

Chhattisgarh



Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare
Government of India

Chhattisgarh

NFHS-3



National Family Health Survey 2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

2005-06

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For additional information on NFHS-3, visit www.nfhsindia.org.
For related information, visit www.iipsindia.org or www.mohfw.nic.in.



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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

INDIA

2005-06

CHHATTISGARH

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INTRODUCTION

The 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) is the third in the NFHS series of surveys. The first NFHS was conducted in 1992-93, and the second (NFHS-2) was conducted in 1998-99. All three NFHS surveys were conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India. The MOHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-3 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-3 was provided by Macro International, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute, Pune (NARI).

The survey provides trend data on key indicators and includes information on several new topics, such as HIV/AIDS-related behaviour, attitudes toward family life education for girls and boys, use of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, men's involvement in maternal care, and health insurance. For the first time, NFHS-3 provides information on men and unmarried women. In addition, NFHS-3 provides estimates of HIV prevalence for India as a whole based on blood samples collected in every state in the country, including Chhattisgarh. Separate HIV estimates are also provided for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

In Chhattisgarh, the survey is based on a sample of 3,031 households that is representative at the state level, and within the state at the urban and rural levels. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 99 percent. Women age 15-49 were eligible for interview in all NFHS-3 sample households, while men age 15-54 were eligible for interview in a subsample of households. NFHS-3 interviewed 3,810 women age 15-49 and 1,384 men age 15-54 in Chhattisgarh to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition. The individual response rates were 99 percent among eligible women and 97 percent among eligible men.

Height and weight measurements were taken for all interviewed women and men and all children under age six years. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and all children age 6-59 months. In a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. Biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Chhattisgarh was conducted by the Research and Development Initiative (RDI), New Delhi from December 2005 to April 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey for Chhattisgarh, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. More information about the definitions of indicators included in this report is contained in Volume I of the NFHS-3 National Report, and the questionnaires and details of the sampling procedure for NFHS-3 are contained in Volume II of the NFHS-3 National Report (available at www.nfhsindia.org).

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Twenty-two percent of Chhattisgarh's households are in urban areas, with the remaining 78 percent in rural areas. Households are comprised of an average of 5 members. Twelve percent of households are headed by women.

The vast majority of households in Chhattisgarh have household heads who are Hindu (95%). A small proportion of households are headed by Muslims (3%) and Christians (1%), and by those of other religions (1%).

Fourteen percent of household heads in Chhattisgarh belong to the scheduled castes, 30 percent belong to the scheduled tribes, and 45 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). Only 11 percent of Chhattisgarh's household heads do not belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

More than one-third (36%) of Chhattisgarh's population is under age 15; only 5 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 87 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents, and 8 percent live with one parent.

Housing characteristics

Only 22 percent of households live in a *pucca* house. Seventy-one percent of households (66% of rural households and 92% of urban households) have electricity, an increase from 58 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Eighty-one percent of households have no toilet facilities, slightly lower than 85 percent at the time of NFHS-2. All but 6 percent of rural households have no toilet facilities.

Eighty-one percent of households have no toilet facilities.

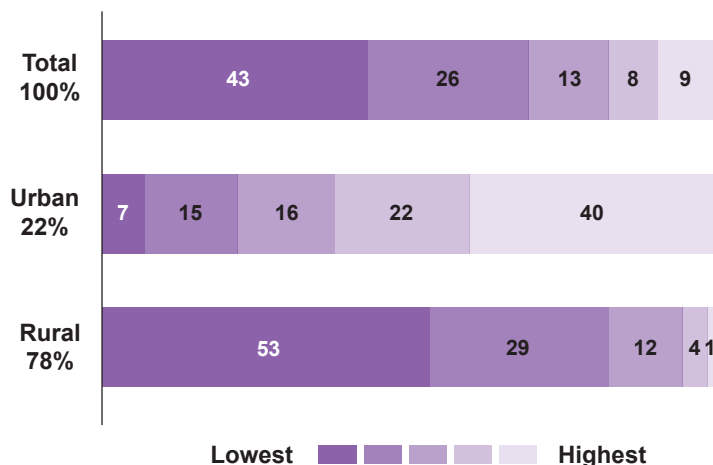
Seventy-eight percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (93% of urban households and 74% of rural households), but only 8 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Sixty percent of households get their drinking water from a tube well or borehole. Two-fifths of households treat their drinking water to make it potable; the majority of those who treat their water strain the water through a cloth. Eighty-seven percent of households use solid fuels for cooking.

Wealth Index

The wealth index is constructed by combining information on 33 household assets and housing characteristics such as ownership of consumer items, type of dwelling, source of water, and availability of electricity, into a single wealth index. The household population is divided into five equal groups of 20 percent each (quintiles) at the national level from 1 (lowest, poorest) to 5 (highest, wealthiest). Since the quintiles of the wealth index are defined at the national level, the proportion of the population of a particular state that falls in any specific quintile will vary across states.

Wealth Index

Percentage of households in urban and rural areas and percent distribution of households by wealth quintile



The distribution of Chhattisgarh's households by wealth quintiles is quite skewed towards the lower wealth quintiles. Forty-three percent of households in Chhattisgarh fall in the lowest wealth quintile, while only about one-third of households fall in the top three quintiles combined. The distribution of the rural population is even more skewed, with only 18 percent of rural households falling in the three highest wealth quintiles combined. In contrast, as many as 40 percent of urban households fall in the highest wealth quintile.

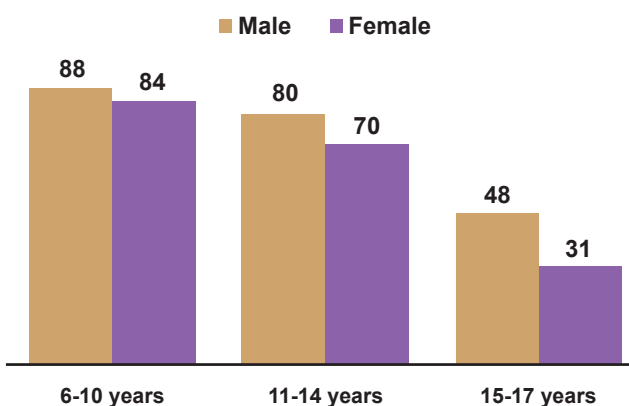
EDUCATION

Current school attendance among children

Only 72 percent of children age 6-17 years attend school in Chhattisgarh. There is a large gap between school attendance in urban and rural areas; the attendance rate in urban areas (85%) is higher than in rural areas (68%) by 16 percentage points. Eighty-six percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (94% in urban areas and 84% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 75 percent for children age 11-14 years and is only 39 percent for children age 15-17 years. The gap between urban and rural rates increases substantially with increasing age.

Are there gender differentials in children's current school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Seventy-seven percent of boys 6-17 years attend school, in contrast to only 67 percent of girls in the same age-group. Gender disparity in school attendance in favour of boys increases with age, from a 4 percentage point difference among children age 6-10 years to a 17 percentage point difference among children age 15-17 years. However, gender disparity favouring boys is predominantly a rural phenomenon. Among children age 6-10 years, school attendance in rural areas is higher for boys (87%) than girls (80%), and the disparity broadens with increasing age. By age 15-17, the school attendance in rural areas of boys exceeds that of girls by 20 percentage points. By contrast, in urban areas, gender disparity among children age 15-17 years favours boys (63%) over girls (61%) by only two percentage points, and actually favours girls at younger ages.

Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or 'passed' a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, only 45 percent of women and 74 percent of men age 15-49 in Chhattisgarh are literate.

While one-quarter of men (25%) have completed 10 or more years of education, only 12 percent of women have attained that level of education. One-half of women and one-fifth of men age 15-49 have never been to school.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults in Chhattisgarh agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most adults also think children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; fewer adults think children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex. Women are more likely to report that girls should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty, whereas men are more likely to report that boys should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty.

Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think children should be taught in school about contraception. The majority of men (61-62%) think that girls and boys should learn about contraception, whereas the majority of women do not think contraception should be included in the school curriculum. More women think girls (47%) should be taught about contraception in school rather than boys (37%).

Most men and women believe information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. However, more than 7 in 10 men think boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS, compared with only 53 percent of women. About 60 percent of men say that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, while only 36 and 42 percent of women feel that this is an appropriate topic for boys and girls in school.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

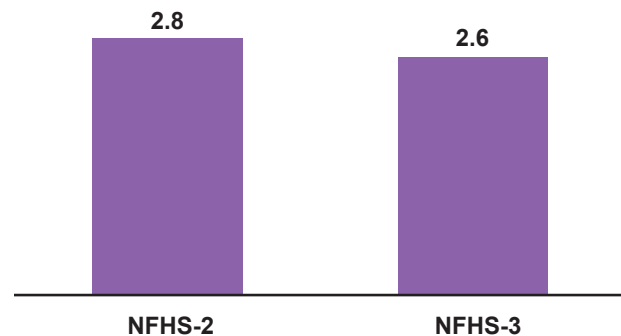
The median age at first marriage is 16.4 years among women age 20-49 years and 20.4 among men age 25-49. On average men marry four years later than women. Fifty-five percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, and 45 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in Chhattisgarh will have an average of 2.6 children in her lifetime. Fertility is marginally lower than it was seven years ago when NFHS-2 measured a TFR of 2.8. Fertility in Chhattisgarh is only marginally lower than for the country as a whole (TFR 2.7). Fertility is half a child lower than it is in Madhya Pradesh (TFR 3.1), of which Chhattisgarh was a part till the year 2000. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, more than one-quarter (28%) were of birth order four or higher.

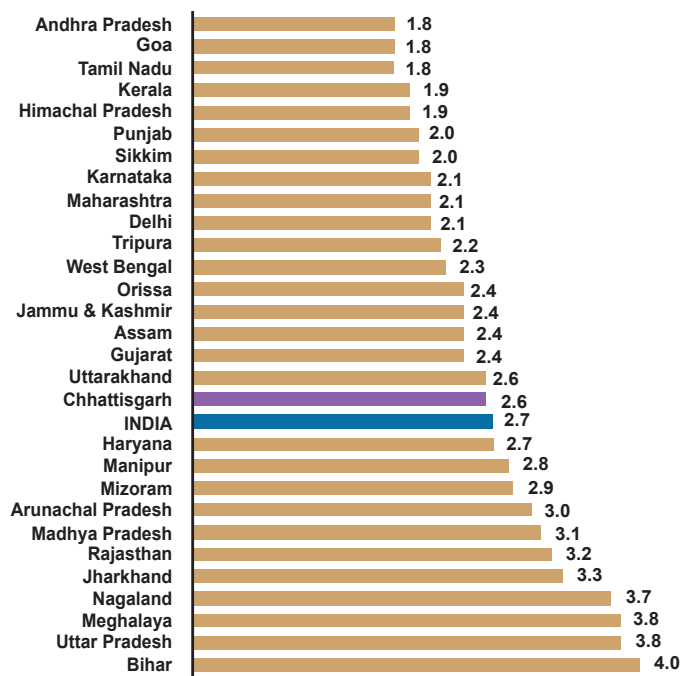
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman



Fertility in Chhattisgarh is almost the same as the national average and half a child lower than in Madhya Pradesh, of which Chhattisgarh was a part till the year 2000.

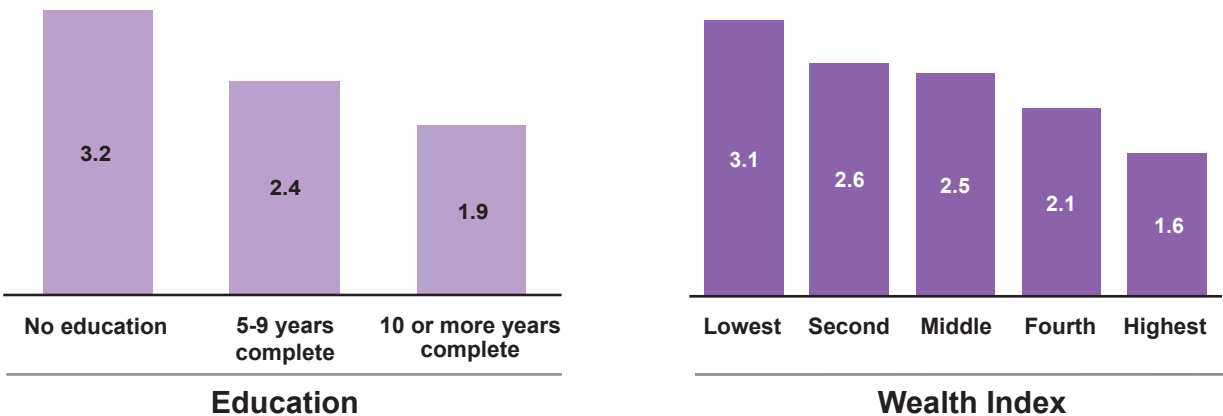
Fertility in rural areas is 2.9 children per woman, more than one child higher than in urban areas, where the fertility rate of 1.8 children per woman is now below replacement level.

Fertility rates are higher among women in disadvantaged groups, (3.1 among the scheduled castes, 2.8 among the scheduled tribes, and 2.6 among other backward classes) than among women who do not belong to any of these groups (1.8).

The greatest differentials in fertility are by wealth and education. At current fertility rates, women with no education will have 1.4 more children than women with 10 or more years of education.

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Note: Category with fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure is not shown.

Teenage pregnancy

Fifteen percent of young women in Chhattisgarh age 15-19 have already begun childbearing. Young women in rural areas are almost thrice as likely as young women in urban areas to have had a live birth.

Birth intervals

Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality. More than half (58%) of births in Chhattisgarh occur within three years of the previous birth, including 9 percent of births within 18 months, and 14 percent within 24 months of the previous birth. The median interval between births in Chhattisgarh is 33 months.

Fertility preferences

About seventy percent of currently married adults in Chhattisgarh either want no more children, are already themselves sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, 40 percent of women and 47 percent of men would like to wait at least two years. Half of women and 60 percent of men in Chhattisgarh consider the ideal family size to be two children or less.

Women and men in Chhattisgarh show a strong preference for sons. One in three women and one in four men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-4 percent want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is strongly affected by women’s number of sons they have. For example, among women with two children, 86 percent of those with two sons want no more children, while only 47 percent of those with two daughters are ready to stop childbearing. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 than it was in NFHS-2, irrespective of the number of sons.

If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be equal to replacement fertility of 2.1 instead of 2.6. Unplanned pregnancies are relatively common.

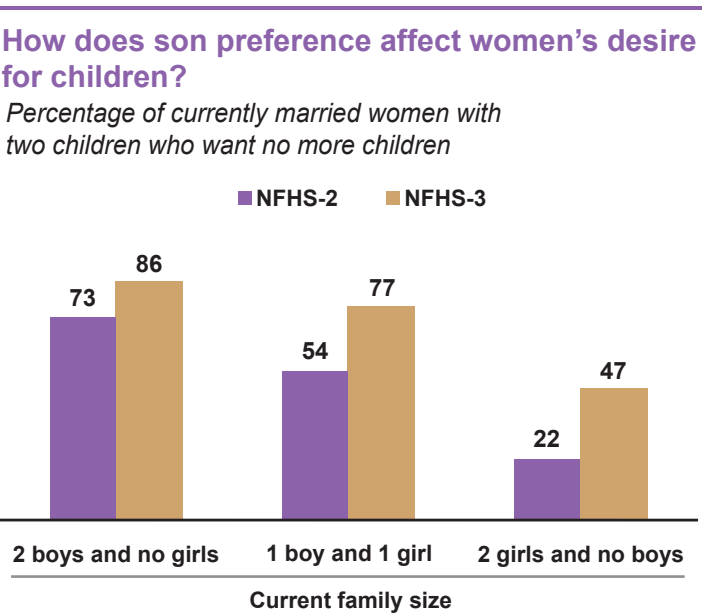
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Chhattisgarh. Almost all currently married women and men know of female sterilization; male sterilization is also known to most married adults (93% of women and 97% of men). Adults in Chhattisgarh are less likely to know about

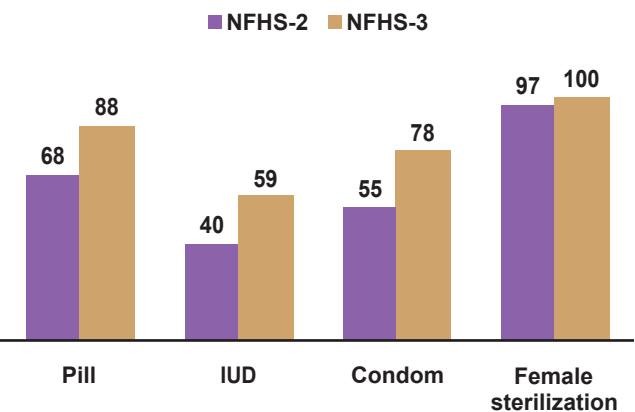
temporary contraceptive methods. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, married women are most likely to know about the pill (88%) and married men are most likely to know about condoms (90%).

While knowledge of sterilization has been high since NFHS-2, knowledge of temporary contraceptive methods has increased substantially. For example, 88 percent of currently married women know about the pill, compared with 68 percent in NFHS-2.



How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive use

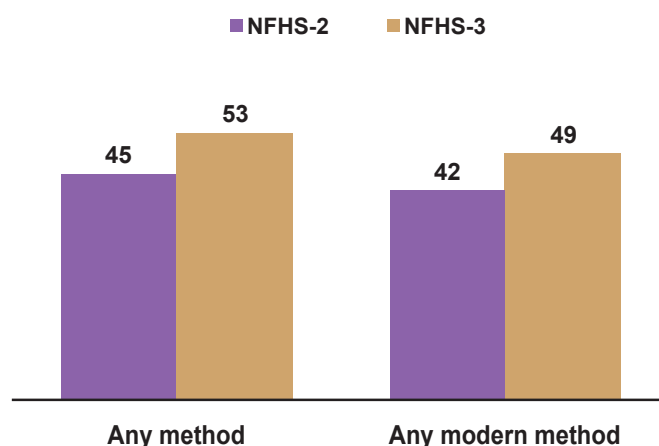
The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 53 percent, up from 45 percent in NFHS-2. The level of contraceptive use in Chhattisgarh is quite close to the prevalence of the nation as a whole (56%).

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by men is only marginally lower as compared with women's report of current contraceptive use; 49 percent of currently married men report having used contraception the last time they had sex. However, men are more likely than women to report use of condoms; 5 percent of men report having used a condom the last time they had sex, while 3 percent of women report themselves to be current users of condoms.

Urban women (65%) in Chhattisgarh are more likely than rural women (50%) to use contraception. Contraceptive use is lower among scheduled-caste (50%) and scheduled-tribe (45%) women, compared with women belonging to other backward classes (57%) and those belonging to none of these (66%).

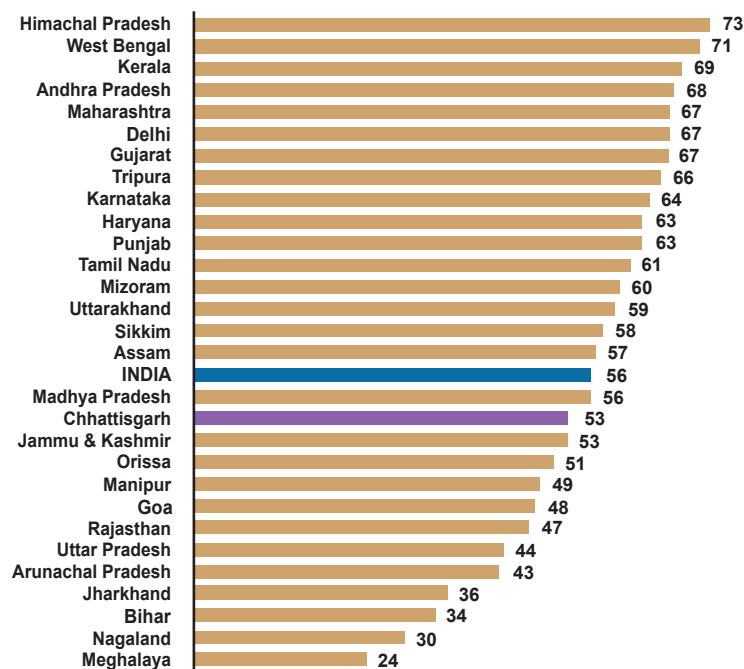
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive prevalence in Chhattisgarh is very near the national average.

Women with 10 or more years of education (64%) are more likely to use contraception than those with lesser education or no education (49-55%). Contraceptive use increases with wealth index, from 45 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 72 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.

Women in Chhattisgarh generally are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. Among women with two children, for example, the percent using contraception increases from 32 percent for those with no sons to 65 percent for those with two sons (all data not shown in tables).

Female sterilization, which accounted for 78 percent of contraceptive use in NFHS-2, continues to account for over three-quarters of all contraceptive use. The most commonly used spacing method by currently married women is the condom (used by 3%).

Most sterilized women (93 percent) had the operation in a government facility, usually in a sterilization camp (45 percent) or government/municipal hospital (27 percent). The majority of IUD users (53 percent) had their IUD insertion in the private medical sector. Equal proportions of pill users got their most recent supply from the public and private medical sector (43% each). Thirty-one percent of condom users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector; however, nearly half of condom users did not give a source but said they got their supply from their spouse.

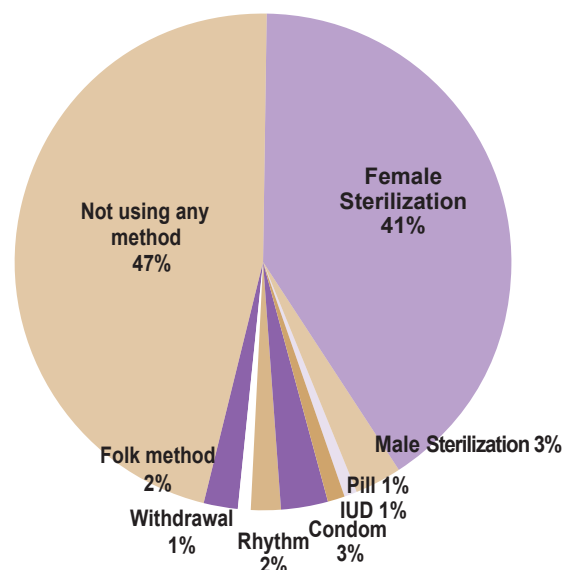
According to women's reports, among users who could report the brand name of pills/condoms they use, about two-fifths each of pill and condom users use social marketing brands. According to men's reports, 36 percent of condom users for whom the brand is known use any of the social marketing brands.

The one year discontinuation rates of temporary methods in Chhattisgarh are quite high. Half of the users of modern spacing methods discontinue use within the first year after they adopted the method, including 6 percent discontinuing due to method failure.

Informed choice

Women who know about several contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. Just over one-quarter (28%) of modern contraceptive users in Chhattisgarh were told by a health worker about the side effects of their method, and one-fifth were told what to do if those side effects occurred. Three in 10 users were told about other methods they could use.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women



Men's attitudes

Most men in Chhattisgarh (74%) reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it, and disagree with the statement that women using contraception may become promiscuous (90%). However, 48 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Two-thirds of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 10 percent of married women in Chhattisgarh have an unmet need for family planning, down from 14 percent in NFHS-2. Currently, 84 percent of the demand for family planning is satisfied, up from 77 percent in NFHS-2.

Ten percent of married women in Chhattisgarh have an unmet need for family planning, down from 14 percent in NFHS-2.

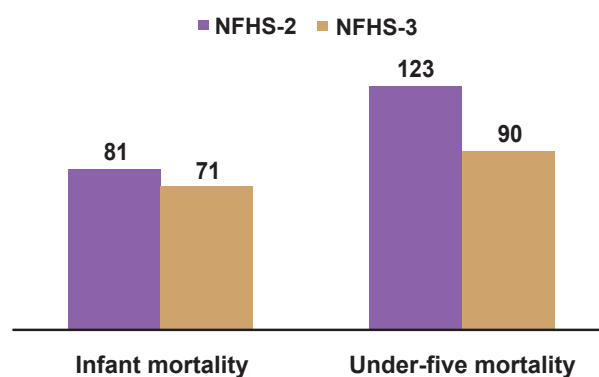
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Chhattisgarh is currently estimated at 71 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births. Currently, more than 1 in 14 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 11 die before reaching age five. Infant mortality in rural areas (75 per 1000 births) is higher than it is in urban areas (51 per 1000 births).

Girls in Chhattisgarh experience 24 percent lower mortality than boys during the neonatal period. However, postneonatal mortality and child mortality are higher for girls than for boys. Nonetheless, with the female advantage of lower mortality during the neonatal period, infant mortality and under-five mortality among girls is lower than among boys.

Trends in Infant and Under-Five Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births

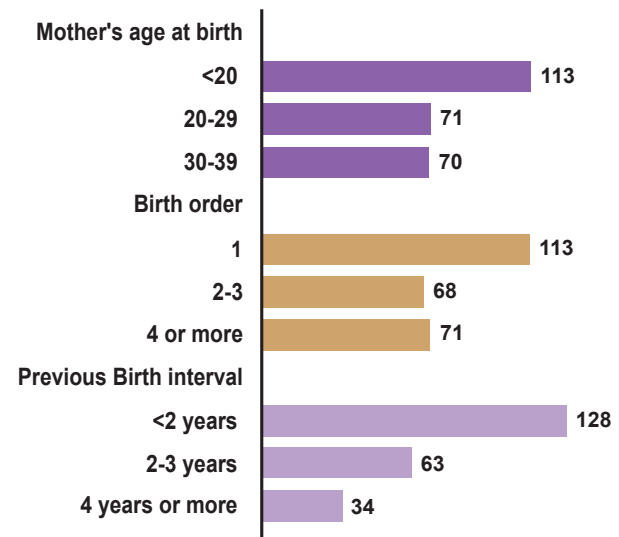


Infant mortality is 113 deaths per 1,000 live births born to teenage mothers, compared with 71 deaths per 1,000 live births born to mothers age 20-29. Bearing children too close together in time is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are at twice the risk of death compared to children born to mothers who waited two or three years between births, and are at more than three times the risk in comparison to children born to mothers who waited four or more years between births.

Child mortality is twice as high among children born to mothers with no education compared with mothers with less than 10 years of education. Children from the scheduled tribes are at increased risk of dying during both infancy and early childhood, as compared with other children.

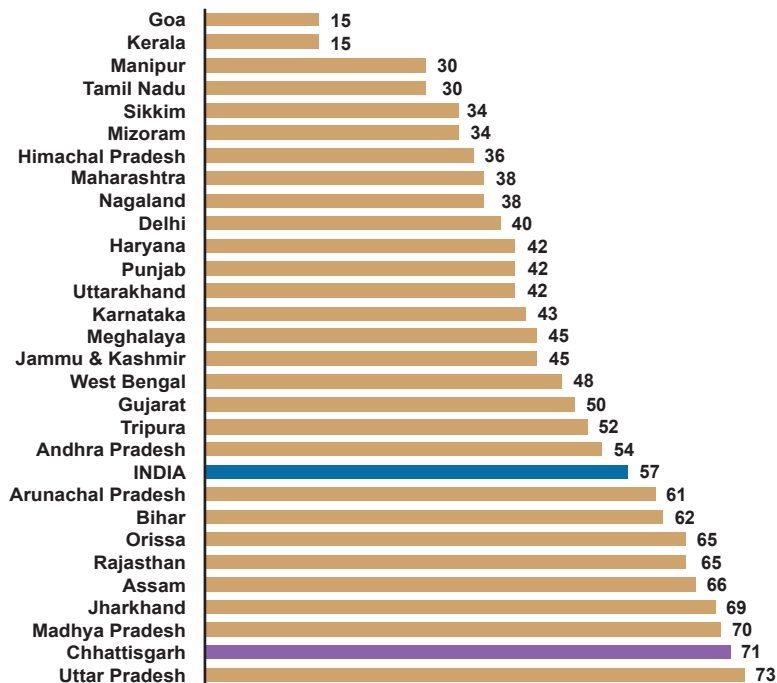
High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



The infant mortality rate in Chhattisgarh is the second highest in the country.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 64 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Birth intervals have a strong association with perinatal mortality. For births that take place less than 27 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is 75-78 per 1,000, compared with only 21-37 per 1,000 when the birth interval is at least 27 months (data on perinatal mortality not shown in tables).

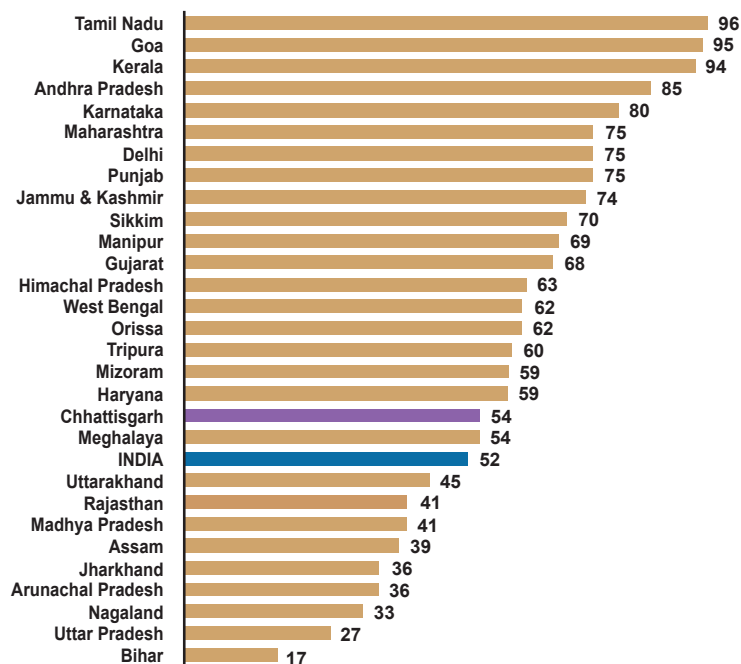
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 78 percent received antenatal care from a health professional (42% from a doctor and 36% from any other health personnel). One in ten women received antenatal care from an *anganwadi*/ICDS worker. Eleven percent of mothers received no antenatal care. Ninety-five percent of urban women received antenatal care from a health professional, compared with only 74 percent of rural women. Younger women were more likely than older women to receive antenatal care, as were women with more education, women from the higher wealth quintiles and women having their first child.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



While there has been substantial improvement in the coverage of antenatal care for mothers, only 1 in 2 women in Chhattisgarh received at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth in the past five years.

Less than half (46%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 30 percent had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Just over half of women (54%) had three or more antenatal care visits for their most recent birth in the past five years; urban women (82%) were much more likely to receive three or more visits than women in rural areas (48%).

A comparison between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 shows a large increase (32 percentage points) in the proportion of ever-married women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the three years before each survey. In the seven years between the two surveys, the proportion of women who received three or more antenatal care visits and the proportion who had their first antenatal care visit within the first trimester of pregnancy have also increased substantially (each by 22 percentage points).

While seventy-five percent of mothers received iron and folic acid supplements during their most recent pregnancy, only 21 percent of mothers consumed them for the recommended 90 days or more. Three-fourths of mothers received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. Only 1 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

Even when women receive antenatal care, they do not receive most of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. Little more than half of women (55%) who received ANC had their weight taken, 41 percent had their blood pressure measured, about one-third each had their blood tested and urine tested, and 64 percent had their abdomen examined.

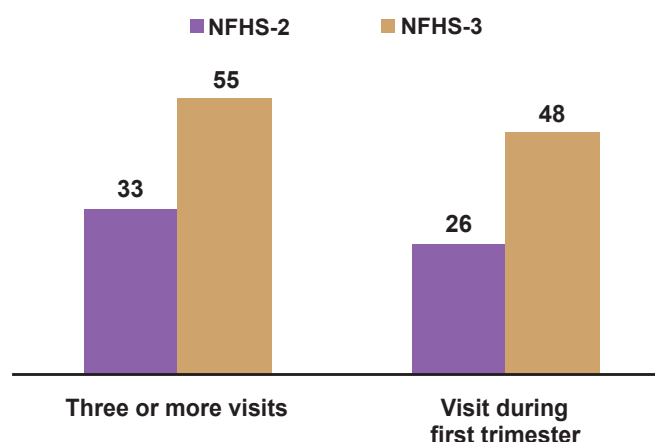
An ultrasound test was performed during 10 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey, lower than the national average of 24 percent. An ultrasound test was performed on fewer than 5 percent of pregnancies among women with no education, and in the lowest wealth quintile, and among scheduled-tribe women.

Delivery care

Eighty-six percent of births in Chhattisgarh take place at home; only one in seven births take place in a health facility. The percentage of births delivered in a health facility has increased only slightly, from 14 percent in NFHS-2 to 16 percent in NFHS-3 (among births in the three years prior to the survey). Delivering in a health facility is far more common among urban women, women who received four or more antenatal check-ups, lower parity women, those with 10 or more years of education, women in the highest wealth quintile, and women not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

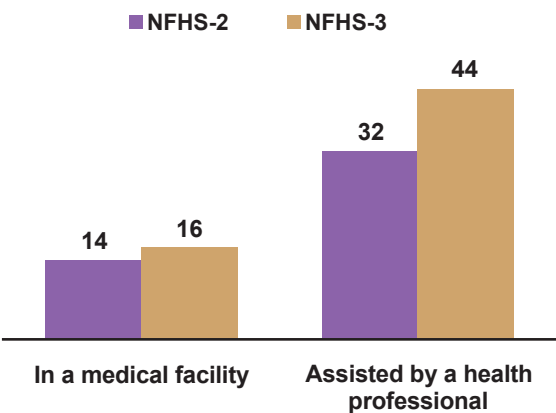
Percentage of last births in the past three years



More than two-fifths of all births (42%) took place with assistance from a health professional, and almost half (49%) were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

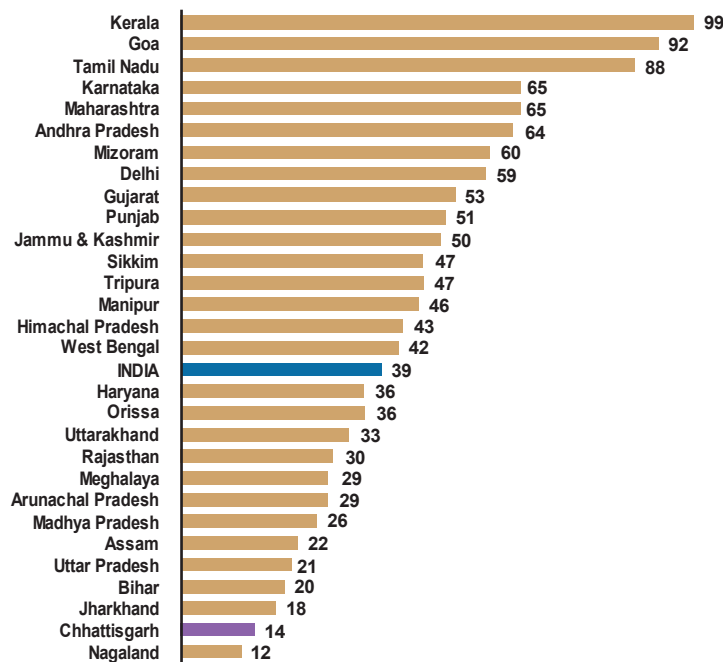
While only one-third of home births (32%) were assisted by health personnel, a clean blade was used to cut the cord in 92 percent of home births. The majority of home births (53%) followed the recommendation that the baby be wiped dry immediately following birth and then wrapped without being bathed first. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for 22 percent of home births.

Are babies being delivered safely?
Percentage of births in the past three years



Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



Only fourteen percent of births in Chhattisgarh are delivered in health facilities, which is the lowest among all states, except Nagaland.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. Only 28 percent of mothers in Chhattisgarh had a postnatal check-up within 2 days of birth, as is recommended; most women receive no postnatal care at all. While postnatal checks are more common among women who give birth in medical facilities, 13 percent of mothers who delivered in a medical facility did not receive a postnatal check-up. Only 28 percent of mothers who delivered at home received a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

Seventy-nine percent of men with a child below three years of age said that the child's mother received antenatal care. Fifty-two percent of men with a child under three said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother; only one-third were told what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication, and 10-15 percent were told by a health or family planning worker about specific signs of pregnancy complications.

Not all fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to maternal care. Only half (53%) were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 38 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility, 58 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 43-44 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth, and one-fourth were told about keeping the baby warm immediately after birth.

CHILD HEALTH

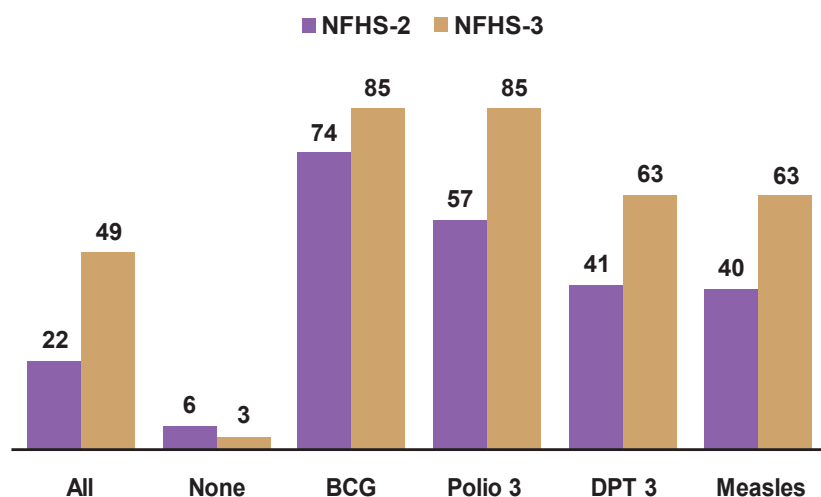
Vaccination of children

About half of children (49%) in Chhattisgarh age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against the six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. Most children are at least partially vaccinated: only 3 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Eighty-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination, and the same proportion has received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine. Fewer than two-thirds (63%) each have been vaccinated against measles, and have received all three recommended doses of DPT. The polio and DPT vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for polio is 12 percent and the dropout rate for DPT is 28 percent.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



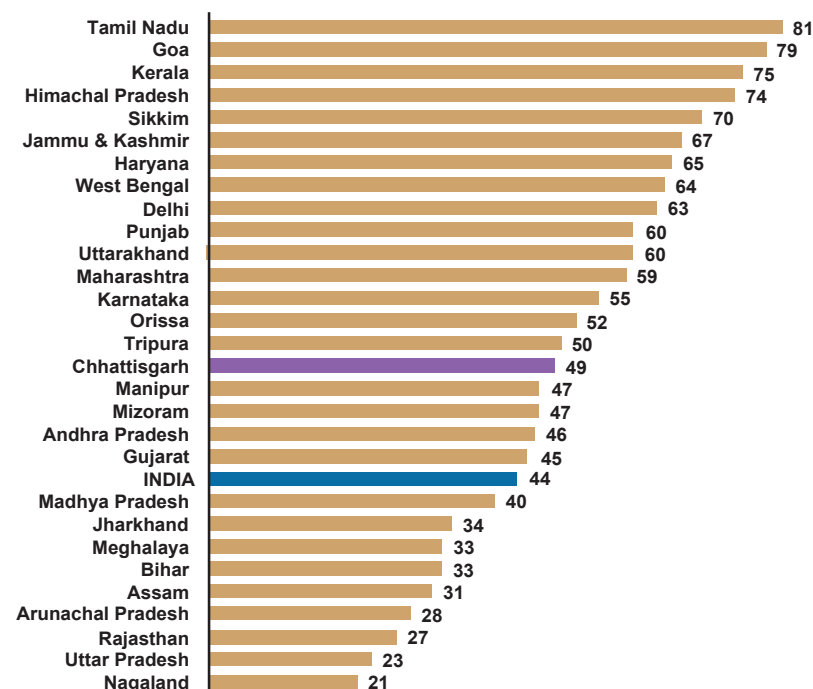
In Chhattisgarh there has been substantial improvement in vaccination coverage since NFHS-2. Full vaccination coverage, which was only 22 percent in NFHS-2, increased to 49 percent in NFHS-3. The proportion of children who have not received any vaccines has declined, from 6 to 3 percent. The largest improvement is seen in the coverage of three doses of polio vaccine (from 57% to 85%),

undoubtedly as a result of the Pulse Polio Campaign. However, despite continuing attempts to eradicate polio from India, 15 percent of children in Chhattisgarh have not received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine.

In Chhattisgarh, coverage of both three doses of DPT and measles increased by 22-23 percentage points since NFHS-2. Coverage of BCG also increased, from 74 to 85 percent.

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Full immunization coverage in Chhattisgarh is higher than the national average but 1 in 2 children are still not fully immunized.

Children in urban areas are much more likely than rural children to receive all vaccinations (75% urban, compared with 43% rural). Girls are slightly more likely than boys to be fully vaccinated (51% of girls, compared with 47% of boys).

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 4 percent of children under age five had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, two-thirds were taken to a health facility or health provider and 2 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Eleven percent of children were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 72 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 4 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 5 percent of children in Chhattisgarh had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 62 percent were taken to a health facility. Forty-six percent

were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 40 percent each who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 21 percent who were given gruel. ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children is low when compared with the 68 percent of mothers of young children who have heard of ORS. One-fourth of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Twenty-one percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Chhattisgarh, only 3 percent received more liquids than normal. One-third of children with diarrhoea received either less to drink than normal or did not receive any liquids, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

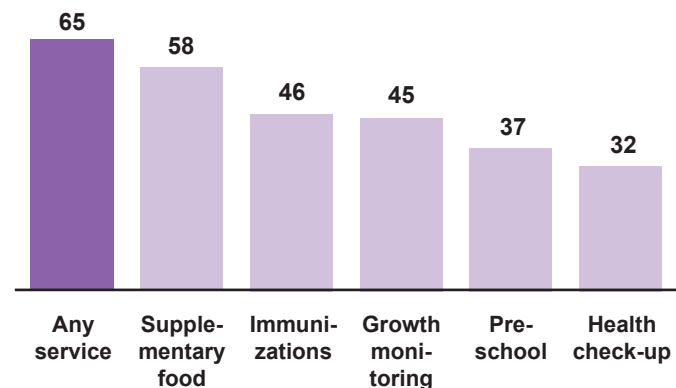
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age 6 years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

Among the 79 percent of children under six years of age in Chhattisgarh who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, two-thirds (65%) receive services of some kind from the centre. The most common services children receive are supplementary food (58% of children under 6 years), vaccinations (46% of children under 6 years), growth monitoring (45% of children age 0-59 months), and early childhood care or preschool (37% of children age 3-6 years). About one-third of children under 6 years of age receive health check-ups.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receiving services



Children age 12-23 months are more likely to be taken to the *anganwadi* centre than younger and older children. Children in rural areas are much more likely to live in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, and are also more likely to be taken to a centre to receive services, than are urban children. About three-fourths of age-eligible children (73%) from scheduled tribes in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receive some kind of service, compared with only 59-63 percent from other caste/tribe groups. Mothers from poorer households are more likely to take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres than are women of the highest wealth quintile.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Breastfeeding is nearly universal in Chhattisgarh, and 82 percent of children under 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. About two-thirds (64%) are put to the breast within the first day of life, including 25 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life, which means that a large proportion of infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. However, mothers in Chhattisgarh breastfeed for an average of 30 months, which is six months longer than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, one-fourth of children (23%) are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for those 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Only about half of children (52%) age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and about one-third (34%) are fed from the minimum number of food groups. Only 27 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only 14 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and just over half (53%) of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods the day before the interview.

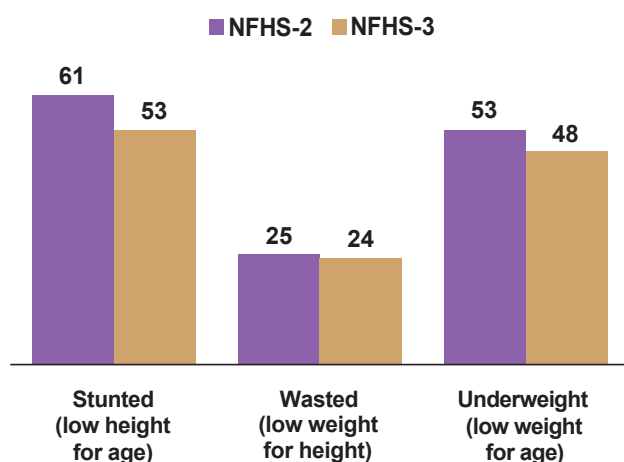
Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 14 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods in the day or night before the interview, and only 3 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

Children's nutritional status

More than half of children (53%) in Chhattisgarh under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. One-fifth of children (20%) are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Forty-seven percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



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

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 35-46 percent of children are undernourished by all the three measures. Children in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, more than one-third (39%) of children suffer from chronic undernutrition. Girls and boys are almost equally likely to be undernourished.

While children in Chhattisgarh are of worse nutritional status than children in most other states, there has been improvement in the seven years since NFHS-2. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be too short for their age today than children in this age group were seven years

ago (reduction from 61% to 53% of children), too thin for their height (reduction from 25% to 24%), and too thin for their age (reduction from 53% to 48%). Despite improvements over time, the high levels of all three measures of nutritional status indicate that acute and chronic undernutrition are still major problems in Chhattisgarh.

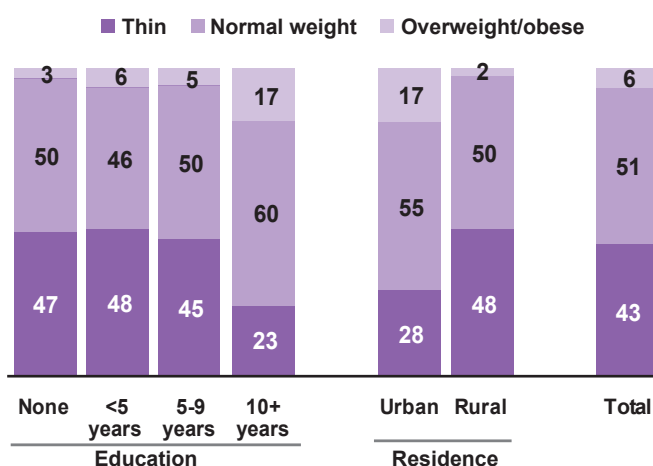
Adults' nutritional status

About two in five adults (43% of women and 39% of men) in Chhattisgarh are underweight. Undernutrition among adult women is more prevalent in Chhattisgarh than among women of all other states except Bihar and more prevalent among adult men of Chhattisgarh than among men of all other states except Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Jharkhand. However, with a decrease of 7 percentage points in the percentage of ever-married women who are underweight, the level of undernutrition among women in Chhattisgarh has improved since NFHS-2.

Only 5-6 percent of men and women are overweight or obese. The proportion of overweight/obese adults in Chhattisgarh is lower than in most other states and thus lower than the national average of 13 percent. Overall, only 51 percent of women and 57 percent of men in Chhattisgarh are at a healthy weight for their height.

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

Percent distribution of women



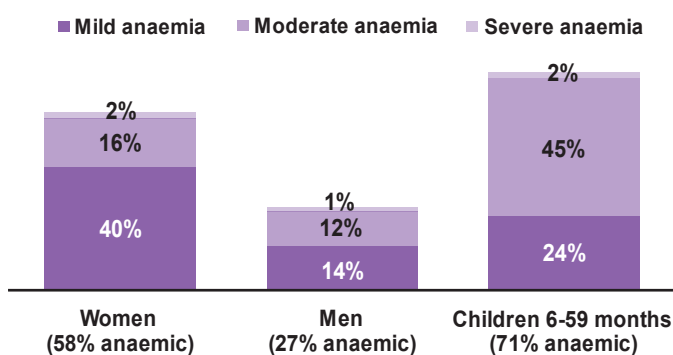
Undernutrition is particularly prevalent in rural areas, among teenagers, among scheduled tribe adults and in the lower wealth quintiles. Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults, those in urban areas, the well-educated, and those in the highest wealth quintile.

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Just over half of households in Chhattisgarh (55%) were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey, somewhat lower than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (61%). A nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

Anaemia

Anaemia is a major health problem in India, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, the great majority—71 percent—are anaemic. This includes 24 percent who are mildly anaemic, 45 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Girls and boys are almost equally likely to have anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. More than half of children are anaemic even if their mothers have 10 or more years of education or are in the highest wealth quintile.

Anaemia among Women, Men, and Children



Fifty-eight percent of women in Chhattisgarh have anaemia, including 40 percent with mild anaemia, 16 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women with no education (63%), women from scheduled tribes (74%), and women in the lowest wealth quintiles (65%). While the likelihood of anaemia declines with increasing education and increasing wealth quintile, prevalence is at least 40 percent among all education and wealth groups. Pregnant women are more

likely to be anaemic (64%) than women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding (57%). Women who smoke are more likely to be anaemic (68% with any anaemia) than women who do not smoke (54%) (data not shown in tables).

Anaemia is less widespread among both women and children than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having fallen by 7 percentage points since then among children and 11 percentage points among women.

More than one-quarter of men (27%) in Chhattisgarh are anaemic, with men under 20 and over 39 more likely to suffer from anaemia than men in other age groups. More than one-third of men with no education, scheduled-tribe men, and men belonging to the lowest wealth quintile are anaemic; prevalence of anaemia declines steadily with increasing wealth quintile.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

Less than half (46%) of women in Chhattisgarh have heard of AIDS. However, in urban areas, 82 percent know about AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 20 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 41 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3.

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. Seventy-two percent of men have heard of AIDS, including almost all men (98%) in urban areas. Knowledge of AIDS among both women and men increases sharply with education and wealth status.

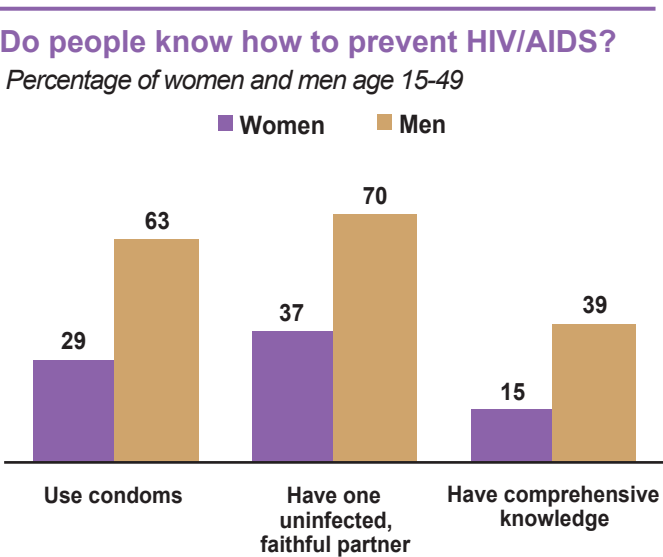
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 29 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 63 percent of men, and 37 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 70 percent of men. Even in rural areas and among those with little education, men are more likely than women to know how HIV can be prevented.

In Chhattisgarh, only 15 percent of women and 39 percent of men have ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

HIV-related stigma

Among adults in Chhattisgarh who have heard of AIDS, 87 percent of women and 98 percent of men would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. Nine in every ten adults who have heard of AIDS say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Fewer adults who have heard of AIDS say



that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS (76% of women and 78% of men). Eighty-five percent of women and 74 percent of men who have heard of AIDS say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, three in five adults who have heard of AIDS express all four of these accepting attitudes toward persons with HIV/AIDS.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-3, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 0.5 percent of women and 2 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to the NFHS-3 survey. Urban residents are more likely than rural residents to have ever been tested for HIV.

In Chhattisgarh, a higher proportion of women (5%) than men (2%) have ever had a blood transfusion. Fifty-six percent of adults have received an injection from a health worker in the past year. Rural residents are more likely to have received an injection than urban residents (59% versus 47% among women and 57% versus 51% among men). For 8 out of 10 women and 9 out of 10 men who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was 'safe', i.e., either the syringe and needle had been taken from a newly opened package or the needle had been sterilized.

HIV prevalence

In Chhattisgarh, blood was collected for HIV testing from eligible women and men in a sub-sample of households. The results of the HIV testing of blood samples collected from Chhattisgarh contributed to the national HIV prevalence estimate; however, no separate estimate of HIV prevalence is available for Chhattisgarh.

Nationally, NFHS-3 found that 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV, including 0.35 percent in urban areas and 0.25 percent in rural areas. If the six states considered by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) as having high HIV prevalence are excluded, the HIV prevalence estimate for the remaining 23 states combined, including Chhattisgarh, is only 0.12 percent. In these 23 states combined, the prevalence is 0.08 among women age 15-49 and 0.16 among men age 15-49.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-3 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, and condom use. Additionally, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Age at first sexual intercourse

Fifty percent of women have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 17 years of age; fifty percent of men have had sexual intercourse by age 21. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that in India first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past year, only 0.3 percent of women and 3 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex in the past year. Even fewer respondents said they had multiple sex partners in the past year (a negligible proportion of women and 1% of men). Both women and men report an average of one sexual partner in their lifetime.

Paid sex

Less than 1 percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Chhattisgarh, 280 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. People who cook with solid fuels such as wood, charcoal, dung cakes, straw, shrubs, grass, or agricultural crop waste are much more likely to have tuberculosis than people who use electricity or gas for cooking.

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (75% of women and 89% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only about two-fifths (40% of women and 38% of men) know that it can be spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Thirty-four percent of women and 45 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Most adults (85% of women and 86% of men who have heard of tuberculosis) know that tuberculosis can be cured. Only about one in ten adults (7% of women and 13% of men) say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, two percent of men and over one percent of women age 35-49 suffer from diabetes. Prevalence of diabetes increases with both age and household wealth status. Prevalence of asthma is somewhat higher among men age 15-49 than it is among women (858 per 100,000 men, compared with 746 per 100,000 women). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is higher for women than for men age 15-49 (563 per 100,000 women, compared with 358 per 100,000 men).

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over two-thirds of men (69%) and one-quarter of women in Chhattisgarh use some form of tobacco, including 23 percent of pregnant women (data for pregnant women not shown in tables). While tobacco use is more common in rural areas, it is well above the national average in both urban and rural areas. Prevalence of tobacco use decreases steadily with increasing levels of education and wealth status (data not shown in tables). Prevalence of tobacco use among women and men in Chhattisgarh is much higher than in most other states of India.

While alcohol consumption is less common than tobacco use, it does occur, and is more common among rural residents than among urban residents. Fifty-two percent of men and 11 percent of women drink alcohol. Prevalence of alcohol consumption among women is higher than in all states other than Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, and among men it is higher than in all states other than Arunachal Pradesh.

Source of health care

For most households in the state, the private medical sector is the main source of health care (72% of urban households and 61% of rural households). The poorest households are less likely than other households to use the private medical sector. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are lack of a nearby facility (56%), poor quality of care (41%), and long waiting times (19%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 3 percent of households report that they have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. While various types of programmes exist, the ones which dominate are the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). Health insurance is more common in urban areas (12% of households) than in rural areas (1% of households).

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Seventy-one percent of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the last year, compared with 99 percent of currently married men. Half of women received no payment for their work (51%), and 4 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, only 45 percent of employed married women earn cash, compared with 67 percent of employed married men.

Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 85 percent decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands. One-quarter of women who work for cash earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions on their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. About 48-63 percent of currently married women participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 27 percent of currently married women participate in making all four of these decisions. Eighteen percent of women do not participate in making any of the four decisions. Women in nuclear households and women who are employed for cash are more likely to participate in these household decisions. Other groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women in urban areas, those who are 30-49 years old, and those in the highest wealth quintile.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Only about one-third (34%) of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women having money which they can control is highest for women not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes or other backward classes, women in the highest wealth quintile, and women with at least 10 years of education. Only 8 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is fairly limited. Only 29 percent of women have heard of any microcredit programme in the area and only one percent have ever used one.

About one-half of women are allowed to go alone to the market and 39 percent are allowed to go by themselves to a health facility. Women are least likely to have the freedom to travel alone to places outside their own village or community (19%) (data not shown in table). Overall, 18 percent of women are allowed to go alone to all three of these places. Older women, those with 10 or more years of education, and women in the highest wealth quintile have more freedom of movement than other women.

Gender-role attitudes

One-third of women in Chhattisgarh believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some specific circumstances. Women are most likely to say wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (23%), or if she neglects the house or children (15%), or she argues with him (16%). Men are slightly more likely than women to agree; 37 percent of men say wife beating is justified in some specific circumstances, including 24 percent of men who believe showing disrespect for her in-laws is justification for wife beating. Even among women and men who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, about one in five agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons (18% of women and 28% of men).

About four in five women and men agree that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all of the following reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

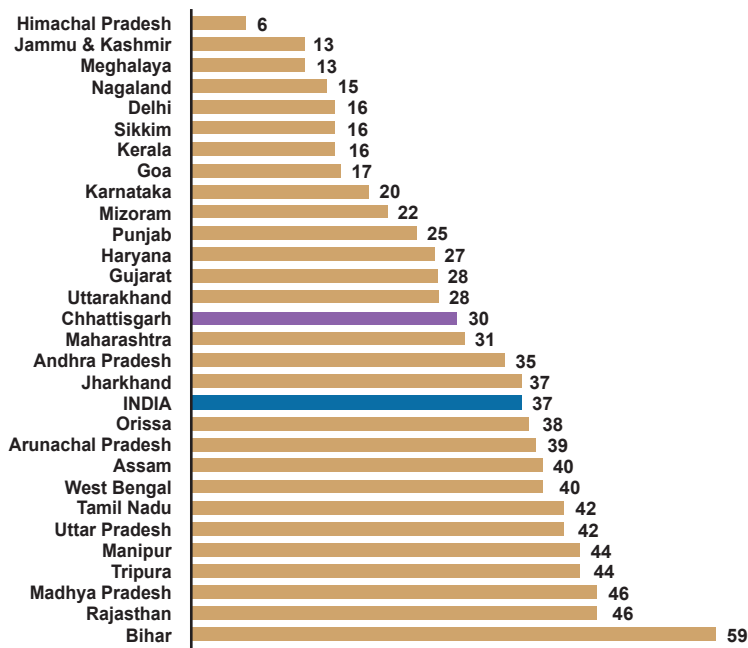
Among women age 15-49, 29 percent have ever experienced physical violence, and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 30 percent of women in Chhattisgarh have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Spousal violence

Twenty-nine percent of ever-married women report having ever been slapped by their husband. Sixteen percent of ever-married women report having had their arm twisted or hair pulled by their husband; and 14 percent report having been pushed, shaken, or had something thrown at them. Ten percent of women report a husband having punched them with his fist or with something that could hurt them. Seven percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex. Overall, 30 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or if currently not married, their most recent husband. Thirteen percent report having ever experienced spousal emotional violence. Less than one percent of ever-married women report having ever initiated violence against their husband.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



The prevalence of spousal violence is lower in Chhattisgarh than in India as a whole, but is higher than in 14 other states.

Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves: 49 percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal violence have themselves experienced spousal violence (physical or sexual), compared with 25 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence. Women with husbands who consume alcohol and get drunk very often are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence; however, 19 percent of women whose husbands do not drink any alcohol have also experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Forty-five percent of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. For six in ten women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first two years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Help seeking behaviour

Only twenty-three percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Seventy percent of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women most often seek help from their families, either their own or their husbands' family. Very few women seek help from any institutional source, such as the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews			
Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06			
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,016	2,110	3,126
Households occupied	993	2,056	3,049
Households interviewed	986	2,045	3,031
Household response rate ¹	99.3	99.5	99.4
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,310	2,553	3,863
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,283	2,527	3,810
Eligible women response rate ²	97.9	99.0	98.6
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	512	921	1,433
Number of eligible men interviewed	482	902	1,384
Eligible men response rate ²	94.1	97.9	96.6
Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.			
¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.			
² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.			

Table 2 Household population by age, education, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age and education, according to residence and sex, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.0	9.2	8.6	11.5	10.9	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.6
5-9	10.9	10.9	10.9	13.9	12.5	13.2	13.2	12.2	12.7
10-14	11.7	12.2	12.0	12.9	11.9	12.4	12.6	11.9	12.3
15-19	11.3	11.0	11.2	8.9	10.2	9.6	9.4	10.4	9.9
20-24	10.0	10.7	10.3	7.8	8.3	8.0	8.3	8.8	8.5
25-29	7.8	8.5	8.1	7.3	8.1	7.7	7.4	8.2	7.8
30-34	8.6	7.2	7.9	6.4	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.0
35-39	7.7	9.5	8.6	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.3
40-44	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.2
45-49	6.0	3.5	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.7	5.3	4.2	4.7
50-54	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.1
55-59	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.2
60-64	2.5	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.1
65-69	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.2
70-74	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
75-79	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
80+	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,604	1,579	3,183	5,767	5,900	11,666	7,371	7,479	14,850
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	984	na	na	1,023	na	na	1,015
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	1,010	na	na	916	na	na	931
Education²									
No education	8.7	23.1	15.8	26.4	53.1	40.0	22.4	46.6	34.7
<5 years complete	19.3	20.2	19.7	29.0	20.9	24.9	26.8	20.7	23.7
5-9 years complete	34.8	30.8	32.8	32.8	22.9	27.8	33.2	24.6	28.9
10-11 years complete	13.4	9.8	11.6	4.8	1.6	3.2	6.8	3.4	5.1
12 or more years complete	23.7	16.0	19.9	6.8	1.4	4.0	10.6	4.6	7.6
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,439	1,409	2,848	4,918	5,124	10,042	6,357	6,533	12,889
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.2	4.8	6.3	3.3	0.0	1.4	4.1	0.1	2.6

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population by household and housing characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	88.8	88.3	88.4	92.9
Female	11.2	11.7	11.6	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.9	5.0	5.0	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	62.9	56.2	57.7	45.1
Non-nuclear	37.1	43.8	42.3	54.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	85.4	97.9	95.2	95.3
Muslim	7.6	1.4	2.8	3.0
Christian	4.8	0.2	1.2	1.0
Other	2.2	0.4	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	14.2	13.3	13.5	13.6
Scheduled tribe	8.7	35.6	29.8	29.0
Other backward class	45.1	45.3	45.3	47.1
Other	31.9	5.7	11.4	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	92.2	65.5	71.4	74.1
No	7.8	34.5	28.6	25.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	93.1	73.6	77.9	78.2
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	26.0	2.3	7.5	7.5
Public tap/standpipe	29.5	3.6	9.3	9.0
Tube well or borehole	36.5	66.5	59.9	60.5
Other improved	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Non-improved source	6.9	26.4	22.1	21.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	46.1	14.3	21.3	22.0
Less than 30 minutes	42.6	66.3	61.1	60.2
Thirty minutes or longer	11.2	19.4	17.6	17.8
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	11.7	3.8	5.5	5.4
Strain through cloth	33.1	28.7	29.6	28.8
Use filter	9.7	0.6	2.6	2.2
Other treatment	14.1	5.4	7.3	7.8
No treatment	42.5	64.2	59.4	60.0
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics— <i>Continued</i>				
Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	50.5	4.6	14.6	15.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	48.9	4.0	13.8	14.7
Pit latrine with slab	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not improved	49.5	95.4	85.4	84.5
Any facility shared with other households	13.5	1.0	3.8	3.3
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.3
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
No facility/open space/field	34.5	94.4	81.3	80.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.9	3.7	3.3	3.4
Semi- <i>pucca</i>	30.6	87.4	75.0	74.2
<i>Pucca</i>	67.4	8.9	21.7	22.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
LPG/natural gas	50.3	1.4	12.1	11.9
Biogas	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
Kerosene	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.3
Coal/lignite	9.3	0.1	2.1	1.9
Charcoal	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Wood	32.2	87.6	75.5	75.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Dung cakes	4.2	9.9	8.6	9.3
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	69.5	55.6	58.6	62.1
In the house, no separate room	24.2	39.5	36.1	32.2
In a separate building	4.2	2.7	3.0	3.3
Outdoors	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4
Others	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	663	2,368	3,031	15,167
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	3.4	1.5	1.8	1.7
Stove without chimney	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	93.1	98.4	97.8	98.0
Other	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.3
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	312	2,317	2,629	13,237
na = Not applicable				
¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.				
² Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.				
³ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called <i>kachha</i> houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi- <i>pucca</i> houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called <i>pucca</i> houses.				
⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.				

Table 4 Household possessions, ownership of agricultural land, and wealth index

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house, and farm animals and having a bank account, health insurance, a BPL card, and a mosquito net, and percent distribution by the wealth index, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	72.1	23.4	34.0	36.1
Pressure cooker	68.8	9.7	22.6	24.4
Chair	76.4	31.3	41.2	45.3
Cot or bed	91.8	86.9	88.0	89.3
Table	62.4	20.5	29.7	32.4
Electric fan	79.8	26.5	38.1	41.3
Radio or transistor	26.3	17.6	19.5	20.6
Television (black and white)	34.2	16.9	20.7	24.8
Television (colour)	45.0	6.1	14.6	16.2
Any television	73.5	22.2	33.4	38.2
Sewing machine	34.0	5.6	11.8	14.3
Mobile telephone	26.5	0.7	6.4	7.0
Any other type of telephone	21.7	1.4	5.9	6.9
Computer	6.6	0.1	1.5	1.6
Refrigerator	29.2	2.2	8.1	8.9
Watch or clock	92.8	68.6	73.9	78.3
Water pump	11.6	3.7	5.4	7.3
Thresher	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7
Tractor	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.7
None of the above	1.2	7.3	6.0	5.0
Means of transport				
Bicycle	72.7	66.8	68.1	75.2
Motorcycle or scooter	40.6	8.1	15.2	18.0
Animal-drawn cart	1.7	16.4	13.2	18.0
Car	6.1	0.7	1.9	2.1
None of the above	18.1	30.8	28.0	21.6
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	72.0	27.8	37.5	33.6
Irrigated land only	14.1	20.5	19.1	20.4
Non-irrigated land only	11.1	41.7	35.0	36.0
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	2.7	10.0	8.4	10.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	87.7	95.6	93.8	94.7
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	18.4	71.5	59.9	66.9
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	53.8	20.2	27.5	30.9
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	11.9	0.9	3.3	3.2
Percentage owning a BPL card	19.7	33.2	30.2	30.3
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	48.3	30.5	34.4	36.4
Wealth index				
Lowest	7.1	53.1	43.0	39.6
Second	15.4	29.2	26.2	26.9
Middle	15.6	12.4	13.1	14.7
Fourth	22.4	4.3	8.2	8.7
Highest	39.5	1.0	9.4	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	663	2,368	3,031	15,167

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index							
Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth index, according to religion and caste/tribe, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06							
Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	41.1	27.5	14.5	8.2	8.8	100.0	14,454
Muslim	10.0	14.1	20.6	16.9	38.5	100.0	449
Christian	2.7	22.7	12.6	25.6	36.4	100.0	150
Other	10.1	6.1	22.0	16.4	45.3	100.0	115
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	40.0	29.6	17.7	8.6	4.0	100.0	2,059
Scheduled tribe	63.0	22.4	9.4	2.9	2.3	100.0	4,394
Other backward class	30.8	31.4	17.7	10.8	9.4	100.0	7,137
Other	13.5	15.4	12.6	15.0	43.5	100.0	1,578
Total	39.6	26.9	14.7	8.7	10.2	100.0	15,167

Table 6 School attendance									
Percentage of de facto household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2005-06 school year by sex, residence, and age, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06									
Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	92.5	86.7	87.7	96.0	80.4	83.5	94.2	83.6	85.7
11-14 years	89.2	77.5	80.0	88.5	65.1	70.2	88.8	71.0	74.9
15-17 years	63.3	42.4	47.5	61.4	22.3	30.5	62.3	31.5	38.5
6-14 years	91.0	83.0	84.6	92.5	73.8	77.6	91.8	78.4	81.1
6-17 years	83.9	74.7	76.6	85.1	61.7	66.6	84.5	68.1	71.5
Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2005-06 school year (assumed here to be April 2005).									

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 years by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	95.2	2.2	0.6	2.0	100.0	1.4	1,592
5-9 years	87.8	4.3	2.8	5.2	100.0	4.9	1,908
10-14 years	83.0	6.9	2.8	7.4	100.0	7.4	1,833
15-17 years	76.3	10.7	3.1	9.9	100.0	11.4	932
Residence							
Urban	87.4	5.6	1.5	5.5	100.0	3.2	1,226
Rural	86.4	5.4	2.4	5.8	100.0	6.3	5,039
Sex							
Male	87.3	5.3	2.1	5.3	100.0	5.4	3,155
Female	85.8	5.7	2.4	6.1	100.0	6.0	3,111
Total age <15 years	88.3	4.6	2.1	5.0	100.0	4.7	5,333
Total age <18 years	86.6	5.5	2.3	5.7	100.0	5.7	6,266

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of de jure children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	14.3	59.7	73.9	624
2-4 years	12.5	59.9	72.4	969
Sex				
Male	14.2	59.0	73.1	799
Female	12.3	60.6	72.9	793
Residence				
Urban	40.0	36.3	76.2	274
Rural	7.6	64.7	72.3	1,318
Wealth index				
Lowest	5.3	59.4	64.7	698
Second	8.1	71.4	79.5	438
Middle	15.8	57.7	73.6	223
Fourth	27.0	54.5	81.4	117
Highest	61.1	28.0	89.0	116
Total	13.2	59.8	73.0	1,592

Table 9 Children's work

Percentage of de jure children age 5-14 years who were engaged in different activities in the seven days preceding the interview by type of work, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.1	1,190
8-11 years	0.4	0.2	1.6	3.8	5.9	1,447
12-14 years	1.9	0.0	3.6	3.3	8.4	1,104
Sex						
Male	0.7	0.1	0.8	3.0	4.5	1,906
Female	0.8	0.0	3.0	2.2	5.8	1,835
Residence						
Urban	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.3	3.1	730
Rural	0.8	0.0	2.1	2.9	5.6	3,012
Wealth index						
Lowest	1.2	0.1	2.2	3.4	6.5	1,684
Second	0.5	0.1	2.0	2.4	5.0	979
Middle	0.1	0.0	2.5	1.4	4.0	501
Fourth	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.9	281
Highest	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.6	296
Total	0.7	0.1	1.9	2.6	5.1	3,741

¹ Any work in the 7 days preceding the survey, paid or unpaid, for someone who is not a member of the household by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

² Includes any work in the 7 days preceding the survey such as work on the farm, in a business, or selling goods in the street by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

³ Includes children age 5-11 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work and children age 12-14 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for 14 or more hours for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work for 14 or more hours.

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	22.1	19.4	841	833	253	255
20-24	17.4	15.8	664	669	206	205
25-29	16.0	14.8	610	606	192	188
30-34	13.7	15.6	523	527	202	210
35-39	12.9	14.0	491	499	182	180
40-44	10.4	11.1	396	398	144	145
45-49	7.5	9.4	285	278	122	120
Residence						
Urban	23.0	24.7	875	1,283	322	459
Rural	77.0	75.3	2,935	2,527	979	844
Education						
No education	49.9	21.0	1,902	1,761	273	249
<5 years complete	8.8	14.9	335	329	194	181
5-9 years complete	29.0	38.8	1,104	1,120	505	505
10-11 years complete	4.9	9.8	187	230	128	140
12 or more years complete	7.4	15.4	282	370	201	228
Literacy						
Literate ¹	44.9	74.1	1,709	1,860	964	993
Not literate	55.0	25.6	2,095	1,945	332	306
Not measured	0.1	0.4	5	5	5	4
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	11.7	44.2	447	567	575	634
Watches television at least once a week	44.8	55.6	1,705	1,912	723	786
Listens to the radio at least once a week	18.4	30.7	701	689	399	397
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	2.2	8.0	85	96	104	118
Not regularly exposed to any media	47.4	30.2	1,805	1,628	393	346
Marital status						
Never married	20.9	30.8	797	835	400	418
Currently married	72.2	67.0	2,752	2,724	872	857
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.2	0.4	8	8	6	6
Widowed	4.3	0.9	163	155	12	11
Divorced/separated/deserted	2.3	0.8	89	88	11	11
Religion						
Hindu	95.2	93.2	3,629	3,575	1,212	1,199
Muslim	3.0	5.2	114	144	67	76
Christian	0.9	1.1	35	51	14	17
Other	0.8	0.6	32	39	8	11
Missing	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	13.0	12.3	496	495	159	160
Scheduled tribe	29.3	30.8	1,115	1,002	400	361
Other backward class	47.1	44.0	1,793	1,806	572	580
Other	10.6	13.0	405	505	169	202
Don't know	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0
Missing	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	69.1	91.2	2,633	2,432	1,186	1,179
In agricultural occupation	51.9	43.5	1,979	1,730	565	498
In non-agricultural occupation	17.2	47.7	654	702	620	681
Not employed	30.9	8.7	1,177	1,378	114	123
Missing	0.0	0.1	0	0	1	1
Wealth index						
Lowest	37.4	33.5	1,424	1,252	435	383
Second	26.6	26.2	1,014	946	341	318
Middle	15.7	17.4	596	591	227	226
Fourth	9.0	10.0	345	409	130	148
Highest	11.3	12.9	431	612	168	228
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,810	3,810	1,301	1,303
Age 50-54	na	6.0	na	na	83	81
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,384	1,384

na = Not applicable

¹ Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate).

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3 and NFHS-2 by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.058	0.103	0.092	(0.058)	0.141	0.128
20-24	0.141	0.214	0.197	(0.182)	0.179	0.180
25-29	0.113	0.144	0.137	(0.119)	0.154	0.146
30-34	0.035	0.067	0.059	*	0.072	0.065
35-39	0.008	0.031	0.025	*	0.020	0.021
40-44	0.000	0.012	0.010	*	(0.014)	0.011
45-49	(0.000)	0.005	0.004	*	*	*
TFR 15-44	1.78	2.86	2.60	2.12	2.90	2.75
TFR 15-49	1.78	2.88	2.62	2.12	2.95	2.79
CBR	17.1	24.2	22.7	20.2	24.0	23.3

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1996-98 for NFHS-2 and 2003-05 for NFHS-3). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman.

Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rates, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.78	3.7	4.0	1.47
Rural	2.88	5.7	4.3	2.24
Education				
No education	3.23	4.4	4.5	2.56
<5 years complete	*	7.8	4.0	*
5-9 years complete	2.35	6.4	3.6	1.95
10 or more years complete	(1.88)	4.3	2.9	(1.50)
Religion				
Hindu	2.65	5.3	4.3	2.08
Muslim	*	4.9	*	*
Christian	*	3.9	*	*
Other	*	(4.3)	*	*
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	(3.14)	6.3	5.0	(2.28)
Scheduled tribe	2.75	5.7	4.5	2.19
Other backward class	2.58	5.1	4.1	2.03
Other	(1.80)	3.3	3.6	(1.59)
Wealth index				
Lowest	3.14	5.5	4.4	2.42
Second	2.58	5.8	4.5	2.09
Middle	(2.48)	5.2	4.3	(1.91)
Fourth	(2.09)	4.8	3.7	(1.65)
Highest	1.56	3.5	3.5	1.37
Total	2.62	5.2	4.3	2.06

Note: Total includes cases with missing information on religion and unknown or missing information on caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the percentage currently pregnant.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and fewer than 25 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born.

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.7	0.7	170
16	5.0	1.3	6.3	176
17	5.2	2.3	7.5	158
18	16.2	7.6	23.8	177
19	30.3	5.0	35.3	160
Residence				
Urban	4.5	3.0	7.6	180
Rural	13.0	3.5	16.5	661
Education				
No education	27.7	6.2	33.9	184
<5 years complete	8.0	4.2	12.3	87
5-9 years complete	7.4	2.1	9.5	465
10 or more years complete	1.9	3.5	5.4	106
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	626
Currently married	44.3	13.8	58.1	208
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	6
Religion				
Hindu	11.7	3.6	15.3	802
Muslim	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Christian	*	*	*	5
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	14.2	4.2	18.4	104
Scheduled tribe	9.7	3.2	12.9	239
Other backward class	12.1	3.6	15.7	409
Other	7.5	2.1	9.6	89
Wealth index				
Lowest	11.8	3.4	15.1	296
Second	18.2	3.7	21.9	242
Middle	7.4	3.2	10.6	146
Fourth	4.0	5.8	9.8	75
Highest	1.7	0.8	2.5	81
Total	11.2	3.4	14.6	841

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06, and percent distribution of births to ever-married women by birth order, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	79.0	17.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	103
20-29	29.5	28.8	22.0	19.6	100.0	689
30-39	4.8	8.8	13.9	72.5	100.0	158
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Residence						
Urban	44.2	26.8	10.8	18.2	100.0	157
Rural	27.5	23.2	19.8	29.4	100.0	810
Mother's education						
No education	20.9	18.7	20.6	39.7	100.0	505
<5 years complete	22.1	31.4	22.1	24.4	100.0	80
5-9 years complete	41.7	27.4	17.0	13.9	100.0	284
10 or more years complete	52.0	33.5	7.3	7.2	100.0	98
Religion						
Hindu	29.7	23.8	18.6	27.9	100.0	931
Muslim	(38.2)	(24.2)	(13.3)	(24.2)	100.0	29
Christian	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	26.4	20.9	18.8	34.0	100.0	145
Scheduled tribe	25.9	20.7	19.0	34.4	100.0	298
Other backward class	31.1	26.1	19.7	23.1	100.0	453
Other	51.4	29.2	6.3	13.2	100.0	70
Wealth index						
Lowest	21.0	19.1	21.9	38.0	100.0	427
Second	35.8	24.6	18.2	21.5	100.0	263
Middle	34.0	29.9	16.8	19.3	100.0	142
Fourth	34.7	33.5	11.7	20.0	100.0	69
Highest	55.3	28.4	6.1	10.2	100.0	67
Total	30.3	23.8	18.3	27.6	100.0	967
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	30.2	23.9	18.4	27.6	100.0	966
NFHS-2	27.2	24.7	16.8	31.3	100.0	341

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions and births to women whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24	*
20-29	9.5	16.2	39.0	18.7	10.1	6.6	100.0	826	30.4
30-39	5.5	10.9	23.7	16.6	18.9	24.3	100.0	318	42.5
40-49	(3.3)	(3.3)	(26.5)	(23.2)	(21.8)	(21.8)	100.0	35	(45.1)
Residence									
Urban	10.5	13.7	33.9	16.5	9.7	15.7	100.0	169	32.8
Rural	8.7	14.5	34.4	18.4	13.0	11.0	100.0	1,034	33.0
Mother's education									
No education	8.1	12.1	33.7	19.1	13.8	13.1	100.0	731	34.3
<5 years complete	7.8	11.0	39.4	17.9	12.1	11.9	100.0	108	32.7
5-9 years complete	11.1	18.3	37.5	15.9	10.8	6.3	100.0	282	29.7
10 or more years complete	10.1	25.2	21.7	17.5	8.4	17.0	100.0	82	31.1
Religion									
Hindu	8.8	14.3	34.1	18.4	12.8	11.6	100.0	1,169	33.1
Muslim	(14.9)	(21.2)	(39.8)	(13.3)	(4.0)	(7.0)	100.0	29	(29.4)
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4	*
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	6.0	10.2	44.3	16.3	11.9	11.4	100.0	195	33.0
Scheduled tribe	8.0	12.3	32.9	17.7	16.5	12.7	100.0	385	34.5
Other backward class	10.2	16.5	32.4	18.9	10.1	11.8	100.0	558	32.4
Other	9.5	20.5	30.2	20.8	12.8	6.2	100.0	63	31.6
Wealth index									
Lowest	9.1	13.4	34.8	18.7	12.7	11.3	100.0	588	33.3
Second	9.3	12.3	35.2	19.0	12.9	11.3	100.0	313	33.6
Middle	7.0	15.6	35.4	15.9	14.0	12.1	100.0	166	32.5
Fourth	12.5	23.3	27.2	12.5	11.3	13.3	100.0	78	28.4
Highest	5.8	19.9	31.1	22.1	7.0	14.0	100.0	58	32.7
Birth order									
2-3	9.1	15.7	34.1	18.0	11.9	11.1	100.0	727	32.5
4-6	9.2	12.6	34.9	17.8	12.4	13.1	100.0	392	33.6
7+	5.5	11.1	33.4	21.5	18.8	9.7	100.0	84	37.0
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	9.4	14.6	31.0	19.4	13.5	12.1	100.0	596	33.6
Female	8.5	14.1	37.5	17.0	11.7	11.2	100.0	607	32.6
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	7.0	13.6	34.8	19.4	13.0	12.2	100.0	1,076	33.7
Dead	25.1	21.2	29.9	7.9	8.8	7.1	100.0	127	25.0
Total	8.9	14.4	34.3	18.2	12.6	11.7	100.0	1,203	33.0

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes births to women belonging to other religions and births to women whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

	Number of living children ¹							
Desire for children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	82.5	32.0	8.7	4.8	2.7	2.6	1.7	16.7
Want another later ³	8.1	43.5	12.0	4.6	2.6	0.0	0.8	11.7
Want another, undecided when	0.4	4.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Undecided	1.6	1.7	2.1	0.5	0.3	1.1	2.5	1.3
Want no more	4.2	12.4	35.3	24.5	23.8	27.6	49.3	24.5
Sterilized ⁴	0.9	5.4	40.0	64.5	70.5	67.3	44.4	44.0
Declared infecund	2.3	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.4	1.3	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	265	422	611	664	431	220	138	2,752
MEN								
Want another soon ²	80.3	31.8	6.6	3.5	3.7	0.0	(0.0)	15.3
Want another later ³	12.7	53.1	12.8	5.1	3.7	0.0	(2.8)	14.4
Want another, undecided when	2.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.9
Undecided	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	(2.8)	0.9
Want no more	0.0	10.4	53.6	39.5	38.5	47.9	(67.2)	36.6
Sterilized ⁵	3.8	1.7	24.7	50.1	54.1	52.1	(27.2)	31.8
Declared infecund	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	80	137	212	188	145	68	42	872

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

⁵ Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized.

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	1.9	57.4	76.7	*	27.0	(2.4)	*	*	nc	14.5
25-34	23.7	77.8	85.5	91.5	73.5	13.2	69.0	86.1	87.3	56.8
35-49	81.4	93.3	96.6	95.9	92.5	*	97.1	92.9	96.8	90.2
Residence										
Urban	23.0	87.2	98.6	98.0	74.5	21.4	85.9	94.5	96.4	69.5
Rural	16.0	71.2	86.4	93.6	66.9	8.3	75.7	88.4	94.6	68.0
Education										
No education	22.9	66.4	85.5	94.2	72.9	*	(61.0)	87.8	97.1	76.3
<5 years complete	(18.2)	(71.3)	93.1	94.3	70.8	*	(78.0)	(82.2)	(97.8)	69.9
5-9 years complete	4.3	78.8	94.5	96.2	57.4	5.6	70.2	92.9	90.5	60.8
10 or more years complete	28.8	92.2	(100.0)	(90.5)	66.6	18.3	92.4	(93.1)	(92.1)	68.8
Religion										
Hindu	18.4	74.8	88.6	94.3	68.4	11.2	78.7	89.8	94.9	68.5
Muslim	*	*	*	(93.7)	65.9	*	*	*	*	(71.5)
Christian	*	*	*	*	(83.2)	*	*	*	nc	*
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	14.3	75.3	83.5	94.2	69.0	*	(74.1)	*	(96.9)	77.5
Scheduled tribe	19.2	62.4	84.6	90.3	63.1	(1.7)	72.5	86.1	92.3	63.3
Other backward class	15.4	77.4	91.8	96.2	71.1	10.6	81.1	90.4	96.2	70.0
Other	24.7	91.5	97.7	100.0	71.0	(28.6)	(84.3)	*	*	67.1
Wealth index										
Lowest	21.5	60.3	82.8	92.0	65.6	(8.0)	68.4	87.1	96.4	70.8
Second	6.0	72.4	89.4	94.9	65.1	(9.7)	72.7	87.3	96.1	63.3
Middle	16.8	77.2	93.2	97.1	72.0	*	(93.2)	(93.2)	(92.5)	71.0
Fourth	(20.0)	89.6	100.0	100.0	76.7	*	(75.2)	*	*	64.6
Highest	31.6	93.8	98.8	96.2	75.9	(24.5)	(92.5)	*	(91.2)	72.0
Number of living sons³										
0	16.5	46.8	(42.4)	(60.8)	20.0	7.4	*	*	*	15.3
1	26.5	77.3	86.7	93.4	72.7	21.9	86.0	83.7	(95.3)	74.6
2	na	85.7	97.4	97.7	94.8	na	84.3	100.0	100.0	96.1
3	na	na	94.0	97.2	96.2	na	na	*	100.0	100.0
4+	na	na	na	98.6	98.6	na	na	na	*	*
Total	17.8	75.3	89.0	94.4	68.5	12.1	78.3	89.6	94.9	68.3
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	8.6	53.7	77.4	89.8	56.8	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Includes women and men with no children, who are not shown separately.

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

									Ever-married respondents	
	Number of living children ¹								NFHS-3	NFHS-2
Ideal number of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	(2005-06)	(1998-99)
WOMEN										
0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
1	7.4	8.7	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.4	1.2
2	64.0	59.5	65.9	27.2	22.2	14.7	11.2	46.7	41.2	28.8
3	18.8	24.7	25.7	56.3	29.6	40.6	29.3	30.8	34.9	36.1
4	3.3	3.1	4.6	11.0	37.0	21.6	26.7	11.1	13.5	21.3
5	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.0	3.4	12.3	5.6	2.0	2.5	5.1
6+	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.9	4.0	18.8	1.2	1.5	4.1
Non-numeric responses	5.2	3.0	1.7	2.4	6.3	6.7	8.5	4.2	3.6	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,118	471	662	712	468	230	149	3,810	3,004	942
Mean ideal number of children for ² :										
All women	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	2.6	na	na
Number	1,059	457	650	695	438	215	137	3,652	na	na
Ever-married women	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.2
Number	305	456	650	695	438	215	137	2,896	2,896	909
Currently married women	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.5	4.0	2.8	2.8	3.2
Number	262	412	602	650	405	205	127	2,662	2,662	na
MEN										
0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.1	na
1	6.4	6.6	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.0	(0.0)	3.7	2.3	na
2	63.8	66.5	74.2	39.0	39.2	20.2	(25.9)	55.8	52.2	na
3	16.2	21.3	15.9	47.2	24.0	38.4	(35.7)	24.0	28.2	na
4	4.2	3.3	5.1	8.5	26.6	24.9	(16.2)	8.9	11.0	na
5	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.6	3.3	7.7	(0.0)	1.3	1.4	na
6+	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	0.4	0.5	na
Non-numeric responses	8.1	1.6	2.5	3.0	5.6	8.8	(15.1)	5.7	4.2	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	491	142	216	194	146	69	43	1,301	895	na
Mean ideal number of children for ² :										
All men	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	(3.2)	2.5	na	na
Number	451	140	211	188	138	63	36	1,227	na	na
Ever-married men	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	(3.2)	2.6	2.6	na
Number	82	140	211	188	138	63	36	857	857	na
Currently married men	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	(3.2)	2.6	2.6	na
Number	77	136	207	184	137	62	36	838	838	na

na = Not applicable/not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 19. Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	18.8	2.6	77.6	77.3	796	22.5	1.0	84.1	80.7	229
20-29	30.7	3.3	83.1	80.0	1,246	19.2	2.4	73.7	72.4	384
30-39	40.6	4.0	87.8	84.2	977	26.7	2.7	81.6	78.3	369
40-49	42.2	4.7	88.3	83.7	632	32.6	3.3	87.7	85.1	244
Residence										
Urban	19.9	4.6	74.9	73.4	832	13.9	3.7	68.3	67.1	307
Rural	36.5	3.3	86.8	83.5	2,819	28.4	2.0	85.0	82.0	920
Education										
No education	44.4	3.8	90.1	85.7	1,812	40.6	3.3	92.5	89.4	251
<5 years complete	33.5	3.7	85.9	83.5	320	28.6	2.4	86.4	82.1	177
5-9 years complete	22.3	2.8	81.3	79.9	1,059	24.6	1.8	83.2	81.4	478
10 or more years complete	10.4	4.2	65.5	64.9	460	10.6	2.7	65.1	62.8	321
Marital status										
Never married	14.1	2.8	72.8	73.0	756	16.4	2.0	70.9	69.6	370
Currently married	37.8	3.7	87.0	83.7	2,662	28.2	2.7	85.1	82.1	838
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	35.7	4.8	86.3	79.1	233	*	*	*	*	19
Religion										
Hindu	33.1	3.5	84.3	81.5	3,480	25.3	2.3	82.0	79.3	1,140
Muslim	30.1	3.8	81.0	75.2	107	18.6	3.2	70.3	68.5	65
Christian	(16.1)	(4.0)	(85.9)	(79.9)	34	*	*	*	*	14
Other	(18.1)	(6.0)	(0.7)	(68.5)	31	*	*	*	*	8
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	38.0	4.2	86.4	83.2	468	32.4	0.5	78.0	73.5	150
Scheduled tribe	35.2	2.8	88.3	85.7	1,078	24.9	2.7	90.2	88.5	372
Other backward class	31.6	3.7	82.5	79.9	1,719	26.5	1.9	78.9	75.0	543
Other	24.5	4.6	76.4	71.9	387	11.3	5.3	68.3	70.1	162
Wealth index										
Lowest	42.0	3.4	91.2	87.4	1,361	35.0	2.6	91.7	89.2	401
Second	33.6	2.8	83.1	79.7	962	29.8	1.5	82.4	78.6	326
Middle	30.9	3.8	83.5	81.8	588	15.0	2.2	76.0	73.3	220
Fourth	19.7	3.8	78.2	74.3	328	12.1	1.2	69.8	67.2	117
Highest	13.1	5.2	68.1	69.0	412	11.9	5.0	65.3	65.3	163
Total	32.8	3.6	84.1	81.2	3,652	24.8	2.4	80.8	78.3	1,227
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	37.6	3.8	87.0	83.3	2,896	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	39.0	5.1	87.7	84.3	942	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes women with missing information on religion and whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method, by specific method and residence, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.2	100.0	97.5	99.6	100.0	98.9
Any modern method	99.2	100.0	97.5	99.6	100.0	98.9
Female sterilization	98.5	99.7	95.9	97.4	100.0	93.6
Male sterilization	89.8	94.6	77.9	93.7	98.9	86.1
Pill	96.3	98.3	91.2	96.3	99.2	92.5
IUD	80.7	88.2	61.0	66.9	81.2	46.5
Injectables	45.4	51.3	30.9	29.6	34.2	22.5
Condom/Nirodh	92.0	95.1	84.5	98.7	99.2	97.9
Female condom	15.7	16.4	14.1	19.0	18.8	18.2
Emergency contraception	14.4	15.8	11.0	11.8	15.0	7.0
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	78.4	86.3	57.7	66.7	81.2	46.0
Any traditional method	50.9	62.0	23.2	65.6	75.9	51.9
Rhythm	39.2	48.5	16.3	50.1	63.9	31.0
Withdrawal	26.5	35.9	5.0	51.2	59.4	40.1
Folk method	13.3	15.8	7.5	4.4	6.8	1.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.1	6.6	5.0	6.2	6.8	5.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	875	586	247	322	186	131
RURAL						
Any method	99.5	99.8	98.1	98.6	99.7	95.8
Any modern method	99.4	99.8	97.9	98.6	99.7	95.8
Female sterilization	99.3	99.7	97.5	95.7	98.8	88.2
Male sterilization	92.0	92.8	88.1	91.4	95.9	79.7
Pill	85.2	85.2	86.3	79.3	80.9	76.8
IUD	49.1	51.1	41.2	37.7	40.6	31.2
Injectables	28.7	29.6	26.8	21.3	23.2	17.3
Condom/Nirodh	72.2	73.0	72.1	88.3	87.5	91.6
Female condom	6.2	5.7	7.7	10.0	9.8	10.5
Emergency contraception	7.0	7.7	4.6	10.1	13.0	2.5
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	44.9	47.0	38.5	36.7	39.3	31.2
Any traditional method	52.4	59.0	26.0	53.7	61.8	34.2
Rhythm	32.7	38.5	10.0	36.7	44.3	18.1
Withdrawal	21.3	25.5	3.3	34.6	38.2	25.3
Folk method	27.3	29.8	17.9	14.8	19.8	3.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.2	5.4	4.6	5.2	5.5	4.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,935	2,166	559	979	686	275
TOTAL						
Any method	99.5	99.9	97.9	98.8	99.7	96.8
Any modern method	99.4	99.8	97.8	98.8	99.7	96.8
Female sterilization	99.1	99.7	97.0	96.1	99.1	89.9
Male sterilization	91.5	93.2	85.0	91.9	96.6	81.8
Pill	87.7	88.0	87.8	83.5	84.8	81.9
IUD	56.4	59.0	47.3	44.9	49.3	36.2
Injectables	32.6	34.2	28.1	23.4	25.5	19.0
Condom/Nirodh	76.8	77.7	75.9	90.8	90.0	93.6
Female condom	8.4	8.0	9.7	12.2	11.7	13.0
Emergency contraception	8.7	9.4	6.6	10.5	13.5	4.0
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	52.6	55.3	44.4	44.1	48.2	36.0
Any traditional method	52.0	59.7	25.1	56.6	64.8	39.9
Rhythm	34.2	40.6	11.9	40.0	48.5	22.3
Withdrawal	22.5	27.7	3.8	38.7	42.8	30.1
Folk method	24.1	26.8	14.7	12.2	17.0	2.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.4	5.6	4.7	5.4	5.8	4.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,810	2,752	806	1,301	872	406

¹ All three methods.

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of women		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Folk method
Age														
15-19	7.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	3.4	2.6	0.9	0.0	92.9	100.0
20-24	21.9	19.1	11.7	0.2	2.5	0.4	4.3	0.0	2.9	1.7	0.8	0.4	78.1	100.0
25-29	51.3	46.7	37.6	1.5	2.8	0.9	3.9	0.0	4.6	1.9	1.1	1.7	48.7	100.0
30-39	71.2	65.6	56.1	4.7	0.6	1.4	2.8	0.1	5.5	2.1	1.0	2.5	28.8	100.0
40-49	70.6	67.8	59.3	6.8	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	2.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	29.4	100.0
Residence														
Urban	65.4	58.9	43.9	1.5	2.9	2.7	7.8	0.1	6.5	2.6	2.8	1.2	34.6	100.0
Rural	49.9	46.4	39.8	3.8	1.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	3.5	1.5	0.4	1.6	50.1	100.0
Education														
No education	52.6	48.6	42.5	4.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	3.9	1.4	0.2	2.3	47.4	100.0
<5 years complete	54.8	52.4	47.5	2.3	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.8	0.5	1.1	45.2	100.0
5-9 years complete	49.4	46.2	39.4	0.7	2.3	0.3	3.5	0.0	3.2	2.0	0.9	0.4	50.6	100.0
10 or more years complete	64.4	55.6	27.6	1.5	4.9	5.5	15.8	0.2	8.8	3.6	5.2	0.0	35.6	100.0
Employment (past 12 months)														
Not employed	54.0	49.6	35.4	2.3	3.0	2.0	6.9	0.1	4.4	1.7	2.1	0.6	46.0	100.0
Employed for cash	57.1	52.5	45.1	4.4	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.0	4.6	2.0	0.4	2.2	42.9	100.0
Employed not for cash	49.5	45.9	41.0	3.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	3.5	1.5	0.4	1.6	50.5	100.0
Religion														
Hindu	53.1	49.0	40.7	3.5	1.4	0.7	2.7	0.0	4.1	1.7	0.8	1.6	46.9	100.0
Muslim	50.8	47.1	34.8	0.0	0.9	1.9	9.4	0.0	3.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	49.2	100.0
Christian	(69.7)	(63.0)	(52.9)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(30.3)	100.0

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Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method					Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women	
			Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method				
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	50.2	45.9	40.5	2.3	1.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	4.3	1.6	0.4	2.4	49.8	100.0	353
Scheduled tribe	45.1	40.7	30.3	7.9	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	4.4	2.2	0.5	1.8	54.9	100.0	805
Other backward class	56.5	53.2	46.9	1.1	1.4	0.6	3.2	0.0	3.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	43.5	100.0	1,320
Other	65.5	58.0	41.6	2.0	2.8	3.3	8.1	0.3	7.5	3.9	3.2	0.4	34.5	100.0	272
Wealth index															
Lowest	44.9	40.7	33.0	6.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	4.2	1.8	0.0	2.4	55.1	100.0	1,049
Second	49.5	46.3	42.4	1.8	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.1	1.8	0.5	0.9	50.5	100.0	753
Middle	61.4	57.3	50.8	1.6	1.3	0.2	3.5	0.0	4.1	1.3	1.2	1.6	38.6	100.0	424
Fourth	63.7	61.7	52.3	0.8	2.2	1.9	4.6	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	36.3	100.0	230
Highest	72.2	64.1	40.2	1.8	3.9	4.4	13.6	0.2	8.0	2.5	5.0	0.5	27.8	100.0	295
Number of living children															
No children	3.2	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.0	96.8	100.0	342
1 child	20.2	15.9	4.9	0.7	2.5	0.8	6.7	0.2	4.3	3.0	1.3	0.0	79.8	100.0	408
1 son	20.0	17.6	6.6	0.6	3.2	0.7	6.3	0.3	2.3	1.7	0.7	0.0	80.0	100.0	204
No sons	20.5	14.2	3.2	0.9	1.9	1.0	7.2	0.0	6.3	4.4	1.9	0.0	79.5	100.0	204
2 children	57.0	51.6	39.2	3.0	2.2	1.8	5.4	0.0	5.4	2.4	2.1	0.8	43.0	100.0	579
1 or more sons	61.3	56.0	43.6	3.2	2.5	1.5	5.2	0.0	5.4	2.3	2.1	0.9	38.7	100.0	494
No sons	31.5	26.1	13.6	2.2	0.8	3.6	6.0	0.0	5.4	3.0	2.4	0.0	68.5	100.0	84
3 children	73.0	69.0	62.0	4.2	1.4	0.1	1.3	0.0	4.0	1.8	0.6	1.6	27.0	100.0	648
1 or more sons	76.8	72.6	65.6	4.3	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	4.2	1.9	0.6	1.7	23.2	100.0	599
No sons	25.2	23.8	17.6	2.4	2.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	74.8	100.0	49
4+ children	73.3	68.8	60.8	5.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.0	4.5	0.7	0.3	3.4	26.7	100.0	776
1 or more sons	(75.3)	(70.6)	(62.3)	(5.6)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(3.6)	(24.7)	100.0	737
No sons	(34.3)	(34.3)	(32.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.7)	100.0	38
Total	53.2	49.1	40.7	3.3	1.4	0.8	2.9	0.0	4.1	1.7	0.9	1.5	46.8	100.0	2,752
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	45.0	42.3	35.1	3.3	0.8	1.0	2.1	na	na	1.7	0.6	na	55.0	100.0	878

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.
na = Not available
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 22 Contraceptive use by men with last partner

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of men	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm	With- drawal			Folk method
Type of sexual partner													
Currently married	50.5	47.7	36.3	4.0	1.7	1.0	4.7	2.8	0.3	1.0	1.5	49.5	100.0
Wife	50.4	47.5	36.3	3.9	1.6	1.0	4.8	2.9	0.3	1.1	1.5	49.6	100.0
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Not currently married	(15.7)	(15.7)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(84.3)	100.0
Residence													
Urban	59.6	55.3	35.5	1.8	3.2	2.1	12.8	4.3	0.7	2.8	0.7	40.4	100.0
Rural	46.5	44.2	35.1	4.4	1.2	0.7	2.8	2.3	0.2	0.5	1.6	53.5	100.0
Education													
No education	49.2	46.5	36.3	8.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.8	0.5	0.5	1.8	50.8	100.0
<5 years complete	51.9	48.4	41.1	4.6	0.8	0.0	2.0	3.5	0.0	0.5	3.0	48.1	100.0
5-9 years complete	43.5	41.0	32.0	1.0	2.3	0.8	4.9	2.5	0.0	1.1	1.4	56.5	100.0
10 or more years complete	55.7	53.3	34.2	1.8	2.2	2.5	12.6	2.5	0.6	1.8	0.0	44.3	100.0
Age													
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
20-24	8.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	5.6	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	91.2	100.0
25-29	23.4	23.4	15.6	0.0	1.5	0.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.6	100.0
30-34	52.6	47.7	32.4	4.7	2.1	0.7	7.7	4.9	0.6	2.6	1.6	47.4	100.0
35-39	67.2	63.5	50.6	4.1	1.9	1.3	5.7	3.7	0.4	0.7	2.6	32.8	100.0
40-44	68.1	63.4	49.4	8.3	2.1	1.5	2.0	4.7	0.5	1.3	2.9	31.9	100.0
45-49	72.3	71.3	62.7	5.9	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	27.7	100.0
Marital status													
Never married	(15.2)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(84.8)	100.0
Currently married	50.5	47.7	36.3	4.0	1.7	1.0	4.7	2.8	0.3	1.0	1.5	49.5	100.0
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
													4
													Continued...

Continued...

Table 22 Contraceptive use by men with last partner—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method				Total	Number of men		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Folk method
Religion													
Hindu	49.9	47.2	35.5	4.1	1.7	1.0	4.9	2.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	50.1	100.0
Muslim	(43.1)	(38.9)	(30.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(56.9)	100.0
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	51.3	47.3	39.0	3.4	2.1	1.1	1.7	4.0	0.0	0.6	3.4	48.7	100.0
Scheduled tribe	42.9	39.2	25.2	8.9	1.0	0.8	3.3	3.7	0.4	1.0	2.3	57.1	100.0
Other backward class	51.7	50.4	41.8	1.0	1.8	0.7	5.2	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	48.3	100.0
Other	57.3	53.3	34.9	0.7	2.1	2.8	12.7	4.0	0.7	3.3	0.0	42.7	100.0
Wealth index													
Lowest	43.8	40.3	29.0	8.4	1.3	0.3	1.3	3.5	0.3	0.3	2.8	56.2	100.0
Second	43.3	42.0	36.4	1.4	1.2	0.5	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	56.7	100.0
Middle	55.6	52.1	43.2	0.5	2.2	0.5	5.6	3.6	0.5	2.2	0.9	44.4	100.0
Fourth	57.5	56.6	40.3	0.9	0.9	4.9	9.6	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	42.5	100.0
Highest	68.1	64.0	37.6	2.1	3.4	2.1	18.9	4.1	0.7	3.4	0.0	31.9	100.0
Total age 15-49	49.3	46.6	35.2	3.9	1.6	1.0	5.0	2.7	0.3	1.0	1.4	50.7	100.0
Age 50-54	63.5	59.0	44.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	36.5	100.0
Total age 15-54	50.5	47.6	35.9	4.7	1.5	0.9	4.6	2.9	0.3	0.9	1.7	49.5	100.0

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Among women age 15-49 who are current pill or condom users and men age 15-49 who are current condom users and for whom the brand being used is known, percentage who are using a social marketing brand, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Residence	Women				Men	
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Residence						
Urban	*	16	(45.2)	29	(47.2)	25
Rural	*	20	*	20	*	17
Total	(39.5)	35	38.8	48	36.1	43

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public medical sector	83.0	*	(20.0)	*	11.8	69.0
Government/municipal hospital	36.1	*	(8.0)	*	10.3	31.2
Government dispensary	1.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.9
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	9.8	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	7.9
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	28.3	*	(4.0)	*	0.0	21.9
Other public medical sector	7.8	*	(8.0)	*	1.5	7.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	*	(4.0)	*	0.0	0.6
Private medical sector	16.5	*	(48.0)	*	35.3	22.3
Private hospital	16.5	*	(4.0)	*	0.0	15.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	2.9	0.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	(40.0)	*	32.4	6.2
Other private medical sector	0.0	*	(4.0)	*	0.0	0.2
Other source	0.0	*	(28.0)	*	52.9	8.1
Shop	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	1.5	0.2
Spouse	0.0	*	(28.0)	*	51.5	7.9
Don't know	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	272	9	17	16	46	361
RURAL						
Public medical sector	96.2	97.2	*	*	(31.0)	93.4
Government/municipal hospital	24.4	43.7	*	*	(3.4)	25.0
Government dispensary	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	19.5	14.1	*	*	(6.9)	18.5
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	50.1	39.4	*	*	(6.9)	46.9
Other public medical sector	2.2	0.0	*	*	(13.8)	3.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
Private medical sector	3.8	1.4	*	*	(24.1)	5.1
Private hospital	3.3	1.4	*	*	(0.0)	3.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	0.7
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	*	*	(24.1)	1.3
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
Other source	0.0	0.0	*	*	(44.8)	1.4
Shop	0.0	0.0	*	*	(3.4)	0.1
Spouse	0.0	0.0	*	*	(41.4)	1.3
Don't know	0.0	1.4	*	*	(0.0)	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	911	82	21	6	34	1,054

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public medical sector	93.1	97.5	(42.7)	(47.0)	19.9	87.2
Government/municipal hospital	27.1	46.1	(12.8)	(14.9)	7.4	26.6
Government dispensary	0.2	0.7	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	17.3	13.5	(3.1)	(17.2)	2.9	15.8
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	45.1	37.1	(4.9)	(5.4)	2.9	40.5
Other public medical sector	3.5	0.0	(22.0)	(9.5)	6.7	4.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	(1.8)	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Private medical sector	6.8	1.3	(43.0)	(53.0)	30.6	9.5
Private hospital	6.4	1.3	(4.9)	(44.4)	0.0	6.2
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	0.0	(3.1)	(8.6)	1.7	0.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	(33.3)	(0.0)	28.9	2.6
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	(1.8)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.0	0.0	(12.6)	(0.0)	49.5	3.1
Shop	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	2.3	0.1
Spouse	0.0	0.0	(12.6)	(0.0)	47.2	3.0
Don't know	0.0	1.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,183	91	38	21	80	1,414

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status.

CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife;

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes users of injectables, who are not shown separately.

Table 25 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source of method, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	24.7	17.1	26.1	373
Pill	(58.2)	(46.7)	(59.7)	32
IUD	*	*	*	17
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	27.0	19.1	27.9	361
Private medical sector	33.6	27.9	42.5	61
Total	27.9	20.4	30.1	423

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives. Total includes women who reported the initial source of the method as nongovernmental organization, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey.

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive users who discontinued use of a method within 12 months after beginning its use, by reason for discontinuation and percentage who switched to another method, by type of method, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/husband away	Marital dissolution/separation	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Pill	5.6	12.4	27.2	0.0	1.5	0.6	21.7	69.1	17.8
Condom/Nirodh	7.2	19.3	1.1	1.1	4.9	0.0	15.0	48.8	7.3
All modern spacing methods ²	5.7	13.3	13.4	0.5	2.6	0.6	14.8	50.9	10.8
All spacing methods ³	5.2	13.6	9.2	0.3	1.8	0.6	14.5	45.4	9.7
All methods	3.8	6.9	4.9	0.2	1.0	0.3	7.5	24.5	5.0

Note: Table is based on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-59 months prior to the survey.

¹ Used a different method in the month following discontinuation or said they wanted a more effective method and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

² Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately.

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception and say that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breast-feeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹	Total	
Age									
15-19	30.7	9.9	37.4	55.4	16.4	0.9	27.3	100.0	253
20-24	27.1	15.1	42.6	77.1	13.5	0.6	8.8	100.0	206
25-29	21.1	11.4	49.3	76.2	13.1	1.2	9.6	100.0	192
30-39	22.4	7.9	54.5	68.3	13.4	1.0	17.3	100.0	384
40-49	31.9	10.4	52.9	58.6	11.1	0.7	29.6	100.0	266
Residence									
Urban	32.2	9.8	48.1	82.4	11.5	0.7	5.4	100.0	322
Rural	24.6	10.7	48.2	61.1	14.1	0.9	23.8	100.0	979
Education									
No education	20.3	7.0	47.3	38.1	13.7	0.0	48.2	100.0	273
<5 years complete	27.4	13.1	45.1	62.4	12.3	1.2	24.1	100.0	194
5-9 years complete	27.2	10.4	45.0	69.7	15.0	1.8	13.5	100.0	505
10 or more years complete	30.2	11.8	55.8	87.1	11.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	329
Religion									
Hindu	27.2	10.8	48.9	65.7	13.5	0.9	19.9	100.0	1,212
Muslim	17.0	4.9	38.2	72.2	13.9	1.0	12.8	100.0	67
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	33.0	12.8	47.4	72.2	13.4	0.7	13.7	100.0	159
Scheduled tribe	22.8	11.6	47.4	58.2	11.0	1.2	29.6	100.0	400
Other backward class	29.7	10.0	51.3	67.7	15.3	0.7	16.3	100.0	572
Other	18.3	6.9	40.5	75.7	13.0	1.1	10.2	100.0	169
Wealth index									
Lowest	20.3	9.3	41.5	46.9	14.2	1.2	37.6	100.0	435
Second	26.8	10.9	52.5	66.3	16.2	0.9	16.7	100.0	341
Middle	28.1	11.7	50.5	83.5	9.5	1.0	5.9	100.0	227
Fourth	29.0	13.2	53.2	74.9	13.2	0.0	11.8	100.0	130
Highest	38.0	8.8	49.8	87.3	11.4	0.4	0.8	100.0	168
Total age 15-49	26.5	10.5	48.2	66.4	13.5	0.9	19.3	100.0	1,301
Age 50-54	17.3	4.5	41.8	48.2	10.0	1.4	40.4	100.0	83
Total age 15-54	26.0	10.1	47.8	65.3	13.3	0.9	20.5	100.0	1,384

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

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

¹ Includes missing values and those who had never heard of condoms.

Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, and total demand for family planning, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	20.1	0.9	21.0	6.0	1.1	7.1	26.1	2.0	28.1	25.3	208
20-24	14.7	7.0	21.7	6.7	15.2	21.9	21.4	22.2	43.6	50.3	499
25-29	4.0	6.6	10.7	3.9	47.4	51.3	7.9	54.0	61.9	82.8	561
30-34	1.7	5.6	7.4	2.3	67.8	70.1	4.0	73.5	77.5	90.5	478
35-39	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.3	72.1	72.3	0.3	76.6	76.9	94.1	424
40-44	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	71.4	71.4	0.0	74.2	74.2	96.3	350
45-49	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	69.3	69.3	0.0	70.3	70.3	98.6	232
Residence											
Urban	4.9	4.3	9.2	6.5	58.9	65.4	11.4	63.2	74.6	87.7	586
Rural	5.4	4.9	10.3	1.9	48.0	49.9	7.3	52.9	60.3	82.8	2,166
Education											
No education	3.9	4.9	8.8	0.8	51.8	52.6	4.7	56.7	61.4	85.6	1,598
<5 years complete	3.5	6.3	9.8	0.8	54.0	54.8	4.2	60.3	64.5	84.9	235
5-9 years complete	9.4	4.0	13.4	5.3	44.1	49.4	14.6	48.1	62.7	78.7	640
10 or more years complete	5.8	4.5	10.3	11.3	53.1	64.4	17.1	57.6	74.7	86.2	279
Religion											
Hindu	5.2	4.8	10.0	2.8	50.3	53.1	8.0	55.1	63.1	84.2	2,639
Muslim	7.0	6.3	13.3	7.5	43.3	50.8	14.5	49.6	64.1	79.3	72
Christian	(3.4)	(3.4)	(6.7)	(3.4)	(66.3)	(69.7)	(6.7)	(69.7)	(76.4)	(91.2)	20
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	3.5	8.6	12.1	3.5	46.7	50.2	6.9	55.3	62.3	80.6	353
Scheduled tribe	5.9	4.1	9.9	1.8	43.4	45.1	7.6	47.4	55.0	82.0	805
Other backward class	5.1	4.5	9.6	2.5	54.0	56.5	7.6	58.5	66.1	85.4	1,320
Other	7.0	3.5	10.5	7.8	57.7	65.5	14.8	61.3	76.1	86.1	272
Wealth index											
Lowest	4.4	6.3	10.7	1.1	43.8	44.9	5.5	50.1	55.6	80.8	1,049
Second	6.6	4.2	10.8	2.2	47.2	49.5	8.8	51.5	60.3	82.1	753
Middle	6.9	3.4	10.3	4.7	56.8	61.4	11.6	60.2	71.8	85.6	424
Fourth	4.4	4.5	8.9	2.5	61.2	63.7	6.9	65.7	72.6	87.8	230
Highest	3.7	3.2	6.9	8.8	63.4	72.2	12.5	66.5	79.0	91.3	295
Total	5.3	4.8	10.1	2.9	50.3	53.2	8.2	55.1	63.3	84.0	2,752

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth.

Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted, and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children. Excluded from the unmet need category are pregnant and amenorrhoeic women who became pregnant while using a method (these women are in need of a better method of contraception).

² Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

³ Nonusers who are pregnant or amenorrhoeic whose pregnancy was the result of a contraceptive failure are not included in the category of unmet need, but are included in total demand for contraception (since they would have been using had their method not failed).

Table 29 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sex according to current age, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	8.0	na	na	na	na	74.5	841	a	a	a
20-24	17.6	55.0	70.9	na	na	20.6	664	17.7	17.9	17.9
25-29	23.0	63.3	83.9	88.3	95.7	3.5	610	16.9	17.4	17.5
30-34	25.3	68.5	83.3	86.9	94.3	2.6	523	16.4	17.0	17.0
35-39	35.1	78.9	90.6	92.6	97.8	0.8	491	16.0	16.6	16.7
40-44	35.7	80.7	92.5	94.6	96.9	0.8	396	15.7	16.5	16.5
45-49	44.8	83.7	96.1	98.0	99.4	0.4	285	15.3	16.3	16.4
20-49	28.0	69.2	84.3	na	na	6.0	2,969	16.4	17.0	17.1
25-49	31.0	73.3	88.2	91.2	96.5	1.9	2,305	16.1	16.8	16.9
MEN										
15-19	1.4	na	na	na	na	96.0	253	a	a	a
20-24	2.8	11.6	27.6	na	na	52.3	206	a	a	a
25-29	3.6	15.1	35.1	44.8	69.7	22.2	192	21.7	21.9	21.6
30-34	7.3	24.2	39.5	48.1	71.6	5.0	202	21.3	21.3	20.8
35-39	11.6	30.6	47.4	58.4	79.2	1.5	182	20.2	20.6	20.5
40-44	12.3	31.5	54.7	69.6	84.3	0.0	144	19.4	20.1	20.0
45-49	15.1	33.0	54.3	71.7	88.7	0.0	122	19.5	20.3	20.2
20-49	8.1	23.2	41.5	na	na	15.6	1,048	a	a	a
25-49	9.4	26.0	45.0	56.6	77.4	6.6	842	20.4	20.8	20.7

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-2, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	(44.0)	(7.2)	(51.2)	(10.2)	(60.9)
5-9	27.4	10.5	38.0	14.3	51.8
10-14	52.6	18.6	71.2	(19.9)	(89.7)
RURAL					
0-4	52.6	22.2	74.8	23.4	96.4
5-9	70.7	29.8	100.5	36.8	133.6
10-14	68.6	29.0	97.6	32.0	126.5
TOTAL					
0-4	51.1	19.7	70.8	21.0	90.3
5-9	63.0	26.3	89.4	32.4	118.9
10-14	65.3	26.9	92.2	29.3	118.8
NFHS-2(0-4)	54.7	26.2	80.9	45.4	122.7

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	34.8	9.0	43.8	12.4	55.7
Rural	62.3	26.3	88.5	30.2	116.1
Education					
No education	61.2	25.7	86.9	34.7	118.5
<10 years complete	58.7	24.7	83.4	15.1	97.2
10 or more years complete	(27.3)	(0.0)	(27.3)	(2.6)	(29.8)
Religion					
Hindu	56.8	23.4	80.2	26.9	105.0
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*
Christian	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	32.1	31.0	63.1	15.9	78.1
Scheduled tribe	67.0	23.6	90.6	41.7	128.5
Other backward class	58.3	21.1	79.4	20.5	98.3
Other	(63.3)	(19.8)	(83.1)	(28.6)	(109.3)
Wealth index					
Lowest	63.7	29.2	92.8	42.8	131.7
Second	54.6	23.7	78.3	19.6	96.4
Middle	(62.9)	(20.7)	(83.6)	(4.9)	(88.1)
Fourth	(47.5)	(5.2)	(52.8)	(14.0)	(66.0)
Highest	(27.4)	(5.5)	(32.8)	(5.2)	(37.8)
Child's sex					
Male	65.1	21.5	86.6	23.1	107.7
Female	49.5	25.1	74.7	31.0	103.3
Mother's age at birth					
<20	81.2	32.0	113.2	26.8	137.0
20-29	53.2	18.2	71.4	23.3	93.1
30-39	(37.5)	(32.1)	(69.6)	(42.8)	(109.4)
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	84.9	28.2	113.1	21.0	131.7
2-3	50.7	17.1	67.8	25.6	91.6
4+	43.4	27.9	71.3	33.3	102.2
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	81.6	46.1	127.7	51.3	172.4
2-3 years	45.8	17.3	63.1	25.7	87.2
4 years or more	(28.2)	(6.2)	(34.4)	(10.1)	(44.2)
Total	57.5	23.3	80.8	26.9	105.5

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions and women whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

* Based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

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

² Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	32.7	1.0	54.5 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	21.9	2.2	8.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	5.5	2.3	0.9
Mother's age >34	0.3	*	4.3
Birth interval <24 months	9.7	1.8	7.4
Birth order >3	19.1	1.0	7.1
Subtotal	34.6	1.4	19.7
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	1.1	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	3.7	1.1	11.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.3	*	0.5
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	5.7	2.0	4.7
Subtotal	10.9	1.5	17.0
In any avoidable high-risk category	45.5	1.4	36.7
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	1,655	na	2,752

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

* Ratio not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Other	No one	Total	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	42.1	33.0	1.1	1.6	12.9	0.5	8.7	100.0	212
20-34	42.6	34.3	2.6	0.6	9.0	0.0	10.8	100.0	925
35-49	28.4	26.7	3.8	1.9	11.4	0.0	27.8	100.0	61
Birth order									
1	53.2	30.5	2.4	0.8	8.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	291
2-3	45.3	32.3	2.6	0.9	9.3	0.2	9.4	100.0	533
4+	28.0	38.2	2.2	0.9	12.0	0.0	18.7	100.0	374
Residence									
Urban	83.4	11.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.5	100.0	213
Rural	32.8	38.4	2.9	1.1	11.7	0.1	13.0	100.0	985
Education									
No education	27.6	36.8	2.7	1.5	12.9	0.2	18.3	100.0	636
<5 years complete	36.7	39.5	2.3	0.0	14.7	0.0	6.8	100.0	103
5-9 years complete	52.2	36.4	2.5	0.4	5.6	0.0	2.9	100.0	329
10 or more years complete	88.3	7.3	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	100.0	131
Religion									
Hindu	40.4	34.8	2.5	0.9	10.0	0.1	11.3	100.0	1,153
Muslim	(71.6)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(13.9)	100.0	33
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	44.9	29.4	3.9	0.7	8.5	0.7	12.0	100.0	178
Scheduled tribe	22.5	51.6	1.2	1.2	10.6	0.0	12.8	100.0	374
Other backward class	48.5	27.0	2.7	0.6	10.4	0.0	10.6	100.0	550
Other	72.0	10.4	2.4	1.2	6.0	0.0	7.9	100.0	96
Wealth index									
Lowest	23.1	42.4	3.2	1.6	12.9	0.0	16.8	100.0	511
Second	39.9	34.8	1.8	0.4	11.2	0.4	11.6	100.0	329
Middle	57.8	26.0	2.6	0.7	7.8	0.0	5.1	100.0	178
Fourth	71.1	22.7	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.1	100.0	86
Highest	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
Total	41.8	33.7	2.4	0.9	9.8	0.1	11.3	100.0	1,198

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentages not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey and received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector	Private/ NGO sector	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	73.8	50.5	57.5	62.3	56.3	20.2	55.1
Blood pressure measured	78.5	32.2	32.9	68.1	61.1	12.7	41.2
Urine sample taken	70.9	25.9	25.1	63.7	51.0	12.5	34.6
Blood sample taken	70.2	28.2	29.8	58.6	48.2	14.9	36.3
Abdomen examined	86.4	58.5	58.9	81.1	85.6	35.9	63.9
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	19.9	12.6	13.8	16.0	15.1	9.4	14.0
Convulsions	15.9	10.8	11.8	14.9	6.5	9.4	11.8
Prolonged labour	25.5	14.9	16.6	20.0	16.3	12.5	17.0
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	53.0	34.1	36.1	47.2	44.5	20.0	37.8
Number of women	206	857	644	232	92	96	1,063

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	51.7	45.9	72.0	3.1	74.0	16.9	1.4	212
20-34	56.1	47.0	76.3	2.5	75.8	22.4	1.1	925
35-49	35.7	31.9	57.8	5.7	57.8	8.7	0.0	61
Birth order								
1	63.7	56.9	81.4	1.4	80.1	25.0	1.7	291
2-3	56.4	48.1	77.8	3.5	78.9	22.5	1.2	533
4+	43.7	34.6	64.7	2.7	64.0	14.9	0.5	374
Residence								
Urban	81.5	67.4	86.9	2.2	79.6	31.9	1.3	213
Rural	48.3	41.4	71.9	2.8	73.5	18.3	1.1	985
Education								
No education	42.9	34.3	65.8	1.9	66.0	12.2	0.7	636
<5 years complete	48.5	42.0	74.7	6.3	77.4	21.2	1.1	103
5-9 years complete	64.6	57.0	84.5	3.1	83.7	24.3	1.3	329
10 or more years complete	87.5	78.7	92.4	2.8	90.9	53.0	2.5	131
Religion								
Hindu	53.1	45.0	74.6	2.7	74.6	20.4	1.0	1,153
Muslim	(80.6)	(66.9)	(70.4)	(2.0)	(64.3)	(22.7)	(2.0)	33
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	48.0	42.1	75.8	2.6	65.8	14.1	0.4	178
Scheduled tribe	47.8	44.1	67.8	3.0	79.1	19.3	1.2	374
Other backward class	56.5	44.3	76.7	2.8	73.4	19.3	1.1	550
Other	77.7	71.0	86.8	1.4	80.1	46.6	2.1	96
Wealth index								
Lowest	41.7	39.6	65.1	3.0	68.9	15.5	0.2	511
Second	50.5	39.0	75.1	3.0	72.5	15.9	1.1	329
Middle	62.9	45.2	84.5	1.7	81.1	20.7	2.6	178
Fourth	84.2	72.3	91.2	1.3	86.7	33.8	2.1	86
Highest	92.2	82.9	90.5	3.6	89.1	54.3	2.2	94
Total	54.2	46.0	74.6	2.7	74.6	20.7	1.1	1,198

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentages not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	9.0	566	58.9	28.5	4.0	8.6	100.0	51
20-34	11.2	1,394	42.0	40.2	10.6	7.2	100.0	156
35-49	5.3	69	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Residence								
Urban	32.8	355	42.7	40.9	9.9	6.4	100.0	117
Rural	5.6	1,674	49.4	34.6	7.4	8.6	100.0	94
Antenatal care visits ¹								
None	0.9	135	*	*	na	na	100.0	1
1-3	6.0	721	(53.0)	(47.0)	na	na	100.0	43
4+	27.6	340	52.0	48.0	na	na	100.0	94
Education								
No education	3.5	1,035	(40.6)	(39.3)	(13.5)	(6.5)	100.0	36
<5 years complete	7.8	184	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
5-9 years complete	12.0	595	51.0	31.9	7.8	9.4	100.0	71
10 or more years complete	41.4	215	46.6	41.2	8.4	3.8	100.0	89
Religion								
Hindu	9.2	1,950	45.2	39.4	8.8	6.5	100.0	179
Muslim	36.3	60	(44.9)	(34.3)	(9.3)	(11.5)	100.0	22
Christian	*	9	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	6.8	317	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
Scheduled tribe	3.8	611	(34.3)	(36.3)	(10.8)	(18.6)	100.0	23
Other backward class	11.4	941	44.0	40.1	10.7	5.2	100.0	107
Other	35.8	157	53.3	34.9	4.9	6.9	100.0	56
Wealth index								
Lowest	2.7	868	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Second	6.9	555	(43.7)	(31.0)	(17.5)	(7.9)	100.0	38
Middle	11.6	302	(56.9)	(24.8)	(3.9)	(14.5)	100.0	35
Fourth	25.9	149	(46.5)	(40.5)	(5.3)	(7.8)	100.0	39
Highest	48.6	156	43.8	43.6	8.1	4.5	100.0	76
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	17.9	665	45.1	38.1	8.4	8.3	100.0	119
1 child	8.2	557	43.8	37.1	10.6	8.5	100.0	46
0 sons	7.7	255	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
1 son	8.7	302	(30.8)	(42.8)	(14.1)	(12.3)	100.0	26
2 children	6.9	375	(55.8)	(37.1)	(0.0)	(7.1)	100.0	26
0 sons	9.9	114	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
1 or more sons	5.6	261	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
3 children	5.4	236	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
0 sons	(8.1)	45	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
1 or more sons	4.7	191	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
4+ children	3.7	197	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
0 sons	*	21	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
1 or more sons	1.4	176	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Total	10.4	2,029	45.7	38.1	8.8	7.4	100.0	211

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to other religions, with missing information on antenatal care visits, and whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes only the most recent pregnancy ending in a live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

² For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth.

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery and percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births whose delivery was done at home by whether the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check-up of the mother following the most recent live birth, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	54.5	6.3	14.3
Public sector	22.0	3.9	6.9
NGO/trust	0.7	0.5	0.5
Private sector	31.7	1.9	6.9
At home	45.5	93.7	85.7
Own home	39.9	84.8	77.4
Parents' home	5.4	8.2	7.8
Other home	0.2	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	62.6	26.9	32.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	8.7	5.9	6.4
Other health personnel	0.5	2.9	2.5
Dai (TBA)	24.8	54.1	49.2
Friends/relatives	3.5	9.8	8.7
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1
No one	0.0	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	71.8	35.6	41.6
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	18.6	1.3	4.1
Number of births	275	1,380	1,655
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	27.4	21.6	22.1
Clean blade used to cut the cord	97.0	91.3	91.8
Either of the above	97.8	93.6	94.0
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	62.2	52.4	53.3
Number of births delivered at home	92	929	1,021
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	64.9	30.3	36.5
Less than 4 hours	51.1	17.2	23.3
4-23 hours	5.1	0.8	1.6
1-2 days	6.7	2.8	3.5
3-41 days	1.9	9.4	8.1
Don't know/missing/other response	1.6	0.7	0.9
No postnatal check-up	33.5	69.0	62.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	48.9	7.1	14.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	11.5	12.4	12.2
Other health personnel	0.3	2.6	2.2
Dai (TBA)	4.2	8.0	7.3
Other	0.0	0.2	0.2
Missing	1.6	0.7	0.9
No postnatal check-up	33.5	69.0	62.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	213	985	1,198

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant
¹ If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check-up and who received a postnatal check-up within two days of the most recent birth, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2, 3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	11.3	45.0	366	30.4	22.5	212
20-34	15.6	41.0	1,219	38.5	30.1	925
35-49	7.9	35.3	70	26.2	22.4	61
Birth order						
1	26.6	54.6	453	46.0	38.3	291
2-3	12.3	42.3	727	35.8	29.1	533
4+	5.6	28.3	476	30.0	19.6	374
Antenatal care visits²						
None	1.0	25.2	135	12.7	7.5	135
1-3	8.5	39.1	721	29.2	20.7	721
4+	33.7	59.5	340	61.5	53.2	340
Residence						
Urban	54.5	71.8	275	64.9	62.9	213
Rural	6.3	35.6	1,380	30.3	20.9	985
Education						
No education	4.4	28.1	890	24.6	15.4	636
<5 years complete	9.6	50.7	141	37.8	27.7	103
5-9 years complete	16.6	50.0	460	44.6	37.3	329
10 or more years complete	65.7	83.5	164	72.4	69.2	131
Religion						
Hindu	12.6	40.4	1,596	35.4	27.1	1,153
Muslim	58.1	72.9	47	(58.5)	(58.5)	33
Christian	*	*	7	*	*	6
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	11.3	50.5	254	33.4	25.4	178
Scheduled tribe	3.9	18.2	504	32.3	19.1	374
Other backward class	15.8	49.6	773	35.7	30.3	550
Other	54.7	70.1	122	63.0	59.2	96
Wealth index						
Lowest	3.7	25.8	732	25.5	16.0	511
Second	4.9	44.3	446	30.8	22.0	329
Middle	17.1	49.6	242	41.4	33.6	178
Fourth	37.2	58.1	120	58.9	53.9	86
Highest	88.0	97.6	116	86.2	84.9	94
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	99.4	114	82.9	81.4	78
NGO or trust/hospital/clinic	na	*	9	*	*	4
Private health facility	na	100.0	114	90.5	90.5	95
Home	na	31.9	1,418	27.7	18.4	1,021
Total	14.3	41.6	1,655	36.5	28.4	1,198

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions, with missing information on antenatal care visits, and whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

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

³ Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2, Chhattisgarh

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	96.7	(87.2)
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	82.3	(72.3)
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	67.5	(51.1)
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	58.0	32.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	74.0	60.7
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	87.5	51.1
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	49.2	26.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	43.4	21.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	7.5	10.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	38.5	26.8
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	89.0	56.6
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	54.7	33.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	47.5	25.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	15.7	13.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	44.3	32.3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on the last birth to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

² Based on the last two births to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

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

Table 40 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present during at least one antenatal care visit, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	92.2	75.8	78.8
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	66.2	48.8	52.0
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	16.9	8.5	10.0
Convulsion	11.7	9.5	9.9
Prolonged labour	23.4	12.8	14.7
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	62.3	24.6	31.5
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	46.8	10.4	17.0
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	62.3	33.2	38.4
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	67.5	49.3	52.6
Family planning or delaying his next child	48.1	31.3	34.3
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	54	245	299
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	(56.1)	42.9	44.4
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(34.1)	23.3	24.5
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	(43.9)	43.4	43.4
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	(58.5)	57.7	57.8
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	29	219	248

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06 and totals for NFHS-2

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex													
Male	90.6	90.1	78.8	60.9	44.2	98.4	95.1	85.4	61.4	46.7	0.8	34.5	144
Female	78.5	84.2	76.0	64.8	29.7	95.0	92.5	84.7	63.6	50.8	4.2	31.6	142
Birth order													
1	85.3	92.9	86.6	71.9	42.7	96.7	94.2	89.1	71.1	58.9	2.0	45.3	92
2-3	86.6	88.4	75.5	63.8	32.2	100.0	97.0	87.1	65.4	50.8	0.0	31.8	117
4-5	81.7	78.8	72.8	51.7	46.5	92.8	90.8	80.8	51.3	34.2	7.2	25.0	58
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Residence													
Urban	93.3	92.0	92.0	85.3	77.3	97.3	97.3	96.0	81.3	74.7	2.7	66.7	51
Rural	82.7	86.1	74.3	57.9	28.2	96.5	93.1	82.7	58.4	43.1	2.5	25.7	235
Mother's education													
No education	79.3	82.1	67.2	51.5	26.9	95.6	90.9	78.6	46.5	33.9	3.6	23.2	148
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
5-9 years complete	87.2	91.0	85.7	70.0	38.6	97.9	97.9	92.6	79.6	61.2	2.1	38.6	87
10 or more years complete	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.1)	(79.2)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(100.0)	(90.9)	(0.0)	(71.8)	28
Religion													
Hindu	83.7	86.5	76.6	61.2	36.1	96.5	93.5	84.7	62.3	47.7	2.6	31.6	271
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	(79.9)	(86.0)	(73.7)	(61.0)	(19.9)	(100.0)	(96.9)	(82.9)	(62.8)	(46.9)	(0.0)	(27.3)	38
Scheduled tribe	81.2	89.2	79.8	62.3	23.7	96.0	93.3	82.5	55.6	42.2	4.0	27.9	86
Other backward class	84.8	83.4	72.5	57.0	44.3	95.9	92.2	85.9	62.3	46.7	2.3	31.7	128
Other	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.4)	(90.7)	(64.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.8)	(82.9)	(77.2)	(0.0)	(59.5)	32
Wealth index													
Lowest	76.8	81.5	71.1	52.2	15.1	95.3	91.5	78.6	49.3	37.0	3.8	23.8	123
Second	89.1	91.6	77.9	65.4	43.8	100.0	95.9	87.7	67.3	48.0	0.0	30.2	85
Middle	(84.2)	(83.0)	(74.1)	(60.6)	(44.6)	(93.6)	(93.6)	(90.6)	(63.5)	(53.0)	(6.4)	(35.2)	39
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Highest	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.3)	(86.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.6)	(91.8)	(0.0)	(75.5)	25
Total	84.6	87.2	77.4	62.8	37.0	96.7	93.8	85.1	62.5	48.7	2.5	33.1	286
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	74.3	67.6	56.1	40.9	9.5	94.3	85.7	57.1	40.0	21.8	5.7	28.6	105

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
Age in months									
<6	7.8	9.0	174	*	*	14	*	*	16
6-11	7.9	15.7	146	*	*	12	*	*	23
12-23	3.3	14.2	286	*	*	9	(76.6)	(10.3)	41
24-35	2.4	12.1	293	*	*	7	(73.2)	(0.0)	35
36-47	3.3	9.1	327	*	*	11	(66.6)	(3.9)	30
48-59	4.9	9.6	300	*	*	15	(67.1)	(0.0)	29
Sex									
Male	4.7	12.6	773	(69.1)	(1.9)	36	69.7	4.3	98
Female	4.1	10.0	752	(64.0)	(2.2)	31	74.8	4.0	75
Residence									
Urban	6.5	13.9	260	(92.0)	(8.0)	17	81.1	3.8	36
Rural	3.9	10.8	1,265	(58.1)	(0.0)	50	69.5	4.2	137
Mother's education									
No education	3.3	9.0	817	(55.0)	(2.5)	27	63.1	4.7	74
<5 years complete	7.0	12.5	135	*	*	9	*	*	17
5-9 years complete	4.8	12.6	412	*	*	20	85.8	1.3	52
10 or more years complete	6.4	19.1	161	*	*	10	(88.0)	(6.0)	31
Religion									
Hindu	4.4	11.1	1,473	65.3	2.1	64	71.4	4.4	164
Muslim	3.4	16.1	40	*	*	1	*	*	6
Christian	*	*	7	*	*	1	*	*	1
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	4.4	16.4	245	*	*	11	(78.0)	(5.8)	40
Scheduled tribe	2.7	8.6	464	*	*	12	(67.6)	(2.9)	40
Other backward class	5.6	11.1	705	(64.2)	(3.5)	39	69.4	4.7	78
Other	4.0	13.8	110	*	*	4	*	*	15
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.4	9.8	668	*	*	23	73.5	5.3	66
Second	2.6	10.6	408	*	*	11	(63.6)	(0.0)	43
Middle	7.2	10.0	224	*	*	16	*	*	22
Fourth	6.8	19.6	116	*	*	8	*	*	23
Highest	8.5	17.3	110	*	*	9	(85.7)	(3.6)	19
Total	4.4	11.4	1,525	66.8	2.0	67	71.9	4.1	173

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ 'Symptoms of ARI' (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 43. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments, and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments				Missing	No treatment	Number of children		
Any diarrhoea	Number of children		ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Home remedy/ herbal/other					
Age in months															
<6	6.4	174	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	
6-11	13.5	146	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	
12-23	7.5	286	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	
24-35	4.7	293	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	
36-47	1.8	327	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	
48-59	2.5	300	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	
Sex															
Male	5.6	773	(72.5)	(47.8)	(21.4)	(53.6)	(4.3)	(53.6)	(22.5)	(37.1)	(12.4)	(1.6)	(13.5)	43	
Female	4.8	752	(48.7)	(30.9)	(19.5)	(37.8)	(1.9)	(37.8)	(18.9)	(29.8)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(38.8)	36	
Residence															
Urban	7.3	260	(67.9)	(57.1)	(42.9)	(71.4)	(7.1)	(71.4)	(32.1)	(25.0)	(7.1)	(3.6)	(7.1)	19	
Rural	4.8	1,265	59.6	34.6	13.5	38.5	1.9	38.5	17.3	36.5	9.6	0.0	30.8	60	
Mother's education															
No education	5.1	817	(71.8)	(40.4)	(16.2)	(44.9)	(4.5)	(44.9)	(21.4)	(31.5)	(10.1)	(1.7)	(25.3)	41	
<5 years complete	5.2	135	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	
5-9 years complete	4.6	412	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	
10 or more years complete	7.6	161	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	
Religion															
Hindu	5.0	1,473	63.8	41.4	20.3	47.3	3.4	47.3	20.7	33.7	9.7	0.9	24.6	74	
Muslim	14.9	40	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	
Christian	*	7	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	5.6	245	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	
Scheduled tribe	3.5	464	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	
Other backward class	5.8	705	57.3	39.2	23.2	49.9	6.2	49.9	18.1	32.4	6.2	1.7	24.6	41	
Other	7.5	110	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	
Wealth index															
Lowest	3.9	668	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	
Second	5.4	408	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	
Middle	6.4	224	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	
Fourth	7.4	116	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	
Highest	8.0	110	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	
Total	5.2	1,525	61.6	40.0	20.5	46.4	3.2	46.4	20.9	33.8	9.0	0.9	25.1	79	

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children belonging to other religions and whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered				Amount of food offered				Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ²	Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	Never gave food	Total	
Age in months												
<6	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
6-11	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
12-23	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
24-35	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Sex												
Male	(4.3)	(52.7)	(29.0)	(12.4)	(1.6)	(4.3)	(32.2)	(41.4)	(15.1)	(7.0)	100.0	43
Female	(1.9)	(79.2)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(71.0)	(6.9)	(5.1)	(17.0)	100.0	36
Residence												
Urban	(7.1)	(57.1)	(25.0)	(3.6)	(7.1)	(3.6)	(50.0)	(21.4)	(7.1)	(17.9)	100.0	19
Rural	1.9	67.3	19.2	7.7	3.8	1.9	50.0	26.9	11.5	9.6	100.0	60
Mother's education												
No education	(4.5)	(60.8)	(17.4)	(8.4)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(42.7)	(30.3)	(14.1)	(12.9)	100.0	41
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
5-9 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Religion												
Hindu	3.4	63.9	20.4	7.2	5.0	2.5	47.8	26.7	11.3	11.6	100.0	74
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Other backward class	(6.2)	(66.6)	(21.0)	(2.9)	(3.4)	(1.7)	(59.2)	(26.7)	(2.9)	(9.6)	100.0	41
Other	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	26
Second	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Total	3.2	64.9	20.6	6.7	4.6	2.3	50.0	25.6	10.5	11.6	100.0	79

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.
ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet and gruel
(1) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown: based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
¹ Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'.
² Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	73.1	841	56.8	94
20-24	72.0	664	68.1	406
25-34	70.6	1,133	71.9	598
35-49	55.8	1,172	48.2	99
Residence				
Urban	89.4	875	89.8	213
Rural	60.1	2,935	62.6	985
Education				
No education	49.5	1,902	53.6	636
<5 years complete	73.4	335	71.5	103
5-9 years complete	81.8	1,104	80.7	329
10 or more years complete	97.4	469	98.4	131
Religion				
Hindu	66.1	3,629	67.0	1,153
Muslim	74.6	114	(73.0)	33
Christian	96.1	35	*	6
Other	(94.2)	32	*	6
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	72.8	496	71.6	178
Scheduled tribe	56.2	1,115	59.0	374
Other backward class	67.5	1,793	69.4	550
Other	85.7	405	81.3	96
Wealth index				
Lowest	52.1	1,424	56.4	511
Second	63.2	1,014	65.5	329
Middle	75.1	596	76.0	178
Fourth	89.0	345	90.5	86
Highest	94.8	431	97.1	94
Total	66.8	3,810	67.5	1,198

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 46. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who are in an area covered by an anganwadi centre (AWC), and percentage of children in areas covered by an AWC who received any service and received specific services from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC											
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC						Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months		
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Number of children age 0-71 months	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed
		Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Any	Number of children age 0-71 months						
Age in months												
<12	78.0	75.8	65.5	63.4	40.2	249	na	na	47.1	249	52.0	117
12-23	78.5	80.9	73.3	65.5	44.9	224	na	na	54.6	224	44.7	123
24-35	79.1	293	74.6	51.3	35.2	232	na	na	49.8	232	47.6	116
36-47	79.6	327	65.6	43.3	31.3	261	42.9	261	41.8	261	49.1	109
48-59	77.5	300	49.2	28.2	24.9	232	34.0	232	32.5	232	47.1	75
60-71	78.7	364	48.8	41.1	19.8	287	34.3	287	na	na	na	na
0-35	78.5	899	77.0	69.5	40.1	706	na	na	50.4	706	48.1	356
36-71	78.6	991	54.5	48.3	25.1	779	37.1	779	na	na	na	na
Sex												
Male	79.9	983	64.6	57.1	32.3	786	34.3	433	44.9	620	51.1	278
Female	77.1	907	65.9	59.8	32.1	699	40.5	346	45.3	578	44.9	262
Residence												
Urban	36.8	320	42.2	38.7	13.9	118	20.0	61	19.9	93	(29.6)	18
Rural	87.1	1,569	67.2	60.1	33.8	1,367	38.5	718	47.2	1,106	48.8	522
Mother's education												
No education	84.2	1,054	66.1	58.4	31.9	887	35.9	489	43.4	692	46.6	300
<5 years complete	77.7	168	67.2	59.2	32.9	131	49.7	70	43.9	106	(34.8)	47
5-9 years complete	76.6	484	65.1	60.3	33.6	371	34.8	177	49.2	314	50.8	154
10 or more years complete	52.7	184	54.8	50.0	29.7	97	(38.7)	44	44.6	87	(64.7)	39
Religion												
Hindu	79.5	1,827	65.6	58.8	32.5	1,453	37.5	766	45.2	1,171	48.0	529
Muslim	52.7	48	(52.6)	(40.6)	(16.6)	25	*	10	(42.2)	21	*	9
Christian	*	8	*	(37.9)	*	4	*	2	*	3	*	1

Continued...

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre (AWC), percentage whose mothers received specific services from an AWC during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	59.5	37.6	16.2	13.3	118	57.8	41.6	9.8	9.2	118
Rural	31.3	66.4	46.0	31.6	1,367	34.3	65.1	28.0	26.0	1,365
Mother's education										
No education	32.5	64.6	44.2	27.6	887	35.5	63.9	24.7	21.4	885
<5 years complete	31.2	67.0	53.0	36.1	131	36.4	62.7	38.4	29.3	131
5-9 years complete	32.4	66.0	43.2	35.1	371	31.7	67.7	27.8	30.8	371
10 or more years complete	49.8	48.3	27.3	26.6	97	58.7	41.3	23.2	23.7	97
Religion										
Hindu	33.2	64.4	43.8	30.5	1,453	35.9	63.5	26.9	24.9	1,451
Muslim	(52.0)	(45.3)	(25.9)	(4.6)	25	(54.7)	(45.3)	(7.4)	(7.4)	25
Christian	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	4
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	33.1	65.7	34.0	21.1	252	33.9	64.9	22.6	21.2	252
Scheduled tribe	18.8	79.6	63.0	47.0	508	19.9	80.1	39.1	36.2	506
Other backward class	43.9	52.3	33.7	21.5	659	48.4	50.8	19.3	17.8	659
Other	44.6	55.4	30.1	21.3	66	47.8	52.2	18.0	17.3	66
Wealth index										
Lowest	25.9	71.7	52.2	33.8	715	29.7	69.7	30.1	26.3	713
Second	36.9	60.0	39.4	27.9	416	39.2	60.2	24.5	23.3	416
Middle	37.7	61.2	39.7	33.3	218	35.1	64.4	27.5	30.8	218
Fourth	47.0	50.9	23.2	15.6	88	56.8	41.8	13.7	8.9	88
Highest	73.8	23.4	7.7	7.2	48	72.4	27.6	10.5	11.5	48
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	54.4	44.2	27.6	26.2	129	56.5	43.5	21.7	24.4	129
6 or more years ago	31.5	66.0	45.1	30.5	1,356	34.2	65.1	27.0	24.7	1,354
Total	33.5	64.1	43.6	30.2	1,485	36.2	63.2	26.6	24.6	1,483

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 48. Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06, and totals for children under age three years of ever-married interviewed women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	16.7	35.2	-1.4	15.1	41.9	5.7	-1.3	20.6	46.3	0.0	-2.0	154
6-11	13.4	38.3	-1.4	11.9	24.7	3.2	-1.1	15.9	38.8	0.0	-1.7	143
12-23	32.6	59.3	-2.3	6.1	21.4	1.1	-1.0	16.9	48.6	0.0	-1.9	271
24-35	31.9	61.6	-2.3	3.4	16.7	0.2	-1.0	17.4	51.3	0.0	-2.0	292
36-47	28.5	55.7	-2.2	3.7	11.4	0.6	-1.0	17.1	47.7	0.0	-2.0	328
48-59	16.5	51.6	-1.9	1.5	15.2	0.0	-1.0	12.1	45.2	0.0	-1.9	301
Sex												
Male	26.1	54.4	-2.1	6.1	20.0	1.3	-1.1	15.6	46.9	0.0	-1.9	741
Female	23.4	51.4	-2.0	5.1	18.9	1.3	-1.0	17.1	47.2	0.0	-1.9	747
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	21.9	47.5	-1.9	3.8	17.5	1.0	-0.9	13.5	41.9	0.0	-1.7	367
<24	28.4	59.5	-2.3	3.9	18.9	1.2	-1.1	25.8	53.0	0.0	-2.1	240
24-47	27.8	58.7	-2.2	5.8	19.9	2.0	-1.1	15.1	50.5	0.0	-2.0	562
48+	21.1	47.7	-1.9	10.1	25.2	0.4	-1.2	16.0	45.4	0.0	-1.9	267
Birth order²												
1	21.9	47.5	-1.9	3.8	17.5	1.0	-0.9	13.5	41.9	0.0	-1.7	367
2-3	24.5	55.4	-2.0	6.5	18.7	1.7	-1.0	16.1	47.6	0.0	-1.9	652
4-5	28.5	55.9	-2.2	4.8	22.7	0.6	-1.2	19.0	51.6	0.0	-2.1	285
6+	30.0	60.5	-2.3	9.7	28.7	1.8	-1.2	23.3	56.6	0.0	-2.2	132
Residence												
Urban	15.3	38.7	-1.6	4.4	17.4	1.6	-0.9	9.0	31.3	0.0	-1.5	247
Rural	26.7	55.7	-2.1	5.9	19.9	1.2	-1.1	17.8	50.2	0.0	-2.0	1,241
Size at birth²												
Very small	(36.3)	(66.8)	(-2.6)	(0.0)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	(22.4)	(66.4)	(0.0)	(-2.3)	43
Small	23.3	58.0	-2.2	7.0	22.6	0.8	-1.3	19.3	52.4	0.0	-2.2	162
Average or larger	24.9	52.9	-2.0	5.8	19.4	1.4	-1.0	15.9	46.3	0.0	-1.9	1,224
Mother's education⁴												
No education	30.2	59.3	-2.3	7.0	21.8	0.7	-1.2	21.5	54.4	0.0	-2.1	778
<5 years complete	27.6	64.1	-2.3	12.6	26.8	0.9	-1.3	23.7	62.9	0.0	-2.2	129
5-9 years complete	20.9	48.6	-1.8	2.0	17.7	2.1	-0.9	9.9	38.9	0.0	-1.7	392
10 or more years complete	5.6	26.8	-1.2	3.3	10.8	2.6	-0.7	2.4	20.9	0.0	-1.2	150
Religion												
Hindu	25.0	53.3	-2.0	5.6	19.4	1.2	-1.1	16.6	48.0	0.0	-1.9	1,434
Muslim	23.0	48.9	-1.7	6.8	24.7	1.7	-0.9	11.5	26.4	0.0	-1.5	39
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	24.5	57.1	-2.2	4.3	14.3	0.5	-0.9	13.3	46.4	0.0	-1.9	231
Scheduled tribe	26.2	51.6	-2.0	8.1	26.5	0.8	-1.3	22.5	52.8	0.0	-2.1	453
Other backward class	25.5	55.2	-2.1	4.5	16.9	1.7	-1.0	14.3	46.5	0.0	-1.9	695
Other	14.8	33.1	-1.4	5.2	17.8	2.6	-0.8	11.2	27.2	0.0	-1.3	105
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	25.2	53.9	-2.1	5.8	20.1	1.3	-1.1	16.7	47.8	0.0	-1.9	1,435
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	(19.6)	(30.8)	(-1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(-1.0)	(7.7)	(32.0)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	39

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	27.7	59.3	-2.2	8.3	25.0	1.1	-1.3	21.1	55.2	0.0	-2.2	670
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	23.2	49.6	-2.0	3.5	15.8	1.5	-0.9	13.3	42.1	0.0	-1.7	740
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	(12.6)	(28.3)	(-1.1)	(8.2)	(17.0)	(2.2)	(-0.8)	(2.2)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	31
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	24.9	53.5	-2.0	5.7	19.8	1.3	-1.1	16.7	47.5	0.0	-1.9	1,354
Living with one or neither parent	24.0	46.4	-1.9	4.4	15.9	1.4	-0.9	13.2	42.5	0.0	-1.8	135
Wealth index												
Lowest	30.1	56.7	-2.2	7.0	23.9	1.2	-1.2	21.5	54.9	0.0	-2.1	656
Second	28.1	58.7	-2.2	4.3	15.6	0.3	-1.0	16.1	51.1	0.0	-2.0	396
Middle	17.6	49.3	-1.9	5.8	20.1	1.1	-1.0	12.1	39.6	0.0	-1.8	214
Fourth	14.5	47.4	-1.6	3.8	10.7	3.0	-0.8	7.6	29.7	0.0	-1.5	115
Highest	5.7	20.7	-1.0	3.8	15.1	3.8	-0.7	3.8	17.6	0.0	-1.1	107
Total	24.8	52.9	-2.0	5.6	19.5	1.3	-1.1	16.4	47.1	0.0	-1.9	1,488
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	26.6	52.6	-2.0	7.8	24.1	2.0	-1.1	17.6	47.8	0.0	-1.9	847
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	40.5	60.8	-2.5	6.8	24.8	3.6	-1.0	25.6	53.2	0.4	-2.2	na

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006 WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurements of both height and weight. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children with missing information on size at birth, religion, and mother's nutritional status, and whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median.

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

³ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁴ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and for last-born children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who started breastfeeding within half an hour, one hour, and one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	95.5	275	22.2	25.8	66.7	28.4	209
Rural	96.5	1,380	22.7	24.8	62.9	22.1	965
Sex							
Male	95.7	848	22.4	25.5	64.2	23.9	615
Female	97.0	808	22.9	24.4	63.0	22.5	559
Mother's education							
No education	97.0	890	19.9	21.4	57.2	22.6	626
<5 years complete	96.2	141	21.0	25.1	65.1	21.0	102
5-9 years complete	94.9	460	25.4	28.7	71.1	21.7	319
10 or more years complete	96.9	164	30.6	32.9	74.7	32.1	128
Religion							
Hindu	96.5	1,596	22.4	24.8	63.4	23.0	1,132
Muslim	88.2	47	(26.8)	(26.8)	(65.1)	(29.1)	30
Christian	*	7	*	*	*	*	6
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	97.4	254	21.8	24.7	57.9	23.7	172
Scheduled tribe	97.9	504	25.2	26.2	71.9	19.9	370
Other backward class	95.3	773	20.6	23.9	59.1	24.0	538
Other	95.1	122	25.7	26.5	67.0	31.6	93
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	95.7	689	24.9	29.3	66.8	23.5	508
Dai (TBA)	96.6	815	20.3	21.2	59.6	24.2	565
Other/no one	97.6	151	24.0	24.0	69.7	16.9	102
Place of delivery							
Health facility	95.3	228	28.2	31.8	74.6	28.3	168
At home	96.7	1,418	21.8	23.9	61.6	22.5	1,001
Other	*	9	*	*	*	*	4
Wealth index							
Lowest	96.6	732	22.9	23.8	64.5	21.3	503
Second	96.2	446	18.8	22.5	55.8	25.3	321
Middle	96.0	242	25.8	27.2	62.8	21.6	176
Fourth	94.8	120	27.2	36.4	78.1	21.7	83
Highest	97.1	116	24.5	25.8	74.2	31.3	91
Total	96.3	1,655	22.7	25.0	63.6	23.3	1,174

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within half an hour of birth.

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

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

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

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under three years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage of all children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	(0.0)	(90.6)	(3.5)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39	(3.0)	39
2-3	0.0	87.3	4.0	2.0	3.5	3.2	100.0	58	5.5	58
4-5	0.0	73.5	1.5	7.6	0.9	16.5	100.0	77	2.7	77
6-8	0.0	25.3	12.9	8.5	4.4	49.0	100.0	79	9.0	80
9-11	2.8	1.8	1.8	3.6	1.0	89.0	100.0	65	9.5	65
12-17	4.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	94.2	100.0	146	7.7	149
18-23	7.7	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.0	88.2	100.0	129	6.9	137
24-35	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	79.4	100.0	214	4.4	293
<4	0.0	88.6	3.8	2.4	3.3	1.9	100.0	97	4.5	97
<6	0.0	82.0	2.8	4.7	2.2	8.4	100.0	174	3.7	174
6-9	1.2	21.4	11.5	7.9	3.5	54.5	100.0	99	8.3	100
12-23	5.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.0	91.4	100.0	275	7.3	286

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on all children under three years.

Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who are fed with appropriate feeding practices based upon number of food groups and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	na	10.6	39.9	10.6	79	100.0	10.6	39.9	10.6	79
9-11	na	na	na	na	14.8	36.0	8.7	64	100.0	14.4	35.0	8.5	65
12-17	na	na	na	na	41.7	57.8	33.1	140	99.2	41.3	56.6	32.2	146
18-23	na	na	na	na	51.3	65.9	41.0	119	94.8	50.2	62.5	39.0	129
Sex													
Male	29.1	6.1	7.0	480	33.0	54.6	28.1	206	98.8	32.9	53.9	27.7	211
Female	30.0	5.3	6.8	487	35.4	51.8	26.2	196	97.4	35.3	49.8	25.3	208
Residence													
Urban	26.4	4.3	5.7	157	44.3	49.5	29.9	66	97.2	44.4	48.1	29.6	74
Rural	29.8	5.9	7.0	810	32.2	54.0	26.6	336	98.3	31.9	52.7	25.8	346
Mother's education													
No education	30.4	5.6	7.2	505	29.0	51.3	23.7	214	98.1	28.3	50.0	23.2	219
<5 years complete	27.1	7.2	7.2	80	(34.7)	(50.8)	(26.6)	29	(100.0)	(36.2)	(49.7)	(26.0)	29
5-9 years complete	29.7	6.0	6.9	284	36.9	55.0	28.2	114	98.0	37.4	53.8	27.1	119
10 or more years complete	23.9	4.0	4.3	98	51.4	59.6	41.3	45	97.4	49.5	56.5	39.4	52
Religion													
Hindu	30.0	5.8	7.0	931	33.6	53.0	27.1	384	98.0	33.5	51.8	26.5	401
Muslim	(24.0)	(0.6)	(3.1)	29	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	16
Christian	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	1

Continued...

Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—Continued

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	28.2	6.2	6.8	145	33.0	54.6	29.6	54	97.9	31.7	52.3	28.4	56
Scheduled tribe	0.0	5.6	6.9	298	25.7	57.2	22.1	131	97.4	25.9	55.7	21.6	135
Other backward class	29.8	5.7	7.0	453	35.0	49.3	26.2	181	99.0	34.8	48.1	25.3	187
Other	24.3	5.4	6.5	70	(61.8)	(57.9)	(47.5)	35	96.7	60.2	56.9	46.2	41
Wealth index													
Lowest	28.6	6.0	7.2	427	29.3	56.0	25.6	175	98.1	29.2	54.6	25.0	179
Second	32.6	5.8	7.0	263	32.8	43.4	21.8	118	97.5	32.6	41.9	21.0	122
Middle	30.5	6.2	6.8	142	36.3	61.2	30.4	54	100.0	35.6	62.0	29.8	55
Fourth	29.2	2.4	6.8	69	(39.0)	(58.7)	(36.4)	27	(97.6)	(36.5)	(54.9)	(34.1)	28
Highest	23.1	0.8	3.5	67	(61.4)	(56.5)	(44.5)	28	(98.0)	(60.3)	(54.4)	(42.5)	34
Total	29.6	5.8	6.9	967	34.2	53.2	27.2	402	98.1	34.1	51.9	26.5	420

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

na = Not applicable

(1) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

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

³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter.

⁴ At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months.

⁵ Commercially produced infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; cheese; yogurt; or other milk products.

⁶ Three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children.

⁷ Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months; 3 or more times for other breastfed children, and 4 or more times for non-breastfed children.

⁸ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with three IYCF practices if they receive milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups.

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06, and percentage of children age 6-35 months classified as having anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	27.4	59.4	0.9	87.7	133
12-23	19.1	62.9	3.8	85.8	282
24-35	24.6	46.1	2.3	73.0	294
36-47	24.8	39.4	1.4	65.7	336
48-59	25.3	28.2	1.4	54.9	304
Sex					
Male	24.3	45.2	2.2	71.7	678
Female	23.6	45.3	1.9	70.8	671
Birth order¹					
1	25.2	41.1	2.3	68.6	333
2-3	23.6	47.6	1.4	72.6	580
4-5	28.4	46.3	2.0	76.8	263
6+	14.0	49.9	4.7	68.6	113
Residence					
Urban	24.8	40.1	2.4	67.3	220
Rural	23.8	46.3	1.9	72.0	1,129
Mother's education²					
No education	24.3	49.8	2.1	76.2	709
<5 years complete	26.3	48.2	1.0	75.5	112
5-9 years complete	22.5	42.6	2.4	67.5	348
10 or more years complete	26.2	30.3	1.8	58.3	137
Religion					
Hindu	24.0	45.5	2.1	71.6	1,303
Muslim	(30.3)	(41.4)	(0.0)	(71.6)	35
Christian	*	*	*	*	7
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	31.1	35.2	3.0	69.3	204
Scheduled tribe	22.1	53.0	2.9	78.0	418
Other backward class	23.5	45.4	1.3	70.1	628
Other	19.7	33.0	0.7	53.5	96
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	24.1	45.8	2.1	72.1	1,289
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	18
Not interviewed and not in household ³	(17.5)	(30.4)	(1.6)	(49.6)	42
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	24.2	46.0	1.9	72.1	1,222
Living with one or neither parent	22.0	37.7	2.9	62.5	127
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	24.0	39.4	1.0	64.3	550
Mildly anaemic	25.7	48.0	2.2	75.8	507
Moderately/severely anaemic	21.5	56.0	4.0	81.6	239
Wealth index					
Lowest	24.3	48.9	1.7	74.9	600
Second	22.4	49.7	2.6	74.7	359
Middle	24.4	40.2	2.9	67.4	190
Fourth	26.2	35.6	1.8	63.5	103
Highest	24.7	26.1	0.7	51.5	96
Total	24.0	45.2	2.0	71.2	1,349
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	23.3	55.1	2.6	81.0	695
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	23.9	60.7	3.1	87.7	227

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children belonging to other religions, children with missing information on religion, and mother's anaemia status, and children whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 12-35 months and 6-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using adequately iodized salt, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother				Children age 12-35 months				Children age 6-59 months				Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴		
Age in months														
6-8	8.2	4.4	79	na	na	2.9	1.4	4.6	80	48.4	80	48.4		
9-11	18.7	8.5	65	na	na	21.2	2.1	1.8	65	57.1	65	57.1		
12-17	58.0	12.7	146	27.7	149	27.7	7.1	6.3	149	50.0	149	50.0		
18-23	66.3	16.6	129	14.2	137	14.2	4.1	12.5	137	46.5	137	46.5		
24-35	68.5	17.1	214	7.7	293	7.7	2.5	4.5	293	46.2	291	46.2		
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	5.6	2.5	7.5	327	53.2	326	53.2		
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	1.7	2.5	5.2	300	48.4	300	48.4		
Sex														
Male	54.1	12.1	312	16.7	284	9.8	2.1	6.6	686	51.4	684	51.4		
Female	51.9	14.8	321	12.2	295	8.3	4.1	5.9	665	47.5	663	47.5		
Birth order														
1	47.7	11.2	184	18.5	175	12.3	4.2	6.8	358	56.1	357	56.1		
2-3	52.8	14.8	272	13.2	246	8.2	3.1	6.2	603	46.0	601	46.0		
4-5	58.0	13.8	127	14.2	112	8.6	2.2	7.2	274	49.8	273	49.8		
6+	(0.0)	(14.0)	50	(5.1)	46	5.0	2.0	3.2	117	46.3	117	46.3		
Breastfeeding status														
Breastfeeding	50.6	12.7	572	14.8	437	11.6	2.6	6.2	756	48.9	753	48.9		
Not breastfeeding	75.2	20.9	61	13.0	142	5.8	3.7	6.3	595	50.2	594	50.2		
Residence														
Urban	57.9	21.3	112	25.7	98	14.3	7.9	12.0	234	82.4	232	82.4		
Rural	51.9	11.8	522	12.1	481	8.0	2.1	5.1	1,117	42.6	1,115	42.6		

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's education											
No education	50.5 (56.5)	11.2 (12.7)	331	8.7 (19.4)	303	5.9 (10.1)	1.9 (2.0)	4.5 (4.1)	724	40.9 (51.8)	723
<5 years complete	54.1	13.5	46	18.3	49	10.9	3.6	6.1	117	55.3	117
5-9 years complete	58.8	24.1	182	28.3	170	19.4	8.5	17.2	362	75.3	359
10 or more years complete			74		57				148		148
Religion											
Hindu	52.6 (62.5)	12.6 (36.5)	609	13.7 *	556	8.7 (18.0)	3.1 (1.9)	6.1 (9.6)	1,305	48.8 (63.3)	1,301
Muslim	*	*	19	*	19	*	*	*	36	*	36
Christian			3		2				7		7
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	55.4	15.0	89	14.9	88	9.5	0.6	4.5	214	62.1	214
Scheduled tribe	47.8	12.1	208	11.9	179	8.2	1.1	5.5	415	39.4	415
Other backward class	53.3	12.0	284	13.2	265	8.2	4.5	6.0	623	47.9	619
Other	67.0	25.0	51	30.4	45	18.0	7.9	13.9	98	73.3	98
Wealth index											
Lowest	50.1	12.5	275	8.3	260	5.7	1.0	3.9	588	38.6	588
Second	51.8	9.9	170	17.2	152	10.6	3.0	5.9	359	48.8	358
Middle	53.4	10.0	92	14.1	85	9.1	4.0	5.8	198	55.6	198
Fourth	62.4	24.4	48	(14.4)	40	9.9	4.8	9.2	105	66.2	102
Highest	63.1	27.5	48	42.4	42	23.0	12.2	19.3	100	86.1	100
Total	53.0	13.5	633	14.4	579	9.1	3.1	6.3	1,351	49.5	1,348

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card and mother's recall. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, and children with missing information on breastfeeding status, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

⁴ Salt containing 15 parts per million or more of iodine. Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (parts per million), according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	2.9	11.5	85.6	100.0	656
Rural	26.0	27.6	46.4	100.0	2,355
Religion of household head					
Hindu	21.7	24.5	53.7	100.0	2,868
Muslim	5.0	23.5	71.5	100.0	83
Christian	10.1	5.6	84.3	100.0	36
Other	(0.0)	(4.8)	(95.2)	100.0	24
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	17.0	18.6	64.4	100.0	409
Scheduled tribe	32.4	26.3	41.3	100.0	901
Other backward class	18.1	26.4	55.4	100.0	1,359
Other	6.8	15.6	77.6	100.0	342
Wealth index					
Lowest	31.5	27.9	40.6	100.0	1,295
Second	19.4	26.6	54.0	100.0	791
Middle	12.7	24.4	62.9	100.0	394
Fourth	5.4	14.8	79.7	100.0	245
Highest	2.4	7.5	90.1	100.0	285
Total	21.0	24.1	54.9	100.0	3,011
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	21.4	17.2	61.3	100.0	962

Note: Only 1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household.

ppm = parts per million

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

	Frequency of consumption					Number of respondents
Type of food	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Total	
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	10.7	14.5	55.2	19.6	100.0	3,810
Pulses or beans	51.1	39.8	8.6	0.5	100.0	3,810
Dark green leafy vegetables	75.3	18.3	6.2	0.1	100.0	3,810
Fruits	4.6	25.9	66.0	3.6	100.0	3,810
Eggs	0.9	24.5	51.8	22.9	100.0	3,810
Fish	0.7	17.0	57.5	24.8	100.0	3,810
Chicken/meat	0.2	13.4	61.9	24.5	100.0	3,810
Fish or chicken/meat	0.8	18.9	57.5	22.8	100.0	3,810
MEN						
Milk or curd	13.7	21.6	53.7	11.0	100.0	1,301
Pulses or beans	45.6	47.8	6.3	0.4	100.0	1,301
Dark green leafy vegetables	42.8	52.6	4.5	0.1	100.0	1,301
Fruits	5.0	26.8	65.8	2.4	100.0	1,301
Eggs	2.9	35.0	47.2	14.9	100.0	1,301
Fish	1.4	27.3	54.0	17.3	100.0	1,301
Chicken/meat	0.4	19.0	62.8	17.8	100.0	1,301
Fish or chicken/meat	1.7	28.6	54.4	15.3	100.0	1,301

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	51.6	22.4	1.1	0.1	784	67.1	33.0	0.3	0.0	250
20-29	46.3	20.5	3.1	0.7	1,106	35.0	10.2	2.9	0.0	395
30-39	42.0	17.8	7.9	1.8	974	32.2	7.2	8.2	0.7	377
40-49	31.4	14.3	11.5	2.6	676	25.6	8.2	7.7	1.3	263
Marital status										
Never married	51.6	24.5	1.4	0.2	799	53.2	23.7	1.4	0.0	403
Currently married	41.2	17.4	6.9	1.5	2,488	31.8	8.5	6.7	0.7	860
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	39.8	17.5	6.0	2.3	253	*	*	*	*	22
Residence										
Urban	28.4	12.6	16.9	4.3	821	29.9	13.1	13.7	2.0	317
Rural	48.0	20.9	2.1	0.3	2,718	41.4	13.4	2.0	0.0	967
Education										
No education	46.9	20.5	2.9	0.4	1,778	42.7	12.6	2.6	0.0	270
<5 years complete	47.7	19.3	5.8	1.3	308	36.8	9.7	2.6	0.4	190
5-9 years complete	45.0	20.7	5.4	1.4	1,014	45.8	18.7	2.0	0.3	497
10 or more years complete	22.8	8.9	16.5	4.5	439	25.2	8.0	12.7	1.3	327
Religion										
Hindu	44.0	19.2	5.2	1.2	3,371	39.2	13.5	4.4	0.4	1,195
Muslim	29.6	13.0	15.2	3.7	105	28.1	11.1	11.8	1.0	67
Christian	(32.2)	(18.5)	(12.3)	(2.1)	33	*	*	*	*	14
Other	(37.5)	(15.3)	(10.8)	(0.0)	30	*	*	*	*	8
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	38.4	16.0	4.8	0.6	457	40.9	16.5	5.5	0.0	156
Scheduled tribe	50.3	23.7	1.5	0.4	1,030	41.5	13.7	0.8	0.0	392
Other backward class	44.4	18.7	5.5	1.0	1,670	38.7	12.6	3.7	0.5	568
Other	26.8	11.2	17.7	5.9	381	28.7	12.0	18.0	2.1	167
Wealth index										
Lowest	52.9	23.2	0.9	0.2	1,317	47.5	18.0	0.9	0.0	431
Second	47.0	20.7	1.6	0.1	936	41.3	10.3	3.5	0.0	334
Middle	41.3	18.4	5.2	1.3	555	32.8	12.1	2.9	0.6	223
Fourth	32.0	13.7	8.7	1.7	328	35.3	11.7	5.2	0.0	129
Highest	16.6	6.8	27.9	7.2	404	19.8	10.4	20.8	3.0	166
Total	43.4	19.0	5.6	1.3	3,540	38.5	13.3	4.9	0.5	1,284

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06, and percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	39.3	17.0	2.3	58.7	833	19.8	13.6	1.2	34.6	247
20-29	39.0	15.8	1.4	56.2	1,262	10.7	7.4	1.2	19.3	392
30-39	39.9	15.2	2.2	57.3	1,000	13.7	11.2	0.9	25.7	374
40-49	42.0	14.7	1.9	58.5	674	16.0	15.9	1.3	33.3	263
Marital status										
Never married	40.3	14.4	2.3	57.0	797	16.9	9.7	1.8	28.4	398
Currently married	39.8	15.7	1.8	57.3	2,721	13.0	12.0	0.7	25.7	856
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	39.0	20.2	1.9	61.1	252	*	*	*	*	22
Maternity status										
Pregnant	26.8	34.2	2.7	63.7	196	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	41.5	16.0	1.2	58.7	853	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	40.3	14.3	2.0	56.6	2,719	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	35.4	12.4	1.7	49.4	852	11.4	7.8	0.9	20.1	314
Rural	41.2	16.7	2.0	59.8	2,917	15.4	12.7	1.2	29.3	962
Education										
No education	43.1	17.6	1.9	62.6	1,886	19.2	15.8	0.9	35.8	266
<5 years complete	32.0	20.3	3.2	55.5	334	14.4	12.2	0.0	26.5	189
5-9 years complete	39.7	14.1	1.6	55.4	1,089	15.1	11.6	1.4	28.1	494
10 or more years complete	32.7	8.4	1.6	42.7	460	9.6	7.4	1.6	18.6	326
Religion										
Hindu	40.2	15.9	1.9	58.0	3,591	15.0	11.6	1.2	27.8	1,187
Muslim	35.9	11.1	1.0	48.1	111	6.6	10.7	1.0	18.4	67
Christian	31.6	15.8	2.0	49.3	35	*	*	*	*	14
Other	(26.5)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(38.9)	31	*	*	*	*	8
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	34.2	15.2	2.4	51.9	493	7.5	9.4	1.5	18.4	155
Scheduled tribe	47.6	23.6	2.8	74.0	1,105	21.1	16.9	0.9	38.9	388
Other backward class	38.4	12.3	1.4	52.0	1,776	12.9	9.5	1.4	23.8	565
Other	32.0	9.5	0.9	42.4	393	10.7	7.5	0.4	18.7	167
Wealth index										
Lowest	43.3	20.3	1.7	65.4	1,412	20.3	14.8	0.8	36.0	427
Second	38.8	15.3	2.4	56.5	1,006	12.2	11.8	1.0	25.1	333
Middle	39.4	13.9	2.0	55.3	592	9.4	11.2	1.4	22.0	221
Fourth	37.1	9.6	1.1	47.9	340	15.5	6.0	2.4	23.9	128
Highest	33.4	8.8	1.6	43.9	419	9.7	6.6	0.8	17.1	166
Total	39.9	15.7	1.9	57.5	3,769	14.4	11.5	1.1	27.0	1,276
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	39.7	16.1	1.8	57.6	2,972	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	46.1	21.0	1.5	68.7	903	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes women with missing information on religion and whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 58 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	55.4	81.4	34.6	70.6	43.6	76.0	18.5	40.7	37.1	58.1	1,505	459
15-19	56.3	81.7	33.4	70.1	41.8	74.9	17.3	40.8	37.6	57.5	841	253
20-24	54.3	81.1	36.2	71.2	46.0	77.4	20.0	40.6	36.5	58.8	664	206
25-29	48.5	77.6	32.3	69.9	39.9	75.9	16.8	49.4	33.6	60.2	610	192
30-39	40.3	71.2	25.7	62.3	32.9	69.6	12.6	39.0	24.9	54.8	1,014	384
40-49	30.0	54.7	17.5	46.3	24.4	54.3	9.1	26.4	21.2	45.0	681	266
Residence												
Urban	82.3	98.0	56.7	89.5	69.4	94.6	34.5	60.3	58.7	77.1	875	322
Rural	34.9	64.0	20.5	54.4	27.0	61.5	9.2	31.4	22.1	47.4	2,935	979
Education												
No education	18.4	30.3	7.3	20.5	12.1	28.0	2.1	8.4	9.7	20.3	1,902	273
<5 years complete	48.9	55.6	26.6	42.0	34.9	52.2	9.9	15.7	24.5	31.4	335	194
5-9 years complete	69.8	83.6	44.8	74.0	56.8	80.2	20.8	43.9	46.4	61.9	1,104	505
10 or more years complete	97.9	100.0	79.8	94.1	91.0	98.3	57.4	68.8	81.8	86.2	469	329
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	67.9	88.2	45.7	78.5	56.2	85.0	25.4	51.3	47.1	68.8	1,990	895
No	21.6	37.5	10.3	29.0	15.4	35.8	3.5	10.4	12.4	23.6	1,820	406
Marital status												
Never married	64.6	84.4	41.2	73.2	50.8	79.1	22.6	47.3	44.8	63.4	806	406
Currently married	41.7	67.4	26.0	59.0	33.8	65.9	13.2	35.2	27.2	51.4	2,752	872
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	30.0	*	20.4	*	23.6	*	9.6	*	20.7	*	253	23
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	55.5	na	45.1	na	52.2	na	29.5	na	41.4	na	281
1-2	na	73.1	na	63.9	na	71.4	na	40.6	na	54.9	na	270
3-4	na	73.8	na	63.7	na	69.6	na	35.4	na	57.3	na	282
5+	na	81.2	na	72.9	na	79.1	na	44.6	na	61.1	na	466

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Religion												
Hindu	44.6	71.9	27.7	62.6	35.6	69.1	14.1	38.0	29.6	54.5	3,629	1,212
Muslim	61.6	74.0	42.2	62.6	51.6	71.9	25.9	39.3	38.3	52.8	114	67
Christian	83.2	*	65.8	*	71.6	*	34.8	*	58.0	*	35	14
Other	(78.4)	*	(64.7)	*	(70.4)	*	(48.8)	*	(70.4)	*	32	8
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	54.1	85.4	31.1	76.3	42.6	81.9	13.2	42.0	34.4	65.6	496	159
Scheduled tribe	24.1	52.9	14.2	44.4	18.1	50.7	6.9	23.4	15.0	38.9	1,115	400
Other backward class	50.0	78.7	30.6	69.0	40.5	75.7	15.3	44.7	33.2	59.6	1,793	572
Other	76.2	85.1	58.2	74.9	64.4	82.6	38.0	50.6	56.3	65.7	405	169
Wealth index												
Lowest	17.6	42.2	7.6	34.3	12.3	39.1	2.8	16.0	9.5	28.3	1,424	435
Second	42.7	78.4	23.6	66.0	31.9	75.4	9.7	37.3	25.0	55.8	1,014	341
Middle	63.1	87.8	42.2	77.9	52.1	86.7	19.9	47.8	42.3	71.0	596	227
Fourth	84.2	97.1	59.1	86.4	73.0	92.1	34.1	62.5	61.2	80.5	345	130
Highest	91.2	98.6	68.2	93.7	78.6	96.9	45.7	68.7	72.0	79.4	431	168
Total	45.8	72.4	28.8	63.1	36.7	69.7	15.0	38.6	30.5	54.7	3,810	1,301

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, and men with missing information on times slept away from home in the past 12 months, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

² Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.

Table 59. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS												
Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06												
Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:					Percentage of men who:						
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of men expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Age												
15-24	87.5	77.1	91.1	83.3	59.1	834	97.9	80.2	89.6	69.7	58.9	374
15-19	88.3	75.3	90.7	83.1	58.1	474	98.0	79.0	87.2	67.7	57.1	206
20-24	86.4	79.3	91.5	83.7	60.5	360	97.8	81.7	92.5	72.2	61.2	167
25-29	85.1	78.8	90.0	86.5	62.1	296	98.8	82.7	91.1	74.7	64.8	149
30-39	87.3	73.1	84.4	85.1	55.2	409	97.3	75.2	90.5	74.7	55.7	274
40-49	88.9	68.8	87.8	85.5	57.6	205	97.1	72.3	88.6	81.1	61.0	145
Residence												
Urban	87.9	79.5	90.6	78.9	58.1	720	98.0	85.6	93.1	72.2	64.0	315
Rural	86.7	72.6	87.7	88.5	58.8	1,023	97.6	74.1	88.3	74.4	56.9	626
Education												
No education	79.9	64.9	76.3	85.1	45.4	350	97.2	62.4	87.1	82.3	55.1	83
<5 years complete	84.5	71.0	88.2	86.2	54.9	164	96.1	67.6	78.3	72.1	47.1	108
5-9 years complete	88.2	74.4	91.1	85.8	60.1	770	97.6	76.5	90.1	73.5	60.2	422
10 or more years complete	92.1	86.9	95.2	81.4	67.1	459	98.5	87.1	94.3	72.4	63.1	329
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	88.7	77.6	91.1	83.7	60.5	1,351	98.0	80.9	91.3	73.2	61.5	789
No	81.9	68.1	81.5	87.5	51.7	392	96.2	62.4	83.1	76.4	47.6	152
Marital status												
Never married	89.2	79.0	92.2	82.6	61.5	520	98.0	83.0	89.8	70.1	61.1	343
Currently married	85.8	73.6	87.8	85.0	56.5	1,147	97.7	75.1	90.0	76.1	58.4	588
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	94.2	79.9	84.4	91.0	68.4	76	*	*	*	*	*	11
Religion												
Hindu	86.9	75.3	88.7	84.5	58.3	1,618	97.7	77.4	90.2	74.0	59.1	871
Muslim	90.8	75.5	93.5	82.5	57.6	70	97.2	85.4	86.9	70.9	62.0	50
Christian	(88.4)	(67.4)	(83.7)	(86.0)	(55.8)	29	*	*	*	*	*	13
Other	(97.3)	(94.5)	(97.3)	(89.1)	(80.9)	25	*	*	*	*	*	8
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	87.9	74.5	85.9	87.7	61.7	268	98.3	77.7	89.1	74.1	59.8	136
Scheduled tribe	87.7	71.7	91.4	89.3	59.4	268	96.7	72.3	88.8	78.4	55.9	212
Other backward class	86.6	75.5	88.6	84.3	57.3	897	97.9	79.6	90.3	74.7	62.6	450
Other	88.1	79.6	90.6	78.5	58.8	309	98.2	81.4	91.2	63.1	53.1	144
Wealth index												
Lowest	83.8	69.6	84.5	88.6	54.0	251	94.9	64.1	83.6	70.8	47.9	184
Second	83.2	72.1	85.8	86.3	54.8	433	98.4	70.8	87.9	72.9	53.8	268
Middle	88.8	76.3	88.2	85.4	60.3	376	97.1	85.7	92.9	84.0	71.4	199
Fourth	91.3	78.6	93.7	87.3	66.1	290	99.4	89.5	94.5	70.3	65.0	126
Highest	89.2	79.8	92.4	77.1	58.2	393	99.2	86.6	93.4	68.4	61.6	165
Total	87.2	75.5	88.9	84.5	58.5	1,743	97.7	77.9	89.9	73.7	59.2	942

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

(1) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 60 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and medical injections for women and men age 15-49, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.4	5.4	0.3	2.8	0.3	3.4
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	578	195	2,144	699	2,722	894
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	*	*	*	*	(19.3)
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	2	11	7	20	9	30
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	630	209	2,382	733	3,012	942
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.9	na	0.1	na	0.3
Number of men	na	322	na	979	na	1,301
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	na	*	na	*	na	*
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	3	na	1	na	4
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	1.6	5.9	0.2	0.7	0.5	2.0
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	8.0	1.5	3.5	2.5	4.6	2.3
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	46.5	51.0	59.0	57.2	56.2	55.7
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	2.6	2.2	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.7
Number of respondents	875	322	2,935	979	3,810	1,301
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	87.4	95.3	79.9	88.4	81.3	90.0
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	407	164	1,733	560	2,140	724

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent.² Injections given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	36.2	52.8	13.3	36.7	18.5	40.7
Percentage who know a condom source	57.0	92.0	37.5	77.4	41.9	81.1
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	34.2	19.6	54.5	34.7	49.9	30.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.8	0.0	11.2	2.4	9.1	1.8
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.5
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	46.4	55.8	54.9	56.2	53.0	56.1
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.7
Number of respondents age 15-24	341	114	1,164	345	1,505	459
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	88.4	93.4	81.6	91.0	83.0	91.6
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	158	64	639	194	797	257
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	6.4	(28.1)	0.9	1.9	1.8	6.1
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	117	22	634	119	751	142
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	0.6	*	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.9
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	1.2	*	0.4	12.6	0.5	15.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	112	17	604	110	717	127
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	1	6	2	14	4	20
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	98.8	89.7	98.9	90.2	98.9	90.1
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.2	6.2	0.9	6.1	1.0	6.1
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	227	102	536	248	763	351

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.² Injection given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.³ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent.

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that specific topics on family life education should be taught in school to girls and to boys, and percent distribution of those who agree that a specific topic should be taught in school by the age at which they believe that the topic should first be taught in school. Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

MEN

Table 63 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis, by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	67	67	1,004
15-59	165	165	2,039
60+	709	709	190
Sex			
Women	127	127	1,594
Men	205	205	1,638
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	220	220	1,525
Other fuel	118	118	1,706
Total	166	166	3,232
RURAL			
Age			
<15	53	53	4,330
15-59	507	437	6,626
60+	591	591	980
Sex			
Women	251	231	6,006
Men	449	391	5,929
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	356	316	11,712
Other fuel	0	0	223
Total	349	310	11,935
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	56	56	5,333
15-59	426	373	8,665
60+	610	610	1,169
Sex			
Women	225	209	7,601
Men	396	350	7,567
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	340	305	13,237
Other fuel	105	105	1,930
Total	310	280	15,167

Note: Total includes usual residents with missing information on type of cooking fuel, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

² Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Table 64 Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:							Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing		Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing		Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age																
15-19	78.1	841	38.2	31.8	86.2	8.1	656	89.0	253	27.0	34.7	85.2	18.1	225		
20-34	76.2	1,797	42.5	35.1	85.8	8.1	1,369	90.9	600	41.3	43.6	86.0	12.3	545		
35-49	71.8	1,172	38.6	32.5	81.0	5.4	841	87.4	448	40.6	52.9	86.4	10.6	391		
Residence																
Urban	96.3	875	56.0	45.8	91.3	11.7	842	99.3	322	51.3	51.5	93.0	9.6	319		
Rural	69.0	2,935	33.9	28.5	81.7	5.5	2,025	86.0	979	33.3	42.6	83.3	14.0	842		
Education																
No education	59.4	1,902	24.7	20.5	76.3	6.5	1,129	69.0	273	11.4	36.2	71.6	13.3	188		
<5 years complete	79.7	335	43.6	34.4	83.5	6.3	267	88.3	194	22.3	39.5	79.8	16.0	172		
5-9 years complete	91.0	1,104	45.2	37.2	89.3	8.3	1,005	94.0	505	34.7	43.8	86.0	13.2	475		
10 or more years complete	99.3	469	66.3	56.7	94.6	7.7	465	99.6	329	67.3	54.7	97.4	10.5	327		
Religion																
Hindu	74.2	3,629	39.3	33.0	84.3	7.4	2,691	89.4	1,212	38.1	45.1	86.2	12.7	1,083		
Muslim	96.3	114	55.8	43.2	84.8	8.5	109	86.2	67	41.5	42.4	85.1	14.1	58		
Christian	98.1	35	55.2	51.3	98.0	3.9	35	*	14	*	*	*	*	13		
Other	(96.4)	32	(68.7)	(32.0)	(87.3)	(2.2)	31	*	8	*	*	*	*	8		
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	86.3	496	39.7	30.2	84.2	8.9	428	93.5	159	43.8	46.7	90.6	14.8	149		
Scheduled tribe	53.9	1,115	33.6	30.1	78.9	5.2	601	77.5	400	27.3	36.7	77.2	13.2	310		
Other backward class	81.4	1,793	40.1	33.0	85.5	7.7	1,459	95.4	572	39.4	48.2	88.9	12.0	546		
Other	93.4	405	53.3	45.0	89.9	7.3	378	92.7	169	50.8	48.7	88.8	13.2	156		
Wealth index																
Lowest	55.8	1,424	29.3	22.2	77.7	5.5	795	75.5	435	19.7	32.4	72.2	16.9	328		
Second	77.7	1,014	33.4	28.3	81.2	6.8	788	94.7	341	34.3	52.3	86.2	14.6	323		
Middle	88.4	596	42.2	37.0	86.9	7.1	527	94.1	227	47.2	47.9	94.4	7.8	213		
Fourth	95.7	345	51.2	41.1	93.8	10.3	330	99.5	130	57.3	47.2	95.5	9.2	129		
Highest	99.1	431	63.6	54.4	93.0	9.4	427	100.0	168	56.3	50.4	94.6	10.7	168		
Total	75.2	3,810	40.4	33.6	84.5	7.3	2,867	89.3	1,301	38.3	45.0	86.0	12.8	1,162		

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 65 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, or goitre or any other thyroid disorders, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	219	519	219	841	0	0	0	253
20-34	232	372	270	1,797	467	620	427	600
35-49	1,631	1,480	1,258	1,172	2,083	1,662	469	448
Residence								
Urban	1,013	857	857	875	3,050	1,307	1,089	322
Rural	554	712	475	2,935	237	711	118	979
Education								
No education	596	830	499	1,902	257	1,107	257	273
<5 years complete	693	693	1,793	335	957	1,194	0	194
5-9 years complete	791	563	167	1,104	694	507	507	505
10 or more years complete	582	873	873	469	1,846	993	426	329
Wealth index								
Lowest	245	571	537	1,424	267	533	267	435
Second	640	458	229	1,014	205	1,225	205	341
Middle	1,169	1,478	779	596	618	820	309	227
Fourth	791	198	198	345	1,618	1,618	539	130
Highest	1,265	1,423	1,423	431	4,038	418	836	168
Total	659	746	563	3,810	932	858	358	1,301

Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	33.6	31.2	31.8
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chews <i>paan masala</i> , <i>gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	7.1	20.2	17.2	44.4	51.8	50.0
Uses snuff	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	5.3	9.7	8.7	3.7	11.3	9.4
Does not use tobacco	87.6	71.0	74.8	36.2	29.9	31.4
Drinks alcohol	1.1	14.5	11.4	45.1	54.6	52.3
Number of respondents	875	2,935	3,810	322	979	1,301
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	*	*	28.6	30.4	29.9
1-4	*	*	*	41.6	41.4	41.5
5-9	*	*	*	9.1	11.4	10.8
10 or more	*	*	*	20.1	16.7	17.6
Missing	*	*	*	0.6	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	2	7	9	108	305	413
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	5.4	5.5	7.7	3.7	4.5
About once a week	*	57.2	56.7	26.1	25.2	25.4
Less than once a week	*	37.3	37.8	66.2	71.1	70.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	10	426	436	145	535	680

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

Table 67 Source of health care

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme that have different types of health insurance/schemes, according to residence and the wealth index, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	26.8	38.9	45.6	28.9	30.0	22.5	34.8	36.3
Government/municipal hospital	13.4	10.0	11.0	9.1	11.4	12.5	11.3	10.7
Government dispensary	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	2.4	22.5	27.8	13.7	15.1	4.2	2.8	18.1
Sub-centre	0.4	4.5	4.8	4.2	2.2	0.7	1.2	3.6
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other public medical sector	10.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	4.6	19.5	2.9
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
Private medical sector	72.2	60.5	53.9	70.5	69.7	77.0	63.4	63.1
Private hospital	14.2	3.8	2.8	4.8	6.8	14.4	16.6	6.1
Private doctor/clinic	56.8	44.7	38.0	55.7	55.5	58.3	45.9	47.3
Private paramedic	0.5	10.3	10.9	8.7	6.7	3.1	0.2	8.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Traditional healer	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6
Other source	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
Shop	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
Other	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	11.9	0.9	0.0	1.5	1.2	8.0	21.9	3.3
Number of households	663	2,368	1,305	795	397	249	286	3,031
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance								
Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	76.9	*	nc	*	*	(55.5)	80.6	70.1
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	7.7	*	nc	*	*	(12.6)	7.5	13.1
Community health insurance programme	1.7	*	nc	*	*	(11.6)	2.2	6.0
Other health insurance through employer	5.1	*	nc	*	*	(3.4)	4.3	4.1
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.7	*	nc	*	*	(0.0)	2.2	1.4
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	6.8	*	nc	*	*	(13.5)	4.3	5.4
Other	0.9	*	nc	*	*	(3.4)	0.0	0.7
Number of households	79	21	0	12	5	20	63	100

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ICDS = Integrated child development services; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 68 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector, according to age, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	67.1	208	18.6	14.1	2.5	64.8	100.0	88.2	11.8	100.0	140
20-24	69.0	499	26.2	12.1	4.4	57.3	100.0	85.2	14.8	100.0	344
25-29	71.3	561	31.3	13.4	3.5	51.7	100.0	78.4	21.6	100.0	400
30-34	72.7	478	36.6	11.6	4.7	47.2	100.0	73.0	27.0	100.0	347
35-39	73.1	424	33.6	18.7	5.6	42.0	100.0	78.5	21.5	100.0	310
40-44	72.2	350	31.8	14.1	3.2	50.9	100.0	78.1	21.9	100.0	253
45-49	73.8	232	28.1	14.4	5.2	52.4	100.0	80.4	19.6	100.0	171
Total	71.4	2,752	30.6	13.9	4.2	51.2	100.0	79.5	20.5	100.0	1,965
MEN											
15-19	*	8	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	8
20-24	100.0	98	44.1	19.0	3.6	33.3	100.0	55.4	44.6	100.0	98
25-29	99.2	147	46.7	15.9	4.8	32.6	100.0	53.3	46.7	100.0	146
30-34	99.6	185	63.3	13.4	1.9	21.5	100.0	41.0	59.0	100.0	184
35-39	99.3	176	51.7	15.7	4.0	28.7	100.0	55.1	44.9	100.0	175
40-44	100.0	141	50.2	16.4	1.6	31.7	100.0	49.1	50.9	100.0	141
45-49	98.4	118	47.1	14.6	3.0	35.3	100.0	54.6	45.4	100.0	116
Total	99.4	872	51.8	15.6	3.1	29.6	100.0	50.7	49.3	100.0	867

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age										
15-19	(57.4)	46	58.4	203	(32.0)	46	*	3	*	3
20-29	83.4	311	73.3	1,026	19.3	306	90.5	61	76.3 (5.3)	35
30-39	85.4	330	82.1	891	25.2	327	88.8	117	25.3	90
40-49	91.7	188	83.4	570	33.2	182	96.3	94	24.9	64
Residence										
Urban	87.5	142	77.8	574	33.0	138	96.3	38	19.2	36
Rural	84.0	733	77.1	2,116	23.6	723	91.2	237	22.2	157
Education										
No education	83.3	630	78.6	1,572	25.9	619	95.4	101	22.6	81
<5 years complete	93.2	64	80.9	227	23.3	62	86.4	65	86.2 (24.0)	42
5-9 years complete	81.8	126	71.2	618	19.5	125	93.8	75	81.3 (16.1)	45
10 or more years complete	95.4	55	79.6	273	31.7	55	(87.5)	33	86.8 (24.8)	25
Religion										
Hindu	84.5	846	77.4	2,581	24.8	832	91.7	267	22.0	187
Muslim	*	16	69.8	69	*	16	*	3	*	2
Christian	*	6	(89.9)	20	*	6	*	1	*	1
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	88.8	133	71.8	348	28.3	130	(94.2)	40	87.0 (19.4)	33
Scheduled tribe	80.3	267	79.5	789	21.4	262	88.2	98	28.9	56
Other backward class	86.0	410	76.7	1,287	24.6	404	93.5	118	15.9	88
Other	84.2	63	79.9	264	37.2	63	*	18	*	16
Wealth index										
Lowest	83.0	440	80.2	1,033	22.6	433	90.5	135	24.5	98
Second	83.1	258	73.6	724	27.3	253	92.7	80	10.5	53
Middle	89.9	103	76.2	414	28.7	102	(91.2)	34	*	23
Fourth	(90.0)	39	72.9	227	(34.9)	39	*	10	*	7
Highest	(92.7)	34	80.5	292	(19.8)	34	*	15	*	13
Total	84.6	875	77.2	2,690	25.1	861	91.9	274	21.7	193

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 70. Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about four kinds of issues and percent distribution of currently married men by person who they think should have the greater say in five decisions, by residence, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision				
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends
	URBAN					RURAL				
Own health care	27.4	32.1	36.2	4.0	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	5.2	52.0	28.5	12.3	1.9	100.0	7.5	89.8	1.5	1.1
Purchases of daily household needs	44.8	26.9	16.8	10.7	0.8	100.0	11.3	32.7	45.9	10.2
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	6.9	58.8	23.4	9.9	1.0	100.0	19.9	70.7	6.8	2.6
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.8	79.3	12.8	1.1
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	97.0	0.4	0.4
TOTAL										
Own health care	15.8	28.9	47.4	6.8	1.1	100.0	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	3.5	45.6	33.9	15.0	1.9	100.0	6.3	91.5	1.7	0.5
Purchases of daily household needs	33.3	27.8	23.3	14.2	1.4	100.0	12.5	38.7	46.9	1.9
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	3.5	56.4	25.9	12.4	1.7	100.0	25.2	66.7	7.1	1.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.6	84.3	9.3	0.8
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	97.3	0.5	0.3
TOTAL										
Own health care	18.3	29.6	45.0	6.2	0.9	100.0	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	3.9	47.0	32.8	14.4	1.9	100.0	6.5	91.2	1.7	0.6
Purchases of daily household needs	35.7	27.6	21.9	13.5	1.3	100.0	12.3	37.5	46.7	3.6
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	4.2	56.9	25.4	11.9	1.6	100.0	24.1	67.5	7.0	1.4
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.8	83.2	10.0	0.9
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	97.2	0.5	0.3

na = Not applicable

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women who usually make four specific kinds of decisions, either by themselves or jointly with their husband, and percentage of currently married men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	
Age										
15-19	24.2	21.4	32.7	34.7	10.4	49.8	208	*	*	8
20-24	38.8	34.4	49.8	49.0	15.4	28.3	499	49.5	1.2	98
25-29	49.7	50.2	61.8	61.1	27.6	17.1	561	55.1	0.0	147
30-39	53.8	59.6	70.8	68.2	31.9	11.9	902	60.3	0.2	360
40-49	53.0	62.6	76.2	70.3	33.6	10.0	582	64.2	0.0	259
Residence										
Urban	59.5	57.3	71.7	65.7	35.3	12.7	586	54.1	0.4	186
Rural	44.7	49.1	61.1	59.9	24.5	19.9	2,166	60.7	0.2	686
Education										
No education	46.0	52.0	65.7	62.9	26.4	16.8	1,598	60.9	0.5	232
<5 years complete	52.2	55.2	66.4	65.8	30.7	16.9	235	57.9	0.0	148
5-9 years complete	45.1	43.6	54.9	53.8	23.0	24.9	640	59.9	0.2	286
10 or more years complete	61.5	57.1	67.1	64.3	34.4	13.9	279	57.7	0.0	205
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	47.3	50.6	63.4	61.1	25.8	18.4	1,965	59.5	0.2	867
Employed, for cash	49.5	57.8	70.3	65.9	30.6	15.4	875	59.4	0.3	584
Employed, not for cash	45.6	44.8	57.9	57.2	21.9	20.8	1,090	59.6	0.0	283
Not employed	49.2	51.5	63.3	61.3	29.1	18.5	787	*	*	5
Number of living children										
0	37.7	33.0	44.1	44.0	15.2	36.0	342	55.0	1.1	107
1-2	47.1	46.9	59.6	58.6	25.9	19.7	986	58.3	0.0	332
3-4	51.1	57.8	70.6	65.6	31.1	13.5	1,073	61.6	0.2	325
5+	49.9	58.0	70.5	71.6	27.0	12.7	350	60.0	0.0	108
Household structure²										
Nuclear	52.4	62.6	74.2	70.0	33.1	11.0	1,301	61.3	0.0	414
Non-nuclear	43.8	40.3	53.6	53.2	21.1	25.1	1,451	57.5	0.4	458
Religion										
Hindu	47.8	50.5	63.1	60.8	26.7	18.6	2,639	59.3	0.1	830
Muslim	44.1	53.2	68.1	69.2	20.2	15.7	72	(58.4)	(2.3)	30
Christian	(53.9)	(73.1)	(80.8)	(74.1)	(33.7)	(6.7)	20	*	*	6
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	49.8	54.2	63.4	66.1	29.1	15.4	353	56.3	0.0	105
Scheduled tribe	49.7	50.3	61.0	58.8	27.1	18.4	805	62.1	0.4	292
Other backward class	45.3	48.5	63.2	59.7	25.0	20.7	1,320	58.1	0.2	381
Other	51.7	59.2	71.1	68.8	31.3	11.3	272	59.1	0.0	93
Wealth index										
Lowest	45.9	52.5	62.8	60.3	25.8	18.3	1,049	60.2	0.4	324
Second	44.6	46.9	63.2	62.7	24.4	20.4	753	58.6	0.0	245
Middle	45.1	47.5	61.2	56.4	22.8	19.2	424	63.0	0.0	133
Fourth	50.9	49.5	63.4	62.7	29.0	16.9	230	51.0	0.0	72
Highest	64.7	60.9	68.9	66.1	39.9	13.5	295	59.3	0.7	98
Total	47.9	50.9	63.4	61.2	26.8	18.4	2,752	59.3	0.2	872

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Decisions about major household purchases, purchases for daily household needs, visits to the wife's family or relatives, what to do with the money the wife earns, and how many children to have.

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

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	29.0	4.0	28.1	0.3	5.8	841
20-24	32.3	6.5	28.9	0.9	10.9	664
25-29	31.6	7.5	31.2	1.7	16.4	610
30-39	38.1	10.8	29.8	1.5	24.9	1,014
40-49	39.7	11.0	27.8	2.1	30.4	681
Residence						
Urban	46.5	20.3	41.2	1.2	27.3	875
Rural	30.7	4.4	25.5	1.3	15.0	2,935
Education						
No education	28.6	3.9	18.2	1.0	19.1	1,902
<5 years complete	35.3	6.6	29.2	1.8	12.3	335
5-9 years complete	35.2	6.8	36.6	1.5	12.0	1,104
10 or more years complete	54.6	29.2	55.7	1.4	30.5	469
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	33.7	6.4	26.0	1.4	18.2	2,633
Employed, for cash	42.3	9.0	27.9	1.5	25.0	1,288
Employed, not for cash	25.4	4.0	24.3	1.2	11.7	1,345
Not employed	35.8	11.8	36.0	1.1	17.1	1,177
Marital status						
Never married	35.9	7.2	31.7	0.3	8.9	806
Currently married	31.8	7.7	28.2	1.5	17.7	2,752
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	57.1	15.0	31.4	2.2	47.9	253
Number of living children						
0	33.7	7.0	30.9	0.3	10.4	1,195
1-2	34.8	10.9	32.6	1.3	20.2	1,086
3-4	34.8	7.0	26.7	2.0	22.7	1,157
5+	33.5	6.8	20.7	2.1	19.8	372
Household structure²						
Nuclear	37.4	8.8	29.6	1.5	21.7	1,799
Non-nuclear	31.6	7.4	28.7	1.1	14.4	2,011
Religion						
Hindu	33.4	7.6	28.6	1.3	17.6	3,629
Muslim	44.4	9.9	26.0	0.0	17.9	114
Christian	65.2	32.9	56.1	3.9	34.8	35
Other	(66.2)	(25.9)	(72.8)	(0.0)	(29.6)	32
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	34.5	6.3	32.1	2.3	14.5	496
Scheduled tribe	26.7	5.3	22.2	0.9	19.6	1,115
Other backward class	35.2	7.0	29.0	1.3	16.0	1,793
Other	51.3	22.5	45.3	1.1	25.5	405
Wealth index						
Lowest	27.8	2.1	17.9	0.6	15.7	1,424
Second	29.9	4.5	28.3	2.1	15.7	1,014
Middle	38.4	6.3	34.6	1.4	17.0	596
Fourth	41.3	17.1	42.4	1.3	18.7	345
Highest	55.0	31.5	49.9	1.2	30.4	431
Total	34.3	8.1	29.1	1.3	17.8	3,810

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses him sex, according to marital status, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	11.9	8.2	8.7	11.3	11.2	9.2
She neglects the house or children	14.9	11.7	13.6	15.9	14.7	13.0
She argues with him	16.7	20.0	13.0	27.3	15.9	22.3
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	6.2	3.6	4.4	7.0	5.8	4.7
She doesn't cook food properly	8.9	5.8	7.0	4.9	8.5	5.5
He suspects she is unfaithful	12.7	14.2	9.4	18.1	12.0	15.4
She shows disrespect for in-laws	23.9	19.8	20.8	32.2	23.2	23.6
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	34.0	33.4	29.2	44.9	33.0	37.0
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	87.0	86.8	84.6	82.3	86.5	85.4
Knows husband has sex with other women	90.3	91.4	86.3	88.9	89.5	90.6
Is tired or not in the mood	89.0	94.2	83.4	91.1	87.8	93.3
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	78.6	82.0	76.3	77.8	78.1	80.7
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	3.5	3.1	7.8	6.1	4.4	4.0
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	16.9	na	18.8	na	17.5
Refuse to give her financial support	na	1.4	na	2.1	na	1.6
Use force to have sex	na	1.7	na	1.9	na	1.8
Have sex with another woman	na	0.3	na	0.2	na	0.2
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.3	na	0.2	na	0.2
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	82.6	na	79.5	na	81.6
Number of respondents	3,004	895	806	406	3,810	1,301

na = Not applicable

Table 74 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason and who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	31.0	55.5	75.0	79.0	75.6	841	253
20-24	29.5	38.9	82.0	79.3	84.2	664	206
25-29	34.1	32.6	80.4	82.3	79.2	610	192
30-39	33.9	32.1	79.5	81.5	83.4	1,014	384
40-49	36.5	28.2	74.0	81.1	84.5	681	266
Residence							
Urban	26.1	29.8	87.4	86.9	87.8	875	322
Rural	35.1	39.3	75.3	78.7	79.6	2,935	979
Education							
No education	37.5	44.9	71.2	69.6	72.7	1,902	273
<5 years complete	35.9	38.7	80.2	73.6	83.3	335	194
5-9 years complete	30.8	37.8	83.1	84.4	82.7	1,104	505
10 or more years complete	18.0	28.2	92.8	88.4	86.6	469	329
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	35.0	36.5	75.6	80.4	81.7	2,633	1,187
Employed, for cash	37.3	31.5	75.3	82.8	83.2	1,288	812
Employed, not for cash	32.8	47.2	75.9	75.1	78.4	1,345	375
Not employed	28.6	42.1	83.7	84.4	81.0	1,177	114
Marital status							
Never married	29.2	44.9	76.3	77.8	79.5	806	406
Currently married	33.6	33.4	79.0	82.2	82.7	2,752	872
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	38.3	*	73.9	*	*	253	23
Number of living children							
0	31.4	42.8	75.8	77.9	80.0	1,195	518
1-2	29.9	30.9	81.6	84.5	85.3	1,086	341
3-4	37.1	33.6	79.1	81.3	80.9	1,157	331
5+	34.6	38.8	71.9	80.5	80.1	372	111
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	33.6	37.1	77.4	80.2	81.4	1,799	607
Non-nuclear	32.5	36.9	78.7	81.2	81.9	2,011	693
Religion							
Hindu	33.1	38.0	77.8	80.5	81.4	3,629	1,212
Muslim	37.8	25.7	81.4	83.0	85.1	114	67
Christian	22.6	*	90.3	*	*	35	14
Other	(22.3)	*	(87.8)	*	*	32	8
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	38.3	32.8	80.2	82.5	80.8	496	159
Scheduled tribe	30.1	37.2	76.0	70.4	81.9	1,115	400
Other backward class	35.5	41.8	77.0	87.1	80.1	1,793	572
Other	23.9	24.0	86.3	81.6	86.9	405	169
Wealth index							
Lowest	36.1	43.9	72.7	70.1	76.9	1,424	435
Second	38.1	41.2	74.1	85.9	77.6	1,014	341
Middle	31.9	29.9	83.8	84.1	88.5	596	227
Fourth	24.9	25.6	83.9	84.4	88.0	345	130
Highest	19.0	28.8	92.8	90.1	87.9	431	168
Total	33.0	37.0	78.1	80.7	81.6	3,810	1,301

Note: Total includes women/men with missing information on religion and whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

³ Specified behaviours are: get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex, and have sex with another woman.

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

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, and among those who have experienced physical or sexual violence, the person committing the violence, by marital status, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	33.7	12.3	29.3
Sexual violence ever	7.3	1.7	6.2
Physical and sexual violence ever	6.6	0.4	5.3
Physical or sexual violence ever	34.4	13.5	30.1
Number of women	1,954	507	2,461
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	76.0	(0.0)	69.4
Former husband	11.6	(0.0)	10.6
Former boyfriend	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Father/step-father	7.8	(41.4)	10.7
Mother/step-mother	13.5	(39.3)	15.8
Sister/brother	8.9	(35.8)	11.2
Other relative	0.2	(5.0)	0.6
Mother-in-law	0.7	(0.0)	0.6
Father-in-law	0.7	(0.0)	0.6
Other in-law	0.8	(0.0)	0.7
Teacher	3.0	(15.2)	4.0
Number who experienced physical violence	659	62	721
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	77.5	*	73.1
Former husband	15.6	*	14.8
Current/former boyfriend	1.0	*	3.1
Other relative	0.5	*	0.8
In-law	0.6	*	0.6
Own friend/acquaintance	4.2	*	5.2
Family friend	0.5	*	0.5
Other	0.0	*	2.0
Number who experienced sexual violence	143	8	151

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	29.2	4.1	12.5	16.6
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	13.7	1.4	7.0	8.4
Slapped her	28.7	3.4	12.5	15.9
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	15.8	1.4	7.6	9.0
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	10.0	0.8	5.3	6.1
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.5	0.9	4.1	5.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.7
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.7
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	6.9	1.4	3.8	5.3
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	6.8	1.4	3.8	5.2
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.9	0.5	1.6	2.1
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	12.7	2.3	7.0	9.3
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	10.7	1.6	6.0	7.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	4.8	0.9	2.2	3.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	8.7	1.3	4.9	6.2
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	29.9	4.6	12.9	17.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence	6.3	1.6	3.4	5.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	32.3	5.4	14.8	20.2
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.4	1.0	1.9	3.0
Any violence by women against their husband ²	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3
Number of ever-married women	1,954	1,842	1,842	1,842

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

¹ Excludes widows.

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

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	7.3	20.6	5.5	20.6	23.2	136
20-24	12.1	22.8	7.1	23.6	27.4	351
25-29	11.3	31.5	6.9	32.1	33.2	409
30-39	14.9	31.3	7.0	32.3	34.5	635
40-49	12.9	32.0	7.2	32.3	34.9	423
Residence						
Urban	11.3	27.1	7.7	27.7	29.5	406
Rural	13.1	29.8	6.7	30.4	33.0	1,548
Education						
No education	14.7	33.1	7.0	33.7	36.2	1,158
<5 years complete	14.3	31.8	7.4	32.7	37.0	165
5-9 years complete	9.6	25.5	7.9	26.3	27.7	433
10 or more years complete	6.6	12.1	4.3	13.0	15.4	198
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	13.4	31.6	8.1	32.5	35.0	1,405
Employed, for cash	15.6	32.6	7.8	33.7	36.5	676
Employed, not for cash	11.5	30.7	8.3	31.4	33.6	729
Not employed	10.8	23.1	4.1	23.3	25.2	550
Marital status						
Currently married	11.3	28.3	6.5	29.0	31.0	1,770
Widowed	12.3	25.0	5.8	25.6	28.0	112
Divorced/separated/deserted	48.6	59.1	20.5	59.1	69.6	72
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	11.2	27.6	6.2	28.3	30.5	1,687
0-4 years	6.9	16.0	4.5	16.7	19.7	299
5-9 years	9.7	26.1	6.8	27.1	28.2	333
10+ years	12.9	31.4	6.5	32.0	34.2	1,054
Married more than once	12.2	41.9	11.4	41.9	42.8	84
Number of living children						
0	14.0	20.9	5.6	21.2	26.2	262
1-2	11.3	28.2	7.7	28.9	31.3	717
3-4	12.8	32.0	6.8	33.0	33.8	748
5+	15.4	32.8	6.7	32.8	37.4	228
Household structure²						
Nuclear	15.1	35.3	8.0	36.2	38.5	903
Non-nuclear	10.7	23.9	6.0	24.5	26.9	1,051
Religion						
Hindu	12.8	28.9	7.0	29.6	32.1	1,880
Muslim	12.3	39.2	5.7	39.2	39.2	46
Christian	(12.6)	(43.2)	(15.8)	(46.4)	(46.4)	14
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	9.6	30.9	5.7	30.9	34.0	260
Scheduled tribe	15.3	35.3	9.2	35.9	38.1	574
Other backward class	12.0	25.5	6.2	26.2	28.1	934
Other	12.4	26.6	5.4	28.3	32.6	184
Wealth index						
Lowest	14.9	31.8	7.3	32.8	36.2	738
Second	13.0	31.5	6.9	32.1	34.1	558
Middle	13.5	32.0	6.8	32.1	34.1	293
Fourth	7.1	23.8	6.4	24.0	24.8	166
Highest	7.2	14.0	6.6	14.6	16.2	200
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	22.9	49.2	19.5	49.4	52.9	277
No	10.6	24.5	4.8	25.1	27.5	1,541
Don't know	16.2	41.4	6.0	44.0	44.0	135
Total	12.7	29.2	6.9	29.9	32.3	1,954

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women whose caste/tribe is not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

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

Table 78 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Husband's characteristic/empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	17.7	32.2	7.5	32.6	35.9	606
<5 years complete	13.3	36.1	7.7	37.6	40.6	228
5-7 years complete	14.3	36.1	9.1	36.9	39.3	354
8-9 years complete	8.1	24.6	5.9	25.1	26.2	275
10-11 years complete	10.1	24.2	5.8	24.2	25.7	161
12 or more years complete	7.0	17.5	4.4	18.3	20.4	304
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	7.4	17.6	4.0	18.6	20.4	826
Drinks/never gets drunk	5.0	27.2	6.6	27.6	28.8	279
Gets drunk sometimes	15.5	36.8	8.1	37.2	40.0	721
Gets drunk often	47.5	66.0	20.4	66.0	72.2	129
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(29.6)	(34.2)	(7.9)	(34.2)	(42.1)	38
Wife is same age	4.4	30.6	6.6	30.6	31.6	47
Wife 1-4 years younger	10.7	28.8	6.8	30.0	32.0	799
Wife 5-9 years younger	11.2	27.3	6.4	27.7	29.6	678
Wife 10+ years younger	12.2	28.1	5.1	28.3	30.1	206
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	10.8	29.1	6.2	29.9	32.0	1,081
Wife better educated	12.3	24.7	10.4	26.6	29.8	185
Both equally educated	8.8	24.3	8.4	24.7	26.3	113
Neither educated	18.0	32.2	7.1	32.3	35.3	549
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	7.3	21.7	4.2	22.4	24.6	1,352
1-2	17.9	41.3	8.3	41.4	44.1	409
3-4	27.5	46.8	20.3	48.3	49.1	147
5-6	(76.1)	(86.7)	(33.5)	(88.3)	(97.4)	46
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	9.5	28.0	10.4	29.3	30.7	323
1-2	12.3	29.5	6.0	30.1	32.3	579
3-4	11.2	27.5	5.3	28.1	30.3	868
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	12.5	26.6	7.2	27.2	29.5	1,304
1-2	11.4	29.2	4.8	30.1	32.7	356
3-4	12.7	36.2	7.2	36.8	39.7	183
5-6	17.9	47.8	8.2	47.8	50.6	71
7	(23.0)	(51.0)	(12.3)	(51.0)	(52.1)	40
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	12.8	24.8	3.1	26.0	26.6	76
1-2	11.5	33.0	3.9	33.2	34.9	350
3	13.0	28.6	7.8	29.3	32.0	1,528
Total	12.7	29.2	6.9	29.9	32.3	1,954

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, spousal age difference, and spousal education difference, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

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

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	44.5	1.6	13.4	10.9	45.5	571
In the past 12 months ¹	51.9	1.3	15.7	11.6	53.3	305
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	59.1	1.2	20.7	14.9	59.6	136
In the past 12 months ¹	59.7	0.9	20.6	11.8	60.5	97
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	43.5	1.6	13.1	10.7	44.5	584
In the past 12 months ¹	50.0	1.2	14.9	11.0	51.2	323
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	65.4	1.3	22.9	16.5	66.0	122
In the past 12 months ¹	69.4	1.1	25.3	14.5	70.4	79

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

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	73.8	*	51.6	70.7	61.1	69.8
Never sought help but told someone	6.4	*	10.9	6.6	10.6	7.0
Sought help	19.8	*	37.5	22.7	28.3	23.2
Number of women who experienced violence	590	20	131	673	69	741
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	69.6	*	61.2	65.2	*	67.0
Husband's family	37.3	*	28.0	37.6	*	33.4
Husband/last husband	1.3	*	1.5	1.5	*	1.3
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	3.1	0.0	*	0.9
Friend	12.7	*	13.3	13.1	*	13.9
Neighbour	23.7	*	31.0	27.6	*	25.0
Religious leader	1.7	*	4.6	2.7	*	2.4
Doctor/medical personnel	1.3	*	0.0	1.0	*	0.9
Police	1.4	*	4.4	2.5	*	2.2
Lawyer	0.7	*	0.0	0.6	*	0.5
Other	0.6	*	0.0	0.5	*	0.4
Number of women who sought help	117	6	49	153	19	172

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the result of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-3 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

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

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-3 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-3 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Chhattisgarh, there were 94 clusters. Hence, 94 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 94 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 93 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Chhattisgarh as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	De facto household population, all ages
No education	Proportion	De facto household population of females/males age 6 and above
Tuberculosis prevalence	Rate	100,000 usual household residents
Using adequately iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Urban residence	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women/men age 15-49
Mother received ANC from health personnel	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Treated with ORS packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child fully vaccinated	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Mortality rates	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Women/men with any anaemia	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	984	19	2386	1604	0.900	0.020	945	1023
Rural	1023	15	4980	5767	0.958	0.015	992	1054
Total	1015	13	7366	7371	0.978	0.013	989	1040
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.231	0.025	2095	1409	2.583	0.110	0.180	0.282
Rural	0.531	0.015	4425	5124	1.826	0.028	0.502	0.560
Total	0.466	0.013	6520	6533	1.864	0.027	0.441	0.492
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.087	0.013	2140	1439	2.002	0.150	0.061	0.113
Rural	0.264	0.017	4247	4918	2.265	0.066	0.230	0.299
Total	0.224	0.014	6387	6357	2.271	0.061	0.197	0.251
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	166	51	4807	3232	0.872	0.307	64	269
Rural	349	65	10307	11935	1.043	0.187	219	480
Total	310	53	15114	15167	1.090	0.169	205	415
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.856	0.021	975	656	1.852	0.024	0.815	0.898
Rural	0.464	0.029	2034	2355	2.616	0.062	0.406	0.522
Total	0.549	0.023	3009	3011	2.572	0.043	0.502	0.596
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.230	0.012	3810	3810	1.728	0.051	0.206	0.253
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.247	0.014	1303	1301	1.159	0.056	0.220	0.275
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.499	0.019	3810	3810	2.334	0.038	0.461	0.537
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.210	0.017	1303	1301	1.538	0.083	0.175	0.244
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.123	0.012	3810	3810	2.286	0.099	0.099	0.147
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.253	0.018	1303	1301	1.535	0.073	0.216	0.290
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.211	0.008	3810	3810	1.241	0.039	0.195	0.228
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.312	0.016	1303	1301	1.227	0.051	0.281	0.344
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.722	0.009	3810	3810	1.184	0.012	0.705	0.739
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.670	0.016	1303	1301	1.208	0.023	0.639	0.702
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.692	0.017	2977	2969	1.960	0.024	0.659	0.726
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.566	0.022	843	842	1.286	0.039	0.523	0.610
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.654	0.017	859	586	1.060	0.026	0.620	0.689
Rural	0.499	0.018	1865	2166	1.579	0.037	0.463	0.536
Total	0.532	0.015	2724	2752	1.542	0.028	0.503	0.562
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.589	0.019	859	586	1.125	0.032	0.551	0.627
Rural	0.464	0.019	1865	2166	1.671	0.042	0.426	0.503
Total	0.491	0.016	2724	2752	1.629	0.032	0.460	0.522
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.065	0.011	859	586	1.318	0.170	0.043	0.087
Rural	0.035	0.005	1865	2166	1.128	0.137	0.025	0.044
Total	0.041	0.004	2724	2752	1.175	0.108	0.032	0.050
Continued...								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.439	0.025	859	586	1.477	0.057	0.389	0.489
Rural	0.398	0.021	1865	2166	1.849	0.053	0.356	0.440
Total	0.407	0.017	2724	2752	1.842	0.043	0.372	0.442
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.029	0.007	859	586	1.207	0.238	0.015	0.043
Rural	0.010	0.002	1865	2166	0.988	0.232	0.005	0.014
Total	0.014	0.002	2724	2752	1.015	0.164	0.009	0.018
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.027	0.008	859	586	1.403	0.289	0.011	0.042
Rural	0.003	0.001	1865	2166	1.160	0.518	0.000	0.005
Total	0.008	0.002	2724	2752	1.202	0.260	0.004	0.012
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.078	0.012	859	586	1.319	0.155	0.054	0.102
Rural	0.016	0.003	1865	2166	1.126	0.208	0.009	0.022
Total	0.029	0.003	2724	2752	1.065	0.118	0.022	0.036
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.690	0.034	529	361	1.705	0.050	0.621	0.759
Rural	0.934	0.009	907	1054	1.145	0.010	0.915	0.953
Total	0.872	0.011	1436	1414	1.261	0.013	0.849	0.894
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.745	0.014	859	586	0.923	0.018	0.718	0.773
Rural	0.669	0.015	1865	2166	1.335	0.022	0.640	0.698
Total	0.685	0.012	2724	2752	1.323	0.017	0.661	0.708
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.695	0.035	266	186	1.243	0.051	0.625	0.766
Rural	0.680	0.023	591	686	1.196	0.034	0.634	0.726
Total	0.683	0.020	857	872	1.231	0.029	0.644	0.723
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.117	0.007	2724	2752	1.103	0.058	0.103	0.130
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.144	0.014	857	872	1.137	0.095	0.117	0.172
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.627	0.032	3648	3652	2.032	0.012	2.563	2.691
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.471	0.044	1231	1227	1.746	0.018	2.382	2.559
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.952	0.023	313	213	1.860	0.024	0.907	0.997
Rural	0.742	0.031	848	985	2.070	0.042	0.679	0.804
Total	0.779	0.026	1161	1198	2.163	0.033	0.727	0.831
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.319	0.038	313	213	1.445	0.119	0.243	0.396
Rural	0.183	0.018	848	985	1.384	0.101	0.146	0.220
Total	0.207	0.017	1161	1198	1.406	0.080	0.174	0.240
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.718	0.039	404	275	1.471	0.054	0.640	0.796
Rural	0.356	0.035	1188	1380	2.043	0.097	0.287	0.425
Total	0.416	0.029	1592	1655	1.974	0.070	0.358	0.474
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.545	0.057	404	275	2.006	0.104	0.431	0.658
Rural	0.063	0.011	1188	1380	1.319	0.171	0.042	0.085
Total	0.143	0.013	1592	1655	1.340	0.093	0.117	0.170
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.629	0.053	313	213	1.932	0.084	0.524	0.735
Rural	0.209	0.034	848	985	2.427	0.163	0.141	0.277
Total	0.284	0.030	1161	1198	2.299	0.106	0.223	0.344
Continued.								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.571	0.098	28	19	1.043	0.171	0.376	0.767
Rural	0.346	0.078	52	60	1.134	0.226	0.190	0.503
Total	0.400	0.063	80	79	1.109	0.158	0.274	0.527
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.679	0.087	28	19	0.984	0.128	0.505	0.852
Rural	0.596	0.071	52	60	1.003	0.119	0.454	0.738
Total	0.616	0.058	80	79	1.017	0.093	0.501	0.731
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.667	0.071	75	51	1.296	0.106	0.525	0.808
Rural	0.257	0.037	202	235	1.218	0.146	0.182	0.332
Total	0.331	0.034	277	286	1.200	0.102	0.264	0.398
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.933	0.032	75	51	1.110	0.034	0.869	0.997
Rural	0.827	0.032	202	235	1.210	0.039	0.762	0.891
Total	0.846	0.027	277	286	1.263	0.032	0.792	0.900
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.853	0.038	75	51	0.924	0.044	0.778	0.929
Rural	0.579	0.037	202	235	1.079	0.065	0.504	0.654
Total	0.628	0.032	277	286	1.117	0.051	0.564	0.692
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.960	0.022	75	51	0.959	0.023	0.917	1.003
Rural	0.827	0.034	202	235	1.281	0.041	0.758	0.895
Total	0.851	0.029	277	286	1.353	0.034	0.793	0.908
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.813	0.057	75	51	1.269	0.070	0.699	0.928
Rural	0.584	0.034	202	235	0.990	0.059	0.515	0.653
Total	0.625	0.030	277	286	1.045	0.048	0.565	0.685
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.747	0.052	75	51	1.036	0.070	0.643	0.851
Rural	0.431	0.035	202	235	1.016	0.082	0.360	0.502
Total	0.487	0.031	277	286	1.039	0.063	0.425	0.549
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.143	0.021	343	234	1.056	0.144	0.102	0.184
Rural	0.080	0.012	962	1117	1.329	0.152	0.056	0.104
Total	0.091	0.011	1305	1351	1.292	0.117	0.070	0.112
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.301	0.014	2461	2461	1.548	0.048	0.273	0.330
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.174	0.023	367	247	1.186	0.132	0.128	0.221
Rural	0.199	0.016	1072	1241	1.200	0.078	0.168	0.230
Total	0.195	0.013	1439	1488	1.248	0.069	0.168	0.222
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.387	0.030	367	247	1.102	0.078	0.327	0.447
Rural	0.557	0.019	1072	1241	1.188	0.034	0.520	0.594
Total	0.529	0.016	1439	1488	1.209	0.031	0.496	0.561
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.313	0.029	367	247	1.079	0.092	0.256	0.371
Rural	0.502	0.018	1072	1241	1.082	0.035	0.467	0.537
Total	0.471	0.015	1439	1488	1.103	0.033	0.440	0.501
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.284	0.021	1205	821	1.616	0.074	0.242	0.326
Rural	0.480	0.013	2340	2718	1.304	0.028	0.453	0.507
Total	0.434	0.012	3545	3540	1.381	0.026	0.411	0.457
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.299	0.027	452	317	1.255	0.091	0.245	0.353
Rural	0.414	0.021	834	967	1.240	0.051	0.371	0.456
Total	0.385	0.017	1286	1284	1.264	0.045	0.351	0.420
Continued.								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.169	0.020	1205	821	1.831	0.117	0.130	0.209
Rural	0.021	0.003	2340	2718	1.108	0.155	0.015	0.028
Total	0.056	0.005	3545	3540	1.397	0.097	0.045	0.066
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.137	0.020	452	317	1.245	0.147	0.097	0.178
Rural	0.020	0.005	834	967	0.986	0.237	0.011	0.030
Total	0.049	0.006	1286	1284	1.076	0.132	0.036	0.062
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.823	0.025	1283	875	2.303	0.030	0.774	0.872
Rural	0.349	0.027	2527	2935	2.852	0.078	0.294	0.403
Total	0.458	0.022	3810	3810	2.729	0.048	0.413	0.502
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.980	0.007	459	322	1.047	0.007	0.967	0.994
Rural	0.640	0.032	844	979	1.935	0.050	0.576	0.704
Total	0.724	0.024	1303	1301	1.950	0.033	0.676	0.772
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.345	0.034	1283	875	2.580	0.100	0.276	0.413
Rural	0.092	0.012	2527	2935	2.006	0.126	0.069	0.115
Total	0.150	0.012	3810	3810	2.106	0.081	0.125	0.174
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.603	0.038	459	322	1.645	0.062	0.528	0.679
Rural	0.314	0.027	844	979	1.710	0.087	0.259	0.369
Total	0.386	0.023	1303	1301	1.720	0.060	0.339	0.432
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	1.776	0.100	na	2456	0.971	0.057	1.575	1.977
Rural	2.880	0.122	na	8189	1.190	0.042	2.636	3.124
Total	2.622	0.107	na	10645	1.226	0.041	2.409	2.836
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.058	0.011	na	542	1.244	0.182	0.037	0.079
Rural	0.103	0.010	na	1857	1.226	0.093	0.084	0.122
Total	0.092	0.008	na	2399	1.274	0.084	0.077	0.108
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.141	0.014	na	440	1.059	0.098	0.113	0.169
Rural	0.214	0.010	na	1457	0.982	0.047	0.194	0.235
Total	0.197	0.009	na	1898	1.032	0.043	0.180	0.214
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 24-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.113	0.012	na	410	1.040	0.110	0.088	0.138
Rural	0.144	0.012	na	1370	1.213	0.084	0.120	0.168
Total	0.137	0.010	na	1780	1.241	0.071	0.117	0.157
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.035	0.008	na	386	0.951	0.214	0.020	0.050
Rural	0.067	0.009	na	1142	1.062	0.129	0.050	0.084
Total	0.059	0.007	na	1528	1.095	0.114	0.046	0.073
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.008	0.004	na	340	0.928	0.459	0.001	0.015
Rural	0.031	0.006	na	1023	1.037	0.200	0.018	0.043
Total	0.025	0.005	na	1362	1.096	0.189	0.016	0.034
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	235	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.012	0.005	na	862	1.217	0.443	0.001	0.023
Total	0.010	0.004	na	1097	1.309	0.443	0.001	0.018
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	104	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.005	0.003	na	478	0.992	0.697	0.000	0.012
Total	0.004	0.003	na	582	1.068	0.698	0.000	0.010
Continued.								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Chhattisgarh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	44.010	11.434	407	277	1.085	0.260	21.141	66.878
Rural	52.566	6.881	1203	1397	1.005	0.131	38.804	66.329
Total	51.148	6.033	1610	1675	1.060	0.118	39.082	63.214
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	7.185	3.881	411	280	0.930	0.540	0.000	14.947
Rural	22.202	3.429	1213	1409	0.822	0.154	15.343	29.061
Total	19.685	2.949	1624	1689	0.875	0.150	13.787	25.584
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	51.195	12.818	407	277	1.100	0.250	25.558	76.832
Rural	74.768	7.578	1203	1397	0.966	0.101	59.612	89.924
Total	70.833	6.680	1610	1675	1.023	0.094	57.474	84.192
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	10.246	4.564	419	286	0.938	0.445	1.118	19.373
Rural	23.361	4.251	1241	1442	0.947	0.182	14.859	31.863
Total	20.990	3.623	1660	1727	1.002	0.173	13.744	28.235
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	60.916	13.916	409	279	1.054	0.228	33.085	88.747
Rural	96.382	8.319	1217	1414	0.984	0.086	79.744	113.021
Total	90.336	7.367	1626	1692	1.033	0.082	75.602	105.070
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.494	0.023	1250	852	1.629	0.047	0.448	0.541
Rural	0.598	0.019	2511	2917	1.967	0.032	0.560	0.637
Total	0.575	0.016	3761	3769	1.960	0.027	0.543	0.606
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.201	0.021	448	314	1.128	0.106	0.158	0.244
Rural	0.293	0.023	829	962	1.428	0.077	0.248	0.338
Total	0.270	0.018	1277	1276	1.427	0.066	0.235	0.306
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.673	0.052	327	220	1.850	0.077	0.569	0.777
Rural	0.720	0.016	975	1129	1.080	0.023	0.687	0.753
Total	0.712	0.016	1302	1349	1.235	0.023	0.680	0.744
na = Not applicable								
nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero								