District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Chhattisgarh

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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTION TO READER:

This report is based on data collected from 19,314 households from Chhattisgarh during 2007-08. From these households, 18,166 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 4,373 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

For more information, visit DLHS website: http://www.rchiips.org.

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Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) is a nationwide survey covering 601 districts from 34 states and union territories of India. This is the third round of the district level household survey which was conducted during December 2007 to December 2008. The survey was funded by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

We are very grateful to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India for designating the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency for the DLHS-3 Project and providing an opportunity to work closely with the health and programme officials. In particular, we would like thank Ms. K. Sujatha Rao, Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for her advice, suggestions and support. We also thank Shri Naresh Dayal, former Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for the advice and valuable support extended to the project. Our special thanks to Smt. Madhu Bala, the Additional Director General, Dr. Rattan Chand, the Chief Director and Shri. Rajesh Bhatia, the Director-Statistics Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for their active involvement and suggestions. We are also thankful to Dr. V.K. Malhotra and Shri S.K. Das, former Additional Director Generals, Shri Partha Chattopadhyay, former Chief Director, Shri K. D. Maiti, former Director and Ms. Rashmi Verma, former Deputy Director-Statistics Division, MoHFW, Government of India for the co-operation and support at various stages of this project.

We are grateful to late Prof. P. N. Mari Bhat, former Director, IIPS and Prof. S. Lahiri, then officiating Director, IIPS for their keen interest and guidance in the initial stages of the project. We acknowledge the contributions of Research and Development Initiative Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, the Regional Agency for the field implementation of DLHS-3 in Chhattisgarh state. The monitoring of the field survey was done independently by Population Research Centre, Lucknow University, Lucknow, under the guidance of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi for independently monitoring the field work operations.

Our thanks to the members of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of DLHS-3 and especially to its Chairman, Dr. P. M. Kulkarni, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. We also thank Dr. N.K. Singh for guiding the software development and CSPro training for the project staff. We gratefully acknowledge the immense contributions of DLHS-3 project team at IIPS in developing survey instruments, training field staff, monitoring field work, data processing, preparation of district and state level fact sheets, and drafting the reports.

Finally, special thanks to all respondents who spared their valuable time and cooperated with us by providing the required information.

DLHS-3 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in 2005-06 to provide effective health care services to rural population in the country with special focus on states which have poorer health outcomes and inadequate public health infrastructure and manpower. The primary focus of the mission is to improve access of rural people, especially women and children, to equitable and affordable primary health care. The main goal of NRHM is to reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by promoting newborn care, immunization, antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-partum care.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) foundation is built on community involvement in drawing a village health plan under the auspices of Health & Sanitation Committee of the Panchayat, making rural primary health care services accountable to the community and giving authority to the District Health Mission for implementation of inter-sectoral District Health Plan including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. The interface between the community and the public health system at the village level is entrusted to a female Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), a health volunteer receiving performance based compensation for promotion of universal immunization, referral and escort services for reproductive & child health (RCH), construction of household toilets, and other health care delivery programmes. To promote institutional delivery, cash incentive programme under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is made an integral component of NRHM.

The third round of District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) carried out during 2007-08 was designed to collect data at district level on various aspects of health care utilization for Reproductive and Child Health (RCH), accessibility of health facilities, assess the effectiveness of ASHA and JSY in promoting RCH care, to assess health facility capacity and preparedness in terms of infrastructure. The integration of facility survey with the household survey was done with a view to link the RCH care outcomes to health facility accessibility, availability of medical & paramedical manpower and other village infrastructures. The broad objective of DLHS-3 is to provide RCH outcome indicators at the district level in order to monitor and provide corrective measures to the NRHM. The other important objective being, to assess the contribution of decentralization of primary health care at the district level and below by way of involving village health committees under the Panchayats in the implementation of health care programmes.

The main focus and objective of DLHS-3 is providing RCH indicators covering the following aspects:

- Coverage of antenatal check up and immunization services
- Institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY beneficiaries
- Contraceptive prevalence rates
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS
- Family life education among unmarried adolescent girls
- Health facility and infrastructure

The District Level Household and Facility Survey, 2007-08 (DLHS-3) is the third in the series of district level household surveys. The first one was conducted in 1998-99 followed by the second in 2002-04. For all the three DLHS, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the Nodal Agency responsible for the development of survey design, instruments, data entry and tabulation software, training, supervision of field work, analysis and report writing. The sources of funds for DLHS-3 are the MoHFW, GoI and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) constituted by the MoHFW, GoI guided the designing, implementation, progress, tabulation, basis of selection of RCH indicators and consistency issues.

SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN WEIGHT

A multi-stage stratified systematic sampling design was adopted for DLHS-3. In each district, 50 primary sampling units (PSUs) which were census villages in rural areas and census enumeration blocks (CEBs) in urban areas. In rural areas, villages were selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic sampling and in the second stage households were selected by systematic sampling. For urban areas first wards were selected by PPS systematic sampling, in the second stage CEBs by PPS sampling and households in the third stage by systematic sampling. The Census of India, 2001 was the sampling frame for DLHS-3. All villages and urban wards in a district were stratified by household size into three strata of less than 50, 50-300 and 300+ households, percent of SC/ST population into two strata- below and above 20 percent and implicitly by three alternating order of female literacy. These variables used for stratification are from the 2001 Census. The number of households representing a district is either 1000 or 1200 or 1500 considering the levels of immunization, antenatal check up and institutional delivery as given by DLHS-2 plus 10 percent over sampling to cushion for non-response. The PSUs are allocated to rural and urban areas of each district proportionally to the actual rural-urban population ratio and within the rural-urban domains. The PSUs are further distributed proportionately to the different sub-strata of combinations of household size, percent of SC/ST population and levels of female literacy. To make a proper rural PSU, selected villages with less than 50 households were linked with another contiguous village and selection probability is adjusted accordingly. Selected villages with more than 300 households were further divided into two or more segments and one or more segments were selected so as to have standard size PSUs. The numbers of households drawn from PSUs of districts represented by 1000, 1200 and 1500 households are 22, 27 and 33 households respectively. All ever married women age 15-49 years and adolescent's age 15-24 years from the sampled households are the respondents for questions on RCH and family life education, while any adult household member is the respondent for household related questions in DLHS-3.

Sampling weight for household, ever married women and unmarried women were generated for each district. These design weights were used for computations of district level demographic and RCH indicators. The selection probabilities f^i_1, f^i_2 and f^i_3 at different stages of randomization pertaining to the ith PSU of a district were the main inputs for generation of design weight. These selection probabilities are defined as follows:

f_1^i = Probability of selection of ith rural PSU in a district

$$= \frac{(n_r * H_i)}{H}$$

Where, n_r is the number of rural PSUs selected from a district, H_i refers to the number of household in the ith psu and $H = \Sigma H_i$, total number of rural households in a district.

f_2^i = Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU

(in case the ith selected PSU is segmented)

= (Number of households in the selected segment) / (number of households in the PSU)
The value of f_2^i is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSU.

f_3^i = probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in segment(s) of a PSU

$$= \frac{HS_i}{HL_i}$$

Where HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district and HS_i the number of households per PSU assigned for the ith PSU is either 22 or 27or 33 depending on whether a district is represented by 1000 or 1200 or 1500 households.

For urban PSUs, f_1^i is computed as the ratio of urban population of the selected PSU to the total urban population of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out as:

$$f^i = \left(f_1^i * f_2^i * f_3^i \right)$$

The non-normalized household weight for the ith PSU of the district is, $w^i = \dfrac{1}{f^i * HRi}$, where

HR_i is the household response rate of the ith sampled PSU, assumed to be 10 % but actual response rates are used here. The normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators as

$$n_i^d = \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i , \text{ i= 1, 2, 3}\ldots\ldots\ldots, 50.$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the ith PSU. The weight for women is computed in the similar manner after multiplication of expression for f^i by the corresponding response rate. State weights for households, women and husbands are further derived from the

district weights n_i^d for the ith psu in dth district using external control so that sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

Let, $n_s = \sum\limits_i n_i^d$ and $N_{sc} = \sum\limits_i N_i^d$, denote the number of households in the sample and census of a particular state, then state level households weights work out as:

$$n_i^s = n_i^d * \frac{\left(N_i^d \middle/ N_{sc} \right)}{\left(n_i^d \middle/ n_s \right)}$$, where n_i^d represents household sample in ith district, n_s is the total sample in the state. These households' weights are computed for rural-urban areas separately. Considering sample and census currently married women age between 15-49 years and married males above 15 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Actual field operation of DLHS-3 in different states and union territories were implemented by Regional Agencies (RA) selected by the MoHFW through a competitive bidding process and Research and Development Initiative Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi was designated as regional agency (RA) for implementation of DLHS-3 in Chhattisgarh. Data from the selected PSUs were collected by a team of 5 persons consisting of one Supervisor, one field Editor and three Female Investigators who are graduates at least. A minimum of two days visit to each sampled PSU is followed to ensure 100 percent coverage of selected households, ever married women and unmarried women. Independent team of Health Investigators, mostly paramedics were entrusted the work of carrying out the accompanying Facility Survey. A strict quality check protocol was put in place by the Nodal Agency by way of spot and back checks by an independent team. The Quality team comprised of two females and one male investigator and was headed by a Research Officer from the monitoring agency. One Research Officer from IIPS was stationed in each state throughout the period of the field work for supervising the survey operations.

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-3 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, unmarried woman and village questionnaires. Sub-centre, primary health centre (PHC), community health centre (CHC) and district hospital (DH) questionnaires were used to conduct the facility survey. All household level questionnaires were bilingual, with questions in regional and English languages.

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. For individual household member information on age, sex, marital status, relationship to the head of the household and education were collected. Marriages and deaths of members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information was also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking

fuel, religion and caste of household head and ownership of durable goods in the household. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes.

Ever Married Women's Questionnaire

The respondents for the ever married women's questionnaire were ever married women age 15-49 years living in the sampled households. Details on age, age at marriage and place of birth, educational attainment, number of biological children ever born and surviving by sex were collected. Accounts of antenatal check-up, experience of pregnancy related complications, place of delivery, delivery attendant and post-partum care, together with history of contraceptive use, sex preference of children and fertility intentions were recorded. For the recent births, immunizations status of children was collected either from the immunization card or by asking the mother about the status of immunization of the child. The other information collected includes knowledge and awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source and treatment seeking behavior for RTIs/STIs.

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

Information that was collected from unmarried women age 15-24 years (those under 18 years with consent from the parents) included knowledge of family life education, awareness about legal age at marriage, awareness about contraception, menstruation related problems, and knowledge of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source of information.

Village Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at village level. Functioning of village health committees and utilization of untied funds were additionally collected from the sampled villages of DLHS.

Facility Survey Questionnaires

In the facility survey, the information collected at the Sub-Centre level were availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and RCH service provided during the one month preceding the survey. Additional information collected at Primary Health Centre (PHC) level were availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theater, number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. Information that was collected for Community Health Centre (CHC) included status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non-Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, medically terminated pregnancy (MTP), new born care, treatment of RTIs/STIs, IMNCI, ECG etc. Physical infrastructures of CHC such as, water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for doctors were also collected in the facility survey. (The questionnaires are available at DLHS-3 website: www.rchiips.org).

HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 19,314 households, 18,166 ever-married women and 4,373 unmarried women in Chhattisgarh state (Table 1.1). The response rates are 96.7, 93.6 and 91.4 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The household response rate is 95 percent or higher in all the districts of Chhattisgarh. However, the response rate of ever-married women varied from 89.7 percent in Koriya to 96 percent in Durg. Similarly, the response rate for unmarried women varied from 85.4 percent in Surguja to 94.8 percent in Janjgir-Champa and Rajnandgaon. As far as the demographic indicators of Chhattisgarh (Table 1.2) are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio of 989 female per 1,000 males is above the national figure of 933. All the districts in Chhattisgarh have sex ratio well above the national figure.

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 30 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 80 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Chhattisgarh, only 4.3 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village, 5 percent have Primary Health Centres (PHC) and 9.4 percent of the sampled villages have private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). In Chhattisgarh, 32 percent of villages have a governmental health facility. There is dearth of doctors, with only 7.5 percent of villages having doctors. It varies from absence of doctor in Koriya and Korba to 25.8 percent in Durg. Most of the villages in Chhattisgarh have an ASHA (91.1 percent) and *Anganwadi* worker (95.2 percent) (Table 2.12).

Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 96,977 persons (Table 2.1) from 19,314 households (Table 2.8) in Chhattisgarh covering all the sixteen districts. The vast majority of households (83 percent) are concentrated in rural areas and less than one-fifth of the households (17 percent) are in urban areas. In Chhattisgarh, majority of the households belong to the Hindu religion (95.5 percent), 3 percent are Christians and 1 percent are Muslims (Table 2.7). Nine percent of household heads are females. The average household size in the state is 5 persons and there is not much rural-urban difference. Forty percent of the household heads belong to scheduled tribe, thirty nine percent to other backward classes and thirteen percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes. The median age of household head is 45 years (Table 2.7).

Less than three-fourths of households (71 percent) in Chhattisgarh have electricity connection, only 7 percent of the households have access to tap water for drinking, 17 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 8 percent of households use LPG for cooking, 11 percent live in pucca houses and about three-fifth of households (57.7 percent) have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). For the state of Chhattisgarh, 57 percent of households have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from 41 percent in Durg to 70 percent in Bastar (Table 2.9).

Household Wealth Index

Combining household amenities, assets and durables, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Chhattisgarh over one-third of the households (35 percent) are in the lowest wealth quintile and only 9 percent households are in the highest wealth quintile. More than two-fifth of the households (43 percent) in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile while in rural areas it is only 3 percent. Percentage distribution of households by wealth quintile is shown in Fig. 1.

FIGURE 1
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WEALTH QUINTILE

	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Urban	4	13	21	20	43
Rural	41	33	16	7	3
CHHATTISGARH	35	30	17	9	9
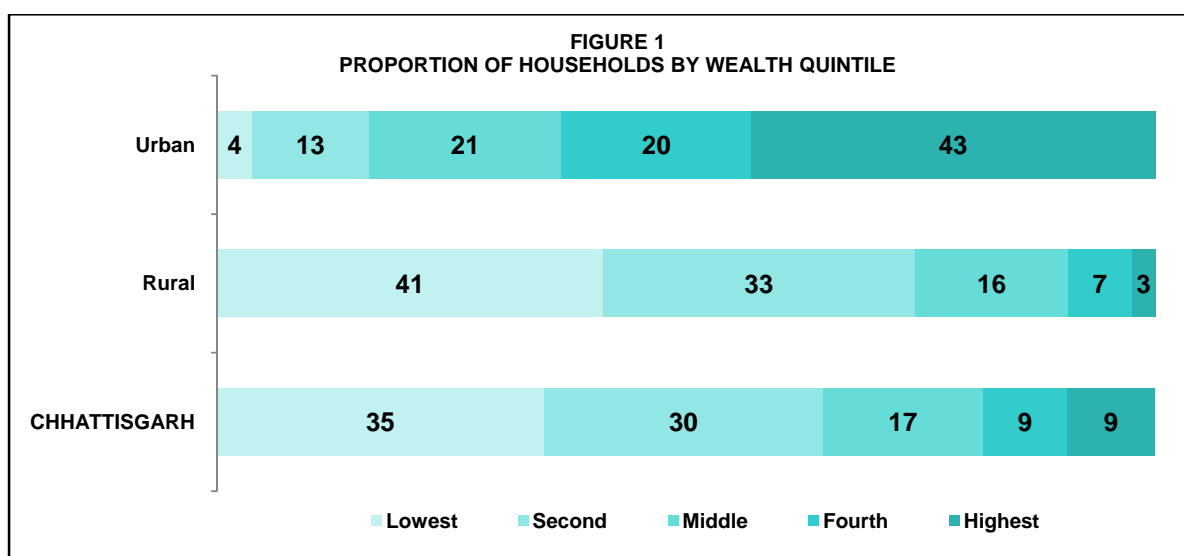
Age-Sex Composition

The overall sex ratio in Chhattisgarh is 999 females per 1000 males (Table 2.1). The age-sex pyramid (Fig.2) depict a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 34 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 4.6 percent of the population being above the age of 65 years. The remaining percent of the 61.1 population is in the 15-64 years age group. There are more children (35 percent) in rural areas than the corresponding figures of 29.4 in urban areas. There is marginal rural-urban difference in having persons above 65 years.

The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Chhattisgarh are 22.8 years and 18.9 years respectively. In Chhattisgarh 29.1 percent boys and 21.3 percent girls were married before attaining the minimum legal age for marriage (Table 2.3).

FIGURE 2
AGE-SEX PYRAMID

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Literacy by Age and Sex

FIGURE 3
PERCENTAGE LITERATE BY AGE AND SEX

Age group	MALE	FEMALE
7-9	88	87
10-14	96	92
15-19	93	83
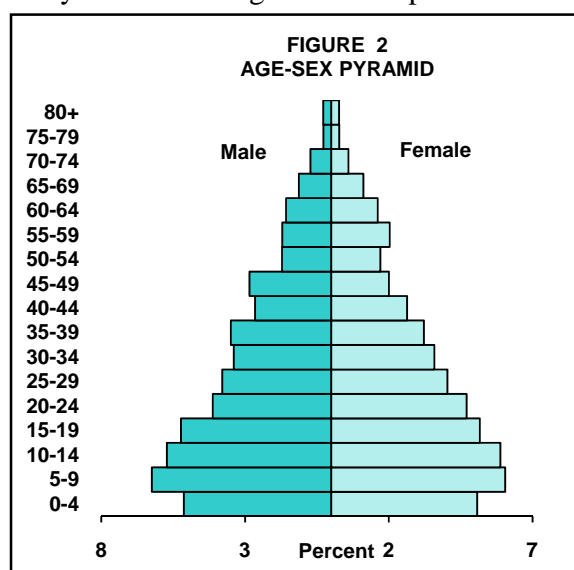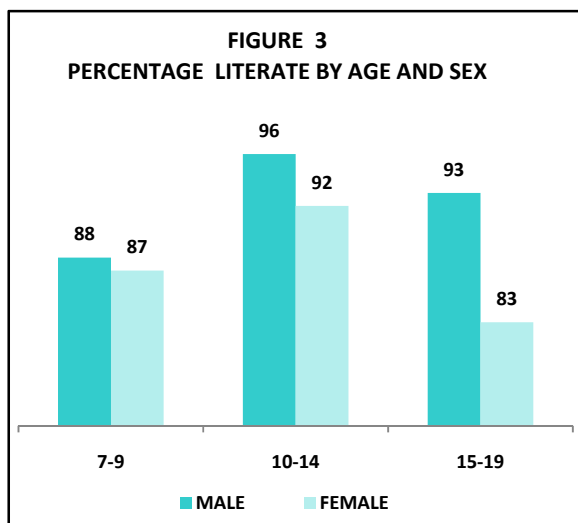
About thirty-four percent of the population 7 years and above are non-literate; it is 45.8 percent for females and 22.8 percent for males (Table 2.4). The gender gap in literacy rate is narrow for the two broad age groups 7-9 years and 10-14 years. However for the age group 15-19 years, there is considerable gender gap in literacy rate by 10 percentage points (Table 2.4), also shown in Fig. 3. The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 20.5 percent stated that they were required for household work followed by 19.3 percent who cited not interested in studies as the main reason for dropping out of school. On the other hand, 31.5 percent of boys cited not interested in studies as the main reason for dropping out of school followed by 10.4 percent who stated they were required for household work (Table 2.6).

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for 45 percent of ever married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background (Table 3.1). There are more non-literate women in rural areas (61.5 percent) than in urban areas (29.7 percent).Non-literate husbands are two times lesser compared to non-literate wives/women in both rural and urban areas. More than half of women in Chhattisgarh is illiterate (56.2 percent) and only 9 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years and the proportion of husbands with this many years of schooling is 21.4 percent. Half of the ever married women (50.2 percent) were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever married women in the categories of less than 5, 5-9 and 10-14 years marital duration are almost uniform, with at least 16 percent in each category.

In Chhattisgarh, 30.6 and 29.7 percent of women belong to households in the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles. The corresponding proportions of women belonging to these wealth quintile categories in rural areas are respectively 36.0 and 33.6 percent while in urban areas these are 2.9 and 10.1 percent respectively. Only ten percent of women belong to the highest wealth quintile, with only 2.8 percent in rural area and 46.2 percent in urban area.

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever married women between 15-49 years is found to be 2.9 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 3.4 for non-literate and 1.8 for women with at least 10 years of education (Table 3.5). The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women between 40-49 years is 4.1.

The mean children ever born to ever married women by district is shown in Fig. 4 and it varies from 2.6 in Mahasamund and Raigarh to 3.2 in Kawardha and Bilaspur, while the state average is 2.9.

Out of the births to ever married women during the three year period preceding the survey, 41.6 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 56.5 and 44.5 percent respectively for non-literate and for the ever-married women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 3.3). The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who non-literate (56.5 percent), belong to lowest wealth index (51.7 percent), those belonging to scheduled caste (46.5 percent), and those who live in rural areas (43.2 percent), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (15.0 percent), those belonging to highest wealth index (19.7 percent), those belonging to other castes (28.8 percent) and those women in urban areas (30.8 percent). Births of third and higher order are highest in Dantewada (49.3 percent) and lowest in Dhamtari (31.4) (Table 3.4).

FIGURE 4
MEAN CHILDREN EVER BORN BY DISTRICTS

District	Mean
Mahasamund	2.6
Raigarh	2.6
Dhamtari	2.8
Durg	2.8
Koriya	2.8
CHHATTISGARH	2.9
Dantewada	2.9
Kanker	2.9
Rajnandgaon	2.9
Korba	2.9
Surguja	2.9
Raipur	3.0
Jashpur	3.0
Bastar	3.1
Janjgir-Champa	3.1
Kawardha	3.2
Bilaspur	3.2
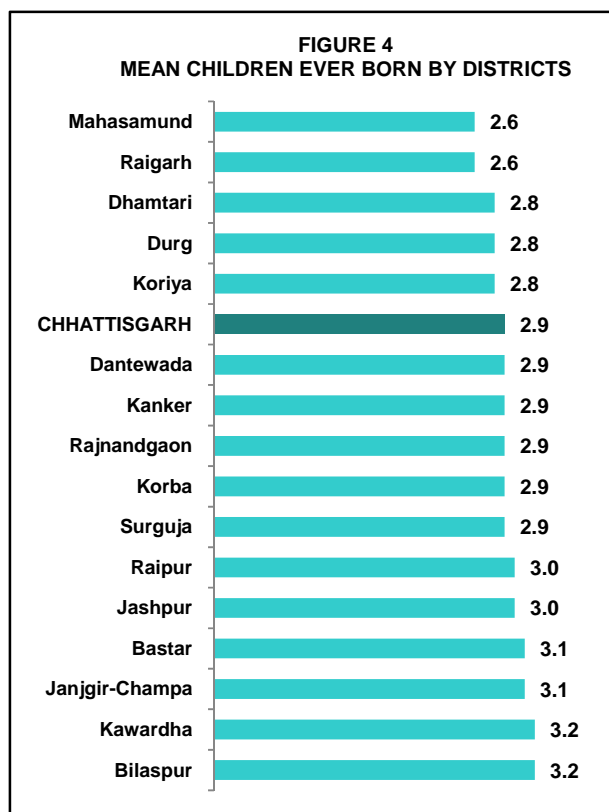
Fertility Intention and Preference of Currently Married Women

Fertility intentions of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 3.6. Among those with no living children, more than three in five women (61.3 percent) want a child soon within the next two years and 19 percent want a child 2 or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion wanting an additional child soon within 2 years and after 2 years is 30 and 39 percent respectively. Most of the currently married women with two or more living children are either currently using contraceptives or want no more children.

Figure 5 depicts the fertility intention of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Nineteen percent of currently married women want no more children, 16 percent want a child soon, 1 percent is undecided and 45 percent have undergone sterilization.

FIGURE 5
FERTILITY PREFERENCE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN
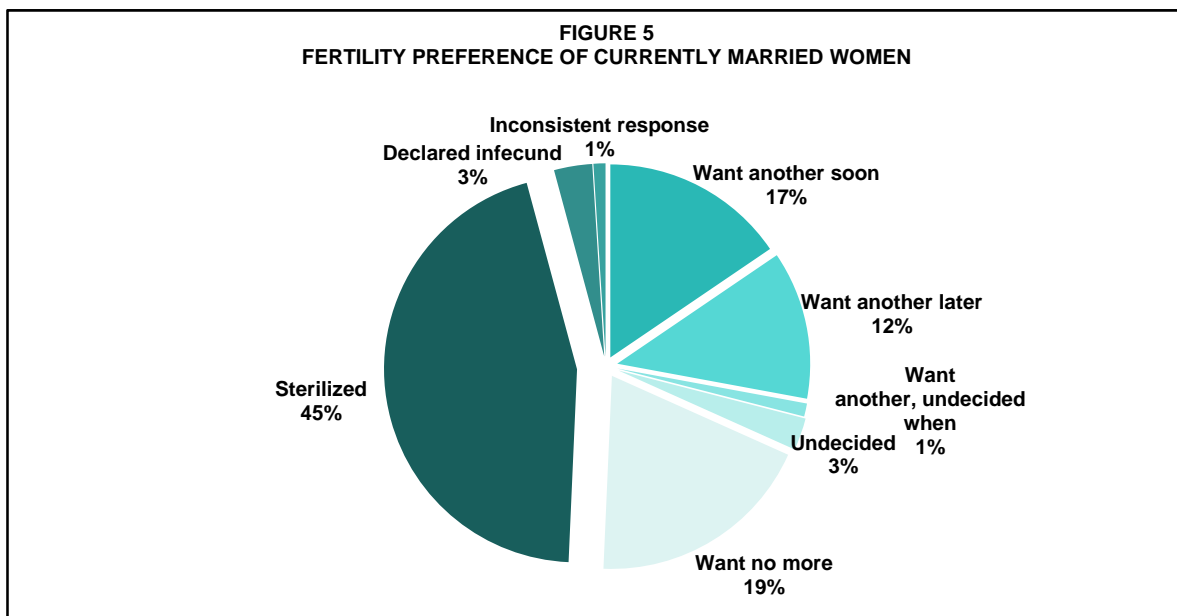
Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 67 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 20 percent say it is up to god while 10 and 3 percent want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional boy child becomes more and more magnified from 34 percent among currently married women with one child to 80 percent among currently married women with four or more living children (Table 3.6).

In Chhattisgarh, most of the outcomes (93 Percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women between 15-49 years are found to be live births. Only 5 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and varies from 2 percent in Kanker and Bastar to 8 percent in Mahasamund (Table 3.7).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal health care package of antenatal care (ANC) is the main programme of NRHM to strengthen RCH care. ANC provided by a doctor, an ANM or other health professional comprises of physical checks, checking position and growth of fetus and giving Tetanus Toxiod injection (TT) at periodic intervals during the time of pregnancy. At least three check-ups are expected to complete the course of ANC to safeguard women from pregnancy related complications. Institutional delivery and post-natal care in a health facility is promoted in NRHM through the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to prevent maternal deaths.

Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Chhattisgarh 79.6 percent of the women who had their last birth during the three year period preceding the survey, had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service. Majority of women (43.7 percent) had received the service from a government health facility and one-fourth of women (25.1 percent) had received the ANC service from a private health facility (Table 4.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are diagram-matically depicted in Fig.6. A distinctive feature is that any ANC increases sharply with education and wealth index. Any ANC is 70.3 percent among non-literate as against 96.3 percent among women educated for 10 or more years and 68.0 percent among lowest wealth index as against 97.9 percent among women in highest wealth index. There is huge rural-urban gap of 14.5 percentage points in availing any ANC, with 92.1 percent among urban residents and 77.6 percent among rural residents.

The coverage of any ANC is highest in Kanker, Mahasamund and Dhamtari (92 percent each) and lowest in Jashpur district (61.0 percent). In all districts of Chhattisgarh, women availed ANC services either from a government health

FIGURE 6
ANY ANC BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS
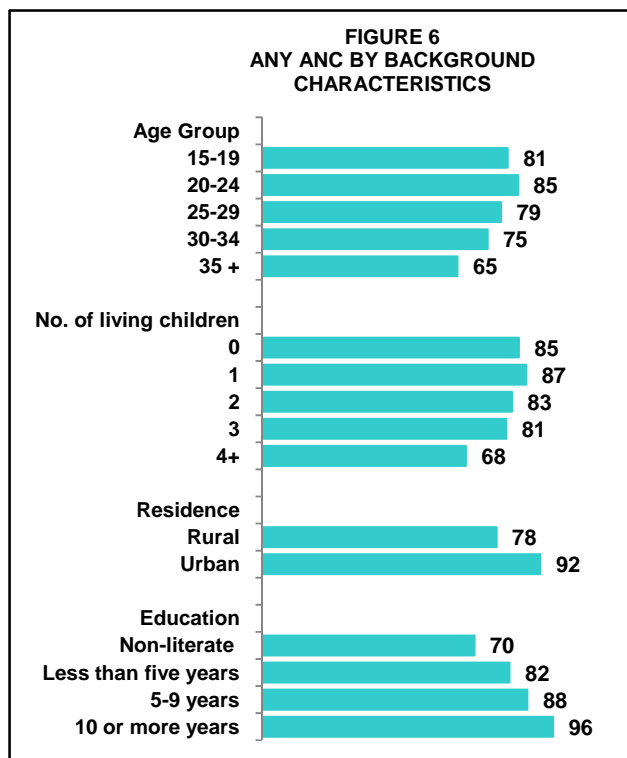
facility, private health facility or from community based services. Women in Mahasamund district stands highest in the state for availing ANC from a government health facility (61.2 percent) while Raipur district stands highest in availing ANC from a private health facility (47.0 percent) (Table 4.2).

Even when women receive ANC, all checks and examinations recommended for ANC to monitor high risk pregnancy, are not availed by women during pregnancy. Among women receiving ANC, 60.1 percent had an abdominal examination, 53.0 percent had their weight measured, and 39.1 percent had their blood pressure checked. Blood and urine test were conducted for 38.5 and 42.1 percent of women respectively (Table 4.3).

All of these checks and measurements are more likely to be received by women in urban areas, more educated women and women in the higher wealth index. Information on sonography/ultra sound test during pregnancy was also collected during the survey. For the state as a whole, 12 percent of the total pregnancies ending in either still or live birth are subjected to a sonography/ultra sound test (Table 4.3). The percentage of pregnancies with an ultra sound test was four times higher in urban areas (33.6 percent) compared to rural area (8.3 percent). It is also high among women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (53.9

percent), women with 10 or more years of schooling (46.2 percent), women belonging to other caste category (34.2 percent) and women with no children (29.8 percent) (Table 4.3).

The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 51.1 percent (Table 4.5A) and 38.5 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy. Seventy-eight percent women had received at least one TT injection and only 13.7 percent of the women received full ANC in Chhattisgarh (Table 4.5B). The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets is 37.9 percent. (Table 4.6).

The utilization of antenatal care services differ by districts. In Chhattisgarh, the proportion of women who received full ANC is lowest in Bilaspur (7.1 percent) and is highest in Dhamtari (29.6 percent) (Table 4.6). Dhamtari ranks highest in the percentage of women with antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy (55.5 percent), with three or more antenatal care visits (72.4 percent) as well as in full antenatal check up (29.6 percent). Kanker ranks highest in the percentage of mothers who had at least one tetanus toxoid injection (91.0 percent), while Surguja district ranks highest in percentage of mothers who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup. Surguja (28.0 percent), Bilaspur (26.7 percent) and Jashpur (59.7 percent) ranks lowest in the percentage of women with 3 or more antenatal check-up, who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup and who had at least one TT injection respectively. Other districts that perform relatively well on all of these indicators are Mahasamund, Durg and Rajnandgaon. Districtwise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1.

MAP 1
FULL ANTE-NATAL CHECK-UP BY DISTRICTS

Institutional Delivery

In Chhattisgarh, the institutional delivery decreased marginally from 20 percent in DLHS-2 to 18 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08). The decline in institutional delivery in Chhattisgarh is presented in the Fig. 7.

Less than one-fifth of deliveries (18.0 percent) in the three year period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were in health facilities, either public or private (Table 4.7). The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 8.2 percent in Kawardha to 28.6 percent in Mahasamund (Table 4.9). District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.

FIGURE 7
CHANGE IN INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY

20

18

DLHS-2   **DLHS-3**

In Chhattisgarh, only 11.6 percent of deliveries, either institutional or home deliveries were assisted by skilled person. Half of the districts in Chhattisgarh are below the state average of safe delivery (29.6 percent). The better performing districts, in terms of safe delivery are Mahasamund (44.2 percent), Dhamtari (40.9 percent) and Raigarh (40.9 percent) (Table 4.9).

MAP 2
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS

Percent
- 15 and less
- 15.1 - 20.0
- More than 20

Map not to Scale

13

For 82 percent women who had home deliveries, the main reasons cited for not delivering their child in a health facility were not necessary (44.2 percent), better care at home and no time to go (25 percent each) (Table 4.10).

In Chhattisgarh, 9.5 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance (Table 4.8). The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs.1,981/-) as compared to private health facility (Rs.7,079/-). Fifty-two percent of women who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation is Rs.466/- (Table 4.8).

Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not receive ANC or have received an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Chhattisgarh, as much as 44 percent of women who had still /live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 32 percent each in Janjgir-Champa and Dantewada to 65 percent in Mahasamund district (Table 4.6). Fifty-five percent who had complications sought treatment for the problem in Chhattisgarh (Table 4.15).

About half of the women (46.7 percent) in Chhattisgarh had faced at least one delivery complication (Table 4.11). The main cause of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three year period preceding the survey are obstructed labour (80.5 Percent) and premature labour (38.3 Percent). Reporting of delivery complication is higher among the women who live in urban areas (50.7 percent) as compared to their rural counterparts (46.1 percent). Delivery complications vary from a low of 23 percent in Bastar and Dantewada to a high of 71.1 percent in Surguja district (Table 4.15).

Little over one-fifth (21.6 percent) of women in Chhattisgarh had post-delivery complications. The major type of post delivery complication is high fever (49.4 percent) followed by lower abdominal pain (40.7 percent) (Table 4.12). Among women who had post-delivery complications, about half of them (49.1 percent) had sought treatment (Table 4.14).

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding and food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of immunization for children. Two-fifth of newborns during the three years preceding the survey was examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 5.1). More newborns to women of urban residents, newborns to women educated up to 10 or more years belonging to other castes and newborns to women in highest wealth index have received newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. Among women who availed newborn care, about half of them (46.8 percent) received newborn care at home, 27.3 percent from government health facility, 18.7 percent from a private health facility and 7.2 percent from others (Table 5.1).

Eighty-seven percent of children under 3 years, born after January 1, 2004 were fed with colostrum and there is not much variation by residence (Table 5.2). There is visible variation across districts with more than 90 percent of children being fed with colostrums in the districts of Raipur, Mahasamund, Kanker, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Kawardha Bastar,

Dhamtari and almost universal in Dantewada (99.6 percent) while in the other districts it is in the range of 64-83 percent (Table 5.5).

About half of women (49.6 percent) had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practiced among women in Koriya (27.7 percent) and most widely practiced in Dhamtari (77.4 percent). Four-fifths of women initiate breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 61.1 percent in Korba to 96.9 percent in Dantewada (Table 5.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey are 49.6, 80.1 and 19.9 percent respectively.

Eighty-seven percent of children under two months of age are exclusively breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child in Chhattisgarh is very short with only 5.6 months (Table 5.3). For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 6.7 months, 7.9 months and 9.4 months respectively. The proportion of youngest surviving who have exclusively breastfed for 6 months is 78.2 percent (Table 5.4).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3 immunization course of children of age 12-23 months has been recorded either from immunization card or by asking the mother in case the card was not shown. For 37 percent of children age 12-23 months, immunization coverage of children was recorded from the card (Table 5.7). Fifty-nine percent of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising of BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles (Table 5.6). Only 2 percent of children have not received any kind of immunization.

The coverage of full immunization remained almost unchanged during DLHS-2 and DLHS-3, with only a marginal increase of one percentage point from 58 percent in DLHS-2 to 59 percent in DLHS-3 as depicted in Fig. 8.

Full immunization coverage would have been well above 90 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 93 to 71 percent for first and third doses and had vaccination against polio not dropped from 95 to 70 percent for first and third dose. The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. The drop out rates for DPT and polio are lower in urban areas than in the rural areas. There is urban-rural gap in full vaccination by 14 percentage points. Boys (60.0 percent) are slightly more likely than girls (58.7 percent) to be fully vaccinated. Similarly, each of individual vaccination is slightly more likely to be received by boys than girls.

FIGURE 8
PROGRESS IN FULL IMMUNIZATION
COVERAGE OF CHILDREN
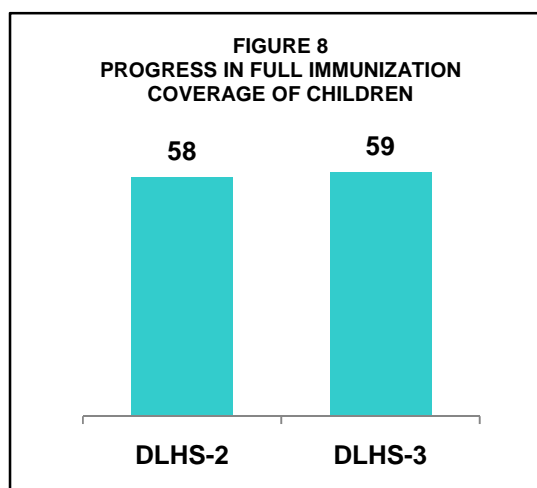
Birth order and vaccination shows negative relationship, with more vaccination coverage among the first birth order children. However, mother's education and wealth index has strong positive relationship with vaccination coverage. About half of children of mothers with no education and those in the lowest wealth index are fully vaccinated compared with 82.6 percent of children of mothers with 10 or more years and 88.0 percent of children from households in the highest wealth index (Table 5.6).

There are considerable inter-district differentials in the coverage for different vaccinations and for children receiving full vaccinations (Table 5.7). The percentage of children who are fully vaccinated ranges from 42.2 percent in Surguja to 75.8 percent in Mahasamund district. Durg, Kanker and Mahasamund stand out in full vaccination as about more than 70 percent of children in each of these districts are fully vaccinated. Surguja (42.2 percent), Korba (46.0 percent) and Janjgir-Champa (50.0 percent) have lower percentage of children fully vaccinated, much below the state average of 59.3 percent (Table 5.7). Similarly for individual vaccines there is inter-district differential. The coverage of BCG in all the districts of Chhattisgarh is above 90 percent except in Korba district (89.6 percent). Kanker and Dantewada are the only two districts in Chhattisgarh where the measles coverage is above 90 percent. DPT3 and Polio 3 coverage is the lowest in Surguja district (52.8 percent each) and highest in Mahasamund (85.5 and 86.8 percent respectively).

As regards the place of immunization, 6 and 5 percent of children received it from a Sub-Centre and Primary Health Centre respectively and 84 percent from other government health facility (Table 5.8). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted in the Map 3.

MAP 3
FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS BY DISTRICTS
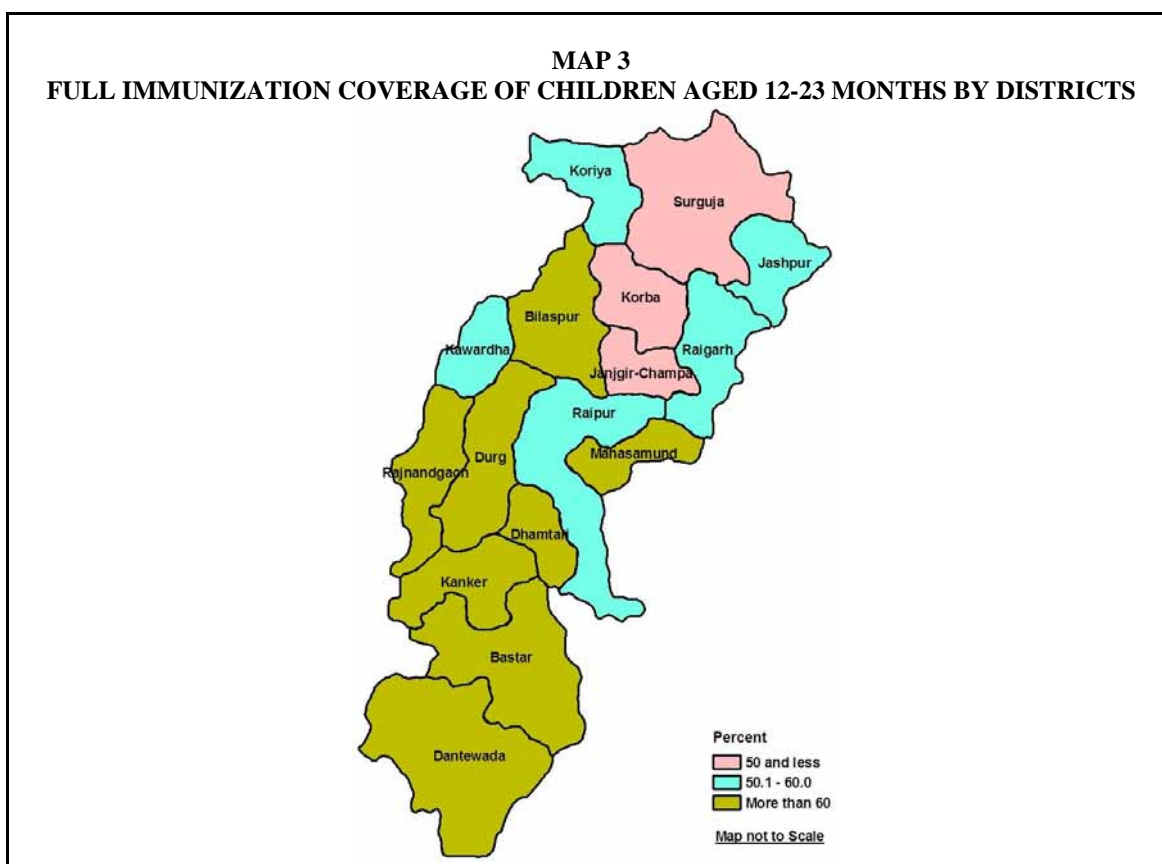
In Chhattisgarh, 68.5 and 11.4 percent of children between age 12-35 months had received at least one dose and 3-5 doses of vitamin A supplementation respectively (Table 5.9). Children whose mother's education is 10 or more years (83.3 percent), children from richest households (81.3 percent), Christian children (80.7 percent), children from other caste groups (78.6 Percent), and children in the first birth order (71.1 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vit.-A than children from poorest households (61.8 percent), children belonging to Hindu religion (68.0 percent), scheduled tribes (65.7 percent), non-literate mothers (60.2 percent), and children of four or more birth order (64.1 percent).

In more than half of the districts in Chhattisgarh, the coverage of Vit.-A, is below the state average of 68.5 percent. Rajnandgaon, Durg, Mahasamund, Dhamtari, Kanker, Bastar and Dantewada are the districts in Chhattisgarh where the coverage of Vit.-A is above the state average, ranging from 72-84 percent.

Only 19 percent of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination. In Chhattisgarh children living in urban areas, lower birth order, mother's having 10 or more years of education, and those from richest households are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B injection than children living in rural areas, 4 or more birth order, non-literate mothers, and those from poorest households.

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

DLHS-3 collected information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management from women respondents as part of assessment of child health care knowledge. About three out of four women (71.3 percent) in Chhattisgarh, have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). There is differential in knowledge of diarrhoea management among women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth index are about two times more likely to know about diarrhoea management than women in rural areas, non-literate women and women in the lowest wealth index.

In Chhattisgarh, the common type of practices, which women are aware for treating children with diarrhoea are give ORS (59.1 percent), give salt and sugar solution (35.6 percent), give plenty of fluids (7.2 percent), continue normal food (2.3 percent) or continue breast feeding (1.6 percent) and about half of the women (46.5 percent) are aware of other treatment (Table 5.10). Although, about three in five women know about ORS, only 36.3 percent of children suffering from diarrhoea were actually treated with ORS. The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea for whom treatment is sought rises steadily with increasing education of mother and increasing wealth index. There is only a marginal difference between government and private health facility as source of treatment for diarrhoea (Table 5.11).

Less than half of the women (47.6 percent) are aware about danger signs of ARI in Chhattisgarh. Awareness of different danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ranges from 38-57 percent. More than half of women are aware of pain in chest and productive cough (56.9 percent) and difficulty in breathing (52.4 percent) (Table 5.12).

Five percent of children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. There is only a marginal difference in children suffering from ARI by most of the background characteristics. Seventy-four percent of children suffering from ARI or fever sought advice/ treatment either from a government (27.7 percent) or private health facility (62.6 percent) (Table 5.12).

The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to survey varies from 3.4 percent in Rajnandgaon and four percent in Raipur to 9 percent in Dhamtari and Durg (Table 5.13). The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea who sought advice/treatment is highest in Raipur (96.8 percent) and lowest in Dantewada (32.2 percent). The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 1 percent in Dantewada to 11 percent in Durg. Ninety-four percent of the children suffering from ARI or fever in Raigarh sought advice/treatment as compared to 29 percent in Dantewada.

FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. The knowledge of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is universal in Chhattisgarh (Table 6.1). There is near universal awareness of Female sterilization for limiting and it is the most widely known contraceptive method in Chhattisgarh. Pill is the most widely known contraceptive method for spacing, with more than four-fifths of women knowing about it. Other popular modern contraceptive methods for spacing are Condom and IUD (Table 6.1). Female condom is least known contraceptive method among women with just 7 percent. Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Chhattisgarh (Table 6.3).

Little over half of currently married women in Chhattisgarh had ever used any contraceptive either modern or traditional method (Table 6.4). The proportion of currently married women who ever used any modern method is 52.4 percent and 6.0 percent ever used traditional method. Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 42.8 percent of currently married women between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/nirodh is ever used by only 4.5 percent of husbands of currently married women. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 7.5 and 2.4 percent of currently married women (Table 6.4).

The ever use of contraceptive method is 13 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas (rural 53.7 percent and urban 66.6 percent). Similarly, use of different contraceptive methods including traditional methods is higher in urban areas, except for male sterilization method, where it is marginally higher in rural area (2.6) than in the urban area (1.5) (Table 6.4).

Contraceptive Use

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows (Fig. 9) that 48.7 percent of them are using at the time of survey, one or the other modern method, mostly female sterilization (42.8 percent). Condom/nirodh is in use by only 2 percent of currently married women's husbands. Three in five women between 35-49 years are sterilized. Female sterilizations are slightly higher among urban women (44.6 percent) than women in rural areas (42.6 percent) (Table 6.5A).

FIGURE 9
PERCENT CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN USING CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Any Method	Modern Method	Female Sterilization	Pill	Condom	IUD
51	49	43	2	2	1
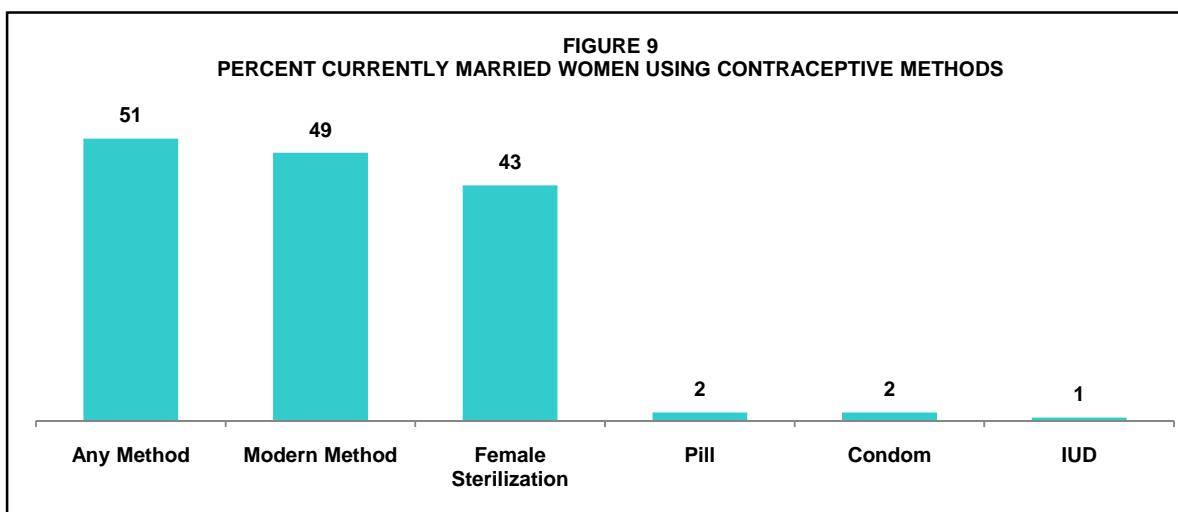
Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Less than 13 percent of women between 20-24 years, 38.1 percent of women between 25-29 years and 56.5 percent of women between 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey (Table 6.5A). Mean age of women at sterilization is 27.1 years (Table 6.6). Among the currently married women using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 4 years are respectively 47.5, 31.5 and 20.9 percent respectively (Table 6.5B). Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 53.7 percent of the total users and 60.1 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method had changed marginally by 4 percent points. It increased from 47 percent during DLHS-2 to 51 percent in DLHS-3 (Fig.10).
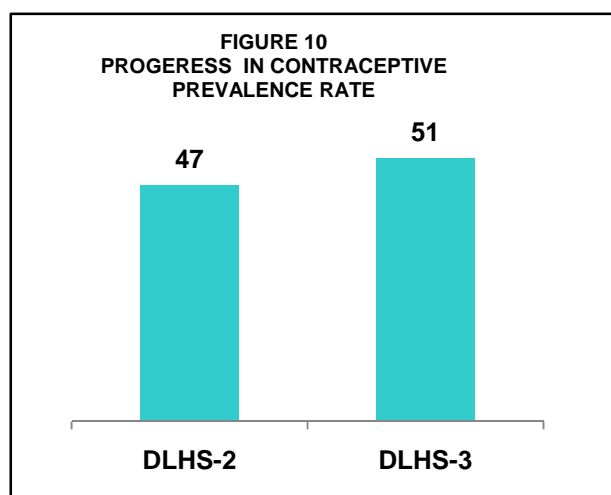
The prevalence of female sterilization in the eight districts of Kanker, Raipur, Janjgir-Champa, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon, Kawardha, Mahasamund and Dhamtari are above the state average (42.8 percent) (Table 6.7). In Chhattisgarh, the use of modern spacing methods (pill and condom) is relatively poor, with only 1.5 percent

FIGURE 10
PROGERESS IN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE

DLHS-2	DLHS-3
47	51

each. Women currently using pill is highest in Dantewada district (2.5 percent). Condom use is highest in Raipur district with 3.1 percent. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is less than 45 percent in Dantewada, Jashpur, Bastar and Koriya, ranging from 39-44 percent. The CPR for any modern method is above 55 percent in Kanker, Mahasamund, Rajnandgaon, Durg and Dhamtari. District-wise variation in CPR of any method is depicted spatially in Map 4.

MAP 4
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE FOR ANY METHOD BY DISTRICTS

Percent
- 45 and less
- 45.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 55.0
- More than 55

Map not to Scale
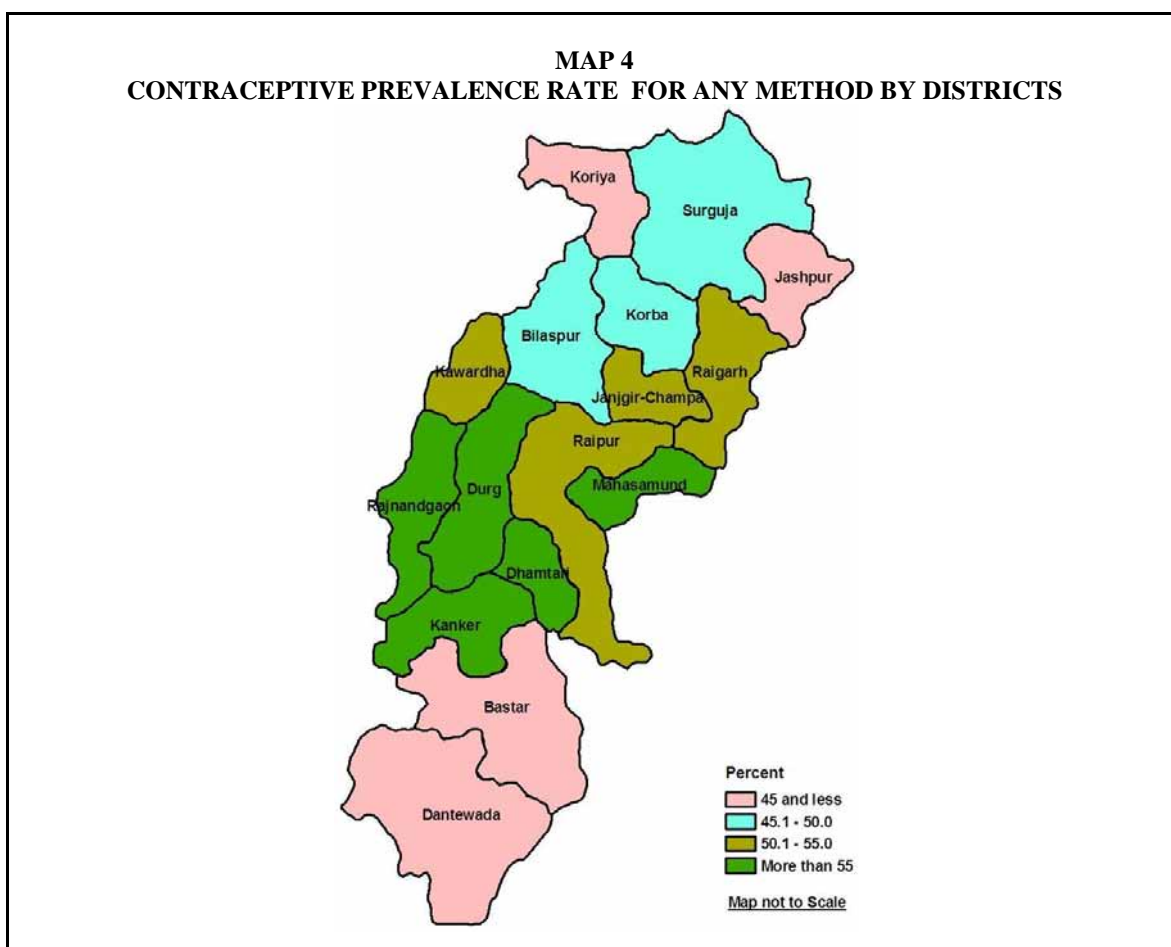
The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state where 95.1 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility, whereas less than half (45.3 percent) have availed of government health services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). Three-fourth of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men received monetary benefits for sterilization, with variation of 53.8 percent in Kawardha and 95.3 percent in Bastar (Table 6.9).

In Chhattisgarh, 75 percent of women who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey had received monetary benefit and as much as 96.6 percent of them received it at the time of discharge (Table 6.9).

In Chhattisgarh 11.8, 30.2 and 26.2 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side-effects before the adoption and 10.2, 5.1 and 3.0 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side-effects or health problems (Table 6.10). The main health problems/side-effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization are body/back ache (56.5 percent), weakness/inability to work (51.1 percent), and abdominal pain (38.3 percent), followed by dizziness (16.0 percent) as shown in the Table 6.10.

Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main cited reason is related to fertility (63.2 percent), while 16.6 percent mentioned side effects and 20.2 percent cited other reasons (Table 6.11). For the younger women between 15-29 years reasons

for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children or only one child. Twenty-three percent of currently married women between 15-49 years not using any contraceptive intend to adopt limiting method and 1.7 percent intends to adopt a spacing method in future (Table 6.12). Among the women who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing method in future, 17.7 percent want to use it within 12 months and 14.2 percent want to use it after 12 months. Hence, more than two-thirds of women (68.1 percent) are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method.

Unmet Need for Contraception

In Chhattisgarh, the total unmet need for contraception, either for spacing or limiting is 19.9 percent. The unmet need for limiting (11.5 percent) is slightly higher than unmet need for spacing (8.4 percent) (Table 6.15). The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 decreased marginally by 2 percentage points as shown in the Fig. 11.

Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 28.2 percent for women with one living child and 22-27 percent for women under 25 years.

FIGURE 11
PROGRESS IN UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION

22   20

DLHS-2   DLHS-3
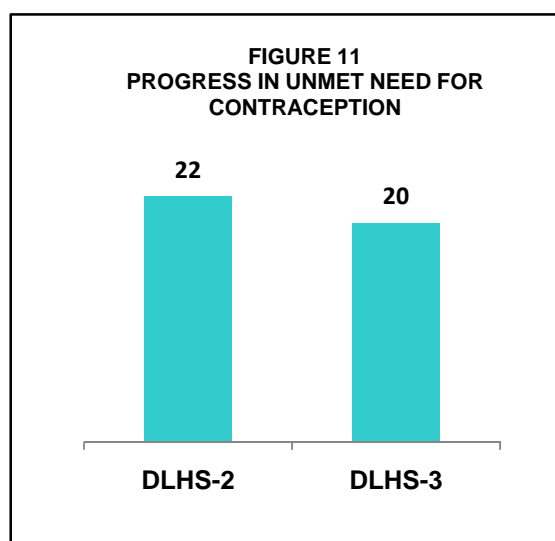
Currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need for limiting is 12 percent in the state; it is the highest, 18.2 percent in Jashpur, and lowest in Dhamtari (5.4 percent) (Table 6.16). Fig. 12 shows the association between unmet need and contraceptive prevalence rates by districts. It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

Unmet need is 27 percent in Jashpur, the highest amongst the districts and the lowest in Durg (12.5 percent). Unmet need for spacing ranges from a low of 4 percent in Durg to a high of 13 percent in Bastar (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Fig. 12. Similar to the state pattern, except in Dhamtari and Bastar, in all districts of Chhattisgarh, the unmet need for limiting is higher than that for spacing.

FIGURE 12
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE AND UNMET NEED BY DISTRICT

District	Unmet need for Spacing	Unmet need for Limiting	Contraceptive prevalence rate for any method
Dhamtari	5	7	68
Durg	9	4	65
Rajnandgaon	10	8	58
Kanker	11	8	56
Mahasamund	10	7	56
Raigarh	10	7	54
Raipur	12	7	53
Kawardha	10	9	53
Janjgir-Champa	12	7	52
CHHATTISGARH	12	8	51
Bilaspur	14	10	47
Korba	12	10	46
Surguja	17	9	45
Koriya	12	9	44
Bastar	11	13	43
Jashpur	18	9	40
Dantewada	12	8	39

■ Unmet need for Spacing   ■ Unmet need for Limiting   ■ Contraceptive prevalence rate for any method

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS

RTIs/STIs

An integrated agenda of NRHM is to promote awareness and knowledge on RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS and to make health facilities accessible for checking and treatment seeking to ensure healthy sexual life, free from fatal infection. One of the responsibilities of health personnel is to provide correct knowledge of reproductive tract infection (RTI)/sexually transmitted infection (STI), HIV/AIDS and to encourage checking and treatment.

Among ever married women between 15-49 years, 12.5 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems, largely painful periods (52.3 percent) followed by irregular periods (23.8 percent), scanty bleeding (18.0 percent) and absence of period (8.9 percent) invariant of the background of the women (Table 7.1). Less than two-fifths of ever married women (38.5 percent) have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (56.6 percent), more educated women (68.3 percent), women married to more educated husbands (55.3 percent) and women in the highest wealth index (65.2 percent)

FIGURE 13
HEARD ABOUT RTIs/STIs BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Age group	
15-19	33
20-24	35
25-29	41
30-34	39
35-39	40
40-44	40
45-49	39
Marital duration	
0-4	38
5-9	39
10-14	40
15+	38
Residence	
Rural	35
Urban	57
Education	
Non-literate	31
Less than five years	38
5-9 years	45
10 or more years	68

22
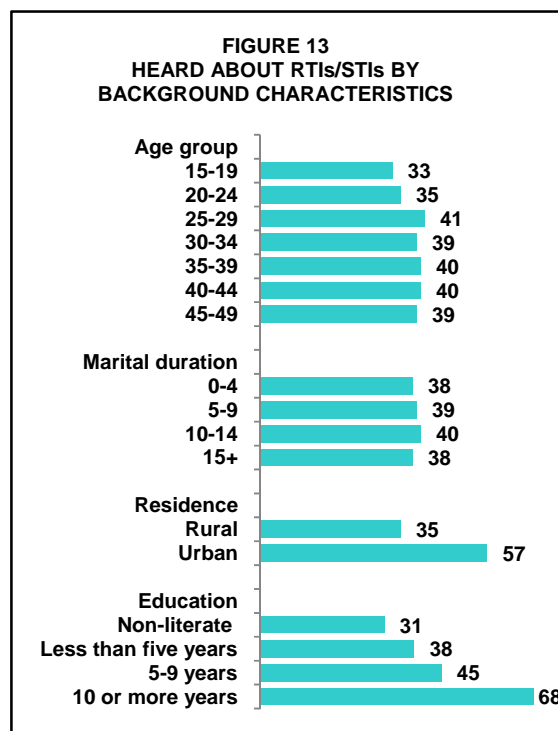
compared to rural women (35.0 percent), non-literate women (31.0 percent), those married to non-literate husbands (28.4 percent) and women in the lowest wealth index (27.9 percent) (Table 7.2) and also shown in Fig. 13. The main sources from which women have heard about RTIs/STIs are relatives/friends (72.3 percent), T.V. (21.7 percent), health personnel (19 percent), radio (6.6 percent), print media (5.2 percent), leaders/community meetings (3.5 percent) and husbands (2.1 percent). Less than one percent of women have heard about RTIs/STIs from school/adult education programmes. In Chhattisgarh relative/friends are the major source of RTIs/STIs information (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 48.2, 14.6, 11.0, 10.4, 8.7, and 7.0 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe delivery, unsafe sex with homosexuals, unsafe abortions, unsafe sex with sex worker and unsafe IUD insertion respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3). The knowledge about transmission varies by residence, educational attainment, husband's education and wealth index.

Six percent of ever married women between 15-49 years have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 3 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 1.9, 1.6 and 1.0 percent of women have itching or irritation over vulva, pain in lower abdomen not related to period and pain during sexual intercourse (Table 7.4). About two-thirds of women (67.9 percent) have discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms, only 39.0 percent have taken treatment, either from a government or private doctor (45 percent each) (Table 7.5).

Dantewada and Korba are the two extreme districts as far as ever married women who have heard about RTIs/STIs are concerned, with 20.6 and 63.8 percent having heard of it (Table 7.6). The six districts where the knowledge of RTIs/STIs is above the state average (38.5 percent) are Korba, Janjgir-Champa, Koriya, Bilaspur, Raipur and Jashpur. Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge is least in Janjgir-Champa (0.6 percent) while the percentage of women having any symptom of RTIs/STIs is the least in Korba and Rajnandgaon districts (2.3 percent each).

Only 12 percent of women with symptoms of RTIs/STIs sought treatment in Dantewada and it is more than 50 percent in Raipur, Dhamtari and Janjgir-Champa (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Ever married women between 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS constitute only 37.9 percent and have heard about it mostly from TV (80.2 percent), radio (26.1 percent) and relatives/friends (24.9 percent). One-fifth of women have heard about it from their health personnel and only five percent of women have heard it from their husbands. Similar to source of information for RTIs/STIs, school/adult education program (1.2 percent) and leaders/community meeting (3.0 percent) are not a popular source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7).

The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are unsafe sex with person having multiple partners (76.8 percent), transfusion of infected blood (41.5 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (26.2 percent), mother to child (18.2 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (13.7 percent) and unsafe sex with homosexuals (7.8 percent) (Table 7.8). This is presented in Fig.14. There is no significant variation in the

knowledge regarding the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS by background of women (Table 7.8). In Bastar district women have least heard about HIV/AIDS (19.0 percent) and more than half of women in Raipur (53.6 percent), Janjgir-Champa (53.8 percent) and Drug (58.6 percent) heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13).

At the state level, only 18.2 percent of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child. Koriya, Janjgir-Champa, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur, Bastar and Dantewada are the districts where women have this correct knowledge above the state average ranging from 19.1 to 35.0 percent. Only 9.1 percent women in Surguja know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby (Table 7.13).

FIGURE 14
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

Mode	Value
Unsafe sex with person having many partners	77
Transfusion of infected blood	42
Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	26
Infected mother to child	18
Unsafe sex with sex workers	14
Unsafe sex with homosexuals	8
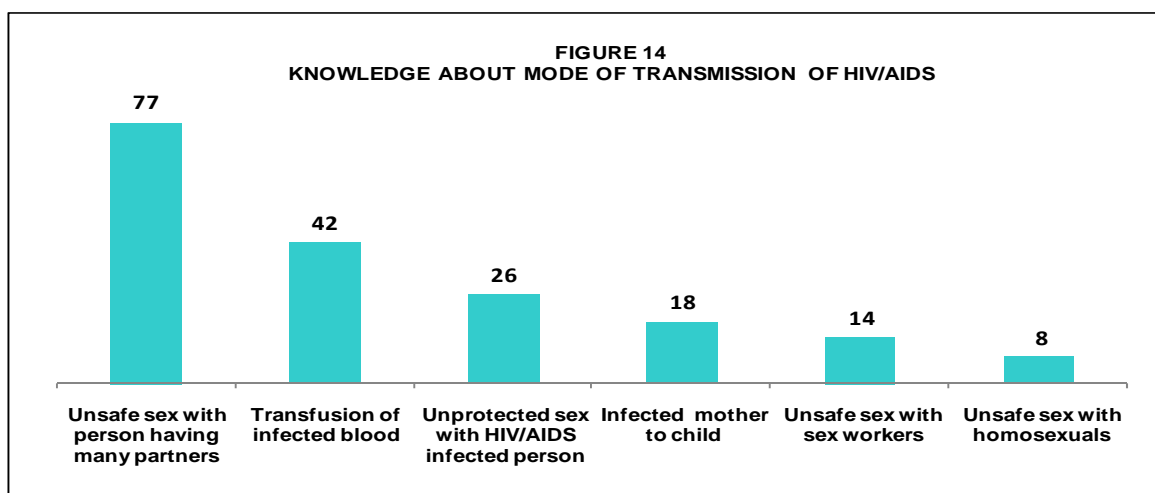
Among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals constitute 58.6 percent, safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs comprises of 37.5 percent and using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 44.7 percent (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in Janjgir-Champa (34.5 percent) and highest in Dantewada (56.5 percent) (Table 7.13).

The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bug bites as reported by 13.3 percent of them (Table 7.10). This misconception is more among young women age 15-19, rural, non-literate, Muslim women and women in the lowest wealth index. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hand, hugging, sharing clothes, sharing food and stepping on others urine/stool are 4.3, 4.5, 7.1, 8.6, and 7.9 percents respectively (Table 7.10). Regardless of background characteristics, little over half of ever married women (56.1 percent) know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. More than four in five women in Kanker, Bastar, and Dantewada know the place for testing and only 31.5 percent of women in Rajnandgaon are aware of the same (Table 7.13). More than half of women (53.8 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/dispensary followed by 31.7 percent reporting private hospital/clinic as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Only 2.4 percent of ever married have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 54.8 percent have done it more than a year ago and 44.9 percent during the last one year period (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS

Women who had primary and secondary infertility constitute 9.1 and 2.2 percent respectively of ever married women between 15-49 years (Table 7.14). A sizeable 80.2 percent of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time, 13 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 4.9 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). More than 15 percent of women in Surguja, Bilaspur, Kawardha, Rajnandgaon, Dhamtari and Kanker have menstruation problem. Except for the six districts of Janjgir-Champa, Kawardha, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Rajpur and Dhamtari where the infertility problem among ever married women is less than 10 percent, the remaining districts have infertility problem including primary and secondary infertility among ever married women ranging from 10-17 percent (Table 7.17).

Four percent of women between 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless and the prevalence of childlessness among ever married women is invariant of their background characteristics. Among the ever married women between 40-49 years, 3 percent of them are childless (Table 7.15). Some women have problems in conceiving in the absence of contraception and such women constitute 3.5 and 2.6 percent between 20-49 years and 40-49 years respectively.

Among ever married women who have infertility problem, little over three-fifth of them have taken treatment, 64.4 percent for primary sterility and 57.6 percent for secondary sterility (Table 7.16).Treatment seeking behavior vary by background characteristics of women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education, women whose husband's education is 10 years and above, and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to seek treatment for infertility problem. Over three-fourths of women with an infertility problem have taken treatment in Janjgir-Champa, Durg, Raipur and Dhamtari (Table 7.17).

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

The objective of family life education is providing knowledge about the physiological features of women and men as they grow up and make them understand the norms of marriage and reproductive health of women. In DLHS-3 right knowledge and source of information about RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, Family Planning, Family Life Education, Marriage and Reproductive Health were collected from unmarried women aged between 15-24 years.
In all 4,373 unmarried women were interviewed in Chhattisgarh, of which four-fifths (81.2 percent) were between 15-19 years and the remaining one-fifth (18.8 percent) were between 20-24 years. In rural areas unmarried women in the later age group is 15.4 percent against 30.8 percent in urban areas. Less than one-fourth (22.3 percent) of the unmarried women had 10 or more years of education and this proportion is 48.6 percent among urban unmarried women (Table 8.1).

Sixty-five percent of women were aware of Family Life Education and awareness among rural women, non-literate women, Hindu women, Scheduled tribe women and women in the lowest two wealth index is below the overall level of awareness (Table 8.2). There is 17 percentage point gap between the level of awareness and perception of importance of Family Life Education among the unmarried women in Chhattisgarh. Little over one-third (34.6 percent) of women were of the opinion that Family Life Education should be given by age 15-

17 years. About two-fifths of unmarried women felt it is important to provide Family Life Education after reaching tenth standard (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart Family Life Education, 87.7 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide them family life education, while about two-fifth of women (38.9 percent) were of the view that it should be provided by teacher/school/college (Table 8.3). About half of the women (49 percent) said that it should be provided by brother or sister or sister in law. Only 6.9 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts were ideal to provide such education.
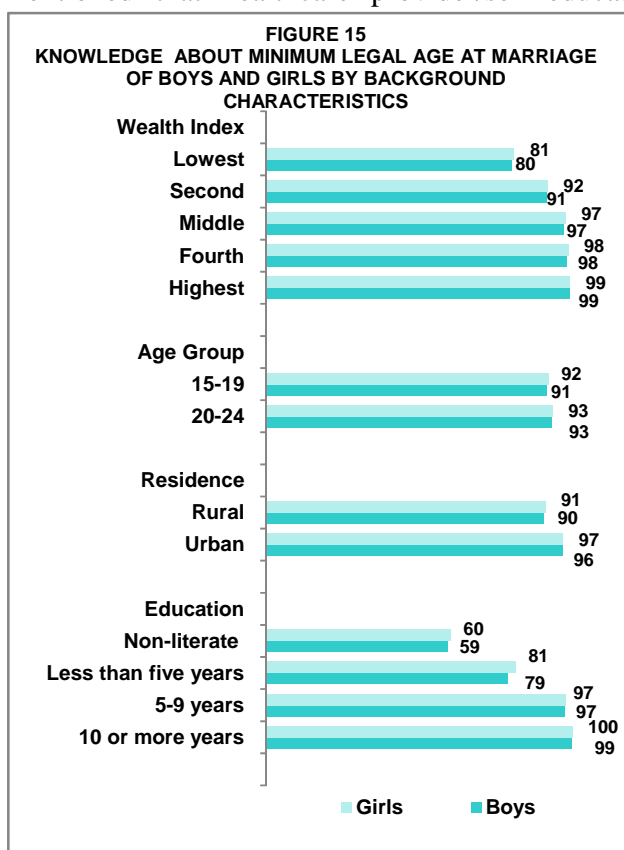
Only 27.7 percent of the unmarried women in Chhattisgarh had received Family Life Education. The main source of education is school/college (78.8 percent), followed by other sources (14.3 percent) and 8.3 percent had received Family Life Education from a government programme/camp (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that around 92 percent of unmarried women aged between 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls (Table 8.5). Six percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 94 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, almost all women in the age group of 15-24 years reported the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above.

FIGURE 15
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVES, RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

In DLHS-3, the status of menstruation and menstruation related problems experienced by unmarried women in the three months preceding the survey were collected. Little over one in ten unmarried women age 15-24 (11.5 percent) had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey (Table 8.6). Seventy percent of unmarried women had menstruation related problems of which painful periods were significant ones while sixteen percent had irregular periods. Some women had problems like frequent or short periods. Not many women had problems of prolonged bleeding, inter-menstrual bleeding or blood clots/excessive bleeding during menstruation.

The practices followed during menstruation period are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Currently menstruating women were asked about the practices

followed during the menstrual period. Ninety-three percent of the currently menstruating unmarried women used clothes while 8.3 percent used sanitary napkins, another 2.9 percent used locally prepared napkins (Table 8.7).

Education on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of Family Life Education besides the knowledge acquired from the exposure to mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. Over three-fourth (76.3 percent) of unmarried women between 15–24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization while 93.4 percent had knowledge of female sterilization (Table 8.8). As regards spacing methods, 81 percent had knowledge of pills, 63.3 percent had knowledge of condom/Nirodh while two-fifth of them (39.5 percent) had knowledge of IUD. It is noteworthy that about one-fourth of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception and injectables (20.6 to 31.0 percent respectively). With regard to source of availing pill and condom, about three-fourth (71.1 percent) of women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from government health facilities while another 39 percent said it can be had from private sources too (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 18.0 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Over four-fifth of women (83.4 percent) had discussed with friends/peers, 26 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister in law, 17 percent had discussed with parents, and 5 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college (Table 8.10).

Twenty-eight percent of unmarried women had heard of RTI and STI (Table 8.11). In Chhattisgarh, relatives/friends (60.8 percent) are the major source of RTIs/STIs information for unmarried women, 37 percent of them heard of RTIs/STIs from television, 16 percent from newspaper/books/magazine and another 12 percent of unmarried women reported that they heard about RTIs/STIs from health personnel (Table 8.11).

Over half of women (53.4 percent) mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners; 11-15 percent was of opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with homosexuals and sex workers and ten percent of unmarried women were of the view that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe delivery. Another 4-6 percent was of the view that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe abortions or unsafe IUD insertion (Table 8.12).

About two-third (65 percent) are aware of HIV/AIDS (Table 8.13). Four-fifth (81 percent) of women heard about HIV/AIDS from T.V., 29 percent heard from newspaper books/magazines and another 24 percent heard from radio. Thirteen percent unmarried women had heard about HIV/AIDS from health personnel and negligible few (1-2 percent) from adult education programme and cinema. Seventy percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners and little over half (56.7 percent) said it can be transmitted by transfusion of blood (Table 8.14). Twenty-eight percent of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted by unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS affected persons while about one-fourth of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted from infected mother to child. Eleven percent of women are of the view that HIV/AIDS can also be transmitted due to unsafe sex with sex workers.

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. Nine to Thirteen percent of unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS, by sharing food and by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites (Table 8.15). Five to eight percent of unmarried women were of the opinion that one can get HIV/AIDS by shaking hands, hugging, kissing and sharing of clothes. These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. About half of women felt that it can be avoided by limiting sex with one partner/avoid sex with sex workers (48.8 percent) and avoid sex with persons who inject drugs (47.6 percent) (Table 8.16). Forty-four percent of women were of the view that chances of getting HIV/AIDS can be avoided if a condom is used correctly during each sexual intercourse. Thirteen percent of women felt that one should abstain from sex while eight percent felt that pregnancy should be avoided when infected with HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16).

Around two-third of women (64.9 percent) were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested (Table 8.17).They knew that it can be done at the government/private hospitals, CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre and VCTC/ICTC clinics. In Chhattisgarh little over half (54.9 percent) of unmarried women knew that it was possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby was born by a medical test (Table 8.18). Majority (95.9 percent) of unmarried women knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging. While one-fourth of women knew that it can occur when a women has intercourse. Less than one-fifth (18.9 percent) of women were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her periods.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

Health Facility Survey is a companion survey of the household survey in DLHS-3.It includes Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC) which are catering to the RCH services of sampled villages. The basic objective of facility survey is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas. The average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC in Chhattisgarh are 4,430; 25,685 and 1,33,882 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 651 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 439 Sub-Centres, 251 PHCs and 137 CHCs.

Thirty percent of sampled villages have Sub-Centre within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 15.6 and 50.0 percent in Korba and Dantewada respectively (Table 9.2). About four-fifth of sampled Sub-Centres (76.5 percent) have an ANM / Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and in most of the districts more than 60 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/FHW except in Korba (46.7 percent). In four-fifth of the sampled Sub-Centres which have an ANM in position, ANMs stay in Sub-Centre quarter. In the sampled Sub-Centres in Chhattisgarh, more than 60 percent of ANMs reside in Sub-Centre quarter, except in Korba and Janjgir-Champa, where out of sampled 14 Sub-Centres and 23 Sub-Centres, 57.1 percent (in each) of ANMs stay in Sub-Centre quarter. Out of the 260 sampled Sub-Centres in public building, 60 percent (156 Sub-Centres) have regular electricity. In 189 (72.7 percent) of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings, there are (Table 9.3) labor rooms and out of this, 153 (81.0 percent) of the labor rooms are currently

in use. There is toilet facility in 182 (70.0 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and 83.5 percent of Sub-Centres house in government buildings have provision for water. Though there may be district-wise variation, the status of infrastructure in the districts of Chhattisgarh is relatively good, with infrastructure facilities available in all the sampled Sub-Centres of the 16 districts of Chhattisgarh.

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres, the Sub-Centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped, otherwise inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is followed. Distribution of adequately equipped Sub-Centres and Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs by districts are shown in Table 9.4. It is being noted that 559 (97.4 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Chhattisgarh are adequately equipped. In all the 16 districts of Chhattisgarh, the Sub-Centres are adequately equipped ranging from 90-100 percent. 549 (95.6 percent) of the total 574 sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. Citizen's charter is displayed in 48.8 percent of the sampled 574 Sub-Centres (Table 9.5). The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 86.8 and 84.7 percent respectively.

Except for the district of Janjgir-Champa, (9 PHCs), there are PHCs serving 13-24 sampled villages in the all districts of Chhattisgarh (Table 9.6). There is no Lady Medical Officer (LMO) in the sampled PHC Koriya, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Bilaspur, Kawardha, Mahasamund and Dantewada. There are LMOs in position in only 17 (6.8 percent) of the 251 sampled PHCs and Medical Officers (MO) in position in 133 (53.0 percent) of the sampled PHCs. Forty-six PHCs have AYUSH doctors in position (18.3 percent) and 48.2 percent of the PHCs have Pharmacists.

Only 98 (39.0 percent) of the 251 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO (Table 9.7). About three-fifth (58.6 percent) of the sampled PHCs is on a 24 hour basis. Two-fifth of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages has at least 4 beds. In contrast to the condition of Sub-Centre, PHC is slightly better off in having regular power supply. 170 sampled PHCs (67.7 percent) have regular power supply but only 43(17.1 percent) have functional vehicles. New born care equipments are available in 31.1 percent of the sampled PHCs, 46.6 percent have functional OTs and 43.5 percent provide referral services for delivery (Table 9.8).

Sixty-three percent of the 251 PHCs in Chhattisgarh have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and 26 percent have at least 60 percent of essential cold storage systems. In almost all districts, very few PHCs have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month with only 24.5 percent of PHCs in Chhattisgarh having conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month. Untied funds have been utilized by more than half of the sampled PHCs (146 of the 251 sampled PHCs) and 82-92 percent in Dantewada, Dhamtari and Koriya have utilized untied funds (Table 9.9). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 212 (84.5 percent) of the sampled 251 PHCs and Citizen's Charter displayed in 122 (48.6 percent) of sampled PHCs.

The distribution of 137 sampled CHCs among the districts in Chhattisgarh is uneven with Surguja district having 18 of them and just 4 in Korba, Kawardha, Mahasamund and Dhamtari (Table 9.10). Not a single sampled CHC in Kawardha, Mahasamund and Dantewada which cater to the RCH services of sampled villages, have a gynecologist in position. The proportion of sampled CHCs which have a Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Health Manager are 19.0, 24.1 and 22.6 percent respectively. In 12 districts of Chhattisgarh none of the sampled CHCs which provide RCH services to the sampled villages has blood storage facility (Table 9.11).For the state as a whole, only 6 (7.7 percent) of the sampled 137 CHCs have blood storage facility. Overall 56.9 percent of the sampled CHCs in Chhattisgarh are designated FRUs. Out of the 137 sampled CHCs, 100 (73.0 percent), 63 (80.8 percent) and 67 (48.9 percent) have functional OTs, new born care and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities. Out of the sampled 137 CHCs, 82.5 percent of them have utilized funds (Table 9.12). In 95.6 percent of sampled CHCs, RKS has been constituted and 97.7 percent of the constituted RKS are monitored regularly.

RESPONSE RATES AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN & UNMARRIED WOMEN INTERVIEWED

Number of households, ever-married women and unmarried women interviewed by district, Chhattisgarh , 2007-08

State/District	Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed				Number of unmarried women interviewed			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate
Chhattisgarh	**19,314**	**16,046**	**3,268**	**96.7**	**18,166**	**15,170**	**2,996**	**93.6**	**4,373**	**3,404**	**969**	**91.4**
Koriya	1,282	903	379	95.0	1,142	798	344	89.7	215	104	111	91.9
Surguja	1,312	1,240	72	97.2	1,282	1,214	68	93.9	175	163	12	85.4
Jashpur	1,309	1,257	52	97.0	1,102	1,057	45	92.5	285	263	22	86.6
Raigarh	1,292	1,107	185	95.7	1,081	930	151	93.4	239	196	43	88.2
Korba	1,323	847	476	98.0	1,203	763	440	93.7	268	142	126	88.2
Janjgir-Champa	1,285	1,128	157	95.2	1,104	968	136	92.2	344	296	48	94.8
Bilaspur	1,322	1,004	318	97.9	1,236	944	292	95.0	304	192	112	93.8
Kawardha	1,318	1,212	106	97.6	1,342	1,242	100	93.9	243	218	25	93.8
Rajnandgaon	1,063	871	192	96.6	1,025	844	181	92.1	274	222	52	94.8
Durg	1,064	664	400	96.7	1,110	754	356	96.2	260	149	111	93.5
Raipur	1,289	908	381	95.5	1,293	927	366	94.1	340	209	131	91.2
Mahasamund	1,068	938	130	97.1	1,014	893	121	93.6	246	206	40	92.5
Dhamtari	1,076	926	150	97.8	1,123	973	150	94.3	297	255	42	92.5
Kanker	1,072	1,036	36	97.5	1,028	996	32	93.8	325	307	18	90.8
Bastar	1,305	1,174	131	96.7	1,270	1,139	131	93.9	337	288	49	89.6
Dantewada.	934	831	103	96.1	811	728	83	94.7	221	194	27	94.9

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicators of Chhattisgarh and its districts, Census 2001, India

India/state	Population (in thousand)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate[1]	Sex ratio[2]	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
India	10,28,737	28.0	21.5	933	75.3	53.7	64.8
Chhattisgarh	20,834	20.1	18.1	989	77.4	51.9	64.7
Koriya	586	29.8	16.9	946	75.7	49.7	63.1
Surguja	1,972	7.0	24.6	972	67.6	41.6	54.8
Jashpur	743	4.6	12.7	999	75.2	52.4	63.8
Raigarh	1,266	13.4	18.7	994	82.7	57.6	70.2
Korba	1,012	36.3	22.6	964	75.9	47.0	61.7
Janjgir-Champa	1,317	11.0	18.6	998	81.8	50.1	65.9
Bilaspur	1,998	24.4	17.6	971	78.4	48.2	63.5
Kawardha	584	7.7	13.9	1,002	71.0	39.5	55.2
Rajnandgaon	1,283	18.0	17.7	1,023	87.2	67.6	77.2
Durg	2,810	38.2	16.9	982	81.9	64.6	75.6
Raipur	3,017	30.4	19.0	978	82.0	54.8	68.5
Mahasamund	860	11.4	8.7	979	81.1	53.3	67.0
Dhamtari	707	13.2	19.7	976	86.5	63.4	74.9
Kanker	651	4.8	18.8	1,005	82.7	63.2	72.9
Bastar	1,306	10.0	18.3	1,011	56.3	31.6	43.9
Dantewada	719	7.2	15.6	1,015	39.8	20.8	30.2

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2001.
[1] 1991-2001
[2] Female per 1,000 males.

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BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.5
1-4	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3	7.1	7.3	7.0
5-9	12.3	12.5	12.1	12.7	12.9	12.5	10.1	10.3	10.0
10-14	11.6	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.9	10.8	10.7	11.0
15-19	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	11.1	11.4	10.8
20-24	8.8	8.2	9.4	8.5	7.9	9.2	10.3	10.0	10.5
25-29	7.8	7.6	8.1	7.7	7.4	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.6
30-34	7.0	6.8	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.3	6.5	8.1
35-39	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.2	7.7	7.7	7.8
40-44	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.4	6.5	6.3
45-49	4.8	5.7	4.0	4.8	5.6	3.9	5.3	6.3	4.4
50-54	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.4
55-59	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.4	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.6
60-64	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.6
65-69	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.2
70-74	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
75-79	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
80+	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Below 15	34.1	34.2	34.1	35.0	35.1	34.9	29.4	29.7	29.5
Number of persons**	96,977	48,506	48,449	81,072	40,456	40,595	15,905	8,050	7,854
Sex ratio[1]	999	na	na	1003	na	na	976	na	na

Note: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).
na = Not applicable.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Females per 1000 males.

TABLE 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

| Age | Marital status | | | | Total percent | Number of persons** |
	Never married	Currently married	Married, *gauna* not performed	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	11,248
15-19	87.6	11.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	10,083
20-24	40.3	57.6	0.3	1.8	100.0	8,566
25-29	12.5	84.8	0.1	2.7	100.0	7,592
30-44	1.8	92.9	0.0	5.3	100.0	18,400
45-59	0.5	87.0	0.1	12.4	100.0	11,650
60+	0.3	62.6	0.1	37.0	100.0	7,622
Total	33.0	59.4	0.2	7.5	100.0	75,161
Male						
10-14	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,544
15-19	97.8	1.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,071
20-24	63.5	35.2	0.4	0.9	100.0	4,000
25-29	19.3	79.0	0.1	1.6	100.0	3,676
30-44	2.4	94.7	0.0	2.9	100.0	9,250
45-59	0.5	93.8	0.0	5.7	100.0	6,079
60+	0.3	82.6	0.0	17.1	100.0	3,867
Total	37.3	58.9	0.1	3.7	100.0	37,487
Female						
10-14	99.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	5,704
15-19	77.3	21.6	0.7	0.4	100.0	5,012
20-24	20.0	77.3	0.1	2.6	100.0	4,566
25-29	6.0	90.3	0.0	3.7	100.0	3,916
30-44	1.3	91.0	0.0	7.7	100.0	9,150
45-59	0.4	79.7	0.1	19.8	100.0	5,571
60+	0.3	42.0	0.2	57.5	100.0	3,755
Total	28.7	59.8	0.2	11.3	100.0	37,674

**Unweighted cases

TABLE 2.3 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Place of residence/ District	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
	Men	Women	Men (<21 years)	Women (<18 years)	
Koriya	22.1	18.8	41.3	28.0	63.8
Surguja	21.8	18.0	46.4	39.9	55.2
Jashpur	23.4	19.9	23.9	12.2	35.3
Raigarh	23.2	19.5	21.1	13.8	34.3
Korba	23.0	18.8	27.1	21.2	36.0
Janjgir-Champa	23.4	18.9	20.8	15.6	32.6
Bilaspur	22.8	18.6	32.6	29.9	48.9
Kawardha	21.2	17.6	50.9	41.8	68.4
Rajnandgaon	22.8	19.1	22.5	17.4	36.1
Durg	22.3	19.0	30.2	16.4	36.5
Raipur	22.7	19.0	28.3	21.7	48.3
Mahasamund	22.9	19.3	20.7	13.1	38.5
Dhamtari	23.1	19.3	18.9	6.1	36.2
Kanker	23.9	19.1	20.1	19.9	45.9
Bastar	22.5	19.1	28.7	18.0	51.4
Dantewada	23.7	19.0	23.8	28.9	42.6
Rural	22.2	18.7	32.3	23.0	48.0
Urban	25.1	20.5	14.0	12.3	27.9
Chhattisgarh	22.8	18.9	29.1	21.3	45.2

Reference period: January 1st, 2004 to survey date.

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
				Total				
7-9	12.1	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,943
10-14	6.5	64.7	33.3	1.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	11,248
15-19	11.7	23.3	38.7	26.3	11.6	0.2	100.0	10,083
20-29	27.1	26.8	31.0	19.0	22.7	0.4	100.0	16,158
30-39	44.0	34.5	24.9	15.1	24.4	1.1	100.0	13,274
40-49	53.5	45.3	21.1	9.4	22.2	2.0	100.0	9,828
50+	68.3	57.5	17.8	8.3	14.6	1.9	100.0	14,570
Total	34.3	47.1	26.4	12.4	13.4	0.7	100.0	82,104
				Male				
7-9	11.6	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,501
10-14	4.4	65.9	32.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,544
15-19	6.7	19.4	39.1	28.8	12.4	0.3	100.0	5,071
20-29	13.8	22.5	29.5	21.0	26.6	0.3	100.0	7,676
30-39	26.7	30.4	24.1	16.7	27.8	1.0	100.0	6,679
40-49	37.0	43.5	20.9	9.8	24.0	1.8	100.0	5,331
50+	49.0	55.7	17.7	8.8	16.3	1.5	100.0	7,186
Total	22.8	44.1	25.4	13.6	16.2	0.6	100.0	40,988
				Female				
7-9	12.7	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,442
10-14	8.5	63.5	34.4	2.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,704
15-19	16.7	27.6	38.3	23.4	10.6	0.2	100.0	5,012
20-29	39.1	32.4	32.8	16.4	17.8	0.6	100.0	8,482
30-39	61.5	42.3	26.4	12.1	17.8	1.4	100.0	6,595
40-49	73.1	50.3	21.4	8.3	17.3	2.7	100.0	4,497
50+	87.1	64.2	17.9	6.3	8.1	3.5	100.0	7,384
Total	45.8	51.3	27.8	10.8	9.4	0.7	100.0	41,116

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TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION — *Continued*

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
				Rural				
7-9	13.1	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,958
10-14	7.2	66.8	31.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,526
15-19	13.3	25.5	41.1	24.7	8.5	0.3	100.0	8,315
20-29	31.0	31.0	33.4	18.6	16.4	0.6	100.0	13,180
30-39	49.0	40.4	26.3	14.4	17.4	1.5	100.0	10,896
40-49	59.7	55.2	21.6	7.4	13.2	2.6	100.0	7,966
50+	72.9	66.4	17.1	6.2	8.0	2.3	100.0	12,341
Total	37.8	51.7	27.2	11.4	8.9	0.8	100.0	68,182
				Male				
7-9	12.6	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,999
10-14	4.8	67.7	30.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,685
15-19	7.3	20.9	41.2	27.8	9.8	0.3	100.0	4,153
20-29	16.1	25.5	31.6	21.3	21.1	0.4	100.0	6,199
30-39	30.2	34.7	25.9	16.6	21.6	1.2	100.0	5,544
40-49	42.1	52.4	22.3	8.1	15.2	2.1	100.0	4,309
50+	54.0	64.7	17.5	7.0	9.0	1.8	100.0	6,066
Total	25.5	48.3	26.3	13.0	11.7	0.7	100.0	33,955
				Female				
7-9	13.6	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,959
10-14	9.6	65.8	32.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,841
15-19	19.2	30.7	40.9	21.2	6.9	0.2	100.0	4,162
20-29	44.2	38.3	35.8	15.1	10.1	0.7	100.0	6,981
30-39	68.6	53.5	27.4	9.4	7.7	2.0	100.0	5,352
40-49	80.5	65.1	19.4	5.1	6.2	4.2	100.0	3,657
50+	91.2	74.9	15.1	2.4	2.9	4.7	100.0	6,275
Total	49.9	56.8	28.5	9.2	4.8	0.8	100.0	34,227

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TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION — Continued

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
7-9	6.2	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	985
10-14	2.5	53.9	41.6	4.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,722
15-19	4.1	13.8	28.6	32.8	24.8	0.1	100.0	1,768
20-29	9.7	12.6	22.7	20.2	44.4	0.1	100.0	2,978
30-39	20.9	16.9	20.5	17.4	45.0	0.2	100.0	2,378
40-49	26.7	22.0	19.7	14.0	43.5	0.7	100.0	1,862
50+	42.7	34.0	19.4	13.6	32.0	0.9	100.0	2,229
Total	17.3	30.0	23.4	16.2	30.1	0.3	100.0	13,922
Male								
7-9	5.3	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	502
10-14	2.3	56.5	40.0	3.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	859
15-19	3.7	13.1	29.7	33.3	23.9	0.0	100.0	918
20-29	4.1	11.4	21.8	20.0	46.8	0.1	100.0	1,477
30-39	9.8	14.1	17.2	17.3	51.2	0.2	100.0	1,135
40-49	15.4	17.9	17.1	14.6	49.5	0.9	100.0	1,022
50+	22.1	26.8	18.3	14.6	39.9	0.4	100.0	1,120
Total	9.3	27.6	21.8	16.2	34.1	0.2	100.0	7,033
Female								
7-9	7.2	99.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	483
10-14	2.7	51.2	43.4	5.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	863
15-19	4.6	14.5	27.3	32.3	25.8	0.1	100.0	850
20-29	15.3	14.0	23.7	20.5	41.6	0.2	100.0	1,501
30-39	31.0	20.2	24.5	17.6	37.6	0.1	100.0	1,243
40-49	40.6	29.3	24.2	13.0	33.1	0.4	100.0	840
50+	63.3	49.6	21.7	11.7	15.1	1.9	100.0	1,109
Total	25.5	33.0	25.4	16.2	25.1	0.3	100.0	6,889

Note: Years of schooling is applicable to those who are literate.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (age less than 18 years) attending school/college , Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	98.1	99.4	98.3	98.1	99.4	98.3	98.2	99.5	98.4
11-13	89.7	94.8	90.5	91.2	94.9	91.8	88.3	94.7	89.3
14-17	63.5	78.1	66.2	68.5	77.1	70.1	57.4	79.3	61.6
6-11	97.8	99.1	98.0	97.7	99.2	98.0	97.9	99.1	98.1
12-17	73.1	83.6	75.0	76.3	82.6	77.4	69.8	84.7	72.4
Total	86.9	91.6	87.6	88.3	91.1	88.7	85.4	92.1	86.5

TABLE 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percent distribution of household population age less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Reason	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far	2.3	6.0	2.6	6.6	0.0	0.0
Transport not available	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.5	3.2
Further education not necessary	9.8	8.4	9.0	8.2	15.2	9.9
Required for household work	10.4	20.5	10.3	20.5	11.3	21.2
Required for work on family/business	9.3	5.9	10.5	6.4	1.0	1.2
Required for outside work	9.9	6.5	9.6	6.4	11.9	7.4
Cost too much	6.0	7.1	5.6	7.1	8.8	7.4
No proper school	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.8	0.0	1.2
Not safe to send girls	0.3	1.8	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.0
For taking care of siblings	10.1	9.7	10.5	9.4	7.1	12.2
Not interested in studies	31.5	19.3	31.4	18.7	31.8	24.4
Repeated failures	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.6	6.8	7.4
Got married	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.6
Others	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.6	3.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	1,480	1,681	1,289	1,519	191	162

**Unweighted cases.

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TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percent distribution of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	90.7	91.1	88.7
Female	9.3	8.9	11.3
Age (years)			
< 30	10.3	10.3	10.0
30-44	38.1	37.7	39.6
45-59	31.9	31.4	34.3
60+	19.8	20.5	16.2
Median age	45	45	45
Religion			
Hindu	95.5	96.4	91.3
Muslim	1.3	0.6	4.5
Christian	2.8	2.8	2.8
Sikh	0.1	0.0	0.3
Buddhist	0.1	0.0	0.3
Jain	0.1	0.0	0.7
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled castes	12.9	12.3	15.8
Scheduled tribes	40.2	45.9	12.4
Other backward classes	39.2	38.2	44.0
Others	7.6	3.5	27.8
Number of usual members			
1	4.1	4.1	4.4
2	10.6	10.7	10.3
3	11.5	11.2	12.9
4	18.1	17.6	20.9
5	19.4	19.3	19.7
6	14.5	14.8	13.2
7	9.0	9.3	7.6
8	5.3	5.5	4.3
9+	7.4	7.5	6.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.0	5.1	4.9
Number of households**	19,314	16,046	3,268

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

Percent distribution of the households by housing characteristics and selected durable goods, by residence, Chhattisgarh 2007-08

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	71.2	66.3	95.3
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	82.0	79.7	92.9
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	6.9	1.0	35.8
Public tap/standpipe	7.5	3.0	29.4
Tube Well or borehole	5.6	5.5	6.2
Other improved	61.9	70.2	21.5
Non Improved source	18.1	20.3	7.1
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	17.9	9.9	57.2
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	16.8	8.8	56.0
Pit with slab	0.8	0.8	0.6
Pit ventilated improved	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not improved	82.4	90.3	43.4
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	0.1	0.0	0.5
Pit without slab	0.1	0.2	0.0
Dry toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0
No toilet/open space	82.1	90.1	42.8
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	8.2	1.5	41.2
Electricity	0.4	0.3	0.9
Kerosene	0.3	0.1	1.4
Wood	83.9	92.6	41.2
Others	7.1	5.5	15.2
Type of house			
Kachha	75.6	83.9	34.4
Semi - pucca	14.0	11.5	26.0
Pucca	10.5	4.5	39.5
Number of rooms			
1	14.6	15.2	12.0
2	27.7	28.3	24.4
3+	57.7	56.5	63.6
Household assets			
Fan	30.2	21.4	73.1
Radio/transistor	16.9	16.3	19.8
Sewing machine	9.0	5.2	28.0
Television	29.3	20.8	71.0
Telephone	13.9	6.9	48.3
Bicycle	69.5	69.9	67.8
Motor cycle/ scooter	13.5	8.8	36.5
Car / Jeep	1.1	0.4	4.5
Tractor	1.1	1.2	0.9
Wealth Index			
Lowest	34.8	41.1	3.7
Second	29.8	33.3	12.5
Middle	17.0	16.3	20.5
Fourth	9.0	6.8	20.2
Highest	9.3	2.5	43.1
Number of households**	19,314	16,046	3,268

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by district, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

District	With electricity	With drinking water[1]	With toilet facility[2]	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in *pucca* house	Having BPL Card
Koriya	52.2	58.1	22.3	16.5	11.9	46.9
Surguja	49.8	50.8	16.8	5.5	4.4	65.6
Jashpur	32.7	66.0	6.8	2.1	2.0	52.2
Raigarh	88.5	90.4	15.8	7.2	9.2	63.7
Korba	74.9	65.6	24.2	10.6	13.0	56.1
Janjgir-Champa	92.9	94.2	14.2	4.7	12.0	58.6
Bilaspur	85.3	86.3	23.1	10.9	13.1	60.2
Kawardha	78.2	78.1	8.2	2.4	6.9	64.9
Rajnandgaon	85.4	88.4	17.4	7.1	10.1	50.3
Durg	88.4	95.7	29.5	17.6	24.7	40.9
Raipur	83.1	94.0	23.6	16.4	22.8	45.5
Mahasamund	81.3	92.6	12.1	5.3	7.9	53.5
Dhamtari	86.7	89.1	24.1	10.0	14.2	53.8
Kanker	59.9	85.0	15.6	3.3	4.6	61.6
Bastar	45.9	91.0	19.1	4.3	4.9	69.6
Dantewada	54.2	94.6	9.8	7.2	7.2	64.9
Chhattisgarh	71.2	82.0	17.9	8.2	10.5	56.8

Note: [1] Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water.

[2] Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

TABLE 2.10 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	99.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	100.0
Middle school	65.4	24.4	7.7	2.5	100.0
Secondary school	13.5	36.7	29.5	20.3	100.0
Higher secondary school	7.1	28.7	30.1	34.1	100.0
College	0.5	6.5	14.1	79.0	100.0
Madarasa	0.9	7.5	8.9	82.6	100.0
Number of villages	651				

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases. Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village.

TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village[1]			More than 10 Km
		Within 3 Km	Within 5 Km	Within 10 Km	
Sub-Centre	30.0	62.4	80.0	95.1	4.9
Primary Health Centre	5.1	16.7	31.0	60.4	39.6
Community Health Centre	0.6	4.5	10.4	26.0	74.0
District/Govt. Hospital	1.2	2.8	4.5	10.1	89.9
Government Dispensary	4.3	13.1	21.2	36.9	63.1
Private Clinic	9.4	19.0	29.3	49.0	51.0
Private Hospital	1.4	5.8	10.9	23.7	76.3
AYUSH Health Facility	2.0	9.1	14.6	25.0	75.0

Note: [1] Including facilities within village.

TABLE 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of availabilities of facility and health personnel of villages by district, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

District	Primary or middle school	Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility[1]	Doctor	ASHA	*Anganwadi* workers	JSY beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of untied fund[2]	Number of villages
Koriya	100.0	25.7	0.0	25.7	0.0	88.6	97.1	94.3	8.6	31.4	35
Surguja	100.0	38.3	6.4	40.4	2.1	89.4	97.9	76.6	34.0	21.3	47
Jashpur	100.0	35.4	8.3	35.4	2.1	95.8	95.8	77.1	16.7	16.7	48
Raigarh	100.0	39.5	7.0	48.8	7.0	81.4	90.7	83.7	9.3	14.0	43
Korba	100.0	15.6	6.3	18.8	0.0	93.8	100.0	90.6	12.5	31.3	32
Janjgir-Champa	100.0	27.3	4.5	27.3	9.1	95.5	100.0	81.8	13.6	25.0	44
Bilaspur	97.4	26.3	5.3	26.3	5.3	94.7	100.0	84.2	34.2	10.5	38
Kawardha	97.8	21.7	4.3	21.7	6.5	95.7	84.8	63.0	17.4	4.3	46
Rajnandgaon	97.6	22.0	4.9	24.4	4.9	97.6	82.9	85.4	31.7	17.1	41
Durg	100.0	16.1	6.5	19.4	25.8	93.5	96.8	71.0	22.6	29.0	31
Raipur	100.0	20.0	5.7	25.7	20.0	88.6	97.1	57.1	14.3	25.7	35
Mahasamund	100.0	31.8	4.5	31.8	11.4	79.5	97.7	75.0	38.6	13.6	44
Dhamtari	97.6	35.7	2.4	35.7	16.7	97.6	97.6	90.5	45.2	21.4	42
Kanker	97.9	25.0	2.1	29.2	4.2	93.8	95.8	77.1	16.7	8.3	48
Bastar	97.8	42.2	6.7	44.4	4.4	80.0	93.3	82.2	8.9	20.0	45
Dantewada	100.0	50.0	6.3	53.1	6.3	93.8	100.0	87.5	18.8	15.6	32
Chhattisgarh	99.1	30.0	5.1	32.1	7.5	91.1	95.2	79.6	21.7	18.4	651

[**] Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/aganwadi worker.
[1] Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.
[2] This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level.
VHSC = Village Health and Sanitation Committee.

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

Table 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have heard about Government health programmes, among them, percentage who received information from specific sources, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08.

Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	Sources of knowledge									Number of women**
		T.V.	Radio	News paper/ books, etc.	Drama/Song/ Dance, etc.	Exhibition/ *Mela*	Group meeting/ Programmes	Doctor/ANM/ AWW/ASHA	Friends/ Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	92.5	32.5	10.7	5.6	0.4	0.2	4.1	80.5	62.4	1.4	16,802
Institutional Delivery	79.2	32.5	11.1	5.5	0.4	0.3	5.1	78.1	59.8	1.1	14,396
Breastfeeding	89.0	32.6	11.3	5.6	0.4	0.2	5.6	73.1	64.6	1.8	16,172
Immunization	98.3	34.4	12.2	6.9	0.7	0.4	6.6	84.2	59.5	8.3	17,868
Family Planning	97.7	35.1	12.5	7.3	0.7	0.6	7.4	81.2	63.1	1.8	17,756
Personal hygiene	86.3	36.0	12.1	6.7	0.8	0.3	4.2	66.5	62.0	5.3	15,685
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	92.3	36.8	13.2	6.3	0.8	0.3	5.3	69.5	59.7	4.6	16,760
Prevention of Sex Selection	61.7	46.6	12.8	7.3	0.5	0.5	4.3	60.2	55.8	1.7	11,205
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of households**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	66.4	46.2	17.9	17.4	1.3	0.6	6.0	61.3	52.4	2.5	12,811
Leprosy eradication	60.9	50.2	19.5	21.9	1.6	1.0	7.1	60.8	48.7	2.7	11,778
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	88.9	37.7	16.3	15.0	1.1	0.5	6.2	74.5	52.4	2.2	17,176
Prevention of sex selection	53.3	51.3	17.0	17.7	0.8	0.6	4.5	58.6	52.3	2.0	10,293

Note: ** Unweighted cases-who have heard about Government health programmes.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	6.0	6.6	3.2
20-24	18.7	19.3	15.7
25-29	18.9	19.2	17.4
30-34	17.7	17.3	19.4
35-39	16.1	15.4	19.2
40-44	13.3	12.9	15.4
45-49	9.4	9.4	9.7
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	55.3	58.3	40.1
18 years & above	44.7	41.7	59.9
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	16.2	16.1	17.1
5-9 years	17.1	17.2	16.7
10-14 years	16.4	16.6	15.6
15 or more years	50.2	50.1	50.6
Woman's education			
Non-literate[a]	56.2	61.5	29.7
Less than 5 years	9.4	9.8	7.3
5-9 years	25.9	24.6	32.4
10 or more years	8.5	4.2	30.5
Non-literate[a] [†]	53.8	58.9	27.1
10 or more years[†]	9.1	4.6	32.2
Husband's education			
Non-literate[a]	30.1	33.5	12.8
Less than 5 years	12.6	13.7	6.9
5-9 years	35.1	36.2	29.5
10 or more years	21.4	15.8	50.0
Religion			
Hindu	95.9	96.9	90.9
Muslim	1.3	0.6	4.8
Christian	2.4	2.3	2.8
Others	0.4	0.2	1.4
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	12.3	11.7	15.1
Scheduled tribes	39.0	44.2	12.2
Other backward classes	41.1	40.5	44.0
Others	7.7	3.6	28.7
Wealth index			
Lowest	30.6	36.0	2.9
Second	29.7	33.6	10.1
Middle	19.2	19.1	19.9
Fourth	10.6	8.5	21.0
Highest	10.0	2.8	46.2
Number of women (15-49)**	18,166	15,170	2,996
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	15,446	12,937	2,509

**Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total percent	Number of women**
			0 -5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	43.4	0.9	19.7	25.3	8.4	2.3	100.0	1,089
20-24	43.8	0.7	15.5	24.4	9.6	5.8	100.0	3,391
25-29	55.5	1.0	11.7	16.6	8.1	7.0	100.0	3,432
30-34	64.5	0.8	10.8	11.6	5.4	6.7	100.0	3,207
35-39	70.1	1.4	10.7	7.9	3.6	5.8	100.0	2,917
40-44	77.9	1.4	8.0	5.9	2.1	4.4	100.0	2,416
45-49	79.3	0.9	7.7	5.0	2.1	4.7	100.0	1,714
Place of residence								
Rural	67.3	1.0	11.7	12.8	4.4	2.4	100.0	15,170
Urban	33.6	0.8	11.7	18.7	12.9	22.2	100.0	2,996
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	91.1	1.2	4.9	2.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,479
Less than 5 years	80.4	0.9	10.8	6.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	2,285
5-9 years	55.7	1.1	17.4	19.0	5.1	1.3	100.0	6,357
10 or more years	18.8	0.6	12.3	26.0	18.0	24.2	100.0	3,887
Religion								
Hindu	62.8	1.0	11.8	13.5	5.4	5.2	100.0	17,425
Muslim	34.6	1.2	16.0	23.7	11.7	11.1	100.0	236
Christian	36.6	0.5	7.7	20.4	17.6	17.2	100.0	430
Others	36.5	0.0	5.2	14.5	14.9	28.8	100.0	75
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	61.8	1.4	12.3	14.8	5.4	4.0	100.0	2,226
Scheduled tribes	73.4	1.2	9.6	10.2	3.6	1.9	100.0	7,100
Other backward classes	58.0	0.8	13.4	16.0	6.6	4.9	100.0	7,438
Others	22.8	0.5	12.0	19.2	13.9	31.5	100.0	1,402
Wealth index								
Lowest	84.0	1.1	8.2	5.2	1.1	0.3	100.0	5,581
Second	70.6	1.0	12.3	12.5	2.5	0.8	100.0	5,382
Middle	53.7	1.1	15.1	20.7	6.7	2.3	100.0	3,472
Fourth	34.5	1.2	15.8	25.3	14.6	8.3	100.0	1,910
Highest	11.4	0.5	9.5	18.6	19.2	40.6	100.0	1,821
Chhattisgarh	61.7	1.0	11.7	13.8	5.8	5.7	100.0	18,166

Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births among ever married women[#] age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Distribution of births[†] | Birth order | | | | | Total | Number of births** |
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above[†]		
Age group								
15-19	7.3	79.1	18.7	1.7	0.6	21.0	100.0	533
20-24	41.1	44.3	36.2	14.5	5.0	52.4	100.0	2,531
25-29	31.5	11.9	27.3	30.5	30.3	87.0	100.0	1,765
30-34	12.9	6.6	14.6	22.1	56.8	93.2	100.0	683
35-39	5.4	4.4	8.8	9.9	76.9	94.9	100.0	277
40-44	1.8	2.4	1.1	12.4	84.2	98.5	100.0	89
45-49	na	*	*	*	*	na	*	8
Place of residence								
Rural	86.5	29.9	26.8	19.2	24.0	70.3	100.0	5,111
Urban	13.5	36.4	32.7	15.3	15.5	63.3	100.0	775
Education								
Non-literate[a]	48.5	20.2	23.2	20.8	35.7	79.1	100.0	2,780
Less than 5 years	8.7	29.0	26.5	24.0	20.5	73.6	100.0	520
5-9 years	33.6	40.8	31.5	16.7	11.0	59.5	100.0	2,043
10 or more years	9.2	48.8	36.2	10.6	4.4	50.6	100.0	543
Religion								
Hindu	96.0	30.7	27.5	18.8	23.0	69.5	100.0	5,648
Muslim	1.3	34.7	29.4	14.7	21.2	68.3	100.0	81
Christian	2.2	33.8	30.9	18.1	17.2	65.7	100.0	133
Others	0.4	(33.3)	(29.2)	(12.5)	(25.0)	70.6	100.0	24
Caste/tribes								
Scheduled castes	12.5	29.4	24.0	21.1	25.4	71.4	100.0	750
Scheduled tribes	42.0	28.9	26.7	17.9	26.5	71.4	100.0	2,505
Other backward classes	39.1	32.1	29.0	19.1	19.8	68.0	100.0	2,266
Others	6.4	38.9	32.3	16.8	12.0	60.9	100.0	365
Wealth index								
Lowest	35.0	24.1	24.1	19.1	32.6	75.8	100.0	2,054
Second	29.3	30.9	26.6	20.1	22.5	69.7	100.0	1,738
Middle	19.0	35.0	28.7	18.9	17.4	65.5	100.0	1,123
Fourth	9.2	38.3	33.4	17.0	11.4	61.4	100.0	555
Highest	7.4	42.2	38.1	12.5	7.2	57.7	100.0	416
Chhattisgarh	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7,745	30.8	27.6	18.7	22.9	69.4	100.0	5,886

na= Not applicable

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

[a] Literate, but did not attend school are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 3. 4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of births to ever married women[#] age 15-49 years by birth order and district, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

	Birth order				
District	1	2	3	4+	Number of Births**
Koriya	30.1	24.8	18.7	26.4	424
Surguja	28.1	25.5	18.3	28.1	439
Jashpur	29.3	26.4	19.0	25.3	391
Raigarh	34.2	24.2	20.6	20.9	265
Korba	27.3	31.2	18.6	22.9	425
Janjgir-Champa	31.7	26.5	22.5	19.3	359
Bilaspur	31.1	23.9	16.8	28.2	446
Kawardha	27.6	25.0	17.0	30.4	500
Rajnandgaon	30.3	30.9	20.5	18.2	330
Durg	29.5	33.9	21.9	14.7	275
Raipur	34.7	30.8	18.1	16.5	408
Mahasamund	35.4	31.0	19.9	13.6	299
Dhamtari	34.9	33.7	17.7	13.7	321
Kanker	31.9	26.8	16.1	25.3	303
Bastar	28.7	25.6	17.6	27.9	465
Dantewada	29.6	21.1	17.4	31.9	236
Chhattisgarh	30.8	27.6	18.7	22.9	5,886

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	
Age Group									
15-19	0.58	0.30	0.28	1,089	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.45	0.74	0.71	3,391	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.60	1.30	1.30	3,432	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	3.27	1.70	1.57	3,207	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	3.73	1.92	1.81	2,917	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	4.08	2.13	1.96	2,416	4.08	2.13	1.96	2,416	4.19
45-49	4.10	2.10	2.00	1,714	4.10	2.10	2.00	1,714	na
Residence									
Rural	2.97	1.52	1.45	15,170	4.21	2.16	2.05	3,373	4.30
Urban	2.60	1.36	1.23	2,996	3.55	1.90	1.65	757	3.70
Education									
Non-literate[a]	3.42	1.75	1.67	10,230	4.29	2.21	2.09	3,043	4.44
Less than 5 years	2.83	1.45	1.38	1,696	4.01	2.03	1.98	348	4.09
5-9 years	2.17	1.13	1.04	4,686	3.63	1.95	1.68	479	3.60
10 or more years	1.83	0.96	0.87	1,554	2.64	1.40	1.23	260	2.60
Religion									
Hindu	2.91	1.49	1.41	17,425	4.10	2.12	1.98	3,909	4.19
Muslim	2.94	1.56	1.38	236	4.32	2.37	1.95	60	4.35
Christian	2.90	1.50	1.41	430	3.91	1.97	1.93	137	4.00
Others	2.63	1.36	1.27	74	(3.29)	(1.58)	(1.71)	24	3.16
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	3.10	1.57	1.52	2,226	4.56	2.29	2.27	515	4.67
Scheduled tribes	2.98	1.54	1.44	7,100	4.16	2.19	1.97	1,566	4.29
Other backward classes	2.87	1.46	1.41	7,438	4.04	2.04	1.99	1,685	4.16
Others	2.43	1.32	1.11	1,402	3.39	1.85	1.53	364	3.26
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.14	1.60	1.54	5,581	4.27	2.21	2.06	1,176	4.49
Second	3.00	1.53	1.46	5,382	4.32	2.20	2.13	1,190	4.40
Middle	2.82	1.46	1.37	3,472	4.15	2.13	2.02	776	4.17
Fourth	2.64	1.40	1.24	1,910	3.80	2.07	1.74	457	3.92
Highest	2.36	1.24	1.13	1,821	3.32	1.72	1.60	531	3.32
Chhattisgarh	2.91	1.49	1.41	18,166	4.09	2.11	1.98	4,130	4.19

Note: Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
na = Not applicable.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but not attend school are also included.

TABLE 3.6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by desire for additional child, by number of surviving children, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon[1]	61.3	29.9	9.7	4.3	2.4	15.5
Want another later[2]	19.0	38.5	11.6	4.6	1.9	12.4
Want another, undecided when	1.3	3.0	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.1
Undecided	8.3	5.7	2.2	0.9	0.8	2.7
Want no more	1.7	12.9	24.9	18.2	25.9	19.0
Sterilized[3]	0.7	4.8	46.8	69.0	64.7	45.1
Declared infecund	5.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	4.0	3.2
Inconsistent response	2.3	2.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	1,958	2,567	3,965	4,061	4,367	16,918
Wanting no more children (15-44)[†]	1.3	12.7	46.0	58.7	75.0	33.4
Number of women (15-44)**[†]	1,892	2,385	2,011	1,173	1,324	8,785
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	10.1	33.6	55.8	73.6	79.5	35.0
Girl	2.5	14.8	11.7	7.9	3.9	9.3
Doesn't matter	67.0	37.3	21.8	10.8	10.3	40.9
Up to God	20.4	14.4	10.7	7.7	6.4	14.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women[4]**	1,641	1,901	941	392	203	5,078

** Unweighted cases.
[1] Want next birth within 2 years.
[2] Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years.
[3] Includes both female and male sterilization.
[4] Includes women who want another/next child.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years and It excludes sterilised cases.

TABLE 3.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women[#] age 15-49 years by outcomes according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	88.8	1.9	0.2	9.2	100.0	590
20-24	93.1	1.8	0.6	4.5	100.0	2,680
25-29	93.8	1.7	1.4	3.1	100.0	1,865
30-34	92.7	1.8	1.4	4.1	100.0	724
35-39	92.1	1.0	2.0	4.9	100.0	299
40-44	96.8	2.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	89
45-49	*	*	*	*	*	9
Sex-composition of living children [1]						
One son only	92.6	2.2	0.5	4.6	100.0	894
One daughter only	91.7	1.8	0.8	5.6	100.0	864
One son, one daughter only	94.9	1.4	1.5	2.2	100.0	944
Two sons only	96.5	0.9	1.3	1.3	100.0	458
Three sons only	98.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	122
Three daughters only	97.1	0.0	1.0	1.9	100.0	206
Four and above	96.9	0.4	0.8	1.9	100.0	1,134
Woman's Education						
Non-literate[a]	94.8	1.6	0.4	3.2	100.0	2,898
Less than 5 years	89.9	3.2	0.9	6.0	100.0	567
5-9 years	91.8	1.6	1.1	5.6	100.0	2,194
10 or more years	90.1	1.9	3.2	4.8	100.0	597
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	93.9	1.7	0.3	4.1	100.0	1,561
Less than 5 years	93.9	2.0	0.7	3.3	100.0	692
5-9 years	92.8	2.0	0.6	4.6	100.0	2,582
10 or more years	91.2	1.2	2.4	5.2	100.0	1,395
Religion						
Hindu	92.9	1.8	1.0	4.4	100.0	6,002
Muslim	90.1	2.2	3.2	4.5	100.0	89
Christian	95.6	0.7	0.0	3.7	100.0	136
Others	83.8	0.0	0.0	16.2	100.0	29
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	91.7	1.4	1.1	5.8	100.0	800
Scheduled tribes	94.6	1.6	0.3	3.6	100.0	2,614
Other backward classes	92.0	2.0	1.4	4.6	100.0	2,434
Others	88.9	1.9	2.3	6.8	100.0	408
Wealth index						
Lowest	94.7	1.6	0.3	3.4	100.0	2,135
Second	92.6	1.8	0.6	5.1	100.0	1,855
Middle	91.9	2.1	1.2	4.9	100.0	1,206
Fourth	91.4	1.9	2.4	4.4	100.0	597
Highest	89.7	1.3	3.2	5.8	100.0	463
Chhattisgarh	92.8	1.7	1.0	4.5	100.0	6,256

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] 281 cases with no child were excluded.

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women[#] age 15-49 years by outcomes by districts, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Koriya	94.1	1.4	1.7	2.8	100.0	443
Surguja	92.0	0.8	1.5	5.6	100.0	471
Jashpur	92.1	2.3	0.5	5.2	100.0	416
Raigarh	91.7	2.3	0.6	5.4	100.0	288
Korba	91.5	2.9	1.0	4.6	100.0	458
Janjgir-Champa	92.5	2.1	1.0	4.4	100.0	378
Bilaspur	90.1	2.3	2.0	5.6	100.0	487
Kawardha	92.6	1.8	0.6	5.0	100.0	533
Rajnandgaon	90.0	2.7	0.3	7.1	100.0	362
Durg	90.8	1.2	1.7	6.3	100.0	298
Raipur	95.2	0.3	1.2	3.3	100.0	429
Mahasamund	89.8	2.4	0.3	7.5	100.0	325
Dhamtari	93.7	2.7	0.8	2.8	100.0	340
Kanker	97.1	0.7	0.3	1.8	100.0	308
Bastar	96.8	1.0	0.3	1.9	100.0	472
Dantewada	93.2	0.8	0.3	5.8	100.0	248
Chhattisgarh	92.8	1.7	1.0	4.5	100.0	6,256

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up[1]	Place of antenatal check-up[b]			Number of women[**]
		Government health facility[2]	Private health facility[3]	Community based services[4]	
Age Group					
15-19	81.3	3.7	1.9	0.4	482
20-24	84.7	18.1	10.6	2.4	2,363
25-29	79.1	14.0	8.0	1.5	1,935
30-34	74.7	5.3	3.4	0.7	845
35 +	64.7	2.6	1.1	0.4	506
No. of living children					
0	85.0	34.5	52.2	3.4	34
1	87.4	44.9	31.5	4.5	1,602
2	82.7	44.8	28.1	5.1	1,642
3	80.8	44.8	23.1	6.7	1,254
4+	67.5	40.1	14.2	5.9	1,599
Residence					
Rural	77.6	35.9	17.3	4.8	5,297
Urban	92.1	7.8	7.8	0.6	834
Education					
Non-literate[a]	70.3	16.5	5.7	2.7	2,983
Less than five years	81.9	3.9	1.9	0.6	541
5-9 years	87.8	18.7	10.6	1.9	2,018
10 or more years	96.3	4.7	6.9	0.3	589
Religion					
Hindu	79.6	41.5	23.9	5.2	5,879
Muslim	89.9	0.8	0.5	0.1	80
Christian	74.9	1.2	0.5	0.1	143
Others	83.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	29
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	81.0	6.0	3.7	0.6	753
Scheduled tribes	74.1	15.3	4.7	2.6	2,603
Other backward classes	83.2	19.0	12.9	1.9	2,369
Others	91.6	3.4	3.8	0.4	406
Wealth index					
Lowest	68.0	10.6	2.6	1.8	2,131
Second	79.6	13.2	5.8	1.7	1,794
Middle	86.3	10.5	6.1	1.2	1,164
Fourth	94.2	5.8	4.4	0.4	568
Highest	97.9	3.7	6.2	0.3	474
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	79.6	43.7	25.1	5.4	6,131
Chhattisgarh (15-44)[†]	79.6	43.7	25.2	5.5	6,114

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
[**] Unweighted cases.
[1] Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home.
[2] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
[3] Includes private hospital/clinic.
[4] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[b] Among those who had received any ANC. Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

District	Place of antenatal check-up[a]			Any ANC	Number of Women**
	Government[1] health facility	Private[2] health facility	Community[3] based services		
Koriya	41.5	18.1	13.4	73.3	434
Surguja	35.3	18.0	0.2	63.5	457
Jashpur	47.7	10.4	1.1	61.0	405
Raigarh	57.7	27.4	1.2	84.5	304
Korba	37.3	35.6	5.5	70.7	442
Janjgir-Champa	50.8	37.5	4.5	81.9	355
Bilaspur	33.0	33.7	5.5	82.2	445
Kawardha	31.3	16.5	14.6	75.8	512
Rajnandgaon	50.2	32.8	2.4	89.5	358
Durg	53.0	34.9	5.8	89.7	294
Raipur	34.6	47.0	2.4	79.8	407
Mahasamund	61.2	27.6	5.6	92.0	310
Dhamtari	42.9	32.4	11.6	91.9	326
Kanker	40.7	7.9	4.0	92.2	337
Bastar	44.5	6.9	3.2	79.8	478
Dantewada	46.2	6.5	1.4	81.8	267
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	43.7	25.1	5.4	79.6	6,131
Chhattisgarh (15-44)[†]	43.7	25.2	5.5	79.6	6,114

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
[2] Includes Private hospital/clinic,
[3] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.
[a] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography/ ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group									
15-19	52.7	7.7	35.8	36.5	41.6	59.0	16.2	9.7	482
20-24	56.7	14.8	43.7	43.4	47.6	65.9	23.3	11.9	2,363
25-29	53.8	14.4	39.5	39.2	43.2	60.5	21.0	12.8	1,935
30-34	48.4	12.1	34.9	32.6	34.7	54.3	16.9	11.8	845
35+	40.6	8.5	25.8	24.7	25.0	41.7	14.6	8.3	506
No. of living children									
0	46.8	14.9	50.0	44.0	55.7	73.1	23.8	29.8	34
1	62.2	18.4	51.1	51.1	54.9	70.7	27.6	19.1	1,602
2	58.1	14.6	43.4	42.4	47.9	65.2	22.9	13.6	1,642
3	50.3	11.6	37.5	37.0	40.7	59.7	18.1	8.1	1,254
4+	40.6	7.8	23.5	23.0	24.0	44.2	12.5	4.9	1,599
Residence									
Rural	50.4	11.2	34.4	34.0	36.8	56.8	18.2	8.3	5,297
Urban	69.6	26.0	68.8	67.4	75.7	81.0	34.5	33.6	834
Education									
Non- literate[a]	43.6	7.5	24.0	23.6	24.3	45.9	12.7	3.8	2,983
Less than five years	51.4	12.7	38.2	38.1	44.6	61.8	20.6	8.2	541
5-9 years	58.8	15.9	50.2	49.8	54.7	72.3	24.9	14.2	2,018
10 or more years	81.5	33.3	77.7	75.4	86.1	88.1	44.0	46.2	589
Religion									
Hindu	52.7	13.0	38.5	38.3	41.7	60.0	20.2	11.4	5,879
Muslim	69.8	22.3	61.7	56.9	68.1	69.6	31.7	27.1	80
Christian	54.8	14.4	44.9	36.1	41.1	55.6	22.9	14.3	143
Others	62.2	21.1	58.8	55.7	59.1	69.0	20.6	24.5	29
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	51.2	13.8	39.5	41.8	49.7	64.0	19.7	13.5	753
Scheduled Tribes	51.1	9.2	30.1	27.9	26.9	51.1	16.1	5.4	2,603
Backward Classes	52.7	15.6	44.4	45.1	51.4	66.0	23.0	14.1	2,369
Others	70.0	24.0	64.4	62.3	70.6	76.2	34.8	34.2	406
Wealth index									
Lowest	44.7	6.1	21.7	20.1	19.1	41.6	12.1	2.7	2,131
Second	49.1	10.6	34.9	35.8	38.7	60.0	17.0	6.6	1,794
Middle	54.2	16.2	46.3	47.0	55.4	71.5	23.8	11.9	1,164
Fourth	67.2	25.1	64.9	62.7	72.6	80.7	30.2	25.7	568
Highest	84.8	32.9	83.3	81.6	88.4	90.5	50.6	53.9	474
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	53.0	13.2	39.1	38.5	42.1	60.1	20.4	11.7	6,131
Chhattisgarh (15-44)[†]	53.0	13.2	39.1	38.6	42.1	60.2	20.5	11.7	6,114

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	55.4	43.8	48.1	31.8	26.4	50.6	37.3	482
20-24	60.1	49.1	51.7	39.0	35.3	51.8	38.9	2,363
25-29	63.2	50.0	54.2	42.4	41.5	57.6	40.9	1,935
30-34	57.2	46.1	49.1	42.8	39.5	53.9	37.7	845
35+	51.1	42.0	39.7	36.1	38.5	49.9	31.0	506
No. of living children								
0	27.5	31.2	37.7	20.3	14.1	41.6	41.2	34
1	63.5	51.6	54.2	39.2	32.2	53.5	41.7	1,602
2	61.3	50.7	55.1	44.6	42.0	56.9	43.1	1,642
3	58.6	45.3	48.9	39.7	39.2	53.7	36.5	1,254
4+	54.7	43.3	44.2	35.0	36.9	49.9	31.3	1,599
Residence								
Rural	58.6	47.0	50.2	38.2	36.0	52.5	36.8	5,297
Urban	65.8	54.0	55.4	48.4	44.0	59.7	49.0	834
Education								
Non-literate[a]	53.6	41.1	43.8	30.6	31.2	46.4	30.5	2,983
Less than 5 years	60.4	46.3	49.9	40.1	37.6	55.0	38.8	541
5-9 years	63.4	52.6	56.0	45.5	40.4	56.9	42.9	2,018
10 or more year	70.3	61.2	63.1	55.7	49.7	69.0	55.8	589
Religion								
Hindu	59.9	48.0	50.9	39.6	37.4	53.4	38.1	5,879
Muslim	62.8	55.4	51.0	45.8	31.6	55.0	52.6	80
Christian	51.9	47.2	54.3	40.5	32.9	59.7	51.3	143
Others	46.0	46.4	58.9	58.8	50.6	71.3	50.2	29
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	58.1	46.0	49.0	38.8	36.0	51.1	36.6	753
Scheduled Tribes	61.3	48.6	50.8	38.0	36.5	55.0	38.6	2,603
Other backward classes	57.9	47.3	51.5	40.5	37.3	51.4	37.7	2,369
Others	63.7	52.9	53.4	46.9	43.5	62.4	48.0	406
Wealth index								
Lowest	59.0	45.9	47.8	32.2	32.5	52.2	34.3	2,131
Second	55.3	44.4	47.3	36.2	34.4	49.8	34.6	1,794
Middle	58.2	46.8	50.1	40.5	37.6	49.7	36.8	1,164
Fourth	64.6	53.4	60.0	51.7	44.7	61.1	48.7	568
Highest	73.5	62.9	64.4	59.2	51.8	69.8	57.5	474
Chhattisgarh	59.7	48.1	51.1	39.8	37.3	53.6	38.7	6,131

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 4.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	No visit	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	19.9	9.7	18.5	51.9	37.6	38.7	4.2	482
20-24	15.9	8.7	19.4	56.0	42.1	38.8	3.2	2,363
25-29	21.6	8.3	19.8	50.2	38.1	38.1	2.1	1,935
30-34	25.7	7.9	20.0	46.4	36.9	34.9	2.2	845
35+	35.3	7.7	17.6	39.4	27.2	34.4	2.7	506
No. of living children								
0	18.2	8.8	11.6	61.4	43.9	32.1	9.1	34
1	13.4	7.6	18.5	60.5	48.5	35.7	2.5	1,602
2	17.7	7.2	18.9	56.2	43.5	36.0	2.9	1,642
3	20.1	10.2	19.8	49.9	35.4	41.5	2.8	1,254
4+	32.7	9.3	20.6	37.4	25.7	38.4	2.7	1,599
Residence								
Rural	23.0	9.2	20.6	47.2	33.9	40.2	2.9	5,297
Urban	8.2	4.2	11.6	76.0	68.1	21.8	1.8	834
Education								
Non literate[a]	30.1	9.7	21.1	39.1	24.6	42.0	2.9	2,983
Less than 5 years	18.8	9.6	18.8	52.8	38.4	39.9	3.1	541
5-9 years	12.9	8.2	19.5	59.3	47.8	36.4	2.9	2,018
10 or more years	4.4	2.1	11.0	82.5	77.0	17.9	1.2	589
Religion								
Hindu	21.0	8.5	19.4	51.0	38.1	37.9	2.8	5,879
Muslim	11.3	5.0	19.0	64.7	58.7	28.7	1.1	80
Christian	25.1	9.0	18.1	47.9	42.1	31.4	1.5	143
Others	17.0	3.4	17.0	62.6	45.0	34.6	0.0	29
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	19.9	8.1	19.6	52.4	40.7	36.6	3.1	753
Scheduled tribes	26.3	9.0	21.8	42.9	30.5	40.6	2.4	2,603
Other backward classes	17.6	8.8	17.8	55.8	42.1	37.2	3.1	2,369
Others	8.7	4.2	12.9	74.3	64.8	23.8	2.7	406
Wealth index								
Lowest	32.4	9.7	22.2	35.7	23.6	40.7	2.9	2,131
Second	21.2	9.3	20.4	49.1	34.9	41.0	3.0	1,794
Middle	14.2	9.2	19.9	56.6	43.5	39.1	2.8	1,164
Fourth	6.3	5.0	15.9	72.8	59.5	31.5	2.9	568
Highest	3.0	2.5	6.0	88.5	81.6	15.2	0.8	474
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	21.0	8.5	19.4	51.1	38.5	37.7	2.8	6,131
Chhattisgarh (15-44)[†]	20.9	8.5	19.4	51.2	38.6	37.6	2.8	6,114

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.5 (B) ANTENATAL CARE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[#] by the number of tetanus toxoid injections (TT) and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup		Full ANC[b]	Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months		
Age group							
15-19	20.3	8.5	70.8	13.0	16.0	10.3	482
20-24	17.1	8.7	74.0	9.7	22.2	14.1	2,363
25-29	22.5	8.9	68.2	8.3	24.0	15.0	1,935
30-34	27.1	7.8	64.9	10.0	20.9	14.4	845
35+	36.1	7.5	56.4	6.9	20.2	9.6	506
No. of living children							
0	17.9	11.6	70.4	14.6	23.2	14.6	34
1	13.9	7.3	78.4	10.0	25.8	17.5	1,602
2	18.8	7.9	73.1	7.9	24.7	16.2	1,642
3	21.2	9.8	68.6	10.2	20.2	12.8	1,254
4+	34.2	9.3	56.4	9.3	16.6	8.2	1,599
Residence							
Rural	24.0	8.8	66.9	9.1	20.5	11.9	5,297
Urban	9.2	6.9	83.6	10.4	30.7	25.8	834
Education							
Non literate[a]	32.1	9.5	58.1	10.4	14.8	7.4	2,983
Less than 5 years	19.3	8.7	71.7	12.6	19.4	12.6	541
5-9 years	13.2	7.8	78.6	7.6	25.6	16.1	2,018
10 or more years	3.9	5.7	90.3	6.6	47.6	38.9	589
Religion							
Hindu	22.1	8.7	68.9	9.4	21.5	13.3	5,879
Muslim	11.3	3.7	85.0	13.3	28.2	27.0	80
Christian	25.7	3.5	70.8	3.1	34.8	21.8	143
Others	17.0	13.6	69.3	3.4	27.9	24.6	29
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	21.0	7.9	71.0	11.0	18.2	13.4	753
Scheduled tribes	27.8	9.2	62.7	8.0	21.4	11.0	2,603
Other backward classes	18.3	8.4	73.0	10.3	21.2	14.3	2,369
Others	8.9	6.1	85.0	8.7	36.3	28.3	406
Wealth index							
Lowest	34.2	10.3	55.3	9.0	16.6	6.9	2,131
Second	22.3	8.0	69.5	9.8	19.2	11.4	1,794
Middle	15.0	7.8	76.9	10.0	22.0	15.2	1,164
Fourth	7.0	6.6	85.9	9.2	28.6	22.4	568
Highest	2.1	6.6	91.1	7.0	48.0	39.3	474
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	22.0	8.5	69.2	9.3	21.9	13.7	6,131
Chhattisgarh (15-44)[†]	22.0	8.6	69.4	9.3	22.0	13.7	6,114

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[b] At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

District	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup[1]	Full[2] antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of Women**
Koriya	37.0	42.2	71.0	44.6	12.6	38.2	434
Surguja	29.5	28.0	62.2	56.7	14.0	51.7	457
Jashpur	32.1	30.9	59.7	52.6	9.6	59.1	405
Raigarh	45.4	53.0	83.8	34.8	15.8	62.1	304
Korba	39.1	41.9	69.3	42.0	10.3	37.4	442
Janjgir-Champa	40.2	45.9	79.2	30.4	9.3	31.5	355
Bilaspur	36.2	51.7	79.7	26.7	7.1	47.8	445
Kawardha	22.4	49.0	74.1	33.8	7.5	34.1	512
Rajnandgaon	43.3	65.4	87.8	31.9	17.0	35.5	358
Durg	50.0	68.4	87.7	32.5	18.8	38.3	294
Raipur	44.2	55.0	78.3	37.1	14.0	40.1	407
Mahasamund	50.2	64.2	90.3	30.4	18.0	65.1	310
Dhamtari	55.5	72.4	90.0	43.8	29.6	50.5	326
Kanker	35.9	62.6	91.0	34.2	19.8	45.9	337
Bastar	28.2	52.3	78.8	37.0	13.2	35.5	478
Dantewada	44.8	55.8	78.7	35.4	14.7	32.1	267
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	38.5	51.1	77.7	37.9	13.7	43.7	6,131
Chhattisgarh (15-44)[†]	38.6	51.2	78.0	37.9	13.7	43.9	6,114

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup.
[2] At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of safe delivery[2]	Number of women**
Age group					
15-19	21.9	78.1	12.1	34.0	482
20-24	19.1	80.5	12.9	32.0	2,363
25-29	17.9	81.7	10.8	28.7	1,935
30-34	17.5	82.0	10.9	28.4	845
35+	10.4	89.2	8.6	19.0	506
No. of living children					
0	34.6	65.4	18.1	52.7	34
1	31.6	68.2	14.3	45.9	1,602
2	19.1	80.4	11.8	30.9	1,642
3	13.3	86.3	10.9	24.2	1,254
4+	6.6	92.9	8.8	15.4	1,599
Residence					
Rural	13.3	86.4	10.8	24.1	5,297
Urban	48.3	51.5	16.1	64.4	834
Education					
Non literate[a]	8.6	90.9	8.4	17.0	2,983
Less than 5 years	15.0	85.0	10.8	25.8	541
5-9 years	21.1	78.7	15.6	36.7	2,018
10 or more years	58.0	41.7	14.1	72.1	589
Religion					
Hindu	17.3	82.3	11.5	28.8	5,879
Muslim	45.1	54.9	14.4	59.5	80
Christian	30.6	69.4	11	41.6	143
Others	31.4	68.6	13.8	45.2	29
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	19.3	80.4	13.5	32.8	753
Scheduled tribes	10.7	89.0	9.2	19.9	2,603
Other backward classes	20.6	79.0	13.2	33.8	2,369
Others	47.4	51.9	13.0	60.4	406
Wealth index					
Lowest	7.8	91.8	7.4	15.2	2,131
Second	12.5	87.1	11.7	24.2	1,794
Middle	17.0	82.6	15.1	32.1	1,164
Fourth	35.8	64.2	15.7	51.5	568
Highest	66.0	33.8	15.2	81.2	474
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	18.0	81.6	11.6	29.6	6,131
Chhattisgarh (15-44)[†]	18.1	81.6	11.5	29.6	6,114

Note: Percent distribution of institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, because the place of delivery is on the way to the institute, working place and other places.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.
[2] Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh,2007-08

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery			Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY)[c]	Number of women**
	Ambulance Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others[1]		Govt.	Private		
Age group								
15-19	53.0	9.3	37.7	600	1,939	8,011	12.5	108
20-24	54.8	9.6	35.6	494	1,860	6,632	11.6	456
25-29	48.9	12.1	38.9	444	1,925	7,481	7.7	349
30-34	44.6	18.1	37.3	328	2,236	6,883	4.6	150
35+	70.6	4.9	24.5	415	3,152	7,050	5.3	54
No. of living children								
0	(41.7)	(8.3)	(50.0)	(676)	(2,712)	(9,995)	(11.1)	12
1	58.0	11.0	31.0	505	2,013	7,745	15.4	517
2	49.6	11.1	39.3	455	2,279	7,014	7.7	316
3	41.0	15.3	43.7	403	1,534	5,918	8.8	166
4+	50.8	6.6	42.6	378	1,788	4,272	4.8	106
Residence								
Rural	60.4	11.3	28.3	580	1,749	6,608	9.5	715
Urban	37.7	11.1	51.2	217	2,563	7,505	9.2	402
Education								
Non literate[a]	50.0	9.2	40.8	447	1,676	6,263	7.5	259
Less than 5	50.7	4.9	44.4	508	1,656	6,293	10.7	83
5-9 years	50.4	10.5	39.0	506	1,901	6,012	12.2	429
10 or more years	56.4	15.2	28.4	415	2,756	8,007	7.2	346
Religion								
Hindu	52.5	11.3	36.2	476	1,944	7,264	9.4	1,028
Muslim	39.9	16.4	43.7	391	4,473	7,451	9.9	37
Christian	51.1	9.1	39.9	328	606	2,513	12.3	43
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	45.7	10.1	44.1	513	1,749	6,275	12.0	150
Scheduled Tribes	62.7	8.2	29.1	520	1,251	6,108	8.6	278
Other backward classes	48.8	13.5	37.7	471	2,201	6,731	9.9	494
Others	50.7	10.8	38.4	318	3,296	8,582	8.0	195
Wealth index								
Lowest	56.7	7.2	36.2	429	1,102	5,061	7.9	169
Second	60.1	9.6	30.4	626	1,695	6,094	10.1	228
Middle	48.7	9.0	42.3	396	1,715	6,833	11.6	200
Fourth	45.2	13.0	41.8	549	2,516	7,899	11.1	204
Highest	50.9	15.0	34.1	329	3,263	7,233	6.6	316
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	52.2	11.3	36.6	466	1,981	7,079	9.3	1,117
Chhattisgarh (15-44)[†]	52.0	11.3	36.7	466	1,983	7,096	9.3	1,100

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases.
JSY= Janani Suraksha Yojana.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases.
[c] Percentage women who got JSY assistance.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

District	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of safe delivery[2]	Number of Women**
Koriya	18.1	81.9	11.4	29.5	434
Surguja	16.6	82.7	7.9	24.5	457
Jashpur	15.1	84.7	10.3	25.4	405
Raigarh	25.2	74.5	15.4	40.6	304
Korba	18.2	81.0	15.2	33.4	442
Janjgir-Champa	18.5	80.9	15.9	34.4	355
Bilaspur	13.7	85.8	10.4	24.1	445
Kawardha	8.2	91.2	6.3	14.5	512
Rajnandgaon	15.4	84.4	16.8	32.2	358
Durg	19.9	79.8	11.4	31.3	294
Raipur	22.7	77.4	7.7	30.4	407
Mahasamund	28.6	70.9	15.4	44.0	310
Dhamtari	24.5	74.9	16.1	40.6	326
Kanker	11.8	87.7	12.3	24.1	337
Bastar	17.9	82.1	8.4	26.3	478
Dantewada	18.7	80.6	8.3	27.0	267
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	18.0	81.6	11.6	29.6	6,131
Chhattisgarh (15-44)[†]	18.1	81.6	11.5	29.6	6,114

Note: Percent distribution of institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, because the place of delivery is on the way to the institute, working place and other places.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.
[2] Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Cus-tomary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of Know-ledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	8.6	2.0	10.3	28.2	45.2	8.1	22.1	5.8	4.2	0.3	383
20-24	8.0	2.0	7.2	26.0	44.7	6.8	24.3	4.8	4.0	1.1	1,943
25-29	10.1	1.6	7.3	24.3	44.4	7.5	25.8	4.3	3.8	1.1	1,598
30-34	11.9	3.4	8.2	23.2	43.1	8.3	24.5	3.4	4.3	1.0	710
35+	11.3	3.3	9.8	20.7	41.8	10.0	26.1	5.4	2.8	0.2	459
No. of living children											
0	(13.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(43.5)	(34.8)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(8.7)	(8.7)	(0.0)	23
1	7.3	2.2	8.5	28.3	42.9	6.2	24.8	5.2	4.5	1.0	1,129
2	8.4	1.8	8.0	25.0	44.5	6.4	23.7	5.1	4.4	0.7	1,338
3	9.4	1.5	5.9	24.5	45.5	8.7	24.4	3.7	3.7	1.2	1,095
4+	12.2	3.0	8.6	21.8	44.1	9.1	26.3	4.2	3.0	0.9	1,508
Residence											
Rural	9.6	2.3	8.4	24.2	43.7	7.5	25.3	4.7	4.2	0.8	4,649
Urban	8.9	0.7	1.6	30.4	49.3	9.1	19.3	3.1	0.5	1.7	444
Education											
Non literate[a]	11.5	3.0	9.1	22.4	43.2	8.6	25.8	4.9	5.5	0.9	2,748
Less than 5 years	7.8	1.5	6.5	24.4	45.7	10.0	24.0	4.7	3.1	0.6	471
5-9 years	7.1	1.4	6.4	27.8	45.4	5.6	23.5	4.4	1.9	0.9	1,626
10 or more years	7.2	0.0	6.0	32.0	44.5	6.7	22.8	1.5	0.8	2.1	248
Religion											
Hindu	9.5	2.2	7.8	24.7	44.3	7.6	24.7	4.6	3.9	0.9	4,924
Muslim	4.5	6.7	13.2	33.7	44.5	11.4	21.0	6.3	2.2	2.2	45
Christian	11.6	1.1	9.6	20.4	40.2	5.8	29.7	1.9	2.9	0.0	104
Others	(10.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(35.0)	(40.0)	(15.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	11.4	1.5	6.2	25.8	49.8	9.7	17.4	4.0	2.2	1.6	621
Scheduled tribes	10.0	3.1	10.3	22.1	38.7	8.0	29.9	4.4	5.5	0.6	2,360
Other backward classes	8.6	1.3	5.3	26.9	49.0	6.9	21.5	4.8	2.5	1.0	1,897
Others	7.2	1.9	7.8	32.0	44.9	5.0	19.8	6.1	2.3	2.3	215
Wealth index											
Lowest	11.7	3.6	10.9	21.8	38.6	8.2	28.7	5.3	6.9	0.6	1,994
Second	10.0	1.8	7.5	23.5	47.2	8.9	22.5	4.1	2.1	1.2	1,585
Middle	7.0	0.9	4.9	29.1	48.4	5.3	22.1	4.1	2.4	0.7	978
Fourth	4.7	0.3	2.9	30.8	49.2	5.8	21.1	4.1	0.6	1.1	376
Highest	4.4	0.0	2.5	32.9	45.6	7.4	24.7	3.6	0.6	3.1	160
Chhattisgarh	9.5	2.2	7.8	24.8	44.2	7.7	24.8	4.6	3.9	0.9	5,093

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to ' Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

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TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had complication during delivery and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications							Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	Obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion/ high BP	Other	
Age group									
15-19	51.1	32.2	4.0	27.5	81.0	8.0	5.6	2.0	482
20-24	47.8	37.7	6.8	21.7	80.3	4.8	4.2	1.2	2,363
25-29	45.7	40.3	6.4	19.2	80.7	6.1	3.7	1.0	1,935
30-34	47.6	35.5	5.4	15.8	80.9	5.2	4.3	1.7	845
35+	40.2	45.9	4.9	22.9	79.0	5.8	4.9	1.5	506
No. of living children									
0	56.2	23.9	4.9	30.2	85.1	15.2	9.1	0.0	34
1	52.9	36.8	5.5	25.5	79.3	7.1	5.1	1.5	1,602
2	45.5	38.7	7.0	17.0	79.6	5.7	3.8	1.7	1,642
3	45.6	40.1	6.4	19.5	81.6	5.3	3.7	1.2	1,254
4+	42.5	38.6	5.6	19.3	81.9	3.5	4.0	0.7	1,599
Residence									
Rural	46.1	39.5	6.1	20.3	81.0	5.2	3.9	0.9	5,297
Urban	50.7	31.2	6.0	22.9	77.2	7.8	6.1	3.5	834
Number of ANC Visits									
No visit	44.6	45.0	6.0	21.3	73.2	3.8	3.7	0.0	1,289
1	48.3	50.1	5.1	15.3	84.6	4.3	3.1	0.4	520
2	41.9	33.4	4.9	18.0	84.0	5.3	4.7	0.6	1,192
3+	49.2	35.4	6.7	22.2	81.4	6.6	4.5	2.2	3,130
Delivery									
Normal	45.4	38.7	5.9	19.5	81.8	3.9	3.7	0.8	5,776
Caesarean	67.0	32.8	9.0	30.0	65.4	23.6	9.5	7.4	314
By Instrument or Assisted	79.9	39.6	5.8	54.2	74.4	20.7	14.5	2.9	41
Place of Delivery									
Government facility	60.0	39.9	7.6	29.0	77.7	10.8	7.8	2.5	663
Private facility	63.4	34.4	6.7	24.3	69.3	16.6	9.1	5.7	439
Home	43.6	38.4	5.7	18.6	82.5	3.2	3.0	0.5	5,007
Other	(26.4)	(53.8)	(46.2)	(52.1)	(54.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Chhattisgarh	46.7	38.3	6.1	20.7	80.5	5.6	4.2	1.3	6,131

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 POST- DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post-delivery complication					Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	20.7	57.3	34.9	24.2	18.7	28.0	482
20-24	22.7	52.3	40.1	26.4	21.2	34.4	2,363
25-29	19.7	43.8	41.2	35.1	18.0	31.8	1,935
30-34	22.0	48.1	39.7	30.3	19.7	31.1	845
35+	24.2	48.9	48.0	36.9	20.1	24.0	506
No. of living children							
0	34.8	39.3	52.9	14.1	38.8	31.0	34
1	21.6	50.4	37.2	30.6	23.3	31.0	1,602
2	20.8	44.7	40.5	29.3	19.8	32.5	1,642
3	20.8	53.1	45.3	27.9	16.1	34.5	1,254
4+	22.8	50.5	40.5	32.9	18.3	29.9	1,599
Residence							
Rural	22.3	48.9	41.1	31.9	19.6	30.0	5,297
Urban	17.2	53.6	36.8	16.5	21.1	46.0	834
Delivery							
Normal	21.3	49.3	39.9	30.5	19.5	31.3	5,776
Caesarean	24.4	51.5	53.0	25.7	21.9	40.9	314
By Instrument or Assisted	43.1	44.8	43.7	29.6	29.3	23.9	41
Place of Delivery							
Government facility	29.3	42.3	46.0	36.4	26.7	35.0	663
Private facility	22.2	44.5	43.3	26.2	25.4	37.5	439
Home	20.6	51.0	39.4	29.4	18.0	30.6	5,007
Others	(9.1)	(100.0)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(33.3)	22
Who Conducted the Last Delivery							
Doctor	24.1	47.2	41.2	18.0	21.2	38.1	249
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	19.3	47.7	44.8	29.5	30.6	35.6	421
Other Health Personal	22.0	43.9	54.9	22.6	21.2	32.3	41
Dai	21.5	48.1	40.3	33.4	17.4	28.3	3,313
Relatives/Friends	16.8	67.7	32.6	18.1	12.6	34.3	957
Others	21.5	49.6	16.0	0.0	16.5	50.4	28
No One	(10.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	20
Chhattisgarh	21.6	49.4	40.7	30.2	19.8	31.7	6,131

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group			
15-19	44.8	40.4	482
20-24	44.2	41.0	2,363
25-29	41.8	38.9	1,935
30-34	36.9	33.9	845
35+	32.1	29.8	506
No. of living children			
0	41.2	38.1	34
1	53.8	50.1	1,602
2	43.1	39.9	1,642
3	39.2	36.0	1,254
4+	29.4	27.0	1,599
Residence			
Rural	37.9	34.7	5,297
Urban	64.5	61.9	834
Education			
Non literate [a]	30.1	27.1	2,983
Less than 5 years	40.9	37.8	541
5-9 years	48.7	45.4	2,018
10 or more years	74.7	72.2	589
Religion			
Hindu	41.2	38.0	5,879
Muslim	57.0	57.2	80
Christian	41.7	40.1	143
Others	35.0	52.2	29
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	44.9	41.3	753
Scheduled tribes	31.4	28.5	2,603
Other backward classes	48.1	44.8	2,369
Others	61.2	59.0	406
Wealth index			
Lowest	25.9	23.0	2,131
Second	38.8	35.5	1,794
Middle	47.6	43.9	1,164
Fourth	64.2	60.9	568
Highest	79.1	77.7	474
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	41.5	38.4	6,131
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	41.6	38.5	6,114

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[1]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication[2]	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	47.7	55.7	51.1	20.7	53.7	482
20-24	45.5	57.7	47.8	22.7	54.6	2,363
25-29	42.5	52.9	45.7	19.7	44.5	1,935
30-34	40.2	51.8	47.6	22.0	47.4	845
35+	42.2	47.0	40.2	24.2	38.5	506
No. of living children						
0	64.1	74.0	56.2	34.8	69.2	34
1	51.0	60.7	52.9	21.6	54.5	1,602
2	42.1	56.1	45.5	20.8	49.1	1,642
3	40.4	54.7	45.6	20.8	49.0	1,254
4+	40.4	43.9	42.5	22.8	43.4	1,599
Residence						
Rural	43.0	51.7	46.1	22.3	46.4	5,297
Urban	48.3	70.1	50.7	17.2	71.8	834
Education						
Non literate[a]	38.6	43.1	41.8	21.6	42.1	2,983
Less than five years	45.4	52.8	47.3	21.4	63.1	541
5-9 years	48.4	62.5	51.8	22.5	53.9	2,018
10 or more years	52.1	72.8	53.7	19.0	55.7	589
Religion						
Hindu	43.3	54.6	46.1	21.0	50.0	5,879
Muslim	53.3	64.3	52.2	33.3	73.7	80
Christian	57.4	44.4	66.4	39.7	18.9	143
Others	37.9	54.1	61.9	17.1	60.0	29
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	47.1	62.8	45.4	23.9	66.2	753
Scheduled tribes	40.6	44.5	42.1	21.9	36.7	2,603
Other backward classes	45.3	58.4	51.1	20.6	55.6	2,369
Others	48.4	71.3	53.3	21.0	58.5	406
Wealth index						
Lowest	41.5	39.2	41.5	25.1	34.0	2,131
Second	43.2	53.0	48.6	20.3	57.5	1,794
Middle	44.2	63.7	48.2	21.5	58.6	1,164
Fourth	48.1	70.5	54.1	18.0	61.3	568
Highest	49.4	77.7	50.8	15.5	68.8	474
Chhattisgarh	43.7	54.5	46.7	21.6	49.1	6,131

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
[1] Women who reported at least one complication during pregnancy.
[2] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 4.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had extent of pregnancy, delivery, post delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by districts, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

District	Percentage of women[1]					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[2]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post - delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication[3]	
Koriya	38.2	52.3	28.9	15.7	64.6	434
Surguja	51.7	36.7	71.1	38.0	20.3	457
Jashpur	59.1	34.2	65.3	53.7	20.1	405
Raigarh	62.1	55.4	67.1	29.2	45.0	304
Korba	37.4	62.6	24.6	11.3	72.0	442
Janjgir-Champa	31.5	65.9	27.4	12.1	76.7	355
Bilaspur	47.8	53.9	59.7	19.3	84.2	445
Kawardha	34.1	52.8	60.0	17.8	70.9	512
Rajnandgaon	35.5	75.0	57.5	13.9	74.3	358
Durg	38.3	69.2	55.3	12.6	85.1	294
Raipur	40.1	61.0	35.4	14.3	50.4	407
Mahasamund	65.1	63.4	69.4	34.7	51.5	310
Dhamtari	50.5	62.7	40.1	20.3	67.4	326
Kanker	45.9	58.5	38.4	17.3	64.2	337
Bastar	35.5	47.5	22.7	17.1	38.7	478
Dantewada	32.1	41.2	22.7	13.9	37.2	267
Chhattisgarh	43.7	54.5	46.7	21.6	49.1	6,131

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Women who had last live/still birth during three years preceding the survey.
[2] Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.
[3] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

TABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORN

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had knowledge of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristic	Blue tongue & lips	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	16.5	23.0	18.4	10.1	9.3	23.7	26.5	482
20-24	16.2	23.3	19.0	12.2	11.9	25.8	27.3	2,363
25-29	15.6	24.7	18.8	12.2	12.5	27.8	29.9	1,935
30-34	17.2	25.7	18.9	10.4	12.3	27.3	29.4	845
35+	14.8	22.3	17.2	10.1	9.9	21.9	28.4	506
No. of living children								
0	5.7	17.7	17.7	11.6	14.5	14.5	8.9	34
1	18.4	24.7	19.7	12.2	11.5	26.1	28.6	1,602
2	16.7	24.9	20.6	13.0	13.5	28.3	29.6	1,642
3	14.6	23.1	16.9	11.3	11.5	26.7	29.1	1,254
4+	14.5	23.0	17.3	9.8	10.3	23.7	27.0	1,599
Residence								
Rural	15.3	23.7	18.5	11.1	11.4	25.7	28.0	5,297
Urban	21.3	25.9	20.3	14.5	13.9	29.1	31.3	834
Education								
Non literate[a]	13.6	21.1	15.2	9.1	9.6	22.0	24.3	2,983
Less than 5 years	12.9	24.5	18.2	10.9	9.8	26.2	26.5	541
9-10 years	17.0	24.7	20.3	12.7	12.4	27.8	30.7	2,018
10 or more years	28.6	35.7	31.4	21.3	22.2	41.3	43.3	589
Religion								
Hindu	16.0	23.8	18.6	11.6	11.8	25.9	27.9	5,879
Muslim	18.6	21.1	18.3	13.6	10.8	32.2	38.5	80
Christian	16.9	27.6	23.2	12.3	11.2	34.8	43.7	143
Others	21.3	41.8	24.8	10.8	14.2	28.0	38.1	29
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	16.5	22.5	17.3	11.8	10.8	23.6	29.6	753
Scheduled tribes	15.2	24.9	19.2	11.3	12.2	25.6	26.7	2,603
Other backward classes	16.1	22.7	18.3	11.7	11.0	26.9	29.3	2,369
Others	21.1	27.9	21.1	12.4	14.5	30.3	32.3	406
Wealth index								
Lowest	13.2	23.4	16.6	8.6	10.0	23.6	23.4	2,131
Second	14.1	20.8	15.8	11.3	10.0	23.1	27.3	1,794
Middle	17.3	23.9	19.8	11.9	11.7	26.8	32.4	1,164
Fourth	22.2	28.5	26.0	15.3	15.5	32.5	32.5	568
Highest	26.1	33.1	28.2	20.9	21.5	39.8	40.7	474
Chhattisgarh	16.1	24.0	18.7	11.6	11.7	26.2	28.4	6,131

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 5.1 TIMING AND PLACE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CHECK-UP BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check-up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh , 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Government[1]	Private[2]	Home[3]	Others	Number of children[4]**
			Percentage among those who received check-up[b]				
Age group							
15-19	41.1	487	34.7	16.3	43.9	5.1	198
20-24	42.1	2,332	28.8	16.0	48.5	6.7	971
25-29	40.0	1,659	24.3	23.2	44.0	8.5	658
30-34	35.4	653	26.5	20.2	46.3	7.0	230
35-39	33.7	252	22.8	15.9	55.0	6.3	84
40-44	27.1	85	13.9	18.9	53.2	14.0	23
45-49	*	8	*	*	*	*	1
Residence							
Rural	36.2	4,746	27.0	12.4	52.2	8.4	1,704
Urban	64.0	730	28.5	41.9	26.8	2.8	461
Mother's education							
Non-literate[a]	28.1	2,557	22.9	10.9	54.8	11.5	715
Less than 5 years	39.7	486	27.9	13.9	49.8	8.4	190
5-9 years	47.0	1,911	31.3	14.3	48.6	5.8	890
10 or more years	72.4	522	25.7	47.1	25.4	1.7	370
Religion							
Hindu	39.5	5,252	27.0	18.0	47.6	7.4	2,055
Muslim	59.5	77	21.1	37.0	36.7	5.2	44
Christian	44.7	124	47.8	20.9	29.4	1.8	55
Others	(47.8)	23	(9.1)	(63.6)	(27.3)	(0.0)	11
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	44.5	709	26.4	21.7	47.5	4.4	314
Scheduled Tribes	29.6	2,296	28.7	9.8	47.4	14.1	676
Other Backward Classes	46.3	2,121	27.3	17.6	50.5	4.5	969
Others	59.6	339	23.3	48.2	27.4	1.1	198
Wealth index							
Lowest	24.3	1,880	30.9	5.1	47.8	16.2	455
Second	37.3	1,619	25.5	10.3	56.2	8.0	598
Middle	45.7	1,046	25.4	15.2	55.3	4.1	474
Fourth	62.5	528	30.8	24.3	40.7	4.2	324
Highest	79.1	403	25.2	53.9	20.6	0.3	314
Chhattisgarh	39.9	5,476	27.3	18.7	46.8	7.2	2,165

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.
[2] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.
[3] Includes Doctor and ANM/Nurse.
[4] Children who received check -up within 24 hours of birth.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mothers started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[b]	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	83.5	48.3	76.4	23.6	487
20-24	87.5	51.6	81.6	18.4	2,332
25-29	87.7	48.3	81.9	18.1	1,659
30-34	89.0	48.7	80.3	19.7	653
35-39	84.7	47.7	77.1	22.9	252
40-44	81.4	40.2	64.8	35.2	85
45-49	*	*	*	*	8
Residence					
Rural	87.1	49.8	81.3	18.7	4,746
Urban	87.9	48.8	76.0	24.0	730
Mother's education					
Non-literate[a]	84.4	46.5	78.1	21.9	2,557
Less than 5 years	89.6	48.6	81.0	19.0	486
5-9 years	89.1	54.0	82.7	17.3	1,911
10 or more years	91.3	50.0	84.5	15.5	522
Religion					
Hindu	87.1	49.4	80.3	19.7	5,252
Muslim	83.6	44.0	84.8	15.2	77
Christian	90.4	62.2	88.0	12.0	124
Others	(95.7)	(52.2)	(82.6)	(17.3)	23
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	87.8	50.2	82.6	17.4	709
Scheduled Tribes	84.7	51.4	81.7	18.3	2,296
Other backward Classes	88.8	48.1	79.1	20.9	2,121
Others	92.3	44.8	78.0	22.0	339
Wealth index					
Lowest	83.4	49.6	81.0	19.0	1,880
Second	87.6	47.7	78.5	21.5	1,619
Middle	89.9	52.1	81.4	18.6	1,046
Fourth	92.7	53.4	84.4	15.6	528
Highest	88.8	46.3	79.7	20.3	403
Chhattisgarh(15-49)	87.2	49.6	80.6	19.4	5,476
Chhattisgarh(15-44) [†]	87.2	50.1	80.9	19.1	5,398

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[b] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS BY CHILDREN'S AGE

Percentage of children aged under 3 years having exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

| Age in months | Exclusive breastfeeding | Weaning status[1] | | | | Number of children** |
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	Solid/ Semi-solid food	
<2	86.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	269
2-3	80.9	10.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	325
4-5	68.5	11.9	1.9	2.7	4.6	328
6-8	22.9	17.3	25.3	24.3	49.6	485
9-11	2.8	4.9	12.6	75.8	88.4	445
12-17	1.6	0.4	2.0	90.7	92.7	1,012
18-23	3.8	0.9	0.7	84.2	84.9	840
24-35	10.0	1.6	2.2	69.4	71.6	1,772
6-9	18.7	15.7	22.9	33.6	56.5	638
6-35[2]	43.3	3.2	5.3	72.7	78.0	4,554
6-9 (15-44)[†]	18.9	15.7	22.8	33.7	56.8	631
6-35[2] (15-44)[†]	43.3	3.2	5.4	72.6	78.0	4,485
Median duration (months)	5.61	6.70	7.88	9.41	8.7	5,476

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi -solid food and solid food.
[2] Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	78.2	142
20-24	79.8	407
25-29	79.2	246
30-34	73.1	96
35-39	64.5	28
40-44	*	3
45-49	nc	0
Residence		
Rural	78.9	803
Urban	73.8	119
Mother's education		
Non-literate[a]	79.6	427
Less than 5 years	70.2	67
5-9 years	78.9	348
10 or more years	74.5	80
Religion		
Hindu	78.8	880
Muslim	(44.4)	18
Christian	(77.8)	18
Others	*	6
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	100.0	111
Scheduled Tribes	79.4	379
Other Backward Classes	77.8	380
Others	68.9	52
Wealth index		
Lowest	78.9	312
Second	79.4	267
Middle	80.7	202
Fourth	80.3	81
Highest	57.8	60
Chhattisgarh(15-49)	78.2	922
Chhattisgarh(15-44) [†]	78.3	913

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

		Percentage started breastfeeding			
Districts	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[a]	Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	Number of children**
Koriya	63.9	27.7	62.6	37.4	394
Surguja	78.6	47.3	80.2	19.8	413
Jashpur	76.9	47.3	76.9	23.1	366
Raigarh	83.2	42.2	75.3	24.7	247
Korba	72.4	32.4	61.1	38.9	401
Janjgir-Champa	82.4	35.2	69.4	30.6	341
Bilaspur	94.1	38.9	75.1	24.9	408
Kawardha	95.9	47.9	80.2	19.8	459
Rajnandgaon	94.6	45.5	89.1	10.9	310
Durg	95.4	55.1	85.9	14.1	264
Raipur	90.1	54.8	81.0	19.0	384
Mahasamund	90.5	48.9	80.6	19.4	278
Dhamtari	97.5	77.4	96.4	3.6	297
Kanker	92.0	69.2	90.9	9.1	283
Bastar	95.5	65.7	95.7	4.3	414
Dantewada	99.6	70.1	96.9	3.1	217
.					
Chhattisgarh(15-49)	87.0	49.6	80.1	19.9	5,476
Chhattisgarh(15-44) [†]	87.2	50.1	80.9	19.1	5,398

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.
[a] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	Full vaccination[1]	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
Residence													
Rural	94.6	92.3	85.7	69.7	22.9	95.0	88.1	68.2	79.2	57.2	2.5	33.7	1592
Urban	96.4	94.2	91.4	80.2	13.4	96.8	91.8	78.5	84.5	71.3	1.4	54.5	281
Sex of the child													
Male	95.8	93.1	87.2	72.6	21.5	95.7	89.1	71.1	78.9	60.0	2.0	38.4	932
Female	93.9	92.2	85.8	70.0	21.5	94.8	88.2	68.3	81.0	58.7	2.7	35.3	941
Birth order													
1	95.8	95.8	90.7	76.7	18.7	96.2	91.0	74.6	84.2	64.3	1.9	43.3	574
2	96.4	93.4	88.0	73.5	19.7	96.3	91.4	70.9	82.5	61.7	1.7	39.0	533
3	94.3	91.8	85.1	69.9	21.0	94.5	85.5	68.0	78.0	57.7	2.1	39.4	330
4+	91.7	87.9	80.3	62.1	27.7	93.3	84.6	62.7	72.8	50.7	4.0	22.6	423
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	91.6	87.8	78.9	61.3	26.5	92.3	83.0	61.6	72.8	49.6	4.3	27.1	847
Less than 5 years	94.6	91.7	86.3	71.3	21.6	95.8	88.1	70.6	76.1	57.6	1.8	34.6	167
5-9 years	97.5	97.0	92.8	78.5	19.1	97.8	93.4	74.7	85.9	65.4	0.7	45.2	667
10 or more years	100.0	99.5	98.5	90.3	7.5	99.0	97.4	87.2	94.3	82.6	0.0	52.3	192
Religion													
Hindu	94.7	92.4	86.3	71.0	21.7	95.3	88.5	69.3	79.7	58.9	2.5	36.6	1792
Muslim	96.6	96.6	96.6	93.1	14.0	100.0	96.6	93.1	85.7	82.2	0.0	57.1	29
Christian	100.0	100.0	91.1	71.1	15.3	91.1	88.9	71.1	88.9	62.2	0.0	31.4	45
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	93.9	93.1	87.6	71.7	18.1	94.7	91.1	72.0	78.4	58.5	2.9	43.7	251
Scheduled Tribes	93.8	91.0	82.6	66.3	26.7	94.2	85.3	66.0	76.9	55.4	2.4	28.5	789
Other backward Classes	95.6	93.5	88.9	73.7	18.4	95.9	90.0	70.1	81.8	60.1	2.4	41.7	702
Others	98.4	96.9	96.1	87.5	13.0	99.2	96.2	85.1	92.0	80.2	0.8	47.0	126
Wealth index													
Lowest	91.2	86.7	77.3	57.8	29.1	91.0	81.0	57.5	73.2	46.6	5.1	23.2	512
Second	95.2	93.8	86.5	70.1	23.6	95.0	88.9	69.1	76.6	55.8	1.6	35.1	503
Middle	95.2	93.3	88.3	72.0	20.7	97.4	90.1	70.4	82.0	59.7	1.4	35.9	416
Fourth	97.7	96.5	93.3	84.2	13.1	98.1	93.5	78.1	86.8	70.4	1.2	54.4	259
Highest	99.0	98.9	98.9	92.5	7.9	98.9	98.9	91.5	93.9	88.0	0.5	56.7	183
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	94.8	92.6	86.5	71.3	21.5	95.2	88.6	69.7	80.0	59.3	2.3	36.8	1,873
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	94.8	92.6	86.7	71.4	21.4	95.2	88.6	69.7	79.9	59.3	2.4	37.0	1,850

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[#] Children aged 9-35 months.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation by districts, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

| Districts | Vaccination card seen | Percentage immunized | | | | | | | Percentage received at least one dose of vitamin A[2] | Number of children** |
		BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full[1]	None		
Koriya	34.2	90.4	66.0	32.9	69.1	71.4	54.0	2.7	62.7	138
Surguja	25.7	92.5	52.8	31.1	52.8	66.8	42.2	3.8	60.8	145
Jashpur	38.5	95.4	65.7	15.5	61.2	78.3	50.4	3.2	66.6	124
Raigarh	26.7	98.3	65.3	21.9	64.4	85.2	57.5	1.7	62.5	74
Korba	40.0	89.6	61.7	26.0	56.2	64.4	45.9	7.4	61.8	124
Janjgir-Champa	50.2	92.8	76.0	17.1	65.6	71.4	50.0	3.0	62.4	100
Bilaspur	31.9	95.8	68.3	33.8	74.5	77.6	62.3	1.3	67.2	134
Kawardha	26.0	93.0	71.0	27.4	74.8	75.2	59.4	1.8	59.3	168
Rajnandgaon	46.7	94.5	77.2	21.0	73.7	79.8	65.1	3.8	78.7	104
Durg	53.3	98.1	82.2	10.3	77.2	88.5	71.0	1.3	75.4	102
Raipur	32.0	96.9	72.4	21.8	68.2	88.0	53.7	1.8	65.0	137
Mahasamund	66.9	98.4	85.5	5.9	86.8	86.9	75.8	0.8	74.3	106
Dhamtari	48.5	98.0	78.2	7.1	74.2	85.3	66.4	0.9	71.8	104
Kanker	36.8	95.8	78.9	16.6	78.9	90.7	74.2	1.0	83.4	94
Bastar	17.7	94.8	70.2	22.9	66.8	85.6	61.8	2.2	70.2	140
Dantewada.	21.3	95.6	69.6	21.1	68.5	94.1	66.7	2.3	83.8	79
Chhattisgarh(15-49)	36.8	94.8	71.3	21.5	69.7	80.0	59.3	2.3	68.1	1,873
Chhattisgarh(15-44) [†]	37.0	94.8	71.4	21.4	69.7	79.9	59.3	2.4	65.1[#]	1,850

Note. Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.
[2] Children aged 12-35 months.
[#] Children aged 9-35 months.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

| | Place of vaccination | | | | | |
| | Government health sector | | | | | |
Background characteristics	Sub-Centre	Primary health centre	Other Government health facility	Private health sector[1]	Others	Number of children**
Residence						
Rural	6.5	4.7	86.0	1.8	4.4	4,463
Urban	2.7	9.5	71.9	17.8	3.8	724
Sex of the child						
Male	6.3	5.6	83.4	3.9	4.7	2,605
Female	5.8	5.1	84.7	4.2	3.9	2,582
Birth order						
1	5.8	5.7	82.6	6.6	4.3	1,544
2	6.0	5.3	84.2	4.1	3.6	1,450
3	8.2	5.2	83.3	3.3	4.4	977
4+	4.5	5.0	86.4	1.3	5.3	1,161
Mother's education						
Non-literate[a]	5.0	3.4	87.9	1.2	5.7	2,353
Less than 5 years	6.4	6.5	83.9	1.9	3.3	472
5-9 years	7.4	6.2	83.2	2.8	3.4	1,843
10 or more years	5.1	10.3	69.4	23.0	1.9	519
Religion						
Hindu	5.9	5.1	84.5	3.8	4.4	4,968
Muslim	5.5	4.1	76.7	12.3	0.0	74
Christian	10.5	9.8	76.3	7.0	1.6	123
Others	(4.5)	(31.8)	(50.0)	(9.1)	(9.1)	22
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	5.0	7.6	82.0	5.0	3.2	674
Scheduled Tribes	5.6	3.8	87.6	1.2	5.3	2,146
Other Backward Classes	6.9	5.4	83.7	4.6	3.4	2,026
Others	5.2	10.1	67.4	17.2	5.8	330
Wealth index						
Lowest	4.7	3.2	89.1	0.4	5.1	1,348
Second	6.2	4.7	87.0	0.9	4.8	1,433
Middle	6.7	5.6	84.3	2.7	3.5	1,234
Fourth	7.8	6.8	80.1	4.3	4.8	664
Highest	4.8	10.5	66.5	25.7	2.0	508
Chhattisgarh	6.0	5.3	84.0	4.0	4.3	5,187

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.9 VITAMIN A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of vitamin A	Children who received 3-5 doses of vitamin A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	67.1	5.5	17.8	1,873
24-35 months	69.9	17.4	20.8	1,789
Residence				
Rural	67.6	11.4	17.6	3,133
Urban	73.6	11.8	29.2	529
Sex of the child				
Male	68.5	11.8	20.6	1,844
Female	68.4	11.1	17.9	1,818
Birth order				
1	71.1	12.2	22.6	1,077
2	69.1	9.7	21.6	1,012
3	68.4	11.6	17.1	685
4+	64.1	12.1	14.1	833
Mother's education				
Non-literate[a]	60.2	10.6	12.0	1,731
Less than 5 years	66.0	13.1	16.4	337
5-9 years	76.2	12.1	23.6	1,230
10 or more years	83.3	11.0	41.5	364
Religion				
Hindu	68.0	11.7	19.0	3511
Muslim	76.5	10.2	19.1	52
Christian	80.7	4.3	27.9	85
Others	(78.6)	0.0	(28.6)	14
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	67.8	12.7	22.1	488
Scheduled Tribes	65.7	9.7	14.4	1,513
Other Backward Classes	69.8	13.5	21.2	1,407
Others	78.6	8.3	31.1	246
Wealth index				
Lowest	61.8	7.1	10.4	983
Second	64.2	12.6	15.8	1,004
Middle	70.9	12.9	20.0	863
Fourth	77.3	13.4	28.4	453
Highest	81.3	12.3	40.0	359
Chhattisgarh(15-49)	68.5	11.4	19.3	3,662
Chhattisgarh(15-44) [#†]	65.1	10.8	18.4	4,046

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but not attend school are also included.
[#] Children aged 9-35 months.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.10 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Knowledge of diarrhoea management | Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea[1] | | | | | | Number of women** |
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	55.3	59.6	33.0	2.2	1.3	6.0	41.3	1,089
20-24	72.3	63.9	33.1	1.8	2.1	6.6	41.0	3,391
25-29	76.4	63.5	36.0	2.3	1.6	8.2	44.8	3,432
30-34	73.6	59.3	38.5	2.6	1.2	7.3	45.4	3,207
35-39	72.0	56.3	37.0	2.7	1.8	8.6	48.8	2,917
40-44	67.9	55.4	35.8	2.2	1.6	6.7	51.5	2,416
45-49	68.7	48.7	32.7	1.8	0.9	5.2	55.5	1,714
Residence								
Rural	68.7	54.3	30.8	2.1	1.5	5.7	51.2	15,170
Urban	84.3	79.0	55.5	3.0	1.9	13.6	27.0	2,996
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	62.4	44.4	25.0	1.6	1.3	3.8	58.2	10,230
Less than 5 years	74.1	55.9	33.1	1.7	0.9	5.4	48.8	1,696
5-9 years	81.2	72.2	42.7	2.5	1.7	8.9	36.1	4,686
10 or more years	97.0	90.9	64.6	4.8	3.1	19.1	21.5	1,554
Religion								
Hindu	70.7	58.8	35.1	2.2	1.5	7.0	46.6	17,425
Muslim	83.1	69.9	53.8	3.0	2.9	14.4	30.9	236
Christian	86.7	60.1	38.4	3.0	2.3	9.4	54.0	430
Others	77.2	75.2	64.2	4.8	5.1	13.9	34.7	75
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	73.6	60.4	35.8	3.4	1.4	7.2	42.0	2,226
Scheduled Tribes	66.4	49.8	27.0	1.4	1.4	4.5	55.5	7,100
Other Backward Classes	72.4	61.9	37.6	2.3	1.5	8.2	44.9	7,438
Others	86.7	81.0	60.1	4.0	2.9	13.7	24.9	1,381
Wealth index								
Lowest	64.4	42.2	21.3	1.4	1.2	3.1	61.0	5,581
Second	66.2	52.8	30.3	2.0	1.7	5.1	51.0	5,382
Middle	72.6	63.5	38.0	2.0	1.3	7.4	42.6	3,472
Fourth	82.7	75.1	46.7	3.0	1.4	10.9	34.3	1,910
Highest	93.1	86.6	63.1	4.2	2.7	16.8	23.7	1,821
Chhattisgarh	71.3	59.1	35.6	2.3	1.6	7.2	46.5	18,166

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Among women who are aware of diarrhoea management.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children who suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility[2]	Private health facility[3]	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	7.0	3,501	40.5	73.4	42.1	51.8	7.2	180
25-29	5.9	2,350	33.8	62.5	54.3	44.6	8.1	87
30-34	5.1	984	28.4	52.1	54.1	34.5	11.4	26
35-39	6.7	390	27.0	53.6	(64.3)	(35.7)	(0.0)	14
40-49	3.8	157	32.5	83.9	*	*	*	5
Residence								
Rural	6.2	6,355	35.2	65.6	51.2	42.7	8.9	258
Urban	7.1	1,027	42.4	73.9	33.1	68.9	0.0	54
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	5.5	3,549	28.1	61.9	54.6	41.2	6.8	119
Less than 5 years	6.9	646	31.6	68.6	51.6	45.2	13.1	31
5-9 years	7.2	2,485	41.6	67.5	45.7	46.9	9.0	121
10 or more years	7.0	702	54.1	82.8	33.0	67.0	0.0	41
Religion								
Hindu	6.3	7,077	37.3	67.3	47.1	48.2	7.1	297
Muslim	11.4	99	18.9	63.6	*	*	*	7
Christian	7.4	172	15.5	53.9	*	*	*	7
Others	2.9	34	100.0	100.0	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	6.5	940	44.4	73.7	40.0	60.2	6.6	45
Schedule Tribes	6.4	3,054	25.3	56.8	55.1	39.6	9.9	110
Other Backward Classes	6.0	2,901	44.6	73.7	47.1	46.6	6.3	128
Others	8.1	471	42.0	76.0	38.0	58.5	3.5	29
Wealth index								
Lowest	6.1	2,023	25.2	59.4	63.1	24.7	15.0	73
Second	5.8	2,024	34.1	62.0	52.0	45.3	6.8	73
Middle	6.3	1,720	43.3	67.9	42.1	53.9	5.4	74
Fourth	7.0	905	41.9	77.2	43.5	54.4	6.3	49
Highest	7.5	710	46.1	80.2	31.4	68.6	0.0	43
Chhattisgarh(15-49)	6.3	7,382	36.3	66.9	48.1	47.2	7.4	312
Chhattisgarh(15-44) [†]	6.4	7,254	36.6	67.0	47.9	47.2	7.4	309

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
 ( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
 [1] Last two weeks prior to survey.
 [2] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.
 [3] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.
 [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
 [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.12 KNOWLEDGE AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and percentage of children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)[1]					Children suffered from ARI[3]	Children sought advice/treatment[4]	Source of treatment[5]			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/ whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs[2]			Government health facility[6]	Private health facility[7]	Others	
Age group													
15-19	31.1	1,089	46.1	52.8	40.1	34.7	49.9	6.8	71.7	31.7	48.8	19.5	529
20-24	42.3	3,391	51.1	55.1	40.7	36.6	45.0	6.1	76.1	29.8	61.4	8.8	2,972
25-29	49.0	3,432	53.8	58.6	41.7	38.2	46.1	4.4	73.2	21.2	68.9	9.8	2,350
30-34	49.7	3,207	54.5	57.3	42.4	38.4	45.9	4.3	74.5	28.8	62.1	9.1	984
35-39	50.9	2,917	50.8	57.6	43.5	38.9	45.4	3.3	71.9	38.1	57.1	4.8	390
40-44	50.9	2,416	52.0	57.4	43.1	36.0	46.6	3.7	63.6	16.7	83.3	0.0	136
45-49	51.3	1,714	54.3	55.4	44.6	38.4	46.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	21
Residence													
Rural	44.8	15,170	50.3	57.5	41.0	36.5	43.2	5.1	73.2	29.9	58.8	11.3	6,355
Urban	61.5	2,996	60.2	54.5	47.7	41.9	56.5	5.7	79.8	18.4	78.6	3.1	1,027
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	39.6	10,230	49.0	55.1	40.6	35.8	42.2	4.2	68.8	32.2	59.2	8.6	3,549
Less than 5 years	50.3	1,696	53.2	57.6	40.1	36.5	44.3	6.5	75.7	31.4	56.9	11.8	646
5-9 years	54.6	4,686	53.9	57.9	42.5	38.6	47.4	6.0	76.0	27.5	60.4	12.1	2,485
10 or more years	75.8	1,554	60.5	60.5	49.8	42.8	57.4	5.6	89.0	12.5	84.4	3.1	702
Religion													
Hindu	47.1	17,425	52.6	57.0	42.4	37.7	45.8	5.2	74.3			10.0	7,077
Muslim	68.9	236	53.1	59.1	46.2	37.0	48.9	7.2	78.6	26.7	63.3	9.1	99
Christian	51.5	430	46.2	51.5	38.9	35.2	51.5	4.0	64.3	27.3	63.6	0.0	172
Others	62.5	75	51.7	55.4	48.1	39.1	56.1	2.9	100.0	77.8	22.2	0.0	34
										50.0	50.0		
Castes/tribes													
Scheduled castes	53.7	2,226	54.2	57.7	44.4	38.2	46.6	4.6	80.2	21.2	68.2	10.6	940
Scheduled tribes	36.8	7,100	50.3	54.3	38.3	33.2	41.1	4.0	62.6	40.9	44.1	15.0	3,054
Other backward classes	52.1	7,438	51.5	58.0	43.3	39.3	47.0	6.4	80.7	23.7	68.0	8.3	2,901
Others	68.3	1,381	60.3	58.1	47.5	42.6	54.6	6.2	75.4	21.3	76.6	2.1	471
Wealth index													
Lowest	35.2	5,581	48.2	53.1	39.3	32.5	40.3	4.0	59.0	52.5	35.0	12.5	2,023
Second	44.7	5,382	50.1	58.3	40.9	36.4	44.1	4.6	69.9	27.4	60.7	12.0	2,024
Middle	52.4	3,472	49.8	57.0	42.2	40.0	45.4	6.2	84.0	23.2	66.5	10.3	1,720
Fourth	59.3	1,910	56.4	59.1	43.3	38.7	47.8	6.9	78.9	21.3	71.3	7.5	905
Highest	72.3	1,821	63.4	57.9	49.2	43.4	57.3	5.2	86.5	16.9	80.0	3.1	710
Chhattisgarh(15-49)	47.6	18,166	52.4	56.9	42.4	37.7	46.0	5.2	74.4	27.7	62.6	9.7	7,382
Chhattisgarh(15-44)[†]	47.6	15,446	52.2	57.2	42.2	37.8	46.2	5.2	74.4	27.9	62.5	9.6	7,254

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004. 29722350
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included
[1] Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. [2] Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others.
[3] Last two weeks prior to survey. [4] Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/treatment. [5] Among children who sought advice/treatment.
[6] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. [7] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.13 KNOWLEDGE OF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS, and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Districts	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI[1]	Children sought advice/treatment[2]	Number of children**
Koriya	52.3	7.6	66.6	4.5	57.1	517
Surguja	34.2	7.8	72.2	6.0	53.4	564
Jashpur	41.4	7.4	53.8	5.5	59.6	476
Raigarh	53.4	5.2	69.1	5.2	93.8	345
Korba	56.0	4.7	85.3	3.1	75.0	517
Janjgir-Champa	63.2	5.8	69.8	1.9	85.0	436
Bilaspur	76.1	7.4	59.3	4.9	79.3	577
Kawardha	70.7	6.0	48.2	4.3	78.9	650
Rajnandgaon	78.9	3.4	80.2	4.7	87.2	445
Durg	76.2	8.7	69.9	11.3	88.5	367
Raipur	57.6	4.1	96.8	5.2	77.3	487
Mahasamund	53.2	5.7	81.6	8.7	83.3	365
Dhamtari	68.4	8.5	72.7	8.7	73.3	387
Kanker	65.4	7.0	67.2	3.2	80.0	400
Bastar	58.2	5.3	40.0	3.7	53.3	557
Dantewada.	50.5	5.1	32.2	1.1	28.6	292
Chhattisgarh(15-49)	59.1	6.3	66.9	5.5	74.4	7,382
Chhattisgarh(15-44) [†]	59.1	6.4	67.0	5.2	74.4	7,254

Note: Table based on women with youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Last two weeks prior to survey.
[2] Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice /treatment.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.5	99.3	100.0	99.5	99.4	100.0
Any modern method[1]	99.4	99.3	100.0	99.5	99.4	100.0
Female sterilization	99.1	98.9	99.8	99.2	99.0	99.8
Male sterilization	90.4	89.3	96.0	90.6	89.5	96.4
IUD	50.2	43.9	82.5	50.9	44.5	83.8
Pills	81.3	78.5	95.6	82.1	79.3	96.3
Emergency contraceptive pills	14.6	9.8	38.7	15.0	10.1	40.2
Injectables	26.5	21.8	50.5	27.0	22.1	52.0
Condom/*Nirodh*	66.4	62.0	88.5	67.3	62.9	89.9
Female condom	6.5	4.5	16.6	6.7	4.6	17.2
Rhythm method	31.2	27.7	49.0	31.7	28.1	50.4
Withdrawal	25.2	22.3	39.7	25.7	22.7	41.2
Other	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.6
Number of women**	18,166	15,170	2,996	16,919	14,158	2,761

** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes Female sterilization, Male sterilization, IUD, Pills, condom, female condom, emergency contraceptive pills and Injectables.

TABLE 6.2   AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-24	99.1	99.1	88.1	98.5	50.2	85.2	14.4	27.5	71.2	7.1	28.7	23.5	6.3	4,305
25-29	99.5	99.5	90.9	99.2	55.0	85.8	18.4	28.9	71.6	7.4	33.6	27.3	9.0	3,295
30-34	99.8	99.8	91.7	99.5	54.1	83.3	16.0	29.3	68.7	7.6	32.5	25.6	8.4	2,988
35-39	99.8	99.7	91.9	99.5	51.2	80.0	15.0	25.9	65.0	6.1	33.4	27.2	9.8	2,700
40-49	99.6	99.5	91.5	99.4	45.3	75.8	12.0	23.6	59.4	5.2	31.5	25.9	9.5	3,631
No. of living children														
0	98.1	98.1	86.5	97.5	44.4	80.8	13.9	25.0	64.4	6.9	25.2	20.8	7.2	1,958
1	99.6	99.5	90.6	98.8	54.1	85.2	18.6	30.5	72.1	9.5	32.5	26.3	6.5	2,567
2	99.6	99.6	91.5	99.3	59.0	85.4	20.6	31.7	73.6	8.8	34.7	29.2	7.4	3,965
3	99.9	99.8	91.5	99.7	52.7	82.3	14.5	27.2	67.0	5.8	32.7	26.3	9.1	4,062
4+	99.7	99.7	90.9	99.4	43.0	77.6	8.9	21.4	60.5	3.9	30.6	23.8	10.4	4,367
Residence														
Rural	99.4	99.4	89.5	99.0	44.5	79.3	10.1	22.1	62.9	4.6	28.1	22.7	8.4	14,158
Urban	100.0	100.0	96.4	99.8	83.8	96.3	40.2	52.0	89.9	17.2	50.4	41.2	8.6	2,761
Education														
Non-literate[a]	99.3	99.3	88.7	99.0	35.7	73.7	5.5	16.6	55.3	2.4	25.4	20.3	9.9	9,384
Less than five years	99.4	99.3	88.8	98.7	49.2	85.0	12.3	25.5	68.8	5.7	29.1	22.3	6.9	1,578
5-9 years	99.8	99.8	92.8	99.4	69.0	92.9	21.6	37.0	82.1	9.7	37.3	30.0	6.1	4,448
10 or more years	100.0	100.0	98.6	99.8	94.2	99.1	57.8	63.8	97.2	25.4	57.6	50.1	7.5	1,509
Religion														
Hindu	99.5	99.4	90.5	99.1	50.2	81.8	14.7	26.7	66.7	6.6	31.5	25.5	8.5	16,218
Muslim	100.0	100.0	96.8	99.1	85.8	96.8	33.7	43.8	90.2	9.7	46.5	36.6	8.9	219
Christian	100.0	100.0	90.7	99.8	55.7	86.5	15.9	28.1	77.7	7.5	28.9	28.4	7.2	413
Others	100.0	100.0	94.2	100.0	78.1	85.4	35.8	40.4	72.1	11.9	43.1	24.8	9.0	69
Castes/tribes	99.5		92.6	99.1	57.8	87.9	15.6	30.4		7.2	36.8		5.9	
Scheduled castes	99.3	99.5	88.6	98.9	35.6	75.0	7.3	16.2	75.0	3.5	23.9	31.8	11.8	2,057
Scheduled tribes	99.7	99.2	90.7	99.3	57.0	84.5	16.8	30.7	56.6	7.6	34.6	20.6	5.8	6,582
Other backward classes	100.0	99.6	97.1	99.9	84.2	95.7	43.4	55.6	70.9	17.2	47.4	26.4	9.6	6,954
Others		100.0							89.8			37.6		1,326
Wealth index	99.2		87.0	98.8	28.2	70.8	4.0	12.1		1.7	20.7		12.9	
Lowest	99.4	99.1	89.0	99.0	44.4	80.0	8.2	21.8	50.4	3.7	29.2	17.8	6.3	5,110
Second	99.7	99.4	92.4	99.5	60.2	87.8	15.0	32.0	64.0	7.6	33.8	22.6	6.4	5,020
Middle	99.8	99.7	95.1	99.5	75.5	93.5	27.9	42.1	74.2	11.9	42.5	26.6	6.1	3,279
Fourth	100.0	99.8	98.0	99.8	93.9	98.9	54.3	61.1	85.0	23.2	56.2	33.3	7.8	1,775
Highest		100.0							95.6			48.6		1,735
Chhattisgarh	99.5	99.5	90.6	99.2	50.9	82.1	15.0	27.0	67.3	6.7	31.7	25.7	8.4	16,919

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.3   AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ _Nirodh_	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Koriya	99.8	99.8	93.2	99.8	59.4	87.6	14.5	27.6	75.8	8.6	54.4	46.3	15.0	1,066
Surguja	99.4	99.4	84.6	99.4	31.1	74.2	6.2	12.5	58.2	2.3	17.4	18.8	7.0	1,202
Jashpur	99.5	99.5	85.7	99.3	44.0	74.7	7.0	18.0	66.0	1.8	20.7	27.9	5.9	1,052
Raigarh	99.8	99.8	89.3	99.7	52.6	87.8	14.8	31.3	69.7	3.1	18.0	23.9	7.5	1,019
Korba	100.0	100.0	95.6	99.8	64.9	92.9	15.7	38.7	81.0	10.1	58.8	57.1	14.9	1,127
Janjgir-Champa	100.0	100.0	97.1	99.8	73.6	93.7	15.1	38.2	86.9	8.2	51.1	50.1	9.1	1,032
Bilaspur	100.0	100.0	94.2	100.0	51.2	88.0	20.9	34.8	72.0	4.6	28.6	16.5	7.7	1,141
Kawardha	99.4	99.3	88.3	98.8	37.0	68.5	10.1	25.9	51.5	4.2	32.8	12.2	2.5	1,251
Rajnandgaon	99.9	99.9	93.3	99.7	56.3	83.9	11.9	28.4	65.6	6.7	39.9	20.3	0.6	964
Durg	99.7	99.7	89.8	99.4	66.4	87.8	23.2	33.1	71.1	11.3	32.3	20.9	1.4	1,023
Raipur	98.9	98.9	88.6	97.9	61.8	87.0	20.3	34.9	78.7	12.0	39.3	32.8	2.6	1,212
Mahasamund	99.5	99.4	84.3	99.1	58.3	81.3	19.2	31.4	69.6	7.7	20.7	28.4	6.7	954
Dhamtari	98.3	97.9	84.3	96.6	47.4	75.5	22.5	25.4	56.8	10.5	32.6	16.1	4.2	1,039
Kanker	99.9	99.8	91.8	99.7	38.5	75.1	16.4	17.5	60.2	6.3	33.3	13.3	8.6	931
Bastar	99.3	99.3	95.2	99.1	32.4	76.9	8.9	12.5	58.7	4.6	12.2	9.1	16.8	1,166
Dantewada	99.4	99.3	96.2	98.9	31.6	76.9	11.6	15.2	47.9	3.3	16.0	20.3	32.0	740
Chhattisgarh	99.5	99.5	90.6	99.2	50.9	82.1	15.0	27.0	67.3	6.7	31.7	25.7	8.4	16,919

IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15 - 19	9.3	6.7	0.1	1.2	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.0	2.4	1.3	0.0	1,032
20 - 24	26.2	23.3	0.5	12.7	1.1	7.4	0.1	0.4	5.1	0.0	3.1	1.7	0.2	3,273
25 - 29	53.4	49.9	1.5	38.1	2.7	10.0	0.2	0.6	5.5	0.1	4.6	2.1	1.2	3,295
30 - 34	69.9	66.5	2.3	56.4	3.4	9.9	0.1	0.3	5.6	0.2	4.8	2.9	1.7	2,988
35 - 39	75.4	71.5	2.8	62.6	3.5	7.7	0.3	0.4	4.4	0.0	4.6	2.1	2.7	2,700
40 - 44	72.2	68.6	4.2	61.5	2.3	5.1	0.1	0.4	3.1	0.1	3.8	1.6	2.3	2,158
45 – 49	70.8	67.7	7.3	58.0	2.2	3.6	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.1	3.7	2.1	2.3	1,473
No. of living children														
0	5.4	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	1,958
1	23.6	19.1	0.6	4.4	2.3	7.4	0.1	0.5	7.4	0.0	5.1	2.1	0.2	2,567
2	61.2	58.1	2.6	44.3	4.8	10.5	0.4	0.4	7.7	0.2	4.9	2.9	0.8	3,965
3	76.2	73.5	3.1	65.9	2.4	8.0	0.1	0.5	3.5	0.0	4.6	2.0	1.6	4,062
4+	73.4	69.2	3.6	61.5	1.3	7.3	0.1	0.3	2.2	0.0	3.2	1.6	3.5	4,367
Residence														
Rural	53.7	50.4	2.6	42.4	1.4	6.9	0.1	0.3	3.0	0.0	3.7	1.7	1.5	14,158
Urban	66.6	62.9	1.5	44.7	7.7	10.7	0.4	0.7	12.1	0.2	5.8	3.5	1.3	2,761
Education														
Non-literate[a]	55.9	52.5	3.2	46.0	0.6	5.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.0	2.9	1.2	2.1	9,384
Less than five years	58.9	55.9	1.8	49.0	1.0	7.2	0.2	0.3	2.2	0.1	4.3	1.2	1.1	1,578
5-9 years	50.7	47.9	1.1	38.1	2.6	9.5	0.3	0.6	6.0	0.1	4.6	2.3	0.6	4,448
10 or more years	67.1	62.3	1.8	30.1	14.1	17.6	0.5	1.0	22.5	0.4	8.8	6.8	0.5	1,509
Religion														
Hindu	55.8	52.5	2.5	43.2	2.3	7.4	0.2	0.4	4.3	0.1	3.9	1.9	1.5	16,218
Muslim	58.9	54.2	0.5	27.2	10.1	14.9	0.0	0.4	12.2	0.0	3.9	5.0	1.9	219
Christian	52.9	47.6	1.2	35.9	2.4	9.3	0.5	0.7	8.0	0.0	6.4	4.5	1.5	413
Others	51.7	48.9	0.0	26.3	8.5	10.7	0.0	1.5	19.9	0.0	8.3	0.0	1.5	69
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	54.7	51.0	1.4	43.5	2.0	6.2	0.2	0.4	3.9	0.2	4.5	1.8	1.3	2,057
Scheduled tribes	47.8	43.6	4.0	33.8	0.7	7.3	0.1	0.2	2.5	0.0	3.7	1.8	2.0	6,582
Other backward classes	61.5	59.1	1.3	51.1	2.5	7.4	0.2	0.4	4.5	0.1	3.8	2.0	1.2	6,954
Others	66.8	63.3	1.7	42.3	10.6	11.5	0.5	0.6	15.7	0.3	6.1	3.5	0.9	1,326
Wealth index														
Lowest	43.7	39.8	3.9	31.7	0.5	5.6	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.0	2.7	1.5	2.5	5,110
Second	54.8	52.0	1.9	45.9	0.8	5.7	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.0	3.6	1.5	1.2	5,020
Middle	60.3	57.2	1.5	49.8	1.3	7.5	0.2	0.4	3.6	0.1	4.5	1.8	1.1	3,279
Fourth	66.4	63.4	1.2	51.7	3.4	11.1	0.4	0.7	7.5	0.0	4.6	2.5	0.9	1,775
Highest	74.5	70.5	2.3	43.7	13.6	15.0	0.4	1.0	19.3	0.4	7.8	5.4	0.8	1,735
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	55.8	52.4	2.4	42.8	2.4	7.5	0.2	0.4	4.5	0.1	4.0	2.0	1.5	16,919
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	54.3	51.0	2.0	41.3	2.4	7.9	0.2	0.4	4.7	0.1	4.1	2.0	1.4	15,446

IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill.
** Unweighted cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Age group												
15 - 19	4.5	3.4	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	1,032
20 - 24	19.9	18.4	0.4	12.7	0.6	2.3	0.1	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	3,273
25 - 29	46.8	44.6	1.5	38.1	1.0	1.9	0.1	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	3,295
30 - 34	65.9	62.8	2.2	56.5	0.8	1.8	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.0	2,988
35 - 39	72.1	68.4	2.4	62.6	0.4	1.3	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.0	2,700
40 - 44	70.5	67.4	4.1	61.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	2,158
45 – 49	67.7	65.2	6.9	57.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	1,473
No. of living children												
No children	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	1,958
1 child	15.7	12.7	0.5	4.3	1.1	2.8	0.2	3.7	2.3	0.6	0.0	2,567
1 son	17.5	14.4	0.4	5.7	1.0	2.7	0.3	4.1	2.0	0.9	0.0	1,359
No son	13.8	10.8	0.7	2.7	1.2	2.9	0.1	3.2	2.6	0.2	0.0	1,208
2 children	55.3	52.8	2.4	44.4	1.0	2.2	0.1	2.6	1.3	0.6	0.0	3,965
1 or more sons	61.6	59.1	2.7	50.7	1.0	2.2	0.1	2.4	1.2	0.7	0.0	3317
No sons	22.8	20.5	1.4	11.9	1.1	2.0	0.0	4.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	648
3 children	73.3	71.1	2.9	66.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	4,062
1 or more sons	76.8	74.6	3.0	69.7	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	3,779
No sons	27.4	24.1	1.1	18.8	0.4	2.8	0.0	1.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	283
4 + children	70.1	66.6	3.4	61.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	4,367
1 or more sons	71.9	68.4	3.5	63.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	4,170
No sons	30.7	27.6	1.5	25.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	197
Residence												
Rural	49.6	47.3	2.4	42.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	14,158
Urban	60.0	56.2	1.5	44.6	1.8	2.7	0.3	5.2	2.0	0.8	0.0	2,761
Education												
Non-literate[a]	53.0	50.4	3.1	46.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	9,384
Less than five years	55.0	52.9	1.5	49.2	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	1,578
5-9 years	44.9	43.1	1.1	38.0	0.4	1.8	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	4,448
10 or more years	55.1	50.4	1.5	30.1	3.7	5.1	0.5	9.5	3.0	1.4	0.0	1,509
Religion												
Hindu	51.4	49.0	2.3	43.2	0.5	1.4	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	16,218
Muslim	46.5	42.6	0.9	26.7	4.2	5.4	0.0	5.3	1.5	1.4	0.0	219
Christian	48.1	43.0	1.0	36.4	0.5	2.1	0.0	3.0	2.9	1.0	0.0	413
Others	47.5	42.0	0.0	26.3	2.8	3.4	0.0	9.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	69

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TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD —Continued

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	50.8	48.0	1.4	43.5	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.0	2,057
Scheduled tribes	43.5	40.1	3.8	33.8	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	6,582
Other backward classes	57.2	55.6	1.2	51.2	0.5	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	6,954
Others	59.4	56.2	1.6	42.2	2.7	2.7	0.2	6.8	1.8	0.8	0.0	1,326
Wealth index												
Lowest	40.0	37.0	3.7	31.7	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	5,110
Second	51.5	49.5	1.8	46.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	5,020
Middle	56.1	53.9	1.4	49.9	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	3,279
Fourth	60.5	58.5	1.0	51.8	0.6	2.4	0.2	2.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	1,775
Highest	65.0	60.8	2.2	43.4	3.2	3.5	0.4	8.0	2.5	1.3	0.0	1,735
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	51.3	48.7	2.3	42.8	0.6	1.5	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.0	16,919
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	49.7	47.1	1.8	41.3	0.6	1.6	0.1	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	15,446

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/*Nirodh*		Spacing method[c†]
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom / *Nirodh* users	> 6 months
Age group									
15 - 19	*	*	*	1	(25.0)	16	*	7	0.7
20 - 24	(70.6)	(17.6)	(11.8)	19	42.2	79	43.1	74	2.5
25 - 29	49.0	31.1	19.9	32	53.1	66	63.3	67	3.3
30 - 34	39.1	47.8	13.0	24	60.5	58	66.5	41	3.0
35 - 39	(27.3)	(36.4)	(36.4)	12	74.5	39	67.7	42	2.5
40 - 44	*	*	*	7	(60.0)	10	(93.8)	17	1.1
45 - 49	*	*	*	2	*	2	*	4	na
No. of living children									
0	nc	nc	nc	0	*	4	*	9	0.3
1	65.1	17.5	17.3	29	43.5	76	51.3	94	4.2
2	41.3	37.0	21.7	42	54.4	92	71.3	108	4.4
3	28.6)	(50.0)	(21.4)	15	59.0	44	56.1	25	1.5
4+	(62.5)	(12.5)	(25.0)	11	62.8	54	(56.3)	16	1.4
Residence									
Rural	56.0	26.7	17.2	47	50.2	189	47.0	104	1.4
Urban	39.6	36.0	24.4	50	61.7	81	69.9	148	7.7
Education									
Non-literate[a]	(26.7)	(26.7)	(46.7)	18	62.5	78	56.1	26	0.9
Less than five years	*	*	*	3	40.3	25	*	7	1.1
5-9 years	(66.7)	(27.8)	(5.6)	20	48.2	84	49.9	73	2.2
10 or more years	46.9	33.6	19.4	56	54.9	83	66.9	146	14.2
Religion									
Hindu	47.2	34.2	18.6	84	53.3	247	58.7	221	2.2
Muslim	*	*	*	9	(50.0)	12	(72.7)	12	11.5
Christian	*	*	*	2	*	9	(66.7)	12	4.5
Others	*	*	*	2	*	2	*	7	11.3
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	8	(56.5)	24	51.8	31	2.0
Scheduled tribes	(50.0)	(28.6)	(21.4)	15	44.1	113	55.2	36	1.4
Other backward classes	55.8	24.5	19.6	38	61.2	95	63.7	93	2.3
Others	39.9	31.9	28.3	36	61.5	38	61.3	92	9.2
Wealth index									
Lowest	(44.4)	(22.2)	(33.3)	10	49.8	60	(61.5)	13	1.0
Second	(81.8)	(9.1)	(9.1)	11	42.0	52	39.8	25	0.8
Middle	(33.3)	(44.4)	(22.2)	10	54.2	46	44.6	29	1.6
Fourth	(75.0)	(12.5)	(12.5)	10	69.4	46	53.0	44	4.1
Highest	38.5	39.3	22.2	56	54.6	66	69.5	141	12.0
Chhattisgarh	47.5	31.5	20.9	97	53.7	270	60.1	252	2.4

IUD = Intra Uterine Device.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[c] Spacing method includes IUD, daily/weekly pills, Injectables, condom/*nirodh* and female condom. Percentage calculated out of total women but excluding pregnant women.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007- 2008

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total[1]	Mean age of sterilization	Number of Women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	1.6	32.4	39.2	17.6	6.3	3.1	100.0	27.2	959
2-3	2.5	29.5	36.3	23.1	6.7	1.9	100.0	27.5	970
4-5	1.3	28.3	37.7	21.0	9.0	2.6	100.0	27.7	1,076
6-7	2.6	26.4	40.7	19.4	9.0	1.9	100.0	27.6	866
8-9	2.4	27.9	35.5	22.6	9.9	1.7	100.0	27.7	761
10+	4.1	31.4	42.7	17.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	26.3	2,953
No. of living children									
0	(16.7)	(50.0)	(16.7)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(22.3)	13
1	19.0	42.6	24.6	8.2	3.2	2.4	100.0	24.1	124
2	7.0	49.9	31.0	9.5	2.0	0.5	100.0	24.5	1,852
3	1.8	35.1	44.9	13.9	3.8	0.5	100.0	26.2	2,797
4+	0.3	11.0	41.2	32.3	12.3	2.9	100.0	29.7	2,826
Residence									
Rural	2.9	30.1	39.1	19.6	6.8	1.5	100.0	27.1	6,336
Urban	2.3	28.9	43.4	19.4	5.3	0.8	100.0	26.9	1,276
Education									
Non-literate[a]	2.9	25.2	39.5	21.9	8.5	1.9	100.0	27.7	4,600
Less than five years	3.1	35.6	37.2	18.3	4.9	1.0	100.0	26.5	798
5-9 years	2.7	40.6	40.1	13.4	2.6	0.5	100.0	25.7	1,738
10 or more years	2.0	26.3	45.4	21.6	4.2	0.6	100.0	27.0	476
Religion									
Hindu	2.8	30.2	39.9	19.3	6.5	1.3	100.0	27.0	7,379
Muslim	3.3	24.2	39.6	26.1	3.5	3.3	100.0	27.6	61
Christian	2.1	20.8	37.3	29.9	7.2	2.6	100.0	28.6	154
Others	(5.6)	(27.8)	(33.3)	(16.7)	(11.1)	(5.6)	100.0	(26.9)	18
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	3.4	28.2	39.8	20.1	6.6	1.8	100.0	27.2	925
Scheduled tribes	2.6	24.8	40.6	22.7	7.5	1.9	100.0	27.7	2,471
Other backward classes	3.0	34.0	38.8	17.3	6.0	0.9	100.0	26.6	3,638
Others	2.1	28.9	42.4	19.6	5.4	1.5	100.0	27.0	578
Wealth index									
Lowest	2.9	26.8	37.0	22.7	8.0	2.8	100.0	27.7	1,805
Second	2.9	29.5	39.7	19.3	7.4	1.2	100.0	27.1	2,397
Middle	3.1	32.3	38.8	18.8	6.2	0.8	100.0	26.7	1,681
Fourth	2.5	36.4	42.6	14.8	2.9	0.8	100.0	26.1	937
Highest	2.2	25.7	45.0	20.8	5.4	0.9	100.0	27.1	792
Chhattisgarh	2.8	29.9	39.8	19.6	6.5	1.4	100.0	27.1	7,612

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ _Nirodh_	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Koriya	44.3	39.7	0.7	34.8	0.3	1.7	0.1	2.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	1,066
Surguja	45.1	41.6	0.9	36.8	0.4	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	1,202
Jashpur	40.1	36.6	0.5	32.3	0.8	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.0	1,052
Raigarh	53.9	52.0	1.9	46.8	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	1,019
Korba	45.5	42.2	0.2	37.6	0.8	1.8	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	1,127
Janjgir-Champa	52.3	50.2	0.6	46.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	1,032
Bilaspur	47.4	44.1	1.3	39.3	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.0	1,141
Kawardha	52.7	51.3	0.6	49.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	1,251
Rajnandgaon	57.6	55.4	3.2	49.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.0	964
Durg	64.8	63.0	1.4	57.6	0.1	0.9	0.1	2.9	1.3	0.4	0.0	1,023
Raipur	53.1	52.1	1.5	44.5	1.3	1.6	0.1	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	1,212
Mahasamund	55.6	55.0	1.0	51.3	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	954
Dhamtari	68.4	65.3	1.9	60.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.3	2.4	0.5	0.0	1,039
Kanker	55.6	50.9	5.0	43.2	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.7	3.9	0.4	0.0	931
Bastar	42.6	41.1	8.6	29.5	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	1,166
Dantewada	38.9	36.5	8.6	23.1	0.8	2.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	740
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	51.3	48.7	2.3	42.8	0.6	1.5	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.0	16,919
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	49.7	47.1	1.8	41.3	0.6	1.6	0.1	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	15,446

ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill.
** Unweighted cases.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Govern-ment[2]	Private[3]	Other[4]	Total[1]		Govern-ment[5]	Private[6]	Other[7]	Total[1]	
Age group										
15 - 19	(56.5)	(13.0)	(30.4)	100.0	23	(90.9)	(9.1)	(0.0)	100.0	11
20 - 24	53.6	19.0	27.4	100.0	155	95.5	4.3	0.2	100.0	428
25 - 29	42.2	18.3	39.6	100.0	134	94.9	4.9	0.2	100.0	1,300
30 - 34	41.1	24.9	34.0	100.0	99	94.5	5.3	0.2	100.0	1,750
35 - 39	40.9	22.4	36.7	100.0	82	94.8	4.9	0.3	100.0	1,751
40 - 44	38.3	33.9	27.7	100.0	27	96.5	3.4	0.2	100.0	1,420
45 – 49	*	*	*	*	6	94.9	5.0	0.1	100.0	952
No. of living children										
0	(7.7)	(30.8)	(61.5)	100.0	13	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	13
1	44.2	21.4	34.4	100.0	172	90.4	8.8	0.8	100.0	124
2	43.8	22.1	34.2	100.0	201	92.7	7.0	0.3	100.0	1,852
3	43.4	22.5	34.1	100.0	70	95.3	4.5	0.2	100.0	2,797
4+	61.1	14.9	24.0	100.0	70	96.7	3.2	0.1	100.0	2,826
Residence										
Rural	65.7	11.3	23.0	100.0	295	97.3	2.6	0.1	100.0	6,336
Urban	19.0	33.9	47.2	100.0	231	84.2	15.3	0.5	100.0	1,276
Education										
Non-literate[a]	64.8	10.6	24.6	100.0	105	97.6	2.2	0.2	100.0	4,600
Less than five years	62.5	12.2	25.3	100.0	32	95.6	4.3	0.1	100.0	798
5-9 years	53.4	15.7	30.8	100.0	159	93.5	6.3	0.3	100.0	1,738
10 or more years	28.2	31.1	40.8	100.0	230	76.4	23.3	0.2	100.0	476
Religion										
Hindu	46.3	20.4	33.4	100.0	472	95.3	4.6	0.2	100.0	7,379
Muslim	(29.2)	(33.3)	(37.5)	100.0	24	83.1	13.0	4.0	100.0	61
Christian	(61.9)	(14.3)	(23.8)	100.0	21	94.1	5.2	0.8	100.0	154
Others	*	*	*	*	9	(72.2)	(27.8)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	37.7	26.5	35.8	100.0	56	94.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	925
Scheduled tribes	73.6	7.1	19.3	100.0	149	98.1	1.7	0.2	100.0	2,471
Other backward classes	40.8	19.9	39.2	100.0	190	95.0	4.8	0.2	100.0	3,638
Others	22.3	36.9	40.9	100.0	131	83.9	15.7	0.4	100.0	578
Wealth index										
Lowest	82.4	8.2	9.4	100.0	74	99.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,805
Second	67.3	6.6	26.1	100.0	77	98.1	1.7	0.2	100.0	2,397
Middle	57.0	15.5	27.5	100.0	76	95.9	4.0	0.2	100.0	1,681
Fourth	39.8	27.6	32.5	100.0	91	93.3	6.5	0.1	100.0	937
Highest	21.9	30.4	47.7	100.0	208	77.5	21.7	0.7	100.0	792
Chhattisgarh	45.3	21.1	33.6	100.0	526	95.1	4.7	0.2	100.0	7,612

Note: Spacing methods include – Pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting methods include – Male sterilization and female sterilization.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.
[2] Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, *Anganwadi*/ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector.
[3] Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector.
[4] NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know.
[5] Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility.
[6] Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility.
[7] NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

| District | Received cash benefits | Cash benefits received | | | Total[1] | Number of Women** |
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Koriya	81.6	99.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	372
Surguja	85.9	98.5	1.3	0.3	100.0	461
Jashpur	92.8	95.3	4.4	0.3	100.0	342
Raigarh	82.9	95.6	2.7	1.7	100.0	493
Korba	71.8	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	414
Janjgir-Champa	55.0	98.1	1.5	0.4	100.0	486
Bilaspur	64.5	97.3	2.3	0.3	100.0	467
Kawardha	53.8	95.5	3.9	0.6	100.0	625
Rajnandgaon	63.4	94.4	4.7	0.9	100.0	500
Durg	77.0	97.2	1.7	1.1	100.0	604
Raipur	71.0	96.0	2.5	1.5	100.0	565
Mahasamund	83.0	95.0	4.0	1.0	100.0	496
Dhamtari	76.5	92.7	6.7	0.6	100.0	644
Kanker	86.4	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	465
Bastar	95.3	97.9	1.4	0.7	100.0	445
Dantewada	86.0	97.0	1.5	1.5	100.0	233
Chhattisgarh	75.4	96.6	2.7	0.8	100.0	7,612

** Unweighted cases.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 6.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	11.8	30.2	26.2
Women who had side effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	10.2	5.1	3.0
Number of current users**	7,226	97	270
Type of health problems/side effects[1]			
Weakness/inability to work	51.1	*	*
Body ache/ backache	56.5	*	*
Abdominal pain	38.3	*	*
Weight gain	1.9	*	*
Dizziness	16.0	*	*
Nausea/vomiting	4.7	*	*
Fever	5.4	*	*
Breast tenderness	2.7	*	*
Irregular periods	5.9	*	*
Excessive bleeding	2.0	*	*
Spotting	1.6	*	*
Amenorrhoea	0.7	*	*
Cramps	5.8	*	*
Decreased libido	2.5	*	*
Rashes/allergy	1.3	*	*
Infection	1.8	*	*
Others	6.9	*	*
Number of users with side effects**	741	5	8
Percentage of women received treatment	68.6	*	*
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	46.2	*	*
Private health facility	47.9	*	*
Other	5.9	*	*
Number of women with treatment taken**	508	3	3

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) of contraceptive by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of Women**
	Fertility related[1]	Side-effect related	Others[2]	
Age group				
15 - 19	82.2	4.5	13.4	45
20 - 24	76.2	11.1	12.7	206
25 - 29	68.2	15.6	16.2	210
30 - 34	61.1	18.9	20.0	127
35 - 39	42.0	25.3	32.8	91
40 - 44	33.1	27.8	39.0	40
45 - 49	28.2	28.0	43.8	36
No. of living children				
0	88.7	4.9	6.4	62
1	75.1	11.1	13.8	205
2	56.2	20.0	23.8	222
3	54.1	22.6	23.3	122
4+	54.0	19.3	26.8	144
Residence				
Rural	67.2	14.5	18.3	580
Urban	49.8	23.9	26.3	175
Education				
Non-literate[a]	60.2	18.4	21.4	266
Less than five years	70.9	17.2	11.9	58
5-9 years	67.7	13.1	19.2	253
10 or more years	58.8	18.8	22.4	178
Religion				
Hindu	64.2	15.6	20.2	703
Muslim	57.3	27.0	15.7	26
Christian	(40.9)	(31.8)	(27.3)	22
Others	*	*	*	4
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	65.2	18.2	16.6	77
Scheduled tribes	65.5	13.9	20.5	286
Other backward classes	65.4	17.5	17.1	296
Others	47.5	20.8	31.7	96
Wealth index				
Lowest	65.9	16.3	17.7	191
Second	69.2	14.6	16.2	171
Middle	61.4	13.3	25.2	139
Fourth	66.0	19.0	15.0	100
Highest	52.8	20.8	26.4	154
Chhattisgarh	63.2	16.6	20.2	755

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases
[1] Wanted Child, Method Failed/Became pregnant.
[2] Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away, and others.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use[1]		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	1.9	20.8	7.2	5.6	87.2	986
20 - 24	1.9	28.0	13.3	14.1	72.6	2,622
25 - 29	2.0	32.2	19.1	17.3	63.6	1,755
30 - 34	1.6	22.3	30.8	16.1	53.0	1,020
35 - 39	1.6	13.0	26.3	10.2	63.5	757
40 - 44	0.6	5.8	35.9	19.9	44.3	636
45 - 49	0.0	1.5	14.2	12.8	73.0	476
No. of living children						
0	0.7	9.1	2.5	3.4	94.1	1,919
1	2.5	24.9	6.9	11.4	81.7	2,163
2	1.8	31.0	18.5	17.8	63.7	1,774
3	1.3	29.9	25.0	17.4	57.6	1,088
4+	2.0	21.8	39.9	17.4	42.7	1,308
Residence						
Rural	1.6	22.8	17.8	13.5	68.7	7,153
Urban	1.8	22.4	16.9	19.1	64.0	1,099
Education						
Non-literate[a]	1.1	19.0	18.5	15.8	65.8	4,415
Less than five years	1.6	22.8	16.8	6.8	76.4	712
5-9 years	2.0	28.6	16.2	14.3	69.6	2,448
10 or more years	4.1	25.1	20.8	13.6	65.5	677
Religion						
Hindu	1.7	23.0	17.7	14.2	68.1	7,884
Muslim	0.9	13.4	22.0	20.7	57.3	117
Christian	0.5	16.7	12.2	12.1	75.7	215
Others	0.0	30.9	33.1	24.9	42.0	36
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	2.7	24.7	18.9	13.2	67.9	1,010
Scheduled tribes	1.2	20.2	16.8	13.6	69.6	3,729
Other backward classes	1.9	25.3	17.9	15.2	66.9	2,975
Others	1.6	22.2	19.5	14.2	66.3	538
Wealth index						
Lowest	1.1	19.1	17.0	14.6	68.4	3,069
Second	1.8	24.9	19.0	13.5	67.5	2,437
Middle	2.2	25.7	16.8	11.2	72.1	1,439
Fourth	1.8	27.9	17.3	15.9	66.8	702
Highest	2.3	19.0	18.6	22.6	58.8	605
Chhattisgarh	1.7	22.7	17.7	14.2	68.1	8,252

Note: Spacing methods includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting methods include male sterilization and female sterilization.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others).
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method [1]	22.6	23.3	17.8
Number of Non-users**	8,252	7,153	1,099
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	18.1	16.0	24.8
Number of traditional method users**	439	334	105
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use*			
Female sterilization	81.7	82.7	73.9
Male sterilization	11.2	12.0	5.0
IUD	9.0	7.3	21.6
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	1.1	1.0	1.8
Condom/*Nirodh*	9.2	8.8	12.2
Female condom	0.3	0.2	0.5
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	0.5	0.2	2.2
Withdrawal	0.1	0.1	0.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	27.2	28.0	21.8
Number of non-users (15-44)** [†]	6,545	5,691	854
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44)[v]	12.4	12.9	10.3
Number of current users (15-44)** [†]	7,275	5,883	1,392
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	76.4	76.6	75.8
Number of users (15-44)** [†]	6,755	5,590	1,165

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes advice from Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *Anganwadi* Worker and ASHA.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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TABLE 6.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	(18.2)	(45.5)	(36.4)	11
20 - 24	14.6	35.2	50.2	42
25 - 29	19.6	36.0	44.4	49
30 - 34	15.8	33.8	50.4	56
35 - 39	26.0	26.0	47.9	42
40 - 44	14.4	29.2	56.4	27
45 - 49	(0.0)	(11.1)	(88.9)	10
No. of living children				
0	(25.0)	(50.0)	(25.0)	13
1	20.8	34.9	44.3	74
2	14.8	36.2	49.0	75
3	21.8	24.1	54.1	42
4+	8.7	20.9	70.3	33
Residence				
Rural	21.3	31.5	47.1	159
Urban	10.1	33.6	56.4	78
Education				
Non-literate[a]	15.9	27.5	56.5	83
Less than five years	(36.4)	(36.4)	(27.3)	22
5-9 years	16.8	24.4	58.8	67
10 or more years	13.8	44.4	41.8	65
Religion				
Hindu	18.1	29.3	52.7	213
Muslim	*	*	*	6
Christian	(12.5)	(62.5)	(25.0)	16
Others	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	15.5	27.9	56.6	40
Scheduled tribes	19.3	28.0	52.7	102
Other backward classes	18.1	34.9	47.1	60
Others	14.1	44.4	41.6	35
Wealth index				
Lowest	15.3	32.4	52.4	47
Second	26.2	39.9	33.9	52
Middle	15.9	34.1	50.0	44
Fourth	17.1	13.5	69.4	29
Highest	13.7	33.5	52.8	65
Chhattisgarh	17.6	32.2	50.2	237

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Age group				
15 – 19	26.9	2.0	28.9	1,032
20 - 24	21.9	7.7	29.6	3,273
25 - 29	9.6	13.6	23.1	3,295
30 - 34	2.6	13.6	16.2	2,988
35 - 39	0.8	14.3	15.0	2,700
40 - 44	0.3	13.7	14.0	2,158
45 - 49	0.0	9.8	9.8	1,473
Residence				
Rural	8.9	11.5	20.4	14,158
Urban	5.7	11.8	17.5	2,761
Education				
Non-literate[a]	6.6	13.1	19.7	9,384
Less than five years	6.6	8.4	15.1	1,578
5-9 years	13.2	8.9	22.1	4,448
10 or more years	7.2	12.8	20.1	1,509
Religion				
Hindu	8.4	11.3	19.7	16,218
Muslim	5.5	17.4	22.9	219
Christian	8.2	16.4	24.6	413
Others	4.4	22.1	26.5	69
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	7.8	11.5	19.3	2,057
Scheduled tribes	9.7	13.4	23.1	6,582
Other backward classes	7.9	9.7	17.6	6,954
Others	5.3	11.9	17.2	1,326
Number of living children				
0	3.4	0.9	4.3	1,958
1	28.2	5.0	33.3	2,567
2	9.9	14.2	24.1	3,965
3	4.0	11.8	15.8	4,062
4+	1.7	17.4	19.0	4,367
Wealth index				
Lowest	10.3	14.6	24.9	5,110
Second	8.1	11.1	19.1	5,020
Middle	8.9	8.8	17.7	3,279
Fourth	7.2	8.7	15.9	1,775
Highest	3.8	11.8	15.5	1,735
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	8.4	11.5	19.9	16,919
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	9.1	11.8	20.9	15,446

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[1] Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years nor later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing. [2] Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Koriya	9.1	12.3	21.3	1,066
Surguja	9.1	16.9	25.9	1,202
Jashpur	9.2	18.2	27.4	1,052
Raigarh	6.6	10.4	16.9	1,019
Korba	9.8	11.5	21.3	1,127
Janjgir-Champa	7.1	12.0	19.1	1,032
Bilaspur	9.8	13.7	23.5	1,141
Kawardha	9.3	9.8	19.1	1,251
Rajnandgaon	8.3	10.4	18.7	964
Durg	3.9	8.6	12.5	1,023
Raipur	7.4	12.3	19.7	1,212
Mahasamund	7.1	10.0	17.0	954
Dhamtari	7.2	5.4	12.6	1,039
Kanker	8.1	10.5	18.5	931
Bastar	12.7	11.1	23.7	1,166
Dantewada	7.8	11.6	19.4	740
Chhattisgarh (15-49) [†]	8.4	11.5	19.9	16,919
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	9.1	11.8	20.9	15,446

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.
[2] Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women[1]	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/ excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	9.6	595	13.9	63.2	10.5	14.1	1.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	57
20-24	11.4	2,049	9.8	51.5	9.5	24.0	6.4	16.2	2.6	9.4	234
25-29	11.3	2,626	7.0	55.3	12.4	17.3	5.0	21.4	4.0	10.7	298
30-34	12.2	2,812	5.8	54.9	6.4	21.3	6.2	20.4	4.4	7.9	343
35-39	13.2	2,612	8.4	51.9	12.1	23.5	6.8	19.4	2.7	7.4	345
40-44	14.0	1,827	10.5	48.0	10.3	31.3	6.7	13.6	3.8	7.8	257
45-49	16.0	853	15.8	45.2	10.7	35.5	9.3	13.8	4.1	10.4	138
Place of residence											
Rural	12.6	11,005	9.0	53.9	10.0	22.4	5.8	18.5	3.1	8.3	1,384
Urban	11.9	2,369	8.4	44.4	10.8	30.9	9.0	15.3	5.1	9.2	288
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below18 years	13.2	7,925	8.6	52.5	10.1	24.0	5.8	19.3	2.6	8.7	1,046
18 years & above	11.4	5,449	9.5	52.0	10.3	23.6	7.2	15.7	4.9	8.0	626
Marital duration											
0-4	10.5	1,703	11.2	55.9	9.5	22.8	6.2	11.7	1.7	7.2	180
5-9	10.8	2,116	8.7	53.7	11.8	17.1	6.5	22.1	2.6	9.1	229
10-14	11.6	2,431	6.3	50.8	10.1	20.1	4.6	20.2	7.0	8.9	282
15+	13.7	7,124	9.3	51.8	9.9	26.7	6.8	17.5	2.9	8.4	981
Education											
Non-literate[a]	12.6	7,476	8.3	51.9	10.3	24.2	6.5	18.4	3.5	8.2	940
Less than 5 yrs	15.0	1,261	7.9	50.4	7.9	23.2	4.9	22.8	1.6	6.3	189
5-9 years	11.8	3,391	10.3	57.0	10.6	22.0	5.0	17.5	3.3	9.5	402
10 or more years	11.2	1,246	10.5	44.4	11.1	27.4	11.3	9.9	6.2	9.9	141
Husband's education											
Non-literate[a]	12.1	4,019	7.8	52.8	7.9	21.6	4.9	21.5	4.3	6.6	486
Less than 5 yrs	12.2	1,668	8.8	49.4	13.1	25.2	6.5	16.7	2.8	7.0	203
5-9 years	13.0	4,620	8.8	53.5	9.5	24.3	6.1	19.1	1.8	9.4	605
10 or more years	12.2	3,067	10.7	51.3	12.5	25.3	8.5	12.3	5.3	10.0	378
Religion											
Hindu	12.5	12,834	8.8	51.9	10.0	23.9	6.2	18.1	3.3	8.4	1,603
Muslim	14.7	167	7.5	64.5	24.2	19.0	7.5	16.1	11.5	11.8	25
Christian	10.0	319	12.4	74.6	9.3	21.9	9.6	16.1	6.2	3.1	32
Others	22.2	54	(16.7)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(8.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(16.7)	12

Contd…

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TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — *Continued*

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women[1]	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/ excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	14.6	1,668	7.1	52.2	8.5	23.8	5.8	15.1	1.6	9.9	243
Scheduled Tribes	10.7	5,026	9.0	48.7	10.9	23.8	5.6	21.7	4.8	6.3	538
Other Backward classes	13.1	5,550	8.9	58.5	9.5	21.3	5.8	17.5	2.7	8.9	729
Others	14.2	1,111	10.8	36.1	13.0	36.4	12.5	12.7	5.3	11.3	159
Wealth index											
Lowest	11.7	3,887	9.8	54.5	8.4	23.0	3.9	21.2	5.2	4.6	455
Second	12.4	3,970	7.4	51.7	9.9	21.2	6.6	19.1	2.3	9.2	492
Middle	13.7	2,574	9.0	54.5	11.6	23.9	5.0	16.0	2.3	10.4	356
Fourth	13.7	1,454	7.8	53.4	11.7	28.2	9.6	15.8	3.1	9.6	198
Highest	11.2	1,489	12.2	42.2	10.8	28.8	11.2	12.7	5.0	11.1	171
Chhattisgarh	12.5	13,374	8.9	52.3	10.1	23.8	6.3	18.0	3.5	8.4	1,672

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women.

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	32.8	1,091	4.2	18.0	0.0	2.5	16.1	1.1	2.6	1.4	73.9	8.9	358
20-24	35.4	3,391	7.3	24.1	1.2	4.5	19.2	0.8	2.2	1.6	69.5	8.9	1,204
25-29	40.6	3,433	7.5	24.2	1.1	6.6	21.7	0.4	3.4	3.1	67.2	10.6	1,397
30-34	39.0	3,207	7.4	23.6	1.2	6.1	20.6	0.5	3.6	2.2	69.7	12.1	1,254
35-39	39.9	2,917	5.6	20.3	1.2	5.1	17.8	0.3	4.1	2.4	75.8	11.3	1,168
40-44	39.5	2,414	5.5	17.6	0.9	4.4	18.0	0.5	4.6	1.4	78.3	10.5	960
45-49	39.4	1,710	6.5	18.9	0.6	4.4	14.7	0.4	3.8	1.7	77.5	11.4	680
Residence													
Rural	35.0	15,170	6.6	17.1	0.7	2.7	19.9	0.5	3.4	1.8	72.5	12.7	5,317
Urban	56.6	2,996	6.7	36.2	1.9	12.9	16.1	0.8	3.7	3.2	71.6	4.3	1,704
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	35.3	10,718	5.4	15.4	0.4	1.5	16.8	0.3	3.7	1.3	77.6	11.1	3,794
18 years & above	43.1	7,446	8.0	29.1	1.8	9.5	21.5	0.8	3.2	3.1	66.0	10.1	3,227
Marital duration													
0-4	37.7	2,951	7.2	28.0	1.4	8.5	17.9	1.0	2.3	1.7	67.1	8.0	1,114
5-9	39.4	3,111	7.3	25.0	1.4	6.7	22.4	0.6	2.7	3.3	67.9	10.2	1,232
10-14	39.5	2,982	7.9	23.4	1.2	6.2	22.6	0.4	3.8	2.2	66.7	12.0	1,180
15+	38.2	9,119	5.7	17.9	0.7	3.3	16.9	0.4	4.0	1.8	77.4	11.2	3,495
Education													
Non-literate[a]	31.0	10,216	4.8	11.1	0.0	0.3	15.0	0.2	3.5	1.4	80.1	12.4	3,172
Less than 5 yrs	38.4	1,700	5.7	18.6	0.3	0.5	15.5	0.5	4.0	1.2	76.0	9.6	654
5-9 years	45.2	4,702	7.6	26.4	1.0	3.4	23.2	0.6	3.3	2.2	67.7	10.7	2,128
10 or more years	68.3	1,546	10.7	46.0	4.4	26.4	24.6	1.6	3.6	4.8	56.0	5.9	1,067
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	28.4	5,556	5.2	8.9	0.2	0.3	14.8	0.1	3.5	0.9	81.3	11.8	1,585
Less than 5 years	34.3	2,285	5.3	13.5	0.1	0.9	15.3	0.4	3.2	1.1	78.2	10.7	784
5-9 years	38.5	6,371	5.7	19.2	0.4	2.0	20.6	0.4	3.4	1.8	72.4	11.0	2,452
10 or more years	55.3	3,952	9.0	36.7	2.6	13.8	21.5	1.1	3.7	3.7	63.6	9.5	2,200
Religion													
Hindu	37.8	17,425	6.7	21.8	1.0	4.8	18.4	0.5	3.5	2.2	72.7	10.5	6,613
Muslim	55.0	236	5.8	21.5	2.1	4.3	25.9	0.7	3.0	1.5	72.2	2.3	129
Christian	55.3	430	6.2	18.2	1.2	11.5	30.7	0.8	3.4	1.3	62.3	19.2	238
Others	54.1	75	2.5	30.8	2.5	31.1	22.3	2.5	7.5	2.1	75.5	20.0	41

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TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI — *Continued*

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	41.5	2,228	7.2	26.8	0.8	2.6	18.3	0.2	2.9	2.0	73.8	9.7	928
Scheduled Tribes	31.8	7,078	4.6	11.0	0.7	2.7	20.7	0.4	3.0	1.7	76.5	11.1	2,263
Other Backward classes	41.3	7,461	7.4	24.9	1.1	4.5	18.1	0.5	4.1	2.4	70.2	12.1	3,078
Others	53.0	1,377	8.8	34.7	2.0	18.8	17.7	1.5	3.2	2.5	66.8	4.5	736
Wealth index													
Lowest	27.9	5,554	3.1	5.0	0.2	0.7	20.1	0.1	2.8	0.6	79.9	13.9	1,557
Second	34.0	5,391	6.1	12.3	0.3	1.0	18.0	0.3	3.9	2.1	75.7	12.7	1,836
Middle	41.7	3,486	7.8	24.1	0.8	2.7	18.9	0.6	4.3	1.7	72.0	11.0	1,450
Fourth	51.2	1,920	8.6	36.6	0.6	5.9	18.8	0.5	2.7	3.1	65.9	8.6	985
Highest	65.2	1,812	8.8	42.8	3.8	20.1	19.3	1.3	3.5	3.8	62.9	4.6	1,193
Chhattisgarh(15-49)	38.5	18,166	6.6	21.7	1.0	5.2	19.0	0.5	3.5	2.1	72.3	10.7	7,021
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	38.7	15,446	6.6	22.3	1.1	5.4	19.3	0.5	3.4	2.2	71.5	10.6	5,997

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.
[2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.
[3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.
[4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Heard of RTI/STI	Knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI							Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
		Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosex-uals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	32.8	11.9	8.7	5.2	5.1	40.8	8.0	40.4	358
20-24	35.4	15.1	9.8	7.0	10.7	54.4	10.9	26.0	1,204
25-29	40.6	15.7	10.5	7.3	11.0	52.3	7.5	29.3	1,397
30-34	39.0	13.2	12.3	7.2	12.0	52.9	7.8	28.8	1,254
35-39	39.9	14.0	11.3	8.0	11.4	45.0	9.6	34.1	1,168
40-44	39.5	13.6	7.7	7.6	12.3	41.2	7.6	37.4	960
45-49	39.4	17.7	9.7	4.7	10.2	36.9	9.6	39.6	680
Residence									
Rural	35.0	12.8	9.2	6.0	10.4	49.7	8.8	31.2	5,317
Urban	56.6	18.2	12.8	9.1	12.3	45.3	8.4	33.4	1,704
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	35.3	11.5	7.0	4.8	9.5	44.2	8.7	36.5	3,794
18 years & above	43.1	17.1	13.1	8.9	12.3	51.5	8.7	28.1	3,227
Marital duration									
0-4	37.7	15.6	9.0	9.3	12.0	52.1	11.1	28.0	1,114
5-9	39.4	16.4	14.3	6.3	9.8	55.0	7.4	27.5	1,232
10-14	39.5	14.0	10.8	7.7	10.6	51.3	7.2	31.0	1,180
15+	38.2	13.7	9.2	6.2	11.3	42.8	8.8	35.5	3,495
Education									
Non-literate[a]	31.0	9.3	5.6	3.4	9.0	39.4	7.7	40.8	3,172
Less than 5 yrs	38.4	10.5	6.7	4.3	12.8	42.2	8.2	33.8	654
5-9 years	45.2	13.4	9.2	6.1	9.6	51.9	9.7	28.7	2,128
10 or more years	68.3	23.0	18.2	13.1	14.5	55.1	8.6	25.9	1,067
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	28.4	7.1	4.5	3.3	8.1	40.2	11.6	38.6	1,585
Less than 5 years	34.3	11.7	5.3	1.9	13.4	48.7	4.6	34.9	784
5-9 years	38.5	11.3	8.4	5.1	10.7	45.9	8.3	34.1	2,452
10 or more years	55.3	19.6	14.4	10.5	11.6	52.1	8.9	27.9	2,200
Religion									
Hindu	37.8	14.7	10.3	7.1	10.7	48.2	8.9	31.9	6,613
Muslim	55.0	10.3	9.9	2.4	7.2	40.0	4.7	44.6	129
Christian	55.3	11.0	15.2	6.7	21.5	53.2	7.0	27.3	238
Others	54.1	27.4	0.0	6.6	14.6	48.4	0.0	25.1	41
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	41.5	13.9	6.2	6.2	11.8	48.0	7.1	34.9	928
Scheduled Tribes	31.8	9.2	7.0	4.7	10.0	48.6	9.3	34.0	2,263
Other Backward classes	41.3	15.5	11.8	7.5	10.5	48.7	9.7	29.4	3,078
Others	53.0	20.4	15.1	9.9	13.0	45.7	6.2	33.8	736
Wealth index									
Lowest	27.9	9.2	2.7	3.2	8.1	41.5	10.5	39.9	1,557
Second	34.0	8.9	7.2	2.0	10.9	47.9	7.3	34.3	1,836
Middle	41.7	13.0	8.2	6.9	10.8	48.1	9.5	33.8	1,450
Fourth	51.2	16.8	11.2	8.1	9.9	49.8	9.9	28.8	985
Highest	65.2	21.5	17.2	12.3	13.1	49.8	7.9	27.6	1,193
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	38.5	14.6	10.4	7.0	11.0	48.2	8.7	31.9	7,021
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	38.7	14.1	10.7	7.3	10.9	49.9	8.9	30.5	5,997

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge | Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1] | Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1] | | | | | | | Total number of women ** |
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Age group										
15-19	2.2	4.4	1.6	0.9	1.7	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	1,089
20-24	2.7	5.4	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	3,391
25-29	3.2	6.3	2.2	0.9	1.9	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.2	3,432
30-34	3.1	7.6	2.0	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.2	3,207
35-39	2.9	6.3	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	2,917
40-44	2.8	6.5	1.9	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	2,416
45-49	2.0	6.1	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	1,714
Residence										
Rural	2.8	6.3	1.9	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	15,170
Urban	2.9	5.7	1.8	0.9	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	2,996
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	2.8	6.3	1.8	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	10,716
18 years & above	2.9	6.2	2.0	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	7,450
Marital duration										
0-4	2.4	4.6	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	2,950
5-9	2.8	5.9	2.0	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	3,112
10-14	3.6	7.7	2.6	1.3	2.2	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	2,982
15+	2.7	6.4	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	9,122
Education										
Non-literate[a]	2.7	6.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	10,230
Less than 5 yrs	3.4	6.9	2.5	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	1,696
5-9 years	2.9	6.6	1.9	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	4,686
10 or more years	2.9	5.2	2.1	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	1,554
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	2.7	6.0	1.8	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	5,574
Less than 5 years	2.9	6.4	1.5	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	2,285
5-9 years	2.9	6.6	2.0	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	6,357
10 or more years	2.8	5.9	2.1	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	3,950
Religion										
Hindu	2.8	6.1	1.8	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	17425
Muslim	5.7	12.2	4.3	2.1	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	236
Christian	3.8	8.9	4.4	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	430
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75

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TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — *Continued*

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1]	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1]							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	3.2	7.2	2.0	1.1	2.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	2,226
Scheduled Tribes	3.0	5.7	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	7,100
Other Backward classes	2.3	6.2	1.8	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	7,438
Others	4.4	7.7	2.8	1.0	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	1,381
Wealth index										
Lowest	3.0	6.0	2.1	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	5,581
Second	2.8	6.2	1.6	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	5,382
Middle	2.8	7.2	1.8	0.9	1.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	3,472
Fourth	2.7	6.3	2.1	0.9	2.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	1,910
Highest	2.5	5.3	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	1,821
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	2.8	6.2	1.9	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	18,166
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	3.0	6.4	2.0	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	15,446

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.
[2] Only for currently married women.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI[1] problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/ partner[1]	Women sought treatment[1] for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI[1]	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	70.4	22.2	54	(50.0)	(41.7)	(8.3)	12
20-24	68.7	35.0	211	51.2	43.3	5.5	74
25-29	70.5	38.4	242	41.5	45.7	12.8	93
30-34	65.3	39.9	268	44.3	48.2	7.5	108
35-39	67.6	39.4	205	42.7	46.2	11.2	81
40-44	70.3	49.2	172	44.6	45.9	9.5	85
45-49	62.5	38.1	115	52.3	38.6	9.0	44
Residence							
Rural	68.7	38.8	1,071	47.6	42.1	10.3	415
Urban	63.1	40.2	196	34.2	61.9	3.9	82
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	68.2	39.7	738	45.5	43.8	10.7	293
18 years & above	67.4	38.1	529	45.2	47.4	7.3	204
Marital duration							
0-4	72.7	33.0	158	39.9	56.2	3.9	52
5-9	65.4	33.2	209	52.2	37.8	10.1	70
10-14	68.5	42.0	253	39.6	50.1	10.3	107
15+	67.2	41.3	647	47.1	43.2	9.8	268
Education							
Non-literate[a]	63.3	33.7	699	47.6	41.3	11.1	236
Less than 5 yrs	73.9	47.9	129	54.4	35.9	9.7	62
5-9 years	71.5	42.2	343	43.0	47.3	9.7	145
10 or more years	79.9	54.9	96	31.7	68.3	0.0	54
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	58.6	28.5	381	48.6	36.7	14.7	108
Less than 5 years	73.4	42.2	159	44.4	46.6	9.0	67
5-9 years	70.1	40.4	459	48.4	42.4	9.1	186
10 or more years	73.8	49.9	268	39.1	55.5	5.4	136
Religion							
Hindu	67.9	39.7	1,192	44.8	45.7	9.5	475
Muslim	74.2	35.4	34	(58.3)	(41.7)	(0.0)	12
Christian	62.5	24.4	41	(60.0)	(30.0)	(10.0)	10
Others	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	72.8	42.5	176	46.4	44.0	9.6	75
Scheduled Tribes	60.7	29.2	465	44.2	39.7	16.1	136
Other Backward classes	73.0	46.1	501	46.4	46.7	6.9	232
Others	67.6	43.3	123	43.1	54.9	2.0	54
Wealth index							
Lowest	60.3	29.2	381	57.8	26.1	16.1	111
Second	68.2	34.9	369	47.6	45.2	7.2	129
Middle	70.8	47.5	273	40.8	46.9	12.3	130
Fourth	75.2	45.2	133	38.2	60.2	1.6	60
Highest	76.6	58.7	111	36.0	60.8	3.2	67
Chhattisgarh	67.9	39.0	1,267	45.4	45.3	9.3	497

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem).

TABLE 7.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI[1]	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI[2]	Number of women having any RTI/STI[2]
Koriya	52.1	3.1	3.8	1,142	37.2	61
Surguja	36.7	2.3	8.3	1,282	38.7	112
Jashpur	39.4	3.6	8.5	1,102	30.9	98
Raigarh	37.1	2.4	8.2	1,081	47.3	89
Korba	63.8	1.5	2.3	1,203	48.6	33
Janjgir-Champa	61.1	0.6	3.0	1,104	54.0	39
Bilaspur	43.7	2.6	4.3	1,236	43.8	66
Kawardha	34.1	2.7	3.9	1,342	44.2	57
Rajnandgaon	27.4	2.3	2.3	1,025	30.5	38
Durg	34.1	1.6	3.9	1,110	40.9	53
Raipur	40.8	1.4	6.7	1,293	51.9	88
Mahasamund	38.1	3.4	12.5	1,014	42.5	132
Dhamtari	22.9	3.1	8.6	1,123	52.1	110
Kanker	23.3	6.2	7.5	1,028	32.6	97
Bastar	32.3	5.1	8.5	1,270	27.5	112
Dantewada	20.6	3.8	9.9	811	11.8	82
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	38.5	2.8	6.2	18,166	39.0	1,267
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	38.7	3.0	6.4	15,446	39.7	1,250

** Unweighted cases.
[1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.
[2] Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem).
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives / friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	40.7	1,089	26.7	77.2	1.1	8.7	17.2	2.1	1.1	3.2	23.7	3.4	440
20-24	45.0	3,391	27.1	78.8	2.5	13.8	20.8	0.9	2.2	6.6	23.6	3.6	1,522
25-29	42.8	3,432	26.4	82.0	2.8	16.4	21.8	0.8	3.2	4.9	24.3	4.9	1,463
30-34	38.1	3,207	25.2	81.4	4.3	17.0	19.4	0.6	3.3	4.8	26.3	5.3	1,221
35-39	34.5	2,917	28.3	78.8	4.4	17.4	21.5	1.3	3.8	5.0	28.3	4.8	1,006
40-44	30.7	2,416	22.8	81.1	2.5	14.4	17.6	1.5	3.1	4.6	23.5	7.1	746
45-49	27.4	1,714	23.6	80.1	3.6	15.3	18.1	2.7	5.0	4.5	24.3	5.4	473
Residence													
Rural	30.3	15,170	29.1	73.6	2.1	10.0	23.6	1.0	3.1	4.8	24.9	5.7	4,578
Urban	76.2	2,996	19.9	93.4	5.2	25.9	13.1	1.5	3.0	5.6	25.1	3.1	2,293
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	29.0	10,716	25.6	76.2	1.4	6.9	17.7	0.5	2.9	4.1	26.1	4.8	3,097
18 years & above	50.7	7,450	26.4	83.4	4.5	22.2	22.1	1.7	3.1	5.9	24.0	4.9	3,774
Marital duration													
0-4	52.8	2,950	26.3	82.2	3.3	18.1	19.5	1.8	2.0	5.9	23.5	3.5	1,553
5-9	45.2	3,112	28.1	80.9	2.9	17.0	22.7	0.7	3.4	5.7	23.3	5.2	1,402
10-14	39.5	2,982	26.4	77.7	3.5	16.9	21.1	0.8	2.8	4.8	25.7	4.9	1,174
15+	30.0	9,122	24.7	79.7	3.0	12.1	18.7	1.2	3.5	4.4	26.2	5.5	2,742
Education													
Non-literate[a]	17.5	10,230	25.2	68.8	0.2	1.1	18.0	0.5	2.7	3.8	28.1	5.6	1,789
Less than 5 yrs	37.5	1,696	26.4	79.7	0.8	2.3	14.1	0.2	2.6	3.8	26.2	4.4	636
5-9 years	62.8	4,686	26.2	81.5	2.0	11.2	21.1	0.6	2.8	4.6	23.2	4.5	2,941
10 or more years	96.8	1,554	26.8	91.5	9.9	45.9	23.3	3.4	4.1	8.1	24.1	5.0	1,505
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	14.7	5,574	26.7	65.3	0.4	2.4	22.7	0.5	2.5	2.5	28.2	5.8	820
Less than 5 years	25.6	2,285	26.8	70.3	0.9	4.0	17.4	0.7	3.1	3.6	26.4	7.0	583
5-9 years	39.5	6,357	25.5	77.9	1.1	7.5	19.3	0.6	3.0	4.1	26.1	4.2	2,508
10 or more years	74.8	3,950	26.2	88.2	6.0	27.7	20.6	1.9	3.2	6.9	22.8	4.7	2,960
Religion													
Hindu	37.0	17,425	26.0	81.1	3.0	14.4	19.6	1.1	2.9	5.1	24.5	4.5	6438
Muslim	67.5	236	26.9	82.1	4.3	15.1	14.1	1.8	2.5	4.9	25.8	4.0	160
Christian	52.3	430	28.5	50.6	6.1	32.5	39.9	3.1	6.7	3.0	34.8	16.9	225
Others	63.5	75	12.9	91.7	6.6	49.1	21.0	1.9	2.1	10.7	34.6	0.0	48

Contd…

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — *Continued*

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives / friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	47.7	2,226	26.5	85.5	2.1	10.6	16.9	0.4	2.6	4.2	25.2	4.2	1,063
Scheduled Tribes	20.7	7,100	29.1	60.4	2.1	12.2	28.3	1.0	4.0	3.8	26.8	7.6	1,458
Other Backward classes	44.3	7,438	26.3	83.6	2.5	11.7	18.2	1.2	2.7	5.3	23.8	4.4	3,293
Others	75.2	1,381	20.6	91.7	7.5	35.5	17.7	1.8	3.2	7.0	25.8	3.1	1,042
Wealth index													
Lowest	11.4	5,581	26.8	41.5	0.8	5.7	35.8	0.6	3.7	3.3	35.8	10.0	629
Second	27.3	5,382	28.9	65.9	1.0	5.5	22.2	0.7	3.3	4.9	29.2	6.0	1,470
Middle	51.9	3,472	26.1	82.6	1.6	7.8	18.2	0.8	3.1	3.8	23.3	4.7	1,802
Fourth	69.5	1,910	26.6	91.3	2.5	13.8	18.5	1.0	2.2	4.9	20.2	3.3	1,329
Highest	89.9	1,821	22.7	96.2	8.1	37.3	15.5	2.3	3.2	7.5	22.6	3.3	1,641
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	37.9	18,166	26.1	80.2	3.1	15.3	20.1	1.2	3.0	5.1	24.9	4.9	6,871
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	39.5	15,446	26.3	80.2	3.1	15.5	20.2	1.0	2.9	5.4	24.9	4.7	6,093

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Includes News papers/books/magazines//slogans/pamphlets and posters.
[2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.
[3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.
[4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women ages 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
				Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as				
Age group								
15-19	5.1	79.0	11.4	20.8	11.4	33.1	14.5	440
20-24	8.1	74.6	11.8	25.4	17.4	40.7	17.2	1,522
25-29	8.0	77.6	14.8	26.8	18.1	44.2	17.1	1,463
30-34	7.2	76.9	13.5	27.1	21.4	42.3	13.8	1,221
35-39	7.6	77.8	15.0	29.7	18.8	41.7	14.4	1,006
40-44	9.2	78.0	15.7	24.2	18.0	40.7	13.2	746
45-49	8.9	75.3	13.4	25.5	17.8	40.8	11.0	473
Residence								
Rural	8.0	74.0	13.4	25.9	15.5	37.2	13.7	4,578
Urban	7.6	81.9	14.4	26.8	23.0	49.1	17.8	2,293
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	5.8	76.8	13.5	22.7	14.5	33.4	12.5	3,097
18 years & above	9.3	76.8	13.9	28.8	20.8	47.2	17.1	3,774
Marital duration								
0-4	8.2	75.3	12.9	26.6	18.4	43.6	17.4	1,553
5-9	8.6	76.6	14.1	27.6	18.9	43.6	16.9	1,402
10-14	7.4	77.7	12.9	27.0	20.3	42.3	16.1	1,174
15+	7.4	77.5	14.4	25.0	16.7	38.6	12.5	2,742
Education								
Non-literate[a]	5.0	76.0	14.0	21.5	9.8	24.4	10.1	1,789
Less than 5 yrs	5.4	76.8	11.5	17.8	12.8	30.2	12.1	636
5-9 years	6.8	76.1	12.1	25.3	15.7	39.9	14.9	2,941
10 or more years	12.7	78.6	16.8	34.4	31.0	61.9	20.8	1,505
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	4.1	74.8	14.5	20.5	11.0	27.0	7.6	820
Less than 5 years	5.8	75.9	12.8	20.9	12.6	27.9	13.0	583
5-9 years	7.0	76.5	12.2	23.0	13.2	35.0	13.9	2,508
10 or more years	9.5	77.6	14.9	30.7	24.3	51.4	18.0	2,960
Religion								
Hindu	7.7	77.1	13.5	25.8	18.2	41.0	15.0	6438
Muslim	9.1	73.9	18.6	24.8	16.5	45.6	22.5	160
Christian	12.1	68.2	15.7	40.7	14.9	45.6	15.9	225
Others	2.6	89.5	10.5	17.6	38.3	65.9	7.9	48
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	7.3	77.5	11.9	23.6	18.3	39.6	14.4	1,063
Scheduled Tribes	7.8	72.6	12.3	28.6	13.2	35.9	15.7	1,458
Other Backward classes	7.8	76.8	14.5	25.9	17.5	39.9	14.4	3,293
Others	8.6	81.3	14.6	26.6	25.6	53.8	17.7	1,042
Wealth index								
Lowest	5.1	72.3	13.0	25.0	8.5	23.6	10.2	629
Second	5.3	76.1	12.3	22.0	12.2	29.2	12.1	1,470
Middle	7.5	74.7	13.6	24.2	15.5	37.0	13.4	1,802
Fourth	9.0	76.2	13.8	26.0	17.6	44.3	15.4	1,329
Highest	9.9	80.9	15.0	31.6	28.1	57.1	20.1	1,641
Chhattisgarh	7.8	76.8	13.7	26.2	18.2	41.5	15.2	6,871

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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TABLE 7.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Among ever married women age 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual[1]	Avoid risks getting infected through blood[2]	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	7.3	36.8	52.7	28.5	5.4	440
20-24	8.8	45.8	56.9	37.6	5.5	1,522
25-29	10.7	47.2	60.8	40.9	6.7	1,463
30-34	10.1	46.3	59.8	39.7	7.6	1,221
35-39	9.6	44.1	60.6	38.1	7.6	1,006
40-44	11.6	42.2	58.0	35.0	6.4	746
45-49	11.9	40.9	56.2	31.9	7.7	473
Residence						
Rural	10.6	39.3	55.6	32.0	5.6	4,578
Urban	8.9	54.4	64.6	48.6	8.6	2,293
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	8.7	34.8	54.8	28.5	4.9	3,097
18 years & above	10.8	51.6	61.7	44.9	7.9	3,774
Marital duration						
0-4	9.8	48.3	58.6	41.2	6.6	1,553
5-9	9.9	49.5	58.8	40.5	6.6	1,402
10-14	10.8	44.1	60.7	39.0	7.3	1,174
15+	9.8	40.2	57.5	33.2	6.4	2,742
Education						
Non-literate[a]	9.2	27.8	49.5	19.3	3.5	1,789
Less than 5 yrs	6.2	31.4	56.6	26.2	3.4	636
5-9 years	9.0	44.6	56.9	37.4	5.6	2,941
10 or more years	13.2	62.5	73.7	64.3	11.8	1,505
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	5.8	29.9	48.2	19.2	4.1	820
Less than 5 years	8.4	31.6	51.8	23.9	5.4	583
5-9 years	9.2	38.3	55.7	31.9	4.4	2,508
10 or more years	11.6	54.4	65.2	50.0	9.1	2,960
Religion						
Hindu	9.8	44.5	58.5	37.0	6.5	6,438
Muslim	10.2	51.6	58.4	47.5	7.1	160
Christian	16.1	43.9	58.8	41.4	7.8	225
Others	2.7	52.6	74.7	55.7	16.6	48
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	8.6	42.8	59.8	35.4	5.0	1,063
Scheduled Tribes	11.9	39.5	50.2	30.3	3.8	1,458
Other Backward classes	9.8	42.9	59.2	36.2	7.0	3,293
Others	9.7	57.3	66.7	53.8	10.4	1,042
Wealth index						
Lowest	9.7	28.8	45.1	18.0	2.6	629
Second	7.1	31.6	55.2	25.6	3.5	1,470
Middle	8.8	40.5	56.6	32.8	5.2	1,802
Fourth	12.0	47.7	58.9	41.4	7.1	1,329
Highest	11.7	59.8	68.8	57.8	11.0	1,641
Chhattisgarh	10.0	44.7	58.6	37.5	6.7	6,871

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partners, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.
[2] Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid sharing razors/blades.

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TABLE 7.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who have misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	7.6	7.5	8.8	9.7	10.0	16.4	440
20-24	3.7	4.2	7.0	8.3	7.3	12.6	1,522
25-29	4.1	3.7	6.7	8.2	7.1	12.6	1,463
30-34	4.2	4.6	6.8	7.4	8.1	14.0	1,221
35-39	3.7	4.1	6.8	9.0	7.9	13.6	1,006
40-44	4.9	4.9	8.3	9.4	8.6	12.4	746
45-49	4.6	5.0	6.4	10.3	9.0	13.8	473
Residence							
Rural	4.8	5.3	8.2	9.9	9.1	14.5	4,578
Urban	3.4	3.0	4.9	5.9	5.6	10.8	2,293
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	5.5	5.8	8.7	10.9	9.8	15.7	3,097
18 years & above	3.4	3.4	5.8	6.6	6.4	11.3	3,774
Marital duration							
0-4	3.6	4.1	6.3	7.4	6.4	11.7	1,553
5-9	4.8	4.1	7.0	8.0	8.2	12.9	1,402
10-14	3.9	4.2	6.8	8.2	7.1	14.0	1,174
15+	4.7	5.0	7.7	9.7	9.0	14.1	2,742
Education							
Non-literate[a]	6.3	6.8	9.7	12.4	11.0	16.8	1,789
Less than 5 yrs	3.9	4.7	8.0	9.7	7.6	14.3	636
5-9 years	4.3	4.3	6.9	8.4	7.9	13.5	2,941
10 or more years	2.2	2.0	3.9	3.9	4.6	8.2	1,505
Husband's Education							
Non-literate[a]	6.0	6.5	10.2	12.8	10.8	15.1	820
Less than 5 years	7.2	8.3	9.8	12.0	11.0	16.7	583
5-9 years	4.4	4.8	7.3	9.4	8.6	13.9	2,508
10 or more years	3.3	3.0	5.5	6.0	6.0	11.6	2,960
Religion							
Hindu	4.3	4.5	7.1	8.6	8.0	13.4	6,438
Muslim	5.6	4.9	7.3	8.1	8.7	16.7	160
Christian	4.9	5.3	8.8	8.9	7.6	9.3	225
Others	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	4.3	8.7	48
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	3.8	3.5	6.0	6.5	5.7	11.1	1,063
Scheduled Tribes	5.7	5.9	9.2	11.0	11.0	15.7	1,458
Other Backward classes	4.0	4.4	6.6	8.6	7.6	13.8	3,293
Others	4.1	3.6	6.6	7.1	6.7	10.2	1,042
Wealth index							
Lowest	7.5	8.1	12.2	14.9	14.1	19.4	629
Second	5.4	5.7	8.2	10.5	9.0	15.6	1,470
Middle	4.9	5.3	8.3	9.7	8.6	13.8	1,802
Fourth	2.4	2.8	5.1	6.2	6.5	11.6	1,329
Highest	3.0	2.4	4.3	5.0	5.1	9.5	1,641
Chhattisgarh	4.3	4.5	7.1	8.6	7.9	13.3	6,871

** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.11 KNOWEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TESTCAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to test for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospItal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age group										
15-19	50.4	440	54.3	15.6	0.5	0.0	28.3	0.9	0.4	222
20-24	54.8	1,522	53.0	13.5	0.3	1.4	31.1	0.6	0.1	834
25-29	57.6	1,463	50.8	13.9	0.0	1.0	32.3	1.4	0.5	843
30-34	55.6	1,221	56.8	11.8	0.0	0.6	29.6	0.9	0.3	680
35-39	59.0	1,006	57.1	7.9	0.0	0.9	32.3	1.2	0.5	592
40-44	54.8	746	52.3	11.1	0.0	0.8	34.1	1.2	0.5	410
45-49	57.9	473	52.2	12.4	0.0	0.4	34.0	0.7	0.4	274
Residence										
Rural	51.3	4,578	53.0	15.7	0.0	0.7	29.5	0.7	0.3	2,361
Urban	65.6	2,293	54.9	6.8	0.1	1.1	35.0	1.5	0.5	1,494
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	49.6	3,097	53.8	13.7	0.0	1.0	30.9	0.4	0.2	1,537
18 years & above	61.4	3,774	53.7	11.3	0.1	0.8	32.1	1.4	0.5	2,318
Marital duration										
0-4	58.6	1,553	54.7	11.6	0.3	0.5	31.0	1.3	0.4	910
5-9	57.0	1,402	50.9	14.8	0.0	1.6	31.2	1.3	0.3	801
10-14	56.9	1,174	51.5	14.1	0.0	0.9	32.2	0.9	0.3	669
15+	53.8	2,742	55.7	10.4	0.0	0.6	32.1	0.7	0.4	1,475
Education										
Non-literate[a]	41.2	1,789	55.4	16.7	0.0	0.6	26.7	0.1	0.4	737
Less than 5 yrs	49.3	636	55.6	11.0	0.0	2.4	30.1	0.3	0.3	314
5-9 years	56.3	2,941	55.9	13.1	0.1	0.6	29.6	0.6	0.1	1,656
10 or more years	76.2	1,505	49.0	8.4	0.2	1.0	38.3	2.5	0.7	1,148
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	45.0	820	55.4	18.8	0.0	1.1	23.9	0.6	0.3	370
Less than 5 years	47.1	583	54.6	15.6	0.0	0.0	29.1	0.4	0.4	275
5-9 years	50.8	2,508	54.8	12.7	0.0	1.2	30.5	0.5	0.2	1,274
10 or more years	65.4	2,960	52.6	10.2	0.2	0.7	34.2	1.6	0.5	1,936
Religion										
Hindu	55.6	6438	53.4	12.7	0.1	0.8	31.6	1.0	0.3	3,580
Muslim	63.2	160	62.8	7.0	0.0	0.8	29.4	0.0	0.0	101
Christian	63.5	225	62.0	6.4	0.0	3.2	26.3	1.5	0.7	143
Others	64.9	48	26.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	66.8	0.0	3.3	31

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TABLE 7.11 KNOWEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TESTCAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to test for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospItal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	49.9	1,063	54.8	11.1	0.2	1.0	31.6	0.7	0.4	531
Scheduled Tribes	55.5	1,458	53.3	15.7	0.1	1.3	28.5	0.8	0.2	810
Other Backward classes	53.5	3,293	54.1	13.1	0.1	0.5	30.9	1.1	0.3	1,763
Others	71.1	1,042	52.8	7.1	0.0	1.1	36.9	1.4	0.7	739
Wealth index										
Lowest	51.1	629	51.0	17.9	0.0	1.6	29.5	0.0	0.0	322
Second	46.2	1,470	54.0	17.5	0.0	0.5	27.6	0.3	0.0	682
Middle	49.5	1,802	55.8	14.1	0.1	0.7	28.5	0.6	0.2	892
Fourth	58.8	1,329	55.6	11.0	0.1	0.5	30.9	1.4	0.4	781
Highest	71.9	1,641	51.5	7.0	0.1	1.2	37.6	1.8	0.8	1,178
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	56.1	6,871	53.8	12.2	0.1	0.9	31.7	1.0	0.4	3,855
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	56.1	6,093	53.7	11.9	0.1	0.9	31.9	1.1	0.3	3,423

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre; NGO= Non Governmental Organization.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have undergone HIV/AIDS test and time of the test, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who have undergone test for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS	Percentage who have undergone test for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 year ago	
Age group					
15-19	1.3	440	*	*	6
20-24	4.0	1,522	50.8	49.2	61
25-29	3.7	1,463	37.7	62.3	54
30-34	2.1	1,221	43.2	56.8	26
35-39	1.3	1,006	(35.7)	(64.3)	14
40-44	0.1	746	*	*	1
45-49	0.8	473	*	*	4
Residence					
Rural	1.5	4,578	38.3	61.7	71
Urban	4.1	2,293	50.4	49.6	95
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	0.8	3,097	35.3	64.7	26
18 years & above	3.7	3,774	47.0	53.0	140
Marital duration					
0-4	5.0	1,553	52.6	47.4	78
5-9	3.2	1,402	35.9	64.1	45
10-14	2.2	1,174	28.6	71.4	26
15+	0.6	2,742	(58.8)	(41.2)	17
Education					
Non-literate[a]	0.6	1,789	(30.0)	(70.0)	10
Less than 5 yrs	1.0	636	*	*	6
5-9 years	1.6	2,941	50.2	49.8	48
10 or more years	6.7	1,505	45.1	54.9	102
Husband's education					
Non-literate[a]	0.5	820	*	*	4
Less than 5 years	0.7	583	*	*	4
5-9 years	1.5	2,508	47.6	52.4	38
10 or more years	4.0	2,960	45.8	54.2	120
Religion					
Hindu	2.3	6438	45.8	54.2	148
Muslim	2.3	160	*	*	4
Christian	3.4	225	*	*	8
Others	12.6	48	*	*	6
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	2.5	1,063	48.1	51.9	27
Scheduled Tribes	1.2	1,458	(27.8)	(72.2)	18
Other Backward classes	2.3	3,293	48.5	51.5	74
Others	4.2	1,042	45.5	54.5	44
Wealth index					
Lowest	0.8	629	*	*	5
Second	1.0	1,470	(35.7)	(64.3)	14
Middle	1.5	1,802	44.5	55.5	27
Fourth	2.6	1,329	47.3	52.7	34
Highest	5.2	1,641	46.5	53.5	86
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	2.4	6,871	44.9	54.8	166
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	2.5	6,093	44.3	55.7	158

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to test for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Koriya	33.0	52.1	19.2	70.1	2.5	30.2
Surguja	24.6	36.2	9.1	74.3	1.7	41.5
Jashpur	27.4	38.9	11.4	63.8	1.1	30.9
Raigarh	41.5	40.5	13.4	64.0	0.8	57.9
Korba	45.0	41.6	13.7	60.8	2.5	64.8
Janjgir-Champa	53.8	34.5	24.5	45.6	0.6	71.0
Bilaspur	39.2	55.4	19.1	47.4	2.6	39.3
Kawardha	22.2	47.5	16.6	40.4	2.1	34.3
Rajnandgaon	45.7	40.9	24.5	31.5	2.5	43.6
Durg	58.6	45.1	22.1	41.7	2.9	48.9
Raipur	53.6	52.7	24.3	47.5	3.0	42.3
Mahasamund	45.2	49.1	13.1	61.4	2.5	75.4
Dhamtari	45.0	36.4	10.6	62.5	2.3	29.4
Kanker	26.8	44.8	14.1	81.8	4.0	46.5
Bastar	19.0	42.6	21.9	86.9	2.9	42.9
Dantewada	21.5	56.5	35.0	81.3	5.0	5.1
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	37.9	44.7	18.2	56.1	2.4	44.9
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	39.5	45.2	18.3	56.1	2.5	44.3

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who ever had infertility problem according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women**[1]	Percentage of women who ever had infertility problem: In the first conception	After live birth/still birth	After induced/ spontaneous abortion	Other incidents[2]	Number of women having primary/ secondary infertility**
Age group									
15-19	7.2	6.3	0.9	1,056	88.0	3.9	5.3	2.7	76
20-24	10.5	8.5	2.0	3,387	81.2	9.5	7.6	1.7	354
25-29	11.4	9.1	2.3	3,431	79.9	13.7	5.1	0.5	390
30-34	12.0	9.3	2.7	3,207	77.2	15.8	4.9	2.1	386
35-39	12.1	9.5	2.6	2,917	78.5	15.5	4.5	1.5	352
40-44	12.0	9.8	2.1	2,416	82.4	12.1	3.4	1.7	288
45-49	11.7	9.5	2.2	1,714	81.6	13.0	2.9	2.0	200
Residence									
Rural	11.5	9.2	2.2	15,137	80.6	13.0	4.6	1.6	1,737
Urban	10.4	8.1	2.3	2,991	78.1	13.2	7.0	1.7	309
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	11.8	9.5	2.3	10,688	80.4	13.0	4.6	1.8	1,264
18 years & above	10.5	8.4	2.1	7,440	80.0	13.1	5.6	1.3	782
Marital duration									
0-4	7.6	6.5	1.2	2,920	84.8	5.3	7.6	2.3	223
5-9	11.9	9.7	2.2	3,109	81.7	11.9	5.9	0.5	369
10-14	12.6	9.8	2.9	2,978	77.4	16.3	4.0	1.5	376
15+	11.8	9.4	2.4	9,121	79.8	13.8	4.4	1.8	1,079
Education									
Non-literate[a]	12.8	10.3	2.5	10,220	80.4	13.8	4.0	1.3	1,310
Less than 5 yrs	11.5	8.9	2.7	1,691	77.0	13.3	7.2	2.5	195
5-9 years	9.3	7.6	1.7	4,665	81.9	10.2	5.7	2.1	433
10 or more years	7.0	5.4	1.6	1,552	76.6	13.8	8.8	0.8	108
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	12.9	10.3	2.6	5,562	79.7	13.9	4.3	1.8	715
Less than 5 years	13.5	10.8	2.7	2,285	80.0	12.5	4.8	2.2	307
5-9 years	10.9	9.0	1.9	6,344	82.3	11.2	5.7	0.4	695
10 or more years	8.3	6.4	1.9	3,937	77.0	15.3	4.8	2.8	328
Religion									
Hindu	11.4	9.1	2.3	17,387	80.1	13.0	5.0	1.6	1,979
Muslim	10.7	8.9	1.8	236	83.6	12.5	3.9	0.0	25
Christian	8.6	7.4	1.2	430	86.1	8.3	5.6	0.0	37
Others	6.5	4.1	2.4	75	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	11.6	8.7	2.9	2,225	75.2	16.4	5.0	2.7	257
Scheduled Tribes	13.0	10.5	2.4	7,085	81.2	13.8	4.1	0.8	916
Other Backward classes	10.0	8.1	1.8	7,418	81.6	10.2	5.7	2.2	741
Others	9.5	7.2	2.3	1,379	75.8	16.5	6.2	1.5	131
Wealth index									
Lowest	13.4	10.8	2.6	5,567	80.4	13.9	5.0	0.5	741
Second	11.5	9.2	2.3	5,367	80.1	13.1	4.6	2.1	619
Middle	10.3	8.4	1.9	3,466	81.3	11.9	3.9	2.3	358
Fourth	9.4	7.6	1.8	1,908	81.0	11.2	5.5	2.3	180
Highest	8.2	6.3	1.9	1,820	76.5	13.1	8.3	2.2	148
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	11.3	9.1	2.2	18,128	80.2	13.0	4.9	1.6	2,046
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	11.4	9.1	2.3	15,446	79.7	13.3	5.2	1.5	1,765

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excluded women got married but Gauna not performed.
[2] Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.15 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 20-49 and 40-49 years having no living children, and who have been married for at least five years, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility[1]	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility[1]	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	4.3	3.6	11,727	3.1	2.6	2,978
Urban	3.2	2.9	2,260	2.4	2.3	653
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	3.6	3.1	8,957	2.7	2.4	2,409
18 years & above	5.0	4.1	5,030	3.5	3.0	1,222
Marital duration						
5-9	7.3	5.6	2,910	*	*	6
10-14	4.2	3.5	2,827	(17.6)	(11.8)	17
15+	3.0	2.7	8,250	2.9	2.5	3,608
Education						
Non-literate[a]	4.3	3.7	8,569	3.1	2.7	2,643
Less than 5 yrs	4.7	3.7	1,321	3.8	3.2	308
5-9 years	4.0	3.2	3,029	2.3	2.0	436
10 or more years	2.1	1.8	1,068	2.1	2.1	244
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	4.4	3.8	4,512	2.8	2.3	1,391
Less than 5 years	4.4	3.7	1,925	2.8	2.5	593
5-9 years	4.2	3.6	4,667	3.6	3.2	1,022
10 or more years	3.2	2.5	2,883	2.5	2.2	625
Religion						
Hindu	4.1	3.5	13,415	3.0	2.6	3,433
Muslim	2.8	2.2	174	3.9	3.9	52
Christian	3.7	3.5	342	3.2	3.2	127
Others	1.8	1.8	56	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	3.7	2.8	1,714	2.0	2.0	457
Scheduled Tribes	4.8	4.2	5,438	3.7	3.1	1,359
Other Backward classes	3.6	3.0	5,755	2.8	2.4	1,488
Others	3.7	3.2	1,064	2.5	2.2	323
Wealth index						
Lowest	5.1	4.4	4,355	3.2	2.6	988
Second	4.3	3.5	4,181	3.5	3.1	1,059
Middle	3.4	2.6	2,621	2.7	2.1	706
Fourth	3.9	3.4	1,420	4.0	3.7	398
Highest	2.2	2.0	1,410	1.0	1.0	480
Chhattisgarh	4.1	3.5	13,987	3.0	2.6	3,631

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Women with no living children and reported problem in conceiving (involuntary infertility).

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TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who sought treatment for primary/secondary infertility problem, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	For primary Infertility			For secondary Infertility		
	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having primary infertility**[1]	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having secondary infertility**[1]
Age group						
15-19	34.6	24.2	67	*	*	9
20-24	61.7	33.9	289	56.8	36.3	65
25-29	70.9	42.5	312	60.9	43.9	78
30-34	66.8	38.8	298	56.1	33.4	88
35-39	66.9	42.7	277	59.7	37.2	75
40-44	65.8	39.9	238	62.4	44.4	50
45-49	57.9	30.0	164	50.7	32.1	36
Residence						
Rural	62.6	34.4	1,408	54.2	32.1	329
Urban	74.4	58.8	237	74.3	63.5	72
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	64.1	34.4	1,018	55.0	32.9	246
18 years & above	64.7	43.7	627	61.7	44.4	155
Marital duration						
0-4	51.7	33.4	190	64.5	47.1	33
5-9	65.8	38.6	302	48.3	33.7	67
10-14	70.5	40.7	291	62.2	40.7	85
15+	64.5	37.8	862	57.6	35.7	217
Education						
Non-literate[a]	59.3	28.7	1,059	51.0	29.2	251
Less than 5 yrs	77.3	52.4	149	59.9	33.2	46
5-9 years	70.8	51.9	355	68.0	51.4	78
10 or more years	76.9	70.5	82	88.2	84.2	26
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	58.3	26.3	573	49.7	23.5	142
Less than 5 years	64.3	33.2	246	62.8	33.4	61
5-9 years	66.9	43.0	574	54.0	42.6	121
10 or more years	72.3	57.7	252	74.4	58.6	76
Religion						
Hindu	64.1	37.3	1,589	57.2	36.4	390
Muslim	(81.0)	(71.4)	21	*	*	4
Christian	65.6	47.4	32	*	*	5
Others	*	*	3	*	*	2
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	68.6	48.6	194	70.2	51.1	63
Scheduled Tribes	58.6	25.1	749	43.8	20.3	167
Other Backward classes	69.6	47.6	602	64.8	46.5	139
Others	66.8	54.9	99	76.3	63.9	32
Wealth index						
Poorest	55.6	21.7	600	43.1	15.1	141
Second	64.4	39.8	497	54.6	38.4	122
Middle	72.5	47.9	290	71.8	50.9	68
Fourth	72.4	51.6	146	70.6	58.7	34
Highest	78.9	72.6	112	87.7	78.9	36
Chhattisgarh	64.4	38.0	1,645	57.6	37.4	401

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who had ever menstruation problem during last three months prior to survey, ever had infertility problem and among women who had infertility problem, sought treatment for infertility, by districts, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem[1]	Who sought treatment for infertility
Koriya	8.0	17.0	52.9
Surguja	15.5	10.4	56.2
Jashpur	13.4	11.5	52.1
Raigarh	10.9	16.3	67.6
Korba	6.3	16.3	49.5
Janjgir-Champa	6.2	9.4	78.0
Bilaspur	17.5	11.9	69.6
Kawardha	15.2	8.6	54.8
Rajnandgaon	15.2	8.9	71.2
Durg	13.6	6.7	76.9
Raipur	7.1	5.9	75.2
Mahasamund	13.3	15.5	73.1
Dhamtari	16.6	6.5	78.7
Kanker	15.7	11.0	68.4
Bastar	14.0	12.9	57.1
Dantewada	9.5	14.5	57.4
Chhattisgarh (15-49)	12.5	11.3	63.0
Chhattisgarh (15-44) [†]	12.1	11.4	64.7

Note: Women excluding pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy, and never menstruated women.
[1] Included both primary and secondary infertility.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of unmarried women age 15-24 years, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	81.2	84.6	69.2
20-24	18.8	15.4	30.8
Education			
Non-literate[a]	11.9	14.4	3.1
Less than five years	8.8	10.0	4.7
5-9 years	57.0	60.8	43.5
10 or more years	22.3	14.8	48.6
Religion			
Hindu	94.6	95.9	90.0
Muslim	1.9	0.8	5.7
Christian	3.1	3.1	3.2
Others	0.4	0.2	1.1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	12.9	12.2	15.7
Scheduled tribes	37.5	44.3	13.8
Other backward classes	41.0	39.9	44.9
Others	8.5	3.6	25.6
Wealth index			
Lowest	24.6	31.1	1.8
Second	27.2	32.9	7.0
Middle	20.5	21.5	17.1
Fourth	13.4	10.8	22.7
Highest	14.3	3.7	51.4
Chhattisgarh**	4,373	3,404	969

** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.2 AT WHAT AGE AND STANDARD FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION SHOULD BE INTRODUCED

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years aware of family life education, perceived family life education is important, and percent distribution of women stating ideal age and standard at which family life education should be introduced, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage aware of family life education	Perceived family life education to be important	Number of women**	At what age family life education should be introduced[b]					From which standard family life education should be introduced[b]				Number of women who perceived family life education is important**
				Below 12	12-14	15 - 17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total	
Age group													
15-19	62.9	81.0	3,545	6.8	30.9	34.1	28.2	100.0	26.9	34.2	38.9	100.0	2,871
20-24	73.3	85.7	828	5.2	24.4	36.7	33.7	100.0	19.6	36.6	43.9	100.0	709
Residence													
Rural	63.1	80.4	3,404	6.1	29.5	34.5	29.9	100.0	26.8	35.3	37.8	100.0	2,734
Urban	71.0	87.0	969	7.9	29.9	34.7	27.5	100.0	21.1	32.5	46.5	100.0	846
Education													
Non-literate[a]	41.6	50.2	525	4.1	22.2	38.5	35.1	100.0	29.1	22.9	48.0	100.0	263
Less than five years	50.2	71.4	387	4.7	30.2	33.9	31.2	100.0	33.0	30.4	36.5	100.0	275
5-9 years	64.7	85.3	2,485	7.3	30.2	33.1	29.4	100.0	28.7	36.5	34.8	100.0	2,119
10 or more years	83.6	94.4	976	5.9	30.2	37.1	26.8	100.0	14.7	34.9	50.3	100.0	923
Religion													
Hindu	64.4	81.3	4,135	6.6	29.7	34.3	29.4	100.0	25.7	34.5	39.8	100.0	3,359
Muslim	73.1	93.8	83	4.0	34.7	36.0	25.3	100.0	25.0	30.4	44.6	100.0	78
Christian	75.3	93.3	137	6.4	23.7	39.4	30.5	100.0	21.2	42.5	36.3	100.0	128
Others	(72.2)	(83.3)	18	(0.0)	26.8	(53.3)	(20.0)	(100.0)	12.3	32.6	(53.3)	(100.0)	15
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	68.5	87.8	562	7.8	35.0	31.3	26.0	100.0	31.9	29.4	38.7	100.0	493
Scheduled tribes	59.8	76.5	1,649	6.0	28.2	34.8	31.0	100.0	28.6	35.1	36.4	100.0	1,259
Other backward classes	66.6	84.4	1,782	6.6	29.2	34.5	29.7	100.0	22.4	36.2	41.4	100.0	1,505
Others	73.8	84.8	375	6.1	28.4	39.6	25.9	100.0	18.0	33.2	48.8	100.0	319
Wealth index													
Lowest	56.4	72.3	1,085	6.5	26.0	35.8	31.7	100.0	28.0	36.5	35.5	100.0	782
Second	58.3	79.5	1,187	5.4	31.1	33.3	30.2	100.0	30.0	31.5	38.5	100.0	943
Middle	67.1	84.6	894	7.5	31.6	33.5	27.5	100.0	27.5	37.2	35.3	100.0	757
Fourth	73.0	89.4	585	7.8	28.8	32.5	30.9	100.0	19.7	36.8	43.4	100.0	524
Highest	81.2	92.1	622	5.8	30.1	38.4	25.6	100.0	17.2	31.9	50.9	100.0	574
Chhattisgarh	64.9	81.9	4,373	6.5	29.6	34.6	29.3	100.0	25.5	34.6	39.9	100.0	3,580

[#] Total figure may not add to sample total (N), due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Among women who perceived the family life education is important.

TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who perceived family life education is important and sources of family life education, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education								Number of women who perceived family life education is important**
			Parents	Brother/ sister/ sister in law	Husband/ partner	Friends/ peers	Health care provider/ sex education experts	Youth club/ *mandal*/ NGO worker	Teacher/ school/ college	Other	
Age group											
15-19	81.0	3,545	87.7	47.5	1.1	24.4	6.4	1.5	39.3	2.2	2,871
20-24	85.7	828	87.6	55.4	1.6	26.8	9.3	2.7	37.2	3.6	709
Residence											
Rural	80.4	3,404	86.8	48.1	1.3	24.2	6.7	1.7	36.4	2.4	2,734
Urban	87.0	969	90.5	52.2	0.7	27.0	7.8	1.8	46.7	2.9	846
Education											
Non-literate[a]	50.2	525	91.3	46.4	0.4	21.2	1.9	0.4	9.5	1.2	263
Less than five years	71.4	387	81.8	44.0	0.7	24.6	3.7	1.5	18.7	3.1	275
5-9 years	85.3	2,485	87.5	48.4	1.1	23.8	5.4	1.6	39.9	2.1	2,119
10 or more years	94.4	976	88.8	52.7	1.6	28.4	13.0	2.6	50.4	3.7	923
Religion											
Hindu	81.3	4,135	88.1	49.3	1.2	25.2	6.9	1.7	38.1	2.5	3,359
Muslim	93.8	83	84.7	53.5	0.0	26.7	2.8	2.7	42.7	2.6	78
Christian	93.3	137	79.5	35.9	1.6	14.0	10.6	1.5	55.1	3.2	128
Others	(83.3)	18	(86.7)	(73.3)	(0.0)	(26.7)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	15
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	87.8	562	89.0	52.8	0.8	27.1	7.7	1.6	39.0	3.3	493
Scheduled tribes	76.5	1,649	86.9	45.9	1.0	24.5	6.7	1.8	31.4	1.9	1,259
Other backward classes	84.4	1,782	87.6	50.1	1.2	23.7	6.2	1.6	44.4	2.4	1,505
Others	84.8	375	89.3	50.6	2.3	28.8	10.2	2.5	41.3	4.2	319
Wealth index											
Lowest	72.3	1,085	86.4	42.1	0.7	23.0	3.9	1.5	28.0	1.2	782
Second	79.5	1,187	83.6	46.5	1.3	22.3	6.3	2.0	34.7	1.8	943
Middle	84.6	894	88.8	54.1	0.8	26.2	6.8	2.0	42.6	3.3	757
Fourth	89.4	585	90.0	54.0	1.9	28.3	9.6	0.9	43.8	3.2	524
Highest	92.1	622	92.4	51.4	1.6	26.7	9.8	2.2	50.8	3.7	574
Chhattisgarh	81.9	4,373	87.7	49.0	1.2	24.9	6.9	1.8	38.9	2.5	3,580

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who ever received family life education by sources, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Ever received family life education | Number of women** | Source of family life education | | | | | Number of women ever received family life education** |
			NGO programme/ camp	Govt. programme/ camp	School/ college	Youth club	Other	
Age group								
15-19	26.6	3,545	2.1	8.0	79.3	5.2	13.9	941
20-24	32.7	828	3.7	9.2	77.3	9.8	15.8	269
Residence								
Rural	25.2	3,404	2.8	9.8	76.7	5.5	14.4	858
Urban	36.5	969	1.8	4.7	84.0	8.0	14.1	352
Education								
Non-literate[a]	4.0	525	(14.3)	(23.8)	(14.3)	(19.0)	(33.3)	21
Less than five years	8.0	387	6.7	22.5	32.7	16.4	28.8	31
5-9 years	27.0	2,485	1.5	8.6	75.7	5.6	16.0	670
10 or more years	49.9	976	3.1	6.3	88.8	6.0	10.2	488
Religion								
Hindu	27.3	4,135	2.6	8.6	78.2	6.2	14.1	1,128
Muslim	29.8	83	(0.0)	(8.3)	(87.5)	(4.2)	(12.5)	24
Christian	38.6	137	1.9	1.9	87.5	7.7	19.7	53
Others	(27.8)	18	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	33.0	562	1.1	8.1	78.4	7.6	14.6	186
Scheduled tribes	21.4	1,649	2.8	10.0	72.6	7.7	18.5	352
Other backward classes	30.0	1,782	2.4	8.0	81.1	5.0	13.6	533
Others	36.5	375	3.8	5.6	86.2	5.6	5.9	137
Wealth index								
Lowest	14.7	1,085	0.6	11.3	67.3	9.0	18.8	159
Second	23.0	1,187	4.4	10.1	70.9	5.9	15.2	273
Middle	28.9	894	2.3	8.6	80.9	3.4	13.5	257
Fourth	40.1	585	2.1	9.8	83.0	9.1	9.5	237
Highest	45.9	622	2.2	3.4	87.5	5.2	15.6	284
Chhattisgarh	27.7	4,373	2.5	8.3	78.8	6.2	14.3	1,210

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND REPORTED IDEAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who have knowledge about legally prescribed minimum age at marriage in India for boys and girls and reported ideal age at marriage for boys and girls, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 21	21 and above	Total	Less than 18	18 and above	Total	
Age group									
15-19	91.1	91.7	5.9	94.1	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	3,545
20-24	92.9	93.1	6.1	93.9	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	828
Residence									
Rural	90.1	90.7	6.4	93.6	100.0	1.5	98.5	100.0	3,404
Urban	96.2	96.5	4.7	95.3	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	969
Education									
Non-literate[a]	59.1	59.9	17.8	82.2	100.0	6.7	93.3	100.0	525
Less than five years	78.6	81.0	15.7	84.3	100.0	2.9	97.1	100.0	387
5-9 years	97.0	97.4	4.6	95.4	100.0	0.7	99.3	100.0	2,485
10 or more years	99.4	99.5	2.5	97.5	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	976
Religion									
Hindu	91.2	91.7	6.1	93.9	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	4,135
Muslim	95.1	97.5	2.6	97.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	83
Christian	94.8	94.8	4.0	96.0	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	137
Others	(94.4)	(94.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	18
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	94.1	95.0	5.9	94.1	100.0	0.6	99.4	100.0	562
Scheduled tribes	86.8	87.2	7.4	92.6	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	1,649
Other backward classes	93.5	94.1	5.2	94.8	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	1,782
Others	97.6	98.2	3.8	96.2	100.0	0.6	99.4	100.0	375
Wealth index									
Lowest	79.9	80.6	10.3	89.7	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	1,085
Second	91.0	91.5	6.2	93.8	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	1,187
Middle	96.6	97.3	4.6	95.4	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	894
Fourth	97.6	98.2	3.7	96.3	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	585
Highest	98.7	98.7	3.5	96.5	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	622
Chhattisgarh	91.4	92.0	6.0	94.0	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	4,373

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.6 CURRENT STATUS OF MENSTRUATION AND EXPERIENCED MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS DURING LAST THREE MONTHS AND REPORTED PROBLEMS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who are currently menstruating and reported menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Number of women**	During last three months having menstruation related problems								Number of women with menstruation related problems**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/ excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	10.9	3,545	9.7	71.5	8.6	14.4	4.0	8.5	1.3	2.2	380
20-24	13.8	828	12.2	66.7	10.1	20.3	2.7	10.1	0.9	3.1	113
Residence											
Rural	11.3	3,404	11.1	70.7	7.6	16.1	3.5	10.7	1.3	2.5	376
Urban	12.2	969	7.8	69.5	13.2	14.5	4.4	3.2	0.9	2.1	117
Education											
Non-literate[a]	8.4	525	20.4	67.7	6.9	14.2	4.4	6.7	6.8	0.0	43
Less than five years	6.8	387	22.4	77.3	11.7	8.2	7.9	11.9	3.7	3.7	26
5-9 years	11.5	2,485	9.4	70.2	9.1	16.6	3.2	9.0	0.7	3.0	280
10 or more years	14.9	976	6.9	70.5	8.7	15.9	3.6	8.8	0.0	1.7	144
Religion											
Hindu	11.3	4,135	10.6	69.5	8.7	16.3	4.0	9.1	1.3	2.3	457
Muslim	12.8	83	(9.1)	(72.7)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Christian	18.2	137	3.9	87.3	12.3	8.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.4	25
Others	(0.0)	18	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	9.7	562	18.4	66.2	9.4	26.4	7.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	54
Scheduled tribes	10.5	1,649	9.3	70.8	8.9	15.5	4.1	9.9	2.3	4.5	169
Other backward classes	12.7	1,782	10.3	69.6	9.2	13.6	2.7	9.9	0.9	1.9	222
Others	12.8	375	4.3	77.5	7.4	14.9	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	47
Wealth index											
Lowest	8.2	1,085	10.2	74.7	9.1	14.0	5.8	5.6	1.1	2.4	87
Second	13.0	1,187	13.6	73.2	8.5	12.5	3.9	11.9	2.0	1.3	152
Middle	12.1	894	9.6	67.1	6.7	18.5	2.9	11.4	1.8	5.9	106
Fourth	12.7	585	6.7	70.2	6.0	15.3	1.4	10.9	0.0	1.9	73
Highest	12.2	622	8.1	64.8	15.7	20.8	4.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	75
Chhattisgarh	11.5	4,373	10.3	70.4	9.0	15.7	3.7	8.9	1.2	2.4	493

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who are currently menstruating by practices during menstrual period, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
Age group					
15-19	94.5	2.0	6.0	0.1	3,545
20-24	84.9	6.5	18.2	0.1	828
Residence					
Rural	97.9	0.9	3.1	0.1	3,404
Urban	74.5	9.9	26.2	0.0	969
Education					
Non-literate[a]	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	525
Less than five years	98.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	387
5-9 years	96.5	1.4	3.6	0.0	2,485
10 or more years	76.8	9.2	27.6	0.2	976
Religion					
Hindu	93.3	2.6	7.4	0.1	4,135
Muslim	78.8	10.0	28.6	0.0	83
Christian	87.7	4.5	19.2	0.0	137
Others	(44.4)	(16.7)	(44.4)	(0.0)	18
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	92.2	3.0	8.0	0.0	562
Scheduled tribes	97.4	0.9	3.0	0.1	1,649
Other backward classes	93.5	2.9	7.8	0.1	1,782
Others	68.7	10.9	33.8	0.0	375
Wealth index					
Lowest	99.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	1,085
Second	98.7	0.3	1.4	0.2	1,187
Middle	97.4	1.1	2.8	0.1	894
Fourth	95.7	2.1	9.4	0.0	585
Highest	59.8	15.9	40.7	0.0	622
Chhattisgarh	92.7	2.9	8.3	0.1	4,373

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who know any contraceptive method by specific methods, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-19	95.0	94.9	74.4	92.6	35.8	78.9	17.7	29.0	60.5	7.1	6.9	2.5	1.9	3,545
20-24	97.9	97.9	84.4	96.8	55.6	89.8	32.7	39.3	75.7	14.0	13.7	6.6	2.5	828
Residence														
Rural	94.8	94.7	75.5	92.8	35.0	77.8	15.3	26.9	59.0	6.8	6.9	2.4	2.0	3,404
Urban	98.0	98.0	79.1	95.2	55.6	92.0	39.0	45.3	78.6	14.0	12.6	6.3	1.9	969
Education														
Non-literate[a]	88.7	88.7	65.3	87.0	14.1	55.6	3.8	7.5	32.1	1.2	2.8	0.7	0.9	525
Less than five years	91.3	90.8	69.2	88.4	23.5	69.6	6.1	15.9	41.4	3.1	2.9	1.4	1.5	387
5-9 years	96.1	96.1	75.7	93.9	36.1	81.9	16.2	30.6	63.2	6.1	6.7	2.0	2.1	2,485
10 or more years	99.2	99.2	86.6	97.4	68.1	96.4	46.4	50.4	89.0	20.3	16.8	8.8	2.6	976
Religion														
Hindu	95.4	95.4	76.8	93.4	39.4	80.8	20.4	30.9	63.2	8.6	8.2	3.3	2.0	4,135
Muslim	95.2	95.2	67.2	91.5	53.0	90.4	32.4	48.2	70.9	8.8	7.5	3.7	2.4	83
Christian	97.0	97.0	69.9	96.3	34.9	78.1	18.9	26.0	62.2	4.1	8.5	2.3	2.2	137
Others	(100.0)	(100.0)	(55.6)	(77.8)	(50.0)	(94.4)	(27.8)	(11.1)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Castes/tribes#														
Scheduled castes	96.8	96.8	79.6	94.7	45.9	85.8	22.5	33.5	69.6	10.6	10.4	4.2	1.9	562
Scheduled tribes	94.5	94.4	74.8	92.7	28.9	72.6	13.4	21.9	51.9	4.7	5.3	2.4	2.4	1,649
Other backward classes	95.8	95.7	76.8	93.7	44.4	85.0	23.4	35.5	69.0	10.2	9.3	3.2	1.7	1,782
Others	96.4	96.4	75.5	92.7	53.4	90.5	35.4	45.5	77.0	12.2	12.2	6.4	2.1	375
Wealth index														
Lowest	92.1	92.0	70.4	90.3	20.7	65.6	6.4	15.8	40.5	2.5	3.7	1.4	2.1	1,085
Second	95.1	95.0	72.9	92.7	32.1	77.3	14.2	25.7	57.6	5.5	6.8	2.4	1.5	1,187
Middle	97.0	96.9	80.6	95.0	44.1	86.8	18.6	33.1	70.6	9.1	7.7	2.1	2.1	894
Fourth	97.9	97.9	83.0	96.1	56.4	93.6	33.5	45.7	81.3	14.1	11.7	3.9	2.1	585
Highest	97.8	97.8	80.2	94.9	63.4	93.6	47.8	50.1	86.2	17.9	15.8	9.3	2.5	622
Chhattisgarh	95.5	95.4	76.3	93.4	39.5	80.9	20.6	31.0	63.3	8.4	8.2	3.3	2.0	4,373

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who reported source from where to get pill and condom, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	69.6	37.6	1.2	3,545
20-24	77.5	44.8	1.2	828
Residence				
Rural	71.2	32.2	1.3	3,404
Urban	70.7	62.8	0.9	969
Education				
Non-literate[a]	52.6	16.8	1.8	525
Less than five years	62.0	23.6	2.9	387
5-9 years	71.6	38.9	1.0	2,485
10 or more years	83.3	57.0	0.8	976
Religion				
Hindu	71.1	38.7	1.2	4,135
Muslim	65.0	55.6	0.0	83
Christian	72.6	34.7	1.8	137
Others	(77.8)	(55.6)	(0.0)	18
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	75.4	47.7	1.7	562
Scheduled tribes	67.6	25.9	1.0	1,649
Other backward classes	73.4	44.4	1.3	1,782
Others	69.5	56.5	0.6	375
Wealth index				
Lowest	61.8	20.3	1.4	1,085
Second	71.1	32.7	1.4	1,187
Middle	77.3	40.4	1.0	894
Fourth	76.4	56.8	0.9	585
Highest	73.2	64.0	1.0	622
Chhattisgarh	71.1	39.0	1.2	4,373

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who discussed family planning methods with any one and sources of information, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Sources of information on family planning							Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Parents	Brother/ Sister/ Sister in law	Friends/ peers	Health care provider/ sex education experts	Youth club/ *mandal*/ NGO worker	Teacher/ school/ college	Other	
Age group										
15-19	16.9	3,545	18.2	25.7	83.1	5.0	1.0	5.7	3.3	594
20-24	22.9	828	15.0	27.0	84.3	11.4	1.5	4.0	2.2	187
Residence										
Rural	16.8	3,404	17.1	26.1	82.1	7.2	1.2	4.7	2.7	569
Urban	22.2	969	18.2	25.5	86.8	4.7	0.9	6.6	3.9	212
Education										
Non-literate[a]	7.8	525	12.1	19.6	88.0	2.7	2.4	0.0	2.4	40
Less than five years	11.0	387	14.4	25.6	76.5	7.3	2.3	4.9	4.9	42
5-9 years	17.4	2,485	16.8	26.6	80.8	5.6	0.7	5.2	3.2	429
10 or more years	27.9	976	19.6	26.0	87.7	8.4	1.4	6.2	2.6	270
Religion										
Hindu	17.8	4,135	18.0	26.0	83.5	6.0	1.1	5.0	2.9	729
Muslim	19.1	83	(13.3)	(33.3)	(60.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(6.7)	15
Christian	25.0	137	5.9	17.6	89.5	9.3	0.0	11.5	6.1	35
Others	(11.1)	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	21.2	562	20.3	34.1	76.3	5.6	2.3	4.6	5.1	120
Scheduled tribes	15.6	1,649	13.2	17.3	86.1	8.0	0.8	5.9	2.0	255
Other backward classes	18.8	1,782	20.8	31.0	83.0	5.7	0.9	4.7	3.6	330
Others	20.1	375	12.0	20.3	86.9	6.6	1.4	6.9	1.3	75
Wealth index										
Lowest	11.0	1,085	7.4	19.3	84.8	4.4	2.5	3.3	3.3	118
Second	16.3	1,187	17.8	22.1	83.5	7.2	1.6	5.2	3.1	193
Middle	20.8	894	21.7	29.3	81.7	8.1	0.0	3.8	3.8	185
Fourth	21.7	585	18.3	33.0	77.3	5.6	0.9	3.1	3.1	127
Highest	25.8	622	18.5	26.1	88.8	6.2	1.2	10.1	2.0	158
Chhattisgarh	18.0	4,373	17.4	26.0	83.4	6.5	1.1	5.3	3.1	781

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who are aware of RTI/STI and source of information , according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of RTI/STI	Number of women**	Sources of information										Number of women who ever heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Partner	Relatives/ friends	Adult Education programme/ school teacher	Religious/ political leader/ community meetings/ exhibition/*mela*	Others	
Age group													
15-19	25.8	3,545	8.0	35.0	1.3	13.3	11.3	2.1	61.7	10.1	2.6	2.0	919
20-24	37.6	828	8.1	43.9	2.3	22.8	14.5	1.9	58.0	8.1	3.2	3.5	313
Residence													
Rural	25.8	3,404	8.9	33.5	1.5	11.1	13.7	2.0	61.2	9.2	3.2	1.8	882
Urban	35.6	969	5.8	47.0	1.8	27.3	8.0	2.0	59.7	10.5	1.5	3.7	350
Education													
Non-literate[a]	14.2	525	6.8	9.3	0.0	0.0	9.3	1.5	85.2	0.0	1.3	1.2	75
Less than five years	18.7	387	5.6	15.4	0.0	1.5	12.5	4.2	72.0	1.4	2.8	0.0	72
5-9 years	25.9	2,485	7.0	31.7	0.8	7.5	12.1	1.5	64.6	8.6	3.1	2.3	647
10 or more years	44.4	976	10.2	53.9	3.3	32.9	12.6	2.5	49.2	14.1	2.4	3.0	438
Religion													
Hindu	27.6	4,135	8.3	38.5	1.5	15.3	11.9	2.1	60.8	9.7	2.8	2.2	1,148
Muslim	36.1	83	3.2	26.1	3.6	34.7	16.5	0.0	53.5	0.0	3.6	8.1	29
Christian	37.0	137	3.9	17.2	1.9	13.7	15.9	1.9	62.2	13.9	0.0	2.1	51
Others	(22.2)	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	30.4	562	10.0	50.4	1.2	16.6	8.7	3.4	57.3	9.0	1.2	1.7	173
Scheduled tribes	22.8	1,649	6.4	20.6	0.3	8.3	15.4	1.3	67.4	6.1	2.5	2.4	378
Other backward classes	30.8	1,782	8.9	44.3	2.5	17.9	11.9	2.0	56.5	10.6	3.1	2.9	552
Others	34.0	375	6.4	38.0	1.9	26.7	7.6	2.4	64.6	16.0	3.9	0.8	128
Wealth index													
Lowest	17.8	1,085	3.7	8.5	0.5	4.2	12.4	0.6	74.6	5.2	4.1	0.5	193
Second	23.6	1,187	8.8	29.4	1.4	8.1	18.0	2.8	58.7	9.3	3.6	1.4	283
Middle	29.2	894	10.0	40.1	1.1	12.1	10.8	1.9	63.4	10.9	2.0	3.2	263
Fourth	40.1	585	7.2	51.8	1.6	15.4	8.8	2.5	61.9	9.4	1.7	2.0	238
Highest	40.8	622	9.1	51.1	2.9	36.6	9.8	1.9	49.1	12.0	2.4	4.1	255
Chhattisgarh	28.0	4,373	8.0	37.3	1.6	15.7	12.1	2.0	60.8	9.6	2.7	2.3	1,232

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who know about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	9.3	6.2	3.3	8.5	53.0	14.0	29.4	919
20-24	12.4	6.9	5.5	17.7	54.3	16.2	22.5	313
Residence								
Rural	11.0	6.6	3.2	11.2	51.9	12.1	28.2	882
Urban	8.4	5.8	5.6	11.1	56.7	20.5	25.5	350
Education								
Non-literate[a]	19.0	9.7	0.0	9.7	45.3	17.2	36.5	75
Less than five years	10.1	5.0	5.0	10.3	26.8	21.3	36.8	72
5-9 years	5.4	3.8	3.4	7.5	51.5	10.3	33.2	647
10 or more years	14.8	9.1	4.5	15.1	57.9	18.5	20.1	438
Religion								
Hindu	9.9	5.6	4.1	10.4	53.8	14.5	28.3	1,148
Muslim	16.9	30.3	0.0	33.8	40.8	23.7	0.0	29
Christian	10.6	9.6	0.0	19.4	50.8	10.6	19.4	51
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	15.9	2.0	5.8	5.7	51.3	12.5	32.9	173
Scheduled tribes	8.6	4.1	0.0	11.3	50.5	9.6	28.7	378
Other backward classes	8.2	8.3	4.7	12.0	55.5	17.0	25.6	552
Others	13.1	8.3	4.0	15.7	51.9	16.0	24.4	128
Wealth index								
Lowest	11.5	3.0	3.0	8.7	46.0	8.8	37.0	193
Second	8.8	4.8	2.9	8.2	53.8	11.5	30.3	283
Middle	11.3	6.0	2.6	10.6	51.8	13.5	26.4	263
Fourth	8.9	8.9	6.6	11.7	51.6	11.0	30.2	238
Highest	11.3	6.5	3.5	14.4	58.5	23.8	20.1	255
Chhattisgarh	10.2	6.4	3.9	11.2	53.4	14.6	27.4	1,232

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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TABLE 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who are aware of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	63.1	3,545	23.2	79.9	1.6	25.0	12.2	1.3	2,230
20-24	72.8	828	25.0	85.4	4.0	42.0	14.3	1.3	600
Residence									
Rural	57.1	3,404	27.1	75.2	1.7	23.6	15.5	1.4	1,936
Urban	92.4	969	15.8	93.6	3.1	39.5	6.5	1.2	894
Education									
Non-literate[a]	17.6	525	30.8	67.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	91
Less than five years	31.0	387	21.7	82.5	0.0	3.4	9.2	0.8	119
5-9 years	67.3	2,485	22.4	78.0	1.2	20.6	12.4	1.1	1,669
10 or more years	97.5	976	25.2	87.5	4.2	48.7	14.1	2.0	951
Religion									
Hindu	64.2	4,135	23.4	82.1	2.1	27.7	12.4	1.3	2,646
Muslim	82.4	83	17.9	85.9	4.7	37.3	5.7	1.6	68
Christian	74.6	137	32.7	49.1	1.0	41.7	21.6	1.9	102
Others	(77.8)	18	(14.3)	(85.7)	(0.0)	(64.3)	(21.4)	(7.1)	14
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	78.0	562	22.9	89.0	1.1	24.3	10.8	0.7	438
Scheduled tribes	45.7	1,649	26.7	63.7	1.1	26.3	18.0	1.5	748
Other backward classes	73.1	1,782	24.2	85.6	2.6	27.0	11.4	1.2	1,300
Others	90.8	375	14.4	91.6	4.0	45.0	7.6	2.2	341
Wealth index									
Lowest	29.5	1,085	25.2	46.5	1.0	22.3	19.1	2.3	317
Second	57.1	1,187	28.0	71.6	1.0	18.3	14.3	1.7	678
Middle	77.3	894	26.1	84.0	1.4	23.3	11.1	0.4	690
Fourth	92.3	585	20.4	94.2	3.5	28.7	12.7	1.3	540
Highest	97.3	622	17.7	94.5	3.6	49.4	9.0	1.4	605
Chhattisgarh	65.0	4,373	23.6	81.0	2.1	28.6	12.6	1.3	2,830

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION /AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who know about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe Sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of blood	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	7.9	69.4	10.5	26.2	22.4	55.1	20.3	2,230
20-24	13.3	73.5	12.3	32.1	30.9	62.0	21.2	600
Residence								
Rural	10.0	68.5	10.5	27.4	21.3	53.3	19.3	1,936
Urban	7.4	74.2	11.8	28.1	30.7	63.6	22.9	894
Education								
Non-literate[a]	7.6	61.6	12.4	21.2	3.9	23.3	17.2	91
Less than five years	2.8	76.4	6.5	18.3	4.1	37.0	22.5	119
5-9 years	8.6	68.3	9.4	24.2	17.5	50.7	17.8	1,669
10 or more years	10.5	73.3	13.4	33.5	37.1	68.8	24.4	951
Religion								
Hindu	9.0	70.6	10.8	27.3	24.4	56.5	20.0	2,646
Muslim	3.9	72.8	21.3	40.3	26.8	64.8	36.4	68
Christian	17.4	62.7	7.6	28.6	20.0	53.4	22.7	102
Others	(0.0)	(81.8)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(45.5)	(81.8)	(18.2)	14
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	8.5	72.3	8.8	26.5	27.1	56.9	22.2	438
Scheduled tribes	10.1	68.6	7.4	27.9	17.1	53.7	19.3	748
Other backward classes	9.4	69.9	12.6	27.7	26.0	55.2	20.6	1,300
Others	6.7	73.0	14.5	28.2	29.2	67.7	20.4	341
Wealth index								
Lowest	7.1	66.4	7.6	26.7	10.6	45.2	17.3	317
Second	10.4	67.0	9.8	23.5	18.9	48.6	15.4	678
Middle	8.0	69.2	10.7	28.8	22.6	55.4	18.6	690
Fourth	10.2	70.4	10.7	30.3	26.6	57.3	22.6	540
Highest	8.9	76.1	13.6	28.2	34.4	69.2	26.5	605
Chhattisgarh	9.1	70.4	10.9	27.6	24.4	56.7	20.5	2,830

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who have misconception of transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of some one who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	5.7	5.5	7.4	9.0	10.5	9.3	14.7	2,230
20-24	2.8	3.7	5.3	5.3	6.6	5.9	9.9	600
Residence								
Rural	5.7	5.3	7.1	8.8	10.3	8.9	15.6	1,936
Urban	3.7	4.7	6.7	6.8	8.4	7.7	9.6	894
Education								
Non-literate[a]	8.9	5.6	9.0	10.0	9.0	5.6	15.6	91
Less than five years	6.8	5.9	7.7	10.9	15.2	14.4	20.5	119
5-9 years	6.3	6.3	8.1	9.5	11.4	10.3	15.8	1,669
10 or more years	2.4	2.9	4.7	5.4	6.0	5.1	9.0	951
Religion								
Hindu	5.0	5.0	6.8	8.0	9.5	8.4	13.9	2,646
Muslim	7.2	5.8	7.4	5.9	7.5	6.0	13.3	68
Christian	7.0	9.0	10.0	14.4	16.0	13.0	8.8	102
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(14.3)	14
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	4.1	3.2	6.5	7.2	6.2	9.1	14.4	438
Scheduled tribes	7.4	7.8	9.4	11.0	13.4	10.4	14.8	748
Other backward classes	4.5	4.6	6.4	8.1	9.9	8.3	14.7	1,300
Others	3.3	3.3	4.5	3.6	5.0	4.7	6.4	341
Wealth index								
Lowest	7.3	6.3	8.3	11.7	15.1	11.7	19.3	317
Second	6.6	6.6	8.0	10.1	12.6	11.4	17.3	678
Middle	5.4	5.7	7.4	8.6	9.9	8.2	14.6	690
Fourth	2.6	2.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.4	10.6	540
Highest	4.1	4.3	5.5	5.7	6.7	6.1	8.5	605
Chhattisgarh	5.1	5.1	7.0	8.2	9.7	8.5	13.7	2,830

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.16 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HOW TO AVOID OR REDUCE THE CHANCES OF INFECTING HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who know how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with person who inject drugs	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/ AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	11.1	41.9	46.2	44.5	7.4	2.3	2,230
20-24	17.0	50.9	58.4	58.9	11.4	1.7	600
Residence							
Rural	13.1	41.6	46.4	43.8	7.4	2.5	1,936
Urban	11.4	48.9	54.0	55.8	10.3	1.4	894
Education							
Non-literate[a]	4.8	25.7	33.2	15.5	2.6	0.0	91
Less than five years	8.1	25.2	42.7	27.9	1.6	3.4	119
5-9 years	11.6	38.5	43.1	39.2	5.5	2.6	1,669
10 or more years	14.4	53.7	61.1	67.9	13.0	1.5	951
Religion							
Hindu	12.7	44.3	49.0	47.4	8.2	2.1	2,646
Muslim	6.5	47.3	46.9	47.9	19.6	4.3	68
Christian	14.6	34.1	45.3	49.9	8.3	2.8	102
Others	(0.0)	(58.3)	(50.0)	(64.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	9.6	42.6	55.0	47.4	8.7	2.0	438
Scheduled tribes	13.9	41.6	41.1	41.6	6.4	2.2	748
Other backward classes	13.0	44.4	49.8	47.5	8.8	2.3	1,300
Others	12.0	48.7	54.1	61.0	10.2	1.8	341
Wealth index							
Lowest	11.1	35.5	33.9	31.0	5.8	3.5	317
Second	13.6	37.0	44.7	37.8	7.7	1.8	678
Middle	10.4	43.9	49.5	45.4	4.9	2.3	690
Fourth	15.0	47.4	53.2	52.5	10.1	2.5	540
Highest	12.0	50.6	56.5	65.2	11.9	1.6	605
Chhattisgarh	12.5	44.0	48.8	47.6	8.4	2.2	2,830

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.17 KNOWLEDGE WHERE TO GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AND SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who are aware where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS**	Number of women**	Health Facility							Number of women who Knew place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS **
			Government				Private			
			Hospital	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICTC	Other public/NGO hospitals	Hospital	RTI/STI VCT/ICTC	Other private hospitals	
Age group										
15-19	62.4	2,230	86.8	16.7	0.1	2.5	31.1	0.6	0.6	1,392
20-24	74.2	600	89.3	16.8	0.0	4.0	34.3	0.5	0.8	443
Residence										
Rural	61.4	1,936	86.0	21.2	0.1	2.3	28.9	0.4	0.6	1,193
Urban	72.4	894	90.0	8.5	0.1	4.0	37.4	0.8	0.9	642
Education										
Non-literate[a]	30.7	91	82.6	21.0	0.0	6.7	17.6	0.0	0.0	28
Less than five years	55.9	119	86.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	28.9	0.0	0.0	66
5-9 years	59.6	1,669	85.6	17.7	0.1	2.6	30.9	0.5	0.4	997
10 or more years	78.6	951	90.1	15.5	0.1	3.5	34.1	0.7	1.2	744
Religion										
Hindu	64.7	2,646	87.6	16.9	0.1	2.7	32.2	0.5	0.7	1,711
Muslim	76.4	68	80.1	17.9	0.0	8.6	31.3	2.0	0.0	51
Christian	62.6	102	88.4	10.2	0.0	3.4	25.7	0.0	0.0	64
Others	(64.3)	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	60.7	438	90.3	16.0	0.4	4.1	33.5	0.8	1.1	267
Scheduled tribes	63.3	748	85.1	17.8	0.0	2.5	28.5	0.4	0.8	474
Other backward classes	65.4	1,300	87.4	17.6	0.1	3.1	32.4	0.7	0.6	849
Others	72.1	341	88.9	12.1	0.0	1.7	34.8	0.0	0.4	243
Wealth index										
Lowest	56.8	317	86.2	18.7	0.0	1.6	22.0	0.0	0.0	181
Second	57.2	678	87.5	20.7	0.0	2.6	27.6	0.0	0.7	389
Middle	60.9	690	87.6	15.0	0.3	3.2	32.3	0.5	0.5	421
Fourth	71.0	540	84.8	21.0	0.0	1.5	33.2	1.0	0.5	383
Highest	76.9	605	89.9	10.6	0.2	4.5	37.9	0.9	1.2	461
Chhattisgarh	64.9	2,830	87.4	16.7	0.1	2.9	31.9	0.5	0.7	1,835

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years by awareness on reproductive issues, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Selected statements to test the level of awareness								A woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods		Number of women**
	It is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by medical test		Pregnancy can occur after kissing or hugging		When a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed		A women can get pregnant on the very first time she has sexual intercourse				
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	53.6	19.0	4.2	29.4	12.7	62.0	24.3	51.5	18.4	66.5	3,545
20-24	60.6	15.0	3.3	18.2	13.3	58.6	30.9	43.5	21.3	61.4	828
Residence											
Rural	51.0	21.1	4.5	29.0	14.2	60.1	25.9	49.8	19.1	65.7	3,404
Urban	68.5	8.2	2.3	21.3	7.9	65.9	24.2	50.4	18.3	65.1	969
Education											
Non-literate[a]	26.3	46.5	4.8	42.7	13.4	69.8	24.2	58.8	15.6	75.2	525
Less than five years	44.7	27.8	7.7	33.6	17.8	59.7	29.0	49.8	20.0	66.4	387
5-9 years	56.9	16.2	3.8	27.9	12.9	61.1	23.6	51.0	18.0	65.6	2,485
10 or more years	69.3	4.7	2.8	15.1	10.5	58.3	29.9	42.5	22.7	59.9	976
Religion											
Hindu	55.0	18.5	4.1	27.4	12.8	61.4	25.5	50.0	18.9	65.6	4,135
Muslim	56.7	10.5	3.6	24.2	12.2	61.7	31.7	45.9	21.7	58.0	83
Christian	52.5	14.6	3.8	27.9	12.9	58.7	26.0	51.5	17.8	68.7	137
Others	(38.9)	(11.1)	(5.6)	(16.7)	(22.2)	(66.7)	(11.1)	(55.6)	(16.7)	(77.8)	18
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	62.3	12.7	3.0	25.6	8.6	65.0	21.5	56.7	18.5	67.1	562
Scheduled tribes	43.7	27.1	5.1	28.8	15.8	58.9	28.1	47.1	19.4	65.1	1,649
Other backward classes	60.4	14.3	3.8	28.5	12.4	62.1	24.4	50.9	18.6	65.9	1,782
Others	66.9	6.6	2.0	17.4	8.7	63.4	26.6	47.6	19.4	63.5	375
Wealth index											
Lowest	36.6	33.1	5.6	35.1	15.7	62.4	27.7	50.1	18.9	68.3	1,085
Second	51.9	22.1	4.5	30.1	14.2	62.0	25.1	50.4	18.3	66.3	1,187
Middle	61.2	12.3	3.6	25.6	13.3	59.4	22.6	52.5	19.6	63.2	894
Fourth	66.4	7.4	3.2	20.7	9.7	57.8	26.9	47.5	19.7	61.8	585
Highest	72.3	3.9	2.0	17.2	7.5	64.6	25.9	47.5	18.7	66.3	622
Chhattisgarh	54.9	18.2	4.1	27.3	12.8	61.4	25.6	50.0	18.9	65.6	4,373

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who perceived family life education is important, having menstruation related problems, are aware of specific contraceptive methods, and who have ever discussed about family planning with any one by district, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08

District	Perceived family life education to be important	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Knowledge of contraceptive pills	Knowledge of emergency contraception	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**
Koriya	87.7	6.5	87.2	32.4	22.8	215
Surguja	87.9	15.8	71.4	13.1	28.0	175
Jashpur	95.1	14.2	71.6	7.7	21.4	285
Raigarh	84.5	17.3	79.9	18.4	12.6	239
Korba	89.1	3.4	90.3	28.7	33.7	268
Janjgir-Champa	86.9	5.9	93.0	20.6	17.2	344
Bilaspur	84.9	18.7	81.6	26.6	13.8	304
Kawardha	77.0	11.8	64.2	16.5	20.2	243
Rajnandgaon	85.4	10.3	82.8	12.4	16.1	274
Durg	85.4	13.3	91.6	24.5	20.4	260
Raipur	71.5	6.6	81.5	19.7	22.4	340
Mahasamund	79.8	11.5	77.0	24.7	15.6	246
Dhamtari	80.1	13.7	83.2	25.0	14.9	297
Kanker	84.6	11.3	84.0	19.4	17.5	325
Bastar	77.7	13.0	74.8	16.6	9.2	337
Dantewada	49.8	10.4	69.7	12.2	5.9	221
Chhattisgarh	81.9	11.5	80.9	20.6	18.0	4,373

** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH FACILITIES- AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, CHHATTISGARH, 2007-08

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Koriya	3,445	18,587	1,27,082
Surguja	3,747	21,737	1,13,210
Jashpur	3,027	22,212	92,784
Raigarh	3,757	19,860	1,32,281
Korba	4,654	21,559	1,89,126
Janjgir-Champa	5,856	51,750	1,21,644
Bilaspur	5,715	32,684	1,90,555
Kawardha	4,831	31,715	1,75,935
Rajnandgaon	4,163	25,140	1,19,350
Durg	6,021	41,141	1,94,146
Raipur	5,137	36,849	1,76,485
Mahasamund	4,578	26,659	1,98,027
Dhamtari	4,365	22,595	1,39,815
Kanker	4,334	17,494	6,93,15
Bastar	4,031	31,161	8,87,24
Dantewada	3,393	7,761	59,832
Chhattisgarh	4,430	25,685	1,33,882

PHC = Primary Health Centre; CHC = Community Health Centre.

TABLE 9.2: PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HAVING SUB-CENTRES WITHIN VILLAGES & ANM AVAILABLE AT SUB-CENTRE AND STAYING IN SUB-CENTRE QUARTER BY DISTRICTS, CHHATTISGARH, 2007-08

District	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter[1]	Total number of Sub-Centres
Koriya	25.7	35	74.1	78.3	27
Surguja	38.3	47	78.3	76.9	46
Jashpur	35.4	48	76.9	92.3	39
Raigarh	39.5	43	86.8	82.4	38
Korba	15.6	32	46.7	57.1	30
Janjgir-Champa	27.3	44	60.5	57.1	38
Bilaspur	26.3	38	69.7	83.3	33
Kawardha	21.7	46	64.3	95.2	42
Rajnandgaon	22.0	41	69.2	68.4	39
Durg	16.1	31	90.3	92.9	31
Raipur	20.0	35	71.9	80.0	32
Mahasamund	31.8	44	86.1	85.7	36
Dhamtari	35.7	42	91.9	77.8	37
Kanker	25.0	48	81.0	88.9	42
Bastar	42.2	45	86.8	74.1	38
Dantewada	50.0	32	88.5	70.6	26
Chhattisgarh (%)	30.0	651	76.5	80.1	574

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[1] Based on availability of quarter at Sub-Centre.

TABLE 9.3: SUB-CENTRES BY STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, CHHATTISGARH, 2007-08

| District | Number of Sub-Centres | | | | | Total number of Sub-Centres |
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use[1]	
Koriya	5	8	12	4	3	14
Surguja	7	10	10	10	5	15
Jashpur	9	23	17	21	17	28
Raigarh	14	20	20	20	14	24
Korba	9	10	4	7	3	11
Janjgir-Champa	3	8	6	6	4	10
Bilaspur	4	7	4	3	3	7
Kawardha	13	12	11	9	9	15
Rajnandgaon	8	12	9	9	7	14
Durg	12	12	12	11	11	13
Raipur	4	5	9	9	5	13
Mahasamund	11	13	9	13	13	13
Dhamtari	13	12	12	12	11	14
Kanker	22	26	20	21	19	29
Bastar	14	21	13	18	15	22
Dantewada	8	18	14	16	14	18
Chhattisgarh	156	217	182	189	153	260
(%)	(60.0)	(83.5)	(70.0)	(72.7)	(81.0)	(100.0)

[1] Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

TABLE 9.4: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED AND ESSENTIAL DRUGS BY DISTRICTS, CHHATTISGARH, 2007-08

District	Adequately equipped[1] (at least 60%)	Essential drugs[2] (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
Koriya	25	26	27
Surguja	44	44	46
Jashpur	38	38	39
Raigarh	38	37	38
Korba	27	30	30
Janjgir-Champa	38	38	38
Bilaspur	31	22	33
Kawardha	42	40	42
Rajnandgaon	39	38	39
Durg	31	31	31
Raipur	30	32	32
Mahasamund	36	35	36
Dhamtari	37	36	37
Kanker	41	40	42
Bastar	38	37	38
Dantewada	24	25	26
Chhattisgarh	559	549	574
(%)	(97.4)	(95.6)	(100.0)

[1] Equipments include: Instrument sterilizer, Auto disposal syringes, Hub cutter, B. P. instrument, Stethoscope, Weighing Machine (infant/adult), hemoglobinometer, Foetoscope, SIMS speculum, IUD insertion kit, Vaccine carrier.
[2] Drugs includes, Drug kit-A/B, IFA tablets, Vitamin A solution, ORS packet.

TABLE 9.5: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRE HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH, 2007-08

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Koriya	14	18	25	27
Surguja	19	22	39	46
Jashpur	26	17	21	39
Raigarh	21	24	34	38
Korba	10	14	21	30
Janjgir-Champa	16	25	34	38
Bilaspur	16	20	25	33
Kawardha	15	16	41	42
Rajnandgaon	19	20	32	39
Durg	18	14	29	31
Raipur	21	28	28	32
Mahasamund	13	23	32	36
Dhamtari	23	32	33	37
Kanker	21	24	37	42
Bastar	19	18	33	38
Dantewada	9	19	22	26
Chhattisgarh	280	334	486	574
(%)	(48.8)	(86.8)	(84.7)	(100.0)

VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee.

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, CHHATTISGARH, 2007-08

District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Koriya	3	0	6	3	13
Surguja	8	2	0	4	24
Jashpur	5	1	4	4	16
Raigarh	9	0	2	10	19
Korba	8	2	2	10	19
Janjgir-Champa	7	0	1	9	9
Bilaspur	9	0	2	5	16
Kawardha	5	0	0	4	16
Rajnandgaon	9	2	0	9	19
Durg	11	3	0	7	14
Raipur	8	3	0	4	14
Mahasamund	12	0	1	7	15
Dhamtari	11	1	1	5	13
Kanker	10	1	8	12	14
Bastar	9	2	6	11	13
Dantewada	9	0	13	17	17
Chhattisgarh	133	17	46	121	251
(%)	(53.0)	(6.8)	(18.3)	(48.2)	(100.0)

TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, CHHATTISGARH, 2007-08

| Districts | Number of PHCs having | | | | | Total number of PHCs |
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning PHC for 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Koriya	7	11	11	8	1	13
Surguja	7	15	4	7	1	24
Jashpur	7	6	4	9	nc	16
Raigarh	7	12	14	14	1	19
Korba	3	5	3	11	2	19
Janjgir-Champa	1	7	5	4	2	9
Bilaspur	4	1	4	12	nc	16
Kawardha	3	5	3	8	3	16
Rajnandgaon	6	7	4	16	6	19
Durg	9	10	4	14	5	14
Raipur	4	7	4	10	5	14
Mahasamund	4	12	7	14	3	15
Dhamtari	6	9	5	7	2	13
Kanker	12	13	9	13	5	14
Bastar	11	11	7	10	1	13
Dantewada	7	16	13	13	6	17
Chhattisgarh	98	147	101	170	43	251
(%)	(39.0)	(58.6)	(40.2)	(67.7)	(17.1)	(100.0)

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, CHHATTISGARH, 2007-08

| District | Number of PHCs having | | | | | | Total number of PHC |
	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments[1] (at least 60 %)	Essential drugs[2] (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	
Koriya	2	8	3	9	1	2	13
Surguja	2	8	1	14	3	2	24
Jashpur	3	4	1	9	3	3	16
Raigarh	6	13	2	9	7	1	19
Korba	nc	9	1	11	2	0	19
Janjgir-Champa	4	4	3	6	4	1	9
Bilaspur	2	6	3	8	1	0	16
Kawardha	5	6	2	8	0	2	16
Rajnandgaon	7	6	9	11	4	3	19
Durg	5	8	8	10	5	3	14
Raipur	2	4	6	6	3	2	14
Mahasamund	6	7	4	13	5	3	15
Dhamtari	6	8	5	7	3	0	13
Kanker	7	10	7	8	5	4	14
Bastar	8	6	5	11	6	6	13
Dantewada	13	10	5	17	12	4	17
Chhattisgarh	78	117	65	157	64	36	251
(%)	(31.1)	(46.6)	(25.9)	(62.6)	(43.5)	(24.5)	(100.0)

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
* Services based on during last one month and PHCs functioning on 24 hour basis.
[1] Ice lined refrigerator (large/small), Deep freezer (large/ small), Cold Box, Vaccine carrier.
[2] Essential Drugs includes, Antiallergics, Anti hypertensive, Anti Diabetics, Anti anginal, Anti tubercular, Anti leprosy, Anti Filariasis, Anti bacterials, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidots, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs.

TABLE 9.9: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES IN THE DISTRICTS, CHHATTISGARH, 2007-08

| District | Number of PHCs | | | | |
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	Total number of PHCs
Koriya	2	13	13	12	13
Surguja	2	23	21	9	24
Jashpur	5	13	8	6	16
Raigarh	11	17	14	7	19
Korba	5	18	18	15	19
Janjgir-Champa	5	9	8	4	9
Bilaspur	7	13	11	9	16
Kawardha	4	10	10	4	16
Rajnandgaon	13	15	9	7	19
Durg	7	13	11	11	14
Raipur	9	8	8	7	14
Mahasamund	9	12	11	9	15
Dhamtari	7	10	11	11	13
Kanker	13	13	11	11	14
Bastar	10	11	10	10	13
Dantewada	13	14	16	14	17
Chhattisgarh	122	212	190	146	251
(%)	(48.6)	(84.5)	(75.7)	(58.2)	(100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

TABLE 9.10: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, CHHATTISGARH, 2007-08

| District | Number of CHCs having: | | | | |
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	Total number of CHCs
Koriya	1	2	0	0	5
Surguja	3	2	3	3	18
Jashpur	1	2	3	3	8
Raigarh	4	2	1	4	9
Korba	1	1	0	1	4
Janjgir-Champa	1	0	0	1	8
Bilaspur	3	5	2	2	11
Kawardha	0	0	1	0	4
Rajnandgaon	3	3	6	3	9
Durg	2	2	4	1	12
Raipur	5	0	2	3	14
Mahasamund	0	1	1	0	4
Dhamtari	1	2	2	0	4
Kanker	1	2	3	2	8
Bastar	1	2	3	2	10
Dantewada	0	0	2	6	9
Chhattisgarh	27	26	33	31	137
(%)	(19.7)	(19.0)	(24.1)	(22.6)	(100.0)

TABLE 9.11: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, CHHATTISGARH, 2007-08

District	Number of CHC having:					Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services[1]	LBW babies managed[1]	Blood storage facility	
Koriya	3	5	1	1	nc	5
Surguja	13	6	5	4	nc	18
Jashpur	2	3	2	3	nc	8
Raigarh	7	7	7	5	nc	9
Korba	nc	2	0	1	nc	4
Janjgir-Champa	6	4	3	3	nc	8
Bilaspur	10	5	5	7	nc	11
Kawardha	4	3	2	2	nc	4
Rajnandgaon	9	7	7	8	1	9
Durg	7	7	6	5	nc	12
Raipur	13	9	7	5	1	14
Mahasamund	4	4	3	1	nc	4
Dhamtari	4	2	1	3	nc	4
Kanker	4	7	7	6	3	8
Bastar	6	5	5	4	1	10
Dantewada	8	2	2	9	nc	9
Chhattisgarh	100	78	63	67	6	137
(%)	(73.0)	(56.9)	(80.8)	(48.9)	(7.7)	(100.0)

LBW=low birth weight.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
[1] Based on 24 hours.
[2] Based on last one month services.

TABLE 9.12: DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES IN THE DISTRICTS, CHHATTISGARH, 2007-08

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly	Utilized Untied fund	
Koriya	2	5	5	5	5
Surguja	10	18	18	11	18
Jashpur	8	8	7	6	8
Raigarh	9	9	9	5	9
Korba	3	4	4	4	4
Janjgir-Champa	8	8	8	6	8
Bilaspur	8	10	10	11	11
Kawardha	4	3	3	3	4
Rajnandgaon	9	9	9	7	9
Durg	12	12	12	9	12
Raipur	13	13	13	13	14
Mahasamund	2	4	4	3	4
Dhamtari	4	4	3	4	4
Kanker	8	7	7	8	8
Bastar	10	9	9	9	10
Dantewada	9	8	7	9	9
Chhattisgarh	119	131	128	113	137
(%)	(86.9)	(95.6)	(97.7)	(82.5)	(100.0)

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR OF SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Sampling Errors, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08							
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Koriya	0.443	0.026	1,066	1,069	5.874	0.392	0.494
Surguja	0.451	0.025	1,202	1,203	5.443	0.403	0.500
Jashpur	0.401	0.016	1,052	1,051	3.919	0.370	0.431
Raigarh	0.539	0.025	1,019	1,022	4.630	0.490	0.589
Korba	0.455	0.023	1,127	1,123	5.164	0.409	0.501
Janjgir-Champa	0.523	0.020	1,032	1,035	3.739	0.485	0.562
Bilaspur	0.474	0.020	1,141	1,146	4.273	0.435	0.514
Kawardha	0.527	0.022	1,251	1,254	4.142	0.484	0.569
Rajnandgaon	0.576	0.017	964	963	2.912	0.543	0.609
Durg	0.648	0.018	1,023	1,020	2.812	0.612	0.684
Raipur	0.531	0.022	1,212	1,216	4.134	0.488	0.574
Mahasamund	0.556	0.018	954	933	3.267	0.520	0.591
Dhamtari	0.684	0.019	1,039	1,036	2.835	0.646	0.722
Kanker	0.556	0.034	931	929	6.130	0.489	0.623
Bastar	0.426	0.019	1,166	1,167	4.555	0.388	0.464
Dantewada	0.389	0.033	740	743	8.547	0.324	0.454
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Koriya	0.213	0.016	1,066	1,069	7.477	0.182	0.244
Surguja	0.260	0.018	1,202	1,203	6.893	0.224	0.295
Jashpur	0.274	0.018	1,052	1,051	6.474	0.239	0.309
Raigarh	0.170	0.015	1,019	1,022	8.540	0.141	0.198
Korba	0.212	0.014	1,127	1,123	6.765	0.184	0.240
Janjgir-Champa	0.191	0.014	1,032	1,035	7.515	0.163	0.219
Bilaspur	0.235	0.015	1,141	1,146	6.444	0.206	0.265
Kawardha	0.191	0.014	1,251	1,254	7.469	0.163	0.219
Rajnandgaon	0.187	0.012	964	963	6.588	0.162	0.211
Durg	0.125	0.013	1,023	1,020	10.181	0.100	0.150
Raipur	0.197	0.012	1,212	1,216	5.990	0.174	0.220
Mahasamund	0.170	0.014	954	933	8.325	0.142	0.198
Dhamtari	0.127	0.014	1,039	1,036	11.270	0.099	0.155
Kanker	0.185	0.019	931	929	10.112	0.149	0.222
Bastar	0.237	0.017	1,166	1,167	7.302	0.203	0.271
Dantewada	0.194	0.015	740	743	7.522	0.166	0.223

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted	Weighted	Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Sampling Errors, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08—*Continued*							
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Koriya	0.181	0.035	434	433	19.078	0.113	0.249
Surguja	0.166	0.032	457	455	19.061	0.104	0.228
Jashpur	0.153	0.027	405	401	17.477	0.101	0.206
Raigarh	0.255	0.038	304	309	14.934	0.180	0.330
Korba	0.184	0.033	442	441	17.853	0.119	0.248
Janjgir-Champa	0.183	0.024	355	357	12.852	0.137	0.230
Bilaspur	0.139	0.024	445	451	17.176	0.092	0.186
Kawardha	0.082	0.015	512	515	18.519	0.052	0.111
Rajnandgaon	0.152	0.031	358	360	20.540	0.091	0.214
Durg	0.198	0.033	294	293	16.938	0.132	0.263
Raipur	0.226	0.037	407	407	16.465	0.153	0.299
Mahasamund	0.288	0.036	310	300	12.621	0.217	0.359
Dhamtari	0.248	0.037	326	323	15.121	0.174	0.321
Kanker	0.119	0.020	337	341	17.198	0.079	0.159
Bastar	0.175	0.028	478	475	15.900	0.120	0.230
Dantewada	0.190	0.039	267	263	20.640	0.113	0.267
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Koriya	0.733	0.042	434	433	5.697	0.651	0.815
Surguja	0.635	0.046	457	455	7.198	0.545	0.724
Jashpur	0.610	0.042	405	401	6.938	0.527	0.693
Raigarh	0.845	0.024	304	309	2.800	0.799	0.892
Korba	0.707	0.041	442	441	5.852	0.626	0.789
Janjgir-Champa	0.819	0.026	355	357	3.114	0.769	0.869
Bilaspur	0.822	0.024	445	451	2.883	0.776	0.869
Kawardha	0.758	0.030	512	515	3.923	0.699	0.816
Rajnandgaon	0.895	0.024	358	360	2.713	0.847	0.943
Durg	0.897	0.024	294	293	2.699	0.850	0.945
Raipur	0.798	0.031	407	407	3.916	0.737	0.859
Mahasamund	0.920	0.017	310	300	1.819	0.887	0.952
Dhamtari	0.919	0.018	326	323	1.975	0.883	0.955
Kanker	0.922	0.017	337	341	1.882	0.888	0.956
Bastar	0.798	0.041	478	475	5.137	0.717	0.878
Dantewada	0.818	0.038	267	263	4.643	0.743	0.892

Contd……

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted	Weighted	Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Sampling Errors, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08—_Continued_							
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Koriya	0.423	0.038	434	433	9.052	0.348	0.498
Surguja	0.287	0.035	457	455	12.059	0.219	0.355
Jashpur	0.303	0.034	405	401	11.075	0.237	0.369
Raigarh	0.527	0.036	304	309	6.765	0.457	0.597
Korba	0.436	0.047	442	441	10.816	0.343	0.528
Janjgir-Champa	0.473	0.033	355	357	6.892	0.409	0.537
Bilaspur	0.508	0.040	445	451	7.811	0.430	0.586
Kawardha	0.489	0.039	512	515	8.021	0.412	0.566
Rajnandgaon	0.662	0.034	358	360	5.124	0.596	0.729
Durg	0.674	0.035	294	293	5.201	0.605	0.743
Raipur	0.557	0.041	407	407	7.336	0.476	0.637
Mahasamund	0.638	0.029	310	300	4.582	0.581	0.696
Dhamtari	0.749	0.035	326	323	4.691	0.680	0.818
Kanker	0.622	0.038	337	341	6.060	0.548	0.696
Bastar	0.530	0.041	478	475	7.651	0.450	0.609
Dantewada	0.558	0.051	267	263	9.102	0.458	0.658
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
Koriya	0.565	0.039	424	425	6.820	0.489	0.641
Surguja	0.561	0.031	439	439	5.458	0.501	0.621
Jashpur	0.437	0.030	391	387	6.850	0.379	0.496
Raigarh	0.439	0.049	265	270	11.112	0.343	0.535
Korba	0.511	0.030	425	425	5.961	0.451	0.570
Janjgir-Champa	0.487	0.039	359	364	7.955	0.411	0.563
Bilaspur	0.556	0.026	446	455	4.768	0.504	0.608
Kawardha	0.602	0.031	500	502	5.130	0.541	0.663
Rajnandgaon	0.526	0.036	330	331	6.781	0.456	0.595
Durg	0.549	0.045	275	272	8.106	0.462	0.637
Raipur	0.550	0.026	408	415	4.645	0.500	0.601
Mahasamund	0.493	0.036	299	286	7.298	0.422	0.563
Dhamtari	0.504	0.036	321	320	7.183	0.433	0.575
Kanker	0.510	0.039	303	306	7.661	0.433	0.587
Bastar	0.552	0.026	465	463	4.792	0.500	0.603
Dantewada	0.397	0.046	236	231	11.595	0.307	0.487
							Contd……

			Number of Cases			95% Conf. Interval	
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Unweighted	Weighted	Relative Error (%)	R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Sampling Errors, Chhattisgarh, 2007-08—*Continued*							
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months)							
Koriya	0.904	0.035	138	137	3.916	0.835	0.974
Surguja	0.925	0.029	145	147	3.133	0.868	0.982
Jashpur	0.952	0.019	124	125	1.991	0.915	0.990
Raigarh	0.983	0.017	74	73	1.718	0.950	1.016
Korba	0.895	0.032	124	122	3.587	0.832	0.958
Janjgir-Champa	0.926	0.029	100	100	3.086	0.870	0.982
Bilaspur	0.957	0.017	134	138	1.740	0.924	0.990
Kawardha	0.929	0.026	168	165	2.791	0.878	0.980
Rajnandgaon	0.945	0.023	104	106	2.450	0.899	0.990
Durg	0.981	0.014	102	100	1.388	0.954	1.008
Raipur	0.976	0.011	137	135	1.171	0.953	0.998
Mahasamund	0.992	0.008	106	99	0.801	0.976	1.008
Dhamtari	0.980	0.014	104	106	1.450	0.952	1.007
Kanker	0.924	0.037	94	97	4.039	0.851	0.998
Bastar	0.955	0.017	140	136	1.827	0.920	0.989
Dantewada	0.956	0.027	79	77	2.828	0.903	1.009
Received Measles (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months)							
Koriya	0.713	0.046	138	137	6.397	0.624	0.803
Surguja	0.666	0.052	145	147	7.877	0.563	0.769
Jashpur	0.784	0.035	124	125	4.407	0.716	0.852
Raigarh	0.852	0.039	74	73	4.569	0.776	0.929
Korba	0.640	0.065	124	122	10.227	0.512	0.769
Janjgir-Champa	0.726	0.044	100	100	6.039	0.640	0.812
Bilaspur	0.773	0.049	134	138	6.361	0.676	0.869
Kawardha	0.751	0.039	168	165	5.227	0.674	0.828
Rajnandgaon	0.798	0.041	104	106	5.102	0.718	0.878
Durg	0.885	0.045	102	100	5.051	0.797	0.972
Raipur	0.880	0.029	137	135	3.332	0.822	0.937
Mahasamund	0.876	0.033	106	99	3.793	0.811	0.941
Dhamtari	0.852	0.032	104	106	3.779	0.789	0.916
Kanker	0.873	0.044	94	97	4.994	0.788	0.959
Bastar	0.860	0.037	140	136	4.286	0.787	0.932
Dantewada	0.941	0.030	79	77	3.216	0.881	1.000