	58.9	68.8	83.8	79.3	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. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Bastar	12.8	5.8	7.1	946
Bijapur	9.6	6.2	3.4	180
Bilaspur	9.0	4.8	4.3	2,076
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	16.0	9.1	6.8	351
Dhamtari	5.7	3.8	1.9	569
Durg	9.3	4.5	4.8	2,160
Janjgir Champa	12.5	5.9	6.6	1,020
Jashpur	15.4	7.0	8.4	523
Kabirdham	10.7	5.7	5.0	539
Korba	13.0	5.4	7.6	887
Korea (Koriya)	13.0	6.0	7.0	438
Mahasamund	7.7	3.9	3.7	781
Narayanpur	14.1	6.9	7.3	95
Raigarh	13.1	6.1	7.0	986
Raipur	10.9	4.8	6.1	2,832
Rajnandgaon	9.0	4.9	4.2	1,117
Surguja	14.4	6.4	7.9	1,451
Uttar Bastar Kanker	13.0	5.5	7.5	459
Chhattisgarh	11.1	5.3	5.8	17,411
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	11.0	5.4	5.6	2,752

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. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	80.7	7.4	10.5	1.3	100.0	176
20-29	91.7	2.2	5.2	0.9	100.0	5,143
30-39	90.4	2.7	5.6	1.4	100.0	1,684
40-49	89.0	3.2	7.0	0.8	100.0	157
Residence						
Urban	86.8	4.3	7.6	1.3	100.0	1,635
Rural	92.4	1.9	4.8	1.0	100.0	5,524
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	92.5	0.9	5.5	1.2	100.0	1,639
<5 years complete	92.5	1.7	4.1	1.7	100.0	556
5-9 years complete	91.3	2.5	5.1	1.2	100.0	3,173
10-11 years complete	89.8	4.1	5.5	0.6	100.0	556
12 or more years complete	88.7	4.0	6.9	0.3	100.0	1,236
Religion						
Hindu	91.4	2.2	5.4	1.0	100.0	6,835
Muslim	82.3	8.4	8.6	0.7	100.0	188
Christian	86.7	6.7	5.6	0.9	100.0	106
Other	(89.3)	(8.7)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	90.0	2.5	6.0	1.4	100.0	1,029
Scheduled tribe	92.9	1.7	4.6	0.9	100.0	2,340
Other backward class	90.6	2.8	5.5	1.1	100.0	3,277
Other	88.0	3.7	7.6	0.7	100.0	507
Total	91.1	2.4	5.4	1.0	100.0	7,160

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last five years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by 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, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	20.3	19.9	20.0
Private health sector ¹	53.6	23.1	35.4
At home	26.1	56.9	44.5
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	69.9	35.3	49.2
Nurse/ANM/LHV	7.7	11.4	9.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	3.9	2.3
Family member/relative/friend	0.6	6.9	4.3
Self	21.8	41.0	33.3
Other	0.0	1.6	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	20.4	24.4	22.8
Number of women with abortions	71	105	175
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	*	(85.2)
Number of women with complications	14	25	40
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	*	(20.8)
Private health sector ¹	*	*	(75.0)
At home	*	*	(4.2)
Other	*	*	(0.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	14	20	34

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 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, 2015-16

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	0.8	na	na	na	na	91.7	4,694	a	a	a
20-24	2.6	21.3	45.4	na	na	35.2	4,542	a	a	a
25-29	9.9	36.7	58.9	66.9	86.4	9.4	4,310	19.2	19.4	19.3
30-34	15.3	46.9	66.5	73.5	89.0	2.8	3,276	18.3	18.6	18.6
35-39	19.5	52.5	71.7	77.9	90.1	2.2	2,861	17.8	18.4	18.3
40-44	24.3	58.3	74.8	80.6	92.5	1.1	2,689	17.2	18.0	18.0
45-49	24.6	60.6	76.9	83.0	93.6	0.3	2,800	17.0	18.2	18.1
20-49	14.4	43.2	63.5	na	na	10.7	20,478	18.6	19.1	19.0
25-49	17.8	49.5	68.6	75.4	89.9	3.8	15,935	18.1	18.6	18.6
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.5	654	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	1.6	7.5	na	na	75.5	599	a	a	a
25-29	1.2	5.8	16.6	26.9	60.8	26.0	571	23.5	23.6	22.5
30-34	2.0	11.9	22.3	33.1	67.1	5.5	499	23.1	23.2	22.5
35-39	3.6	15.3	32.8	37.5	64.2	2.7	441	22.5	22.6	22.2
40-44	8.0	20.1	38.4	49.2	77.4	0.6	388	21.1	21.6	21.2
45-49	4.5	22.8	38.0	48.9	73.1	2.2	376	21.1	21.6	21.4
20-49	2.8	11.6	23.9	na	na	22.6	2,874	a	a	a
25-49	3.5	14.2	28.2	37.7	67.7	8.7	2,275	22.4	22.7	22.1

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 34 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-3 and NFHS-2, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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	38.1	6.3	44.4	6.9	51.0
5-9	45.7	13.5	59.2	16.0	74.2
10-14	42.4	9.2	51.6	10.5	61.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	(44.0)	(7.2)	(51.2)	(10.2)	(60.9)
RURAL					
0-4	43.1	13.3	56.4	12.0	67.7
5-9	47.9	16.1	64.0	14.3	77.4
10-14	49.1	18.8	68.0	15.1	82.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	52.6	22.2	74.8	23.4	96.4
TOTAL					
0-4	42.1	11.9	54.0	10.9	64.2
5-9	47.4	15.6	63.0	14.6	76.7
10-14	47.7	16.8	64.5	14.1	77.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	51.1	19.7	70.8	21.0	90.3
NFHS-2 (0-4)	54.7	26.2	80.9	45.4	122.7

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

() Based on 250-449 unweighted cases person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 35 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, 2015-16

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)
Residence					
Urban	38.1	6.3	44.4	6.9	51.0
Rural	43.1	13.3	56.4	12.0	67.7
Schooling					
No schooling	55.9	17.7	73.6	13.4	86.0
< 10 years complete	40.8	12.3	53.1	10.8	63.4
10 or more years complete	29.6	3.3	32.9	7.1	39.8
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	38.2	3.6	41.7	15.3	56.4
Scheduled tribe	48.3	17.5	65.8	15.1	80.0
Other backward class	42.4	11.3	53.6	7.3	60.5
Other	17.9	5.6	23.5	4.2	27.6
Child's sex					
Male	46.6	10.5	57.1	12.2	68.6
Female	37.5	13.3	50.7	9.5	59.7
Mother's age at birth					
<20	59.1	7.8	66.8	13.7	79.6
20-29	39.3	11.8	51.0	11.4	61.9
30-39	39.9	16.6	56.5	5.6	61.8
Birth order					
1	54.2	9.3	63.5	12.4	75.1
2-3	33.1	12.3	45.4	10.4	55.3
4+	41.2	18.0	59.2	8.3	67.1
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	59.0	16.1	75.1	14.7	88.6
2-3 years	25.1	12.7	37.8	8.5	45.9
4 years or more	31.1	12.3	43.4	8.5	51.6
Total	42.1	11.9	54.0	10.9	64.2

Note: Total includes children with mothers' age at birth 40-49, who are not shown separately.

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

² Excludes first-order births

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five 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, 2015-16

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 ²	36.2	1.0	61.6
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	36.6	1.6	7.5
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.4	2.1	0.1
Mother's age >34	1.3	0.6	6.2
Birth interval <24 months	12.2	1.7	9.2
Birth order >3	7.8	1.1	4.1
Subtotal	22.8	1.5	19.7
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ³	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.6	1.5	7.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.3	(1.7)	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.3	2.7	3.0
Subtotal	4.5	2.1	11.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	27.2	1.6	30.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	9,372	na	17,411

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.

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 sterilized women

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five 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, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	43.6	47.3	0.0	0.2	3.8	0.2	0.4	4.7	100.0	494	90.8
20-34	44.4	47.2	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.4	0.1	3.5	100.0	6,026	91.6
35-49	36.2	47.9	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.8	0.0	9.5	100.0	281	84.1
Birth order											
1	51.7	43.3	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.1	2.5	100.0	2,177	95.0
2-3	43.5	47.6	0.1	0.2	4.8	0.4	0.1	3.3	100.0	3,674	91.1
4+	28.5	54.7	0.6	0.1	6.6	0.7	0.0	8.9	100.0	950	83.2
Residence											
Urban	64.4	32.8	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,508	97.2
Rural	38.2	51.3	0.2	0.1	4.8	0.5	0.1	4.7	100.0	5,293	89.6
Schooling											
No schooling	25.8	56.7	0.3	0.1	7.9	0.9	0.0	8.4	100.0	1,568	82.5
<5 years complete	37.3	52.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	0.4	0.4	5.0	100.0	532	89.3
5-9 years complete	42.3	50.6	0.2	0.1	3.6	0.3	0.1	2.8	100.0	3,026	92.9
10-11 years complete	56.6	38.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.0	2.2	100.0	517	94.9
12 or more years complete	70.8	27.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,159	97.9
Religion											
Hindu	43.4	47.6	0.2	0.1	4.3	0.4	0.1	3.9	100.0	6,510	91.0
Muslim	65.1	33.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	166	98.4
Christian	37.6	53.5	0.0	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	96	91.1
Other	(88.6)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	100.0	29	(97.3)
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	44.5	46.9	0.1	0.3	4.8	0.6	0.0	2.7	100.0	971	91.5
Scheduled tribe	29.4	57.8	0.2	0.1	5.1	0.5	0.0	6.9	100.0	2,237	87.2
Other backward class	50.4	43.0	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.3	0.2	2.2	100.0	3,107	93.4
Other	70.2	26.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.3	2.0	100.0	479	96.3
Total	44.0	47.2	0.2	0.1	4.2	0.4	0.1	3.8	100.0	6,801	91.2

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. 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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five 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, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	98.8	97.3	97.9	97.8	98.5	90.2	97.6
Blood pressure measured	97.3	93.5	94.2	97.7	97.7	81.7	94.4
Urine sample taken	95.6	86.7	87.9	95.4	94.2	74.8	88.7
Blood sample taken	94.6	87.3	88.2	93.7	90.8	75.2	88.9
Abdomen examined	96.0	88.9	90.0	96.0	95.6	77.3	90.5
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	63.0	54.9	56.7	59.9	59.0	35.4	56.7
Convulsions	60.4	52.0	53.1	59.0	53.9	32.0	53.9
Prolonged labour	66.0	60.3	61.4	66.0	65.0	41.6	61.6
Severe abdominal pain	67.3	62.8	63.9	66.2	66.2	47.8	63.8
High blood pressure	71.0	63.1	65.1	69.2	70.6	39.1	64.9
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	86.9	80.5	82.3	85.3	86.1	53.5	81.9
Number of women	1,497	5,044	5,490	1,569	676	155	6,541

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five 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, 2015-16

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 had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	56.4	69.9	91.2	93.8	92.2	28.7	18.2	27.2	494
20-34	59.6	71.4	89.6	94.4	91.3	30.7	22.1	23.3	6,026
35-49	53.3	60.2	89.5	92.1	89.3	25.8	18.5	19.3	281
Birth order									
1	63.2	74.7	93.1	95.3	92.7	36.1	26.6	25.3	2,177
2-3	59.3	71.3	88.8	94.6	90.9	28.6	20.5	22.2	3,674
4+	48.8	60.3	85.4	90.9	89.5	23.6	14.9	23.7	950
Residence									
Urban	71.1	82.2	92.3	96.4	93.5	38.8	29.1	23.4	1,508
Rural	55.7	67.6	89.0	93.7	90.7	27.9	19.6	23.4	5,293
Schooling									
No schooling	47.2	58.3	87.9	92.2	86.4	22.2	14.3	20.6	1,568
<5 years complete	57.8	68.9	85.9	91.7	90.0	27.7	18.5	23.6	532
5-9 years complete	60.3	71.8	89.8	94.5	92.2	28.7	20.5	23.0	3,026
10-11 years complete	61.3	80.7	90.8	95.0	93.2	32.8	23.6	27.0	517
12 or more years complete	71.7	81.9	93.3	97.4	95.2	45.6	35.3	26.6	1,159
Religion									
Hindu	59.2	70.5	89.9	94.3	91.2	29.9	21.5	23.5	6,510
Muslim	62.4	87.0	82.1	95.0	94.8	45.5	27.7	21.7	166
Christian	44.8	64.7	88.4	91.5	92.9	22.4	14.4	21.4	96
Other	(73.0)	(84.3)	(93.6)	(100.0)	(92.7)	(49.6)	(38.8)	(22.1)	29
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	58.1	70.8	91.1	95.3	92.2	27.1	19.8	26.1	971
Scheduled tribe	51.3	62.3	87.5	92.4	89.6	26.0	18.0	21.0	2,237
Other backward class	63.3	75.3	90.7	95.2	91.8	32.3	23.5	24.5	3,107
Other	69.9	81.6	90.8	95.3	94.5	44.6	31.1	21.7	479
Total	59.1	70.8	89.7	94.3	91.3	30.3	21.7	23.4	6,801

Note: 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 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 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 birth

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received a MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Bastar	55.8	59.1	29.1	93.2	17.8	399	88.2	389
Bijapur	49.0	62.5	21.3	93.5	15.5	89	96.5	88
Bilaspur	60.7	71.9	39.3	92.7	27.3	936	97.6	910
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	60.5	63.4	26.1	92.6	19.8	142	89.8	130
Dhamtari	76.3	79.4	41.9	95.8	35.5	177	95.0	171
Durg	59.9	78.1	37.3	91.8	24.6	760	96.0	726
Janjgir Champa	44.3	68.6	17.6	89.5	12.0	349	89.5	316
Jashpur	34.6	59.0	25.6	85.7	12.6	218	85.2	193
Kabirdham	43.6	64.7	19.0	89.8	10.0	211	86.5	189
Korba	52.9	73.4	24.2	88.7	15.6	349	89.5	328
Korea (Koriya)	45.1	69.6	39.3	88.1	21.4	179	95.5	168
Mahasamund	60.9	77.5	23.0	94.6	13.4	277	96.3	273
Narayanpur	40.9	54.3	23.5	81.1	18.4	48	87.1	44
Raigarh	67.7	78.5	21.0	87.6	14.7	371	91.7	321
Raipur	76.3	78.2	31.3	87.8	27.6	1,045	86.6	980
Rajnandgaon	64.2	69.8	40.0	93.9	32.9	499	98.6	496
Surguja	41.7	52.5	18.4	80.1	12.5	585	77.8	515
Uttar Bastar Kanker	72.1	83.8	38.5	85.5	27.8	167	96.2	161
Chhattisgarh	59.1	70.8	30.3	89.7	21.7	6,801	91.4	6,399

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

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 41 Advice received 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, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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	Breast-feeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	88.2	74.8	90.5	83.9	74.0	387
20-34	90.3	81.1	91.2	85.3	79.9	4,635
35-49	89.0	80.1	89.7	81.4	79.7	201
Birth order						
1	90.2	80.4	91.7	85.8	78.7	1,688
2-3	90.3	80.7	91.3	85.0	79.9	2,812
4+	89.1	80.3	88.8	83.6	79.4	722
Residence						
Urban	91.2	81.9	91.6	86.5	87.1	1,039
Rural	89.8	80.2	90.9	84.7	77.6	4,183
Schooling						
No schooling	88.2	76.8	87.8	80.3	72.4	1,157
<5 years complete	88.2	79.4	89.8	83.1	74.2	430
5-9 years complete	90.9	81.6	92.5	86.7	81.6	2,406
10-11 years complete	91.6	79.3	90.8	85.5	81.7	407
12 or more years complete	90.7	84.3	92.2	87.8	84.8	822
Religion						
Hindu	90.1	80.6	91.1	85.0	79.4	5,033
Muslim	89.2	82.9	94.1	88.7	85.8	117
Christian	91.5	79.7	87.7	86.9	73.6	54
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	92.5	82.0	90.8	84.8	82.1	778
Scheduled tribe	88.4	77.7	89.2	82.5	75.6	1,731
Other backward class	90.5	81.8	92.2	86.6	80.4	2,404
Other	90.9	84.0	93.8	89.2	86.5	305
Total	90.1	80.6	91.1	85.1	79.4	5,223

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and 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 worker

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five 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, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹					Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total percent		
Mother's age at pregnancy									
<20	54.5	1,789	49.9	41.8	3.6	4.7	100.0	975	
20-34	51.1	9,295	44.4	42.3	5.6	7.8	100.0	4,753	
35-49	40.7	319	43.8	40.8	8.5	7.0	100.0	130	
Residence									
Urban	71.9	2,485	45.0	39.6	7.9	7.5	100.0	1,787	
Rural	45.6	8,918	45.4	43.3	4.2	7.1	100.0	4,071	
Antenatal care visits²									
None	12.2	298	(58.6)	(33.4)	(1.9)	(6.1)	100.0	37	
1-3	46.4	3,013	45.4	42.4	5.4	6.9	100.0	1,398	
4+	61.0	4,947	47.9	40.6	5.8	5.7	100.0	3,019	
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	30.5	2,607	45.6	46.5	2.5	5.4	100.0	795	
<5 years complete	40.9	922	48.5	40.0	4.4	7.1	100.0	377	
5-9 years complete	50.9	5,170	45.0	43.8	5.1	6.2	100.0	2,633	
10-11 years complete	68.0	860	47.0	39.0	7.3	6.7	100.0	585	
12 or more years complete	79.6	1,844	44.2	38.6	6.7	10.5	100.0	1,468	
Religion									
Hindu	50.9	10,895	45.4	42.4	5.2	7.1	100.0	5,544	
Muslim	71.2	289	41.0	40.6	10.5	7.9	100.0	206	
Christian	41.5	173	44.4	37.5	0.8	17.3	100.0	72	
Other	76.4	47	(50.5)	(31.3)	(6.9)	(11.3)	100.0	36	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	49.8	1,727	45.9	38.8	7.3	8.0	100.0	860	
Scheduled tribe	38.0	3,680	45.8	43.0	4.4	6.8	100.0	1,397	
Other backward class	58.2	5,220	45.2	43.1	4.8	7.0	100.0	3,040	
Other	72.7	766	43.7	40.4	7.3	8.6	100.0	557	

Continued...

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—Continued

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome ¹		Number of pregnancies	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
	Son	Daughter			Termination	Still pregnant	Son	Daughter		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy										
No children			4,636	63.0	45.8	41.8	4.5	7.8	100.0	2,921
1 child			3,879	49.2	46.3	41.5	5.4	6.7	100.0	1,910
0 sons			1,978	48.8	47.6	39.3	6.0	7.1	100.0	966
1 son			1,901	49.7	45.0	43.7	4.9	6.4	100.0	945
2 children			1,875	38.5	39.7	47.8	5.7	6.8	100.0	722
0 sons			692	41.1	45.6	45.8	3.1	5.5	100.0	285
1 or more sons			1,183	37.0	35.9	49.0	7.4	7.7	100.0	438
3 children			664	34.8	47.1	36.3	10.1	6.6	100.0	231
0 sons			196	42.7	47.5	30.5	11.2	10.9	100.0	84
1 or more sons			468	31.5	46.9	39.6	9.4	4.1	100.0	148
4+ children			348	20.9	44.9	36.3	15.4	3.3	100.0	73
0 sons			111	21.4	(49.4)	(32.1)	(14.4)	(4.1)	100.0	24
1 or more sons			238	20.6	42.7	38.4	15.9	3.0	100.0	49
Total			11,403	51.4	45.3	42.2	5.3	7.2	100.0	5,857

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits and 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	94.9	494	78.6	20.5	91.7	469
20-34	94.2	6,026	82.3	17.4	91.7	5,675
35-49	90.8	281	72.1	27.9	83.8	255
Birth order						
1	94.8	2,177	83.4	16.5	93.6	2,065
2-3	94.2	3,674	82.0	17.6	91.2	3,461
4+	91.9	950	75.9	23.8	86.7	873
Residence						
Urban	92.6	1,508	88.3	11.6	95.1	1,397
Rural	94.5	5,293	79.8	19.9	90.3	5,003
Schooling						
No schooling	92.4	1,568	75.3	24.1	82.6	1,449
<5 years complete	95.5	532	77.2	22.3	93.3	508
5-9 years complete	94.7	3,026	81.6	18.2	94.1	2,867
10-11 years complete	95.1	517	88.5	11.0	93.5	492
12 or more years complete	93.6	1,159	89.1	10.7	93.8	1,084
Religion						
Hindu	94.4	6,510	81.4	18.2	91.4	6,145
Muslim	86.8	166	91.4	8.6	94.0	144
Christian	92.6	96	78.4	21.2	87.7	88
Other	(73.6)	29	*	*	*	21
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	94.9	971	82.0	17.9	93.0	922
Scheduled tribe	93.0	2,237	76.9	22.5	87.5	2,081
Other backward class	95.3	3,107	83.8	16.0	93.7	2,959
Other	90.0	479	88.2	11.6	90.8	431
Total	94.1	6,801	81.6	18.1	91.4	6,399

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage 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 five 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, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	83.2	66.8	70.2
Public sector	50.7	57.2	55.9
NGO/trust	1.2	0.7	0.8
Private sector	31.3	8.9	13.6
At home	16.7	33.1	29.7
Own home	15.3	31.0	27.7
Parent's home	1.3	1.9	1.8
Other home	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other ¹	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	56.4	32.4	37.4
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	32.7	41.0	39.2
Other health personnel	0.3	1.7	1.4
Dai (TBA)	9.4	19.7	17.5
Friends/relatives	1.3	5.1	4.3
No one	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	89.3	75.1	78.0
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	6.4	8.9	8.4
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	18.9	7.5	9.9
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	9.9	4.2	5.4
Number of births	1,937	7,428	9,365
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	66.8	57.0	58.2
Clean blade used to cut the cord	98.9	98.4	98.5
Either of the above	98.9	98.6	98.7
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	92.7	89.6	90.0
Number of births delivered at home	229	1,619	1,847
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	65.0	54.9	57.1
4-23 hours	5.4	3.1	3.6
1-2 days	6.4	8.9	8.4
3-41 days	3.1	5.6	5.1
Don't know ¹	0.4	0.5	0.5
No postnatal check	19.7	27.0	25.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage distribution 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 five 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, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	42.0	20.4	25.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	35.4	44.1	42.2
Other health personnel	0.2	0.4	0.4
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	1.5	3.1	2.7
Other	1.2	4.9	4.1
No postnatal check	19.7	27.0	25.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,508	5,293	6,801

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 provider 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 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five 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 five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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
Mother's age at birth								
<20	61.2	11.1	72.3	78.8	964	66.8	60.9	494
20-34	55.5	14.8	70.3	78.1	8,091	75.3	69.9	6,026
35-49	48.1	13.9	62.1	72.8	309	73.7	64.5	281
Residence								
Urban	50.7	32.5	83.2	89.3	1,937	80.3	76.8	1,508
Rural	57.2	9.6	66.8	75.1	7,428	73.0	66.8	5,293
Birth order								
1	59.8	20.2	79.9	85.8	3,576	78.5	74.1	2,177
2-3	54.8	12.3	67.1	75.8	4,663	74.0	68.4	3,674
4+	48.0	4.4	52.4	62.6	1,126	68.0	59.7	950
Antenatal care visits²								
None	35.2	4.4	39.6	47.8	260	40.9	34.8	260
1-3	57.2	10.8	68.0	75.0	2,491	66.4	59.0	2,491
4+	58.7	19.1	77.8	85.5	4,019	81.8	77.5	4,019
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	50.9	4.2	55.0	63.4	2,263	64.0	57.4	1,568
<5 years complete	52.8	7.7	60.5	68.9	760	71.8	64.0	532
5-9 years complete	60.4	11.1	71.5	80.8	4,275	76.1	70.6	3,026
10-11 years complete	63.1	18.0	81.1	85.3	668	77.4	72.3	517
12 or more years complete	48.4	42.6	90.9	94.7	1,399	85.2	81.7	1,159
Religion								
Hindu	56.1	13.6	69.7	77.7	8,987	74.5	68.8	6,510
Muslim	55.9	35.3	91.2	95.1	214	84.6	82.8	166
Christian	45.2	20.1	65.3	68.9	131	62.2	55.8	96
Other	(35.6)	(54.0)	(89.5)	(93.4)	33	(80.8)	(80.8)	29
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	56.0	12.5	68.5	77.7	1,397	72.9	66.4	971
Scheduled tribe	56.5	5.6	62.2	69.9	3,096	69.6	62.3	2,237
Other backward class	56.6	17.4	74.0	82.0	4,262	77.0	72.6	3,107
Other	46.9	42.0	88.9	93.0	601	85.8	83.0	479
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	5,233	80.1	77.5	3,893
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	1,344	90.9	88.2	1,056
Home	na	na	na	28.3	2,781	53.8	40.4	1,847
Total	55.9	14.4	70.2	78.0	9,365	74.6	69.0	6,801

Note: Total includes births to women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹Health 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.

²Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

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

⁴Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

⁵Includes missing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five 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 five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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 with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Bastar	60.1	6.3	66.4	74.7	2.8	563	60.6	399
Bijapur	73.6	1.9	75.5	81.6	6.2	122	71.8	89
Bilaspur	67.2	10.4	77.6	85.1	7.6	1,303	87.1	936
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	54.8	3.5	58.2	65.4	4.7	199	57.3	142
Damtari	62.7	19.9	82.6	90.3	13.0	243	81.2	177
Durg	51.4	20.5	71.9	82.5	13.4	1,022	70.1	760
Janjgir Champa	39.9	22.5	62.4	69.6	10.6	462	55.0	349
Jashpur	47.3	13.5	60.8	66.6	7.3	308	48.3	218
Kabirdham	36.1	8.6	44.6	56.1	6.8	303	58.0	211
Korba	49.3	17.8	67.0	72.7	9.3	473	58.8	349
Korea (Koriya)	59.5	11.2	70.7	77.3	11.1	237	70.3	179
Mahasamund	58.9	19.0	77.9	84.9	8.7	370	63.1	277
Narayanpur	59.5	1.8	61.3	71.8	2.9	67	70.7	48
Raigarh	54.3	12.5	66.8	76.6	8.2	474	71.8	371
Raipur	46.3	22.8	69.1	78.6	16.6	1,445	71.4	1,045
Rajnandgaon	76.6	6.9	83.5	92.0	6.5	711	88.6	499
Surguja	55.5	9.2	64.7	67.0	9.4	853	50.1	585
Uttar Bastar Kanker	60.0	17.5	77.5	83.0	11.2	210	65.5	167
Chhattisgarh	55.9	14.4	70.2	78.0	9.9	9,365	69.0	6,801

¹Health 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.

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

Table 47 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 five 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 five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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	1,788	15,220	3,742	68.5	666
20-34	1,444	19,519	5,550	66.0	4,136
35-49	946	17,821	4,716	62.9	148
Birth order					
1	1,647	19,967	5,957	63.1	2,874
2-3	1,317	17,648	4,663	69.9	1,737
4+	1,003	16,508	2,718	74.3	339
Residence					
Urban	2,157	20,549	9,418	50.0	1,278
Rural	1,310	17,752	3,834	71.9	3,672
Schooling					
No schooling	811	17,118	1,997	77.3	894
<5 years complete	1,020	18,242	3,058	69.3	335
5-9 years complete	1,670	17,322	4,242	71.9	2,226
10-11 years complete	1,474	16,880	5,088	66.8	424
12 or more years complete	2,046	21,118	10,880	44.2	1,071
Religion					
Hindu	1,451	18,263	4,926	67.1	4,703
Muslim	2,198	34,067	15,585	48.7	151
Christian	2,384	7,179	3,781	61.4	69
Other	(1578)	(24388)	(13793)	(29.1)	27
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	1,371	19,168	4,841	65.5	693
Scheduled tribe	773	14,141	2,014	76.1	1,451
Other backward class	1,675	18,537	5,824	64.6	2,370
Other	4,326	23,608	13,794	42.9	430
Total	1,480	19,077	5,282	66.2	4,950

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

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five 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 five 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, 2015-16

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
Bastar	45.9	324	27.7	84.5	399	78.4	273
Bijapur	20.7	76	26.6	78.8	89	78.5	70
Bilaspur	31.4	780	48.7	86.6	936	70.5	756
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	45.9	119	28.0	88.4	142	84.1	90
Dhamtari	22.3	136	40.5	86.7	177	67.1	148
Durg	26.0	567	59.0	70.9	760	61.9	561
Janjgir Champa	20.4	256	43.4	69.3	349	52.8	218
Jashpur	30.7	184	24.9	66.9	218	68.4	137
Kabirdham	36.1	177	36.1	66.9	211	66.1	104
Korba	30.8	279	35.1	68.0	349	64.6	241
Korea (Koriya)	31.9	142	31.4	70.7	179	58.4	125
Mahasamund	25.8	230	33.7	89.0	277	73.6	217
Narayanpur	32.1	40	26.2	76.9	48	80.7	32
Raigarh	19.4	273	54.7	63.9	371	60.6	261
Raipur	24.4	822	53.1	72.7	1,045	55.9	761
Rajnandgaon	22.5	446	54.2	87.2	499	76.2	433
Surguja	35.8	516	29.8	61.6	585	65.9	389
Uttar Bastar Kanker	21.1	120	45.5	68.7	167	69.2	133
Chhattisgarh	28.8	5,489	44.0	75.3	6,801	66.2	4,950

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five 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, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check						No 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	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	7.6	17.1	2.6	7.4	4.1	0.6	60.7	100.0	34.6	900
20-34	9.9	19.8	2.3	8.1	3.6	0.2	56.1	100.0	40.0	5,665
35-49	10.6	17.7	3.2	8.2	2.5	0.4	57.3	100.0	39.8	236
Birth order										
1	10.7	19.1	2.8	7.2	3.6	0.4	56.0	100.0	39.9	2,177
2-3	9.5	19.5	2.2	8.1	3.7	0.2	56.8	100.0	39.3	3,674
4-5	6.4	20.1	1.8	10.2	3.0	0.1	58.5	100.0	38.4	786
6+	12.6	18.6	1.8	3.9	5.5	0.0	57.6	100.0	36.9	164
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	10.7	21.6	2.5	7.9	3.8	0.3	53.2	100.0	42.7	3,893
Private health facility ²	13.2	24.4	1.8	4.0	2.6	0.7	53.2	100.0	43.5	1,056
Home	5.2	12.1	2.2	10.4	3.9	0.0	66.3	100.0	29.8	1,847
Residence										
Urban	12.6	21.7	3.5	4.9	2.6	0.2	54.6	100.0	42.6	1,508
Rural	8.7	18.8	2.0	8.9	3.9	0.3	57.4	100.0	38.4	5,293
Religion										
Hindu	9.6	19.5	2.3	7.9	3.6	0.3	56.7	100.0	39.3	6,510
Muslim	7.3	22.6	3.7	10.0	3.1	0.0	53.4	100.0	43.6	166
Christian	8.9	8.2	1.5	7.0	3.8	0.0	70.7	100.0	25.5	96
Other	(16.5)	(15.5)	(10.5)	(12.9)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(39.7)	100.0	(55.4)	29
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	8.5	22.6	2.8	9.6	2.4	0.0	54.1	100.0	43.5	971
Scheduled tribe	8.3	16.8	1.6	8.7	4.2	0.3	60.2	100.0	35.3	2,237
Other backward class	10.3	19.8	2.7	7.2	3.6	0.4	55.9	100.0	40.1	3,107
Other	13.0	22.8	1.8	6.2	3.3	0.3	52.6	100.0	43.8	479
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	6.3	17.9	1.6	9.0	4.0	0.3	61.0	100.0	34.7	1,568
<5 years complete	7.7	18.0	4.8	10.4	4.7	0.0	54.5	100.0	40.9	532
5-9 years complete	10.6	19.3	1.9	8.1	3.4	0.3	56.3	100.0	40.0	3,026
10-11 years complete	9.0	20.6	3.0	7.8	3.4	0.4	55.9	100.0	40.3	517
12 or more years complete	12.4	21.7	3.1	5.2	3.4	0.4	53.7	100.0	42.5	1,159
Total	9.6	19.4	2.3	8.0	3.6	0.3	56.8	100.0	39.3	6,801

Note: Total includes information on births to women delivered in an "other" place of delivery and births whose caste/tribe is not known, which are not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, Chhattisgarh

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	98.6	96.7
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	71.2	60.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	82.8	67.5
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	29.4	16.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	85.6	58.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	91.0	74.0
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	95.3	87.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	57.0	22.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	68.1	43.5
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	20.1	3.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	72.3	7.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	79.3	38.5
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	96.0	88.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	59.9	29.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	71.1	47.5
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	22.1	5.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	75.0	15.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	81.7	44.2

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

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and having taken iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

³ Based on all births in the three years preceding the survey

⁴ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 51 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 youngest child's mother received antenatal care, 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, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	98.1	89.5	91.4
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	89.0	73.3	76.9
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	53.8	44.3	46.4
Convulsions	57.0	48.4	50.3
Prolonged labour	68.2	58.1	60.4
Severe abdominal pain	71.3	63.0	64.9
High blood pressure	68.4	55.3	58.3
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	65.3	57.6	59.4
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	82.7	73.2	75.4
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	86.3	73.4	76.3
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	90.3	75.8	79.1
Family planning or delaying his next child	78.0	67.4	69.8
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	191	648	838
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	(58.5)	48.5	50.1
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	(76.7)	58.4	61.3
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(44.4)	52.8	51.5
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	33	174	207

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 52. 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, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			BCG			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles	All basic vacci-nations ²	No vacci-nations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen of children
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3				
Sex																
Male	79.7	91.8	89.3	76.6	98.2	98.5	96.7	92.4	91.2	97.6	94.6	82.5	95.1	77.6	0.7	72.8
Female	81.1	92.7	90.9	76.1	98.6	97.4	95.7	90.5	89.9	98.3	94.8	80.8	92.7	75.1	0.9	70.2
Birth order																
1	86.7	94.4	92.5	83.8	98.6	99.5	98.3	95.5	94.9	98.7	96.8	88.2	96.9	84.7	0.3	80.5
2-3	78.3	90.8	88.6	72.6	98.4	97.1	95.0	89.8	88.2	97.8	93.8	78.8	93.1	72.8	1.0	67.4
4-5	71.1	92.5	89.4	73.9	98.7	98.4	96.2	86.6	90.6	97.3	92.5	73.7	89.9	66.3	0.0	64.8
6+	(78.9)	(92.7)	(90.1)	(64.7)	(93.1)	(93.1)	(91.4)	(91.4)	(80.5)	(93.1)	(93.1)	(87.9)	(88.2)	(81.3)	(6.9)	(63.8)
Residence																
Urban	89.3	93.4	91.2	81.9	97.1	98.5	95.5	93.2	94.7	98.3	95.7	87.5	96.3	84.8	1.3	77.2
Rural	78.2	92.0	89.8	75.0	98.7	97.8	96.4	91.0	89.5	97.8	94.4	80.2	93.3	74.3	0.7	70.1
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	70.9	88.8	83.5	63.8	98.2	96.1	92.8	85.3	84.1	97.1	91.2	70.9	92.1	65.1	1.2	56.0
<5 years complete	72.8	94.5	94.0	82.5	99.6	98.9	97.9	94.2	92.0	99.4	97.8	85.4	90.2	77.7	0.4	75.0
5-9 years complete	81.3	92.1	91.7	78.6	98.2	98.2	97.2	92.6	91.1	97.8	95.4	83.3	93.8	77.5	0.9	75.8
10-11 years complete	89.8	96.4	95.4	84.5	100.0	99.3	98.2	95.7	93.7	98.6	96.8	91.3	99.4	88.5	0.0	77.8
12 or more years complete	92.2	94.7	90.4	81.4	97.7	98.9	96.2	93.6	96.5	98.5	95.0	86.5	96.7	83.8	0.7	77.2
Religion																
Hindu	80.2	92.5	90.2	76.5	98.5	98.1	96.3	91.5	90.5	98.1	94.9	81.8	94.0	76.5	0.7	71.6
Muslim	(91.3)	(88.5)	(88.5)	(78.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.2)	(95.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.6)	(89.7)	(100.0)	(85.9)	(0.0)	(83.2)

Continued...

Table 52. 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, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children		
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1						2	3
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	80.1	95.3	94.3	75.9	98.7	99.7	99.1	95.0	99.8	97.2	84.6	95.0	78.5	0.0	70.7	237
Scheduled tribe	76.4	90.4	87.6	72.4	97.8	96.9	94.9	88.6	97.4	94.7	77.5	90.8	69.8	1.3	64.0	513
Other backward class	82.3	92.4	90.5	78.3	99.0	97.9	96.7	92.5	97.7	94.1	83.4	95.4	79.7	0.8	76.9	726
Other	88.4	92.8	89.2	82.6	95.7	99.3	92.2	89.8	98.3	92.7	83.2	96.3	80.7	0.7	73.3	105
Total	80.4	92.2	90.1	76.4	98.4	97.9	96.2	91.4	97.9	94.7	81.7	93.9	76.4	0.8	71.5	1,584
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	84.6	87.2	77.4	62.8	96.7	93.8	85.1	62.5	48.7	2.5	33.1	286

Note: Total includes children belonging to Christian and "other" religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available.

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

² Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 53. Selected 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 who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Bastar	70.3	100.0	92.7	75.5	94.2	71.6	0.0	104	100.0	104
Bijapur	78.4	100.0	93.6	87.7	96.1	83.7	0.0	10	98.1	10
Bilaspur	82.3	97.8	96.8	90.4	92.6	82.0	0.0	177	98.9	177
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	69.9	99.1	91.6	77.6	87.4	66.0	0.9	45	100.0	44
Dhamtari	94.6	97.5	98.7	93.8	94.1	88.2	1.3	44	99.0	43
Durg	79.7	100.0	97.1	91.1	97.4	90.4	0.0	176	92.0	176
Janjgir Champa	75.7	98.7	88.2	79.5	95.6	70.5	0.0	94	98.5	94
Jashpur	61.8	95.2	79.3	64.7	82.6	50.4	4.8	49	98.3	46
Kabirdham	58.7	98.6	81.1	69.4	94.1	61.5	1.4	58	98.9	57
Korba	84.3	99.1	91.8	84.5	94.4	80.8	0.9	87	90.6	86
Korea (Koriya)	74.2	97.1	84.0	81.9	86.5	74.6	1.0	43	98.1	43
Mahasamund	75.2	98.6	90.6	80.7	92.7	74.8	0.0	71	98.7	71
Narayanpur	66.3	95.4	80.7	69.5	85.4	62.4	1.5	7	98.5	7
Raigarh	77.8	94.6	89.8	74.0	94.8	68.5	1.7	91	91.1	89
Raipur	76.8	98.4	90.2	82.5	93.7	80.1	1.6	253	94.1	249
Rajnandgaon	80.7	100.0	98.3	87.1	98.3	87.1	0.0	80	98.4	80
Surguja	70.5	97.4	86.5	72.5	94.6	64.3	1.3	151	98.3	149
Uttar Bastar Kanker	79.3	100.0	95.5	85.1	98.5	82.0	0.0	42	98.0	42
Chhattisgarh	76.4	98.4	91.4	81.7	93.9	76.4	0.8	1,584	96.4	1,571

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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	3.3	12.2	1,213	(82.9)	(19.9)	40	73.1	148
6-11	3.3	17.2	811	(82.0)	(1.6)	26	67.5	139
12-23	2.6	17.6	1,584	(70.0)	(16.7)	41	75.6	278
24-35	1.9	13.7	1,592	(78.6)	(20.1)	30	68.0	218
36-47	1.5	12.0	1,734	(79.4)	(7.8)	27	69.1	208
48-59	1.5	9.8	1,899	*	*	29	66.4	186
Sex								
Male	2.3	13.6	4,467	78.0	17.1	101	68.9	609
Female	2.1	13.0	4,365	77.8	13.7	92	71.8	569
Residence								
Urban	2.3	11.6	1,846	91.9	13.7	42	78.1	214
Rural	2.2	13.8	6,986	74.0	16.0	151	68.6	963
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	2.1	13.3	2,084	(76.0)	(15.5)	44	67.5	277
<5 years complete	1.7	12.7	718	*	*	13	70.8	91
5-9 years complete	2.3	13.4	4,031	78.7	18.2	91	68.8	540
10-11 years complete	2.8	16.0	643	*	*	18	76.9	103
12 or more years complete	2.0	12.3	1,356	(84.7)	(15.3)	27	75.6	167
Religion								
Hindu	2.2	13.1	8,473	77.3	14.9	186	69.9	1,108
Muslim	1.3	18.0	206	*	*	3	(83.0)	37
Christian	2.9	19.1	121	*	*	3	(62.3)	23
Other	(2.4)	(28.0)	32	*	*	1	*	9
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	1.6	15.4	1,330	*	*	21	69.7	205
Scheduled tribe	2.3	13.4	2,880	70.0	16.9	68	63.2	385
Other backward class	2.3	12.7	4,026	81.2	15.8	94	74.1	512
Other	1.7	12.5	588	*	*	10	83.1	73
Total	2.2	13.3	8,832	77.9	15.5	193	70.3	1,177

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was chest related)

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea		
			Percent- age of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percent- age given a fluid ORS packets	Percent- age given gruel	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supple- ments	Percent- age given intravenous solution		Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percent- age not receiving any treatment
Age in months															
<6	8.6	1,213	68.2	47.6	24.7	53.3	5.3	54.8	14.2	16.5	19.9	0.0	8.1	26.9	104
6-11	16.1	811	68.9	57.7	32.8	63.0	3.4	64.5	16.9	22.5	25.3	0.0	10.7	14.5	130
12-23	12.7	1,584	77.7	76.9	44.8	80.6	4.7	81.0	23.1	25.3	33.3	1.2	11.7	8.0	201
24-35	10.6	1,592	68.1	76.8	44.3	84.3	1.4	84.3	16.0	26.6	25.5	0.0	15.4	5.0	169
36-47	6.3	1,734	70.3	66.6	44.8	73.5	6.2	73.5	12.2	21.4	37.0	0.0	8.5	13.8	109
48-59	4.9	1,899	71.0	70.6	51.2	78.2	4.5	78.2	20.0	21.6	31.7	0.0	3.6	14.0	93
Sex															
Male	9.0	4,467	72.9	67.7	35.9	72.8	4.5	73.7	17.0	22.3	25.0	0.6	10.8	13.8	404
Female	9.2	4,365	69.6	68.0	46.0	74.7	3.6	74.9	18.3	23.8	32.9	0.0	10.1	10.9	403
Residence															
Urban	11.2	1,846	77.9	68.3	33.1	72.4	3.1	73.1	20.4	23.2	26.8	0.0	6.2	12.3	208
Rural	8.6	6,986	69.0	67.8	43.6	74.3	4.4	74.7	16.7	23.0	29.7	0.4	12.0	12.4	599
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	8.9	2,084	71.0	63.2	42.0	69.8	2.4	69.8	18.9	17.2	25.7	0.0	14.5	15.3	186
<5 years complete	10.2	718	64.1	68.5	43.8	68.7	7.5	68.7	23.4	27.1	27.5	1.0	11.6	12.3	73
5-9 years complete	8.8	4,031	72.8	70.8	38.6	75.7	3.3	75.9	15.3	24.7	32.6	0.5	9.0	11.2	354
10-11 years complete	9.5	643	71.9	71.2	51.1	80.7	8.8	83.9	21.9	31.2	24.2	0.0	11.7	6.4	61
12 or more years complete	9.7	1,356	71.1	64.7	39.2	73.8	4.2	75.0	16.9	20.9	26.6	0.0	7.5	13.9	132
Religion															
Hindu	9.0	8,473	71.6	68.1	41.3	73.9	4.0	74.5	17.1	22.9	29.2	0.3	10.5	11.9	762
Muslim	15.8	206	(70.9)	(67.9)	(27.1)	(74.2)	(3.9)	(74.2)	(33.9)	(29.5)	(24.7)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(14.0)	33
Other ³	(5.7)	32	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015–16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments					Percent- age not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea	
				Percent- age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supple- ments	Percent- age given intravenous solution	Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other			
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	9.1	1,330	70.1	52.3	76.1	7.8	76.1	17.2	25.5	42.4	0.0	17.7	9.6	122	
Scheduled tribe	9.0	2,880	73.3	41.3	78.0	1.3	79.0	12.1	20.6	21.8	0.3	10.8	11.9	260	
Other backward class	8.9	4,026	69.7	38.5	73.1	4.8	73.6	20.8	25.0	30.6	0.0	8.0	9.7	358	
Other	11.1	588	74.4	31.0	56.6	3.9	56.6	23.8	18.0	22.6	2.7	9.8	32.3	65	
Total	9.1	8,832	71.3	40.9	73.8	4.1	74.3	17.6	23.0	28.9	0.3	10.5	12.3	806	

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids. Total includes Christian children and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

³ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea			
	More usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know							
Age in months																	
<6	5.3	30.3	27.8	21.0	15.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	11.1	17.4	14.5	0.0	57.0	0.0	100.0	16.9	104
6-11	3.4	36.7	48.2	9.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	4.5	27.1	34.6	14.6	2.9	16.3	0.0	100.0	42.9	130
12-23	4.7	35.6	46.4	12.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.4	33.1	49.4	14.0	0.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	65.0	201
24-35	1.4	42.5	31.8	22.0	2.1	0.2	100.0	0.1	33.0	43.1	19.7	0.9	3.1	0.2	100.0	62.6	169
36-47	6.2	38.0	43.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	37.1	46.9	11.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	61.8	109
48-59	4.5	42.4	32.6	18.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	41.1	35.7	21.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	61.6	93
Sex																	
Male	4.5	38.5	40.2	14.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	1.7	31.9	39.4	15.9	1.1	10.1	0.0	100.0	54.4	404
Female	3.6	36.8	38.2	17.2	4.1	0.1	100.0	0.8	29.6	39.9	16.0	0.4	13.2	0.1	100.0	53.4	403
Residence																	
Urban	3.1	41.1	36.0	14.7	5.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	36.9	29.4	17.2	0.6	15.8	0.0	100.0	52.5	208
Rural	4.4	36.5	40.3	16.2	2.5	0.1	100.0	1.6	28.6	43.2	15.5	0.8	10.2	0.1	100.0	54.4	599
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	2.4	32.9	44.3	19.2	1.0	0.2	100.0	0.4	28.7	43.7	20.8	0.1	6.0	0.2	100.0	49.8	186
<5 years complete	7.5	36.0	41.5	13.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	5.3	22.0	56.1	9.8	0.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	56.3	73
5-9 years complete	3.3	37.2	39.8	15.6	4.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	30.2	39.9	15.1	1.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	54.5	354
10-11 years complete	8.8	44.1	30.1	13.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	33.7	32.4	13.8	0.0	16.8	0.0	100.0	63.7	61
12 or more years complete	4.2	43.5	33.4	14.6	4.3	0.0	100.0	0.1	38.4	27.6	15.6	1.7	16.5	0.0	100.0	52.1	132
Religion																	
Hindu	4.0	38.1	39.1	15.5	3.2	0.1	100.0	1.3	31.2	39.1	15.4	0.7	12.3	0.1	100.0	53.8	762
Muslim	(3.9)	(33.0)	(42.7)	(20.0)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(24.0)	(48.9)	(26.6)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(59.2)	33

Continued...

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	Don't know	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None				Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	7.8	33.3	38.8	15.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	1.4	27.8	40.9	17.0	0.8	12.1	0.0	100.0	49.8	122
Scheduled tribe	1.3	36.6	40.6	19.3	2.1	0.2	100.0	1.0	29.1	43.9	18.9	1.4	5.4	0.2	100.0	58.5	260
Other backward class	4.8	39.9	38.1	13.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	1.5	33.0	36.7	12.8	0.4	15.6	0.0	100.0	53.7	358
Other	3.9	37.7	41.6	14.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	29.3	37.5	19.1	0.0	14.1	0.0	100.0	44.0	65
Total	4.1	37.7	39.2	15.8	3.2	0.1	100.0	1.2	30.7	39.6	15.9	0.8	11.6	0.1	100.0	53.9	806

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children belonging to Christian and "other" religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	92.8	4,694	89.4	145
20-24	95.3	4,542	96.1	2,187
25-34	94.7	7,586	96.2	3,897
35-49	90.2	8,349	93.6	574
Residence				
Urban	97.7	6,234	98.4	1,509
Rural	91.4	18,938	95.1	5,295
Schooling				
No schooling	85.4	7,056	90.1	1,571
<5 years complete	92.2	1,729	93.6	532
5-9 years complete	95.1	9,713	97.2	3,026
10-11 years complete	97.6	2,430	99.0	517
12 or more years complete	98.6	4,245	99.5	1,159
Religion				
Hindu	92.9	24,095	95.7	6,513
Muslim	97.5	628	99.6	166
Christian	86.9	328	92.9	96
Other	98.4	121	(100.0)	29
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	95.4	3,434	97.4	971
Scheduled tribe	87.9	7,531	92.1	2,238
Other backward class	94.8	12,205	97.5	3,108
Other	97.1	1,985	98.9	479
Total	93.0	25,172	95.8	6,804

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six 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, 2015-16

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 benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months to an AWC	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	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
Age in months										
<12	82.9	73.7	72.8	71.9	2,024	na	na	76.4	2,024	73.9
12-23	92.8	91.1	85.3	83.1	1,584	na	na	90.0	1,584	75.3
24-35	89.0	87.1	73.4	79.9	1,592	na	na	86.4	1,592	73.1
36-47	77.8	71.9	56.2	67.4	1,734	62.3	1,734	73.4	1,734	70.0
48-59	68.4	61.7	48.6	60.6	1,899	57.9	1,899	64.1	1,899	71.5
60-71	53.8	47.6	40.4	46.0	1,666	44.6	1,666	na	na	na
0-35	87.8	83.1	76.8	77.8	5,199	na	na	83.6	5,199	74.1
36-71	66.9	60.6	48.5	58.2	5,299	55.1	5,299	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	76.8	71.4	62.0	67.3	5,330	52.6	2,670	77.5	4,467	72.9
Female	77.7	72.1	63.0	68.5	5,168	57.8	2,629	77.3	4,365	72.8
Residence										
Urban	64.6	58.6	50.3	55.8	2,187	42.2	1,134	64.3	1,846	71.3
Rural	80.5	75.2	65.7	71.1	8,312	58.7	4,165	80.8	6,986	73.2
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	78.1	73.3	62.5	67.9	2,616	58.4	1,497	78.7	2,084	68.8
<5 years complete	81.6	77.0	66.6	72.7	848	59.5	444	82.8	718	71.9
5-9 years complete	80.1	74.1	66.2	71.4	4,757	57.7	2,363	80.8	4,031	74.8
10-11 years complete	79.3	72.0	65.7	70.4	736	48.7	330	80.2	643	74.4
12 or more years complete	63.4	58.7	47.3	53.5	1,541	39.1	665	61.2	1,356	73.2

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Percentage of children under age six 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, 2015-16

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 benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	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
Religion										
Hindu	77.7	72.4	62.9	68.4	10,068	55.7	5,080	77.8	8,473	73.1
Muslim	65.0	53.5	53.1	55.5	244	40.0	116	67.1	206	65.9
Christian	71.7	64.4	59.9	63.7	149	44.3	80	80.9	121	67.7
Other	(36.3)	(31.9)	(15.1)	(32.3)	37	(39.6)	23	(30.7)	32	*
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	75.6	69.6	61.7	64.7	1,549	52.3	815	73.7	1,330	76.4
Scheduled tribe	81.7	76.4	66.4	72.1	3,450	62.9	1,711	82.5	2,880	72.5
Other backward class	77.1	71.6	62.2	68.3	4,812	52.2	2,423	77.8	4,026	72.3
Other	59.3	53.4	46.4	51.5	677	44.6	345	58.4	588	70.3
Total	77.2	71.7	62.5	67.9	10,498	55.1	5,299	77.4	8,832	72.9

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool schooling

² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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 benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	72.8	71.6	64.1	65.1	2,187	71.6	70.7	61.0	61.9	2,186
Rural	92.7	92.0	84.8	81.9	8,312	91.4	91.0	75.6	76.0	8,310
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	91.6	91.3	81.8	77.4	2,616	89.8	89.6	72.9	71.0	2,616
<5 years complete	93.8	92.5	85.7	81.9	848	91.9	91.4	75.7	75.2	848
5-9 years complete	91.8	91.1	84.8	83.4	4,757	90.9	90.3	76.4	77.9	4,754
10-11 years complete	86.9	85.4	78.7	76.9	736	85.9	84.9	72.6	73.2	736
12 or more years complete	71.1	70.2	63.0	63.5	1,541	70.1	69.3	58.2	60.3	1,541
Religion										
Hindu	89.3	88.5	81.3	79.1	10,068	88.0	87.5	73.1	73.6	10,066
Muslim	61.5	61.2	55.7	56.3	244	64.0	62.4	57.7	55.9	244
Christian	91.9	91.0	76.1	74.4	149	87.7	87.2	69.1	71.1	149
Other	(41.7)	(41.0)	(37.3)	(37.4)	37	(36.9)	(36.9)	(33.2)	(33.2)	37
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	90.0	89.2	83.8	82.2	1,549	88.5	87.8	73.4	75.3	1,549
Scheduled tribe	92.1	91.4	83.4	80.4	3,450	90.0	89.5	73.9	74.0	3,448
Other backward class	89.1	88.3	81.2	78.8	4,812	88.5	88.1	74.6	74.5	4,812
Other	63.1	62.3	53.2	56.7	677	61.9	60.7	49.9	52.9	677
Total	88.5	87.8	80.5	78.4	10,498	87.3	86.8	72.5	73.0	10,496

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, 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 and food given in the form of take home rations

² Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five 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, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹					Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age					Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)		
Age in months																
<6	18.6	31.5	-1.2	12.1	30.1	11.6	-0.8	12.6	34.9	0.5	-1.6	1,118				
6-8	10.3	24.6	-0.8	7.8	27.6	3.9	-1.1	10.0	29.5	0.7	-1.4	395				
9-11	11.9	26.9	-1.0	11.9	29.7	1.4	-1.2	10.3	29.9	0.0	-1.5	353				
12-17	15.5	35.8	-1.4	10.6	27.4	1.9	-1.2	11.6	31.4	0.5	-1.6	736				
18-23	18.7	42.0	-1.8	7.9	22.5	1.1	-1.1	13.3	40.6	0.3	-1.7	776				
24-35	18.6	45.5	-1.8	7.7	21.6	1.3	-1.1	12.2	40.5	0.1	-1.8	1,537				
36-47	16.8	42.1	-1.7	7.8	20.9	1.4	-1.1	10.9	41.1	0.2	-1.8	1,668				
48-59	11.0	34.4	-1.6	5.9	18.2	1.5	-1.1	9.2	38.6	0.2	-1.7	1,838				
Sex																
Male	17.1	39.9	-1.6	9.2	25.2	2.7	-1.1	11.7	39.4	0.2	-1.7	4,215				
Female	14.2	35.3	-1.5	7.6	20.9	3.1	-1.0	10.7	36.0	0.3	-1.6	4,206				
Birth interval in months³																
First birth ⁴	15.1	36.5	-1.5	9.2	24.0	2.8	-1.1	11.1	36.3	0.3	-1.7	3,077				
<24	16.5	40.9	-1.8	6.5	19.9	2.2	-1.0	12.2	39.2	0.3	-1.7	1,211				
24-47	16.5	38.0	-1.6	8.4	23.5	2.9	-1.1	11.2	39.2	0.2	-1.7	2,731				
48+	14.9	36.6	-1.5	8.2	23.2	3.6	-1.0	11.3	36.4	0.1	-1.6	1,150				
Birth order³																
1	15.1	36.4	-1.5	9.1	24.1	2.8	-1.1	11.1	36.2	0.3	-1.7	3,061				
2-3	16.2	37.6	-1.6	7.5	21.6	3.2	-1.0	10.7	36.9	0.2	-1.7	4,111				
4-5	16.3	42.1	-1.7	9.2	24.1	1.8	-1.2	13.9	44.4	0.3	-1.8	831				
6+	12.4	40.1	-1.7	13.0	37.7	0.5	-1.6	18.1	51.6	0.0	-2.1	166				
Size at birth³																
Very small	25.8	54.8	-2.2	7.8	29.4	2.3	-1.3	24.8	56.0	0.0	-2.2	131				
Small	20.4	45.0	-1.8	8.0	28.7	1.9	-1.3	18.0	47.8	0.0	-2.0	606				
Average or larger	15.2	36.6	-1.5	8.4	22.5	3.0	-1.1	10.5	36.3	0.3	-1.6	7,312				
Don't know	15.7	43.9	-1.7	11.9	25.1	0.1	-1.5	15.0	51.1	0.0	-2.0	119				

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five 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, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

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)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Residence																
Urban	10.5	31.6	-1.3	8.0	20.6	2.6	-1.0	8.8	30.2	0.2	-1.5	30.2	0.2	-1.5	1,731	
Rural	17.0	39.2	-1.6	8.5	23.7	3.0	-1.1	11.8	39.6	0.3	-1.7	39.6	0.3	-1.7	6,690	
Mother's schooling⁵																
No schooling	19.5	44.4	-1.8	11.1	27.5	3.0	-1.3	17.1	46.4	0.2	-1.9	46.4	0.2	-1.9	1,940	
<5 years complete	18.4	41.6	-1.8	8.7	21.6	2.0	-1.1	10.7	44.4	0.0	-1.8	44.4	0.0	-1.8	662	
5-9 years complete	16.1	38.4	-1.6	7.1	21.6	2.7	-1.1	10.3	36.8	0.4	-1.7	36.8	0.4	-1.7	3,767	
10-11 years complete	11.9	28.7	-1.3	8.7	27.2	2.8	-1.1	8.6	32.0	0.2	-1.5	32.0	0.2	-1.5	602	
12 or more years complete	9.6	27.3	-1.2	7.7	20.0	3.8	-0.9	7.4	26.5	0.2	-1.4	26.5	0.2	-1.4	1,271	
Religion																
Hindu	15.8	38.0	-1.6	8.5	23.2	2.9	-1.1	11.3	38.1	0.3	-1.7	38.1	0.3	-1.7	8,068	
Muslim	11.3	28.1	-1.3	5.5	19.7	3.0	-0.9	7.0	24.8	0.5	-1.4	24.8	0.5	-1.4	197	
Christian	12.6	29.3	-1.3	5.5	21.4	1.2	-1.1	9.2	32.2	0.0	-1.6	32.2	0.0	-1.6	124	
Other	(14.5)	(25.6)	(-1.4)	(14.0)	(16.1)	(4.6)	(-0.9)	(10.6)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	32	
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	15.8	37.0	-1.6	6.3	19.8	3.8	-0.9	9.5	33.3	0.7	-1.6	33.3	0.7	-1.6	1,282	
Scheduled tribe	19.2	42.2	-1.7	10.0	26.0	3.5	-1.2	13.5	43.8	0.3	-1.8	43.8	0.3	-1.8	2,707	
Other backward class	14.3	36.1	-1.5	7.9	22.5	2.1	-1.1	10.5	36.7	0.1	-1.7	36.7	0.1	-1.7	3,845	
Other	7.9	27.1	-1.2	8.6	20.8	3.8	-1.0	8.6	25.7	0.4	-1.4	25.7	0.4	-1.4	571	
Mother's interview status																
Interviewed	15.8	37.7	-1.6	8.4	23.1	2.9	-1.1	11.3	37.7	0.2	-1.7	37.7	0.2	-1.7	8,168	
Not interviewed but in the household	16.2	38.7	-1.7	5.8	28.1	4.8	-1.2	15.4	41.8	1.7	-1.8	41.8	1.7	-1.8	74	
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	11.5	35.3	-1.5	7.8	18.6	2.7	-1.0	3.5	35.1	1.3	-1.5	35.1	1.3	-1.5	179	

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five 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, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹						Weight-for-age								
	Percentage below -3 SD		Percentage below -2 SD ²		Mean Z-score (SD)		Percentage below -3 SD		Percentage below -2 SD ²		Percentage above +2 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)		
	16.5	42.1	16.2	37.1	-1.7	9.4	28.6	0.8	-1.4	15.8	47.8	0.2	-2.0	2,208	
Mother's nutritional status⁷															
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)															
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	16.5	42.1	16.2	37.1	-1.7	9.4	28.6	0.8	-1.4	15.8	47.8	0.2	-2.0	2,208	
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	8.8	27.0	16.2	37.1	-1.5	8.6	22.1	3.8	-1.0	10.2	35.3	0.3	-1.6	5,371	
Missing	(20.8)	(41.0)			(-1.9)	(6.4)	(21.0)	(4.8)	(-1.0)	(17.2)	(44.6)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	621	
														37	
Child's living arrangements															
Living with both parents	15.7	37.5	15.6	38.6	-1.6	8.5	23.3	2.9	-1.1	11.4	38.0	0.2	-1.7	7,599	
Living with one or neither parent	15.6	38.6	15.7	37.6	-1.5	7.5	21.1	2.9	-1.0	9.3	35.1	0.9	-1.6	822	
Total	15.7	37.6	15.6	38.6	-1.6	8.4	23.1	2.9	-1.1	11.2	37.7	0.3	-1.7	8,421	
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	24.8	52.9	24.8	52.9	-2.0	5.6	19.5	1.3	-1.1	16.4	47.1	0.0	-1.9	1,488	

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 units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

- ¹ 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
- ² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO 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 Includes children whose mothers are deceased
- ⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:				Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	98.1	44.1	89.6	721	12.4	708
Rural	97.5	48.2	90.4	2,919	8.7	2,845
Sex						
Male	97.1	46.2	89.3	1,862	9.9	1,809
Female	98.1	48.6	91.3	1,778	9.0	1,744
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.6	46.7	90.2	771	6.2	745
<5 years complete	98.1	49.3	93.7	276	8.5	271
5-9 years complete	97.3	48.9	90.5	1,656	9.6	1,612
10-11 years complete	98.7	50.3	91.6	301	7.3	297
12 or more years complete	98.7	41.9	87.6	636	14.2	628
Religion						
Hindu	97.6	47.4	90.5	3,500	9.3	3,417
Muslim	98.5	42.5	83.7	79	16.6	78
Christian	96.0	52.4	90.9	52	2.7	50
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	98.1	50.1	91.9	518	5.5	508
Scheduled tribe	97.1	46.7	91.1	1,217	9.1	1,182
Other backward class	97.7	47.8	90.0	1,673	9.6	1,634
Other	98.0	41.7	84.6	228	19.4	223
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	97.6	49.3	90.4	3,044	9.7	2,971
Dai (TBA)	98.2	38.4	91.4	481	8.0	472
Other/no one	94.9	35.1	84.0	115	7.8	109
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.5	49.4	90.2	2,816	9.9	2,746
At home	97.9	40.5	90.6	823	7.8	806
Total	97.6	47.4	90.3	3,640	9.4	3,553

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children who were delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

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

⁴ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:										Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods	Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years			
<2	1.6	91.9	3.6	0.0	1.5	1.4	100.0	98.4	286	3.6	287		
2-3	2.2	81.0	9.0	0.3	4.5	3.0	100.0	97.8	511	2.2	514		
4-5	2.3	62.2	16.1	0.5	8.3	10.6	100.0	97.7	410	10.7	412		
6-8	1.5	20.5	18.1	1.7	4.4	53.9	100.0	98.5	428	7.3	429		
9-11	3.9	5.8	4.9	1.3	1.5	82.5	100.0	96.1	365	13.8	381		
12-17	3.8	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6	91.8	100.0	96.2	765	7.9	779		
18-23	8.7	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	88.0	100.0	91.3	739	8.8	805		
<4	2.0	84.9	7.0	0.2	3.4	2.5	100.0	98.0	796	2.7	801		
<6	2.1	77.2	10.1	0.3	5.1	5.2	100.0	97.9	1,207	5.4	1,213		
6-9	2.2	17.5	15.6	2.1	4.0	58.6	100.0	97.8	551	8.7	559		
12-15	2.9	2.2	1.8	0.6	0.2	92.3	100.0	97.1	481	9.4	486		
12-23	6.2	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6	89.9	100.0	93.8	1,504	8.3	1,584		
20-23	12.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	85.4	100.0	88.0	438	9.8	491		

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last 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/juice, 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.

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- infant breast-feeding ²	Number of children of 4+ groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	Milk or milk products ⁵	Number of children of 4+ groups ⁵	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children of 4+ groups ⁷	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children
Age in months														
6-8	na	na	na	459	5.0	47.8	5.0	421	*	*	9	98.1	4.9	430
9-11	na	na	na	391	14.2	47.1	7.3	351	*	*	15	98.0	13.8	366
12-17	na	na	na	794	21.4	56.3	10.7	736	(53.5)	(13.4)	29	98.3	21.8	765
18-23	na	na	na	763	25.8	66.1	17.2	674	44.1	7.2	62	95.3	26.5	736
Sex														
Male	≥36.0	5.3	6.6	2,522	19.2	55.9	11.1	1,130	50.4	8.3	62	97.4	19.3	1,191
Female	≥36.0	5.2	6.6	2,331	17.7	56.6	11.1	1,053	41.0	8.4	55	97.1	18.5	1,108
Residence														
Urban	32.4	5.2	6.7	1,002	22.2	59.0	14.3	395	(64.6)	(16.7)	45	96.4	24.1	440
Rural	≥36.0	5.3	6.5	3,851	17.6	55.6	10.4	1,787	34.3	3.2	72	97.5	17.7	1,859
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	≥36.0	4.6	5.9	1,063	17.4	54.0	9.2	499	*	*	23	96.5	17.0	522
<5 years complete	≥36.0	5.6	7.2	368	17.5	58.5	9.9	184	*	*	7	97.4	17.0	191
5-9 years complete	≥36.0	5.3	6.6	2,197	17.6	57.1	10.5	992	(42.8)	(5.5)	46	97.5	18.1	1,038
10-11 years complete	≥36.0	6.3	6.9	388	22.5	57.5	16.5	153	*	*	14	95.6	23.3	168
12 or more years complete	31.4	5.3	6.8	838	21.1	55.1	13.6	354	(76.2)	(14.0)	26	98.4	23.0	380
Religion														
Hindu	≥36.0	5.2	6.5	4,653	18.2	56.5	10.9	2,100	44.4	5.7	108	97.3	18.5	2,209
Muslim	a	a	a	117	22.4	48.8	17.7	53	*	*	5	96.0	26.2	58
Christian	*	*	*	67	(27.5)	(50.1)	(11.5)	28	*	*	2	(100.0)	(30.9)	30

Continued...

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—Continued

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16																
	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:											
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- infant breast-feeding ²	Number of children groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency ⁴	Number of children groups ³	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Breast milk, milk, or milk, 4+ food groups ⁷	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children		
Caste/tribe	34.0	4.8	6.4	677	17.5	60.3	9.3	320	*	*	*	13	97.9	17.6	60.0	9.0	333
Scheduled caste	≥36.0	5.4	6.4	1,626	20.0	57.4	11.5	737	(26.8)	(16.6)	(54.4)	(3.4)	97.6	19.9	57.3	11.2	761
Scheduled tribe																	
Other backward class	≥36.0	5.4	6.8	2,235	16.6	54.2	10.2	998	37.2	27.1	63.5	6.3	96.5	17.2	54.7	10.0	1,057
Other	(32.7)	4.8	6.5	309	27.1	54.3	20.0	125	*	*	*	*	99.2	30.2	60.1	20.9	145
Total	≥36.0	5.3	6.6	4,853	18.5	56.2	11.1	2,182	45.9	27.9	66.2	8.3	97.3	18.9	56.7	10.9	2,299

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, 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
na = Not applicable
¹ Median durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.
² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only
³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter
⁴ Receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months
⁵ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt
⁶ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, 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 4 and 6.
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five 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, 2015-16

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height ²		Weight-for-age ³	
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children			Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³
Bastar	51.2	211	68.5	60	41.6	33.9	50.5	500		
Bijapur	49.1	58	82.6	41	48.2	26.0	47.2	110		
Bilaspur	54.5	552	82.1	284	34.1	26.8	33.3	1,220		
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	39.1	86	(70.6)	19	44.2	32.2	51.6	156		
Dhamtari	53.7	84	(74.5)	16	34.2	26.9	40.2	221		
Durg	37.8	374	52.9	108	34.2	21.2	36.3	930		
Janjgir Champa	39.0	183	(67.4)	46	36.8	21.7	34.7	433		
Jashpur	39.6	116	(70.2)	23	35.1	18.6	35.2	254		
Kabirdham	47.5	121	(84.9)	30	40.4	17.6	38.4	285		
Korba	48.3	179	81.9	36	33.2	25.7	36.6	428		
Korea (Koriya)	48.0	95	77.5	26	30.6	29.0	34.5	209		
Mahasamund	50.9	151	(75.7)	36	43.7	19.8	38.1	339		
Narayanpur	56.4	29	77.9	19	49.0	30.5	49.2	60		
Raigarh	40.5	176	(74.1)	47	39.2	19.4	37.1	413		
Raipur	46.6	494	80.1	118	38.3	19.5	37.3	1,265		
Rejnandgaon	68.5	320	84.6	208	48.8	17.2	36.6	672		
Surguja	33.9	331	(84.3)	71	32.3	22.3	34.7	746		
Uttar Bastar Kanker	43.4	80	(70.6)	16	36.3	30.9	49.9	179		
Chhattisgarh	47.4	3,640	77.4	1,204	37.6	23.1	37.7	8,421		

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

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					
6-11	29.5	26.1	1.0	56.6	698
12-23	30.0	26.1	0.8	56.9	1,550
24-35	24.0	19.5	0.3	43.8	1,571
36-47	22.0	11.8	0.7	34.5	1,696
48-59	18.7	8.6	0.5	27.8	1,869
Sex					
Male	23.8	17.2	0.6	41.6	3,723
Female	24.1	16.8	0.6	41.5	3,661
Birth order¹					
1	23.4	14.7	0.8	38.9	2,627
2-3	24.1	18.4	0.6	43.1	3,598
4-5	25.5	18.3	0.5	44.3	758
6+	21.4	23.0	0.0	44.4	153
Residence					
Urban	25.1	16.7	1.0	42.9	1,495
Rural	23.7	17.0	0.5	41.2	5,889
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	24.4	21.3	0.8	46.5	1,785
<5 years complete	26.1	14.4	0.6	41.2	600
5-9 years complete	23.7	16.9	0.5	41.2	3,289
10-11 years complete	25.7	15.3	0.6	41.7	492
12 or more years complete	22.1	12.8	0.7	35.6	1,037
Religion					
Hindu	24.0	17.2	0.6	41.8	7,073
Muslim	21.6	15.9	0.3	37.8	178
Christian	28.9	8.2	0.0	37.1	107
Other	(19.2)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(26.7)	26
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	20.4	13.8	0.4	34.7	1,139
Scheduled tribe	26.4	21.1	0.7	48.2	2,395
Other backward class	23.7	16.3	0.6	40.6	3,345
Other	22.5	9.1	0.7	32.2	492
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	23.9	17.1	0.6	41.7	7,135
Not interviewed but in the household	28.6	16.7	1.7	47.0	67
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	23.1	11.8	0.0	34.9	182

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

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	24.0	17.1	0.7	41.8	6,668
Living with one or neither parent	24.0	15.4	0.3	39.6	715
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	20.0	11.4	0.6	32.0	3,512
Mildly anaemic	27.9	19.7	0.6	48.3	2,899
Moderately/severely anaemic	26.6	33.0	1.1	60.7	745
Total	24.0	17.0	0.6	41.6	7,384
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	24.0	45.2	2.0	71.2	1,349

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). Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁴ Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 66. Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	
Age in months											
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	26.6	24.8	429	98.6	427	
9-11	47.7	11.7	365	71.8	381	36.9	32.3	381	99.3	388	
12-17	74.5	17.0	765	86.4	779	36.9	37.6	779	99.3	789	
18-23	79.1	16.9	739	80.5	805	32.6	40.8	805	99.5	817	
24-35	na	na	na	73.0	1,592	37.7	44.3	1,592	99.1	1,632	
36-47	na	na	na	65.9	1,734	35.9	39.2	1,734	99.4	1,749	
48-59	na	na	na	62.1	1,899	36.5	41.6	1,899	99.5	1,935	
Sex											
Male	68.7	15.5	974	70.2	3,647	35.9	39.2	3,865	99.3	3,919	
Female	73.7	16.4	895	71.1	3,543	35.5	40.2	3,755	99.2	3,819	
Birth order											
1	69.8	16.2	645	71.4	2,702	34.9	39.3	2,851	99.2	2,717	
2-3	72.7	15.3	964	70.6	3,606	36.3	39.4	3,834	99.2	3,708	
4-5	68.6	18.2	216	67.8	731	37.6	43.5	774	99.5	778	
6+	(66.0)	(13.3)	44	70.3	151	25.8	36.3	160	99.5	156	
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	70.7	16.1	1,761	75.4	3,366	34.8	37.2	3,787	99.2	3,698	
Not breastfeeding	77.0	13.1	108	66.4	3,824	36.6	42.2	3,832	99.4	3,657	
Residence											
Urban	71.5	14.9	374	73.9	1,515	37.0	43.4	1,579	99.6	1,595	
Rural	71.0	16.2	1,495	69.8	5,675	35.4	38.7	6,040	99.2	6,143	

Continued...

Table 66. Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother				Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	72.3	16.2	412	65.9	1,768	35.8	35.0	1,876	99.2	1,870	
<5 years complete	69.5	19.3	158	68.9	609	36.3	43.1	642	99.3	630	
5-9 years complete	70.6	16.3	851	72.6	3,286	36.7	40.2	3,475	99.3	3,424	
10-11 years complete	74.9	14.3	141	67.7	490	31.9	37.5	517	99.5	508	
12 or more years complete	69.9	13.5	306	75.0	1,036	33.9	45.2	1,110	99.3	1,113	
Religion											
Hindu	71.0	14.9	1,792	70.3	6,884	35.5	39.8	7,300	99.3	7,389	
Muslim	71.8	35.0	49	84.8	179	44.5	42.4	188	99.7	192	
Christian	(75.7)	(50.3)	25	70.8	99	31.6	30.1	104	100.0	126	
Other	*	*	3	(62.6)	27	(35.1)	(31.5)	27	(100.0)	30	
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	74.1	18.5	264	69.3	1,089	34.8	41.0	1,160	99.8	1,186	
Scheduled tribe	70.5	18.9	617	68.3	2,336	35.7	36.5	2,479	99.0	2,515	
Other backward class	71.3	13.2	870	72.5	3,280	34.8	40.7	3,466	99.3	3,493	
Other	66.1	14.4	116	72.4	478	43.9	46.1	508	99.6	531	
Total	71.1	15.9	1,869	70.6	7,190	35.7	39.7	7,619	99.3	7,738	
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	53.6	13.3	341	8.9	1,271	3.1	6.3	1,351	77.1	1,393	

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall. Total includes children whose mother's schooling is not known and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, and 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, or eggs

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order and breastfeeding status and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	99.4	4,867
Rural	99.0	15,344
Religion of household head		
Hindu	99.1	19,235
Muslim	99.7	485
Christian	99.6	373
Other	99.3	117
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	99.3	2,866
Scheduled tribe	99.0	6,292
Other backward class	99.1	9,323
Other	99.5	1,693
Don't know	(100.0)	37
Total	99.1	20,210
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	79.0	3,011

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Bastar	98.5	1,095
Bijapur	99.7	192
Bilaspur	99.3	2,242
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	99.6	427
Dhamtari	99.6	635
Durg	99.4	2,436
Janjgir Champa	99.0	1,319
Jashpur	99.3	669
Kabirdham	97.0	615
Korba	99.4	1,004
Korea (Koriya)	98.8	522
Mahasamund	99.1	914
Narayanpur	99.7	99
Raigarh	98.6	1,261
Raipur	99.3	3,170
Rajnandgaon	98.8	1,165
Surguja	99.3	1,890
Uttar Bastar Kanker	99.2	556
Chhattisgarh	99.1	20,210

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	13.8	23.0	52.2	11.0	100.0	25,172
Pulses or beans	45.5	42.7	11.5	0.3	100.0	25,172
Dark green leafy vegetables	68.4	26.2	5.4	0.1	100.0	25,172
Fruits	5.5	27.0	64.9	2.6	100.0	25,172
Eggs	1.2	37.2	43.2	18.4	100.0	25,172
Fish	0.7	25.7	48.6	25.1	100.0	25,172
Chicken or meat	0.4	24.7	50.7	24.2	100.0	25,172
Fish or chicken or meat	0.7	31.0	46.2	22.0	100.0	25,172
Fried foods	2.3	30.3	64.0	3.4	100.0	25,172
Aerated drinks	1.0	12.2	64.1	22.6	100.0	25,172
MEN						
Milk or curd	15.0	37.0	40.2	7.8	100.0	3,527
Pulses or beans	40.5	50.0	9.2	0.3	100.0	3,527
Dark green leafy vegetables	54.2	40.1	5.4	0.3	100.0	3,527
Fruits	4.0	25.6	67.1	3.3	100.0	3,527
Eggs	1.4	46.9	40.5	11.3	100.0	3,527
Fish	1.0	33.8	48.4	16.8	100.0	3,527
Chicken or meat	0.4	28.9	54.9	15.8	100.0	3,527
Fish or chicken or meat	1.2	38.9	45.8	14.1	100.0	3,527
Fried foods	6.7	33.4	51.1	8.8	100.0	3,527
Aerated drinks	1.3	16.1	62.7	19.8	100.0	3,527

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	40.0	16.2	2.7	0.6	4,550	46.1	19.1	3.0	0.6	636
20-29	28.7	9.9	7.4	1.2	7,622	23.8	5.7	7.3	1.1	1,145
30-39	20.3	7.2	17.3	3.4	5,891	14.2	4.4	14.0	1.2	915
40-49	19.4	8.3	20.2	4.4	5,408	18.0	6.5	16.0	3.0	747
Marital status										
Never married	36.6	14.5	4.2	0.9	6,408	35.3	12.9	4.8	0.7	1,261
Currently married	23.1	8.3	14.9	3.0	15,823	17.5	5.1	13.4	1.9	2,134
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	20.9	8.9	13.4	2.6	1,240	(23.4)	(9.2)	(9.7)	(0.0)	48
Residence										
Urban	17.6	6.7	24.4	6.1	5,809	21.1	7.9	20.0	3.6	879
Rural	29.6	11.1	7.8	1.2	17,662	25.2	8.0	6.8	0.7	2,564
Schooling										
No schooling	28.8	11.1	9.8	1.3	6,717	19.4	4.8	3.3	0.3	382
<5 years complete	24.7	8.6	11.3	1.9	1,599	24.2	7.9	9.2	0.0	260
5-9 years complete	28.0	10.8	10.6	2.1	9,026	28.0	10.1	7.3	1.2	1,570
10-11 years complete	28.9	10.9	12.3	2.9	2,264	29.6	9.0	9.9	1.4	421
12 or more years complete	19.2	6.7	18.7	5.0	3,866	16.0	4.9	19.6	3.0	811
Religion										
Hindu	27.0	10.2	11.2	2.2	22,482	24.4	8.2	9.8	1.4	3,316
Muslim	17.5	7.1	33.2	7.4	585	17.0	3.4	19.0	2.3	74
Christian	24.4	7.9	14.3	2.9	295	11.5	1.2	26.8	3.5	38
Other	10.7	4.4	42.9	11.7	109	*	*	*	*	15
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	22.8	9.0	14.5	3.3	3,158	19.2	6.8	12.9	2.5	472
Scheduled tribe	34.0	12.7	5.0	0.7	6,999	23.7	6.6	4.9	0.5	1,026
Other backward class	25.3	9.4	12.5	2.1	11,433	27.2	9.8	10.0	1.1	1,674
Other	14.1	6.2	30.0	9.3	1,866	15.4	4.5	26.8	5.1	270
Total age 15-49	26.7	10.1	11.9	2.4	23,471	24.1	8.0	10.2	1.4	3,443
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	15.7	3.8	11.7	1.9	293
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	23.5	7.7	10.3	1.5	3,736
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	43.4	19.0	5.6	1.3	3,541	38.5	13.3	4.9	0.5	1,284

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²). 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		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	37.0	7.6	1.0	45.5	4,638	13.2	11.7	2.5	27.4	633
20-29	38.3	9.0	0.6	48.0	8,773	12.4	6.3	0.5	19.2	1,145
30-39	37.0	8.1	0.6	45.7	6,056	10.6	6.9	1.2	18.6	915
40-49	38.5	8.7	1.1	48.2	5,414	15.4	11.2	0.2	26.8	745
Marital status										
Never married	37.6	7.2	1.0	45.7	6,425	12.4	9.2	1.6	23.2	1,261
Currently married	37.6	8.9	0.7	47.2	17,210	12.9	8.1	0.6	21.6	2,130
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	41.5	8.3	1.7	51.5	1,246	(12.5)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(21.4)	48
Maternity status										
Pregnant	23.0	17.8	0.7	41.5	1,124	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	42.8	8.5	0.6	52.0	4,661	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	37.4	7.9	0.8	46.1	19,096	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	35.2	7.2	0.8	43.3	6,102	8.9	6.9	1.4	17.2	873
Rural	38.6	8.8	0.8	48.2	18,779	14.0	9.1	0.8	23.9	2,565
Schooling										
No schooling	40.8	10.4	1.0	52.2	6,971	16.4	10.3	0.8	27.6	382
<5 years complete	37.6	9.0	1.2	47.8	1,711	9.7	8.4	0.8	19.0	259
5-9 years complete	37.3	8.3	0.7	46.3	9,635	13.4	8.8	0.8	23.0	1,567
10-11 years complete	36.8	6.7	0.5	44.1	2,393	13.8	10.2	2.1	26.0	418
12 or more years complete	34.5	6.3	0.5	41.3	4,171	10.0	6.3	0.9	17.2	812
Religion										
Hindu	38.1	8.5	0.8	47.4	23,830	12.9	8.7	1.0	22.6	3,313
Muslim	29.7	6.3	0.8	36.8	611	7.0	4.0	0.0	10.9	73
Christian	38.8	5.9	1.4	46.1	322	7.5	3.0	0.0	10.5	36
Other	23.5	5.1	1.2	29.9	117	*	*	*	*	15
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	36.9	7.8	0.7	45.3	3,393	11.2	6.6	0.6	18.4	474
Scheduled tribe	43.4	11.5	1.1	55.9	7,455	17.1	11.4	0.8	29.3	1,028
Other backward class	35.8	7.2	0.7	43.8	12,077	11.0	7.9	1.1	20.0	1,671
Other	30.0	6.0	0.3	36.2	1,940	9.1	5.0	1.1	15.2	265
Total age 15-49	37.8	8.4	0.8	47.0	24,881	12.7	8.5	1.0	22.2	3,438
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	18.0	11.8	1.5	31.3	294
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	13.1	8.8	1.0	22.9	3,733
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	39.9	15.7	1.9	57.5	3,769	14.4	11.5	1.1	27.0	1,276

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). Totals include women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

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

² For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 72 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 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Bastar	59.4	461	67.6	1,390	37.1	6.3	1,302
Bijapur	51.3	74	68.7	267	20.1	2.3	233
Bilaspur	31.1	975	39.1	2,947	13.5	10.0	2,684
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	71.3	155	74.5	546	40.6	4.9	518
Dhamtari	52.7	212	55.2	848	29.8	10.0	811
Durg	44.4	828	49.1	3,097	24.1	18.6	2,962
Janjgir Champa	35.6	409	39.9	1,605	27.0	13.9	1,532
Jashpur	31.1	240	35.7	692	28.3	8.2	670
Kabirdham	37.6	256	34.9	744	32.9	8.7	693
Korba	39.1	395	45.1	1,281	29.9	14.8	1,217
Korea (Koriya)	33.7	190	36.5	607	24.7	11.1	568
Mahasamund	38.0	314	49.5	1,118	28.6	7.8	1,073
Narayanpur	48.2	43	58.9	152	23.9	4.0	137
Raigarh	38.8	364	41.6	1,360	28.4	12.3	1,320
Raipur	47.1	1,152	50.9	3,929	26.7	17.1	3,710
Rajnandgaon	29.7	473	43.7	1,628	16.3	7.0	1,485
Surguja	38.6	676	35.1	1,974	35.9	8.6	1,881
Uttar Bastar Kanker	61.8	167	67.5	696	35.5	9.3	675
Chhattisgarh	41.6	7,384	47.0	24,881	26.7	11.9	23,471

Note: Table is based on children/women 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 meters (kg/m²).

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

Table 73 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 a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of 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 a baby, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know 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 HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected 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	84.9	92.8	58.9	81.7	64.6	80.2	22.3	35.3	70.7	75.1	1,437	1,252
15-19	83.7	90.1	52.3	76.4	60.6	74.4	19.2	30.8	67.6	71.3	767	654
20-24	86.2	95.8	66.4	87.5	69.1	86.5	25.7	40.1	74.1	79.2	670	599
25-29	85.5	96.6	66.4	88.8	66.0	86.4	23.4	45.2	73.7	82.2	713	571
30-39	79.3	93.6	57.0	85.6	61.5	84.9	18.9	37.0	66.2	78.9	974	940
40-49	73.6	87.1	48.7	76.8	52.1	74.9	18.0	28.2	61.2	70.2	901	764
Residence												
Urban	93.1	97.2	74.2	89.5	78.6	90.0	32.2	46.2	81.9	88.6	1,022	910
Rural	77.0	90.7	51.8	80.5	55.4	78.3	16.8	32.2	63.3	71.9	3,002	2,617
Schooling												
No schooling	63.2	74.7	37.3	61.2	41.4	59.1	11.0	17.5	50.3	53.0	1,157	394
<5 years complete	77.8	87.1	54.4	69.1	56.9	71.1	19.9	21.5	61.4	65.9	261	262
5-9 years complete	83.5	92.7	58.1	82.8	62.7	78.9	18.1	31.0	69.6	74.1	1,517	1,602
10-11 years complete	95.1	97.8	67.5	90.1	74.3	90.7	26.3	39.1	80.4	81.3	391	432
12 or more years complete	98.8	99.1	85.2	93.7	85.4	94.8	39.6	56.3	89.4	91.7	699	837
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	86.6	95.2	62.7	86.1	67.3	85.2	23.2	39.1	73.4	80.0	3,221	2,997
No	58.9	76.5	36.5	64.2	37.0	59.1	10.8	17.2	46.2	54.5	804	530
Marital status												
Never married	85.5	93.5	57.8	82.7	65.3	81.0	23.4	36.8	71.4	76.9	1,046	1,295
Currently married	79.5	92.0	57.9	83.1	60.0	81.8	19.9	35.2	67.1	76.1	2,784	2,185
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	80.4	(80.7)	50.1	(72.5)	58.2	(66.9)	17.0	(34.2)	62.6	(60.9)	194	48

Continued...

Table 73 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 a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of 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 a baby, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected 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 one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	82.8	95.1	63.3	88.1	63.5	83.8	22.3	37.5	74.1	73.5	369	442
Not been away	80.9	92.0	56.9	82.1	61.1	81.0	20.5	35.6	67.4	76.6	3,656	3,085
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	80.7	96.2	62.2	86.3	65.8	82.9	24.0	35.0	76.9	77.4	144	97
Not been away	81.1	92.3	57.3	82.7	61.1	81.3	20.6	35.8	67.7	76.2	3,880	3,430
Religion												
Hindu	80.6	92.4	56.8	82.7	60.7	81.0	20.3	35.7	67.6	76.0	3,859	3,398
Muslim	96.3	96.0	76.8	92.5	80.5	92.7	22.8	39.4	82.6	84.8	98	75
Christian	85.1	84.1	67.1	68.2	62.3	75.6	26.1	37.6	59.4	69.7	51	38
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	91.4	98.8	65.5	90.0	72.5	87.0	28.2	43.5	77.2	83.4	566	488
Scheduled tribe	70.1	84.9	47.3	73.7	48.8	71.8	16.9	26.9	57.6	65.2	1,200	1,043
Other backward class	83.0	94.3	58.5	85.3	63.1	84.0	19.3	37.4	68.9	79.2	1,957	1,709
Other	92.9	97.3	76.7	89.3	77.4	90.5	30.7	45.9	86.2	86.6	302	286
Total	81.1	92.4	57.5	82.8	61.3	81.3	20.7	35.8	68.0	76.2	4,025	3,527

Note: Total includes women/men who 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 sex partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner, who has no other sex partners 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of HIV/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 keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/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	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators
Age												
15-24	82.0	73.0	81.9	61.3	34.9	1,219	86.2	70.7	76.7	72.4	46.1	1,163
15-19	82.9	71.7	82.3	61.4	33.5	642	87.0	69.0	76.2	72.8	44.2	589
20-24	81.0	74.4	81.5	61.2	36.5	577	85.4	72.5	77.2	72.0	47.9	574
25-29	84.7	75.8	81.9	62.2	39.5	610	89.3	84.9	82.4	77.6	57.3	552
30-39	82.3	77.6	81.7	62.7	38.8	772	88.1	77.2	78.7	77.4	49.3	880
40-49	77.0	72.4	79.5	65.2	37.1	663	87.1	72.8	72.6	76.7	47.8	666
Residence												
Urban	86.6	83.7	88.5	58.8	41.1	952	90.7	82.3	86.5	77.1	59.3	885
Rural	79.5	70.6	78.4	64.2	35.5	2,312	86.2	72.7	73.9	74.9	45.4	2,374
Schooling												
No schooling	76.4	68.6	75.2	62.8	34.3	732	83.0	70.2	67.6	69.4	37.6	295
<5 years complete	77.8	79.3	83.4	69.8	42.0	203	77.6	62.8	60.7	75.9	34.3	228
5-9 years complete	80.3	71.9	78.9	63.4	36.1	1,267	87.6	71.4	75.2	76.0	47.5	1,485
10-11 years complete	84.2	76.3	85.2	59.2	33.0	372	89.5	77.8	79.2	78.7	53.7	422
12 or more years complete	89.0	82.9	89.6	60.7	42.7	690	90.3	86.3	88.3	75.1	58.1	829
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	83.0	76.3	83.1	62.4	37.9	2,791	87.8	76.2	78.6	76.1	51.0	2,854
No	73.0	63.7	70.9	64.0	32.6	473	84.5	69.1	68.9	71.7	36.8	406
Marital status												
Never married	83.0	74.7	84.0	61.9	37.2	895	88.1	74.2	79.4	74.2	49.8	1,210
Currently married	81.2	74.2	80.0	62.9	37.0	2,213	86.8	76.2	76.1	76.4	48.9	2,011
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	78.7	76.8	85.3	62.0	38.7	156	(98.5)	(62.9)	(77.3)	(69.3)	(44.6)	38

Continued...

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of HIV/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	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		Express attitudes on all four indicators
Religion										
Hindu	81.4	74.2	81.0	62.9	87.3	75.3	77.2	75.6	49.1	3,139
Muslim	90.7	85.1	90.9	48.4	92.7	75.0	81.9	73.3	53.0	72
Christian	71.2	68.3	80.7	65.3	85.6	68.1	70.5	69.8	38.1	32
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	79.4	75.8	87.2	62.8	89.9	80.1	82.7	77.9	57.6	482
Scheduled tribe	79.7	70.4	77.3	63.2	85.2	72.9	73.4	73.8	42.1	886
Other backward class	81.9	74.4	80.4	62.6	87.0	74.2	76.6	75.3	49.4	1,613
Other	88.8	84.7	88.5	60.6	92.7	80.7	85.0	77.9	56.1	279
Total	81.6	74.5	81.3	62.6	87.4	75.3	77.4	75.5	49.2	3,259

Note: Total includes women/men 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 75 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, 2015-16

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	3.1	0.1	1.5	1.9	0.4	1.1	2.2	0.3	1.2
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	13.2	3.5	8.0	9.6	1.4	5.2	10.5	1.9	5.9
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.6	0.1	1.3	1.8	0.3	1.0	2.0	0.2	1.1
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	597	672	1,269	1,766	2,049	3,815	2,362	2,722	5,084
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	46.2	(82.9)	54.7	46.6	(45.4)	46.5	46.5	62.3	49.3
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	78	24	102	169	29	198	247	52	300
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	641	759	1,400	1,880	2,271	4,151	2,522	3,029	5,551
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.3	na	na	1.3	na	na	1.3	na	na
Number of men	910	na	na	2,617	na	na	3,527	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	*	na	na	(57.7)	na	na	56.7	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	12	na	na	35	na	na	47	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	24.6	na	na	12.0	na	na	14.9	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	242	na	na	812	na	na	1,054	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	10.3	18.7	14.8	5.1	7.5	6.3	6.4	10.3	8.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.0	7.9	6.6	4.5	5.9	5.2	4.6	6.4	5.6
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	50.1	57.4	54.0	53.8	66.0	60.3	52.8	63.8	58.7
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.6	5.3	5.0	4.5	5.5	5.1	4.5	5.4	5.1
Number of respondents	910	1,022	1,933	2,617	3,002	5,619	3,527	4,025	7,552
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	88.5	94.8	92.0	93.5	90.8	91.9	92.3	91.7	91.9
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	456	587	1,043	1,408	1,980	3,388	1,864	2,567	4,431

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 76 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, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	44.1	31.2	37.3	32.4	19.6	25.5	35.3	22.3	28.3
Percentage who know a condom source	86.4	64.4	74.9	77.5	53.3	64.5	79.6	55.8	66.9
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	27.7	29.8	28.8	31.7	38.1	35.1	30.7	36.2	33.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.2
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	3.5	9.7	6.8	2.4	7.5	5.2	2.7	8.0	5.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	6.3	2.8	4.5	3.0	4.8	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.1
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	49.8	60.7	55.5	53.8	61.2	57.8	52.9	61.1	57.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.1	4.0	3.6	3.1	4.0	3.6
Number age 15-24	302	333	635	950	1,104	2,054	1,252	1,437	2,689
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	88.5	94.0	91.7	94.2	92.1	93.0	92.9	92.6	92.7
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	150	202	353	512	676	1,188	662	878	1,540
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	63.8	30.4	45.4	37.4	23.8	29.3	43.1	25.1	32.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	84	103	187	304	444	748	388	548	935
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	76.4	18.1	42.6	46.6	4.9	21.1	52.7	7.3	25.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	67	93	160	261	411	672	328	504	832
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their past higher-risk sexual intercourse	41.3	*	51.6	52.2	*	53.1	49.0	(69.7)	52.6
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	51	17	68	122	20	142	173	37	210
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	75.5	90.4	82.5	80.1	95.3	87.1	78.9	94.0	85.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	18.8	6.7	13.1	15.0	2.5	9.2	16.0	3.6	10.3
Number never married	289	254	543	807	692	1,499	1,096	946	2,042

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 77 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, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	135	129	10,642
Male	114	114	10,849
Age			
< 15	0	0	5,540
15-59	144	139	14,292
60 +	371	371	1,658
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	368	359	6,130
Other fuel	27	27	15,360
Total	124	121	21,491
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	114	104	36,131
Male	247	233	35,602
Age			
< 15	1	1	21,201
15-59	209	196	44,013
60 +	562	523	6,519
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	179	166	66,400
Other fuel	189	189	5,334
Total	180	168	71,733
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	119	110	46,773
Male	216	205	46,451
Age			
< 15	1	1	26,741
15-59	193	182	58,306
60 +	523	492	8,178
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	195	183	72,530
Other fuel	68	68	20,694
Total	167	157	93,224

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

Table 78 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, 2015-16

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 misconceptions about transmission ¹ of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family members TB kept secret	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission ¹ of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family members TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age													
15-19	94.5	4,694	67.2	60.0	88.2	11.5	4,434	70.8	62.4	93.7	13.6	619	
20-34	92.8	12,128	65.3	58.2	90.5	9.3	11,255	74.1	68.7	94.8	7.9	1,621	
35-49	89.7	8,349	58.1	52.6	87.9	9.4	7,491	71.7	66.0	94.7	6.9	1,153	
Residence													
Urban	97.8	6,234	74.9	67.3	94.4	10.2	6,097	80.7	71.4	97.1	6.0	893	
Rural	90.2	18,938	59.2	53.0	87.4	9.6	17,082	69.8	64.9	93.7	9.5	2,501	
Schooling													
No schooling	82.4	7,056	45.4	43.8	82.1	9.7	5,817	59.6	54.4	91.4	12.6	359	
<5 years complete	91.3	1,729	56.0	48.6	86.1	8.9	1,578	67.2	68.1	88.6	7.2	246	
5-9 years complete	94.8	9,713	64.9	56.1	90.0	9.8	9,209	71.0	65.4	94.0	9.2	1,542	
10-11 years complete	98.3	2,430	74.0	65.8	92.6	10.9	2,388	76.4	69.5	96.4	6.4	425	
12 or more years complete	98.7	4,245	81.4	74.0	96.5	9.3	4,188	81.3	72.4	97.9	7.4	822	
Religion													
Hindu	91.9	24,095	63.0	56.5	89.1	9.9	22,151	72.9	66.7	94.5	8.8	3,269	
Muslim	96.7	628	72.0	66.2	93.9	6.9	608	65.3	75.7	98.5	1.9	74	
Christian	92.3	328	64.2	53.9	84.5	9.6	302	65.4	55.2	87.6	3.1	35	
Other	97.4	121	79.9	69.1	98.3	3.6	118	*	*	*	*	15	
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	96.4	3,434	66.4	56.3	91.0	10.6	3,311	83.8	73.0	96.8	4.8	478	
Scheduled tribe	85.3	7,531	55.2	50.3	83.9	9.2	6,426	62.6	56.8	91.6	10.1	991	
Other backward class	94.3	12,205	64.6	57.9	90.8	10.1	11,508	73.5	69.3	95.6	9.5	1,645	
Other	96.7	1,985	77.5	71.8	94.7	7.9	1,919	84.8	75.5	95.1	4.4	279	
Total	92.1	25,172	63.3	56.7	89.2	9.7	23,179	72.7	66.6	94.6	8.6	3,393	

Note: Total includes women and 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

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	67.8	4,694	70.6	654
20-24	59.5	4,542	62.9	599
25-34	62.2	7,586	60.9	1,069
35-49	71.5	8,349	70.4	1,206
Residence				
Urban	57.4	6,234	56.1	910
Rural	68.6	18,938	69.9	2,617
Schooling				
No schooling	67.9	7,056	67.0	394
<5 years complete	68.7	1,729	67.0	262
5-9 years complete	67.4	9,713	68.4	1,602
10-11 years complete	64.6	2,430	68.0	432
12 or more years complete	58.5	4,245	60.8	837
Religion				
Hindu	66.0	24,095	66.9	3,398
Muslim	62.2	628	43.0	75
Christian	63.9	328	55.1	38
Other	59.9	121	*	17
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	65.7	3,434	68.5	488
Scheduled tribe	67.0	7,531	65.8	1,043
Other backward class	67.0	12,205	68.5	1,709
Other	54.8	1,985	51.0	286
Total age 15-49	65.9	25,172	66.3	3,527
Age 50-54	na	na	76.3	300
Total age 15-54	na	na	67.1	3,827

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

na = Not applicable

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 80 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 health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	37.6	54.6	50.5
Government/municipal hospital	16.9	7.2	9.5
Government dispensary	1.4	0.1	0.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.6	0.2	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	12.0	22.2	19.8
PHC/additional PHC	3.5	16.4	13.3
Sub-centre	0.6	7.7	6.0
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.3	0.3
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.1	0.1	0.1
ASHA	0.1	0.3	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	2.3	0.0	0.6
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.7	0.5	0.5
Private health sector	59.7	33.3	39.6
Private hospital	10.2	3.9	5.4
Private doctor/clinic	48.2	27.2	32.3
Private paramedic	0.2	0.2	0.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.2	0.2
Traditional healer	0.1	0.7	0.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other private health sector	0.5	0.6	0.6
Other source	2.0	11.6	9.3
Shop	0.0	0.1	0.0
Home treatment	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	1.8	11.3	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	59.4	71.4	68.5
Number of households	4,880	15,395	20,275
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	3.0	0.3	0.9
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	2.8	0.3	0.8
State health insurance scheme	37.7	37.9	37.8
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	53.3	62.5	60.6
Community health insurance programme	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other health insurance through employer	2.5	0.1	0.6
Medical reimbursement from employer	0.6	0.1	0.2
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	2.9	0.4	0.9
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number of households	2,900	10,995	13,894

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; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 81. Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	0	341	405	364	61	4,694	144	266	144	360	144	654
20-34	260	562	1,067	412	3	12,128	775	433	75	428	0	1,668
35-49	1,274	1,591	2,024	954	237	8,349	1,100	550	205	551	0	1,206
Residence												
Urban	1,244	1,465	2,885	864	97	6,234	822	706	388	621	0	910
Rural	318	664	727	490	89	18,938	751	350	43	401	36	2,617
Schooling												
No schooling	683	1,059	845	498	140	7,056	342	1,077	0	138	0	394
<5 years complete	562	931	968	706	15	1,729	822	704	0	0	0	262
5-9 years complete	483	785	1,019	609	60	9,713	769	223	107	498	0	1,602
10-11 years complete	316	835	1,036	539	259	2,430	1,607	710	271	676	218	432
12 or more years complete	596	700	2,755	639	17	4,245	522	341	213	563	0	837
Marital status												
Never married	60	456	621	390	44	6,504	347	150	73	295	73	1,295
Currently married	675	989	1,477	632	94	17,411	1,027	586	170	564	0	2,185
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1,306	1,208	1,583	897	295	1,258	(412)	(1783)	(0)	(0)	(0)	48
Religion												
Hindu	485	818	1,166	524	95	24,095	756	397	137	472	28	3,398
Muslim	2,695	1,565	4,338	2,204	0	628	1,932	2,799	0	169	0	75
Christian	404	1,231	1,085	1,465	0	328	0	0	0	0	0	38
Other	2,308	4,912	4,792	1,353	80	121	*	*	*	*	*	17

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	385	988	1,229	591	188	3,434	1,802	41	181	334	0	488
Scheduled tribe	355	596	664	424	36	7,531	238	358	9	244	0	1,043
Other backward class	585	890	1,134	526	61	12,205	740	514	215	629	55	1,709
Other	1,336	1,452	4,375	1,517	316	1,985	1,118	1,005	0	428	0	286
Total age 15-49	548	862	1,261	582	91	25,172	769	442	132	458	27	3,527
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,142	1,265	0	4,381	0	300
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	955	506	122	765	25	3,827

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	2.7	1.5	7.9	4,694
20-24	13.6	7.2	7.7	4,542
25-34	22.1	9.4	8.2	7,586
35-49	23.9	8.6	8.7	8,349
Residence				
Urban	20.5	7.6	10.5	6,234
Rural	16.5	7.2	7.5	18,938
Schooling				
No schooling	19.0	7.3	5.5	7,056
<5 years complete	23.0	9.2	7.7	1,729
5-9 years complete	17.4	7.4	8.6	9,713
10-11 years complete	11.9	5.0	9.3	2,430
12 or more years complete	16.4	7.5	11.6	4,245
Religion				
Hindu	17.4	7.2	8.3	24,095
Muslim	23.1	8.8	7.7	628
Christian	12.0	6.3	7.0	328
Other	26.0	7.4	12.1	121
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	17.7	7.4	7.3	3,434
Scheduled tribe	13.4	6.0	7.3	7,531
Other backward class	19.5	8.0	8.6	12,205
Other	20.5	7.7	11.0	1,985
Total	17.5	7.3	8.2	25,172

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

Table 83.1 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, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			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	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total					
Age												
15-19	2.2	82.5	16.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.6	4,641			
20-24	3.4	75.7	21.4	2.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	0.4	4,509			
25-29	6.3	65.9	28.8	4.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	0.6	4,274			
30-34	10.0	54.4	36.6	7.5	0.9	0.6	100.0	0.4	3,236			
35-39	13.3	47.7	40.3	9.3	1.7	0.9	100.0	0.4	2,826			
40-44	19.1	40.4	42.1	13.7	2.8	1.0	100.0	0.5	2,647			
45-49	27.0	32.7	43.2	16.8	4.9	2.5	100.0	1.1	2,769			
Residence												
Urban	10.1	63.1	28.4	6.5	1.4	0.6	100.0	0.6	6,119			
Rural	9.9	60.1	31.0	6.9	1.3	0.8	100.0	0.5	18,782			
Schooling												
No schooling	16.7	45.2	39.2	11.6	2.6	1.3	100.0	0.5	6,975			
<5 years complete	12.1	54.9	34.2	8.0	2.0	0.9	100.0	0.8	1,708			
5-9 years complete	7.5	66.1	27.5	5.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	0.5	9,644			
10-11 years complete	4.8	71.3	24.9	2.7	0.7	0.4	100.0	0.4	2,394			
12 or more years complete	6.3	71.1	24.0	4.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	0.7	4,180			
Religion												
Hindu	9.8	60.9	30.4	6.7	1.3	0.7	100.0	0.5	23,850			
Muslim	12.5	60.8	28.8	8.3	1.6	0.6	100.0	0.8	611			
Christian	16.7	53.1	31.8	10.6	3.4	1.1	100.0	0.9	322			
Other	15.5	60.9	27.5	11.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	0.0	117			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	7.9	65.2	28.1	5.3	1.0	0.4	100.0	0.7	3,389			
Scheduled tribe	11.9	56.0	33.0	8.4	1.6	1.0	100.0	0.4	7,464			
Other backward class	9.1	62.8	29.2	6.1	1.3	0.7	100.0	0.6	12,083			
Other	11.1	58.9	32.0	7.3	1.2	0.6	100.0	0.7	1,949			
Total	10.0	60.8	30.4	6.8	1.3	0.7	100.0	0.6	24,901			

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 levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertension 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 83.2 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, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Normal		Pre-hypertensive				Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	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	Total				
Age											
15-19	3.5	65.6	31.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	636		
20-24	4.7	47.7	47.7	4.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	0.0	591		
25-29	8.4	43.7	48.2	7.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	556		
30-34	14.6	36.2	49.8	11.9	1.7	0.4	100.0	0.2	481		
35-39	19.3	32.2	49.1	12.2	5.3	1.2	100.0	0.1	436		
40-44	25.1	29.6	45.7	16.9	5.0	2.7	100.0	0.0	381		
45-49	29.8	29.1	41.7	19.6	6.5	3.1	100.0	0.0	369		
Residence											
Urban	18.7	42.2	39.6	11.5	4.6	2.1	100.0	0.3	878		
Rural	11.3	43.0	46.1	8.8	1.6	0.5	100.0	0.1	2,572		
Schooling											
No schooling	15.1	32.9	52.0	12.1	2.5	0.4	100.0	0.0	382		
<5 years complete	17.9	36.5	46.2	13.1	3.4	0.8	100.0	0.0	261		
5-9 years complete	11.4	45.0	43.7	8.4	1.9	0.9	100.0	0.1	1,572		
10-11 years complete	10.2	52.5	38.3	7.3	1.3	0.6	100.0	0.5	421		
12 or more years complete	15.9	40.2	44.9	10.3	3.1	1.5	100.0	0.1	814		
Religion											
Hindu	13.1	42.8	44.5	9.5	2.3	0.9	100.0	0.1	3,323		
Muslim	9.0	49.2	44.6	5.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.0	73		
Christian	35.4	31.7	34.1	19.1	11.2	3.9	100.0	0.0	38		

Continued...

Table 83.2 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, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal				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	13.0	42.0	46.0	6.9	3.7	1.4	100.0	0.2	477		
Scheduled tribe	14.1	39.3	47.0	11.1	2.0	0.6	100.0	0.1	1,029		
Other backward class	12.1	46.0	42.1	9.1	1.8	0.8	100.0	0.2	1,674		
Other	17.3	37.6	46.1	10.6	3.8	1.8	100.0	0.0	269		
Total age 15-49	13.2	42.8	44.4	9.5	2.3	0.9	100.0	0.1	3,450		
Age 50-54	29.4	26.6	45.1	20.3	5.8	2.2	100.0	0.0	294		
Total age 15-54	14.5	41.5	44.5	10.4	2.6	1.0	100.0	0.1	3,744		

Note: 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 levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension 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 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.8	1.6	0.6	100.0	4,638
20-24	96.5	2.6	0.9	100.0	4,509
25-29	96.4	2.1	1.5	100.0	4,263
30-34	94.1	3.5	2.4	100.0	3,230
35-39	92.4	4.4	3.2	100.0	2,826
40-44	90.3	4.7	5.0	100.0	2,644
45-49	87.3	5.2	7.5	100.0	2,770
Residence					
Urban	93.4	3.5	3.1	100.0	6,101
Rural	94.6	3.0	2.4	100.0	18,779
Schooling					
No schooling	92.3	3.9	3.8	100.0	6,971
<5 years complete	92.2	4.5	3.3	100.0	1,711
5-9 years complete	95.1	2.7	2.1	100.0	9,634
10-11 years complete	95.7	2.7	1.6	100.0	2,393
12 or more years complete	95.5	2.5	2.0	100.0	4,171
Religion					
Hindu	94.3	3.1	2.5	100.0	23,829
Muslim	92.2	4.0	3.8	100.0	611
Christian	93.5	3.2	3.3	100.0	322
Other	96.4	2.4	1.2	100.0	117
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	94.9	2.5	2.6	100.0	3,393
Scheduled tribe	94.7	3.2	2.0	100.0	7,455
Other backward class	94.0	3.2	2.8	100.0	12,075
Other	92.8	3.9	3.3	100.0	1,940
Total	94.3	3.1	2.6	100.0	24,880

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

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	94.4	3.8	1.8	100.0	633
20-24	97.6	1.4	1.0	100.0	589
25-29	93.4	3.9	2.7	100.0	556
30-34	89.7	6.4	4.0	100.0	479
35-39	85.9	6.5	7.6	100.0	435
40-44	81.3	9.0	9.7	100.0	376
45-49	82.4	7.4	10.2	100.0	369
Residence					
Urban	87.1	5.7	7.2	100.0	873
Rural	91.4	4.8	3.7	100.0	2,565
Schooling					
No schooling	90.7	4.4	4.9	100.0	382
<5 years complete	87.8	5.6	6.6	100.0	259
5-9 years complete	91.4	4.8	3.9	100.0	1,567
10-11 years complete	88.9	5.9	5.2	100.0	418
12 or more years complete	89.7	5.4	4.9	100.0	812
Religion					
Hindu	90.4	5.0	4.6	100.0	3,313
Muslim	92.5	4.7	2.7	100.0	73
Christian	81.1	8.7	10.2	100.0	36
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	93.7	3.0	3.3	100.0	474
Scheduled tribe	90.8	5.3	3.9	100.0	1,028
Other backward class	89.9	5.1	5.0	100.0	1,671
Other	85.2	7.4	7.4	100.0	265
Total age 15-49	90.3	5.1	4.6	100.0	3,438
Age 50-54	85.2	5.1	9.7	100.0	294
Total age 15-54	89.9	5.1	5.0	100.0	3,733

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

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who use 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 by frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.1	0.0	0.0	18.1	8.8	11.2
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.4	9.7	9.3
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.2	3.3	3.0
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.5	1.9	1.6	4.5	4.2	4.3
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	2.0	1.8	1.9	31.1	27.4	28.4
Uses <i>khaini</i>	1.1	3.8	3.1	10.7	14.1	13.3
Uses snuff	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	9.8	17.7	15.8	7.1	12.0	10.7
Uses any type of tobacco	13.1	24.4	21.6	52.2	56.2	55.2
Drinks alcohol	1.4	6.2	5.0	52.1	52.9	52.7
Number of respondents	6,234	18,938	25,172	910	2,617	3,527
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	(5.8)	(4.8)	8.4	12.3	11.0
1-2	*	(31.8)	(27.6)	21.4	26.7	25.0
3-5	*	(53.2)	(48.4)	33.0	22.5	25.9
6-9	*	(2.2)	(5.6)	8.7	7.6	8.0
10 or more	*	(7.0)	(9.6)	27.9	31.0	29.9
Don't know	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	0.2
Total	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	5	25	30	203	410	613
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	4.1	4.2	4.2	9.6	6.3	7.1
About once a week	29.0	37.3	36.8	36.1	35.3	35.5
Less than once a week	66.9	58.5	59.1	54.4	58.4	57.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	85	1,170	1,255	474	1,384	1,857

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 86 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, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹					Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Nothing		
Age							
15-19	78.8	10.4	36.9	3.7	0.1	50.1	4,694
20-24	83.6	9.2	31.8	3.7	0.0	43.9	4,542
Residence							
Urban	60.5	10.9	57.9	5.8	0.0	72.7	2,130
Rural	87.4	9.5	27.4	3.1	0.0	39.4	7,107
Schooling							
No schooling	97.0	4.1	6.2	0.8	0.0	11.1	732
<5 years complete	96.5	4.5	14.1	1.2	0.0	19.7	327
5-9 years complete	87.2	7.8	27.2	2.5	0.1	37.0	4,380
10-11 years complete	73.9	13.1	45.5	4.8	0.0	61.9	1,667
12 or more years complete	67.0	14.2	53.5	6.7	0.0	72.6	2,131
Religion							
Hindu	82.1	9.6	33.6	3.7	0.0	46.1	8,877
Muslim	58.4	12.1	59.4	2.9	0.0	73.2	219
Christian	69.0	20.4	35.6	4.4	0.0	60.4	102
Other	(31.2)	(23.3)	(77.8)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(94.1)	38
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	83.3	10.4	38.6	2.5	0.0	51.1	1,358
Scheduled tribe	86.5	8.5	24.5	2.5	0.0	35.1	2,739
Other backward class	80.8	10.0	35.9	4.2	0.0	49.1	4,557
Other	54.9	13.2	60.3	7.9	0.0	77.7	579
Total	81.2	9.8	34.4	3.7	0.0	47.1	9,237

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. 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 and tampons are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 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 sector of employment, according to age, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed respondents	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings			Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Total	Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture			Non-agriculture
WOMEN											
15-19	25.9	767	79.2	2.8	4.7	13.3	100.0	59.8	40.2	100.0	198
20-24	34.4	670	68.1	7.0	5.1	19.8	100.0	53.2	46.8	100.0	231
25-29	40.9	713	75.5	7.7	4.8	12.0	100.0	45.8	54.2	100.0	291
30-34	51.9	524	77.8	10.7	3.6	8.0	100.0	46.4	53.6	100.0	272
35-39	57.9	451	72.5	9.8	3.7	14.0	100.0	49.6	50.4	100.0	261
40-44	62.6	432	71.6	7.6	5.5	15.3	100.0	50.9	49.1	100.0	270
45-49	58.2	469	72.5	12.8	3.5	11.1	100.0	50.9	49.1	100.0	273
Total	44.6	4,025	73.8	8.6	4.4	13.2	100.0	50.5	49.5	100.0	1,796
MEN											
15-19	33.6	654	84.2	7.1	1.6	7.1	100.0	24.5	75.5	100.0	220
20-24	75.9	599	82.6	11.0	1.4	5.0	100.0	24.3	75.7	100.0	454
25-29	95.2	571	82.9	12.8	1.2	3.1	100.0	28.7	71.3	100.0	543
30-34	97.9	499	81.6	14.8	1.8	1.8	100.0	32.5	67.5	100.0	488
35-39	99.7	441	79.1	15.4	1.2	4.3	100.0	33.8	66.2	100.0	440
40-44	98.2	388	79.4	15.3	1.3	4.0	100.0	37.4	62.6	100.0	381
45-49	97.6	376	73.8	19.5	2.9	3.8	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	367
Total	82.0	3,527	80.5	14.0	1.6	3.9	100.0	31.7	68.3	100.0	2,894

Table 88 Control over and magnitude of women'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, 2015-16

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 earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husbands' 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 earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them
Age										
15-19	*	(53.8)	35	*	7	*	2	8	*	2
20-29	82.9	76.5	836	39.3	267	87.4	93	530	50.4	90
30-39	83.5	78.5	718	42.3	336	90.6	211	836	55.3	195
40-49	89.0	82.2	562	45.0	276	86.5	239	678	51.9	218
Residence										
Urban	96.6	78.9	520	49.9	149	87.9	104	522	42.9	102
Rural	82.8	78.1	1,632	40.8	735	88.4	441	1,529	55.7	404
Schooling										
No schooling	84.5	80.0	768	41.9	413	85.4	119	311	52.0	115
<5 years complete	84.4	72.2	162	33.1	67	91.3	65	206	52.1	59
5-9 years complete	82.7	77.6	802	42.5	313	89.6	259	934	51.1	239
10-11 years complete	(89.4)	79.6	131	(42.0)	23	(86.2)	29	173	(69.2)	24
12 or more years complete	96.0	78.5	289	53.4	69	86.7	74	426	57.7	69
Religion										
Hindu	84.8	78.3	2,079	42.1	862	88.2	531	1,982	53.8	493
Muslim	*	75.7	45	*	11	*	4	41	*	4
Christian	*	(78.7)	21	*	10	*	9	21	*	8
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	83.8	82.8	292	46.1	146	89.4	83	268	56.8	76
Scheduled tribe	84.6	77.0	616	40.5	277	89.4	167	578	53.4	144
Other backward class	84.4	77.5	1,086	41.4	423	87.6	266	1,041	53.8	257
Other	97.9	80.5	156	(51.9)	38	(85.1)	29	163	(36.9)	29
Total	85.0	78.3	2,152	42.3	885	88.3	545	2,051	53.1	506

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually makes decisions about specific issues, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision							
	Respondent and husband			Respondent and wife			Respondent and wife			Respondent and wife				
	Mainly respondent	jointly	Other	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	jointly	Other	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
	URBAN													
Own health care	13.4	65.8	19.1	1.5	0.3	100.0	31.6	63.6	3.2	1.5	0.0	100.0		
Major household purchases	4.2	77.9	14.1	3.3	0.6	100.0	15.1	79.6	1.4	3.8	0.0	100.0		
Visits to her family or relatives	8.6	71.3	18.0	1.5	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na		
	RURAL													
Own health care	10.9	67.8	19.5	1.5	0.3	100.0	34.2	60.0	4.6	0.9	0.3	100.0		
Major household purchases	3.9	74.2	16.8	4.2	0.9	100.0	16.0	79.2	2.3	2.1	0.5	100.0		
Visits to her family or relatives	7.4	71.8	17.4	2.8	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na		
	TOTAL													
Own health care	11.5	67.3	19.4	1.5	0.3	100.0	33.6	60.9	4.2	1.1	0.2	100.0		
Major household purchases	4.0	75.1	16.1	3.9	0.8	100.0	15.8	79.3	2.1	2.5	0.4	100.0		
Visits to her family or relatives	7.7	71.7	17.6	2.5	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na		

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				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	Number of women	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	(57.6)	(52.3)	(54.3)	(45.5)	(36.0)	47	*	*	*	*	10
20-24	75.9	76.3	72.5	60.5	12.0	429	90.9	86.5	82.2	4.8	143
25-29	76.5	75.7	77.1	63.4	12.3	616	93.5	93.1	89.0	2.4	415
30-39	79.7	79.8	81.7	65.8	7.4	898	94.7	95.8	91.8	1.3	881
40-49	82.5	84.1	83.8	71.9	6.8	795	95.4	97.0	93.5	1.2	736
Residence											
Urban	79.2	82.1	79.9	66.4	7.6	681	95.2	94.7	91.8	1.9	529
Rural	78.7	78.2	79.2	65.7	10.1	2,104	94.2	95.2	91.1	1.6	1,656
Schooling											
No schooling	78.5	78.8	79.9	66.1	10.1	1,003	95.0	97.2	93.8	1.5	335
<5 years complete	78.6	77.9	77.8	60.7	6.8	216	94.5	95.1	91.3	1.7	217
5-9 years complete	78.1	79.6	79.8	65.9	9.4	987	93.7	94.6	90.4	2.1	993
10-11 years complete	82.8	80.2	80.8	68.6	8.4	173	93.8	95.9	91.1	1.4	184
12 or more years complete	79.8	78.8	77.7	66.8	10.3	406	96.1	94.1	91.3	1.1	456
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	82.2	81.6	82.6	68.9	6.6	1,341	94.4	95.1	91.2	1.7	2,158
Employed, for cash	82.7	81.9	83.0	69.5	6.5	1,098	94.6	95.7	91.8	1.4	2,051
Employed, not for cash	80.2	79.8	80.9	66.2	7.0	243	90.2	83.3	80.5	7.0	107
Not employed	75.7	76.9	76.4	63.0	12.2	1,443	(99.1)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(0.9)	27

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				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 living children									
0	74.5	73.0	75.2	62.2	15.4	91.7	88.5	83.9	3.7
1-2	78.2	77.5	76.9	64.1	10.6	94.2	95.4	90.9	1.3
3-4	80.1	81.9	82.4	68.2	7.1	95.5	96.1	93.3	1.8
5+	82.4	84.3	86.5	71.3	5.9	96.3	98.4	95.7	1.1
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	80.1	81.5	82.2	68.3	7.8	95.1	97.0	92.8	0.7
Non-nuclear	77.5	76.6	76.4	63.3	11.3	93.9	93.1	89.7	2.7
Religion									
Hindu	78.7	79.0	79.3	65.6	9.5	94.4	95.0	91.2	1.8
Muslim	78.2	74.5	73.6	62.8	12.8	(98.9)	(96.7)	(95.6)	(0.0)
Christian	85.8	90.4	89.6	83.5	7.5	(95.2)	(97.8)	(93.5)	(0.5)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	81.2	84.4	81.0	69.6	6.1	96.2	97.9	95.6	1.5
Scheduled tribe	78.8	79.5	78.9	65.6	10.0	94.3	93.7	89.9	1.9
Other backward class	78.4	77.9	80.0	65.1	9.6	94.0	95.0	90.6	1.6
Other	77.5	76.0	75.3	65.1	13.0	95.2	96.5	93.4	1.7
Total	78.8	79.1	79.4	65.9	9.5	94.5	95.1	91.2	1.7

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to "other" religions, 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.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 91 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 by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes						Number of women
	Women's access to money		Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use		Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
	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	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹		
Age							
15-19	30.4	44.9	42.9	0.7	18.7	767	
20-24	43.6	43.3	56.2	3.0	23.3	670	
25-29	44.7	53.7	50.7	5.0	31.6	713	
30-39	47.1	55.7	55.3	7.0	40.2	974	
40-49	50.8	55.9	54.9	7.6	49.5	901	
Residence							
Urban	52.8	62.1	64.5	5.4	40.5	1,022	
Rural	40.6	47.6	48.0	4.8	31.6	3,002	
Schooling							
No schooling	41.2	46.4	44.6	6.1	41.5	1,157	
<5 years complete	49.6	51.5	54.7	8.9	39.9	261	
5-9 years complete	39.8	48.4	51.2	5.0	27.2	1,517	
10-11 years complete	43.1	52.9	55.6	3.7	26.6	391	
12 or more years complete	54.6	64.6	64.0	2.0	37.3	699	
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	47.7	51.7	54.3	6.6	39.8	1,796	
Employed, for cash	50.9	54.1	54.7	6.8	43.4	1,481	
Employed, not for cash	32.9	40.1	52.5	5.3	22.8	315	
Not employed	40.5	50.9	50.5	3.6	29.1	2,228	
Number of living children							
0	37.2	45.3	50.0	1.5	23.4	1,358	
1-2	50.1	56.1	53.0	5.7	38.0	1,413	
3-4	42.4	52.2	55.1	7.6	42.0	1,022	
5+	49.1	52.3	46.9	8.6	34.0	231	

Continued...

Table 91 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 by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					Number of women
	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			
	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	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
Household structure²						
Nuclear	44.8	53.2	51.0	5.3	36.5	2,082
Non-nuclear	42.5	49.2	53.5	4.5	31.0	1,942
Religion						
Hindu	43.3	51.3	52.0	4.9	33.9	3,859
Muslim	53.8	46.5	58.8	4.8	28.2	98
Christian	48.5	51.5	55.3	4.4	34.1	51
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	45.7	48.4	62.3	3.1	36.6	566
Scheduled tribe	38.7	47.8	45.1	5.1	33.4	1,200
Other backward class	45.1	52.3	52.6	5.2	32.0	1,957
Other	51.0	63.8	58.9	5.4	42.5	302
Total	43.7	51.2	52.2	4.9	33.8	4,025

Note: 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.

Table 92. Ownership of assets

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, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages			Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Number of women	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	13.4	11.7	22.0	767	95.8	169	22.3	20.2	654
20-24	18.3	15.0	34.6	670	84.3	232	27.7	26.4	599
25-29	21.5	17.7	43.4	713	76.3	309	47.9	35.6	571
30-34	28.0	21.1	39.9	524	70.2	209	66.1	45.5	499
35-39	32.8	23.2	29.1	451	67.1	131	77.5	56.4	441
40-44	40.3	27.8	24.8	432	53.8	107	88.0	70.8	388
45-49	38.9	28.0	19.2	469	48.2	90	91.5	73.2	376
Residence									
Urban	22.3	15.4	54.7	1,022	85.3	560	47.8	30.5	910
Rural	26.7	20.9	22.9	3,002	65.7	687	57.6	47.4	2,617
Religion									
Hindu	25.7	19.4	29.8	3,859	73.3	1,151	55.2	43.2	3,398
Muslim	13.3	12.3	50.9	98	93.6	50	51.4	34.2	75
Christian	42.7	34.9	59.0	51	(77.3)	30	62.2	56.9	38
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	22.6	15.6	30.4	566	71.1	172	52.2	38.0	488
Scheduled tribe	27.6	21.5	22.8	1,200	66.8	273	61.6	53.7	1,043
Other backward class	25.4	19.8	31.9	1,957	75.4	624	52.8	40.0	1,709
Other	24.6	16.4	58.6	302	86.6	177	50.3	31.9	286

Continued...

Table 92. 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, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages			Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Number of women	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Schooling									
No schooling	34.1	24.9	11.5	1,157	16.3	133	84.6	64.9	394
<5 years complete	32.6	23.6	20.1	261	15.2	52	70.9	56.3	262
5-9 years complete	22.1	16.7	28.2	1,517	68.1	427	54.7	42.2	1,602
10-11 years complete	18.9	16.3	40.4	391	92.1	158	40.5	30.9	432
12 or more years complete	20.2	16.7	68.1	699	97.1	476	44.5	36.5	837
Total age 15-49	25.6	19.5	31.0	4,025	74.5	1,246	55.1	43.1	3,527
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	92.7	72.6	300
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	58.0	45.4	3,827

Note: 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
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 93 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, 2015-16

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	13.1	9.7	10.3	10.1	12.4	9.8
She neglects the house or children	14.8	11.2	14.2	11.3	14.6	11.2
She argues with him	19.0	16.6	15.7	16.9	18.1	16.7
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	9.2	6.0	5.9	7.3	8.3	6.5
She doesn't cook properly	11.0	7.9	9.8	7.7	10.7	7.9
He suspects her of being unfaithful	17.6	25.8	16.2	25.2	17.2	25.6
She shows disrespect for in-laws	31.3	27.3	31.0	30.4	31.2	28.4
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	42.2	38.5	40.3	41.3	41.7	39.5
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	94.3	92.6	90.2	89.8	93.2	91.5
Knows her husband has sex with other women	93.1	89.1	90.7	86.8	92.4	88.2
Is tired or not in the mood	89.5	90.7	85.2	86.1	88.4	89.0
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	85.8	82.9	79.9	79.1	84.3	81.5
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	3.1	3.2	5.0	4.9	3.6	3.8
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	16.5	na	14.5	na	15.8
Refuse to give her financial support	na	6.6	na	5.5	na	6.2
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	3.0	na	4.5	na	3.6
Have sex with another woman	na	4.4	na	4.6	na	4.5
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.2	na	1.6	na	1.4
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	80.1	na	81.5	na	80.6
Number of respondents	2,978	2,233	1,046	1,295	4,025	3,527

na = Not applicable

Table 94. Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

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	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age								
15-19	41.3	41.4	77.6	76.2	77.2	77.2	767	654
20-24	40.8	43.4	86.2	82.2	78.2	78.2	670	599
25-29	40.1	41.2	86.7	83.9	81.0	81.0	713	571
30-39	42.5	37.5	87.5	81.9	79.3	79.3	974	940
40-49	43.2	36.1	83.2	83.4	78.4	78.4	901	764
Residence								
Urban	34.4	29.9	86.9	86.1	80.1	80.1	1,022	910
Rural	44.2	42.9	83.4	79.9	78.4	78.4	3,002	2,617
Schooling								
No schooling	48.0	46.2	79.5	72.9	74.1	74.1	1,157	394
<5 years complete	45.8	46.6	86.8	81.4	78.1	78.1	261	262
5-9 years complete	42.2	41.4	84.0	80.6	77.6	77.6	1,517	1,602
10-11 years complete	37.1	36.6	85.3	86.2	85.0	85.0	391	432
12 or more years complete	31.5	32.1	91.4	85.1	80.3	80.3	699	837
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	43.7	39.7	83.4	82.0	79.1	79.1	1,796	2,894
Employed, for cash	43.3	38.9	84.0	82.3	79.5	79.5	1,481	2,735
Employed, not for cash	45.8	54.1	80.4	75.1	71.7	71.7	315	158
Not employed	40.1	38.6	85.0	79.6	77.6	77.6	2,228	634
Marital status								
Never married	40.3	41.3	79.9	79.1	77.6	77.6	1,046	1,295
Currently married	42.8	38.5	86.1	83.0	79.6	79.6	2,784	2,185
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	33.8	(39.7)	81.3	(80.0)	(76.5)	(76.5)	194	48

Continued...

Table 94. 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, 2015-16

Background characteristic	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	
	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		Women	Men
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children						
0	40.9	40.8	80.0	79.9	1,358	1,551
1-2	38.9	37.6	87.8	83.6	1,413	1,090
3-4	45.0	39.2	85.4	81.2	1,022	740
5+	49.0	41.1	82.9	85.0	231	147
Household structure⁴						
Nuclear	42.1	39.9	84.1	79.8	2,082	1,841
Non-nuclear	41.3	39.1	84.4	83.4	1,942	1,686
Religion						
Hindu	41.9	39.7	84.0	81.5	3,859	3,398
Muslim	38.9	37.3	90.6	84.9	98	75
Christian	41.5	36.9	87.8	77.3	51	38
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	44.8	38.9	88.7	84.4	566	488
Scheduled tribe	43.2	48.2	80.7	75.6	1,200	1,043
Other backward class	41.3	36.9	84.2	83.0	1,957	1,709
Other	32.9	24.8	90.9	89.0	302	286
Total	41.7	39.5	84.3	81.5	4,025	3,527

Note: 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.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 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, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	33.0	16.4	28.6
Sexual violence only	0.7	0.6	0.7
Physical and sexual violence	6.6	1.6	5.3
Physical or sexual violence	40.4	18.6	34.6
Number of women	1,926	688	2,614
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	90.8	0.0	78.1
Former husband	2.5	0.0	2.2
Father/step-father	11.4	31.4	14.2
Mother/step-mother	13.1	36.9	16.4
Sister/brother	5.4	43.5	10.7
Daughter/son	0.2	1.8	0.4
Other relative	1.4	4.6	1.8
Current boyfriend	0.0	1.0	0.1
Former boyfriend	0.3	0.7	0.3
Mother in-law	0.3	0.0	0.3
Father in-law	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other in-law	0.1	0.0	0.1
Teacher	2.3	16.4	4.3
Police/soldier	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	1.1	0.2
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	763	123	886
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	91.0	*	82.2
Former husband	4.1	*	4.3
Current/former boyfriend	1.6	*	3.0
Father/step-father	0.0	*	0.1
Brother/step-brother	0.0	*	0.5
Other relative	2.1	*	5.0
In-law	0.3	*	0.2
Own friend/acquaintance	0.4	*	0.5
Family friend	0.0	*	3.0
Employer/someone at work	0.0	*	0.1
Stranger	0.3	*	0.9
Other	0.3	*	0.3
Number who experienced sexual violence	142	15	158

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.

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

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	5.2	236
25-29	4.7	401
30-39	4.3	598
40-49	5.8	543
Residence		
Urban	3.8	446
Rural	5.3	1,354
Marital status		
Currently married	4.6	1,701
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	10.9	98
Number of living children		
0	3.9	103
1-2	4.7	900
3-4	5.7	637
5+	3.6	162
Schooling		
No schooling	6.8	685
<5 years complete	4.4	153
5-9 years complete	4.4	623
10-11 years complete	2.2	100
12 or more years complete	2.5	240
Religion		
Hindu	5.0	1,728
Muslim	(1.6)	37
Christian	(6.9)	28
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	5.1	282
Scheduled tribe	6.9	548
Other backward class	4.1	828
Other	1.6	143
Total	4.9	1,801

Note: Total includes women age 15-19, never married women, and women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	36.3	3.2	23.2	26.4
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	14.8	1.3	8.6	9.9
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	13.2	0.9	8.5	9.4
Slapped her	32.0	2.2	20.3	22.5
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.7	0.8	4.6	5.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.3	0.7	4.7	5.5
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.6	0.3	0.9	1.2
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	6.6	0.7	4.4	5.1
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	5.4	0.6	3.3	4.0
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.5	0.4	1.6	2.0
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.9	0.4	2.6	3.0
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	15.2	1.8	10.0	11.8
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	9.2	1.0	5.8	6.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	5.9	0.6	3.5	4.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	10.2	1.1	7.2	8.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	36.7	3.5	24.0	27.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence	6.2	0.4	3.6	4.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	38.3	4.2	25.4	29.6
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	4.0	0.2	2.6	2.8
Any violence by women against their husband ²	3.5	0.2	2.6	2.8
Number of ever-married women	1,926	1,926	1,926	1,926

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 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	(25.3)	(22.2)	(5.1)	(24.4)	(29.3)	38
20-24	11.7	29.0	6.0	29.8	31.4	281
25-29	12.2	34.1	7.8	34.6	37.0	429
30-39	16.0	39.1	5.8	39.5	41.1	616
40-49	17.7	39.5	7.0	39.5	40.4	563
Residence						
Urban	12.6	34.9	7.2	35.4	36.7	482
Rural	16.1	36.8	6.4	37.1	38.8	1,444
Schooling						
No schooling	21.6	43.4	7.9	43.7	45.3	716
<5 years complete	13.1	37.7	5.6	37.8	40.6	154
5-9 years complete	13.0	37.4	6.4	38.0	39.2	667
10-11 years complete	7.7	24.5	8.8	25.5	27.3	113
12 or more years complete	8.2	19.2	3.4	19.5	21.2	275
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	12.2	30.5	4.8	30.9	32.4	930
Employed for cash	18.9	42.8	8.5	43.3	45.1	822
Employed not for cash	13.8	36.8	7.2	36.8	37.7	174
Marital status						
Currently married	14.0	35.8	5.9	36.2	37.8	1,809
Widowed	11.4	26.6	3.5	26.6	27.6	65
Divorced/separated/deserted	(60.6)	(67.3)	(35.9)	(67.9)	(68.7)	52
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	13.5	34.8	5.3	35.2	36.9	1,751
0-4 years	10.6	26.5	4.0	27.1	29.1	333
5-9 years	10.1	31.2	6.3	32.1	34.3	319
10+ years	15.3	38.3	5.4	38.6	40.0	1,099
Married more than once	32.7	63.8	24.7	63.8	63.8	65
Number of living children						
0	12.1	26.4	8.6	27.5	28.5	228
1-2	15.1	33.7	6.6	34.0	35.7	900
3-4	16.5	40.3	7.0	40.8	42.5	637
5+	15.0	48.7	3.0	48.7	50.1	162
Household structure²						
Nuclear	14.6	37.1	6.9	37.3	39.1	958
Non-nuclear	15.8	35.5	6.4	36.1	37.5	968
Religion						
Hindu	15.4	36.1	6.6	36.5	38.2	1,848
Muslim	(14.3)	(45.0)	(6.1)	(45.0)	(45.4)	41
Christian	(5.8)	(43.2)	(9.3)	(43.2)	(43.2)	28

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	14.9	36.6	4.1	36.6	38.4	296
Scheduled tribe	19.3	40.3	8.6	40.8	42.5	581
Other backward class	14.6	36.2	6.4	36.6	38.4	896
Other	3.9	21.2	5.6	21.8	21.8	153
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	30.6	60.0	13.3	60.6	64.0	443
No	10.4	28.6	4.4	29.0	30.1	1,404
Don't know	14.4	40.2	9.4	40.2	40.6	79
Total	15.2	36.3	6.6	36.7	38.3	1,926

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, 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.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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	20.4	44.7	8.0	44.8	46.8	394
<5 years complete	16.9	38.6	5.5	38.8	39.3	195
5-9 years complete	17.0	38.9	7.9	39.8	41.9	759
10-11 years complete	13.8	38.5	5.8	38.6	39.3	179
12 or more years complete	6.5	21.1	3.7	21.1	22.3	397
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	7.1	23.7	2.8	24.0	25.2	918
Drinks/never gets drunk	4.5	34.4	6.9	35.0	35.9	77
Gets drunk sometimes	20.5	44.8	7.9	45.2	47.3	805
Gets drunk often	47.1	75.1	26.5	75.9	77.7	126
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(7.8)	(30.5)	(3.9)	(30.5)	(30.5)	49
Wife is same age	17.1	39.3	12.6	39.3	40.8	69
Wife 1-4 years younger	14.7	37.0	6.4	37.6	39.4	990
Wife 5-9 years younger	13.7	34.3	4.6	34.5	36.3	572
Wife 10+ years younger	11.4	33.0	5.2	33.2	33.8	129
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	15.5	36.9	6.6	37.2	38.5	1,010
Wife has more schooling	11.0	29.9	4.8	30.7	32.4	377
Both have equal schooling	12.4	30.3	7.4	30.9	33.6	220
Neither attended school	21.2	46.5	8.4	46.5	48.1	317
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	5.9	20.1	1.9	20.4	21.6	944
1-2	14.9	44.9	6.7	45.5	46.5	645
3-4	33.3	59.3	16.1	60.1	63.3	260
5-6	70.9	83.9	31.2	83.9	90.0	78
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	21.0	35.2	13.9	37.0	39.0	158
1-2	18.4	46.7	6.8	47.3	48.7	462
3	11.4	31.6	4.5	31.8	33.4	1,189
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	12.6	28.8	5.5	29.2	30.5	1,100
1-2	17.9	47.0	8.0	47.7	49.7	473
3-4	21.1	44.9	8.2	44.9	48.3	225
5-6	14.4	35.0	6.3	35.0	35.6	80
7	22.4	64.2	13.2	64.2	64.2	48

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	13.1	29.5	11.0	29.5	29.9	66
1-2	19.8	30.3	7.5	30.6	35.2	205
3	14.7	37.3	6.3	37.7	39.0	1,656
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	44.9	65.2	23.0	65.7	65.9	187
Sometimes	13.3	36.7	5.3	37.3	38.9	1,264
Never	8.6	23.8	3.8	23.8	26.0	475
Total	15.2	36.3	6.6	36.7	38.3	1,926

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 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, 2015-16

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 violence¹						
Ever ²	23.3	0.9	7.0	5.0	26.6	699
In the past 12 months	22.6	1.2	6.5	5.5	26.5	509
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	44.6	4.4	16.2	15.1	48.0	128
In the past 12 months	41.8	5.7	16.7	14.1	45.5	98
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	23.0	0.9	7.0	4.9	26.3	707
In the past 12 months	23.1	1.2	7.2	5.3	26.9	529
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	47.4	4.7	17.3	16.0	51.1	120
In the past 12 months	42.9	7.1	14.3	17.7	47.5	78

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

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 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, 2015-16

Source	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	75.1	*	49.8	74.0	55.1	71.3
Never sought help but told someone	7.4	*	11.8	7.7	9.8	8.0
Sought help	17.4	*	38.4	18.4	35.2	20.7
Number of women who experienced violence	748	19	139	777	128	905
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	72.0	*	(72.7)	69.2	(80.1)	71.8
Husband's family	26.1	*	(29.1)	36.5	(0.0)	27.8
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	(1.4)	0.5	(0.0)	0.4
Friend	19.5	*	(15.9)	12.4	(37.9)	18.5
Neighbour	7.6	*	(2.5)	5.5	(7.5)	6.0
Religious leader	0.6	*	(3.0)	1.7	(0.0)	1.3
Police	1.1	*	(0.8)	1.3	(0.0)	1.0
Lawyer	0.0	*	(1.7)	0.6	(0.0)	0.5
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	130	4	53	143	45	188

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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 fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) 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-4 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-4 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-4 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-4 sample for Chhattisgarh, there were 946 clusters. Hence, 946 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 946 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 945 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 also 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-4 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. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (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, 2015-16

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 medical 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 health personnel	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	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 DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 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
Have heard of HIV/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
Post-neonatal 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
Have heard of HIV/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, 2015-16

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	0.911	0.005	20,275	20,275	2.550	0.006	0.901	0.921
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.327	0.008	20,275	20,275	2.464	0.025	0.310	0.343
Using iodized salt	0.991	0.001	20,214	20,210	1.264	0.001	0.990	0.993
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1018.828	6.046	45,345	45,417	1.221	0.006	1006.736	1030.919
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.322	0.004	41,057	40,983	1.670	0.012	0.315	0.330
Urban residence	0.248	0.004	25,172	25,172	1.632	0.018	0.239	0.257
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.280	0.005	25,172	25,172	1.783	0.018	0.270	0.290
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.265	0.006	25,172	25,172	2.091	0.022	0.254	0.277
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.258	0.003	25,172	25,172	1.219	0.013	0.252	0.265
Currently married	0.692	0.004	25,172	25,172	1.249	0.005	0.684	0.699
Married before age 18	0.432	0.005	20,521	20,478	1.490	0.012	0.422	0.443
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.577	0.005	17,175	17,411	1.420	0.009	0.566	0.587
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.545	0.005	17,175	17,411	1.359	0.009	0.535	0.555
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.032	0.002	17,175	17,411	1.378	0.058	0.028	0.035
Currently using pill	0.017	0.001	17,175	17,411	1.249	0.072	0.015	0.020
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.016	0.001	17,175	17,411	1.444	0.087	0.013	0.018
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.039	0.002	17,175	17,411	1.379	0.052	0.035	0.043
Currently using female sterilization	0.462	0.005	17,175	17,411	1.415	0.012	0.451	0.473
Using public medical sector source of contraception	0.850	0.006	9,521	9,943	1.557	0.007	0.839	0.862
Unmet need for family planning	0.111	0.003	17,175	17,411	1.304	0.028	0.105	0.117
Want no more children	0.698	0.005	17,175	17,411	1.319	0.007	0.688	0.707
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.133	0.003	17,175	17,411	1.240	0.024	0.126	0.139
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.591	0.010	6,804	6,801	1.742	0.018	0.570	0.612
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.303	0.009	6,804	6,801	1.558	0.029	0.286	0.321
Birth registration	0.861	0.006	8,960	8,930	1.416	0.007	0.849	0.874
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.780	0.008	9,281	9,365	1.681	0.011	0.764	0.797
Institutional delivery	0.702	0.010	9,281	9,365	1.832	0.014	0.682	0.722
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.690	0.009	6,804	6,801	1.601	0.013	0.672	0.709
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.394	0.011	6,804	6,801	1.894	0.029	0.371	0.416
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.774	0.016	1,295	1,204	1.324	0.021	0.741	0.806
Children with diarrhoea	0.091	0.004	8,752	8,837	1.417	0.048	0.082	0.100
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.679	0.022	729	806	1.332	0.033	0.634	0.723
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.713	0.020	729	806	1.213	0.028	0.673	0.752
Child received BCG vaccination	0.984	0.005	1,541	1,584	1.406	0.005	0.975	0.993
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.914	0.009	1,541	1,584	1.334	0.010	0.895	0.933
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.817	0.012	1,541	1,584	1.216	0.015	0.793	0.841
Child received measles vaccination	0.939	0.008	1,541	1,584	1.279	0.008	0.924	0.955
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.764	0.014	1,541	1,584	1.287	0.018	0.736	0.792
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.764	0.014	1,541	1,584	1.274	0.018	0.736	0.791
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.706	0.010	7,056	7,194	1.783	0.015	0.685	0.727
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.376	0.008	8,434	8,421	1.443	0.021	0.360	0.392
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.231	0.007	8,434	8,421	1.480	0.031	0.217	0.245
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.377	0.008	8,434	8,421	1.348	0.020	0.362	0.392
Children with any anaemia	0.416	0.009	7,338	7,384	1.457	0.021	0.398	0.433
Women with any anaemia	0.470	0.005	24,923	24,881	1.703	0.011	0.459	0.481
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.267	0.004	23,447	23,471	1.513	0.016	0.258	0.275
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.120	0.003	23,447	23,471	1.634	0.029	0.113	0.127
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.811	0.011	4,078	4,025	1.819	0.014	0.789	0.833
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.207	0.011	4,078	4,025	1.771	0.054	0.185	0.230
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.346	0.015	2,614	2,614	1.568	0.042	0.317	0.376
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.228	0.040	70,960	70,868	1.298	0.018	2.148	2.308
Neonatal mortality	42.101	2.644	9,349	9,451	1.251	0.063	36.813	47.388
Post-neonatal mortality	11.860	1.488	9,261	9,366	1.246	0.125	8.885	14.835
Infant mortality	53.961	3.031	9,357	9,461	1.241	0.056	47.899	60.022
Child mortality	10.868	1.271	8,960	9,090	1.149	0.117	8.326	13.410
Under-five mortality	64.242	3.243	9,393	9,492	1.237	0.050	57.757	70.728
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.143	0.003	39,833	39,946	1.651	0.021	0.137	0.149
Urban residence	0.258	0.008	3,529	3,527	1.151	0.033	0.241	0.275
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.112	0.006	3,529	3,527	1.134	0.054	0.100	0.124
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.360	0.012	3,529	3,527	1.486	0.033	0.336	0.384
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.367	0.009	3,529	3,527	1.058	0.023	0.350	0.384
Currently married	0.619	0.009	3,529	3,527	1.069	0.014	0.602	0.637
Married before age 21	0.377	0.013	2,301	2,275	1.324	0.035	0.351	0.404
Want no more children	0.687	0.012	2,196	2,185	1.204	0.017	0.663	0.710
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.162	0.010	2,196	2,185	1.239	0.060	0.142	0.181
Men with any anaemia	0.222	0.011	3,451	3,437	1.413	0.049	0.200	0.243
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.241	0.011	3,455	3,441	1.357	0.045	0.220	0.263
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.103	0.007	3,455	3,441	1.321	0.069	0.089	0.118
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.924	0.008	3,529	3,527	1.805	0.009	0.908	0.940
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.358	0.015	3,529	3,527	1.907	0.043	0.327	0.389

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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	0.973	0.004	5,591	4,880	2.044	0.005	0.964	0.982
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.644	0.017	5,591	4,880	2.662	0.027	0.609	0.678
Using iodized salt	0.994	0.001	5,575	4,867	1.287	0.001	0.992	0.997
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	992.477	11.371	12,090	10,670	1.228	0.011	969.735	1015.218
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.193	0.008	10,944	9,525	2.078	0.041	0.177	0.209
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.617	0.010	4,640	4,197	1.404	0.016	0.597	0.637
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.573	0.009	4,640	4,197	1.281	0.016	0.554	0.591
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.044	0.004	4,640	4,197	1.475	0.101	0.035	0.053
Currently using pill	0.023	0.003	4,640	4,197	1.276	0.122	0.017	0.028
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.022	0.003	4,640	4,197	1.503	0.147	0.015	0.028
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.082	0.006	4,640	4,197	1.553	0.076	0.070	0.095
Currently using female sterilization	0.436	0.010	4,640	4,197	1.400	0.023	0.416	0.457
Using public medical sector source of contraception	0.686	0.017	2,724	2,537	1.955	0.025	0.651	0.721
Unmet need for family planning	0.110	0.006	4,640	4,197	1.220	0.051	0.098	0.121
Want no more children	0.701	0.011	4,640	4,197	1.577	0.015	0.680	0.723
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.711	0.023	1,669	1,508	2.071	0.032	0.665	0.757
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.388	0.018	1,669	1,508	1.506	0.046	0.352	0.424
Birth registration	0.926	0.010	2,072	1,861	1.501	0.011	0.906	0.946
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.893	0.013	2,123	1,937	1.753	0.015	0.867	0.920
Institutional delivery	0.832	0.017	2,123	1,937	1.870	0.021	0.798	0.867
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.768	0.017	1,669	1,508	1.658	0.022	0.734	0.802
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.426	0.022	1,669	1,508	1.848	0.052	0.382	0.471
Children with diarrhoea	0.112	0.011	2,021	1,847	1.580	0.099	0.090	0.135
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.683	0.053	209	208	1.693	0.078	0.577	0.789
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.779	0.028	209	208	1.017	0.036	0.723	0.835
Child received BCG vaccination	0.971	0.015	363	315	1.681	0.016	0.941	1.001
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.932	0.019	363	315	1.383	0.020	0.894	0.969
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.875	0.023	363	315	1.301	0.026	0.829	0.921
Child received measles vaccination	0.963	0.013	363	315	1.284	0.014	0.937	0.989
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.819	0.026	363	315	1.240	0.031	0.768	0.870
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.848	0.024	363	315	1.243	0.028	0.801	0.896
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.738	0.021	1,693	1,516	1.830	0.029	0.696	0.781
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.316	0.014	1,945	1,731	1.249	0.043	0.289	0.344
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.206	0.013	1,945	1,731	1.416	0.063	0.180	0.232
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.302	0.018	1,945	1,731	1.665	0.060	0.266	0.338
Children with any anaemia	0.429	0.019	1,711	1,495	1.535	0.045	0.390	0.467
Women with any anaemia	0.433	0.010	6,895	6,102	1.747	0.024	0.412	0.453
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.176	0.007	6,569	5,809	1.402	0.038	0.163	0.189
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.244	0.009	6,569	5,809	1.711	0.037	0.226	0.262
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.931	0.012	1,185	1,022	1.670	0.013	0.906	0.956
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.322	0.025	1,185	1,022	1.864	0.079	0.272	0.373
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.784	0.062	19,907	17,695	1.275	0.035	1.660	1.908
Neonatal mortality	38.059	4.878	2,143	1,950	1.154	0.128	28.303	47.814
Post-neonatal mortality	6.335	2.597	2,133	1,924	1.191	0.410	1.140	11.530
Infant mortality	44.394	6.030	2,143	1,950	1.270	0.136	32.335	56.453
Child mortality	6.866	1.872	2,120	1,898	1.068	0.273	3.122	10.611
Under-five mortality	50.955	6.097	2,149	1,954	1.234	0.120	38.761	63.150
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.064	0.004	10,799	9,516	1.704	0.066	0.055	0.072
Want no more children	0.668	0.023	591	529	1.189	0.034	0.622	0.714
Men with any anaemia	0.171	0.018	959	872	1.387	0.106	0.135	0.208
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.211	0.022	965	878	1.518	0.106	0.166	0.256
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.200	0.022	965	878	1.603	0.108	0.157	0.243
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.972	0.007	994	910	1.309	0.007	0.959	0.986
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.462	0.030	994	910	1.908	0.065	0.402	0.523

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Chhattisgarh, 2015-16

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	0.892	0.007	14,684	15,395	2.554	0.007	0.878	0.905
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.226	0.009	14,684	15,395	2.536	0.039	0.209	0.244
Using iodized salt	0.990	0.001	14,639	15,344	1.246	0.001	0.988	0.992
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1026.919	7.091	33,255	34,747	1.212	0.007	1012.737	1041.102
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.362	0.004	30,113	31,458	1.619	0.012	0.353	0.371
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.564	0.006	12,535	13,214	1.424	0.011	0.551	0.577
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.536	0.006	12,535	13,214	1.379	0.011	0.524	0.549
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.028	0.002	12,535	13,214	1.338	0.071	0.024	0.032
Currently using pill	0.015	0.001	12,535	13,214	1.246	0.090	0.012	0.018
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.014	0.001	12,535	13,214	1.426	0.108	0.011	0.017
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.026	0.002	12,535	13,214	1.239	0.068	0.022	0.029
Currently using female sterilization	0.470	0.006	12,535	13,214	1.411	0.013	0.458	0.483
Using public medical sector source of contraception	0.907	0.005	6,797	7,406	1.300	0.005	0.898	0.916
Unmet need for family planning	0.112	0.004	12,535	13,214	1.322	0.033	0.104	0.119
Want no more children	0.696	0.005	12,535	13,214	1.238	0.007	0.686	0.706
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.557	0.012	5,135	5,293	1.696	0.021	0.533	0.581
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.279	0.010	5,135	5,293	1.568	0.036	0.259	0.299
Birth registration	0.844	0.007	6,888	7,070	1.380	0.009	0.830	0.859
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.751	0.010	7,158	7,428	1.652	0.013	0.731	0.771
Institutional delivery	0.668	0.012	7,158	7,428	1.809	0.017	0.645	0.692
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.668	0.010	5,135	5,293	1.577	0.016	0.647	0.689
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.384	0.013	5,135	5,293	1.899	0.034	0.358	0.410
Children with diarrhoea	0.086	0.005	6,731	6,990	1.367	0.055	0.076	0.095
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.678	0.024	520	599	1.199	0.035	0.630	0.725
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.690	0.025	520	599	1.248	0.036	0.640	0.739
Child received BCG vaccination	0.987	0.004	1,178	1,268	1.261	0.004	0.979	0.995
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.910	0.011	1,178	1,268	1.315	0.012	0.888	0.932
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.802	0.014	1,178	1,268	1.191	0.017	0.775	0.830
Child received measles vaccination	0.933	0.009	1,178	1,268	1.264	0.010	0.915	0.952
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.750	0.016	1,178	1,268	1.281	0.022	0.718	0.782
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.743	0.016	1,178	1,268	1.265	0.022	0.711	0.775
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.697	0.012	5,363	5,678	1.758	0.017	0.674	0.721
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.392	0.009	6,489	6,690	1.464	0.024	0.373	0.411
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.237	0.008	6,489	6,690	1.480	0.035	0.221	0.254
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.396	0.009	6,489	6,690	1.278	0.022	0.379	0.413
Children with any anaemia	0.412	0.010	5,627	5,889	1.428	0.024	0.392	0.432
Women with any anaemia	0.482	0.006	18,028	18,779	1.682	0.013	0.470	0.495
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.296	0.005	16,878	17,662	1.528	0.018	0.286	0.307
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.079	0.003	16,878	17,662	1.578	0.041	0.073	0.086
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.770	0.014	2,893	3,002	1.809	0.018	0.742	0.798
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.168	0.013	2,893	3,002	1.809	0.075	0.143	0.193
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.373	0.048	51,053	53,173	1.295	0.020	2.278	2.468
Neonatal mortality	43.149	3.081	7,206	7,501	1.259	0.071	36.988	49.310
Post-neonatal mortality	13.289	1.748	7,128	7,443	1.242	0.132	9.793	16.785
Infant mortality	56.438	3.480	7,214	7,511	1.224	0.062	49.479	63.397
Child mortality	11.954	1.532	6,840	7,193	1.142	0.128	8.890	15.017
Under-five mortality	67.717	3.758	7,244	7,537	1.225	0.055	60.201	75.233
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.168	0.004	29,034	30,430	1.641	0.022	0.161	0.176
Want no more children	0.692	0.014	1,605	1,656	1.206	0.020	0.665	0.720
Men with any anaemia	0.239	0.013	2,492	2,564	1.402	0.054	0.213	0.264
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.252	0.012	2,490	2,563	1.306	0.050	0.227	0.277
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.070	0.006	2,490	2,563	1.150	0.087	0.058	0.082
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.907	0.011	2,535	2,617	1.827	0.012	0.886	0.928
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.322	0.018	2,535	2,617	1.905	0.055	0.286	0.357



Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by the USAID-supported DHS Program at ICF, and assistance for the HIV components was provided by NACO and NARI. Funding assistance was provided by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and:



The opinions in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the funding agencies.
For additional information on NFHS-4, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs>
For related information, visit <http://www.iipsindia.org> or <http://www.mohfw.nic.in>