

**NFHS-2**

PN-ACR-915 118753

**Chhattisgarh**

**National Family  
Health Survey  
India  
1998-99**



International Institute for Population Sciences



MEASURE DHS+  
ORC MACRO

**World Summit for Children Indicators: Chhattisgarh, 1998-99**

**BASIC INDICATORS**

Childhood mortality	Infant mortality rate	81 per 1,000
	Under-five mortality rate	123 per 1,000
Childhood malnutrition	Percent stunted (children 0-35 months)	57.9
	Percent wasted (children 0-35 months)	18.5
	Percent underweight (children 0-35 months)	60.8
Clean water supply	Percent of households within 15 minutes of a safe water supply <sup>1</sup>	37.6
Sanitary excreta disposal	Percent of households with flush toilet	13.5
Basic education	Percent of women age 15-49 with completed primary education	34.0
	Percent of men age 15-49 with completed primary education	65.3
	Percent of girls age 6-12 attending school	78.7
	Percent of boys age 6-12 attending school	85.9
	Percent of women age 15-49 who are literate	43.6
Children in especially difficult situations	Percent of children age 0-14 who live in single adult households	2.3

**SUPPORTING INDICATORS**

Birth spacing	Percent of births within 24 months of a previous birth	25.9
Safe motherhood	Percent of births with medical antenatal care	57.5
	Percent of births with antenatal care in first trimester	26.7
	Percent of births with medical assistance at delivery	32.3
	Percent of births in a medical facility	13.8
	Percent of births at high risk	58.6
Family planning	Contraceptive prevalence rate (any method, currently married women)	45.0
	Percent of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning	13.5
	Percent of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning to avoid a high-risk birth	9.1
Maternal nutrition	Percent of mothers with low body mass index (BMI)	48.1
Low birth weight	Percent of births with low birth weight (of those reporting a numeric weight)	27.8
Breastfeeding	Percent of children under 4 months who are exclusively breastfed	81.7
Iodized salt intake	Percent of households that use iodized salt (at least 15 ppm)	60.4
Vaccinations	Percent of children whose mothers received tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy	70.8
	Percent of children 12-23 months with measles vaccination	40.0
	Percent of children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	21.8
Diarrhoea control	Percent of children with diarrhoea in the preceding 2 weeks who received ORS, sugar-salt-water solution, or gruel	34.3
Acute respiratory infection	Percent of children with acute respiratory infection in the preceding 2 weeks seen by medical personnel	61.6

<sup>1</sup>Water from pipes, hand pump, covered well, or tanker truck

PN-ACR-995

**NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-2)**

**INDIA**

**1998-99**

**CHHATTISGARH**

**International Institute for Population Sciences  
Mumbai, India**

**MEASURE *DHS+*, ORC MACRO  
Calverton, Maryland, USA**

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**For additional information about the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), please contact:**

**International Institute for Population Sciences  
Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400 088  
Telephone: 25564883, 25563254, 25563255, 25563256  
Fax: 25563257  
E-mail: [iipsnfhs@vsnl.com](mailto:iipsnfhs@vsnl.com)  
Website: <http://www.nfhsindia.org>**

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**CONTRIBUTORS**

**Sumati Kulkarni  
Sunita Kishor  
Kamla Gupta**

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## PREFACE

The success of the first National Family Health Survey, conducted in 1992–93, in creating an important demographic and health database in India has paved the way for repeating the survey. The second National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), undertaken in 1998–99, is designed to strengthen the database further and facilitate implementation and monitoring of population and health programmes in the country. As in the earlier survey, the principal objective of NFHS-2 is to provide state and national estimates of fertility, the practice of family planning, infant and child mortality, maternal and child health, and the utilization of health services provided to mothers and children. In addition, the survey provides indicators of the quality of health and family welfare services, women's reproductive health problems, and domestic violence, and includes information on the status of women, education, and the standard of living.

Another feature of NFHS-2 is measurement of the nutritional status of women. Height and weight measurements, which were available only for young children in the earlier survey, were extended to cover all eligible women in NFHS-2. In addition, ever-married women and their children below age three had their blood tested for the level of haemoglobin, using the HemoCue instrument. Through these blood tests, for the first time the survey provides information on the prevalence of anaemia throughout India. In two metropolitan cities, Delhi and Mumbai, a further test was done for children below age three to measure the lead content in their blood. The survey also measured the extent to which households in India use cooking salt that has been fortified with iodine.

The NFHS-2 survey was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through ORC Macro, USA. UNICEF provided additional financial support for the nutritional components of the survey. The survey is the outcome of the collaborative efforts of many organizations. The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) was designated as the nodal agency for this project by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi. Thirteen reputed field organizations (FOs) in India, including five Population Research Centres, were selected to carry out the houselisting operation and data collection for NFHS-2. The field organization for Chhattisgarh was the Centre for Development Studies (CPDS), Hyderabad. ORC Macro, Calverton, Maryland, USA, and the East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, provided technical assistance for all survey operations.

The NFHS-2 survey covered a representative sample of more than 90,000 ever-married women age 15–49 from all 26 states existing at the time of the survey that comprise more than 99 percent of India's population. The data collection was carried out in two phases, starting in November 1998 and March 1999. The survey provides state-level estimates of demographic and health parameters as well as data on various socioeconomic and programmatic factors that are critical for bringing about desired changes in India's demographic and health situation. The survey provides urban and rural estimates for most states, regional estimates for five states (Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh), separate estimates for three metro cities (Chennai, Kolkata, and Mumbai), and estimates for slum areas in Mumbai.

The survey used uniform questionnaires, sample designs, and field procedures to facilitate comparability of the data and to achieve a high level of data quality. Preliminary reports

with selected results were prepared earlier for each state and presented to policymakers and programme administrators responsible for improving health and family welfare programmes in most states.

The final state reports are based on a standard tabulation plan developed at a workshop held in Kodaikanal on 15–17 January 1999. IIPS finalized the tabulation plan according to the recommendations of the NFHS-2 Technical Advisory Committee and produced the tables and figures for the final reports. In most states, the final state reports were written by representatives of the Population Research Centres, faculty members from IIPS, representatives from ORC Macro and the East-West Center, and reputed researchers from other organizations in the field of population and health in India.

We are happy to present the final NFHS-2 state report for Chhattisgarh, which was covered in the first phase of the survey when it was still part of Madhya Pradesh. We hope that the report will provide helpful insights into the changes that are taking place in the state and will provide policymakers and programme managers with up-to-date estimates of indicators that can be used for effective management of health and family welfare programmes, with an emphasis on reproductive health dimensions. The report should also contribute to the knowledge of researchers and analysts in the fields of population, health, and nutrition.

T.K. Roy  
Director  
International Institute for  
Population Sciences  
Mumbai

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T.K. Roy  
Sumati Kulkarni  
Kamla Gupta

# FACT SHEET, CHHATTISGARH

## NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY, 1998-99

### Sample Size

Households .....	977
Ever-married women age 15-49 .....	942

### Characteristics of Households

Percent with electricity .....	58.4
Percent within 15 minutes of safe water supply <sup>1</sup> .....	37.6
Percent with flush toilet .....	13.5
Percent with no toilet facility .....	85.1
Percent using govt. health facilities for sickness .....	47.1
Percent using iodized salt (at least 15 ppm) .....	60.4

### Characteristics of Women<sup>2</sup>

Percent urban .....	18.2
Percent illiterate .....	68.5
Percent completed high school and above .....	8.3
Percent Hindu .....	92.9
Percent Muslim .....	1.8
Percent Christian .....	4.1
Percent regularly exposed to mass media .....	58.4
Percent working in the past 12 months .....	64.3

### Status of Women<sup>2</sup>

Percent involved in decisions about own health .....	49.2
Percent with control over some money .....	53.7

### Marriage

Percent never married among women age 15-19 .....	65.8
Median age at marriage among women age 20-49 .....	15.4

### Fertility and Fertility Preferences

Total fertility rate (for the past 3 years) .....	2.79
Mean number of children ever born to all women 40-49 .....	4.57
Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 .....	18.1
Percent of births <sup>3</sup> of order 3 and above .....	48.1
Mean ideal number of children <sup>4</sup> .....	3.2
Percent of women with 2 living children wanting another child .....	42.6

### Current Contraceptive Use<sup>5</sup>

Any method .....	45.0
Any modern method .....	42.3
Pill .....	0.8
IUD .....	1.0
Condom .....	2.1
Female sterilization .....	35.1
Male sterilization .....	3.3
Any traditional method .....	2.3
Rhythm/safe period .....	1.7
Withdrawal .....	0.6
Other traditional or modern method .....	0.5

### Unmet Need for Family Planning<sup>5</sup>

Percent with unmet need for family planning .....	13.5
Percent with unmet need for spacing .....	8.0

### Quality of Family Planning Services<sup>6</sup>

Percent told about side effects of method .....	15.0
Percent who received follow-up services .....	82.3

### Childhood Mortality

Infant mortality rate <sup>7</sup> .....	80.9
Under-five mortality rate <sup>7</sup> .....	122.7

### Safe Motherhood and Women's Reproductive Health

Percent of births <sup>8</sup> within 24 months of previous birth .....	25.9
Percent of births <sup>3</sup> whose mothers received:	
Antenatal check-up from a health professional .....	57.5
Antenatal check-up in first trimester .....	26.7
Two or more tetanus toxoid injections .....	58.2
Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup .....	54.9
Percent of births <sup>3</sup> whose mothers were assisted at delivery by a:	
Doctor .....	22.3
ANM/Nurse/midwife/LHV .....	9.7
Traditional birth attendant .....	42.7

Percent <sup>5</sup> reporting at least one reproductive health problem .....	37.4
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### Awareness of AIDS

Percent of women <sup>2</sup> who have heard of AIDS .....	19.6
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### Child Health

Percent of children age 0-3 months exclusively breastfed .....	81.7
Median duration of breastfeeding (months) .....	≥36.0

### Percent of children<sup>9</sup> who received vaccinations:

BCG .....	74.3
DPT (3 doses) .....	40.9
Polio (3 doses) .....	57.1
Measles .....	40.0
All vaccinations .....	21.8

Percent of children <sup>10</sup> with diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) .....	29.7
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Percent of children <sup>10</sup> with acute respiratory infection in the past 2 weeks taken to a health facility or provider .....	61.6
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### Nutrition

Percent of women with anaemia <sup>11</sup> .....	68.7
Percent of women with moderate/severe anaemia <sup>11</sup> .....	22.6
Percent of children age 6-35 months with anaemia <sup>11</sup> .....	87.7
Percent of children age 6-35 months with moderate/severe anaemia <sup>11</sup> .....	63.8
Percent of children chronically undernourished (stunted) <sup>12</sup> .....	57.9
Percent of children acutely undernourished (wasted) <sup>12</sup> .....	18.5
Percent of children underweight <sup>12</sup> .....	60.8

<sup>6</sup>For current users of modern methods

<sup>7</sup>For the 5 years preceding the survey (1994-98)

<sup>8</sup>For births in the past 5 years (excluding first births)

<sup>9</sup>Children age 12-23 months

<sup>10</sup>Children under 3 years

<sup>11</sup>Anaemia-haemoglobin level < 11.0 grams/deciliter (g/dl) for children and pregnant women and < 12.0 g/dl for nonpregnant women. Moderate/severe anaemia-haemoglobin level < 10.0 g/dl.

<sup>12</sup>Stunting assessed by height-for-age, wasting assessed by weight-for-height, underweight assessed by weight-for-age

<sup>1</sup>Water from pipes, hand pump, covered well, or tanker truck

<sup>2</sup>Ever-married women age 15-49

<sup>3</sup>For births in the past 3 years

<sup>4</sup>Excluding women giving non-numeric responses

<sup>5</sup>Among currently married women age 15-49

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The second National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), conducted in 1998–99, provides information on fertility, mortality, family planning, and important aspects of health, nutrition, and health care. The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) coordinated the survey, which collected information from a nationally representative sample of more than 90,000 ever-married women age 15–49. The NFHS-2 sample covers 99 percent of India's population living in all the 26 states at the time of the survey. The eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, from which the new state of Chhattisgarh was created on 1 November 2000, was covered as a part of the state-wide Madhya Pradesh NFHS-2.

IIPS also coordinated the first National Family Health Survey (NFHS-1) in 1992–93. Most of the types of information collected in NFHS-2 were also collected in the earlier survey, making it possible to identify trends over the intervening period of six years. In addition, the NFHS-2 questionnaire covered a number of new or expanded topics with important policy implications, such as reproductive health, women's autonomy, domestic violence, women's nutrition, anaemia, and salt iodization. One health investigator on each survey team measured the height and weight of women and young children and took blood samples to assess the prevalence of anaemia.

NFHS-2 field staff collected information from 977 households in Chhattisgarh between 12 December 1998 and 24 April 1999 and interviewed 942 eligible women in these households. In addition, the survey collected information on 340 children born to eligible women during the three years preceding the survey. The overall response rate for the NFHS-2 survey in Chhattisgarh was 94 percent. After discussing briefly the basic socio-demographic features of Chhattisgarh, this report presents the main findings of the NFHS-2 survey for the state of Chhattisgarh. Note that in the discussion below, estimates for Madhya Pradesh are for Madhya Pradesh without Chhattisgarh.

### Basic Socio-Demographic Features of Chhattisgarh

Carved out from the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, the new state of Chhattisgarh, came into existence on 1 November 2000. Prior to the post-independence reorganization of states in India in 1956, Chhattisgarh was included in the Mahakausal area and was part of the Central Provinces and Berar. At the time of the 1991 Census when it was still a part of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh comprised only seven districts; by the 2001 Census, it had 16 districts, 97 tehsils, 146 blocks, 20,378 villages, and 97 urban centres.

According to the provisional population totals of India, Chhattisgarh has a population of 20.8 million (Director of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, 2001). The state contributes 2.03 percent to the total population of the country and is ranked 17 among all the states and union territories of India in terms of population size. With a total area of 1,35,195 km<sup>2</sup>, the state's share in the total area of India is 4.11 percent. The population of Chhattisgarh increased from 4.2 million in 1901 to 7.5 million in 1951, 14.0 million in 1981, and 20.8 million in 2001, but population growth has begun to decline in the state. The decadal population growth rate was 18.1 percent during 1991–2001, lower than the growth rate of 25.7 in the preceding decade. The decadal growth rate during 1991–2001 in Chhattisgarh was also lower than the corresponding growth rate for Madhya Pradesh (24.3 percent), as well as for the country as a whole (21.3

percent). The population density per km<sup>2</sup> is 154, less than the population density of Madhya Pradesh (196), and only about half the population density of India as a whole (324). In terms of population density, the state is one of the more sparsely populated states in India, ranking 26 among all the Indian states and union territories. The population density in Chhattisgarh increased from 130 in 1991 to 154 in 2001. The population sex ratio of 990 females per 1,000 males is not only higher than the all-India sex ratio (933), but is also somewhat higher than the state sex ratio in 1991 (985). The sex ratio of the child population (0–6 age group) is 975 girls per 1,000 boys, much higher than the corresponding all-India sex ratio of 927, but lower than the corresponding sex ratio of 984 for the state in 1991. The literacy rate for the population age seven and above is 78 percent for males, 52 percent for females, and 65 percent for the total population. Chhattisgarh ranks 23 among the 35 states and union territories in India in terms of literacy. Raipur and Durg are the largest districts in the state in terms of population size (Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India 2001a and Director of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh 2001b).

### **Background Characteristics of the NFHS-2 Survey Population**

According to the NFHS-2 survey, 81 percent of the population of Chhattisgarh lives in rural areas. The age distribution is typical of high fertility populations that have recently experienced some fertility decline, with a slightly lower proportion of the population in the 0–4 age group (11.2) than in the 5–9 age group (13.4) and declining proportions thereafter. Thirty-seven percent of the population is below age 15, and only 6 percent is age 65 and above. The sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) is 1,031 in rural areas, 929 in urban areas, and 1,011 for the state as a whole.

The survey provides a variety of information on demographic and socioeconomic background factors. In the state as a whole, 93 percent of household heads are Hindu, 5 percent are Christian, 1 percent are Muslim, and 1 percent are of other religions, mainly Jain. Muslims are more concentrated in urban areas, where they comprise 5 percent of household heads, whereas Christians are more concentrated in rural areas, where they comprise 6 percent of household heads. A significant proportion of the household population in Chhattisgarh is tribal, with more than one-third (37 percent) of household heads belonging to the scheduled tribes. Thirty-nine percent of the household heads belong to other backward classes (OBCs) and 15 percent belong to the scheduled castes. Only 9 percent of household heads do not belong to any of these groups.

The survey includes several questions on housing conditions and the standard of living of households. Fifty-eight percent of households in Chhattisgarh have electricity (compared with 60 percent in India as a whole and 72 percent in Madhya Pradesh). Thirty-eight percent of households are within 15 minutes from a safe drinking water supply, about the same as in Madhya Pradesh, but much lower than the national average (62 percent). Only 17 percent have piped drinking water. Eighty-five percent of households in Chhattisgarh do not have any toilet facility, which is higher than the percentage of households in Madhya Pradesh with no toilet facility (75 percent). The percentage of households in Chhattisgarh with a flush toilet (14 percent) is also less than the percentage in Madhya Pradesh (23 percent). Two-thirds of households own some land, but only 27 percent own land that is irrigated. About two in five (38 percent) households in Chhattisgarh have a low standard of living, while only about one in ten (13 percent) enjoy a high standard of living.

Seventy-seven percent of males and 48 percent of females age six and above are literate, estimates that are very close to the 2001 Census literacy rates. Educational attainment of the population is very low with the median number of years of education at only five for men and zero for women. Among children age 6–14, only 79 percent are attending school (84 percent of boys and 75 percent of girls). The disparity in school attendance by sex widens with age. At ages 6–10, there is not much disparity between the attendance rate for boys (86 percent) and the attendance rate for girls (82 percent); by age 11–14, the disparity has grown to 16 percentage points (with 81 percent of boys attending school, compared with only 65 percent of girls), and at age 15–17, it is even wider at 27 percentage points (with 53 percent of boys attending school, compared with 26 percent of girls).

As part of an increasing emphasis on gender issues in NFHS-2, the survey asked women about their participation in household decisionmaking. In Chhattisgarh, 92 percent of women are involved in decisionmaking on at least one of four selected topics. A much lower proportion, however, are involved in decisionmaking about their own health care (49 percent), purchasing jewellery or other major household items (54 percent), or going and staying with parents or siblings (53 percent). In Madhya Pradesh, in contrast, only 32 percent of women are involved in decisions about their own health. Women in Chhattisgarh may enjoy somewhat more autonomy than women in Madhya Pradesh, but their autonomy is still very limited. Only about one-fourth of women are allowed to visit friends or relatives without seeking permission, about the same proportion of women are allowed to go to the market without permission, and only about half report that they have access to some money that they can use as they wish. Sixty-four percent of women in Chhattisgarh do work other than housework, and about half of employed women work for cash. One-third of women who earn cash can decide independently how to spend the money that they earn. In the case of two out of five women who work for cash, their own earnings constitute at least half of their family's total earnings.

### **Marriage Patterns**

Women in Chhattisgarh tend to marry at an early age. Thirty-four percent of women age 15–19 are already married (including 1 percent who are married but for whom *gauna* has not yet been performed). The median age at marriage among women age 20–49 in Chhattisgarh is 15.4, only slightly higher than the corresponding median age at marriage in Madhya Pradesh (14.9). The age at marriage has, however, been rising over time. Older women are more likely than younger women to have married at an early age: 54 percent of women who are now age 45–49 married before they were 15, compared with only 19 percent of women who are currently age 15–19. Despite this decline, however, three-fourth (73 percent) of women in Chhattisgarh still marry before reaching the legal minimum age at marriage of 18 years. On average, women are four years younger than the men they marry.

### **Fertility**

At current fertility levels, NFHS-2 estimates that women in Chhattisgarh will have an average of 2.8 children each throughout their childbearing years, 0.7 children less than in Madhya Pradesh (3.5). The total fertility rate is about 0.8 children higher in the rural areas of the state than in the urban areas. The percentage of higher-order (birth orders of 3 or higher) births is lower in Chhattisgarh (48 percent) than in Madhya Pradesh (54 percent). About one-quarter (26 percent) of births in Chhattisgarh take place within 24 months of a previous birth. The mean number of

children born to women age 40–49 in Chhattisgarh (4.6) is 0.7 children less than the corresponding mean number in Madhya Pradesh (5.3).

Efforts to lower fertility might usefully focus on groups within the population that have higher fertility than average. In Chhattisgarh, women who have not completed middle school and women from households with a low standard of living have much higher fertility (a total fertility rate of 3.4–3.6) than other women. Women belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes have about one child more than women who do not belong to these categories. The median age at first childbirth for women age 20–49 in Chhattisgarh is 18.1 years. Since nearly one-quarter of total fertility is contributed by women age 15–19, there is still some scope for reduction in overall fertility by focusing the family planning programme and MCH services more on these young women.

The appropriate design of family planning programmes depends, to a large extent, on women's fertility preferences. Women may have large families because they want many children, or they may prefer small families but, for a variety of reasons, may have more children than they actually want. The mean ideal number of children for women in Chhattisgarh (3.2) is almost half a child more than the mean ideal number in Madhya Pradesh (2.8). Among all women who gave a numeric response when asked about their ideal family size, almost one-third said that they would prefer to have four or more children. Despite relatively large family-size preferences in Chhattisgarh, 16 percent of women who already have three living children and 11 percent of women with four or more living children consider the two-child family to be ideal. For 9 percent of births in Chhattisgarh in the three years preceding NFHS-2, mothers report that they did not want the pregnancy at all, and for another 9 percent of these births, mothers say that they would have preferred to delay the pregnancy. This gap between women's actual fertility experience and what they want or would consider ideal indicates that there is a need for expanded or improved family welfare services to help women achieve their fertility goals.

### **Family Planning**

If many women in Chhattisgarh are not using family planning, it is not due to a lack of knowledge. Knowledge of contraception is nearly universal: 98 percent of currently married women know at least one modern family planning method. Women are most familiar with female sterilization (97 percent), followed by male sterilization (86 percent), the pill (68 percent), the condom (55 percent), and the IUD (40 percent). About two out of every five women (43 percent) have knowledge of at least one traditional method. Yet only 45 percent of married women in Chhattisgarh are currently using some method of contraception, about the same as in Madhya Pradesh (44 percent) but less than the national average (48 percent). Contraceptive prevalence in Chhattisgarh is considerably higher in urban areas (59 percent) than in rural areas (42 percent).

Female sterilization is by far the most popular method: 35 percent of currently married women are sterilized. By contrast, only 3 percent of women report that their husbands are sterilized. Overall, sterilization accounts for 85 percent of total contraceptive use. Use rates for the pill (1 percent), the IUD (1 percent), and the condom (2 percent) remain very low. The use of these officially-sponsored spacing methods in Chhattisgarh (4 percent) is lower than the use of these methods in India as a whole (7 percent), but similar to their use in Madhya Pradesh (5

percent). Two percent of women use traditional methods of family planning, primarily the rhythm or safe-period method.

Contraceptive prevalence varies widely among socioeconomic groups. Women belonging to the scheduled tribes, women from households with a low standard of living, women belonging to the scheduled castes, and women who have completed middle school but not high school have much lower levels of contraceptive use than other women. The use of the three modern spacing methods (pill, IUD, and condom) is relatively high only among women from households with a high standard of living (20 percent) and women who have completed at least high school (29 percent).

Given the near-exclusive emphasis on sterilization, women tend to adopt family planning only after they have achieved their desired family size. As a result, contraceptive use can be expected to rise steadily with age and with the number of living children. In Chhattisgarh, contraceptive use does indeed go up with age, peaking at 76 percent for women age 40–44, before declining for the oldest age group. Use also goes up with the number of children, peaking at 67 percent for women with three living children. Son preference has a considerable effect on contraceptive use. Women who have one or more sons are more likely to use contraception than are those who have the same number of children but have only daughters. Among women with two living children, for example, contraceptive use is only 19 percent if both children are daughters, 44 percent if there is one daughter and one son, and 51 percent if both children are sons. Contraceptive use is highest (79 percent) among women of parity three who have two sons and one daughter.

Eight percent of currently married women are not using contraception but say that they want to wait at least two years before having another child. Another 6 percent are not using contraception although they do not want any more children. These women are described as having an ‘unmet need’ for family planning. Fourteen percent of women in Chhattisgarh have an unmet need for family planning, compared with 17 percent in Madhya Pradesh. The unmet need for spacing declines from 23 percent among women age 15–19 to less than 1 percent among women age 35–49. The unmet need for limiting first increases with age from 1 percent among women age 15–19 to 7–8 percent among women age 25–39, and then declines for women at older ages. These results underscore the need for strategies that provide spacing as well as terminal methods in order to meet the changing needs of women over their lifecycle.

For many years, the Government of India has been using electronic and other mass media to promote family planning. In Chhattisgarh, 85 percent of rural residents live in villages that are electrified and 20 percent live in villages that have a cable connection. Two out of five ever-married women listen to the radio at least once a week and the same proportion watch television at least once a week. More than two out of five women (42 percent), however, are not regularly exposed to radio, television, or other types of media. Exposure to each type of media is relatively high only among more-educated women, women from households with a high standard of living, women who do not belong to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, and urban women. More than half of ever-married women in Chhattisgarh (56 percent) saw or heard a family planning message in the media during the few months preceding the survey. In addition to radio and television, wall paintings and hoardings and newspapers and magazines are also important sources of exposure to family planning messages. As with exposure to mass media itself, exposure to family planning messages is much lower among women from households with

a low standard of living, women who belong to the scheduled tribes, illiterate women, and rural women. Only 20 percent of currently married women in Chhattisgarh have discussed family planning with their husbands in the past few months.

Nearly nine out of ten (89 percent) women who use modern contraception obtained their method from a government hospital or other source in the public sector. Only 3 percent obtained their method from the private medical sector. These data show that the private medical sector plays a minor role in Chhattisgarh as a source of modern contraceptive methods; notably, however, its role in urban areas (6 percent) though small, is twice as large as in rural areas (3 percent).

An important indication of the quality of family planning services is the information that women receive when they obtain contraception and the extent to which they receive follow-up services after accepting contraception. In Chhattisgarh, only 43 percent of current users of modern contraceptive methods were motivated by someone to use their current method, and only 18 percent of these users who were motivated by someone were told about any other method. Only 15 percent of women in Chhattisgarh, somewhat higher than in Madhya Pradesh (11 percent), were told by a health or family planning worker about possible side effects of the method they adopted at the time of adopting the method. Eighty-two percent of contraceptive users in Chhattisgarh, however, received follow-up services after adopting their method, compared with 76 percent in Madhya Pradesh.

From the information provided in NFHS-2, a picture emerges of women marrying three years earlier than the legal age at marriage, having their first child about three years after marriage, having three or more children, and then getting sterilized. The median age for female sterilization is now 26 years. Very few women use modern spacing methods that could help them delay their first birth or increase the interval between pregnancies.

### **Infant and Child Mortality**

NFHS-2 provides estimates of infant and child mortality and factors associated with the survival of young children. During the five years preceding the survey, the infant mortality rate was 81 (deaths of infants per 1,000 live births), much higher than the infant mortality rate of 68 in India as a whole but somewhat lower than the infant mortality rate of 88 in Madhya Pradesh. The child mortality rate in Chhattisgarh was 45 (deaths of children age 1–4 years per 1,000 children reaching age one). In all, among 1,000 children born, 123 die before reaching age five. Expressed differently, 1 in 12 children die in the first year of life, and 1 in 8 die before reaching age five. Child-survival programmes might usefully focus on specific groups of children with particularly high infant and child mortality rates, such as children who belong to the scheduled tribes, children whose mothers are illiterate, children living in rural areas, and children from households with a low to medium standard of living.

Along with various socioeconomic groups, efforts to promote child survival need to concentrate on very young mothers and mothers whose children are closely spaced. For example, infant mortality is 70 percent higher among children born to mothers under age 20 than among children born to mothers age 20–29 (133 compared with 78 deaths, per 1,000 births). Infant mortality among children born less than 24 months after a previous birth is 27–55 percent higher than infant mortality among children born after a gap of 2–4 years or more (89 compared with 58–70 deaths, per 1,000 live births). Clearly, efforts to expand the use of temporary

contraceptive methods for delaying and spacing births would help reduce infant mortality as well as fertility.

## **Reproductive Health**

Promotion of maternal and child health has been one of the most important components of the Family Welfare Programme of the Government of India. One goal is for each pregnant woman to receive at least three antenatal check-ups plus two tetanus toxoid injections and a full course of iron and folic acid supplementation. In Chhattisgarh, mothers of 58 percent of the children born in the three years preceding NFHS-2 received at least one antenatal check-up, compared with 65 percent in India as a whole. For one-third of births during the three years preceding the survey mothers received at least three antenatal check-ups. Mothers received the recommended number of tetanus toxoid vaccinations for 58 percent of children in Chhattisgarh (compared with 54 percent in Madhya Pradesh). Mothers received iron and folic acid supplementation for 55 percent of children in Chhattisgarh (compared with 47 percent in Madhya Pradesh). Coverage by all three interventions is much lower for illiterate women and women living in households with a low standard of living than for other women.

The Family Welfare Programme encourages women to deliver in a medical facility or, if at home, with assistance from a trained health professional, and to receive at least three check-ups after delivery. During the three years preceding NFHS-2, only 14 percent of births in Chhattisgarh were delivered in a medical facility and only one in three births were assisted by a health professional (43 percent were assisted by a traditional birth attendant). Among births delivered at home, only about one in four were assisted by a health professional. Notably, women who receive even one antenatal check-up are more likely than women who receive none to deliver in a health facility. Only one out of eight births outside a medical facility were followed by a postpartum check-up within two months of delivery. Overall, these results show that utilization of health services in Chhattisgarh during pregnancy, during delivery, and after childbirth remains very low. They also point to the important role of traditional birth attendants for the large majority of births that occur at home.

Thirty-seven percent of currently married women in Chhattisgarh report some type of reproductive-health problem, including abnormal vaginal discharge, symptoms of a urinary tract infection, and pain or bleeding associated with intercourse. The situation in Chhattisgarh is somewhat better than in Madhya Pradesh, where 47 percent report some reproductive health problem. Among women in Chhattisgarh with a reproductive health problem, 68 percent have not sought any advice or treatment. Those who sought advice or treatment were about equally likely to go to private sector health facilities as to public sector health facilities. These results suggest a need to expand reproductive-health services and information programmes that encourage women to discuss their problems with a health-care provider.

## **Nutrition of Children and Women**

The Government of India recommends that breastfeeding should begin immediately after childbirth and that infants should be exclusively breastfed for the first four months of life. It is also recommended that the first breast milk (colostrum) should be given to the child rather than squeezed from the breast and discarded, because it provides natural immunity to the child. Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Chhattisgarh, most children do not begin breastfeeding

immediately after birth—only 14 percent begin breastfeeding in the first hour after birth and 30 percent do so within one day of birth. Moreover, for 75 percent of children, mothers squeezed the first milk from the breast before feeding the baby, contrary to recommended feeding practices. Eighty-two percent of children under four months of age are exclusively breastfed and the median duration of any breastfeeding is 36 months or more. At age 6–9 months, all children should be receiving solid or mushy food in addition to breast milk. However, only 41 percent of children age 6–9 months receive the recommended combination of breast milk and solid or mushy foods.

NFHS-2 uses three internationally recognized standards to assess children's nutritional status—weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height. Children who are more than two standard deviations below the median of an international reference population are considered underweight (measured in terms of weight-for-age), stunted (height-for-age), or wasted (weight-for-height). Stunting is a sign of chronic, long-term undernutrition, wasting is a sign of acute, short-term undernutrition, and underweight is a composite measure that takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Based on international standards, 61 percent of children under age three years in Chhattisgarh are underweight, 58 percent are stunted, and 19 percent are wasted. In Madhya Pradesh, the percentages of underweight, stunted, and wasted children are 53, 49, and 20, respectively. Undernourishment tends to increase with age, with the proportion of undernourished children being much higher according to all three indicators among children age 12–35 months, than among those still in their first year of life. In Chhattisgarh, female children are much more likely to be undernourished than male children according to all three measures. Other groups of children with much higher than average rates of undernutrition are children at birth orders 4 or higher, children of illiterate mothers, children belonging to the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, and children from households with a low standard of living. Children of undernourished mothers and children born less than two years after a previous birth are also more likely than other children to be undernourished according to most indicators.

Almost nine out of ten children age 6–35 months are anaemic, and this proportion is never less than 80 percent in any sub-group of the population. Most children who are anaemic have moderate to severe anaemia. Anaemia among children is much more common in Chhattisgarh (88 percent) than in Madhya Pradesh (71 percent) and in India as a whole (74 percent).

While overall rates of anaemia do not vary by sex of the child in Chhattisgarh, female children are more likely than male children to be moderately to severely anaemic. Despite the very high proportions of anaemic children in every group of the population, rates of anemia do vary by selected characteristics of children and their mothers. The prevalence of anaemia is higher among children age 12–23 months than among older or younger children. It is higher among children of illiterate mothers than among children of literate mothers, and decreases with household standard of living. Children whose mothers are anaemic are more likely to be anaemic themselves than are other children.

Based on a weight-for-height index (the body mass index), almost half the women in Chhattisgarh (48 percent) are undernourished. The proportion of women undernourished is much higher for women age 20–29 than for older or younger women. Nutritional deficiency is much

more prevalent among scheduled-tribe women, women from households with a low standard of living, illiterate women, and rural women, than among other women.

Overall, 69 percent of women in Chhattisgarh have some degree of anaemia, compared with 52 percent in India as a whole and 49 percent in Madhya Pradesh. Twenty-three percent of women in Chhattisgarh are moderately to severely anaemic, compared with 15 percent of women in Madhya Pradesh. Anaemia is a serious problem among women in every population group in Chhattisgarh, with prevalence rates ranging from 54 to 86 percent across groups. Pregnant women (43 percent) are much more likely than non-pregnant women (20–22 percent) to be moderately to severely anaemic.

In Chhattisgarh, 91 percent of women consume green, leafy vegetables at least once a week, 88 percent consume other vegetables at least once a week, and 84 percent consume pulses or beans at least once a week, but only 24 percent consume fruits at least once a week and 23 percent consume milk or curd at least once a week. Fifteen percent of women eat chicken, meat, or fish at least once a week, and 20 percent of women never eat chicken, meat, or fish.

Only 60 percent of households in Chhattisgarh use cooking salt that is iodized at the recommended level of 15 parts per million (ppm), suggesting that iodine deficiency disorders are likely to be a problem in the state. In Madhya Pradesh, 55 percent of households use cooking salt that is iodized at the recommended level. Households belonging to the scheduled-tribes, households with a low standard of living, and rural households are less likely than other households in Chhattisgarh to use adequately iodized cooking salt.

### **Children's Immunizations**

Immunization of children is an important component of child-survival programmes in India, with efforts focussing on six serious but preventable diseases—tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. The objective of the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), launched in 1985–86, was to extend immunization coverage against these diseases to at least 85 percent of infants by 1990, and the target now is to achieve 100 percent immunization. However, in Chhattisgarh, only 22 percent of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated, 73 percent have received some but not all of the recommended vaccinations, and 6 percent have not received any of the recommended vaccinations. The percentage of children fully vaccinated in Chhattisgarh is similar to the proportion fully vaccinated in Madhya Pradesh (23 percent) but much lower than in India as a whole (42 percent).

One reason that less than one-fourth of children age 12–23 have been fully immunized is the very limited reach of the measles vaccine and the third dose of the DPT vaccine. Only 40 percent of children have received the measles vaccine and 41 percent have received all three doses of the DPT vaccine. Not only is the dropout rate for the series of DPT vaccinations a problem, but the dropout rate for the polio vaccinations is also very high. Sixty-eight percent of children received the first DPT vaccination, but only 41 percent received all three doses and 94 percent received the first polio vaccination, but only 57 percent received all three doses. However, the effect of the Pulse Polio Immunization Campaign is quite evident. Although polio and DPT vaccinations are typically given at the same time as part of the routine immunization programme, the proportion of children receiving polio vaccinations is considerably higher than the proportion receiving DPT vaccinations due to the Pulse Polio Programme. The percentage of

children receiving all three doses of the DPT vaccine in Chhattisgarh is slightly higher than in Madhya Pradesh (36 percent) and the percentage receiving all three doses of the polio vaccine is about the same as in Madhya Pradesh (57 percent). Children least likely to receive all of the recommended vaccinations are those that live in households with a low standard of living. The public sector is the major source of childhood vaccinations in Chhattisgarh: 92 percent of children who received one or more vaccinations received most of their vaccinations from a public sector source.

It is also recommended that children under age five years should receive oral doses of vitamin A every six months starting at age nine months. However, in Chhattisgarh, only one-third (35 percent) of children age 12–35 months have received any vitamin A supplementation and only 22 percent received a dose of vitamin A in the six months preceding the survey.

### **Childhood Diseases**

NFHS-2 collected information on the prevalence and treatment of three health problems that cause considerable mortality in young children—fever, acute respiratory infection (ARI), and diarrhoea. In Chhattisgarh, 26 percent of children under age three were ill with fever during the two weeks preceding the survey, the same percentage were ill with ARI, and 21 percent had diarrhoea. Sixty-two percent of children who were ill with ARI were taken to a health facility, compared with 57 percent in Madhya Pradesh. Among children in Chhattisgarh who were ill with diarrhoea, 59 percent were taken to a health facility or health-care provider. Knowledge of the appropriate treatment of diarrhoea remains inadequate. Only 59 percent of mothers of children age less than three years know about oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 20 percent of mothers incorrectly believe that when children are sick with diarrhoea, they should be given less to drink than usual. Forty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea received some form of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including 30 percent who received ORS.

### **Domestic Violence**

In recent years, there has been growing concern about domestic violence in India. NFHS-2 found that in Chhattisgarh there is widespread acceptance among ever-married women that the beating of wives by husbands is justified under some circumstances. Almost two-third of ever-married women (62 percent) accept at least one of six reasons as a justification for a husband beating his wife. Seventeen percent of ever-married women in Chhattisgarh have experienced beatings or physical mistreatment since age 15, and 9 percent experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Most of these women have been beaten or physically mistreated by their husbands.

### **Morbidity**

The survey collected information on the prevalence of tuberculosis, asthma, malaria, and jaundice among all household members. Disease prevalence based on reports from household heads must be interpreted with caution, however. The survey found that 2 percent of the population in Chhattisgarh suffer from asthma, 11 percent suffered from malaria during the three months preceding the survey, and 1 percent suffered from jaundice during the 12 months preceding the survey. The prevalence of any tuberculosis (0.6 percent) and medically treated tuberculosis (0.5 percent) is marginally higher in the state than in India as a whole (0.5 percent any tuberculosis and 0.4 percent of medically treated tuberculosis). The prevalence of

tuberculosis, jaundice, and malaria is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas, whereas the prevalence of asthma is about the same in urban and rural areas. Men are more likely than women to suffer from each of these diseases.

### **Quality of Health Care**

Forty-five percent of households in Chhattisgarh use the private medical sector, mainly private doctors or private hospitals or clinics for treatment when a family member is ill. A slightly higher proportion (47 percent) normally use the public medical sector. Use of the private medical sector when household members become ill does not vary much by household standard of living but is higher among urban households than among rural households. Most respondents are generally satisfied with the health care they receive. When asked about the quality of care received during the last visit to a health facility, almost all respondents (98 percent) reported receiving the service they went for, 93 percent said that the staff spent enough time with them, and the median waiting time to receive the service was about 15 minutes. However, only 53 percent rated the facility they visited as very clean, only 65 percent said that the staff spoke nicely to them, and 73 percent said that their need for privacy was respected. Ratings on the quality of services are much lower for public-sector health facilities than for private sector health facilities. In particular, women whose last visit was to a public sector health facility are much less likely to say that the facility was very clean, that their need for privacy was respected, and that the staff spoke to them nicely, than women whose last visit was to a private sector health facility.

Overall, only 7 percent of women received at least one home visit from a health or family planning worker during the 12 months preceding the survey and the few who did receive home visits were not visited regularly. A large majority of the women who received a home visit expressed satisfaction with the amount of time that the worker spent with them and with the way the worker talked to them.

### **Lifestyle Indicators**

NFHS-2 also collected information on selected lifestyle indicators for household members. According to household respondents, 15 percent of adult men and 1 percent of adult women smoke, 27 percent of adult men and 7 percent of adult women drink alcohol, and 34 percent of adult men and 16 percent of adult women chew *paan masala* or tobacco.

### **HIV/AIDS**

Although the spread of HIV/AIDS is a major concern in India, four out of five women in Chhattisgarh (80 percent) have not heard of AIDS, much more than the estimate of 60 percent for India as a whole. Awareness of AIDS is particularly low among women who are not regularly exposed to mass media, illiterate women, women living in households with a low standard of living, scheduled-tribe women, and women living in rural areas. Among women who have heard of AIDS, 93 percent received information about the disease from television, 47 percent from the radio, and 30 percent from newspapers or magazines. Among women who have heard of AIDS, 55 percent do not know of any way to avoid infection. Only 21 percent of women who know about AIDS mention the use of a condom as a way of avoiding the disease. NFHS-2 results suggest that health personnel could play a much larger role in promoting AIDS

awareness. In Chhattisgarh, only 4 percent of women who know about AIDS received information about the disease from a health worker.

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**Table 1 Sample results**

Sample results for households and ever-married women age 15–49 by residence, Chhattisgarh, 1998–99

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Number of primary sampling units (PSU)	6	28	34
Number of households interviewed	182	795	977
Number of eligible women interviewed	175	767	942
Household response rate	98.9	97.2	97.5
Eligible women's response rate	96.7	96.8	96.8
Overall response rate	95.6	94.1	94.4

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

**Table 2 Background characteristics of the household population**

Percent distribution of the household population by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Age</b>			
0–4	10.2	11.4	11.2
5–9	11.4	13.9	13.4
10–14	12.3	12.6	12.5
15–19	12.6	9.1	9.8
20–24	9.1	7.6	7.9
25–29	9.1	7.9	8.1
30–34	7.6	7.2	7.3
35–39	7.7	6.7	6.9
40–44	5.5	4.5	4.7
45–49	3.9	3.4	3.5
50–54	3.6	3.4	3.4
55–59	2.6	3.0	2.9
60–64	1.6	3.2	2.9
65–69	1.2	2.2	2.0
70–74	1.3	2.3	2.1
75–79	0.3	0.9	0.8
80+	0.2	0.6	0.6
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	933	4,095	5,028
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	51.8	49.2	49.7
Female	48.2	50.8	50.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	933	4,095	5,028
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	929	1,031	1,011
<b>Marital status of women age 15+</b>			
Never married	21.6	12.5	14.2
Currently married	63.8	72.5	70.9
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.3	0.2	0.3
Widowed	11.3	12.7	12.5
Divorced	1.3	1.6	1.5
Separated	1.0	0.2	0.3
Deserted	0.7	0.2	0.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women age 15+	295	1284	1579
<b>Female education<sup>1</sup></b>			
Illiterate	31.7	56.7	52.2
Literate, < primary school complete	20.2	22.3	21.9
Primary school complete	17.0	12.0	12.9
Middle school complete	12.7	4.5	6.0
High school complete	7.5	2.2	3.1
Higher secondary complete and above	11.0	2.4	4.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of females age 6+	393	1,782	2,175
<b>Male education<sup>1</sup></b>			
Illiterate	9.9	26.4	23.1
Literate, < primary school complete	20.6	31.7	29.5
Primary school complete	21.0	20.1	20.3
Middle school complete	11.1	10.3	10.5
High school complete	14.1	4.6	6.5
Higher secondary complete and above	23.3	6.9	10.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of males age 6+	424	1,713	2,137

Note: This table and all subsequent tables are based on the *de facto* population. Illiterate persons may have been to school, but they cannot read and write.

<sup>1</sup>In this report, 'primary school complete' means 5–7 completed years of education, 'middle school complete' means 8–9 completed years of education, 'high school complete' means 10–11 completed years of education, and 'higher secondary complete and above' means 12 or more completed years of education.

**Table 3 School attendance**

Percentage of the household population age 6–17 years attending school by age, sex, and residence, Chhattisgarh, 1998–99

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6–10	100.0	83.3	86.1	87.5	80.9	81.9	93.9	82.1	84.0
11–14	(93.3)	77.2	80.5	(81.8)	61.5	65.0	87.6	68.5	72.1
15–17	(67.6)	48.1	52.8	(46.4)	21.3	26.3	58.5	34.8	40.0
6–14	97.1	81.0	84.0	85.0	72.8	74.8	91.2	76.7	79.2
6–17	89.4	74.4	77.3	76.6	63.3	65.6	83.3	68.7	71.4

( ) Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

**Table 4. Household characteristics**

Percent distribution of households by household characteristics, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Electricity</b>			
Yes	90.1	51.3	58.4
No	9.9	48.7	41.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Source of drinking water</b>			
Piped	66.5	5.8	16.8
Hand pump	25.8	49.9	45.5
Well water	7.7	40.5	34.5
Surface water	0.0	3.8	3.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Time to get drinking water</b>			
Percentage < 15 minutes	63.7	58.0	59.0
Median time (minutes)	4.7	9.6	9.5
<b>Method of drinking water purification<sup>1</sup></b>			
Strains water by cloth	38.5	30.3	31.8
Uses alum	2.7	5.3	4.8
Uses water filter	8.2	1.0	2.3
Boils water	9.9	5.5	6.3
Uses electronic purifier	1.1	0.5	0.6
Uses other method	0.0	3.0	2.5
Does not purify water	44.5	58.3	55.8
Missing	0.5	0.0	0.1
<b>Sanitation facility</b>			
Flush toilet	44.5	6.6	13.5
Pit toilet/latrine	0.5	1.6	1.4
No facility	54.9	91.8	85.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Main type of fuel used for cooking</b>			
Wood	42.9	90.1	81.5
Crop residues	1.1	0.1	0.3
Dung cakes	1.6	1.2	1.3
Coal/coke/lignite/charcoal	17.6	2.7	5.4
Kerosene	6.0	2.9	3.5
Electricity	0.0	0.5	0.4
Liquid petroleum gas	29.1	2.1	7.0
Biogas	1.6	0.4	0.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Type of house</b>			
Kachha	0.5	0.9	0.8
Semi-pucca	52.2	91.6	84.4
Pucca	46.7	7.5	14.6
Missing	0.5	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Standard of living index</b>			
Low	24.7	40.6	37.7
Medium	36.3	52.1	49.2
High	38.5	7.1	12.8
Missing	0.5	0.2	0.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	178	799	977

<sup>1</sup>Totals add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification.

**Table 5 Background characteristics of respondents**

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Residence			Number of women	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Age</b>					
15–19	6.9	13.9	12.6	119	119
20–24	16.0	20.1	19.3	182	182
25–29	23.4	19.7	20.4	192	192
30–34	20.6	15.9	16.8	158	158
35–39	14.3	14.0	14.0	132	132
40–44	13.7	9.9	10.6	100	100
45–49	5.1	6.5	6.3	59	59
<b>Marital status</b>					
Currently married	92.6	93.3	93.2	878	878
Widowed	3.4	3.5	3.5	33	33
Divorced	1.1	0.3	0.4	4	4
Separated	1.1	0.7	0.7	7	7
Deserted	1.7	2.2	2.1	20	20
<b>Co-residence with husband</b>					
Living with husband	92.0	91.8	91.8	865	865
Not living with husband	0.6	1.6	1.4	13	13
Not currently married	7.4	6.7	6.8	64	64
<b>Education</b>					
Illiterate	43.4	74.1	68.5	645	644
Literate, < primary school complete	7.4	7.8	7.7	73	73
Primary school complete	10.9	8.8	9.2	87	87
Middle school complete	14.9	4.3	6.2	59	59
High school complete	12.0	2.9	4.5	43	43
Higher secondary complete and above	11.4	2.1	3.8	36	36
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	92.0	93.1	92.9	875	875
Muslim	5.1	1.1	1.8	17	17
Christian	0.6	4.8	4.1	38	38
Sikh	0.6	0.1	0.2	2	2
Jain	1.7	0.9	1.1	10	10
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	21.7	12.5	14.2	133	134
Scheduled tribe	6.3	42.3	35.8	337	334
Other backward class	53.7	38.9	41.6	392	394
Other	18.3	6.3	8.5	80	80
<b>Work status</b>					
Working in family farm/business	8.6	37.7	32.4	305	304
Employed by someone else	19.4	31.8	29.5	278	279
Self-employed	4.0	2.0	2.3	22	22
Not worked in past 12 months	68.0	28.5	35.7	337	337
<b>Husband's education</b>					
Illiterate	17.7	33.0	30.2	285	284
Literate, < primary school complete	8.0	17.1	15.4	145	145
Primary school complete	20.0	19.9	19.9	188	188
Middle school complete	10.9	12.1	11.9	112	112
High school complete	13.1	6.7	7.8	74	74
Higher secondary complete and above	30.3	10.5	14.1	133	134
Missing	0.0	0.7	0.5	5	5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	NA
<b>Number of women</b>					
Weighted	172	770	942	942	NA
Unweighted	175	767	942	NA	942

NA: Not applicable

**Table 6 Age at first marriage**

Percentage of women married by specific exact ages, median age at first marriage, and median age at first cohabitation with husband, according to current age, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Current age <sup>1</sup>	Percentage ever married by exact age						Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation with husband
	13	15	18	20	22	25		
15-19	4.7	18.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NC
20-24	14.4	33.9	61.3	75.2	NA	NA	16.4	16.8
25-29	24.4	52.6	74.6	84.3	89.2	92.1	14.8	15.6
30-34	21.8	42.5	74.8	82.1	91.2	93.6	15.6	16.2
35-39	28.9	52.6	79.2	88.1	92.6	93.4	14.7	15.7
40-44	24.4	47.8	80.0	86.8	89.8	94.7	15.2	15.7
45-49	35.8	53.7	78.3	89.6	92.9	92.9	14.6	15.5
20-49	22.9	45.6	72.9	82.9	NA	NA	15.4	16.0
25-49	25.7	49.5	76.8	85.4	90.8	93.2	15.0	15.8

NA: Not applicable

NC: Not calculated because less than 50 percent of women in the age group 15-19 have married or started living with their husband by age 15

<sup>1</sup>The current age groups include both never-married and ever-married women.

**Table 7 Exposure to mass media**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who usually read a newspaper or magazine, watch television, or listen to the radio at least once a week, who usually visit a cinema/theatre at least once a month, or who are not regularly exposed to any of these media by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Exposure to mass media					Number of women
	Reads a newspaper or magazine at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	Not regularly exposed to any media	
<b>Age</b>						
15–19	19.3	44.3	42.8	17.6	34.6	119
20–24	16.3	41.6	45.6	17.5	34.2	182
25–29	20.7	42.0	40.0	14.9	44.0	192
30–34	13.9	42.9	40.5	13.2	40.0	158
35–39	12.9	38.6	38.7	6.8	46.2	132
40–44	13.9	34.7	32.9	7.0	50.2	100
45–49	8.4	30.4	35.3	6.7	51.1	59
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	36.6	80.0	51.4	29.7	13.1	172
Rural	11.3	31.6	37.8	9.3	48.0	770
<b>Education</b>						
Illiterate	0.0	27.9	31.8	9.1	55.7	645
Literate, < middle school complete	35.1	52.4	55.6	17.5	18.2	160
Middle school complete	57.4	77.9	54.3	21.9	3.4	59
High school complete and above	77.2	91.1	68.4	29.1	2.6	78
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	14.8	39.7	39.6	13.0	42.7	875
Other	31.4	49.2	49.3	13.3	28.4	67
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	14.8	41.0	43.2	13.3	43.4	133
Scheduled tribe	7.2	23.9	29.9	7.2	57.9	337
Other backward class	15.7	46.1	43.9	14.9	33.8	392
Other	56.2	81.2	61.3	27.4	8.8	80
<b>Standard of living index</b>						
Low	4.9	24.0	26.7	10.0	60.4	308
Medium	11.7	37.7	43.2	11.5	38.6	504
High	60.1	90.7	61.9	25.7	8.5	127
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>942</b>

Note: Total includes 3 women with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

**Table 8 Women's autonomy**

Percentage of ever-married women involved in household decisionmaking, percentage with freedom of movement, and percentage with access to money by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Percentage not involved in any decision-making	Percentage involved in decisionmaking on:				Percentage who do not need permission to:		Percentage with access to money	Number of women
		What to cook	Own health care	Purchasing jewellery, etc.	Staying with her parents/siblings	Go to the market	Visit friends/relatives		
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	15.8	75.0	47.9	42.0	42.1	11.7	13.5	53.7	119
20-24	6.5	86.4	48.4	47.9	51.1	18.7	20.8	51.1	182
25-29	9.8	80.8	45.4	51.7	49.0	24.5	23.0	54.1	192
30-34	5.7	86.1	47.4	60.7	51.2	30.3	32.8	57.6	158
35-39	7.5	87.1	56.9	60.6	60.6	33.1	30.2	55.9	132
40-44	5.0	88.1	45.0	60.1	67.0	48.0	41.9	48.9	100
45-49	1.7	89.9	61.2	64.5	59.4	35.7	35.7	52.6	59
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	12.0	72.0	51.4	57.1	61.1	46.3	43.4	73.1	172
Rural	7.0	87.0	48.7	53.5	51.3	22.9	23.1	49.3	770
<b>Education</b>									
Illiterate	5.6	88.1	50.1	56.7	54.8	26.0	25.6	46.8	645
Literate, < middle school complete	10.6	80.1	44.4	48.8	46.2	25.0	22.5	56.8	160
Middle school complete	18.5	69.6	38.9	40.8	47.4	23.7	28.8	79.6	59
High school complete and above	13.9	72.3	59.6	54.4	56.9	43.0	44.3	84.7	78
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	7.7	84.8	49.4	54.1	53.7	27.5	27.0	53.5	875
Other	10.4	77.8	46.3	55.3	44.8	22.4	23.9	56.7	67
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	4.4	88.9	50.7	49.2	52.3	35.0	31.2	49.9	133
Scheduled tribe	6.6	87.1	50.1	55.7	52.4	23.1	22.8	47.0	337
Other backward class	9.3	83.1	48.0	54.6	55.0	25.3	25.6	55.9	392
Other	12.5	70.1	48.7	53.8	47.5	39.9	42.4	77.3	80
<b>Cash employment</b>									
Working for cash	7.4	87.2	52.0	57.8	56.4	32.3	29.8	53.3	311
Working but not for cash	6.5	87.7	50.9	55.3	53.6	16.4	15.7	41.6	294
Not worked in past 12 months	9.7	78.5	45.1	49.9	49.5	31.7	33.8	64.6	337
<b>Standard of living index</b>									
Low	5.8	90.6	47.9	59.0	53.2	29.6	30.0	47.3	308
Medium	8.1	83.6	48.1	52.2	53.2	23.4	23.0	52.8	504
High	12.5	71.2	56.2	49.9	53.7	35.8	35.0	72.6	127
Total	7.9	84.3	49.2	54.2	53.1	27.1	26.8	53.7	942

Note: Total includes 3 women with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

**Table 9 Women's experience with beatings or physical mistreatment**

Percentage of ever-married women who have been beaten or physically mistreated by their husband, in-laws, or other persons since age 15, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Percentage beaten or physically mistreated since age 15	Percentage beaten or physically mistreated since age 15 by:			Number of women
		Husband	In-laws	Other persons	
<b>Age</b>					
15-19	12.6	10.9	0.8	1.6	119
20-29	18.5	16.6	2.7	1.6	374
30-39	21.4	20.7	0.7	1.4	290
40-49	11.3	10.7	2.5	0.6	159
<b>Marital duration (in years)</b>					
< 5	9.1	6.3	1.1	3.4	176
5-9	13.6	13.0	1.2	0.6	170
10 or more	19.2	18.0	1.9	0.9	532
Not currently married	35.7	35.7	4.7	1.5	64
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	16.6	15.4	1.1	1.7	172
Rural	17.6	16.3	1.9	1.3	770
<b>Education</b>					
Illiterate	20.2	19.1	2.2	0.9	645
Literate, < middle school complete	13.7	12.4	1.2	1.3	160
Middle school complete	8.5	6.8	1.7	1.7	59
High school complete and above	8.8	6.3	0.0	5.0	78
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	17.5	16.2	1.8	1.2	875
Other	16.5	15.0	1.5	3.0	67
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	18.6	17.1	1.5	2.2	133
Scheduled tribe	18.3	17.1	1.8	1.5	337
Other backward class	18.5	17.5	1.8	1.3	392
Other	6.2	3.7	2.5	0.0	80
<b>Household type</b>					
Nuclear household	18.0	17.3	1.4	1.4	422
Non-nuclear household	16.9	15.2	2.1	1.3	520
<b>Cash employment</b>					
Working for cash	21.5	20.5	1.9	1.6	311
Working but not for cash	20.1	18.4	1.7	1.4	294
Not worked in past 12 months	11.3	10.1	1.8	1.2	337
<b>Standard of living index</b>					
Low	21.8	20.1	2.9	1.0	308
Medium	16.9	15.7	1.4	1.4	504
High	8.6	7.8	0.8	2.3	127
<b>Living children</b>					
No living children	18.1	16.0	1.5	2.9	138
Only daughters	19.7	17.4	3.1	0.8	132
Only sons	15.4	13.7	0.6	1.8	168
Both daughters and sons	17.3	16.7	2.0	1.0	504
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>942</b>

Note: Total includes 3 women with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

**Table 10 Current fertility**

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates by residence, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Age	NFHS-2 (1996-98)		
	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	(0.058)	0.141	0.128
20-24	(0.182)	0.179	0.180
25-29	(0.119)	0.154	0.146
30-34	*	0.072	0.065
35-39	*	0.020	0.021
40-44	*	(0.014)	0.011
45-49	*	*	*
TFR 15-44	2.12	2.90	2.75
TFR 15-49	2.12	2.95	2.79
CBR	20.2	24.0	23.3

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation. Age-specific and total fertility rates are expressed per woman.  
TFR: Total fertility rate  
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population  
( ) Based on 125-249 woman-years of exposure  
\*Rate not shown; based on fewer than 125 woman-years of exposure

**Table 11 Fertility by background characteristics**

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of all women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to all women age 40–49 by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate <sup>1</sup>	Percentage currently pregnant <sup>2</sup>	Mean number of children ever born to all women age 40–49 years
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	2.12	2.9	(4.51)
Rural	2.95	6.1	4.60
<b>Education</b>			
Illiterate	3.07	5.9	4.77
Literate, < middle school complete	3.62	5.7	*
Middle school complete	2.76	4.8	*
High school complete and above	1.37	3.4	*
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	2.82	5.5	4.64
Other	2.55	5.8	*
<b>Caste/tribe</b>			
Scheduled caste	2.86	6.9	*
Scheduled tribe	2.88	6.6	4.18
Other backward class	2.89	4.5	4.81
Other	1.88	3.5	*
<b>Standard of living index</b>			
Low	3.36	4.3	4.32
Medium	2.70	6.1	5.18
High	1.91	5.2	(3.22)
Total	2.79	5.5	4.57

Note: Total includes small numbers of women with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

\*Mean not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Rate for women age 15–49 years

<sup>2</sup>For this calculation, it is assumed that women who are never married, widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted are not currently pregnant.

**Table 12 Birth order**

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total percent	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
<b>Mother's current age</b>						
15-19	73.8	26.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
20-29	19.9	30.3	22.4	27.5	100.0	215
30-39	3.6	3.6	14.4	78.3	100.0	56
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	31.6	21.1	8.8	38.6	100.0	56
Rural	26.4	25.4	18.3	29.9	100.0	285
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Illiterate	17.8	24.9	17.9	39.3	100.0	213
Literate, < middle school complete	39.8	19.3	16.6	24.3	100.0	78
Middle school complete	(42.7)	(35.9)	(14.4)	(7.1)	100.0	28
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	23.0	25.1	15.4	36.5	100.0	52
Scheduled tribe	24.9	28.6	16.1	30.4	100.0	113
Other backward class	29.1	21.9	17.3	31.7	100.0	150
Other	(34.6)	(23.2)	(19.2)	(23.0)	100.0	26
<b>Mother's work status</b>						
Working in family farm/business	21.6	26.8	16.5	35.0	100.0	97
Employed by someone else	25.9	21.2	12.0	40.9	100.0	100
Not worked in past 12 months	32.6	26.2	20.0	21.2	100.0	141
<b>Standard of living index</b>						
Low	23.0	23.9	14.0	39.2	100.0	122
Medium	28.8	23.2	18.1	29.9	100.0	177
High	(34.9)	(34.9)	(17.7)	(12.5)	100.0	40
Total	27.2	24.7	16.8	31.3	100.0	341

Note: Total includes 5 births to mothers currently age 40-49, 22 births to mothers who have completed at least high school, 3 births to self-employed mothers, and 2 births with missing information on the standard of living index, which are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table 13 Birth interval**

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since previous birth and median number of months since previous birth, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Months since previous birth						Total percent	Median months since previous birth	Number of births
	< 12	12-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48+			
<b>Mother's current age</b>									
20-29	3.4	10.1	12.5	32.9	25.8	15.3	100.0	31.6	295
30-39	1.7	4.3	18.1	31.9	17.4	26.6	100.0	34.0	116
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	1.5	13.4	14.9	31.3	13.4	25.4	100.0	30.7	66
Rural	3.2	7.4	14.6	32.4	24.2	18.1	100.0	32.4	377
<b>Mother's education</b>									
Illiterate	2.4	7.3	14.6	34.0	20.7	20.9	100.0	32.4	330
Literate, < middle school complete	7.0	9.7	11.0	31.9	25.1	15.3	100.0	31.5	72
Middle school complete	(0.0)	(22.0)	(22.3)	(22.1)	(29.9)	(3.8)	100.0	(24.8)	27
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	2.9	8.0	15.0	32.3	22.9	18.9	100.0	32.3	412
Other	(3.2)	(12.8)	(9.7)	(32.4)	(19.4)	(22.5)	100.0	(30.5)	31
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	0.0	4.5	13.6	28.8	21.2	31.9	100.0	37.5	66
Scheduled tribe	4.3	7.4	14.1	33.8	23.9	16.5	100.0	32.9	165
Other backward class	3.2	10.7	13.4	32.7	22.7	17.2	100.0	31.3	185
Other	(0.0)	(7.0)	(28.7)	(28.6)	(17.9)	(17.8)	100.0	(28.6)	28
<b>Standard of living index</b>									
Low	1.9	5.7	13.9	36.7	21.0	20.8	100.0	33.3	158
Medium	3.3	9.5	15.6	30.4	22.7	18.6	100.0	31.5	243
High	(5.3)	(13.1)	(13.2)	(23.7)	(28.8)	(15.8)	100.0	(31.5)	38
<b>Order of previous birth</b>									
1	4.4	10.8	15.0	28.0	22.4	19.5	100.0	31.9	139
2	3.6	8.9	13.6	28.9	27.9	17.1	100.0	31.7	111
3	0.0	8.0	13.6	38.6	21.8	18.0	100.0	32.0	88
4+	2.8	4.8	16.2	36.2	18.1	22.0	100.0	33.6	105
<b>Sex of previous birth</b>									
Male	2.3	7.1	15.2	33.5	23.7	18.2	100.0	31.4	224
Female	3.7	9.5	14.1	31.0	21.5	20.1	100.0	33.1	219
<b>Survival of previous birth</b>									
Living	2.7	6.0	13.4	32.5	24.7	20.8	100.0	34.1	366
Dead	3.9	19.5	20.8	31.1	12.9	11.7	100.0	24.7	77
Total	2.9	8.3	14.7	32.3	22.6	19.2	100.0	32.2	443

Note: Table includes only second- and higher-order births. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes 17 and 14 births to mothers currently age 15-19 and age 40-49, respectively, 15 births to mothers who have completed at least high school, and 4 births with missing information on the standard of living index, which are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table 14 Fertility preferences**

Percent distribution of currently married women by desire for children and preferred sex of additional child, according to number of living children, Chhattisgarh, 1998–99

Desire for children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
<b>Desire for additional child</b>						
Wants another soon <sup>2</sup>	73.1	30.5	19.7	9.7	4.7	20.9
Wants another later <sup>3</sup>	10.9	47.1	21.3	8.7	2.4	15.9
Wants another, undecided when	7.9	9.4	1.6	1.0	1.2	3.3
Undecided	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.7
Up to God	2.0	1.4	2.1	1.5	0.8	1.5
Wants no more	1.0	7.2	22.4	17.4	29.3	18.5
Sterilized	3.0	1.4	31.3	60.1	60.5	38.3
Declared infecund	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of women</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>878</b>
<b>Preferred sex of additional child<sup>4</sup></b>						
Boy	38.5	48.6	53.5	(72.5)	*	50.7
Girl	6.6	17.9	17.0	(12.3)	*	13.7
Doesn't matter	42.8	22.7	23.9	(15.2)	*	26.9
Up to God	12.1	10.7	5.5	(0.0)	*	8.8
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of women wanting more<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>91</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>316</b>
( ) Based on 25–49 unweighted cases *Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases <sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy, if any <sup>2</sup> Wants next birth within 2 years <sup>3</sup> Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years <sup>4</sup> Excludes currently pregnant women						

**Table 15 Desire to have no more children by background characteristics**

Percentage of currently married women who want no more children by number of living children and selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	0.0	0.0	35.8	(43.6)	*	16.8
25-34	*	(14.1)	57.3	75.8	80.5	65.2
35-49	*	*	(84.6)	94.9	96.4	89.7
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	*	(14.3)	(67.7)	(92.1)	94.0	66.0
Rural	4.7	7.2	51.0	74.0	88.8	54.7
<b>Education</b>						
Illiterate	4.8	10.7	47.5	75.2	87.7	58.5
Literate, < middle school complete	*	(0.0)	(57.7)	(74.5)	(97.3)	54.0
Middle school complete	*	*	*	*	*	45.7
High school complete and above	*	*	*	*	*	57.2
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	(82.1)	50.5
Scheduled tribe	(8.0)	7.9	43.9	67.1	86.5	50.9
Other backward class	(2.2)	5.9	58.9	83.4	94.3	61.1
Other	*	*	(72.1)	*	*	69.2
<b>Standard of living index</b>						
Low	(6.0)	(5.3)	46.6	79.0	88.3	54.7
Medium	3.9	7.4	52.6	73.7	88.8	56.0
High	*	*	(70.2)	(92.1)	(100.0)	64.2
<b>Number of living sons<sup>2</sup></b>						
0	4.0	5.4	(22.1)	*	*	9.3
1	NA	14.2	53.5	74.5	84.5	55.2
2	NA	NA	72.8	92.0	94.4	88.5
3+	NA	NA	NA	*	94.3	93.4
<b>Number of living daughters<sup>2</sup></b>						
0	4.0	14.2	72.8	*	*	31.9
1	NA	5.4	53.5	92.0	(96.7)	61.4
2	NA	NA	(22.1)	74.5	97.2	75.8
3+	NA	NA	NA	*	85.5	79.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>56.8</b>

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husbands have been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes women with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

NA: Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

<sup>1</sup>Includes current pregnancy, if any

<sup>2</sup>Excludes pregnant women

Table 16 Ideal and actual number of children						
Percent distribution of ever-married women by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99						
Ideal number of children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
1	2.5	2.7	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.2
2	48.2	45.6	41.7	16.4	11.3	28.8
3	33.2	34.3	37.3	57.9	20.9	36.1
4	7.6	12.1	13.8	17.9	40.1	21.3
5	2.5	2.0	1.0	3.4	12.2	5.1
6+	0.9	1.3	1.0	2.4	10.3	4.1
Non-numeric response	5.1	2.0	3.5	1.4	5.2	3.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	118	149	196	207	272	942
Mean ideal number <sup>2</sup>	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.2	4.0	3.2
Number of women giving numeric response	112	146	189	204	258	909

<sup>1</sup>Includes current pregnancy, if any  
<sup>2</sup>Means are calculated excluding women who gave non-numeric responses.

**Table 17 Knowledge, ever use, and current use of family planning methods**

Percentage of currently married women by knowledge, ever use, and current use of family planning methods, according to residence, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Contraceptive method	Percentage who know method	Percentage who have ever used method	Percentage currently using method
<b>URBAN</b>			
Any method	100.0	64.2	59.3
<b>Any modern method</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>54.9</b>
Pill	88.9	11.1	0.6
IUD	69.1	6.8	1.9
Condom	78.4	13.0	7.4
Female sterilization	98.8	41.4	41.4
Male sterilization	93.2	3.7	3.7
<b>Any traditional method</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Rhythm/safe period	54.9	7.4	2.5
Withdrawal	34.0	3.7	1.2
Other method <sup>1</sup>	1.9	0.6	0.6
Number of women	159	159	159
<b>RURAL</b>			
Any method	97.2	51.9	41.9
<b>Any modern method</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>39.5</b>
Pill	62.8	9.8	0.8
IUD	33.4	3.1	0.8
Condom	50.3	4.2	1.0
Female sterilization	96.5	33.7	33.7
Male sterilization	84.6	4.0	3.2
<b>Any traditional method</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Rhythm/safe period	36.7	11.7	1.5
Withdrawal	16.3	3.3	0.4
Other method <sup>1</sup>	4.9	2.8	0.4
Number of women	719	719	719
<b>TOTAL</b>			
Any method	97.7	54.1	45.0
<b>Any modern method</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>42.3</b>
Pill	67.6	10.0	0.8
IUD	39.8	3.8	1.0
Condom	55.4	5.8	2.1
Female sterilization	96.9	35.1	35.1
Male sterilization	86.2	4.0	3.3
<b>Any traditional method</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Rhythm/safe period	40.0	10.9	1.7
Withdrawal	19.5	3.4	0.6
Other method <sup>1</sup>	4.3	2.4	0.5
Number of women	878	878	878

<sup>1</sup>Includes both modern and traditional methods that are not listed separately

**Table 18 Current use of family planning methods by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any traditional method	Rhythm/safe period	Withdrawal	Other method <sup>1</sup>	Not using any method	Total percent	Number of women
<b>Age</b>														
15-19	8.1	6.3	0.0	0.9	4.4	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	91.9	100.0	111
20-24	18.3	17.8	1.1	1.1	1.7	13.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	81.7	100.0	174
25-29	44.6	41.4	1.7	1.7	2.7	34.2	1.1	2.7	2.2	0.5	0.5	55.4	100.0	181
30-34	62.0	60.0	1.3	1.3	2.6	53.4	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.4	38.0	100.0	150
35-39	65.8	59.1	0.0	0.8	1.7	52.5	4.1	6.7	5.9	0.8	0.0	34.2	100.0	120
40-44	76.1	73.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	11.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	23.9	100.0	88
45-49	64.7	61.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.7	18.3	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.9	35.3	100.0	54
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	59.3	54.9	0.6	1.9	7.4	41.4	3.7	3.7	2.5	1.2	0.6	40.7	100.0	159
Rural	41.9	39.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	33.7	3.2	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.4	58.1	100.0	719
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	38.0	37.2	0.0	1.7	1.6	28.2	5.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	62.0	100.0	120
Scheduled tribe	35.3	32.3	1.0	0.0	0.3	29.1	1.9	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.3	64.7	100.0	309
Other backward class	52.0	49.3	0.5	0.8	2.9	41.3	3.7	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	48.0	100.0	371
Other	61.5	56.3	2.6	5.2	6.3	39.7	2.5	3.8	3.8	0.0	1.3	38.5	100.0	78
<b>Education</b>														
Illiterate	43.2	40.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	35.8	4.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	56.8	100.0	595
Literate, < middle school complete	43.9	41.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	37.3	2.6	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	56.1	100.0	150
Middle school complete	40.4	38.7	1.8	0.0	7.1	29.8	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	59.6	100.0	57
High school complete and above	64.9	58.4	5.2	10.4	12.9	28.7	1.3	5.1	3.9	1.3	1.3	35.1	100.0	76
<b>Number of living children</b>														
0	8.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	91.7	100.0	120
1	13.3	9.6	0.8	5.2	2.2	1.5	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.7	0.8	86.7	100.0	134
2	41.5	38.8	2.1	1.1	3.7	28.6	3.2	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	58.5	100.0	185
3	66.7	63.6	1.1	0.0	0.5	56.2	5.7	2.1	1.6	0.5	1.1	33.3	100.0	190
4+	65.8	63.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	58.2	4.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	34.2	100.0	249
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>878</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes both modern and traditional methods that are not listed separately

**Table 19 Need for family planning services**

Percentage of currently married women with unmet need, met need, and total demand for family planning (FP) services and percentage of total demand satisfied, by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Unmet need for FP <sup>1</sup>			Met need (currently using) <sup>2</sup>			Total demand for FP			Percentage of demand satisfied
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	22.5	0.9	23.4	7.2	0.9	8.1	29.6	1.8	31.4	25.6
20-24	14.3	4.6	18.9	3.4	14.9	18.3	17.7	19.5	37.2	49.2
25-29	8.3	8.3	16.6	4.4	40.2	44.6	12.7	48.5	61.2	72.9
30-34	2.7	6.6	9.3	2.0	60.0	62.0	4.7	66.6	71.3	86.9
35-39	0.8	8.4	9.2	0.8	64.9	65.8	1.7	73.3	75.0	87.8
40-44	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	76.1	76.1	0.0	79.5	79.5	95.7
45-49	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	64.7	64.7	0.0	68.5	68.5	94.5
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	8.6	6.2	14.8	4.9	54.3	59.3	13.6	60.5	74.1	80.0
Rural	7.8	5.5	13.3	2.5	39.4	41.9	10.3	44.8	55.1	75.9
<b>Education</b>										
Illiterate	5.4	6.0	11.4	1.2	42.0	43.2	6.6	48.0	54.6	79.1
Literate, < middle school complete	12.0	4.7	16.7	2.7	41.3	43.9	14.7	46.0	60.6	72.5
Middle school complete	14.0	8.9	22.8	8.8	31.6	40.4	22.8	40.5	63.2	63.9
High school complete and above	15.7	1.3	17.0	13.0	51.9	64.9	28.6	53.3	81.9	79.2
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	7.6	5.4	13.0	2.8	42.2	45.0	10.4	47.6	58.0	77.6
Other	12.5	7.9	20.4	4.7	40.5	45.2	17.2	48.4	65.6	69.0
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	7.4	7.5	14.9	4.1	33.9	38.0	11.5	41.4	52.9	71.9
Scheduled tribe	6.5	5.5	12.1	2.0	33.3	35.3	8.5	38.8	47.3	74.5
Other backward class	9.1	4.0	13.1	2.7	49.3	52.0	11.8	53.3	65.1	79.8
Other	9.0	10.3	19.3	6.4	55.0	61.5	15.4	65.3	80.8	76.1
<b>Standard of living index</b>										
Low	7.4	7.0	14.4	0.7	37.1	37.8	8.1	44.1	52.2	72.4
Medium	7.2	5.3	12.6	1.9	41.9	43.9	9.1	47.3	56.4	77.7
High	12.3	3.3	15.6	12.2	54.4	66.6	24.5	57.7	82.2	81.0
<b>Number of living children</b>										
0	12.4	0.0	12.4	5.8	2.5	8.3	18.2	2.5	20.7	40.0
1	23.8	1.5	25.3	8.9	4.5	13.3	32.7	5.9	38.7	34.5
2	8.6	4.3	13.0	1.6	39.9	41.5	10.3	44.2	54.5	76.2
3	2.1	7.9	10.0	1.1	65.6	66.7	3.2	73.5	76.7	86.9
4	1.6	8.9	10.5	1.6	69.9	71.5	3.2	78.8	82.1	87.2
5	1.2	6.2	7.4	0.0	63.0	63.0	1.2	69.1	70.4	89.5
6+	(0.0)	(17.9)	(17.9)	(0.0)	(55.4)	(55.4)	(0.0)	(73.3)	(73.3)	(75.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>76.9</b>

Note: Total includes women with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Unmet need for *spacing* includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed, amenorrhoeic women whose last birth was mistimed, and women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic who are not using any method of family planning and who say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for *spacing* are women who 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 whose last child was unwanted, and women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic who are not using any method of family planning and who want no more children.

<sup>2</sup>Met need for *spacing* refers to women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Met need for *limiting* refers to women who are using some method and who want no more children. Note that *spacing* and *limiting* refer to the reason for using contraception rather than to the particular method used.

Table 20 Infant and child mortality

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( <sub>i</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )	Child mortality ( <sub>4</sub> q <sub>1</sub> )	Under-five mortality ( <sub>5</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )
0-4	54.7	26.2	80.9	45.4	122.7
5-9	76.6	22.4	99.0	48.7	142.9
10-14	69.7	49.9	119.6	41.4	156.0

Note: The first five-year period preceding the survey does not include the month in which the interview took place. Rates are specified on a per-thousand basis.

<sup>1</sup>Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 21. Childhood vaccinations by source of information												
Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received specific vaccinations at any time before the interview and before 12 months of age by source of information on vaccination history, Chhattisgarh, 1998–99												
Source of information	Percentage vaccinated											Number of children
	BCG	Polio 0	DPT			Polio			Measles	All <sup>1</sup>	None	
1			2	3	1	2	3					
<b>Vaccinated at any time before the interview</b>												
Vaccination card	(86.5)	(10.0)	(100.0)	(86.5)	(83.2)	(100.0)	(86.5)	(79.9)	(60.0)	(56.6)	(0.0)	30
Mother's report	69.4	9.3	54.6	43.9	23.9	92.0	85.3	48.0	32.0	7.9	8.0	75
Either source	74.3	9.5	67.6	56.1	40.9	94.3	85.7	57.1	40.0	21.8	5.7	105
<b>Vaccinated by 12 months of age<sup>2</sup></b>												
	74.3	9.5	62.9	53.4	38.5	86.9	81.5	53.8	35.5	20.0	12.1	105

Note: Table includes only surviving children from among the two most recent births in the three years preceding the survey.  
 ( ) Based on 25–49 unweighted cases  
 BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccines (excluding Polio 0)  
<sup>2</sup>For children whose information was based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given by 12 months of age is assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccinations.

**Table 22. Prevalence of acute respiratory infection, fever, and diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 3 who were ill with a cough accompanied by fast breathing (symptoms of acute respiratory infection—ARI), fever, or diarrhoea during the two weeks preceding the survey by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Percentage of children suffering in past two weeks from:				Number of children
	Cough accompanied by fast breathing (ARI)	Fever	Diarrhoea		
			Any diarrhoea <sup>1</sup>	Diarrhoea with blood	
<b>Age of child</b>					
1–5 months	(24.6)	(10.2)	(10.1)	(0.0)	49
6–11 months	35.1	23.4	41.5	5.0	60
12–23 months	24.8	33.3	21.9	4.8	105
24–35 months	22.9	28.1	11.5	1.0	96
<b>Sex of child</b>					
Male	28.0	29.3	20.6	2.0	150
Female	24.4	23.2	20.6	3.8	160
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	34.2	26.8	30.4	4.9	82
2	26.1	28.8	12.4	2.8	73
3	22.2	16.7	11.2	0.0	54
4+	21.8	28.8	23.7	3.0	101
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	15.1	30.2	30.2	1.9	52
Rural	28.4	25.3	18.7	3.1	258
<b>Mother's education</b>					
Illiterate	24.2	26.3	20.0	3.1	190
Literate, < middle school complete	40.3	29.3	18.1	2.8	72
Middle school complete	(3.8)	(7.6)	(23.0)	(0.0)	26
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	(27.7)	(53.2)	(27.7)	(8.5)	47
Scheduled tribe	21.2	22.3	22.2	2.0	100
Other backward class	31.3	21.3	15.5	1.4	140
<b>Standard of living index</b>					
Low	27.0	34.2	18.9	4.5	111
Medium	29.0	21.4	22.0	1.9	159
High	(13.2)	(23.7)	(21.0)	(2.7)	38
<b>Source of drinking water</b>					
Piped water	(22.3)	(35.6)	(33.2)	(4.5)	45
Hand pump	24.1	22.0	13.5	1.4	141
Well water	31.0	26.7	23.3	3.4	116
<b>Purification of water<sup>2</sup></b>					
Straining by cloth	34.7	24.1	22.1	2.9	104
Nothing	22.2	29.3	19.1	3.0	167
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>310</b>

Note: Table includes only surviving children age 1–35 months old from among the two most recent births in the three years preceding the survey. Total includes 22 children whose mothers have completed at least high school, 23 children belonging to the 'other' category of caste/tribe, 8 children in households with surface water as source of drinking water, 16, 4, 15, 1, and 15 children in households using alum, water filters, boiling water, electronic water purifiers, or 'other' methods to purify water, respectively, and 2 children with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Includes diarrhoea with blood

**Table 23 Treatment of diarrhoea**

Among children under age 3 who had diarrhoea in the past two weeks, percentage taken to a health facility or provider, percentage who received various types of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), and percentage who received other treatments, Chhattisgarh, 1998–99

Treatment	Percent
Taken to a health facility or provider	59.3
<b>Oral rehydration</b>	
Oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	29.7
Gruel	12.6
Homemade sugar-salt-water solution	4.6
Increased fluids	31.1
ORT not given	51.6
<b>Other treatment</b>	
Pill or syrup	45.2
Injection	12.5
Intravenous (IV/drip/bottle)	6.3
Home remedy/herbal medicine	7.8
No treatment	28.3
Number of children with diarrhoea	64

Note: Table includes only surviving children age 1–35 months from among the two most recent births in the three years preceding the survey.

Table 24 Source of knowledge about AIDS

Percentage of ever-married women who have heard about AIDS and among women who have heard about AIDS, percentage who received information from specific sources by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard about AIDS	Number of women	Among those who have heard about AIDS, percentage who received information from:										Number of women who have heard about AIDS	
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Newspaper/magazine	Poster/hoarding	Health worker	Adult education programme	Friend/relative	School/teacher	Other source		
<b>Age</b>														
15-24	19.5	301	52.7	94.9	5.1	21.9	6.7	3.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	3.3	59	
25-34	21.6	350	46.0	92.1	6.6	34.2	8.0	4.0	1.3	15.8	0.0	4.0	75	
35-49	17.4	291	43.1	92.0	4.0	33.5	3.9	3.9	0.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	51	
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	54.3	172	48.4	96.8	6.3	30.5	7.4	3.2	0.0	6.3	0.0	2.1	93	
Rural	11.9	770	46.2	89.0	4.4	29.7	5.5	4.4	1.1	12.1	1.1	3.3	91	
<b>Education</b>														
Illiterate	4.9	645	(37.6)	(84.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32	
Literate, < middle school complete	29.2	160	(53.1)	(87.1)	(2.1)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(2.2)	(2.1)	47	
Middle school complete	61.0	59	(50.3)	(97.2)	(5.6)	(30.6)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(2.8)	36	
High school complete and above	89.8	78	46.4	98.6	9.9	55.0	15.5	5.7	0.0	11.4	0.0	4.2	70	
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	18.3	875	46.6	95.0	5.6	29.8	6.8	3.1	0.6	9.3	0.0	2.5	160	
Sikh	37.2	67	(52.0)	(79.9)	(4.1)	(32.4)	(4.0)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(4.1)	(4.0)	25	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	20.1	133	(48.1)	(88.9)	(7.5)	(29.5)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27	
Scheduled tribe	6.5	337	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	
Other backward class	21.9	392	48.4	95.4	3.5	22.9	4.6	3.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	3.4	86	
Other	62.5	80	51.9	100.0	8.0	42.2	8.0	4.0	2.0	6.1	0.0	2.0	50	
<b>Standard of living index</b>														
Low	6.2	308	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	
Medium	16.3	504	45.9	91.5	6.0	20.5	7.2	4.8	1.2	6.0	0.0	3.6	82	
High	64.8	127	50.6	100.0	6.0	44.6	7.2	3.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	2.4	82	
<b>Exposure to mass media</b>														
Exposed to any media	31.8	550	47.2	93.7	5.1	31.2	6.8	3.4	0.6	8.5	0.6	2.8	175	
Listens to radio weekly	30.1	379	51.3	93.0	7.8	33.9	8.7	4.4	0.9	8.7	0.9	3.5	114	
Watches television weekly	43.3	380	45.2	97.0	5.4	31.9	7.2	3.0	0.6	8.4	0.0	2.4	165	
Goes to cinema/theatre monthly	42.2	122	46.2	94.2	5.8	38.4	11.5	5.8	2.0	9.7	0.0	5.8	52	
Reads newspaper/magazine weekly	66.1	150	52.0	92.9	8.0	46.0	10.0	5.0	1.0	7.0	1.0	5.0	99	
Not regularly exposed to any media	2.5	392	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	
<b>Total</b>	19.6	942	47.3	93.0	5.4	30.1	6.5	3.8	0.5	9.2	0.5	2.7	185	

Note: Total includes small numbers of women with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 25 Women's food consumption

Percent distribution of ever-married women by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total percent
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	
Milk or curd	8.4	14.8	62.3	14.5	100.0
Pulses or beans	41.2	42.8	15.5	0.4	100.0
Green, leafy vegetables	48.4	42.1	9.3	0.2	100.0
Other vegetables	51.7	36.5	11.4	0.4	100.0
Fruits	3.0	21.2	72.1	3.8	100.0
Eggs	0.6	17.3	59.9	22.1	100.0
Chicken, meat, or fish	0.4	14.8	64.9	19.9	100.0

**Table 26. Nutritional status of women**

Among ever-married women, mean height, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with BMI below 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Height			Weight-for-height <sup>1</sup>		
	Mean height (cm)	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women for height	Mean body mass index (BMI)	Percentage with BMI below 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Number of women for BMI
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	150.8	17.4	115	18.9	44.9	109
20-24	151.9	7.4	176	18.4	58.3	151
25-29	151.5	13.6	190	18.8	52.5	175
30-34	151.2	14.3	153	19.5	44.8	145
35-49	150.9	13.5	281	19.9	42.8	275
<b>Marital status</b>						
Currently married	151.3	13.0	852	19.2	47.7	792
Not currently married	150.5	12.6	63	18.8	53.9	63
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	151.4	10.8	167	20.6	33.7	160
Rural	151.2	13.4	748	18.9	51.4	695
<b>Education</b>						
Illiterate	151.0	13.8	629	18.8	52.6	589
Literate, < middle school complete	151.0	12.8	157	19.6	46.5	142
Middle school complete	152.8	8.9	55	19.5	45.2	53
High school complete and above	152.8	9.4	74	21.6	16.9	71
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	151.2	13.0	852	19.2	48.4	797
Other	152.6	12.6	63	19.5	44.5	58
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	151.0	13.1	129	19.0	48.8	121
Scheduled tribe	151.4	10.9	328	18.5	55.2	302
Other backward class	150.9	15.6	382	19.4	46.0	363
Other	152.7	8.0	76	21.7	27.5	70
<b>Work status</b>						
Working in family farm/business	151.1	12.5	294	19.0	50.7	277
Employed by someone else	150.8	15.6	274	18.7	53.4	257
Not worked in past 12 months	151.9	11.1	327	19.7	42.6	303
<b>Standard of living index</b>						
Low	150.9	14.8	304	18.7	53.7	285
Medium	151.0	13.2	488	19.0	50.0	457
High	153.2	7.5	119	21.3	25.1	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>855</b>

Note: Total includes women who are self-employed and women with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes women who are pregnant and women with a birth in the preceding two months. The body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of the weight in kilograms to the square of the height in metres (kg/m<sup>2</sup>).

**Table 27 Anaemia among women**

Percentage of ever-married women classified as having iron-deficiency anaemia by degree of anaemia, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Percentage of women with any anaemia	Percentage of women with:			Number of women
		Mild anaemia	Moderate anaemia	Severe anaemia	
<b>Age</b>					
15-19	67.5	42.1	24.5	0.9	114
20-24	67.8	47.2	18.9	1.8	168
25-29	72.6	49.2	22.9	0.5	191
30-34	63.3	40.1	22.5	0.7	150
35-49	70.0	48.2	18.9	2.9	280
<b>Marital status</b>					
Currently married	68.4	45.9	20.8	1.7	841
Not currently married	72.5	48.6	23.9	0.0	62
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	65.6	47.9	14.7	3.1	165
Rural	69.4	45.7	22.5	1.2	738
<b>Education</b>					
Illiterate	71.2	46.5	23.1	1.6	621
Literate, < middle school complete	67.9	46.9	19.0	1.9	156
Middle school complete	61.9	49.2	10.9	1.8	55
High school complete and above	54.1	38.6	15.5	0.0	71
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	67.8	45.8	20.5	1.5	841
Other	80.6	50.0	28.9	1.6	62
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	68.8	45.5	20.2	3.1	128
Scheduled tribe	75.2	49.9	23.8	1.5	322
Other backward class	65.1	44.3	19.9	0.8	379
Other	58.8	39.8	16.3	2.7	74
<b>Work status</b>					
Working in family farm/business	72.5	49.0	21.8	1.7	291
Employed by someone else	69.6	44.1	24.1	1.5	271
Not worked in past 12 months	64.6	45.4	17.6	1.6	320
<b>Standard of living Index</b>					
Low	75.9	50.1	23.4	2.3	298
Medium	65.5	43.6	20.9	1.0	484
High	64.0	46.9	15.4	1.7	118
<b>Pregnancy/breastfeeding status</b>					
Pregnant	68.3	25.1	41.5	1.7	60
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	71.0	50.9	18.9	1.2	242
Not pregnant/not breastfeeding	67.8	46.3	19.9	1.7	601
<b>Height</b>					
< 145 cm	77.6	53.8	23.8	0.0	120
≥ 145 cm	67.4	44.9	20.6	1.8	783

Contd...

**Table 27 Anaemia among women (contd.)**

Percentage of ever-married women classified as having iron-deficiency anaemia by degree of anaemia, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Percentage of women with any anaemia	Percentage of women with:			Number of women
		Mild anaemia	Moderate anaemia	Severe anaemia	
<b>Body mass index</b>					
< 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	68.8	44.5	22.9	1.4	425
≥ 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	68.5	47.3	19.5	1.7	475
<b>Fruit and vegetable consumption<sup>1</sup></b>					
Fruits and vegetables	62.8	44.7	16.7	1.4	209
Vegetables only	69.8	45.4	22.5	1.8	608
Neither	73.7	54.1	19.5	0.0	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>903</b>

Note: The haemoglobin levels are adjusted for smoking when calculating the degree of anaemia. No adjustment for altitude of the enumeration areas was made because all of the primary sampling units in Chhattisgarh are at an altitude below 1,000 metres. Total includes 21 women who are self-employed, 14 women who consume fruits only, and 3 women each with missing information on the standard of living index and the body mass index, respectively, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup>Based on consumption at least weekly. Vegetables include only green, leafy vegetables.

**Table 28 Initiation of breastfeeding**

Percentage of children born during the three years preceding the survey who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth and percentage whose mother squeezed the first milk from her breast before breastfeeding by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Percentage started breastfeeding within one hour of birth	Percentage started breastfeeding within one day of birth <sup>1</sup>	Percentage whose mother squeezed first milk from breast	Number of children
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	17.9	30.4	71.4	55
Rural	13.1	30.0	76.1	285
<b>Mother's education</b>				
Illiterate	15.2	26.5	75.0	213
Literate, < middle school complete	7.7	29.4	77.0	78
Middle school complete	(14.2)	(42.9)	(71.6)	28
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	15.6	33.3	64.8	51
Scheduled tribe	21.5	35.0	76.8	113
Other backward class	6.0	23.8	78.2	150
Other	(23.0)	(38.6)	(73.2)	26
<b>Mother's work status</b>				
Working in family farm/business	11.5	23.9	78.4	97
Employed by someone else	12.0	34.0	74.0	100
Not worked in past 12 months	17.1	31.4	75.1	140
<b>Standard of living index</b>				
Low	14.1	31.5	75.1	121
Medium	12.5	24.9	75.2	177
High	(19.9)	(49.9)	(77.7)	40
<b>Assistance during delivery</b>				
Health professional <sup>2</sup>	15.4	40.1	81.0	110
Dai (TBA)	14.5	26.2	76.6	145
Other	10.8	23.9	66.6	84
<b>Place of delivery</b>				
Public health facility	(7.7)	(38.9)	(77.0)	26
Own home	13.8	26.7	75.7	255
Parents' home	(16.5)	(33.2)	(70.0)	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>340</b>

Note: Table includes only the two most recent births during the three years preceding the survey, whether living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes 22 children whose mothers have completed at least high school, 3 children whose mothers are self-employed, 3, 18, and 7 children delivered in nongovernmental organization or trust hospitals/clinics, private health facilities, and 'other' places of delivery, respectively, and 2, 1, and 1 children with missing information on the standard of living index, assistance during delivery and place of delivery, respectively, who are not shown separately.

TBA: Traditional birth attendant

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

<sup>2</sup>Includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health professionals

**Table 29 Breastfeeding status by child's age**

Percent distribution of children under age 3 years by breastfeeding status, according to child's age in months, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Age in months	Breastfeeding status					Total percent	Number of living children
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfeeding	Breastfeeding and:				
			Receiving plain water only	Receiving supplements	Don't know if fed supplements		
< 4	(2.6)	(81.7)	(5.3)	(10.5)	(0.0)	100.0	38
4-7	(5.2)	(49.9)	(15.8)	(26.3)	(2.7)	100.0	38
8-11	(2.8)	(16.7)	(13.8)	(66.7)	(0.0)	100.0	36
12-15	(5.5)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(80.9)	(0.0)	100.0	37
16-19	(4.7)	(7.2)	(12.0)	(76.1)	(0.0)	100.0	42
20-23	(18.9)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(77.2)	(0.0)	100.0	26
24-27	(23.4)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(70.7)	(0.0)	100.0	34
28-31	(37.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(62.9)	(0.0)	100.0	35
32-35	(40.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.1)	(0.0)	100.0	27
< 4 months	(2.6)	(81.7)	(5.3)	(10.5)	(0.0)	100.0	38
4-9 months	5.0	38.2	15.0	40.1	1.7	100.0	60

Note: Table includes only surviving children from among the two most recent births in the three years preceding the survey. Breastfeeding status refers to the day or night before the interview. Children classified as 'breastfeeding and receiving plain water only' receive no supplements.  
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table 30 Nutritional status of children by demographic characteristics**

Percentage of children under age 3 years classified as undernourished on three anthropometric indices of nutritional status, according to selected demographic characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998–99

Demographic characteristic	Weight-for-age		Height-for-age		Weight-for-height		Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Age of child</b>							
< 6 months	(2.6)	(20.8)	(5.2)	(26.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38
6–11 months	23.0	47.8	30.8	53.8	3.8	9.6	52
12–23 months	32.9	72.6	43.1	67.0	3.5	30.6	88
24–35 months	30.9	75.2	43.2	65.4	5.0	19.9	81
<b>Sex of child</b>							
Male	20.5	55.9	30.2	54.5	3.1	16.6	132
Female	31.5	66.0	40.2	61.4	4.0	20.5	127
<b>Birth order</b>							
1	22.2	55.0	31.4	55.1	1.5	20.9	67
2–3	20.2	57.6	32.1	54.0	2.8	12.8	109
4+	36.3	69.8	42.1	65.1	6.2	24.2	83
<b>Previous birth interval<sup>2</sup></b>							
First birth	22.2	55.0	31.4	55.1	1.5	20.9	67
< 24 months	(35.1)	(70.0)	(44.9)	(72.5)	(5.1)	(12.6)	40
24–47 months	26.1	62.9	39.0	61.0	3.1	20.0	100
48+ months	23.0	57.5	24.9	44.2	5.7	17.1	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>259</b>

Note: Each index is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the International Reference Population.

( ) Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Includes children who are below -3 SD from the International Reference Population median

<sup>2</sup>First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

Table 31. Nutritional status of children by background characteristics

Percentage of children under age 3 years classified as undernourished on three anthropometric indices of nutritional status, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Weight-for-age		Height-for-age		Weight-for-height		Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	(28.9)	(60.0)	(24.4)	(46.7)	(0.0)	(22.2)	45
Rural	25.2	61.0	37.3	60.2	4.3	17.7	214
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Illiterate	33.3	68.3	44.3	66.0	5.6	22.2	162
Literate, < middle school complete	19.3	52.5	26.6	56.1	0.0	14.0	57
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	(36.5)	(68.0)	(45.4)	(61.2)	(2.4)	(18.2)	44
Scheduled tribe	32.4	68.7	40.0	64.8	3.9	24.6	77
Other backward class	21.0	58.7	30.3	55.5	3.4	14.3	119
<b>Mother's work status</b>							
Working in family farm/business	28.9	72.6	39.3	62.2	9.1	24.3	66
Employed by someone else	35.0	72.2	47.1	71.1	0.0	15.6	82
Not worked in past 12 months	17.6	45.3	24.1	46.3	2.9	17.6	109
<b>Mother's height</b>							
< 145 cm	(32.4)	(67.6)	(51.9)	(71.0)	(0.0)	(19.2)	31
≥ 145 cm	25.0	59.9	32.8	56.1	4.0	18.4	228
<b>Mother's body mass index</b>							
< 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	25.5	65.5	31.3	56.8	3.7	20.4	137
≥ 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	26.3	55.6	39.4	59.0	3.3	16.4	122
<b>Standard of living index</b>							
Low	28.2	67.6	38.6	64.5	4.2	21.8	96
Medium	28.9	59.9	37.4	59.3	4.0	17.2	128
High	(6.2)	(45.4)	(15.2)	(33.5)	(0.0)	(12.4)	33
Total	25.9	60.8	35.1	57.9	3.5	18.5	259

Note: Each index is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the International Reference Population. Total includes 22 and 18 children whose mothers have completed middle school and at least high school, respectively, 19 children belonging to the 'other' category of caste/tribe, 2 children whose mothers are self-employed, and 2 children with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Includes children who are below -3 SD from the International Reference Population median

<b>Table 32. Anaemia among children</b>					
Percentage of children age 6–35 months classified as having iron-deficiency anaemia by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998–99					
Background characteristic	Percentage of children with any anaemia	Percentage of children with:			Number of children
		Mild anaemia	Moderate anaemia	Severe anaemia	
<b>Age of child</b>					
6–11 months	85.4	29.7	53.8	1.9	54
12–23 months	95.6	26.2	67.2	2.2	92
24–35 months	80.2	17.3	58.0	4.9	81
<b>Sex of child</b>					
Male	87.3	27.3	55.4	4.5	110
Female	88.1	20.6	65.8	1.7	117
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	86.8	36.9	50.0	0.0	60
2–3	87.6	16.8	67.4	3.4	89
4–5	89.4	22.8	59.6	7.0	57
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	(84.2)	(23.7)	(52.6)	(7.9)	38
Rural	88.4	23.9	62.4	2.1	189
<b>Mother's education</b>					
Illiterate	90.2	17.7	68.3	4.2	142
Literate, < middle school complete	84.1	30.2	53.9	0.0	50
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	(90.2)	(26.8)	(63.4)	(0.0)	30
Scheduled tribe	92.8	20.0	68.6	4.3	70
Other backward class	82.7	21.0	59.0	2.7	110
<b>Mother's work status</b>					
Working in family farm/business	89.4	21.3	66.6	1.5	66
Employed by someone else	90.1	20.0	64.3	5.7	69
Not worked in past 12 months	84.3	29.2	52.8	2.2	90
<b>Standard of living index</b>					
Low	90.4	23.0	65.0	2.4	83
Medium	87.7	22.3	61.9	3.6	113
High	(79.9)	(33.1)	(43.5)	(3.3)	30
<b>Mother's anaemia status</b>					
Not anaemic	80.3	27.5	52.8	0.0	76
Mildly anaemic	91.4	24.0	63.6	3.8	105
Moderately anaemic	(91.3)	(15.7)	(69.0)	(6.6)	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>227</b>
<p>Note: The haemoglobin levels are not adjusted for altitude when calculating the degree of anaemia among children because all of the primary sampling units in Chhattisgarh are at an altitude below 1,000 metres. Total includes 21 children of birth order 6 or more, 18 and 17 children whose mothers have completed middle school and at least high school, respectively, 17 children belonging to the 'other' category of caste/tribe, 2 children whose mothers are self-employed, 1 child whose mother is severely anaemic, and 1 child with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.</p> <p>( ) Based on 25–49 unweighted cases</p>					

<b>Table 33 Iodization of salt</b>							
Percent distribution of households by degree of iodization of salt, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99							
Background characteristic	Not iodized	7 ppm	15 ppm	30 ppm	Missing	Total percent	Number of households
<b>Type of place of residence</b>							
City	(5.6)	(11.1)	(30.6)	(52.8)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Town	7.5	5.5	16.4	68.5	2.1	100.0	143
Rural area	24.2	19.3	15.7	39.3	1.5	100.0	799
<b>Religion of household head</b>							
Hindu	22.2	17.8	16.0	42.3	1.7	100.0	904
Other	7.0	6.9	20.5	65.6	0.0	100.0	73
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>							
Scheduled caste	21.8	16.5	21.7	37.9	2.1	100.0	146
Scheduled tribe	29.5	20.1	14.1	34.9	1.4	100.0	358
Other backward class	17.7	16.5	18.5	45.7	1.6	100.0	381
Other	1.1	7.6	7.5	82.7	1.1	100.0	92
<b>Standard of living index</b>							
Low	25.5	19.7	18.2	34.4	2.2	100.0	368
Medium	22.5	18.6	17.6	40.0	1.3	100.0	480
High	2.3	3.1	6.3	87.4	0.8	100.0	125
Total	21.1	17.0	16.3	44.1	1.5	100.0	977
Note: Total includes 3 households with missing information on the standard of living index, which are not shown separately. ppm: Parts per million ( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases							

**Table 34 Antenatal care**

Percentage of births whose mothers received various types of antenatal services among births in the three years preceding the survey by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Antenatal check-up only at home from health worker	Received antenatal check-up outside the home from: <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid	Percentage who received iron and folic acid tablets or syrup	Number of births	Percentage who received iron and folic acid tablets or syrup for 3 or more months	Number of births
		Doctor	Other health professional					
<b>Mother's current age</b>								
15-19	8.6	34.6	14.4	55.8	58.6	104	67.2	61
20-34	5.4	39.9	12.0	59.4	53.2	225	86.7	120
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	3.6	73.2	8.9	67.9	73.2	55	(75.6)	40
Rural	6.7	32.4	13.0	56.3	51.4	285	80.8	146
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Illiterate	5.2	31.0	9.4	48.1	49.0	213	73.1	104
Literate, < middle school complete	8.9	41.1	15.4	62.9	52.4	78	(82.8)	41
Middle school complete	(10.8)	(64.3)	(24.9)	(92.8)	(85.7)	28	*	24
<b>Birth order</b>								
1	6.5	51.1	11.8	68.5	61.8	92	75.3	57
2-3	8.5	36.1	17.0	57.3	54.5	141	77.9	77
4-5	2.6	34.4	6.3	53.7	52.4	78	(83.0)	41
6+	(3.5)	(27.6)	(6.9)	(41.3)	(41.5)	29	*	12
Total	6.2	39.0	12.3	58.2	54.9	340	79.7	187

Note: Table includes only the two most recent births in the three years preceding the survey. Total includes small numbers of births to women age 35-49 and births to women who have completed at least high school, which are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

<sup>1</sup>Includes all births for which the mothers received an antenatal check-up outside the home, even if they also received a check-up at home from a health worker. If more than one type of antenatal check-up provider was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is shown.

**Table 35. Place of delivery**

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by place of delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Place of delivery						Total percent	Number of births
	Health facility/institution			Home				
	Public	NGO/trust	Private	Own home	Parents' home	Other <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>								
< 20	5.7	0.9	3.8	71.3	15.3	2.9	100.0	104
20-34	8.4	0.5	5.7	77.4	5.7	2.2	100.0	225
<b>Birth order</b>								
1	8.7	2.2	9.7	65.3	13.0	1.1	100.0	92
2-3	8.5	0.7	4.2	74.6	9.8	2.1	100.0	141
4-5	2.6	0.0	1.3	87.3	3.8	5.1	100.0	78
6+	(13.8)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(76.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	29
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	12.5	1.8	17.9	53.6	10.7	3.6	100.0	55
Rural	6.7	0.7	2.8	79.3	8.4	2.1	100.0	285
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Illiterate	5.2	0.5	2.8	82.7	7.5	1.4	100.0	213
Literate, < middle school complete	9.1	0.0	5.1	70.5	12.8	2.5	100.0	78
Middle school complete	(14.3)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(53.6)	(14.3)	(10.6)	100.0	28
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	5.9	0.0	7.9	72.6	11.6	1.9	100.0	51
Scheduled tribe	7.2	0.0	0.0	87.5	3.6	1.8	100.0	113
Other backward class	6.6	1.3	6.6	69.0	13.2	3.3	100.0	150
Other	(19.1)	(3.9)	(15.4)	(61.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
<b>Standard of living index</b>								
Low	6.6	0.0	4.1	77.8	10.7	0.8	100.0	121
Medium	7.9	0.6	3.4	76.9	7.9	3.4	100.0	177
High	(10.0)	(2.6)	(17.5)	(60.1)	(7.4)	(2.5)	100.0	40
<b>Number of antenatal check-ups</b>								
0	2.1	0.0	1.4	87.4	7.0	2.1	100.0	142
1	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.0)	(7.0)	(3.6)	100.0	28
2	5.7	1.9	9.4	79.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	53
3	(16.3)	(0.0)	(12.4)	(57.1)	(10.2)	(4.0)	100.0	49
4+	12.2	3.1	7.5	60.7	15.1	1.5	100.0	66
Total	7.6	0.9	5.3	75.1	8.8	2.3	100.0	340

Note: Table includes only the two most recent births during the three years preceding the survey. Total includes 11 births to women age 35-49, 22 births to women who have completed at least high school, and 2 births each to women with missing information on the standard of living index and on number of antenatal check-ups, respectively, which are not shown separately.

NGO: Nongovernmental organization

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Includes missing

**Table 36 Assistance during delivery**

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by attendant assisting during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Attendant assisting during delivery <sup>1</sup>						Total percent	Number of births
	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Other health professional	Dai (TBA)	Other	Missing		
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>								
< 20	22.0	6.7	0.0	38.5	32.8	0.0	100.0	104
20–34	21.7	11.1	0.4	44.1	22.2	0.4	100.0	225
<b>Birth order</b>								
1	32.6	16.3	0.0	27.2	24.0	0.0	100.0	92
2–3	23.3	9.3	0.0	42.6	24.1	0.7	100.0	141
4–5	11.5	2.5	1.3	57.9	26.9	0.0	100.0	78
6+	(13.7)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(51.9)	(24.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	46.4	12.5	1.8	25.0	14.3	0.0	100.0	55
Rural	17.6	9.2	0.0	46.1	26.7	0.3	100.0	285
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Illiterate	15.9	5.6	0.5	47.3	30.2	0.5	100.0	213
Literate, < middle school complete	28.2	9.1	0.0	42.2	20.5	0.0	100.0	78
Middle school complete	(35.9)	(17.9)	(0.0)	(35.7)	(10.6)	(0.0)	100.0	28
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	35.4	3.9	0.0	45.1	13.7	1.9	100.0	51
Scheduled tribe	11.5	9.8	0.0	48.4	30.2	0.0	100.0	113
Other backward class	22.5	10.6	0.7	41.1	25.2	0.0	100.0	150
Other	(42.3)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(19.3)	(0.0)	100.0	26
<b>Standard of living index</b>								
Low	19.0	4.1	0.8	42.2	33.9	0.0	100.0	121
Medium	21.3	9.6	0.0	45.9	22.6	0.6	100.0	177
High	(35.1)	(27.5)	(0.0)	(30.1)	(7.4)	(0.0)	100.0	40
<b>Number of antenatal check-ups</b>								
0	10.5	2.1	0.0	50.8	36.6	0.0	100.0	142
1	(14.2)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(39.4)	(42.8)	(0.0)	100.0	28
2	30.3	17.0	0.0	47.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	53
3	(36.7)	(16.4)	(0.0)	(32.7)	(14.3)	(0.0)	100.0	49
4+	34.8	18.2	1.5	31.9	13.6	0.0	100.0	66
<b>Place of delivery</b>								
Public health facility	(69.4)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Own home	12.5	8.7	0.4	49.5	29.0	0.0	100.0	255
Parents' home	(23.4)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(46.7)	(23.4)	(0.0)	100.0	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>340</b>

Note: Table includes only the two most recent births during the three years preceding the survey. Total includes 11 births to women age 35–49, 22 births to women who have completed at least high school, 3, 18, and 8 births delivered in nongovernmental organization or trust hospitals/clinics, private health facilities, and 'other' places of delivery, respectively, and 2 births each to women with missing information on the standard of living index and on number of antenatal check-ups, respectively, which are not shown separately.

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

( ) Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>If the respondent mentioned more than one attendant, only the most qualified attendant is shown.

**Table 37 Symptoms of reproductive health problems**

Percentage of ever-married women reporting abnormal vaginal discharge or symptoms of a urinary tract infection during the three months preceding the survey and percentage of currently married women reporting painful intercourse or bleeding after intercourse by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Ever-married women										Number of currently married women		
	Any abnormal vaginal discharge	Vaginal discharge accompanied by:					Symptoms of a urinary tract infection <sup>2</sup>	Any abnormal vaginal discharge or symptoms of a urinary tract infection <sup>2</sup>	Currently married women				
		Itching or irritation	Bad odour	Severe lower abdominal pain <sup>1</sup>	Fever	Other problem			Painful inter-course (often)	Bleeding after inter-course (ever) <sup>1</sup>		Any reproductive health problem	
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	22.7	12.7	10.1	14.2	9.2	4.2	15.1	29.3	119	13.5	5.4	31.4	111
20-24	25.9	12.7	8.8	14.3	5.6	7.8	15.9	31.4	182	8.6	6.9	34.5	174
25-29	32.3	14.1	12.5	17.3	8.4	8.3	19.7	40.6	192	11.0	6.1	43.1	181
30-34	27.8	13.8	10.1	13.9	7.0	5.0	17.6	34.1	158	13.3	6.7	37.9	150
35-39	31.2	15.9	16.0	14.4	12.1	6.8	22.8	40.3	132	14.2	4.2	44.3	120
40-44	29.0	15.0	9.1	14.1	10.0	5.0	11.0	31.0	100	9.1	5.8	34.2	88
45-49	13.6	11.9	8.5	6.8	5.1	3.4	18.5	27.0	59	7.4	1.8	27.7	54
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	23.4	12.6	5.1	9.7	4.0	5.7	16.6	29.7	172	9.9	3.7	32.7	159
Rural	28.3	14.1	12.3	15.4	9.1	6.4	17.7	35.4	770	11.6	6.1	38.4	719
<b>Education</b>													
Illiterate	28.1	14.3	11.1	15.4	9.3	6.5	17.0	34.9	645	11.8	5.7	37.9	595
Literate, < middle school complete	26.3	12.5	13.2	13.7	8.8	5.6	24.4	36.2	160	11.3	6.0	40.0	150
Middle school complete	25.6	12.0	10.3	6.8	1.7	6.8	13.6	29.0	59	10.5	1.8	30.0	57
High school complete and above	25.3	14.0	6.3	12.7	2.6	5.0	10.1	30.4	78	7.8	7.7	33.8	76
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	27.3	14.0	10.9	13.9	7.7	6.4	16.8	33.8	875	11.4	5.8	37.0	814
Other	28.4	12.0	12.0	20.9	15.0	4.5	26.7	41.7	67	9.4	4.7	42.1	64
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	25.4	10.5	6.8	12.0	8.2	4.5	19.3	35.1	133	13.3	5.0	35.6	120
Scheduled tribe	29.4	15.6	15.0	17.7	10.5	4.8	18.0	35.3	337	9.8	7.5	38.2	309
Other backward class	26.6	13.5	10.2	12.4	6.9	8.6	17.4	33.7	392	13.1	5.4	38.0	371
Other	26.4	13.8	5.0	13.8	5.0	3.8	12.5	32.6	80	5.1	1.3	33.5	78

Contd...

Table 37 Symptoms of reproductive health problems (contd.)

Percentage of ever-married women reporting abnormal vaginal discharge or symptoms of a urinary tract infection during the three months preceding the survey and percentage of currently married women reporting painful intercourse or bleeding after intercourse by selected background characteristics, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Ever-married women							Symptoms of a urinary tract infection <sup>2</sup>	Any abnormal vaginal discharge or symptoms of a urinary tract infection <sup>2</sup>	Number of ever-married women	Currently married women			Number of currently married women
	Any abnormal vaginal discharge	Vaginal discharge accompanied by:				Other problem	Painful intercourse (often)				Bleeding after intercourse (ever) <sup>1</sup>	Any reproductive health problem		
		Itching or irritation	Bad odour	Severe lower abdominal pain <sup>1</sup>	Fever									
<b>Standard of living index</b>														
Low	27.5	14.7	13.1	15.4	11.1	5.9	17.9	34.6	308	13.7	6.4	37.5	284	
Medium	27.2	12.7	11.1	14.1	7.5	6.6	18.4	34.3	504	10.7	5.8	37.7	469	
High	29.0	16.4	5.5	13.4	4.0	6.2	13.2	35.2	127	7.3	4.1	35.8	122	
<b>Work status</b>														
Working in family farm/business	32.2	16.4	12.2	16.4	9.2	6.5	21.6	39.7	305	12.4	8.9	43.9	283	
Employed by someone else	26.6	11.9	11.5	16.1	8.3	7.5	16.5	34.1	278	14.4	5.1	36.7	255	
Not worked in past 12 months	24.1	13.1	9.2	11.3	7.2	4.5	14.8	30.3	337	7.5	3.4	32.3	318	
<b>Number of children ever born</b>														
0	40.4	24.5	20.4	25.3	18.6	10.9	21.0	45.4	119	20.6	12.7	49.1	102	
1	23.0	12.0	11.9	14.3	5.6	4.0	15.1	29.3	126	9.4	4.3	29.9	117	
2-3	25.3	11.7	9.6	14.2	5.3	6.5	18.2	33.6	324	9.1	6.2	35.8	307	
4-5	30.3	14.9	11.4	13.0	8.3	5.5	18.4	37.3	255	12.3	5.0	41.5	244	
6+	18.8	8.4	3.4	6.8	8.5	5.1	12.6	24.5	118	8.2	0.9	29.5	108	
<b>All ever-married women</b>	27.4	13.8	11.0	14.4	8.2	6.3	17.5	34.4	942	NA	NA	NA	NA	
<b>All currently married women</b>	27.5	14.3	11.0	14.6	7.9	6.2	17.5	34.5	878	11.3	5.7	37.4	878	

Note: Total includes small numbers of women who are self-employed and women with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

NA: Not applicable

<sup>1</sup>Not related to menstruation

<sup>2</sup>Includes pain or burning while urinating or more frequent or difficult urination

**Table 38 Treatment of reproductive health problems**

Among women with a reproductive health problem, percentage who sought advice or treatment from specific providers by residence, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Provider	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Public medical sector</b>	20.0	16.5	17.0
Government doctor	9.1	13.0	12.4
Public health nurse	0.0	3.4	2.9
ANM/LHV	3.6	2.0	2.3
Anganwadi worker	0.0	0.7	0.6
Village health guide	0.0	0.7	0.6
Other public medical sector	7.3	0.7	1.7
NGO worker	1.8	0.3	0.6
<b>Private medical sector</b>	34.5	14.7	17.8
Private doctor	30.9	10.9	14.0
Private nurse	3.6	0.7	1.2
Compounder/pharmacist	1.8	0.3	0.6
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	1.8	0.7	0.9
Dai (TBA)	0.0	1.4	1.2
Traditional healer	0.0	1.4	1.2
Other private medical sector	0.0	1.4	1.2
Other	0.0	2.7	2.3
None	47.3	71.6	67.8
Number of women	54	293	347

Note: Table includes currently married women who report abnormal vaginal discharge, symptoms of a urinary tract infection, painful intercourse, or bleeding after intercourse and women who are ever married but not currently married who report abnormal vaginal discharge or symptoms of a urinary tract infection. Percentages add to more than 100.0 because women could report treatment from multiple providers.

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

**Table 39 Quality of family planning services**

Percentage of current users of modern contraceptive methods who were told about other methods, who were told about side effects or other problems and who were given follow-up services by residence, Chhattisgarh, 1998-99

Residence	Percentage who were told about other methods by motivator <sup>1</sup>	Number of users <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who were told about side effects or other problems with current method <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who received follow up after acceptance of current method	Number of users
Urban	(25.7)	34	19.1	79.8	87
Rural	15.2	125	13.8	83.0	284
Total	17.5	160	15.0	82.3	371

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Excludes women who were self motivated

<sup>2</sup>By a health or family planning worker at the time of accepting the current method