Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Himachal Pradesh

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)

India

2019-21

International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

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HIMACHAL PRADESH

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CONTENTS

APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Himachal Pradesh was conducted in all 12 districts of the state from 16 July, 2019 to 5 November, 2019, by the Population Research Centre (PRC), Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla. Information was collected from 10,698 households, 10,368 women age 15-49 (including 1,619 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 1,477 men age 15-54.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Household composition

In Himachal Pradesh, 86 percent of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 3.9 members. Twenty- three percent of households are headed by women, with 20 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Ninety-six percent of households in Himachal Pradesh have household heads who are Hindu. Two percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and only 1 percent of households have household heads who are Sikh.

Twenty-four percent of households in Himachal Pradesh have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 5 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 15 percent belong to an other backward class. Fifty-six percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (58%) are nuclear, and 42 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

Less than one-quarter (22%) of Himachal Pradesh's population is under age 15; only 10 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,040 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 882 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-eight percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 79 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 19 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 2 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under 5 years of age (98%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 76 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Ninety-four percent of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (76 percent of deaths at age 0-4, and 96 percent of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 94 percent of deaths were registered among Hindus, and 80 percent among others. Ninety-two percent of deaths were registered among other backward classes, 93 percent among scheduled castes, and 94 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in Himachal Pradesh, death registration is slightly higher in urban (96%) than rural areas (94%) and among males and females it is same (94%).

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they had any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. The results, based on more than 41,000 people, are presented in for the *de jure* household population. Less than 1 percent of the de jure household population (0.6%) has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is locomotor and mental disability (0.2% each). Men and women have almost same percent of any disability (0.7% versus 0.6%). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, 2 percent of the household population age 70 and over are reported to have any disability, compared with less than 1 percent of household members in the younger age groups.

Housing characteristics

Over three-quarters (76%) of households in Himachal Pradesh live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (99%) have electricity. Ninety- five percent of households in Himachal Pradesh have basic drinking water service, and 96 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 75 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (83%) are more likely than rural households (73%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Thirty-six percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by boiling it). More than half households (52%) in Himachal Pradesh use a clean fuel for cooking.

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Three-fourths of households in Himachal Pradesh have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

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Access to toilet facility

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

Seven percent of all households do not use a sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Himachal Pradesh, 94 percent of households have access to toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (98%) than in rural areas (93%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 91 percent among scheduled castes to 95 percent among households which are not scheduled tribes, scheduled castes or other backward classes households. Access to toilet facility varies across the districts, ranging from 86 percent in Kangra district to 98 percent in Mandi district. Interestingly, the only three districts with all the households (100%) in urban areas having access to a toilet facility are Bilaspur, Mandi and Shimla.

Selected household possessions

In Himachal Pradesh, 74 percent of households own a house (76% of rural households and 60% of urban households). Almost all (98%) households in Himachal Pradesh have a mobile phone. Ninety-seven percent of households have a bank or post office account. Nearly, one-third (32%)

of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 18 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 31 percent of rural households and 13 percent of urban households. Overall, 71 percent of all households in Himachal Pradesh own agricultural land, and more than half (56%) of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Twenty-seven percent of women and 30 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 30 and 27 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Eighty-seven percent of women and 86 percent of men are in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 91 percent of women age 15-49 and 93 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Seven percent of women and 4 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 45 percent of women age 15-49 in Himachal Pradesh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 48 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Himachal Pradesh. Two-thirds (66%) of women and 59 percent of men watch television at least once a week. However, men (33%) are much more likely than women (17%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Thirty-one percent of men and 29 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (73% versus 59%) or widowed (3% versus 0.2%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (40% versus 24%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindus (96%), while 2 percent are Muslims and 2 percent are Sikh.

Sixteen percent of female respondents belong to other backward classes, while 26 percent belong to scheduled castes. Five percent of women and 6 percent of men belong to scheduled tribes, while 54 percent of men and 52 percent of women 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribes, or an other backward class.

Seventy-three percent of women and 27 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Three percent of women and 19 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 22 percent of women and 48 percent of men were employed in non-agricultural occupation.

EDUCATION

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

Preschool attendance

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

In Himachal Pradesh, 61% of boys and 62% of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is slightly lower among children in nuclear households (59%) than non-nuclear households (62%). Preschool attendance is much higher in households headed by Hindus (62%) than others (25%). Preschool attendance is highest among scheduled tribe (ST) households (63%) and slightly lower among scheduled caste (SC) households (60%). Preschool attendance is slightly higher in households with 3-5 members (62%), compared with households with 6 or more members (60%). Overall, urban households (65%) show higher preschool attendance than rural households (61%). Preschool attendance is highest in Mandi district (66%) and lowest in Lahul & Spiti district (40%).

School attendance among children

Ninety-five percent of children age 6-17 years in Himachal Pradesh attend school (94% in urban areas and 95% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (99%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 85 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 86 percent of girls compared with 84 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age

■ Male ■ Female

Age group	Male	Female
6-10 years	99	99
11-14 years	98	98
15-17 years	84	86
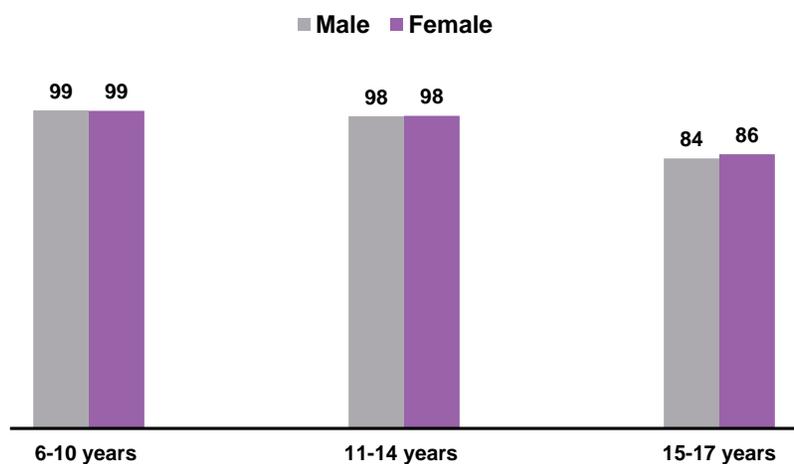
FERTILITY

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

Age at first marriage

In Himachal Pradesh, the median age at first marriage is 22.5 years among women age 25-29 years and 21.1 years among women age 25-49 years. Only 13 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 28 percent of men age 20-49. Only 5 percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 9 percent in NFHS-4. Fifty- seven percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 91 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Himachal Pradesh.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Himachal Pradesh is 1.7 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.2 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.4 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 1.7 children per woman, are both below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 5 percent were of birth order four or higher, which is the same as in NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
3.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7
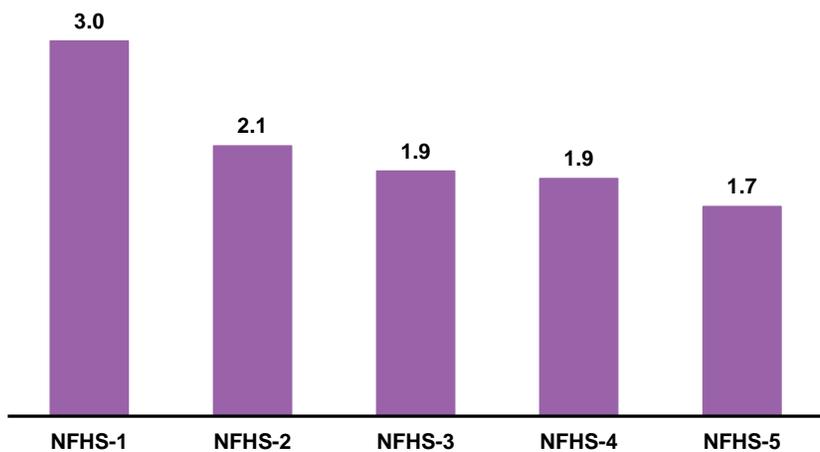
The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 1.6 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Sikh women will have an average of 0.1 children more than both Hindu women and Muslim women (a TFR of 1.7, compared with 1.6).

How does fertility vary with schooling?
Total fertility rate (children per woman)

No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete
3.3	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.6
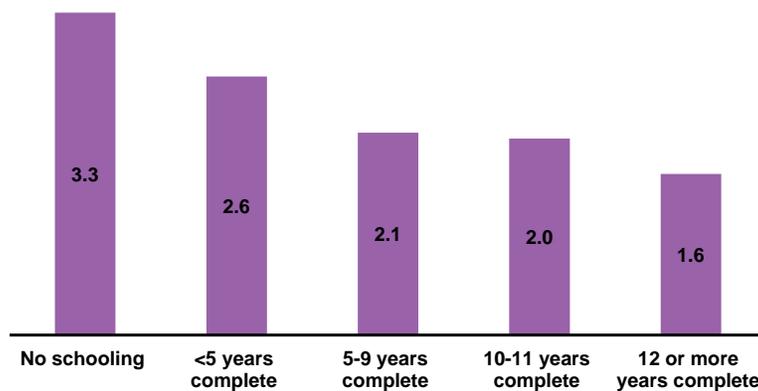
Pregnancy outcome

Ninety percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 10 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 7 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 3 percent.

The two main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (51%) and complications in pregnancy (24%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (57%), other surgical methods (31%) and manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (9%). Thirty-nine percent of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 36 percent were performed at home. Fifteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most induced abortions in Himachal Pradesh (56%) are performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Himachal Pradesh, 3 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which is the same as in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 2 percent at age 17 years to 6 percent among women age 18 years and to 8 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had 5-9 years of schooling (11%) than those with 12 or more years of schooling (1%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Himachal Pradesh is 36.5 months. Eight percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 21 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high for mothers in the 20-29 age group (29%) and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (62%). A little less than half (49%) of all births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality and has a positive impact on maternal health.

A little less than half (49%) of births in Himachal Pradesh occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Seventy-nine percent of currently married women and 75 percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 43 percent of women and 42 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Ninety-Six percent of women and 94 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Himachal Pradesh, there is a strong preference for sons. Only, 5 percent of women and 2 percent of men want more daughters than sons, but 7-8 percent of women and men want more sons than daughters. However, less than three-quarters of adults (74% women and 68%men) would like to have at least one son and less than three-quarters want at least one daughter (73% women and 65% men).

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 98 percent with 1-2 sons want no more children, compared with 69 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained almost unchanged (93-95%) in the 4 years since NFHS-4.

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

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

■ NFHS-1 ■ NFHS-2 ■ NFHS-3 ■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5

Current sex composition	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
2 boys and no girls	94	97	100	96	98
1 boy and 1 girl	82	96	99	96	98
2 girls and no boys	22	50	64	67	69

Current sex composition of families with two living children
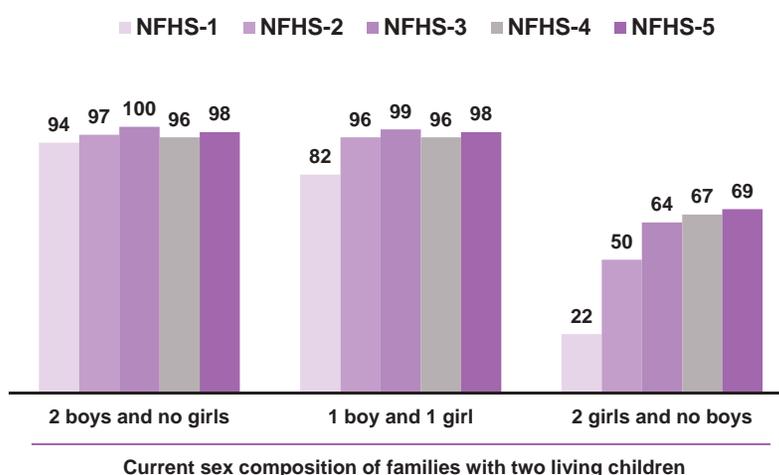
In Himachal Pradesh, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.4 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.7 children per woman.

9

FAMILY PLANNING

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

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Himachal Pradesh. However, some methods are still less well known. More than half (51%) of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and only 33 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 67 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 74 percent, increase from NFHS-4 (57%). The use of modern family planning methods (63%) has also increased from its level in NFHS-4 (52%). The use of female sterilization has slightly increased, from 35 percent to 38 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has fluctuated between 51 and 68 percent in all five NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 42 percent for women age 15-19 to 80 percent for women age 40-49.

How many women use family planning?
Percentage of currently married women

NFHS-1   NFHS-2   NFHS-3   NFHS-4   NFHS-5

	Any method	Any modern method
NFHS-1	58	54
NFHS-2	68	61
NFHS-3	73	71
NFHS-4	57	52
NFHS-5	74	63
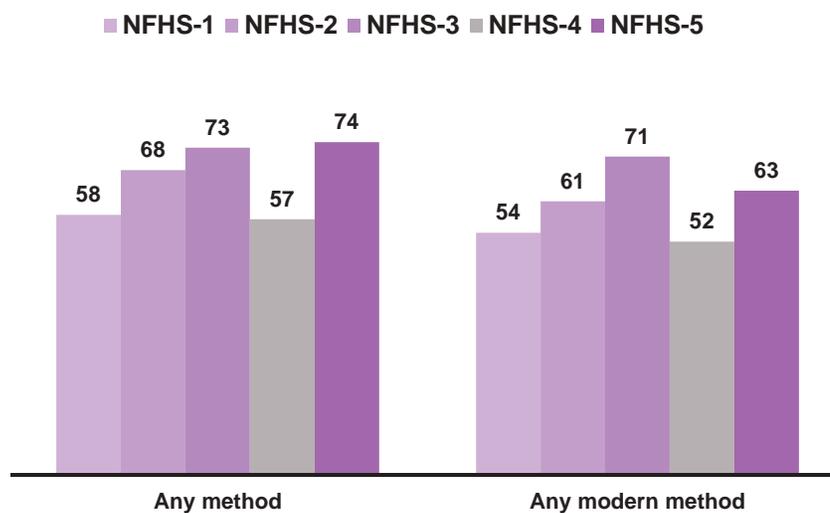
In Himachal Pradesh, contraceptive use shows little difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Fifty-nine percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 20 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (69%) and Sikh women (51%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu women or women belonging to other religions (75% each).

Women in Himachal Pradesh are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 84 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 64 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Himachal Pradesh are condoms (19%), followed by the pill (2%) and IUD or PPIUD (1%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Ninety-six percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 90 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public health sector.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women
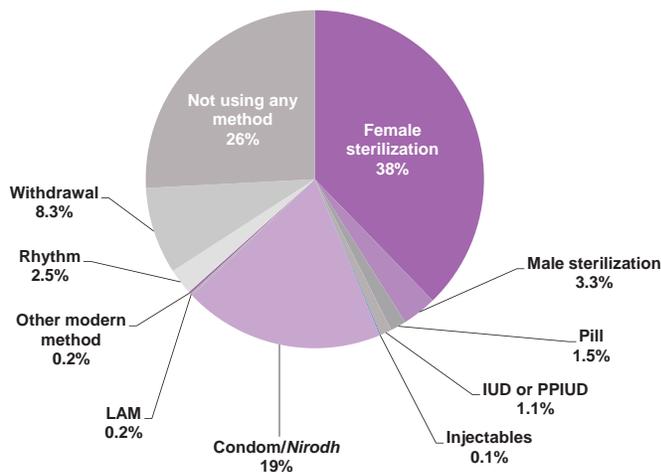
The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public health sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 57 percent of pill users and 32 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 41 percent for all contraceptive methods. Forty-seven percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reasons for discontinuation is fertility related reasons other than the desire to get pregnant (17%) and the desire to become pregnant (12%).

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

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Informed choice
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 66 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 58 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (46%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes
About 3 out of 10 men (29%) age 15-49 in Himachal Pradesh agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 12 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Two-third of men (66%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District
Percentage of currently married women

District	Value
Shimla	89
Sirmaur	87
Solan	85
Kinnaur	83
Chamba	82
Mandi	81
Bilaspur	81
Lahul & Spiti	79
Kullu	78
Himachal Pradesh	74
Kangra	59
Hamirpur	58
Una	53
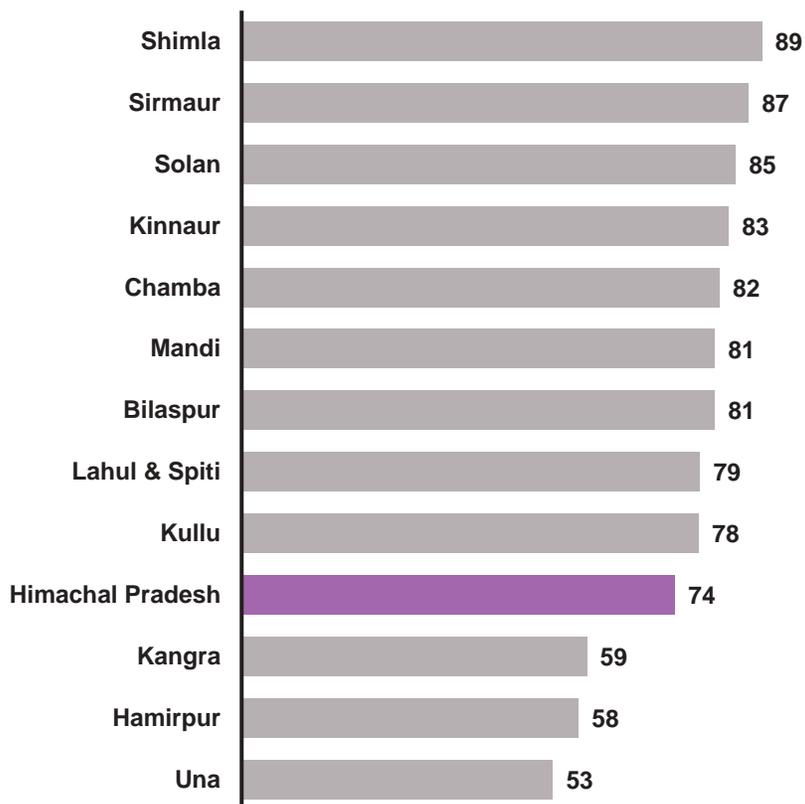
Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 8 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, has decreased than 16 percent since NFHS-4. Currently, 90 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 77 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal, and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall welfare of any country. The infant mortality rate in Himachal Pradesh in NFHS-5 is estimated at 26 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 34, the NFHS-3 estimate of 36, the NFHS-2 estimate of 34, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 56. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 29 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 38 and the NFHS-3 estimate of 42.

Trends in Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births
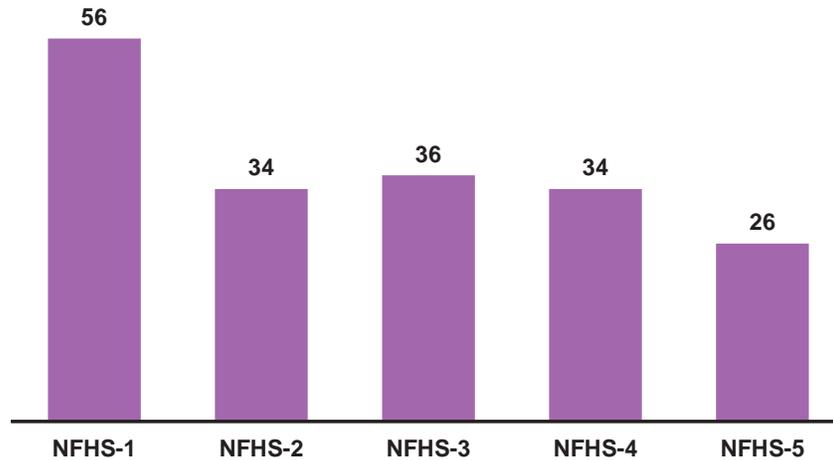
As expected, boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the neonatal mortality period (in the first month after birth). Girls have a slightly higher mortality rate than boys during the post neonatal period.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates
Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births
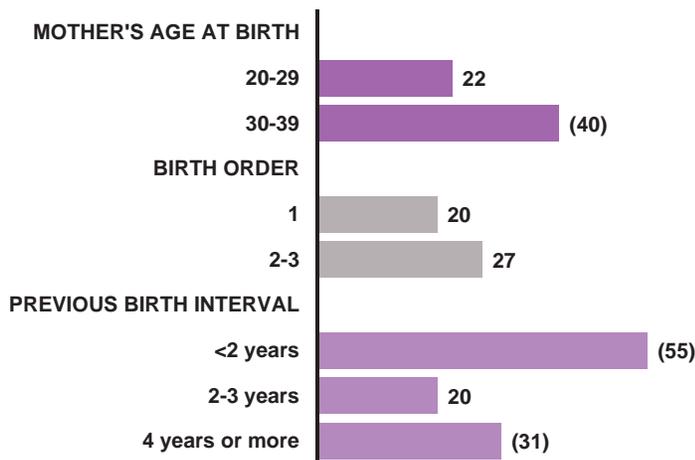
Note: Category "Mother's age at birth <20 and 40-49, and birth order 4 or more" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death; figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Infant mortality rates are higher for scheduled castes (29 per 1,000 live births) than for those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes (25 per 1,000 live births) other backward classes (22 per 1,000 live births) and scheduled tribes (21 per 1,000 live births).

The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have less than 10 years of schooling (40 per 1,000 live births) than for mothers who have more than 10 years of schooling (22 per 1,000 live births).

The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have less than 10 years schooling than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling.

MATERNAL HEALTH

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

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than 8 in 10 received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (70% from a doctor and 16% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Eleven percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 97 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 99 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

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

District	Percentage
Solan	88
Shimla	85
Sirmaur	85
Bilaspur	81
Kinnaur	75
Una	72
HIMACHAL PRADESH	70
Mandi	70
Lahul & Spiti	66
Chamba	63
Kullu	60
Hamirpur	59
Kangra	56
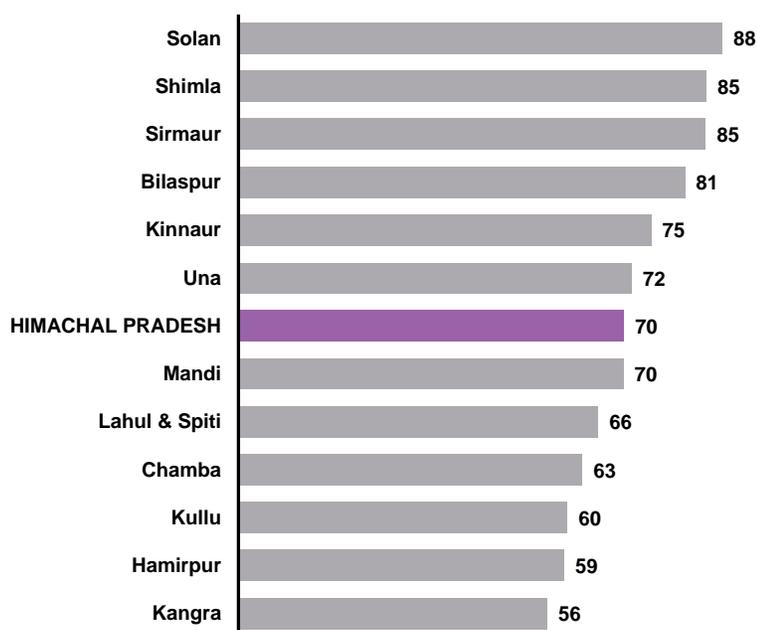
Just over seven-tenths (72%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Seventy percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women. Since NFHS-4, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 71% to 72%) and in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 69% to 70%). For 97 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 67 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 43 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Twenty- four percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than three-fourths received advice on each of five different areas (88% each received advice on breastfeeding and on the importance of institutional delivery, 85% on keeping the baby warm, 82% on cord care, and 77% on family planning).

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

Percentage of last births in the past five years

Four or more ANC visits	ANC visit during first trimester
32, (64), 65, 68, 75	45, (72), 68, 69, 77

■ No schooling   ■ <5 years complete
■ 5-9 years complete   ■ 10-11 years complete
■ 12 or more years complete
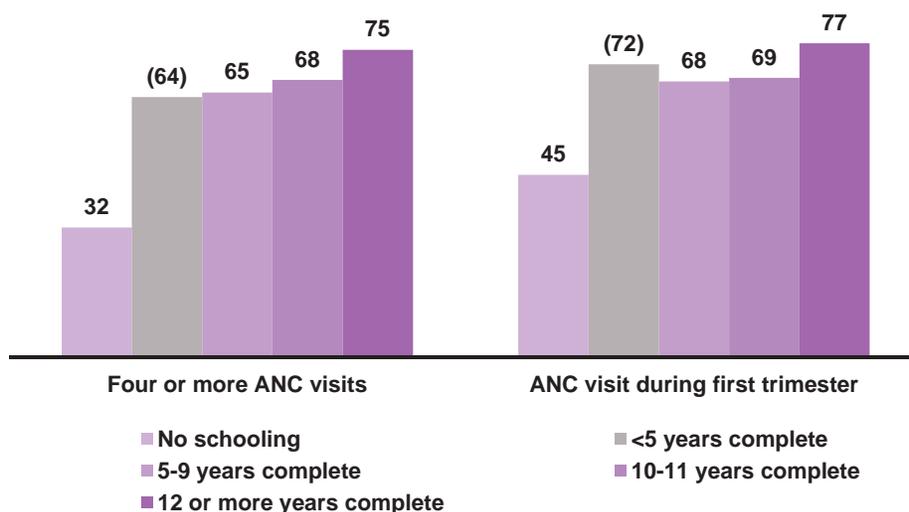
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Himachal Pradesh, almost all of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (99%), their blood pressure measured (99%), having a urine sample taken (98%), having a blood sample taken (99%), and having their abdomen examined (98%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 89 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Ninety-one percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 72 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with no sons (84%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (63%).

Delivery care

Eighty-eight percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 11 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years from 76 percent (NFHS-4) to 88 percent in (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 91 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 41 percent of deliveries. Eighty-five percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

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

■ NFHS-4   ■ NFHS-5

	In a health facility	Assisted by health personnel
NFHS-4	76	79
NFHS-5	88	87
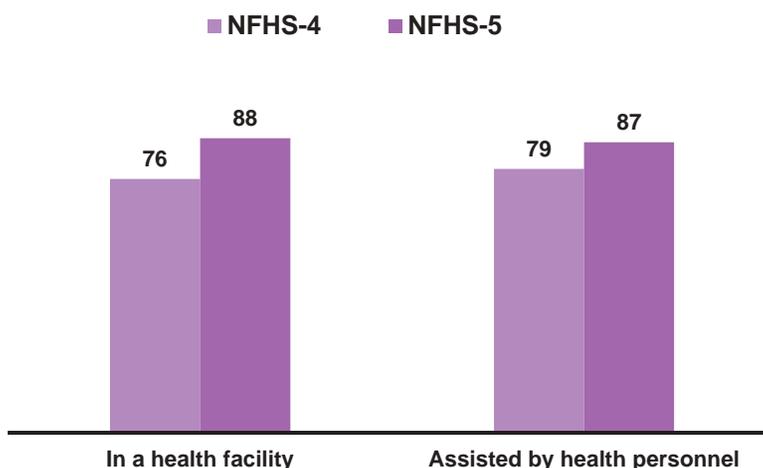
Eighty-seven percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 7 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Twenty-one percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Thirty-six percent of caesarean sections (8% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 16 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (17%) were more likely than urban women (10%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe women were more likely than any other caste/tribe group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

- -

Eighty-eight percent of children in Himachal Pradesh who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

- -

Institutional Delivery by District
Percentage of births in the past five years

District	Percentage
Hamirpur	98
Shimla	92
Bilaspur	92
Solan	90
Kangra	90
Una	90
Himachal Pradesh	**88**
Sirmaur	87
Kullu	87
Mandi	87
Lahul & Spiti	86
Kinnaur	83
Chamba	72
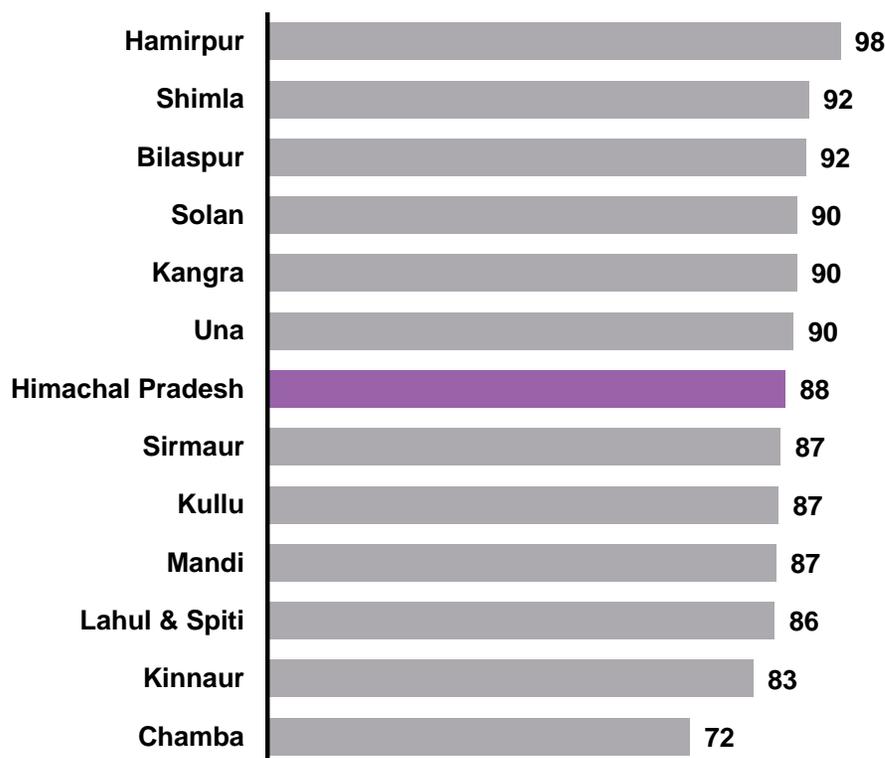
Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Himachal Pradesh, 93 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 90 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 94 percent of births in both public health facilities and private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 57 percent of home births.

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

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-two percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Eighty-two percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother, but only 61 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 62-68 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

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

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Almost 9 in 10 children (89%) age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 98 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 2 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (88%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (71%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

■ NFHS-1   ■ NFHS-2   ■ NFHS-3   ■ NFHS-4   ■ NFHS-5

Category	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
All basic	63	83	74	70	89
BCG	85	95	97	95	98
Polio 3	78	90	89	82	90
DPT 3	78	89	85	85	96
Measles	72	89	86	88	96
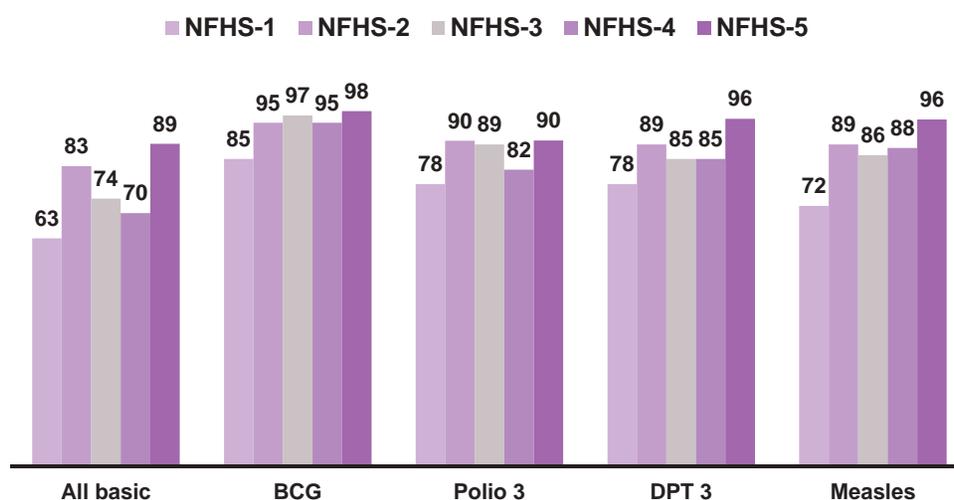
Ninety-eight percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, about 90 percent have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 96% have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 96% have been vaccinated against measles. There is dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 98% to 96%) and polio vaccine (from 96% to 90%).

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 85% to 96%), measles (from 88% to 96%), and BCG (from 95% to 98%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 82% to 90%. Overall, there was a encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 70% to 89%). In addition, almost all (96%) children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District
Percentage of children 12-23 months

District	Value
Chamba	(100)
Bilaspur	(100)
Shimla	(97)
Mandi	(94)
Sirmaur	94
Solan	(93)
Kinnaur	(92)
Himachal Pradesh	89
Kangra	(84)
Kullu	80
Lahul & Spiti	(78)
Una	(75)
Hamirpur	(74)
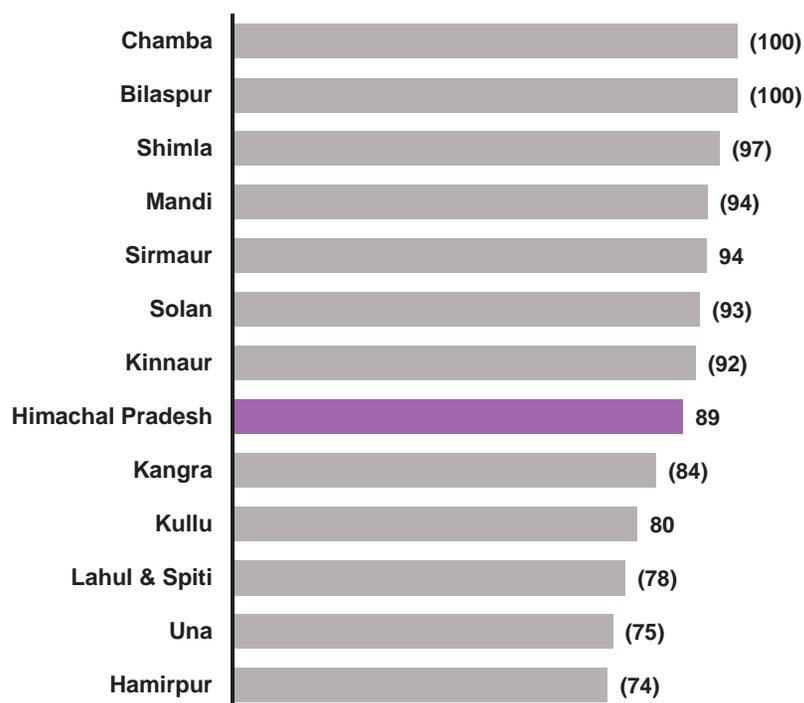
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for boys than girls (93% versus 86%) and for rural than urban areas (89% versus 94%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is lowest among scheduled tribe children (87%) children than any caste/tribe.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related).

Eleven percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 78 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 5 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-eight percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-eight percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but less than three-quarters (74%) of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Forty-seven percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and almost 82 percent were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty percent were given zinc supplements. Sixteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Himachal Pradesh only 17 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 37 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, slightly above two-fifths (43%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. More than one-third of children (35%) with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services
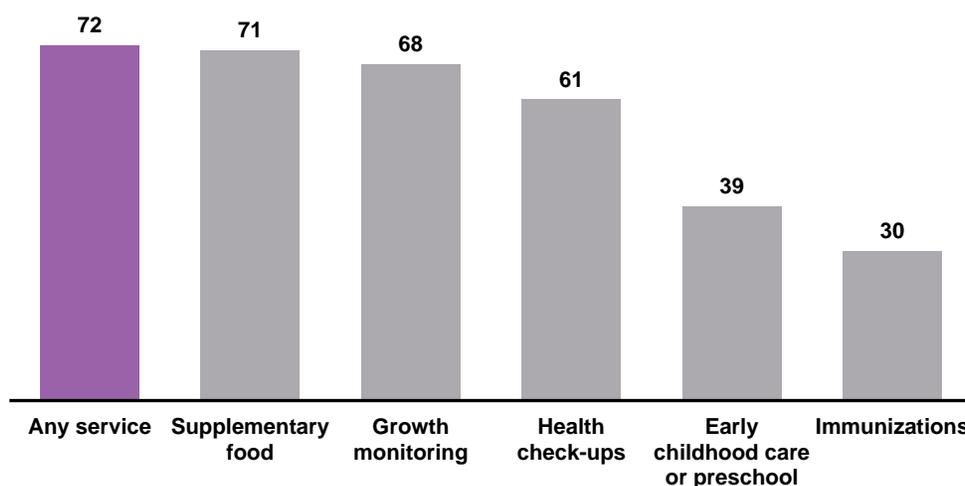
Seventy-two percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (71%), growth monitoring (68%), health check-ups (61%), and early childhood care or preschool (39%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (30%). Two-thirds (66%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, slightly more than four-fifths (84%) of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and slightly more than three-fourths (79%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Himachal Pradesh, only 70 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-four percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 45 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-4, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 18 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 80 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and nearly two-thirds (65%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 22.9 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 68 percent of children in Himachal Pradesh receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. More than half (54%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (29%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 19 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Himachal Pradesh, 77 percent of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, more than half (54%) percent of children age 6-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Only 5 percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 38 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Thirty-one percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Seventeen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 7 percent are severely wasted. Twenty-six percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 28 percent of children are stunted, 26 percent are wasted, and 28 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Himachal Pradesh has hardly changed since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted increased marginally from 26 percent to 31 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight (26%) or wasted (17%) has increased since NFHS-4. The continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Himachal Pradesh.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status
Percentage of children under five years

NFHS-3 ■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5

	Stunted (low height-for-age)	Wasted (low weight-for-height)	Underweight (low weight-for-age)
NFHS-3	39	19	37
NFHS-4	26	14	21
NFHS-5	31	17	26
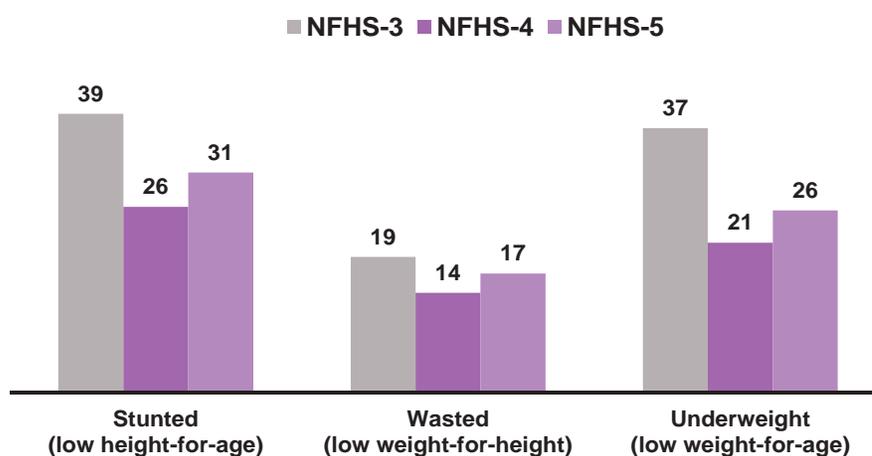
Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

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

Adults' nutritional status

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

More than two-fifths of women and men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion of overweight or obese is 30 percent, which is increased by 1 percentage point since NFHS-4. More men are overweight or obese (31%) than thin (12%). Fourteen percent of women in Himachal Pradesh are too thin. Over half of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19) and in rural areas for women, and well-educated women. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men.

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

Sixty-two percent of women and more than half (52%) of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with an increased risk WHR increases with age, from 36 percent for women age 15-19 to 77 percent for women age 40-49, and from 28 percent for men age 15-19 to 66 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk of WHR is slightly higher in rural areas (62%) than in urban areas (60%) and the risk among men is higher in urban areas (61%) than in rural areas (51%).

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

■ **Thin**   ■ **Normal weight**   ■ **Overweight/obese**

	Schooling					Residence			
	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete	Urban	Rural		Total
Overweight/obese	33	36	36	29	27	38	29		30
Normal weight	59	59	53	54	58	52	56		56
Thin	8	5	11	18	15	10	15		14
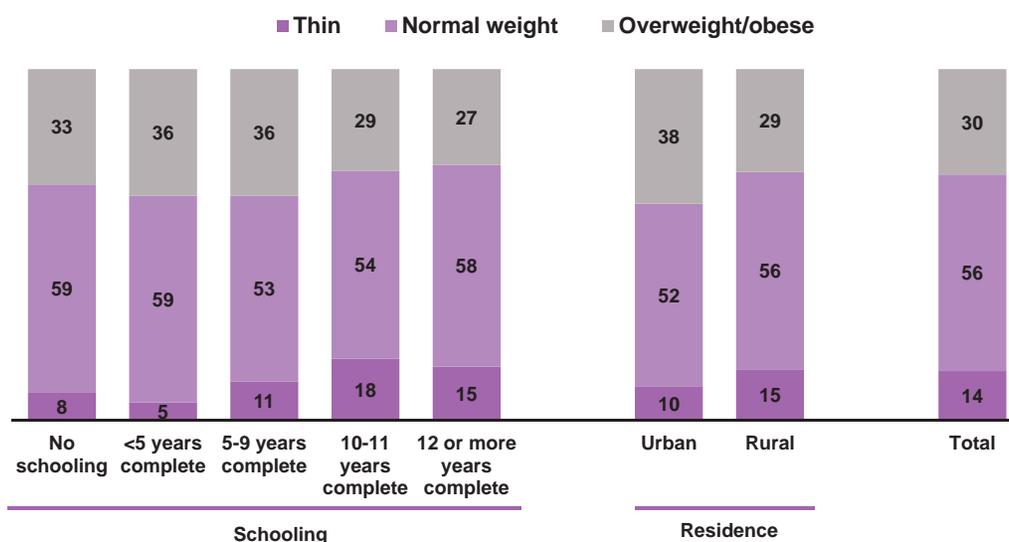
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Almost all (99%) of households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworms and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases,

perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Himachal Pradesh, especially among women and children.

More than half (55%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 27 percent who are mildly anaemic, 27 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children has increased by 1 percentage point since NFHS-4 and (from 54% to 55%). The prevalence of anaemia is slightly higher among boys (55%) than girls (56%). Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. More than half (55%) of children in Himachal Pradesh are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children

■ Mild anaemia ■ Moderate anaemia ■ Severe anaemia

	Women (53% anaemic)	Men (19% anaemic)	Children 6-59 months (55% anaemic)
Severe anaemia	1.8%	0.2%	2.2%
Moderate anaemia	24%	7.3%	27%
Mild anaemia	27%	11%	26%
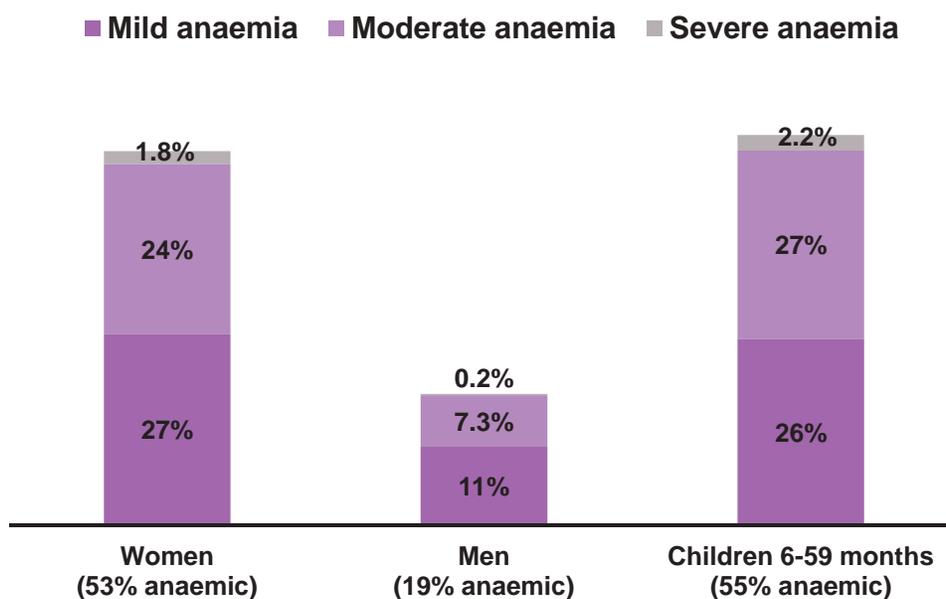
Fifty-three percent of women in Himachal Pradesh have anaemia, including 27 percent with mild anaemia, 24 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 40-49, and those belonging to other backward class, but any anaemia exceeds 42 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has remained almost unchanged since NFHS-4 (54%). Nearly one-fifth (19%) of men in Himachal Pradesh are anaemic. Men age 15-19 and men in rural areas are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis
Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of getting tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Himachal Pradesh, 207 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among women (203) than among men (210) and is higher in rural areas (218) than in urban areas (126).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (96% of women and 95% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 70 percent of women and 68 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Three-fifths (60%) of women and 64 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 94 percent of women and 95 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 8 percent of women and 9 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer
According to self-reports, 1,562 women and 2,080 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,282 women and 611 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups and those who have less schooling. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (3,776 per women and 392 men per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among women (415 per 100,000) than among men (975 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 29 women per 100,000 and 74 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

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

Eleven percent of women age 15-49 in Himachal Pradesh have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 1 percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Fifty-five percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Eighteen percent of men in Himachal Pradesh have hypertension, including 14 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Thirty-two percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

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

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

More than 9 in 10 women (93%) and men (92%) age 15-49 have normal blood glucose levels. One percent each of women and men have normal blood glucose levels and to be taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level. Seven percent of women and 9 percent of men have high or very high blood glucose levels or are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

Screening tests for cancer

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

In Himachal Pradesh, only 0.7 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, 0.4 percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer, and 0.3 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is slightly high in men (0.9%).

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, only 35 percent of households in Himachal Pradesh have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is slightly more in urban areas (37%) than in rural areas (34%). In Himachal

Pradesh, three types of programmes dominate: State Health Insurance Scheme, the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY).

Same percent (31%) of women and men age 15-49 in Himachal Pradesh are covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is much higher among men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with no schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

One-third (33%) of men and almost no women (0.3%), age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are cigarettes (20%), smoke *bidis* (18%), and *khaini* (6%) and *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (3%). Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in urban areas (35%) than in rural areas (32%). Most men who smoke cigarettes (72%) smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Himachal Pradesh, among adults age 15-49, less than 1 percent (0.4%) of women and 32 percent of men drink alcohol, and the consumption among men is slightly higher in the urban areas (38%) than in rural areas (31%). Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (46%) or less than once a week (45%), and only 9 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

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

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Ninety-five percent of women in Himachal Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 96 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 94 percent in rural areas. Women age 25-29 are more likely (98%) than older women age 40-49 (94%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (80%), women with no regular exposure to media (89%), and women from scheduled tribes (91%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-seven percent of men in Himachal Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 97 percent in rural areas.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Only 77 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 85 percent of men, and 83 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 80 percent of men.

Only 36 percent of women and 41 percent of men in Himachal Pradesh have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?
Percentage of women and men age 15-49

■ Women ■ Men

	Women	Men
Use condoms consistently	77	85
Have one uninfected partner who has no other partners	83	80
Have comprehensive knowledge	36	41
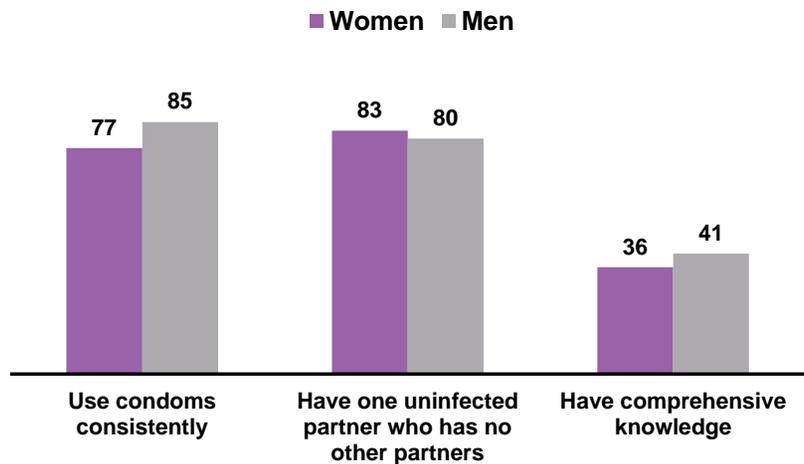
HIV-related stigma

Ninety percent of women and 87 percent of men in Himachal Pradesh would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A slightly larger proportion of men (90%) than women (88%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Over four-fifths (81%) of women and 85 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Seventy-three percent of women and 70 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. More than four-fifths of women (86%) and men (90%) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Almost four-fifths of women (79%) and men (84%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Eighty-six percent of women and 88 percent of men think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

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

Only 44 percent of women and 23 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Fifty-four percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

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

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In Himachal Pradesh, 4 percent of adults have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are slightly more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (29% of women, compared with 26% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 87 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 0.3 percent of women and 11 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (12%) in urban areas than in rural areas (10%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.1% of women and 3% of men).

More than two-thirds (76%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Two percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

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

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Himachal Pradesh, 86 percent use sanitary napkins, 31 percent use cloth, 7 percent use locally prepared napkins. Overall, 92 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 84 percent in NFHS-4. Ninety-one percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 96 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 27 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 73 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, almost three-fourths (74%)

earned cash, including 5 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Twenty-three percent were not paid at all. More men who were employed earned cash (96%, including 7 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Three percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (88%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 74 percent of employed men.

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Only 27 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

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Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 93 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Nineteen percent of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Fifty-seven percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and 42 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat less likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (88%) than decisions about visits to their own family and relatives is same (89%) or about major household purchases (82%). Overall, 75 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 6 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies by age, increasing from 70 percent among women age 20-24 to 77 percent among women age 40-49.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participated in making decisions about their own health care (91%) and 90 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases. Four percent of men participated in making neither of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Himachal Pradesh, 62 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban (76%) than rural (60%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (66%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (89%) than any other group of women.

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

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Eighty-three percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is lowest, at 79 percent, among women who are not Hindus, Muslims, or Sikh, as well as highest among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (90%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Forty-eight percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 4 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 19 percent of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women (46%) are more likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (14%). This percentage increases with education with almost one-third (30%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 5-7years of schooling (2%) or no schooling (1%). Nearly one-third (30%) of employed women who earn in cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 6 percent of employed women who don't earn in cash and have a mobile phone. Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or other backward class are much more likely (24%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

Twenty-two percent of women and 53 percent of men age 15-49 in Himachal Pradesh own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 20 percent of women and 48 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas.

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

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In Himachal Pradesh, 80 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 85 percent can read SMS messages. Ninety-one percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 78 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 60% among women with no schooling to 90% among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Seventy percent of women belonging to any other backward class have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 74 percent among scheduled castes and 75 percent among scheduled tribe and 85 percent among who do not belong to scheduled castes/tribes or other backward classes. Scheduled tribe women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also less likely to be able to read SMS messages (76%) than women in other groups (77-88%).

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Eighty percent of women in Himachal Pradesh have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

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Gender-role attitudes

Only 15 percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (8%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (8%) and if the argues with him (6%). Men are less likely to agree: 14 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (8%) or if she neglects the house or children (5%) and if she argues with him (6%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 11 percent of women and 10 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Ninety percent of women and 78 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. More than three-quarters of men (75%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

In Himachal Pradesh, 10 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 2 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 11 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 2 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

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Eleven percent of ever-married women age 18-49 in Himachal Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence.

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Violence during pregnancy

Less than one percent (0.6%) of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with 5-7 years of schooling, and women with 3-4 children are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

In Himachal Pradesh, 8 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 2 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 7 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Seven percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Five percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Five percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 3 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, 3 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 1 percent that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Two percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husband have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 1 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 8 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (2%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, 5 percent women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is slightly higher among women in rural areas (11%) than in urban areas (8%) and among women who are employed for cash (15%) than women who are not employed (9%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband displays 3-4 marital control behaviours (37%) and gets drunk sometimes (16%). More than half (51%) of women who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than three times as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as compared with women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?
Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence
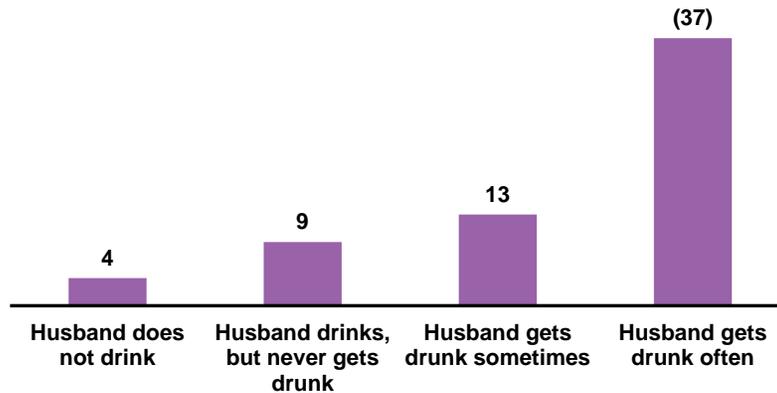
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

More than one-third of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (35%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (5%); severe burns (2%); and deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (8%).

Help seeking
Only 16 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 25 percent never sought help but told someone. Nearly three-fifths (59%) of women never sought help and never told anyone.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	968	10,123	11,091
Households occupied	931	9,894	10,825
Households interviewed	914	9,784	10,698
Household response rate[1]	98.2	98.9	98.8
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	903	9,840	10,743
Number of eligible women interviewed	864	9,504	10,368
Women response rate[2]	95.7	96.6	96.5
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	147	1,475	1,622
Number of eligible men interviewed	133	1,344	1,477
Men response rate[2]	90.5	91.1	91.1

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the household interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.
[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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

District	Households Interviewed			Household response rate[1]	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate[2]	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate[2]
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Bilaspur	64	834	898	98.8	59	837	896	97.5	10	107	117	91.4
Chamba	63	844	907	99.9	62	869	931	97.9	8	101	109	94.0
Hamirpur	62	819	881	99.0	59	738	797	96.0	9	78	87	86.1
Kangra	43	844	887	98.4	45	885	930	97.1	11	112	123	90.4
Kinnaur	na	912	912	99.6	na	707	707	98.3	na	143	143	94.7
Kullu	81	802	883	98.3	90	802	892	95.1	8	120	128	87.7
Lahul & Spiti	na	875	875	98.9	na	698	698	96.0	na	113	113	95.0
Mandi	61	841	902	98.9	57	821	878	97.6	7	105	112	91.1
Shimla	210	694	904	99.6	193	671	864	97.6	27	99	126	94.7
Sirmaur	106	800	906	99.6	104	940	1,044	97.4	24	143	167	91.3
Solan	143	740	883	98.3	104	751	855	92.9	21	127	148	90.2
Una	81	779	860	96.6	91	785	876	94.8	8	96	104	85.2
Himachal Pradesh	914	9,784	10,698	98.8	864	9,504	10,368	96.5	133	1,344	1,477	91.1

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.
na = Not applicable
[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.1	5.9	6.0	7.1	5.9	6.5	7.0	5.9	6.4
5-9	7.5	7.6	7.5	8.0	6.4	7.2	8.0	6.6	7.3
10-14	7.4	6.9	7.2	8.6	7.9	8.3	8.5	7.8	8.1
15-19	8.7	7.3	8.0	8.5	7.1	7.8	8.5	7.1	7.8
20-24	8.3	7.1	7.7	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0
25-29	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.8	7.4
30-34	6.4	10.0	8.1	6.9	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.9	7.4
35-39	8.6	8.5	8.5	7.2	8.1	7.6	7.4	8.1	7.7
40-44	8.4	7.3	7.9	6.7	7.7	7.2	6.9	7.6	7.3
45-49	7.1	8.0	7.5	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.8
50-54	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.6	6.8	6.2	5.6	6.7	6.2
55-59	5.5	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9
60-64	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.9
65-69	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4
70-74	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
75-79	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
80 and over	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
***Aadhaar* card**									
Percentage with an *Aadhaar* card	98.6	98.3	98.4	98.0	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
Number	2,757	2,581	5,339	17,337	18,319	35,656	20,094	20,900	40,994
Sex ratio, all ages[1]	na	na	936	na	na	1,057	na	na	1,040
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years[1]	na	na	916	na	na	877	na	na	882
Schooling[2]									
No schooling	3.1	7.6	5.3	6.8	20.7	14.0	6.3	19.0	12.9
<5 years complete	9.7	10.1	9.9	12.3	10.6	11.4	11.9	10.5	11.2
5-9 years complete	19.8	21.1	20.5	30.8	30.2	30.5	29.2	29.1	29.2
10-11 years complete	15.9	15.8	15.9	20.9	14.4	17.6	20.2	14.6	17.4
12 or more years complete	51.5	45.3	48.5	29.1	24.1	26.5	32.2	26.7	29.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,555	2,387	4,942	15,869	17,023	32,893	18,425	19,410	37,835
Median number of years of schooling completed	11.1	9.9	10.6	9.0	7.1	7.9	9.1	7.4	8.3

na = Not applicable
[1] Females per 1,000 males
[2] Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household headship				
Male	78.0	77.4	77.5	80.3
Female	22.0	22.6	22.5	19.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.4	3.9	3.9	na
Household structure[1]				
Nuclear	67.6	56.0	57.7	43.4
Non-nuclear	32.4	44.0	42.3	56.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	95.0	96.2	96.0	95.8
Muslim	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
Sikh	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.5
Other	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	14.8	25.3	23.8	25.6
Scheduled tribe	2.2	5.8	5.3	5.3
Other backward class	11.1	15.3	14.7	15.6
Other	71.0	53.3	55.9	53.0
Don't know	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.1	99.5	99.4	99.5
No	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	98.6	96.1	96.4	96.2
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	82.9	73.0	74.5	73.1
Piped to neighbour	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Public tap/standpipe	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.8
Tube well or borehole	4.4	9.1	8.5	9.0
Other improved[2]	6.2	8.3	8.0	8.5
Unimproved source	1.1	3.7	3.3	3.5
Unprotected dug well	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8
Unprotected spring	0.2	2.0	1.8	1.9
Surface water	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other source	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued…

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	92.2	83.9	85.1	84.2
Less than 30 minutes	6.6	14.3	13.2	14.1
Thirty minutes or longer	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service[3]	97.3	94.9	95.2	95.0
Percentage with limited drinking water service[4]	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Water treatment prior to drinking[5]				
Boil	28.4	13.9	16.0	15.4
Bleach or chlorine tablets	1.5	4.5	4.0	4.5
Strain through cloth	0.1	2.6	2.2	2.2
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	30.9	10.9	13.8	13.0
Use electronic purifier	25.6	4.9	7.9	7.5
Use solar disinfection	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
No treatment	31.6	67.1	61.9	63.2
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[6]	68.3	30.6	36.1	34.8
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	84.8	80.4	81.1	81.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	84.1	75.7	76.9	77.6
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	4.4	3.9	3.9
Other[7]	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Shared facility[8]	11.8	11.2	11.3	10.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	11.6	10.5	10.7	9.6
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other[7]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unimproved	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5
Dry toilet	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
No facility/uses open spaces/field	2.4	7.2	6.5	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service[9]	84.8	80.4	81.1	81.7
Percentage with limited sanitation service[10]	11.8	11.2	11.3	10.2

Continued…

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Type of house[11]				
Kachha	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.5
Semi-*pucca*	4.2	24.3	21.4	21.6
Pucca	93.7	73.1	76.1	76.0
Missing	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	79.3	79.7	79.6	74.3
3-4	16.9	16.7	16.7	20.3
5-6	3.5	3.2	3.2	4.5
7 and over	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5
LPG/natural gas	93.5	43.7	50.9	46.3
Biogas	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3
Charcoal	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	5.2	54.7	47.5	52.5
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dung cakes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[12]	94.7	44.5	51.7	46.9
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[13]	5.2	54.9	47.7	52.7
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	88.1	74.0	76.0	75.4
In the house, no separate room	8.3	6.2	6.5	5.6
In a separate building	1.9	17.1	14.9	16.2
Outdoors	1.5	2.4	2.3	2.6
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,550	9,148	10,698	41,264

Continued…

40

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels[13]				
Stove	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chullah	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.0
Open fire	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	80	5,021	5,101	21,746
Frequency of smoking in the house[14]				
Daily	22.3	32.3	30.9	33.4
Weekly	5.9	8.4	8.1	8.5
Monthly	2.7	5.9	5.4	5.6
Less than monthly	5.3	6.5	6.3	6.0
Never	63.8	46.8	49.3	46.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,550	9,148	10,698	41,264

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12] Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

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

[14] Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

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

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	97.5	93.2	93.8
Muslim	(100.0)	78.6	82.9
Sikh	*	94.0	95.2
Other	*	94.7	95.3
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	97.0	90.0	90.6
Scheduled tribe	(95.7)	94.2	94.3
Other backward class	96.9	93.1	93.5
Other	98.3	94.3	95.0
Don't know	*	(76.9)	(72.4)
Total	97.6	93.0	93.6

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

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

District	Urban	Rural	Total
Bilaspur	100.0	95.7	96.0
Chamba	97.6	97.2	97.2
Hamirpur	93.7	97.6	97.3
Kangra	(90.5)	86.0	86.2
Kinnaur	na	91.2	91.2
Kullu	98.6	92.7	93.3
Lahul & Spiti	na	95.6	95.6
Mandi	100.0	97.9	98.2
Shimla	100.0	93.1	95.6
Sirmaur	98.5	91.9	92.8
Solan	98.1	94.5	95.5
Una	87.3	94.9	94.0
Himachal Pradesh	97.6	93.0	93.6

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

Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household goods				
Mattress	97.6	95.5	95.8	96.3
Pressure cooker	99.0	98.2	98.3	98.7
Chair	87.8	92.2	91.6	92.8
Cot or bed	96.6	96.1	96.2	96.6
Table	83.4	82.8	82.9	85.0
Electric fan	67.6	73.9	73.0	75.1
Radio or transistor	13.8	12.3	12.6	13.0
Television (black and white)	2.4	4.6	4.3	4.7
Television (colour)	87.4	85.2	85.5	88.1
Any television	88.6	87.5	87.7	90.3
Sewing machine	60.6	69.2	68.0	73.7
Mobile telephone	98.6	97.7	97.9	98.7
Landline telephone	9.0	1.5	2.6	2.8
Internet	82.7	57.4	61.1	64.5
Computer	32.1	12.7	15.5	16.1
Refrigerator	76.9	65.9	67.5	70.6
Air conditioner/cooler	23.3	10.5	12.4	13.2
Washing machine	67.5	40.0	44.0	46.4
Watch or clock	90.4	82.0	83.2	84.7
Water pump	12.4	10.6	10.8	11.7
Thresher	0.4	1.7	1.5	2.2
Tractor	0.5	2.4	2.1	2.9
None of the above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Means of transport				
Bicycle	14.9	12.4	12.7	15.0
Motorcycle or scooter	37.0	31.6	32.3	36.2
Animal-drawn cart	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Car	38.1	19.4	22.1	23.5
None of the above	40.3	55.6	53.4	49.4
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	66.2	22.2	28.6	24.8
Irrigated land only	12.3	28.1	25.8	28.8
Non-irrigated land only	18.0	42.9	39.3	39.7
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.6	3.2	2.9	3.2
Irrigation not determined	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	59.8	76.1	73.8	75.9
Percentage owning farm animals[1]	6.0	64.6	56.1	63.6
Percentage having a bank account/post office account[2]	96.9	97.5	97.4	97.9
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme[3]	37.1	34.1	34.5	35.6
Percentage having a BPL card	6.8	19.7	17.8	19.3
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.5
Number	1,550	9,148	10,698	41,264

BPL = Below poverty line

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

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

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

<u>Table 8 Preschool attendance</u>

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	64.4	67.1	65.5	60.6	61.5	61.0	61.1	62.1	61.6
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	(52.4)	*	(53.9)	(59.3)
Other[1]	*	*	*	31.3	39.5	34.3	26.9	23.7	25.2
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	54.6	64.6	59.4	55.6	65.2	60.3
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	63.3	60.0	61.8	62.9	62.8	62.8
Other backward class	*	*	*	65.7	55.2	60.4	65.9	56.0	61.0
Other	(62.5)	(62.9)	62.7	61.9	60.5	61.3	62.0	60.9	61.5
Household structure[2]									
Nuclear	(52.7)	(58.3)	55.2	62.6	57.0	60.0	60.7	57.2	59.1
Non-nuclear	(74.2)	(70.7)	72.6	59.5	62.6	60.9	61.0	63.4	62.1
Family size									
3-5 members	(64.6)	(71.5)	67.5	60.6	62.3	61.4	61.3	63.7	62.4
6 or more members	*	(55.8)	(59.6)	59.8	59.7	59.8	60.1	59.3	59.7
Total	64.7	65.2	64.9	60.3	61.0	60.6	60.9	61.5	61.2

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children in households with Sikh household head, children in households with household head whose caste/tribe is not known, and children in households with 1-2 members, who are not shown separately.
[1] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh
[2] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

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

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bilaspur	*	*	*	56.6	62.3	59.2	55.7	60.9	58.2
Chamba	*	*	*	56.6	54.3	55.4	58.9	57.9	58.4
Hamirpur	*	*	*	55.7	(76.0)	65.4	54.7	74.1	64.2
Kangra	*	*	*	63.6	63.5	63.5	64.2	64.5	64.3
Kinnaur	na	na	na	(60.1)	(63.2)	61.5	(60.1)	(63.2)	61.5
Kullu	*	*	*	54.2	55.4	54.8	50.6	54.2	52.6
Lahul & Spiti	na	na	na	43.6	37.6	40.2	43.6	37.6	40.2
Mandi	*	*	*	63.4	69.3	66.0	62.1	71.7	66.3
Shimla	*	*	*	38.9	(55.6)	46.7	52.8	56.4	54.3
Sirmaur	*	*	*	65.0	67.5	66.1	62.1	66.3	63.8
Solan	*	*	*	65.0	49.5	56.3	67.7	54.2	60.8
Una	*	*	*	70.1	54.6	62.9	66.8	49.7	58.5
Himachal Pradesh	64.7	65.2	64.9	60.3	61.0	60.6	60.9	61.5	61.2

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 10 School attendance

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

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	98.9	99.4	99.3	97.8	99.4	99.2	98.4	99.4	99.3
6-13 (Elementary)	97.5	99.1	98.9	98.6	99.0	98.9	98.0	99.0	98.9
11-13 (Upper Primary)	94.7	98.6	98.2	100.0	98.3	98.5	97.2	98.5	98.3
14-15 (Secondary)	88.0	95.0	94.0	95.5	94.4	94.6	91.8	94.7	94.3
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	84.1	79.4	80.1	(78.1)	81.1	80.7	81.6	80.2	80.4
11-14 years	90.9	98.4	97.5	99.1	97.4	97.6	94.7	97.9	97.6
15-17 years	87.1	83.8	84.3	85.0	85.7	85.6	86.1	84.6	84.8
6-14 years	95.5	98.9	98.5	98.4	98.5	98.5	96.8	98.7	98.5
6-17 years	93.3	95.0	94.8	94.7	95.5	95.4	94.0	95.3	95.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	94.4	95.3	95.2	94.5	96.0	95.8	94.4	95.6	95.5
Muslim	*	88.6	85.6	*	78.1	79.7	*	83.3	82.8
Sikh	*	(90.3)	(86.3)	*	(93.1)	(93.9)	*	91.6	89.6
Other	*	90.6	94.4	*	93.1	94.1	*	92.1	94.3
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	(98.2)	94.4	94.7	94.6	93.7	93.8	96.3	94.1	94.3
Scheduled tribe	*	95.7	95.7	*	96.6	96.8	(97.4)	96.1	96.2
Other backward class	(75.2)	94.3	92.5	(89.5)	93.9	93.4	81.6	94.1	92.9
Other	96.8	96.6	96.6	96.2	97.1	96.9	96.5	96.8	96.8

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2019-20 school year (assumed here to be April 2019). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

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

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	79.0	19.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	1.3	2,635
5-9 years	81.3	16.2	0.8	1.6	100.0	2.2	3,028
10-14 years	78.9	16.6	1.9	2.6	100.0	4.4	3,370
15-17 years	76.2	17.1	1.9	4.7	100.0	6.6	2,016
Residence							
Urban	83.3	11.5	1.8	3.4	100.0	3.0	1,371
Rural	78.5	18.1	1.3	2.1	100.0	3.5	9,678
Sex							
Male	78.0	18.2	1.4	2.4	100.0	3.8	5,863
Female	80.3	16.2	1.3	2.1	100.0	3.1	5,186
Total age <15 years	79.7	17.3	1.2	1.7	100.0	2.7	9,033
Total age <18 years	79.1	17.3	1.4	2.3	100.0	3.5	11,049

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

Table 12 Birth registration of children under age 5

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children whose birth was registered | | | |
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Age				
<2	73.9	23.0	96.9	1,037
2-4	77.4	21.1	98.5	1,598
Sex				
Male	76.3	21.5	97.7	1,392
Female	75.8	22.2	98.0	1,243
Residence				
Urban	77.5	20.4	97.9	312
Rural	75.8	22.0	97.9	2,323
Total	76.0	21.8	97.9	2,635

Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Himachal Pradesh, 2019-21

	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			
District	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Bilaspur	88.1	8.8	96.9	127
Chamba	81.6	15.1	96.7	215
Hamirpur	58.1	38.3	96.4	150
Kangra	69.3	28.7	98.1	582
Kinnaur	72.9	23.8	96.7	23
Kullu	77.5	18.5	96.1	156
Lahul & Spiti	79.0	19.9	98.9	10
Mandi	79.7	19.6	99.3	410
Shimla	85.5	13.5	99.1	273
Sirmaur	55.7	41.8	97.5	246
Solan	89.1	10.5	99.5	243
Una	83.2	12.3	95.5	201
Himachal Pradesh	76.0	21.8	97.9	2,635

Table 14 Death registration

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	*	*	*	73.4	(78.2)	75.4	74.6	(79.0)	76.4
15-24	*	*	*	*	*	(99.8)	*	*	(99.8)
25-34	*	*	*	*	*	(95.3)	(96.9)	*	(95.5)
35 and over	(100.0)	(92.3)	95.5	95.9	95.5	95.7	96.4	95.0	95.7
Religion of household head									
Hindu	(100.0)	(92.4)	95.6	94.4	93.9	94.1	94.9	93.7	94.3
Other[1]	*	*	*	(84.6)	(70.9)	78.6	(84.6)	(74.3)	79.8
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	92.5	95.2	93.7	93.1	92.8	93.0
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	97.1	88.7	93.3	97.2	89.7	93.7
Other backward class	*	*	*	92.5	89.9	91.1	93.4	90.7	92.1
Other	*	*	(97.4)	94.3	95.7	94.9	94.8	95.7	95.3
Total	(100.0)	(92.5)	95.8	93.7	93.7	93.7	94.3	93.6	94.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes deaths of persons age 5-9 or 10-14, persons in households with household head belonging to Muslim or Sikh religions, and persons in households with caste/tribe of household head not known, which are not shown separately.
[1] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh.

Table 15 Death registration by district

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

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bilaspur	*	*	*	(92.7)	(95.8)	94.3	(92.9)	(93.8)	93.3
Chamba	*	*	*	(97.5)	(96.5)	97.1	(97.8)	(97.0)	97.5
Hamirpur	*	*	*	(95.2)	(97.9)	96.6	(95.8)	(97.9)	96.9
Kangra	*	*	*	(91.5)	(88.8)	90.3	(91.9)	(89.4)	90.8
Kinnaur	na	na	na	96.6	(97.2)	96.8	96.6	(97.2)	96.8
Kullu	*	*	*	(84.4)	(89.6)	86.8	(86.5)	(90.9)	88.5
Lahul & Spiti	na	na	na	(95.9)	(88.7)	92.3	(95.9)	(88.7)	92.3
Mandi	*	*	*	(91.1)	(100.0)	94.4	(92.0)	(100.0)	95.6
Shimla	*	*	*	(100.0)	(96.6)	98.3	(100.0)	(93.6)	96.3
Sirmaur	*	*	*	(95.9)	(93.6)	95.0	96.2	(94.7)	95.6
Solan	*	*	*	(98.2)	(93.2)	95.9	(98.4)	(93.8)	96.3
Una	*	*	*	95.2	92.9	94.1	95.8	89.3	92.9
Himachal Pradesh	(100.0)	(92.5)	95.8	93.7	93.7	93.7	94.3	93.6	94.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 16 Disability

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

Background characteristic	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	Number of persons
				Type of disability				
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2,551
Rural	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	18,402
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1,244
5-14	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	3,045
15-24	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2,919
25-34	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	3,278
35-49	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	4,751
50-69	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	4,308
70 and over	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	1,409
Total	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	20,953
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2,764
Rural	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	17,548
Age								
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,392
5-14	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	3,357
15-24	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	3,116
25-34	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	2,791
35-49	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	4,262
50-69	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	4,129
70 and over	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.3	1,264
Total	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	20,311
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	5,314
Rural	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	35,950
Age								
0-4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,636
5-14	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	6,401
15-24	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	6,035
25-34	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	6,069
35-49	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	9,013
50-69	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	8,437
70 and over	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.2	2,674
Total	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	41,264

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

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	13.4	16.9	1,389	1,371	230	212
20-24	13.4	13.2	1,392	1,308	180	157
25-29	14.8	12.9	1,536	1,538	175	185
30-34	15.1	13.7	1,564	1,606	186	198
35-39	15.4	14.9	1,594	1,612	203	213
40-44	14.6	14.4	1,509	1,538	195	190
45-49	13.4	14.0	1,384	1,395	191	193
Residence						
Urban	13.2	14.1	1,365	864	191	120
Rural	86.8	85.9	9,003	9,504	1,168	1,228
Schooling						
No schooling	7.4	3.6	768	931	48	53
<5 years complete	2.3	2.6	235	308	36	39
5-9 years complete	24.4	22.5	2,534	2,681	306	326
10-11 years complete	21.2	23.4	2,199	2,145	318	318
12 or more years complete	44.7	47.9	4,632	4,303	651	612
Literacy						
Literate[1]	90.7	92.8	9,400	9,224	1,262	1,257
Not literate	9.2	7.2	959	1,133	97	91
Not measured	0.1	0.0	9	11	0	0
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	17.3	32.7	1,789	1,509	444	393
Watches television at least once a week	65.5	58.7	6,795	6,760	798	762
Listens to the radio at least once a week	5.9	10.4	608	538	141	123
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	8.4	14.9	873	673	202	143
Not regularly exposed to any media	29.3	30.7	3,036	3,163	417	451
Marital status						
Never married	23.5	40.0	2,440	2,352	543	498
Currently married	73.3	59.1	7,599	7,681	804	836
Widowed	2.7	0.2	279	286	2	5
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.5	0.7	50	49	10	9
Religion						
Hindu	95.9	94.2	9,944	9,453	1,280	1,205
Muslim	1.9	1.6	194	201	22	29
Sikh	1.5	3.6	159	131	49	27
Other	0.7	0.6	71	583	8	87

Continued…

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	26.1	24.0	2,703	2,599	326	292
Scheduled tribe	5.2	5.7	541	1,492	78	208
Other backward class	16.4	15.7	1,697	1,243	214	185
Other	52.1	54.1	5,401	5,010	736	655
Don't know	0.3	0.4	26	24	6	8
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	10,368	10,368	1,359	1,348
Age 50-54	na	8.0	na	na	118	129
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,477	1,477
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	27.1	73.2	444	457	994	1,028
In agricultural occupation	3.2	19.2	52	56	261	331
In non-agricultural occupation	21.5	48.0	352	364	653	630
Don't know	2.4	6.0	39	37	81	67
Not employed	72.9	26.8	1,193	1,162	365	320
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,637	1,619	1,359	1,348
Age 50-54	na	8.0	na	na	118	129
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,477	1,477

na = Not applicable

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

Table 18 Fertility trends

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

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.021	0.022	0.022	0.020	0.026	0.025	0.023	0.027	0.027
20-24	0.086	0.132	0.126	0.110	0.159	0.154	0.122	0.193	0.186
25-29	0.096	0.122	0.119	0.059	0.137	0.130	0.115	0.125	0.124
30-34	0.076	0.052	0.056	0.065	0.049	0.050	0.042	0.043	0.043
35-39	0.006	0.010	0.009	0.021	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.007	0.008
40-44	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.010	0.003	0.004	0.000	0.001	0.001
45-49	(0.000)	0.000	0.000	(0.000)	0.002	0.002	*	0.000	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.43	1.69	1.66	1.43	1.92	1.88	1.57	1.98	1.94
CBR	11.2	12.9	12.7	12.0	15.7	15.3	14.6	18.8	18.3

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-15 for NFHS-4, and 2017-19 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed woman. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure and has been suppressed.
TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean Number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.43	2.6	2.1	1.36
Rural	1.69	2.9	2.6	1.44
Schooling				
No schooling	3.28	0.8	3.1	2.85
<5 years complete	2.63	1.1	2.7	1.78
5-9 years complete	2.06	2.2	2.6	1.69
10-11 years complete	2.00	1.8	2.3	1.64
12 or more years complete	1.64	4.1	2.0	1.49
Religion				
Hindu	1.66	2.9	2.5	1.43
Muslim	1.71	3.5	(3.5)	1.53
Sikh	1.82	1.7	(2.6)	1.77
Other	1.24	1.6	1.8	1.04
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.82	3.0	2.7	1.48
Scheduled tribe	1.71	3.3	2.7	1.31
Other backward class	1.61	3.1	2.5	1.46
Other	1.59	2.6	2.4	1.41
Total	1.66	2.8	2.5	1.43

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

<u>Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood</u>

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	2.2	1.3	3.5	828
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	317
16	0.6	0.8	1.4	273
17	1.6	0.5	2.1	238
18	4.8	1.1	6.0	275
19	7.2	0.7	7.9	286
Residence				
Urban	3.2	1.3	4.5	166
Rural	2.8	0.5	3.3	1,223
Schooling				
5-9 years complete	9.0	1.6	10.5	256
10-11 years complete	2.1	0.4	2.5	545
12 or more years complete	0.5	0.4	0.9	580
Religion				
Hindu	2.9	0.6	3.6	1,326
Muslim	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
Other[1]	(7.6)	(0.0)	(7.6)	9
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	4.6	1.0	5.5	367
Scheduled tribe	5.3	0.2	5.5	83
Other backward class	0.6	0.3	0.9	221
Other	2.4	0.6	2.9	716
Total	2.8	0.6	3.4	1,389

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, Sikh women, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

Table 21 Birth order

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

| | Birth order | | | | | |
Background characteristic	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	Number of births
Mother's current age						
15-19	(86.0)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44
20-29	57.0	34.5	6.0	2.5	100.0	1,025
30-39	24.9	48.7	17.3	9.1	100.0	410
Residence						
Urban	44.4	49.3	3.5	2.8	100.0	169
Rural	48.8	36.5	10.0	4.7	100.0	1,331
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	25.8	32.9	16.4	24.9	100.0	63
<5 years complete	(20.3)	(39.3)	(32.5)	(7.8)	100.0	27
5-9 years complete	30.5	43.6	15.4	10.4	100.0	256
10-11 years complete	39.2	40.8	16.0	4.0	100.0	262
12 or more years complete	58.4	35.8	4.4	1.4	100.0	892
Religion						
Hindu	48.4	38.0	9.2	4.4	100.0	1,430
Muslim	(27.5)	(41.5)	(17.6)	(13.4)	100.0	32
Other[1]	51.0	23.6	19.1	6.3	100.0	6
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	44.9	35.8	12.3	6.9	100.0	451
Scheduled tribe	43.2	36.3	13.1	7.4	100.0	79
Other backward class	53.5	37.0	7.9	1.5	100.0	244
Other	49.2	39.9	7.5	3.5	100.0	722
Total	48.3	38.0	9.3	4.5	100.0	1,500
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	45.3	38.2	11.6	4.9	100.0	1,675

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women age 40-49, Sikh women, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.
[1] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh.

59

Table 22 Birth intervals

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more			
Mother's current age									
20-29	10.3	18.8	35.1	21.4	6.5	7.8	100.0	657	30.2
30-39	3.8	8.4	22.2	17.3	15.0	33.4	100.0	638	45.5
40-49	(12.9)	(0.1)	(8.8)	(11.9)	(5.6)	(60.6)	100.0	41	(76.5)
Residence									
Urban	6.6	3.7	25.9	16.8	11.1	35.8	100.0	156	43.4
Rural	7.7	14.5	28.3	19.4	10.4	19.7	100.0	1,186	35.8
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	9.0	10.2	44.0	19.7	5.2	12.0	100.0	87	31.1
<5 years complete	13.5	17.3	30.6	12.0	4.0	22.6	100.0	38	33.3
5-9 years complete	9.8	14.4	34.8	15.0	10.0	15.9	100.0	312	32.4
10-11 years complete	5.7	12.6	25.7	18.6	9.5	27.9	100.0	293	40.5
12 or more years complete	6.8	13.2	23.2	21.9	12.4	22.6	100.0	612	38.8
Religion									
Hindu	7.6	13.2	28.2	19.0	10.9	21.2	100.0	1,271	36.4
Muslim	(11.7)	(22.0)	(27.6)	(16.1)	(1.5)	(21.1)	100.0	44	(29.3)
Other[1]	7.1	10.8	30.9	15.2	16.7	19.3	100.0	7	37.3
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	9.9	14.7	32.0	19.5	8.2	15.7	100.0	416	32.1
Scheduled tribe	8.2	18.4	24.3	25.9	10.5	12.7	100.0	91	34.6
Other backward class	2.9	15.3	24.7	19.9	11.4	25.7	100.0	199	40.5
Other	7.1	11.0	26.7	18.0	11.4	25.7	100.0	623	38.3
Birth order									
2-3	7.3	13.7	26.8	19.4	10.7	22.0	100.0	1,205	37.1
4-6	9.3	9.8	39.2	16.4	8.3	17.0	100.0	136	32.4
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	8.5	12.1	24.1	19.2	11.2	24.9	100.0	546	38.0
Female	7.0	14.1	30.7	19.0	10.0	19.3	100.0	796	35.4
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	6.1	12.6	28.8	20.0	10.8	21.8	100.0	1,274	37.1
Dead	35.8	26.3	13.0	3.3	4.9	16.7	100.0	69	21.5
Total	7.6	13.3	28.0	19.1	10.5	21.5	100.0	1,342	36.5

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women with age 15-19, Sikh women, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and births of birth order 7 or more, which is not shown separately.
[1] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children[1]							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
Want another soon[2]	67.6	15.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.1	7.9	na
Want another later[3]	8.1	23.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.5	4.2	6.5	na
Want another, undecided when	2.4	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	na
Undecided	2.6	11.5	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.0	3.4	na
Want no more	4.6	36.0	44.3	33.6	28.6	37.8	40.9	37.8	na
Sterilized[4]	1.4	8.7	50.1	62.2	64.5	55.6	54.8	41.1	na
Declared infecund	13.0	1.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	na
Missing	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.3	2.7	2.1	0.0	1.1	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	400	1,689	3,772	1,244	348	106	39	7,599	na
MEN									
Want another soon[2]	32.3	16.0	1.6	3.6	1.7	*	*	8.0	7.3
Want another later[3]	14.5	22.3	0.9	0.8	0.0	*	*	7.1	6.2
Want another, undecided when	1.5	3.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	*	*	1.7	1.5
Undecided	4.0	11.7	2.0	0.7	0.1	*	*	4.2	4.0
Want no more	43.5	43.3	87.6	79.0	84.0	*	*	71.5	73.3
Sterilized[4]	1.5	2.9	6.9	11.8	14.1	*	*	6.8	7.0
Declared infecund	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.5	0.5
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	71	192	367	117	37	16	3	804	919

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife
[2] Want next birth within 2 years
[3] Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] For Women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy
For Men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

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

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children[1]						Men: Number of living children[1]					
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Age												
15-24	1.3	20.6	72.2	(79.6)	*	28.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-34	2.0	33.8	92.4	93.8	85.1	68.3	(26.6)	30.0	88.4	*	*	56.5
35-49	25.8	84.8	96.9	96.7	95.4	94.1	(66.7)	64.6	96.4	95.2	98.7	89.3
Residence												
Urban	(2.9)	55.2	95.1	93.7	*	76.6	*	*	(100.0)	*	*	63.4
Rural	6.7	42.5	94.4	95.9	93.6	79.2	52.2	48.3	93.9	92.6	98.7	80.7
Schooling												
No schooling	*	66.1	93.4	95.4	92.3	90.9	*	*	*	*	*	(87.0)
<5 years complete	*	*	90.0	97.6	(100.0)	89.5	*	*	*	*	*	(88.9)
5-9 years complete	15.9	53.1	94.7	95.6	96.4	88.1	*	(47.3)	95.8	93.6	(100.0)	86.6
10-11 years complete	7.1	48.5	96.0	96.0	90.1	84.7	*	(50.2)	92.1	(92.2)	*	77.3
12 or more years complete	2.2	40.8	93.7	95.5	(83.0)	65.9	(33.5)	44.0	94.7	(90.3)	*	71.3
Religion												
Hindu	6.3	44.6	94.8	95.9	93.4	79.2	45.4	46.7	94.6	90.1	98.8	78.5
Muslim	*	*	80.2	(93.7)	*	70.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sikh	*	(56.0)	(82.4)	*	*	67.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	(8.3)	67.7	96.4	95.6	96.2	84.7	*	*	(97.7)	*	*	73.2
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	9.4	37.7	93.6	96.2	95.0	79.4	*	47.9	95.0	(88.6)	*	76.9
Scheduled tribe	1.9	42.4	93.6	91.7	89.3	78.2	*	(28.5)	95.2	(81.9)	*	80.9
Other backward class	(7.4)	37.2	93.6	96.1	(96.7)	78.2	*	(35.5)	98.4	*	*	79.1
Other	4.7	49.8	95.2	96.5	92.3	79.0	(41.5)	49.9	93.1	94.3	*	78.5
Number of living sons[2]												
0	6.1	25.1	68.8	76.1	72.0	36.6	45.0	25.6	78.9	*	*	47.5
1	na	58.7	97.5	98.8	94.8	88.3	na	59.2	97.2	96.9	(100.0)	87.1
2	na	na	97.8	96.6	99.6	97.7	na	na	97.5	(100.0)	*	98.4
3	na	na	na	98.3	91.2	95.4	na	na	na	*	*	*
Total	6.1	44.7	94.5	95.7	93.4	78.9	45.0	46.2	94.6	90.7	98.8	78.3
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	4.5	42.2	92.5	93.2	93.4	77.4	11.4	49.1	93.0	96.9	97.6	78.8

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe and women/men having 4 or more living sons, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife
[2] Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 Ideal number of children

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

Ideal number of children	Number of living children[1]							Total	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
0	5.0	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.9
1	32.3	35.9	9.0	6.7	4.7	4.7	1.7	19.4	19.2
2	60.1	62.1	88.7	82.8	77.6	74.2	51.6	74.9	74.7
3	0.5	0.6	0.8	8.9	10.4	14.0	22.4	2.3	2.8
4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	6.7	6.3	22.5	0.6	0.4
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Non-numeric responses	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,848	1,749	3,945	1,296	375	114	41	10,368	9,929
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondents	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.7	1.8	1.8
Number of all respondents	2,790	1,743	3,938	1,294	375	114	41	10,294	9,831
Currently married respondents	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.9
Number of currently married respondents	399	1,683	3,766	1,243	348	106	39	7,583	7,440
MEN									
0	8.0	5.8	5.2	4.4	7.6	*	*	6.5	0.6
1	22.2	27.2	7.4	4.3	1.7	*	*	16.5	21.9
2	67.3	61.6	83.3	75.1	48.3	*	*	71.1	72.6
3	1.8	2.0	3.5	12.7	31.7	*	*	4.3	3.6
4	0.5	0.9	0.0	2.8	8.4	*	*	0.8	0.2
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Non-numeric responses	0.2	2.5	0.6	0.6	2.4	*	*	0.7	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	620	197	369	118	37	16	3	1,359	2,185
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondents	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	*	*	1.8	1.8
Number of all respondents	618	192	367	117	36	16	3	1,349	2,163
Currently married respondents	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	*	*	1.9	1.9
Number of currently married respondents	76	192	367	117	36	16	3	807	1,261

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

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

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	4.9	8.8	57.0	61.3	1,341	6.3	2.4	60.0	56.3	229
20-29	6.5	5.5	69.7	69.2	2,875	5.7	2.3	61.7	59.6	354
30-39	6.5	3.7	76.9	75.6	3,141	6.6	1.9	68.5	65.5	385
40-49	7.2	3.0	82.0	80.5	2,876	10.9	2.5	77.4	76.4	376
Residence										
Urban	3.8	4.1	61.6	63.0	1,340	2.9	2.5	60.9	63.0	188
Rural	6.9	4.8	75.6	74.8	8,894	8.3	2.2	68.9	65.8	1,156
Schooling										
No schooling	12.9	1.4	89.2	85.4	766	21.3	0.3	81.2	79.6	47
<5 years complete	8.5	0.8	85.6	81.4	234	(16.6)	(1.9)	(92.3)	(92.3)	35
5-9 years complete	6.9	2.4	83.7	81.4	2,510	9.4	2.6	78.1	77.7	304
10-11 years complete	6.0	5.5	73.2	73.5	2,175	6.7	3.1	65.0	62.0	314
12 or more years complete	5.3	6.3	65.3	66.3	4,549	5.6	1.9	61.9	58.8	644
Marital status										
Never married	5.3	8.7	56.8	60.2	2,358	5.9	2.4	59.3	56.1	541
Currently married	6.9	3.5	78.9	77.1	7,548	8.3	2.2	73.2	71.6	791
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	6.4	4.0	77.4	79.0	328	*	*	*	*	12
Religion										
Hindu	6.4	4.6	73.8	73.3	9,815	7.8	2.3	67.6	65.1	1,266
Muslim	7.7	5.0	72.5	74.5	193	(10.1)	(6.2)	(61.1)	(64.4)	22
Sikh	9.6	7.7	73.6	72.8	157	(1.4)	(0.0)	(75.5)	(74.1)	49
Other	7.8	8.9	70.9	75.7	69	3.1	1.8	68.2	69.1	8
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	7.2	3.5	77.4	75.9	2,662	11.5	1.2	76.2	71.8	320
Scheduled tribe	10.7	3.6	76.9	73.6	535	16.5	0.5	67.2	62.9	78
Other backward class	7.6	6.0	78.3	77.9	1,678	4.7	2.8	65.4	64.5	214
Other	5.4	5.0	70.1	70.5	5,334	5.7	2.8	65.0	63.4	727
Total	6.5	4.7	73.7	73.3	10,234	7.5	2.3	67.7	65.4	1,344
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	5.1	3.5	62.2	62.1	9,785	6.3	2.2	55.6	53.4	2,142

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

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Himachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	URBAN					
Any method	99.4	100.0	97.6	99.0	100.0	97.8
Any modern method	99.3	100.0	97.3	99.0	100.0	97.8
Female sterilization	97.9	99.4	93.3	93.6	97.1	89.1
Male sterilization	92.4	97.3	77.6	95.4	98.5	91.4
Pill	94.5	98.3	83.1	89.0	90.8	86.6
IUD or PPIUD	87.6	95.1	64.7	59.5	70.0	45.8
Injectables	82.2	86.7	69.6	72.2	82.9	58.7
Condom/*Nirodh*	97.7	99.4	93.5	97.6	100.0	94.4
Female condom	51.2	51.2	53.4	52.4	65.5	35.7
Emergency contraception	79.8	85.2	63.1	70.5	77.7	61.1
Diaphragm	18.8	18.3	20.3	20.1	26.6	11.7
Foam or jelly	10.9	9.9	14.0	16.1	22.5	7.9
Standard days method	24.2	27.1	17.3	37.2	44.3	28.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	48.5	58.4	23.4	41.9	56.7	23.0
Other modern method	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	86.1	93.9	62.1	59.5	70.0	45.8
Any traditional method	82.7	92.3	54.0	83.8	92.1	73.0
Rhythm	69.6	78.6	42.8	54.5	73.9	29.7
Withdrawal	79.3	90.1	46.8	81.6	89.7	71.1
Other	1.5	0.8	3.6	1.0	1.7	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	9.4	10.0	7.7	8.8	10.0	7.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,365	989	333	191	108	83

Continued…

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Himachal Pradesh, 2019-21

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	RURAL					
Any method	99.2	99.8	97.0	98.8	99.8	97.4
Any modern method	99.1	99.8	96.9	98.8	99.8	97.4
Female sterilization	96.2	98.7	88.4	91.8	97.1	84.0
Male sterilization	87.5	93.6	67.4	90.9	97.9	80.5
Pill	90.1	94.1	77.5	82.3	86.4	76.8
IUD or PPIUD	78.3	87.5	48.7	43.7	51.4	32.4
Injectables	67.4	71.7	54.0	63.2	66.0	59.4
Condom/*Nirodh*	95.2	97.2	88.9	97.7	99.2	95.8
Female condom	29.8	30.3	29.4	47.1	50.3	42.3
Emergency contraception	65.1	70.8	47.2	54.7	59.3	48.0
Diaphragm	10.7	10.7	10.9	13.0	13.8	11.6
Foam or jelly	5.9	5.6	7.3	9.9	10.7	8.5
Standard days method	25.9	29.2	15.9	25.2	31.1	16.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	42.9	49.8	20.6	18.9	24.4	10.3
Other modern method	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.3	2.6	2.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	75.1	84.4	45.0	41.6	49.1	30.6
Any traditional method	78.7	89.0	45.1	74.1	81.6	63.6
Rhythm	58.9	67.4	32.0	41.4	49.8	29.0
Withdrawal	73.1	84.6	36.0	70.8	78.0	60.9
Other	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.2	1.8	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.3	8.9	6.2	7.5	8.2	6.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	9,003	6,610	2,107	1,168	696	460

Continued…

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Himachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	99.2	99.8	97.1	98.8	99.9	97.4
Any modern method	99.2	99.8	96.9	98.8	99.9	97.4
Female sterilization	96.5	98.7	89.1	92.1	97.1	84.7
Male sterilization	88.1	94.1	68.8	91.5	98.0	82.2
Pill	90.7	94.6	78.3	83.3	87.0	78.3
IUD or PPIUD	79.5	88.5	50.9	45.9	53.9	34.5
Injectables	69.3	73.6	56.2	64.4	68.3	59.3
Condom/*Nirodh*	95.6	97.5	89.6	97.7	99.3	95.6
Female condom	32.6	33.0	32.7	47.9	52.4	41.3
Emergency contraception	67.0	72.7	49.4	56.9	61.8	50.1
Diaphragm	11.7	11.7	12.2	14.0	15.5	11.6
Foam or jelly	6.6	6.2	8.2	10.8	12.3	8.4
Standard days method	25.7	29.0	16.1	26.9	32.8	18.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	43.6	50.9	21.0	22.2	28.8	12.3
Other modern method	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.0	2.2	1.7
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	76.5	85.7	47.3	44.1	51.9	33.0
Any traditional method	79.3	89.4	46.3	75.4	83.0	65.0
Rhythm	60.3	68.9	33.5	43.2	53.1	29.1
Withdrawal	73.9	85.3	37.4	72.3	79.5	62.4
Other	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.4	9.1	6.4	7.7	8.4	6.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	10,368	7,599	2,440	1,359	804	543

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine
[1] All three methods

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method										Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injec-tables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contra-ception	LAM	Other modern method		Rhythm	With-drawal			
Age																		
15-19	41.5	33.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.4	2.8	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	1.1	7.2	58.5	100.0	82
20-24	49.4	33.8	4.3	0.0	0.8	1.9	0.0	25.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	15.6	3.0	12.6	50.6	100.0	592
25-29	61.0	45.6	13.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	0.2	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	15.3	3.2	12.1	39.0	100.0	1,273
30-39	80.5	69.3	38.8	3.5	1.9	1.5	0.1	23.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	11.2	2.7	8.5	19.5	100.0	3,006
40-49	80.0	72.9	57.0	5.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.2	2.0	5.2	20.0	100.0	2,647
Residence																		
Urban	75.2	59.3	21.7	2.5	1.9	0.9	0.0	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.9	3.3	12.6	24.8	100.0	989
Rural	74.1	64.0	40.1	3.5	1.4	1.2	0.1	17.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	10.0	2.4	7.6	25.9	100.0	6,610
Schooling																		
No schooling	83.2	76.2	59.2	9.5	1.3	0.4	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.9	1.5	5.4	16.8	100.0	707
<5 years complete	82.4	75.1	56.1	8.2	1.8	1.1	0.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	2.4	4.9	17.6	100.0	214
5-9 years complete	78.0	69.3	52.0	4.7	0.9	0.9	0.3	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	8.7	2.5	6.2	22.0	100.0	2,115
10-11 years complete	75.3	63.6	41.0	3.1	1.7	0.8	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	11.8	2.5	9.3	24.7	100.0	1,554
12 or more years complete	68.3	55.4	19.8	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	12.9	2.8	10.1	31.7	100.0	3,009
Religion																		
Hindu	74.6	64.1	38.2	3.4	1.4	1.1	0.1	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	10.6	2.5	8.1	25.4	100.0	7,306
Muslim	69.4	44.7	27.7	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	24.7	6.5	18.1	30.6	100.0	132
Sikh	51.2	41.8	26.0	0.0	2.7	1.6	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	4.0	5.4	48.8	100.0	111
Other	74.8	67.6	28.7	8.3	2.9	4.3	0.4	22.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	7.3	0.2	7.1	25.2	100.0	50
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	75.6	65.0	43.5	2.9	1.3	1.1	0.1	15.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.6	2.7	7.9	24.4	100.0	2,003
Scheduled tribe	68.2	58.6	25.7	11.8	0.9	3.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	9.7	3.0	6.7	31.8	100.0	401
Other backward class	63.5	55.0	33.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	8.5	2.6	5.9	36.5	100.0	1,221
Other	77.5	65.8	37.6	3.3	1.8	1.0	0.1	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	11.8	2.4	9.4	22.5	100.0	3,956

Continued...

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method										Any tradi-tional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injec-tables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contra-ception	LAM	Other modern method		Rhythm	With-drawal			
Number of living children																		
No children	23.0	18.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.3	3.5	77.0	100.0	558
1 child	64.4	46.0	8.0	1.0	1.6	1.9	0.3	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	18.3	3.7	14.6	35.6	100.0	1,622
1 son	67.0	49.1	10.4	1.1	1.9	1.6	0.4	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	17.9	4.0	13.9	33.0	100.0	1,030
No sons	59.8	40.7	4.0	0.9	0.9	2.3	0.2	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	19.0	3.3	15.7	40.2	100.0	591
2 children	82.1	72.1	47.5	3.5	1.7	0.9	0.0	18.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	10.0	2.3	7.7	17.9	100.0	3,709
1 or more sons	84.1	74.8	51.7	3.8	1.7	0.9	0.0	16.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	9.3	2.2	7.1	15.9	100.0	3,327
No sons	64.1	48.6	10.9	0.7	1.6	1.4	0.0	32.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	15.5	3.0	12.4	35.9	100.0	382
3 children	83.9	76.5	57.1	5.8	1.3	1.2	0.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.4	2.0	5.4	16.1	100.0	1,231
1 or more sons	85.8	78.7	61.5	6.3	0.7	1.1	0.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.1	1.8	5.3	14.2	100.0	1,111
No sons	67.0	56.1	15.9	0.7	6.3	1.9	0.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	4.0	6.9	33.0	100.0	120
4 or more children	81.5	74.4	56.1	7.5	1.7	1.4	0.1	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.1	3.1	4.0	18.5	100.0	479
1 or more sons	83.3	77.3	60.2	8.1	1.7	1.3	0.0	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.9	2.5	3.4	16.7	100.0	433
No sons	64.5	46.7	17.5	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.3	20.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	17.8	8.7	9.1	35.5	100.0	46
Total	74.2	63.4	37.7	3.3	1.5	1.1	0.1	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	10.8	2.5	8.3	25.8	100.0	7,599
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	57.0	52.1	34.5	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.1	12.7	0.0	na	na	0.1	4.9	0.9	4.0	43.0	100.0	7,466

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
na = Not available

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method[1]	Any traditional method[2]	Number of women
Bilaspur	80.8	70.3	53.0	2.5	14.8	10.5	413
Chamba	81.8	65.2	24.4	18.4	22.3	16.7	518
Hamirpur	57.7	51.4	35.0	1.1	15.3	6.3	502
Kangra	59.1	52.0	32.6	0.5	19.0	7.1	1,705
Kinnaur	83.4	76.7	26.7	14.4	35.5	6.7	77
Kullu	78.3	67.5	32.6	9.7	25.3	10.7	472
Lahul & Spiti	78.5	66.3	27.5	13.3	25.4	12.3	26
Mandi	81.4	71.3	50.5	1.4	19.3	10.1	1,196
Shimla	89.1	76.0	36.8	4.1	35.1	13.1	918
Sirmaur	86.8	74.5	44.2	1.3	29.0	12.3	540
Solan	84.6	65.5	41.7	1.7	22.0	19.1	684
Una	53.3	45.9	26.3	0.2	19.4	7.4	547
Himachal Pradesh	74.2	63.4	37.7	3.3	22.3	10.8	7,599

[1] Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods
[2] Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

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

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method						Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	35.2	28.4	9.3	3.0	1.5	0.4	13.1	0.8	6.8	2.0	4.7	0.1	64.8	100.0	804
Wife	38.8	31.2	10.0	3.1	1.8	0.4	14.8	1.0	7.6	2.2	5.2	0.2	61.2	100.0	710
Other[1]	7.4	6.7	4.2	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	92.6	100.0	92
Age															
25-29	35.8	28.7	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.1	26.0	0.0	7.1	0.9	6.3	0.0	64.2	100.0	91
30-34	32.7	21.9	5.5	1.4	0.5	0.0	13.5	0.9	10.7	3.9	6.8	0.0	67.3	100.0	156
35-39	34.3	25.7	6.9	1.3	1.8	0.9	12.8	1.5	8.6	1.8	6.1	0.6	65.7	100.0	185
40-44	36.3	34.1	15.3	4.7	2.3	0.7	9.6	1.4	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.0	63.7	100.0	180
45-49	41.0	35.7	13.9	4.9	2.2	0.0	14.7	0.0	5.3	1.6	3.7	0.0	59.0	100.0	187
Residence															
Urban	49.5	36.3	5.6	2.5	3.3	0.0	21.0	3.9	13.2	2.5	10.7	0.0	50.5	100.0	113
Rural	33.6	28.0	9.7	3.0	1.2	0.4	13.1	0.3	5.6	1.9	3.6	0.2	66.4	100.0	709
Schooling															
No schooling	(36.1)	(36.1)	(21.5)	(3.7)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.9)	100.0	40
<5 years complete	(22.3)	(19.6)	(4.4)	(3.1)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(2.6)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(77.7)	100.0	34
5-9 years complete	30.8	25.2	10.1	4.8	1.0	0.1	8.4	0.4	5.6	1.8	3.3	0.5	69.2	100.0	223
10-11 years complete	36.6	30.7	13.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	13.6	1.7	6.0	1.4	4.6	0.0	63.4	100.0	176
12 or more years complete	39.9	31.1	5.4	2.2	2.2	0.8	19.6	0.8	8.8	2.5	6.3	0.0	60.1	100.0	350

Continued...

71

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

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

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method							Traditional method				Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Religion															
Hindu	37.0	30.1	9.4	3.1	1.6	0.4	14.8	0.9	6.8	2.0	4.7	0.1	63.0	100.0	786
Other[2]	31.9	29.6	12.8	5.7	0.0	5.2	5.2	0.8	2.3	0.7	1.6	0.0	68.1	100.0	6
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	32.0	27.5	12.3	3.0	1.1	0.0	9.2	1.9	4.5	0.4	4.1	0.0	68.0	100.0	209
Scheduled tribe	23.3	19.8	3.9	5.2	0.7	0.9	9.1	0.1	3.4	1.6	1.8	0.0	76.7	100.0	56
Other backward class	27.5	22.9	4.8	0.6	2.2	0.0	15.2	0.0	4.6	2.4	2.2	0.0	72.5	100.0	134
Other	42.0	33.2	9.6	3.4	1.6	0.6	17.1	0.7	8.8	2.6	5.9	0.3	58.0	100.0	423
Total age 15-49	35.8	29.2	9.1	3.0	1.5	0.4	14.2	0.8	6.6	1.9	4.6	0.1	64.2	100.0	822
Age 50-54	39.3	33.0	13.9	3.6	0.1	1.2	14.2	0.0	6.4	0.0	6.4	0.0	60.7	100.0	115
Total age 15-54	36.2	29.6	9.7	3.0	1.3	0.5	14.2	0.7	6.6	1.7	4.8	0.1	63.8	100.0	937

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner/girlfriend or men who are not currently married, men age 15-19 or 20-24, men belonging to Muslim or Sikh religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend
[2] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

72

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
			URBAN			
Public health sector	86.6	*	*	*	13.6	45.9
Government/municipal hospital	59.0	*	*	*	1.7	28.1
Government dispensary	1.8	*	*	*	4.2	3.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	17.2	*	*	*	0.4	7.2
PHC/Additional PHC	3.7	*	*	*	0.0	1.4
Sub-centre/ANM	0.4	*	*	*	3.6	2.1
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
Camp	4.6	*	*	*	0.0	1.7
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	*	*	*	0.3	0.1
ASHA	0.0	*	*	*	3.4	1.9
Other public health sector	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
Private health sector	11.9	*	*	*	42.0	28.9
Private hospital	11.0	*	*	*	0.5	5.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	*	*	*	7.9	4.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
Vaidya/h*akim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	*	*	33.7	19.2
Dai (TBA)	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.5	*	*	*	0.0	0.2
Other source	1.5	*	*	*	44.4	24.7
Shop	0.0	*	*	*	30.5	16.3
Husband	0.0	*	*	*	13.7	7.2
Friend/relative	0.0	*	*	*	0.3	0.1
Other	1.5	*	*	*	0.0	1.0
Don't know	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	225	25	19	9	317	598

Continued…

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
			RURAL			
Public health sector	96.3	99.1	58.9	93.8	37.4	80.0
Government/municipal hospital	36.0	44.0	6.3	42.8	6.3	28.0
Government dispensary	2.5	0.6	15.9	12.2	11.2	5.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	31.4	30.6	11.1	24.1	3.2	23.3
PHC/Additional PHC	8.9	7.9	0.6	5.1	1.7	6.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.5	0.5	4.4	1.4	1.5	0.9
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Camp	16.6	15.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	11.5
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	3.2	0.9
ASHA	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	9.5	2.8
Other public health sector	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Private health sector	2.8	0.0	20.1	5.3	25.7	9.1
Private hospital	2.7	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.2
Private doctor/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.3	4.2	1.9	0.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	21.4	6.0
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.1
Other source	0.4	0.5	21.0	0.9	36.8	10.4
Shop	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	17.8	5.1
Husband	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	18.6	4.9
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,804	230	92	78	1,144	4,369

Continued…

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
			TOTAL			
Public health sector	95.6	98.1	57.4	89.9	32.2	75.9
Government/municipal hospital	37.7	47.2	10.7	43.9	5.3	28.0
Government dispensary	2.5	0.5	15.9	11.0	9.7	5.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	30.3	28.8	9.1	21.7	2.6	21.4
PHC/Additional PHC	8.5	7.1	0.5	4.6	1.3	6.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.5	0.5	3.6	1.2	2.0	1.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Camp	15.8	13.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.4
*Anganwad*i/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	2.6	0.8
ASHA	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	8.2	2.7
Other public health sector	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Private health sector	3.5	0.0	24.4	9.3	29.3	11.5
Private hospital	3.4	0.0	0.7	5.5	1.2	2.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.8	3.7	3.2	1.1
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	22.1	0.0	24.1	7.6
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.5	1.6	18.2	0.8	38.5	12.1
Shop	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	20.5	6.4
Husband	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	17.6	5.2
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	3,029	255	111	87	1,461	4,967

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

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

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

Table 32 Informed choice

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

Method	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
URBAN					
Female sterilization[1]	*	*	*	*	43
Pill	*	*	*	*	3
IUD or PPIUD	*	*	*	*	6
Total	(67.2)	(56.3)	(68.0)	(50.5)	52
RURAL					
Female sterilization[1]	57.2	43.8	65.1	37.6	401
Pill	53.7	44.7	76.9	43.1	48
IUD or PPIUD	60.9	51.3	58.5	42.5	47
Total	57.2	44.6	65.6	38.6	496
TOTAL					
Female sterilization[1]	58.7	45.3	65.9	39.1	444
Pill	54.6	46.1	76.5	44.6	51
IUD or PPIUD	56.7	48.2	54.6	40.4	53
Total	58.1	45.7	65.8	39.8	548

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Among women who were sterilized in the 5 years preceding the survey

<u>Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates</u>

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

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method[4]	Number of episodes of use[5]
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason[1]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason[2]	Other reason	Any reason[3]		
Pill	(1.9)	(13.0)	(15.3)	(9.0)	(6.3)	(3.7)	(0.1)	(49.5)	(8.7)	128
IUD or PPIUD	(1.1)	(0.7)	(6.3)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(1.6)	(26.8)	(12.1)	94
Condom/*Nirodh*	1.9	15.7	18.8	0.7	4.0	1.1	4.7	46.8	3.8	1,893
Rhythm	1.1	18.1	20.4	0.0	4.2	2.4	6.6	52.8	9.4	289
Withdrawal	5.2	10.6	21.1	0.3	4.3	0.5	2.3	44.2	4.6	828
All modern spacing methods[6]	1.8	14.6	18.1	1.8	4.5	1.6	4.2	46.6	5.3	2,168
All spacing methods[7]	2.6	13.9	19.0	1.3	4.4	1.4	3.9	46.5	5.5	3,287
All methods	2.3	12.1	16.6	1.1	3.8	1.2	3.4	40.5	4.8	3,772

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. All methods include female and male sterilization, injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other methods and traditional methods, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

| | Percentage of men who agree | | Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy: | | | | | |
Background characteristic	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure[1]	Total	Number of men
Age								
15-19	23.5	9.8	51.7	23.7	1.4	23.2	100.0	230
20-24	26.4	10.4	63.8	29.4	0.1	6.7	100.0	180
25-29	31.3	16.1	74.3	21.2	0.1	4.4	100.0	175
30-34	31.1	9.8	68.2	24.7	1.6	5.5	100.0	186
35-39	27.1	11.3	69.2	28.4	0.0	2.3	100.0	203
40-44	29.7	13.7	68.6	25.2	0.5	5.6	100.0	195
45-49	31.4	11.6	68.8	27.9	0.0	3.3	100.0	191
Residence								
Urban	14.2	10.7	69.3	22.1	1.4	7.2	100.0	191
Rural	30.8	11.9	65.4	26.4	0.4	7.8	100.0	1,168
Schooling								
No schooling	24.7	18.6	51.1	34.9	4.0	10.1	100.0	48
<5 years complete	(20.9)	(9.5)	(50.2)	(42.8)	(0.0)	(7.0)	100.0	36
5-9 years complete	29.0	13.1	63.0	26.2	0.3	10.4	100.0	306
10-11 years complete	32.3	10.3	65.4	22.2	0.6	11.7	100.0	318
12 or more years complete	27.0	11.4	69.5	25.7	0.4	4.4	100.0	651
Religion								
Hindu	29.4	12.0	66.1	25.8	0.5	7.7	100.0	1,280
Muslim	(24.4)	(15.4)	(56.6)	(26.8)	(8.0)	(8.6)	100.0	22
Sikh	(6.5)	(3.3)	(66.9)	(24.3)	(0.0)	(8.8)	100.0	49
Other	24.5	8.7	58.2	37.8	0.0	4.1	100.0	8
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	32.2	13.2	68.8	26.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	326
Scheduled tribe	27.1	18.5	51.2	43.1	2.6	3.1	100.0	78
Other backward class	19.7	6.7	68.9	16.5	0.4	14.2	100.0	214
Other	29.7	11.9	65.6	26.3	0.6	7.4	100.0	736
Total age 15-49	28.5	11.7	65.9	25.8	0.6	7.7	100.0	1,359
Age 50-54	22.5	4.4	65.6	28.7	2.9	2.8	100.0	118
Total age 15-54	28.0	11.1	65.9	26.0	0.7	7.3	100.0	1,477

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms

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

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	21.0	3.0	24.0	34.7	6.8	41.5	55.7	9.7	65.5	82	63.4	50.8
20-24	11.4	6.4	17.8	33.2	16.2	49.4	44.6	22.6	67.2	592	73.5	50.3
25-29	6.5	7.1	13.7	22.9	38.0	61.0	29.5	45.1	74.6	1,273	81.7	61.2
30-34	2.6	6.3	8.9	10.2	67.4	77.6	12.8	73.7	86.5	1,489	89.7	76.5
35-39	0.2	4.8	5.0	2.5	80.9	83.3	2.7	85.7	88.3	1,517	94.3	81.9
40-44	0.2	3.4	3.5	0.3	82.4	82.6	0.4	85.7	86.2	1,418	95.9	86.1
45-49	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	77.0	77.0	0.0	80.3	80.3	1,230	95.9	88.8
Residence												
Urban	3.7	5.6	9.3	11.3	63.9	75.2	14.9	69.5	84.4	989	89.0	70.2
Rural	2.6	5.0	7.7	9.1	65.0	74.1	11.7	70.0	81.7	6,610	90.6	78.4
Schooling												
No schooling	1.1	3.4	4.5	2.2	81.0	83.2	3.3	84.4	87.7	707	94.8	87.0
<5 years complete	0.4	4.1	4.5	3.1	79.3	82.4	3.4	83.5	86.9	214	94.8	86.4
5-9 years complete	1.1	4.0	5.2	4.6	73.4	78.0	5.7	77.5	83.2	2,115	93.8	83.3
10-11 years complete	2.3	5.3	7.6	5.7	69.6	75.3	8.0	75.0	82.9	1,554	90.8	76.7
12 or more years complete	4.7	6.2	10.9	16.7	51.6	68.3	21.5	57.7	79.2	3,009	86.2	69.9
Religion												
Hindu	2.7	4.9	7.7	9.4	65.3	74.6	12.1	70.2	82.3	7,306	90.7	77.8
Muslim	3.3	3.2	6.5	10.1	59.2	69.4	13.5	62.4	75.9	132	91.4	58.9
Sikh	5.5	16.0	21.5	8.2	43.0	51.2	13.7	59.0	72.7	111	70.4	57.5
Other	0.5	10.5	11.0	8.6	66.2	74.8	9.2	76.7	85.9	50	87.2	78.7

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3.1	4.5	7.7	9.6	65.9	75.6	12.8	70.4	83.2	2,003	90.8	78.1
Scheduled tribe	4.3	6.6	10.9	7.6	60.6	68.2	11.9	67.2	79.1	401	86.3	74.0
Other backward class	3.1	7.3	10.5	6.7	56.8	63.5	9.8	64.1	73.9	1,221	85.8	74.4
Other	2.3	4.5	6.8	10.1	67.4	77.5	12.4	71.9	84.4	3,956	91.9	78.0
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	79.7	79.7
Total	2.8	5.1	7.9	9.3	64.9	74.2	12.1	69.9	82.1	7,599	90.4	77.3

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women age 15-49 and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

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

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Bilaspur	7.2	2.4	4.8	413
Chamba	6.2	2.9	3.3	518
Hamirpur	12.6	4.5	8.1	502
Kangra	11.8	3.6	8.2	1,705
Kinnaur	4.1	1.8	2.2	77
Kullu	5.0	1.4	3.6	472
Lahul & Spiti	5.7	1.4	4.3	26
Mandi	7.1	2.8	4.3	1,196
Shimla	3.8	1.3	2.5	918
Sirmaur	3.1	1.6	1.5	540
Solan	2.9	1.8	1.1	684
Una	15.8	4.9	10.9	547
Himachal Pradesh	7.9	2.8	5.1	7,599
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	15.7	4.8	10.9	7,466

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

Table 37 Hysterectomy

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy				Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector[1]	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed	Total	
Age									
15-29	0.1	4,317	*	3	*	*	*	100.0	3
30-39	1.2	3,158	(33.3)	38	(53.3)	(46.7)	(0.0)	100.0	38
40-49	5.6	2,893	39.1	161	60.0	40.0	0.0	100.0	161
Residence									
Urban	2.0	1,365	*	28	*	*	*	100.0	28
Rural	1.9	9,003	36.8	175	62.9	37.1	0.0	100.0	175
Schooling									
No schooling	5.3	768	(37.8)	40	(50.9)	(49.1)	(0.0)	100.0	40
<5 years complete	6.5	235	*	15	*	*	*	100.0	15
5-9 years complete	2.9	2,534	36.5	74	58.9	41.1	0.0	100.0	74
10-11 years complete	1.9	2,199	(39.1)	42	(69.3)	(30.7)	(0.0)	100.0	42
12 or more years complete	0.7	4,632	(36.5)	31	(47.7)	(52.3)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Religion									
Hindu	1.9	9,944	37.5	190	58.1	41.9	0.0	100.0	190
Muslim	2.5	194	*	5	*	*	*	100.0	5
Sikh	4.7	159	*	7	*	*	*	100.0	7
Other	0.6	71	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	1.7	2,703	(36.9)	46	(53.1)	(46.9)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Scheduled tribe	2.5	541	(33.9)	13	(55.7)	(44.3)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Other backward class	2.4	1,697	(38.8)	41	(84.2)	(15.8)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Other	1.9	5,401	36.8	102	52.2	47.8	0.0	100.0	102
Total	2.0	10,368	37.3	202	59.1	40.9	0.0	100.0	202

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

nc = No cases

[1] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 38 Pregnancy outcome

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

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	(84.7)	(3.9)	(11.4)	(0.0)	100.0	43
20-29	91.1	2.7	5.9	0.4	100.0	1,327
30-39	89.7	2.5	7.6	0.2	100.0	837
40-49	77.4	8.0	14.6	0.0	100.0	49
Residence						
Urban	85.6	3.2	10.3	1.0	100.0	285
Rural	90.8	2.7	6.3	0.2	100.0	1,970
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	90.8	2.0	6.3	0.9	100.0	89
<5 years complete	(91.3)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	100.0	35
5-9 years complete	89.2	1.6	8.5	0.7	100.0	390
10-11 years complete	93.2	2.0	4.6	0.2	100.0	403
12 or more years complete	89.4	3.4	7.0	0.2	100.0	1,338
Religion						
Hindu	90.4	2.6	6.7	0.3	100.0	2,141
Muslim	76.9	5.0	18.1	0.0	100.0	54
Sikh	(92.2)	(5.7)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	48
Other	93.8	1.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	12
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	89.5	2.7	7.6	0.3	100.0	640
Scheduled tribe	92.4	3.3	2.0	2.2	100.0	121
Other backward class	89.2	4.2	6.5	0.2	100.0	372
Other	90.5	2.3	7.1	0.1	100.0	1,112
Total	90.1	2.8	6.8	0.3	100.0	2,255

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

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

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

Characteristic of abortion	Percent
Main reason for abortion	
Unplanned pregnancy	50.5
Contraceptive failure	4.8
Complications in pregnancy	23.7
Health did not permit	4.2
Female foetus	1.0
Last child too young	4.9
Foetus had congenital abnormality	7.4
Other	3.4
Total	100.0
Method of abortion	
Medicines	56.7
MVA	9.2
Other surgical	30.9
Other	2.3
Don't know	0.9
Total	100.0
Place of abortion	
Public health sector	24.6
Private health sector[1]	39.4
At home	36.0
Total	100.0
Person who performed the abortion	
Doctor	55.9
Nurse/ANM/LHV	7.9
Self	36.2
Total	100.0
Complications from the abortion	
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	14.9
Number of women with abortions	62

Note: There were no women who gave male foetus, economic reasons, or husband/mother-in-law did not want as the main reason for abortion.
MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife;
LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

<u>Table 40 Age at first marriage</u>

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

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.2	na	na	na	na	94.0	1,389	a	a	a
20-24	0.7	5.4	18.9	na	na	57.4	1,392	a	a	a
25-29	1.1	9.3	25.1	34.4	70.2	15.5	1,536	22.5	22.6	22.7
30-34	2.0	11.8	29.9	40.2	79.5	3.6	1,564	21.9	21.9	21.9
35-39	3.1	15.8	36.9	48.9	81.9	1.0	1,594	21.1	21.1	21.1
40-44	4.4	23.2	45.2	56.2	88.1	1.0	1,509	20.4	20.4	20.5
45-49	6.6	26.5	54.1	65.7	90.4	0.6	1,384	19.7	19.8	19.8
20-49	3.0	15.3	34.9	na	na	12.6	8,979	a	a	a
25-49	3.4	17.1	37.9	48.7	81.8	4.4	7,587	21.1	21.1	21.2
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.0	230	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	0.0	4.4	na	na	90.5	180	a	a	a
25-29	0.4	2.0	2.7	4.6	24.5	54.4	175	a	a	a
30-34	0.0	3.8	9.3	12.2	37.6	16.7	186	26.4	26.3	25.2
35-39	0.0	1.1	3.6	10.6	35.2	8.2	203	26.2	26.2	26.3
40-44	0.4	2.7	8.9	12.9	37.6	4.9	195	26.5	26.6	25.8
45-49	0.0	3.4	11.4	15.7	49.7	0.4	191	25.0	25.0	25.4
50-54	0.0	1.4	10.2	15.3	48.4	0.8	118	25.2	25.1	25.6
20-49	0.1	2.2	6.8	na	na	28.0	1,130	a	a	a
25-49	0.2	2.6	7.2	11.3	37.1	16.2	950	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 41 Early childhood mortality rates

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	20.5	5.1	25.6	3.4	28.9
5-9	21.7	5.2	26.9	2.6	29.5
10-14	20.2	9.2	29.4	5.7	34.9
NFHS-4 (0-4)	25.5	8.8	34.3	3.5	37.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	27.3	8.9	36.1	5.6	41.5

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5).
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Schooling					
<10 years complete	30.4	9.8	40.2	10.6	50.3
10 or more years complete	18.3	4.0	22.2	1.1	23.4
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	23.4	5.1	28.5	4.4	32.8
Scheduled tribe	(14.5)	(6.3)	(20.8)	(6.0)	(26.7)
Other backward class	(18.0)	(4.3)	(22.3)	(1.8)	(24.1)
Other	20.0	5.3	25.3	3.0	28.2
Child's sex					
Male	23.1	4.7	27.8	5.3	32.9
Female	17.6	5.6	23.2	1.1	24.3
Mother's age at birth					
20-29	18.0	4.3	22.3	3.5	25.8
30-39	32.3	(7.9)	(40.1)	(1.9)	(42.0)
Birth order					
1	17.1	2.7	19.8	3.3	23.1
2-3	22.8	4.5	27.3	3.8	31.0
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	(37.8)	(17.1)	(54.8)	(6.9)	(61.4)
2-3 years	13.7	6.2	19.9	2.8	22.7
4 years or more	(28.8)	(1.8)	(30.5)	(1.9)	(32.4)
Total	20.5	5.1	25.6	3.4	28.9

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. Total includes children whose mothers have no schooling, children with mother's age at birth less than 20 or 40-49, children of birth order 4 or more, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

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

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	35.1	1.0	56.4[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	46.2	1.0	6.1
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.1	(0.3)	0.0
Mother's age >34	2.4	1.9	18.8
Birth interval <24 months	9.7	2.6	6.5
Birth order >3	3.7	1.1	2.4
Subtotal	16.9	2.0	27.7
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.6	*	8.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.2	*	0.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.8	*	1.0
Subtotal	1.8	6.9	9.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	18.7	2.5	37.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	2,560	na	7,599

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilized women

Table 44 Antenatal care

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

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider[1]
Mother's age at birth											
<20	70.0	19.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	6.5	100.0	99	89.7
20-34	69.3	15.6	1.6	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.2	10.9	100.0	1,939	84.9
35-49	77.5	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.0	5.3	100.0	76	88.0
Birth order											
1	72.9	13.4	1.6	0.9	0.4	1.8	0.2	8.9	100.0	891	86.3
2-3	67.8	16.8	1.6	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.4	11.5	100.0	1,104	84.6
4 or more	62.7	21.1	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	13.6	100.0	119	83.8
Residence											
Urban	80.1	12.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	100.0	258	92.1
Rural	68.2	16.1	1.7	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	11.0	100.0	1,856	84.3
Schooling											
No schooling	48.6	18.2	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	100.0	86	66.9
<5 years complete	(68.7)	(19.7)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.3)	100.0	34	(88.3)
5-9 years complete	64.4	18.7	2.4	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	12.2	100.0	363	83.1
10-11 years complete	68.7	16.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	11.1	100.0	385	84.8
12 or more years complete	72.9	14.3	1.5	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.4	8.6	100.0	1,246	87.2
Religion											
Hindu	69.1	15.8	1.6	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.3	10.8	100.0	2,009	84.9
Muslim	(80.8)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	100.0	47	(95.0)
Sikh	(80.5)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(6.5)	100.0	46	(91.2)
Other	76.9	13.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	100.0	12	90.0
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	67.6	14.9	1.9	0.8	0.1	1.9	0.0	12.8	100.0	601	82.5
Scheduled tribe	64.9	20.2	2.0	0.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	9.2	100.0	118	85.2
Other backward class	66.3	14.9	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	14.8	100.0	340	81.2
Other	72.4	15.8	1.8	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.4	7.9	100.0	1,044	88.2
Total	69.6	15.6	1.6	0.8	0.2	1.4	0.3	10.5	100.0	2,114	85.3

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor.

Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received

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

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector[1]	Both public and private health sector[1]	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	98.3	98.8	98.8	99.0	100.0	98.0	98.8
Blood pressure measured	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.5	100.0	98.0	99.0
Urine sample taken	97.8	98.5	98.6	97.7	98.1	98.8	98.4
Blood sample taken	97.8	99.4	99.1	99.5	100.0	99.4	99.2
Abdomen examined	96.8	98.3	98.1	98.3	99.9	97.9	98.1
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	77.0	70.5	71.5	73.2	67.0	65.4	71.3
Convulsions	74.4	68.2	69.4	65.8	59.2	66.7	69.0
Prolonged labour	79.1	74.6	76.2	72.5	63.7	64.9	75.1
Severe abdominal pain	79.9	75.8	77.3	73.7	76.9	67.3	76.3
High blood pressure	82.6	77.8	78.9	80.0	77.0	70.6	78.4
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	87.2	85.4	85.8	86.8	89.3	83.7	85.7
Number of women	239	1,652	1,559	246	50	123	1,892

[1] Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 46 Antenatal care indicators

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	81.2	69.1	90.6	94.1	96.6	64.1	37.9	27.3	99
20-34	69.7	72.6	77.2	90.1	97.3	67.1	42.9	23.7	1,939
35-49	71.4	71.9	71.4	83.9	99.9	75.4	51.1	20.1	76
Birth order									
1	75.1	75.0	91.6	93.4	97.9	65.9	44.9	22.9	891
2-3	67.2	70.9	67.9	87.2	97.5	68.8	42.2	24.7	1,104
4 or more	63.4	67.4	63.1	91.0	92.6	62.6	36.5	20.7	119
Residence									
Urban	77.3	81.6	79.0	86.7	97.0	72.9	44.4	23.7	258
Rural	69.3	71.2	77.4	90.5	97.4	66.4	42.8	23.8	1,856
Schooling									
No schooling	31.8	44.7	69.3	78.6	85.9	55.0	36.1	14.9	86
<5 years complete	(63.8)	(71.8)	(75.5)	(95.3)	(85.6)	(51.3)	(32.3)	(18.5)	34
5-9 years complete	64.9	67.6	72.9	88.2	96.4	60.4	36.3	23.5	363
10-11 years complete	68.0	68.5	72.8	87.3	97.0	67.8	46.2	29.6	385
12 or more years complete	75.4	77.0	81.1	92.0	98.9	70.3	44.7	22.8	1,246
Religion									
Hindu	70.2	72.6	77.2	90.0	97.3	68.0	43.2	23.6	2,009
Muslim	(70.6)	(77.7)	(79.1)	(89.6)	(98.5)	(61.6)	(49.9)	(22.9)	47
Sikh	(74.6)	(61.8)	(90.2)	(90.2)	(100.0)	(39.6)	(26.0)	(35.1)	46
Other	76.3	70.9	85.8	94.1	94.7	60.5	40.8	9.5	12
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	67.2	67.0	75.5	88.4	95.6	63.2	38.6	24.5	601
Scheduled tribe	71.5	71.4	74.3	86.2	98.4	67.0	42.5	23.0	118
Other backward class	66.0	68.3	77.7	88.8	98.3	62.8	44.4	20.1	340
Other	73.4	77.1	79.1	91.8	98.1	71.3	45.4	24.9	1,044
Total	70.3	72.4	77.6	90.0	97.4	67.2	43.0	23.8	2,114

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

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

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district

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

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Bilaspur	81.4	76.4	80.0	92.4	96.4	72.4	48.9	22.7	91
Chamba	62.7	75.1	78.0	94.0	96.2	65.4	37.4	20.1	168
Hamirpur	59.4	67.4	65.9	82.8	97.9	69.9	33.5	16.8	124
Kangra	56.3	51.4	70.1	78.8	97.6	63.4	38.5	23.3	473
Kinnaur	75.3	77.8	84.1	91.3	96.4	68.7	45.2	16.8	21
Kullu	60.0	62.1	77.3	91.8	96.2	61.9	43.4	16.6	129
Lahul & Spiti	65.6	62.3	73.7	95.4	91.7	72.7	48.0	19.2	8
Mandi	70.2	81.2	86.8	95.5	99.4	68.4	39.9	31.4	343
Shimla	85.3	83.1	85.3	95.5	96.5	77.2	53.3	20.8	220
Sirmaur	85.2	91.0	74.3	98.8	97.1	76.0	54.5	23.0	170
Solan	88.2	87.1	81.1	95.2	98.6	74.6	51.2	30.6	194
Una	71.7	70.7	75.6	86.7	95.1	46.5	36.0	22.2	172
Himachal Pradesh	70.3	72.4	77.6	90.0	97.4	67.2	43.0	23.8	2,114

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup
[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last live birth

Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy[1]
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	92.5	87.4	86.5	81.5	74.7	70
20-34	87.6	81.2	87.6	85.2	77.4	1,398
35-49	89.0	85.4	94.0	92.2	76.5	46
Birth order						
1	87.3	80.4	86.3	82.8	74.2	645
2-3	87.7	82.2	88.7	86.9	78.8	791
4 or more	93.7	86.9	90.8	89.4	86.6	78
Residence						
Urban	89.1	80.5	84.4	81.8	74.3	161
Rural	87.7	81.8	88.2	85.7	77.6	1,354
Schooling						
No schooling	89.1	82.6	81.7	75.6	67.8	51
<5 years complete	(83.3)	(87.3)	(86.0)	(85.7)	(81.7)	21
5-9 years complete	89.2	83.1	86.2	83.3	78.8	258
10-11 years complete	83.1	83.8	91.3	89.7	78.8	276
12 or more years complete	88.9	80.4	87.5	85.0	76.8	908
Religion						
Hindu	88.0	81.8	88.0	85.3	77.4	1,438
Muslim	(88.6)	(84.5)	(84.0)	(83.3)	(77.1)	38
Other[2]	90.9	90.4	93.7	90.7	76.0	7
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	88.5	85.7	90.4	87.5	77.9	440
Scheduled tribe	90.8	82.4	91.5	88.7	85.1	81
Other backward class	79.7	72.2	78.0	76.3	65.8	250
Other	90.0	82.7	89.4	86.8	80.1	740
Total	87.8	81.7	87.8	85.3	77.3	1,514

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes Sikh women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *anganwadi* worker, and other community health workers
[2] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome[1]					Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total	
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	87.3	264	45.0	43.4	5.2	6.4	100.0	230
20-34	89.5	2,864	44.3	39.5	8.7	7.6	100.0	2,563
35-49	82.6	119	46.1	23.9	20.3	9.7	100.0	98
Residence								
Urban	87.9	412	42.2	35.5	14.1	8.3	100.0	362
Rural	89.2	2,834	44.7	39.8	8.0	7.4	100.0	2,529
Antenatal care visits[2]								
None	87.4	270	50.8	35.8	7.0	6.5	100.0	236
1-3	84.6	495	46.1	34.4	12.3	7.2	100.0	419
4 or more	90.8	1,916	45.7	37.5	9.3	7.5	100.0	1,740
Don't know	(98.3)	38	(61.8)	(28.1)	(4.1)	(5.9)	100.0	37
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	71.7	143	48.0	45.4	4.3	2.4	100.0	103
<5 years complete	83.1	55	49.1	42.2	6.2	2.6	100.0	46
5-9 years complete	84.3	594	46.5	40.4	7.2	5.9	100.0	501
10-11 years complete	91.7	560	49.8	37.7	5.3	7.1	100.0	513
12 or more years complete	91.3	1,894	41.9	39.0	10.6	8.6	100.0	1,728
Religion								
Hindu	89.3	3,082	44.1	39.3	8.9	7.7	100.0	2,751
Muslim	75.9	88	49.4	41.3	5.4	3.9	100.0	67
Sikh	(97.2)	60	(50.4)	(37.3)	(8.6)	(3.6)	100.0	59
Other	93.2	15	52.9	37.1	2.3	7.7	100.0	14
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	87.6	949	44.9	40.0	8.2	6.9	100.0	832
Scheduled tribe	91.0	183	42.8	43.1	5.5	8.6	100.0	166
Other backward class	90.5	519	43.8	37.1	9.9	9.2	100.0	470
Other	89.4	1,581	44.6	39.0	9.2	7.3	100.0	1,413

Continued…

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—*Continued*

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test | Number of pregnancies | Pregnancy outcome[1] | | | | | Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test |
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total	
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	92.9	1,581	40.3	41.3	10.0	8.4	100.0	1,470
1 child	89.8	1,178	48.3	38.5	6.9	6.3	100.0	1,058
0 sons	90.8	627	49.2	39.1	5.3	6.4	100.0	569
1 son	88.7	551	47.3	37.8	8.7	6.2	100.0	489
2 children	74.1	340	49.5	34.2	11.1	5.2	100.0	252
0 sons	83.6	185	49.3	33.4	10.8	6.4	100.0	155
1 or more sons	62.7	154	49.9	35.4	11.4	3.3	100.0	97
3 children	79.8	101	52.4	28.8	6.4	12.3	100.0	80
0 sons	84.1	68	51.6	30.5	5.1	12.8	100.0	58
1 or more sons	70.6	32	(54.6)	(24.5)	(9.8)	(11.1)	100.0	23
4 or more children	67.3	47	(43.5)	(36.6)	(5.4)	(14.5)	100.0	31
0 sons	(78.5)	26	(45.8)	(38.4)	(8.3)	(7.5)	100.0	20
1 or more sons	(53.3)	21	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Total	89.1	3,246	44.4	39.3	8.8	7.6	100.0	2,891

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth
[2] Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, percent distribution by the timing of the registration and percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, by background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	99.0	99	93.0	6.4	0.6	99.9	98
20-34	96.8	1,939	91.9	6.9	1.1	98.9	1,878
35-49	94.7	76	85.6	14.4	0.0	92.6	72
Birth order							
1	96.7	891	94.8	4.4	0.7	99.2	861
2-3	97.4	1,104	89.3	9.2	1.3	98.2	1,076
4 or more	92.6	119	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	110
Residence							
Urban	94.3	258	92.5	7.5	0.0	97.8	243
Rural	97.2	1,856	91.6	7.1	1.1	98.8	1,805
Schooling							
No schooling	83.2	86	80.3	15.9	3.8	99.7	71
<5 years complete	(99.6)	34	(89.2)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(97.3)	34
5-9 years complete	97.6	363	89.9	8.6	0.9	99.0	354
10-11 years complete	97.3	385	88.1	11.1	0.8	99.0	374
12 or more years complete	97.4	1,246	94.1	4.9	0.9	98.5	1,214
Religion							
Hindu	97.0	2,009	91.8	7.0	1.1	98.8	1,948
Muslim	(94.9)	47	(90.5)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	45
Sikh	(93.6)	46	(90.5)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(93.7)	43
Other	100.0	12	88.7	11.3	0.0	100.0	12
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	96.8	601	89.9	8.2	1.9	98.5	582
Scheduled tribe	98.8	118	89.9	7.8	2.3	99.8	117
Other backward class	96.9	340	88.9	9.2	1.2	98.4	330
Other	96.8	1,044	93.9	5.7	0.3	98.7	1,010
Total	96.9	2,114	91.7	7.1	1.0	98.7	2,048

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

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	93.1	87.5	88.2
Public sector	64.2	72.7	71.7
NGO/trust	0.0	0.1	0.1
Private sector	28.9	14.7	16.4
At home	6.5	11.6	11.0
Own home	5.5	10.8	10.2
Parent's home	0.9	0.5	0.5
Other home	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other[1]	0.4	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery[2]			
Doctor	73.4	68.1	68.7
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	16.9	18.3	18.1
Other health personnel	0.0	0.3	0.2
Dai (TBA)	3.3	7.6	7.1
Friends/relatives	6.4	5.1	5.2
Other	0.0	0.3	0.3
No one	0.0	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	90.3	86.6	87.1
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	0.8	1.8	1.7
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	26.1	20.3	21.0
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section[4]	5.5	7.9	7.6
Number of births	301	2,259	2,560
For home deliveries[5]			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	*	41.9	40.9
Clean blade used to cut the cord	*	90.2	90.7
Either of the above	*	91.5	92.0
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	*	84.3	85.1
Number of births delivered at home	16	196	213
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Less than four hours	80.8	75.7	76.3
4-23 hours	5.0	8.6	8.2
1-2 days	3.7	5.8	5.6
3-41 days	0.7	3.1	2.8
No postnatal check	9.8	6.7	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued…

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care—*Continued*

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Doctor	59.8	62.6	62.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	29.0	25.1	25.6
Other health personnel	0.0	0.2	0.2
Dai (TBA)	0.0	1.6	1.4
Other	1.4	3.8	3.5
No postnatal check	9.8	6.7	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	258	1,856	2,114

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes missing
[2] If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table
[3] Skilled health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel
[4] A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour
[5] Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey
[6] Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2,3]	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	80.3	4.7	85.0	82.7	156	93.8	91.3	99	(85.2)	31
20-34	71.6	17.0	88.6	87.3	2,320	92.8	89.8	1,939	91.2	518
35-49	59.2	23.1	82.2	89.2	84	95.4	95.1	76	(91.8)	17
Residence										
Urban	64.2	28.9	93.1	90.3	301	90.2	89.5	258	(89.9)	56
Rural	72.7	14.8	87.5	86.6	2,259	93.3	90.2	1,856	91.0	509
Birth order										
1	75.1	18.6	93.7	91.6	1,218	95.1	92.6	891	95.0	295
2-3	70.9	15.4	86.3	85.5	1,205	92.5	89.4	1,104	88.7	247
4 or more	48.9	7.7	56.5	60.1	137	80.2	77.6	119	(62.8)	24
Antenatal care visits[2]										
None	72.2	12.9	85.1	81.3	222	87.5	83.7	222	(85.6)	54
1-3	68.9	10.6	79.5	80.7	372	89.8	84.8	372	78.0	75
4 or more	72.3	19.4	91.7	90.2	1,486	94.4	92.5	1,486	93.5	419
Don't know	(63.2)	(34.6)	(97.7)	(87.4)	34	(97.5)	(83.6)	34	*	5
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	57.1	6.5	63.5	66.5	119	74.8	74.0	86	*	22
<5 years complete	69.4	15.6	85.0	86.5	49	(81.9)	(76.0)	34	*	12
5-9 years complete	71.5	8.0	79.5	80.0	477	89.1	86.0	363	76.5	72
10-11 years complete	75.7	11.9	87.6	84.1	468	93.6	89.9	385	88.2	96
12 or more years complete	71.8	21.6	93.4	92.0	1,447	95.4	92.8	1,246	96.2	363

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99

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics—Continued

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility | Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility | Percentage of births delivered in a health facility | Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1] | Number of births | Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3] | Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2,3] | Number of women | Among births in the year preceding the survey: | |
									Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births
Religion										
Hindu	72.6	15.5	88.1	87.0	2,427	93.0	90.4	2,009	91.2	545
Muslim	60.0	28.0	87.9	81.2	65	(91.9)	(81.0)	47	*	7
Sikh	(45.1)	(49.9)	(95.0)	(98.7)	54	(91.8)	(84.4)	46	*	12
Other	77.5	9.1	86.6	82.8	13	88.5	87.7	12	(63.2)	2
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	74.9	10.1	85.0	82.7	757	90.5	88.0	601	87.7	151
Scheduled tribe	71.4	10.7	82.1	79.2	151	86.7	85.8	118	82.5	37
Other backward class	69.7	22.2	92.0	90.3	393	94.9	92.2	340	95.1	94
Other	70.8	19.1	89.8	89.8	1,244	94.4	91.2	1,044	92.8	281
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	1,836	95.6	93.9	1,513	97.8	420
Private health facility[4]	0.0	100.0	100.0	94.9	422	97.2	94.0	369	94.6	101
Home	na	na	na	15.3	281	67.1	57.4	213	(5.8)	39
Total	71.7	16.5	88.2	87.1	2,560	92.9	90.1	2,114	90.9	565

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on births to women who don't know their caste/tribe and women who delivered at an other place of delivery, which is not shown separately.
na = Not available
[1] Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.
[2] For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey
[3] Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth
[4] Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

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

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women who received postnatal check from health personnel within two days of delivery[2]	Number of women
Bilaspur	72.1	19.6	91.7	87.6	19.2	116	97.1	91
Chamba	64.9	7.2	72.0	74.1	10.5	214	85.2	168
Hamirpur	75.1	22.5	97.6	92.4	21.3	137	88.9	124
Kangra	75.0	15.2	90.2	87.5	28.2	556	89.3	473
Kinnaur	76.4	6.4	82.7	84.1	18.6	25	90.9	21
Kullu	66.8	20.2	87.0	88.1	13.6	148	88.0	129
Lahul & Spiti	75.9	10.5	86.4	86.6	17.7	10	83.4	8
Mandi	77.4	9.1	86.6	86.4	16.0	407	88.9	343
Shimla	81.9	10.4	92.2	91.3	12.9	263	94.6	220
Sirmaur	70.1	17.4	87.4	88.2	16.7	235	94.2	170
Solan	67.9	22.3	90.2	86.8	25.1	246	91.3	194
Una	52.2	37.5	89.6	89.9	39.1	203	87.2	172
Himachal Pradesh	71.7	16.5	88.2	87.1	21.0	2,560	90.1	2,114

[1] Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.
[2] Postnatal checks are on the woman's health within 42 days of birth.

Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance

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

	Average cost (Rs.)[1]			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Background characteristic	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	1,993	45,281	6,917	16.0	119
20-34	3,925	28,872	9,420	16.1	1,702
35-49	3,095	28,726	11,298	7.9	60
Birth order					
1	3,951	33,081	10,384	20.4	1,132
2-3	3,631	23,782	7,967	9.2	691
4 or more	1,884	20,238	4,592	5.2	59
Residence					
Urban	9,411	31,485	17,649	9.8	240
Rural	3,138	28,868	8,135	16.7	1,641
Schooling					
No schooling	2,171	20,636	4,649	8.6	55
<5 years complete	(2,110)	(19,476)	(6,335)	(5.1)	27
5-9 years complete	2,583	25,217	5,296	12.6	291
10-11 years complete	3,725	18,954	6,197	13.7	334
12 or more years complete	4,245	32,151	11,472	17.8	1,173
Religion					
Hindu	3,763	28,317	8,714	16.0	1,785
Muslim	(4,845)	(21,647)	(10,652)	(6.4)	42
Sikh	(1,311)	(46,370)	(30,577)	(15.6)	43
Other	4,212	21,428	6,359	18.3	10
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	3,162	27,497	6,345	20.7	516
Scheduled tribe	3,293	25,617	6,951	22.7	97
Other backward class	3,406	31,977	11,498	13.1	314
Other	4,317	29,401	10,478	13.5	946
Total	3,760	29,428	9,314	15.8	1,881

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

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

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

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Bilaspur	21.8	71	80.5	35.8	91	14.8	84
Chamba	13.0	119	56.9	56.4	168	13.4	118
Hamirpur	7.4	85	55.0	35.1	124	19.6	120
Kangra	10.9	323	56.7	23.9	473	11.8	432
Kinnaur	19.1	15	74.5	51.3	21	28.8	17
Kullu	15.1	92	70.2	34.8	129	16.0	114
Lahul & Spiti	22.5	6	82.2	52.0	8	23.6	7
Mandi	9.8	235	61.1	56.6	343	16.1	302
Shimla	8.2	162	91.7	38.7	220	22.9	204
Sirmaur	23.6	138	80.3	68.4	170	17.1	150
Solan	20.7	138	90.2	55.0	194	16.2	177
Una	16.2	117	75.7	28.0	172	13.1	156
Himachal Pradesh	13.8	1,500	69.6	42.3	2,114	15.8	1,881

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

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

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

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check					No postnatal health heck[1]	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	30.4	44.4	5.0	6.6	1.6	9.0	100.0	86.4	142
20-34	30.4	46.3	6.0	6.0	1.6	8.4	100.0	88.7	1,902
35-49	24.2	55.8	3.6	6.0	0.0	10.3	100.0	89.6	70
Birth order									
1	32.0	48.0	7.1	4.3	1.1	5.4	100.0	91.3	891
2-3	29.3	47.5	5.1	6.4	1.6	9.2	100.0	88.3	1,104
4-5	25.9	25.7	3.0	15.4	4.2	25.8	100.0	70.0	108
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	32.0	50.5	6.7	4.6	0.9	3.5	100.0	93.9	1,513
Private health facility[2]	37.4	50.2	4.5	4.2	0.0	2.8	100.0	96.3	369
Home	7.4	13.5	2.5	19.9	7.8	48.9	100.0	43.3	213
Residence									
Urban	39.6	45.0	2.6	5.2	0.0	5.6	100.0	92.5	258
Rural	28.9	46.7	6.3	6.2	1.8	8.9	100.0	88.1	1,856
Religion									
Hindu	30.1	46.9	5.7	6.0	1.6	8.4	100.0	88.6	2,009
Muslim	(53.0)	(25.3)	(4.3)	(7.2)	(1.5)	(8.7)	100.0	(89.8)	47
Sikh	(15.5)	(51.5)	(10.6)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(11.8)	100.0	(88.2)	46
Other	10.6	54.7	15.2	3.0	1.2	13.6	100.0	83.4	12
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	28.2	45.4	6.5	7.4	2.5	8.5	100.0	87.5	601
Scheduled tribe	39.7	24.7	11.4	8.4	4.0	11.7	100.0	84.3	118
Other backward class	34.5	48.3	4.9	2.3	0.3	8.9	100.0	90.1	340
Other	28.5	49.5	5.2	6.2	1.2	7.8	100.0	89.4	1,044
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	25.0	37.0	2.6	8.6	0.8	25.0	100.0	73.2	86
<5 years complete	(25.2)	(43.7)	(1.9)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(16.1)	100.0	(80.4)	34
5-9 years complete	32.3	40.1	4.4	5.1	3.0	13.5	100.0	81.9	363
10-11 years complete	29.0	45.8	5.9	8.8	2.8	7.2	100.0	89.5	385
12 or more years complete	30.4	49.3	6.6	5.2	0.8	6.1	100.0	91.6	1,246
Total	30.2	46.5	5.9	6.1	1.5	8.5	100.0	88.6	2,114

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births of birth order 6 or more, births delivered in an other place of delivery, and births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.
[1] Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week
[2] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

<u>Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators</u>

Maternal care indicators for births during the 5 years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-5 and NFHS-4, Himachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	92.8	97.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	77.6	90.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	81.5	80.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	93.3	90.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	90.5	90.6
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	87.2	91.7
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	69.3	67.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	71.0	69.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	87.5	75.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	86.6	77.9
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	87.8	92.1
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	70.3	69.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	72.3	70.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	88.2	76.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	87.1	78.9

[1] Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey
[2] Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey
[3] Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

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

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, Himachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Percent
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	92.4
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care check-up	81.6
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:	
Vaginal bleeding	63.9
Convulsions	62.0
Prolonged labour	65.2
Severe abdominal pain	67.6
High blood pressure	65.8
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	61.0
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	94.5
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:	
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	64.5
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	75.4
Family planning or delaying his next child	65.1
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	209

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations[5]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																		
Male	99.6	92.0	98.9	98.9	97.9	99.3	99.3	98.6	96.6	99.4	97.8	92.8	97.3	92.5	85.6	0.3	87.7	278
Female	96.5	92.9	95.5	95.1	94.4	96.5	95.1	93.3	95.0	94.3	94.0	87.1	94.4	85.6	83.0	3.5	87.9	245
Birth order																		
1	96.9	91.7	95.8	95.8	94.9	96.9	96.2	94.5	94.6	95.4	94.4	89.5	94.4	88.9	85.3	3.1	85.5	247
2-3	99.3	93.7	98.5	98.2	97.3	98.9	98.2	97.3	97.0	98.6	97.5	90.3	97.1	89.1	84.0	0.7	89.5	253
Residence																		
Urban	(97.7)	(92.7)	(94.1)	(94.1)	(94.1)	(97.7)	(94.1)	(94.1)	(95.1)	(95.4)	(95.4)	(95.4)	(96.4)	(94.1)	(90.4)	(2.3)	(85.0)	69
Rural	98.2	92.4	97.8	97.6	96.6	98.0	97.8	96.4	95.9	97.3	96.1	89.3	95.9	88.5	83.5	1.7	88.2	454
Mother's schooling																		
5-7 years complete	100.0	86.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4	97.3	97.3	93.9	100.0	93.9	80.8	0.0	92.1	51
8-9 years complete	99.7	90.6	99.9	98.3	94.3	99.9	98.3	94.3	99.7	99.9	98.3	94.5	94.3	92.6	85.2	0.1	95.4	52
10-11 years complete	98.2	92.7	96.9	96.9	95.5	96.9	96.9	95.5	95.3	98.1	96.8	96.8	96.9	95.5	91.2	1.8	90.2	91
12 or more years complete	97.5	93.0	96.3	96.3	96.0	97.5	96.6	95.7	94.9	96.2	95.5	86.5	95.3	85.8	82.2	2.5	85.3	306
Religion																		
Hindu	98.1	92.5	97.2	97.0	96.2	97.9	97.2	96.0	96.0	96.9	95.9	89.7	95.8	88.8	84.1	1.9	87.7	501
Other[6]	(97.5)	(93.2)	(97.5)	(97.5)	(92.7)	(95.4)	(95.4)	(92.7)	(97.5)	(90.5)	(90.5)	(88.3)	(93.0)	(86.3)	(82.0)	(2.5)	(82.3)	2

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107

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations[5]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	98.8	93.5	97.6	97.0	95.1	98.1	97.0	95.6	95.7	96.9	94.0	90.3	94.5	89.1	85.5	1.1	90.2	152
Scheduled tribe	100.0	99.1	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.8	99.8	98.8	99.4	99.4	99.4	87.5	98.8	87.3	86.4	0.0	76.8	25
Other backward class	95.9	90.4	94.8	94.8	94.7	95.9	95.9	95.7	93.1	95.1	95.1	88.2	93.1	88.2	85.4	4.1	84.7	91
Other	98.4	91.8	97.8	97.8	97.3	98.4	97.8	96.9	96.5	97.5	97.2	91.5	97.5	90.5	83.7	1.6	89.1	254
Total	98.2	92.4	97.3	97.2	96.3	98.0	97.3	96.1	95.8	97.0	96.0	90.1	95.9	89.2	84.4	1.8	87.8	523
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	94.8	71.6	92.4	87.1	74.1	95.2	91.8	85.0	75.8	94.6	91.7	82.4	87.5	69.5	na	2.7	70.8	571

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of birth order 4 or more, children of mothers with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to Muslim or Sikh religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

[1] Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.
[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth
[3] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[4] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/ Penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[5] Child has not received any vaccination listed in the table
[6] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

Table 60 Vaccinations by district

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

District	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations[5]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[5]	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Bilaspur	(100.0)	(95.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.4)	(0.0)	(91.0)	27
Chamba	(100.0)	(92.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.0)	(0.0)	(97.1)	33
Hamirpur	(88.6)	(85.9)	(83.0)	(83.0)	(83.0)	(88.6)	(83.0)	(83.0)	(88.6)	(80.3)	(76.9)	(74.3)	(85.2)	(74.3)	(71.5)	(11.4)	(74.3)	28
Kangra	(97.4)	(88.5)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(95.5)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(83.9)	(95.2)	(83.9)	(77.2)	(2.6)	(83.8)	113
Kinnaur	(97.7)	(92.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.1)	(92.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.1)	(96.4)	(91.7)	(83.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	6
Kullu	93.8	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	93.8	91.5	91.5	91.4	89.6	88.0	82.5	91.5	80.2	80.2	6.2	83.1	39
Lahul & Spiti	(97.5)	(93.1)	(97.5)	(97.5)	(92.7)	(95.3)	(95.3)	(92.7)	(97.5)	(90.4)	(90.4)	(79.8)	(92.9)	(77.8)	(73.5)	(2.5)	(71.8)	2
Mandi	(100.0)	(96.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.4)	(98.4)	(94.1)	(100.0)	(94.1)	(90.2)	(0.0)	(92.2)	83
Shimla	(100.0)	(94.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.3)	(95.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.3)	(96.5)	(96.5)	(90.6)	(0.0)	(92.2)	74
Sirmaur	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	97.2	100.0	100.0	97.2	100.0	98.4	98.4	96.8	100.0	93.9	92.8	0.0	95.3	44
Solan	(97.6)	(95.0)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(95.0)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(92.6)	(95.0)	(92.6)	(92.6)	(2.4)	(92.6)	38
Una	(100.0)	(86.9)	(94.4)	(92.3)	(87.9)	(97.0)	(94.9)	(88.2)	(93.6)	(100.0)	(90.8)	(77.6)	(90.5)	(75.3)	(63.0)	(0.0)	(72.0)	38
Himachal Pradesh	98.2	92.4	97.3	97.2	96.3	98.0	97.3	96.1	95.8	97.0	96.0	90.1	95.9	89.2	84.4	1.8	87.8	523

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.
[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth
[3] BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[4] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/ Penta, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[5] Child has not received any vaccination listed in the table

Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	2.0	6.8	216	*	*	4	*	15
6-11	1.9	14.1	287	*	*	6	(84.9)	40
12-23	0.9	13.3	523	*	*	4	79.7	70
24-35	1.4	10.7	438	*	*	6	(67.3)	47
36-47	2.6	12.8	457	*	*	12	(70.5)	59
48-59	0.7	9.2	573	*	*	4	(85.8)	53
Sex								
Male	1.4	11.5	1,330	*	*	18	79.1	153
Female	1.5	11.1	1,164	*	*	18	75.7	130
Residence								
Urban	4.0	15.5	296	*	*	12	(67.3)	46
Rural	1.1	10.8	2,198	(67.9)	(21.7)	24	79.5	237
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	2.0	12.8	107	*	*	2	*	14
<5 years complete	4.0	8.2	41	*	*	2	*	3
5-7 years complete	0.7	7.4	199	*	*	1	*	15
8-9 years complete	4.9	14.6	251	*	*	12	(58.5)	37
10-11 years complete	0.4	9.1	444	*	*	2	(71.3)	40
12 or more years complete	1.2	12.0	1,453	*	*	17	81.6	174
Religion								
Hindu	1.2	11.2	2,365	(60.1)	(13.1)	28	79.2	265
Muslim	12.8	21.8	62	*	*	8	*	13
Sikh	(0.0)	(7.0)	54	nc	nc	0	*	4
Other	0.3	6.2	13	nc	nc	0	*	1
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.4	12.9	735	*	*	18	73.5	95
Scheduled tribe	1.2	10.6	149	*	*	2	(77.1)	16
Other backward class	2.0	14.8	384	*	*	8	(79.2)	57
Other	0.7	9.2	1,212	*	*	9	80.9	112
Total	1.5	11.3	2,495	(51.8)	(14.6)	36	77.5	283

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
nc = No cases
[1] Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Percentage of children who were given:									Percentage who were given other treatments						Number of children with diarrhoea
				A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	
Age in months																			
<6	6.8	216	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
6-11	9.1	287	(59.8)	(88.8)	(54.5)	(88.8)	(3.0)	(88.8)	(13.4)	(10.5)	(88.8)	(66.3)	(3.0)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(18.0)	(8.3)	26
12-23	4.6	523	(76.0)	(76.0)	(44.8)	(78.4)	(15.7)	(82.1)	(17.5)	(17.5)	(82.1)	(56.7)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(15.7)	(17.9)	24
24-35	5.0	438	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
36-47	3.5	457	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
48-59	2.4	573	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Sex																			
Male	4.5	1,330	73.1	76.7	39.3	78.1	19.1	84.3	21.0	19.5	84.3	57.9	9.3	0.3	8.0	0.0	8.4	11.8	60
Female	4.9	1,164	62.5	70.6	55.8	72.7	15.0	79.0	18.0	15.6	78.0	60.4	5.3	1.6	4.5	0.0	10.3	19.6	57
Residence																			
Urban	3.5	296	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Rural	4.8	2,198	69.5	74.6	48.0	76.6	16.8	82.4	19.7	17.6	81.8	59.5	7.2	1.0	6.1	0.0	10.2	15.5	107
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	3.6	107	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
<5 years complete	4.4	41	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
5-7 years complete	5.3	199	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
8-9 years complete	5.3	251	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
10-11 years complete	3.8	444	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
12 or more years complete	4.9	1,453	64.2	70.9	40.5	72.6	18.1	79.9	15.6	13.6	79.0	51.8	1.1	0.2	7.1	0.0	10.4	16.7	71

Continued...

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Antibiotic drug	Antimotility drug	Other drug[3]	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Religion																			
Hindu	4.6	2,365	65.9	73.4	47.8	74.5	17.3	81.2	19.2	17.9	80.6	59.8	6.8	1.0	6.7	0.0	8.9	16.0	110
Muslim	6.2	62	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Sikh	(4.5)	54	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Other	8.1	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	4.7	735	(65.4)	(64.9)	(43.8)	(64.9)	(13.4)	(76.4)	(11.3)	(11.3)	(76.4)	(53.9)	(2.1)	(2.7)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(21.6)	35
Scheduled tribe	2.0	149	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Other backward class	6.8	384	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Other	4.3	1,212	64.1	72.0	47.8	74.8	19.0	78.5	23.5	20.3	78.5	60.1	11.4	0.3	5.4	0.0	9.2	16.9	52
Source of drinking water[4]																			
Improved	4.7	2,387	68.7	74.2	47.1	76.0	18.0	82.6	18.2	16.8	82.1	58.9	7.7	1.0	6.7	0.0	8.6	15.8	111
Unimproved	5.9	102	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6

Continued...

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Percentage of children who were given:									Percentage who were given other treatments						Number of children with diarrhoea
				A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treat-ment	
Toilet facility[4]																			
Improved	4.4	1,965	68.7	74.3	44.0	75.7	9.8	78.1	16.2	15.5	77.4	49.9	7.9	1.3	4.1	0.0	11.7	19.2	87
Shared[5]	5.1	309	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Unimproved	3.7	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
No facility/ open defecation	7.0	197	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Total	4.7	2,495	67.9	73.7	47.4	75.5	17.1	81.7	19.5	17.6	81.2	59.2	7.3	0.9	6.3	0.0	9.3	15.6	117

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative
[2] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode
[3] Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup
[4] See Table 4 for definition of categories
[5] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Age in months																
6-11	(3.0)	(56.9)	(27.4)	(9.5)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(47.0)	(29.9)	(13.6)	(2.2)	(7.3)	(0.0)	100.0	26
12-23	(15.7)	(25.4)	(35.0)	(13.1)	(10.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(21.4)	(53.2)	(14.6)	(3.1)	(7.8)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Sex																
Male	19.1	23.9	30.0	14.4	8.2	4.4	100.0	7.3	19.8	38.9	12.3	3.2	14.1	4.4	100.0	60
Female	15.0	50.1	24.5	7.7	1.4	1.3	100.0	4.2	39.6	31.2	13.7	0.0	11.4	0.0	100.0	57
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	(13.4)	(39.5)	(24.3)	(10.7)	(9.9)	(2.1)	100.0	(0.0)	(31.0)	(37.0)	(11.6)	(1.8)	(18.6)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Other[1]	19.0	34.7	30.3	13.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	8.8	26.2	38.0	15.5	2.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	52
Total	17.1	36.7	27.3	11.1	4.9	2.9	100.0	5.8	29.5	35.1	13.0	1.7	12.8	2.2	100.0	117

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children age less than 6 or 24-59 months, children belonging to a scheduled tribe or an other backward class or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
[1] Not a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

114

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	(97.0)	39
20-24	98.2	406
25-34	98.4	1,465
35-49	97.4	204
Residence		
Urban	98.1	258
Rural	98.3	1,856
Schooling		
No schooling	89.6	86
<5 years complete	(95.1)	34
5-9 years complete	97.9	363
10-11 years complete	98.8	385
12 or more years complete	98.8	1,246
Religion		
Hindu	98.1	2,009
Muslim	(100.0)	47
Sikh	(100.0)	46
Other	100.0	12
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	98.7	601
Scheduled tribe	99.4	118
Other backward class	98.6	340
Other	97.7	1,044
Total	98.2	2,114

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

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food[1]	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/ preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	80.2	79.3	34.0	62.8	503	na	na	64.8	503	72.2	326
12-23	87.5	86.8	38.1	76.9	523	na	na	79.6	523	65.2	417
24-35	90.0	89.6	35.6	80.7	438	na	na	80.2	438	63.4	351
36-47	78.4	76.6	31.2	66.4	457	53.8	457	69.8	457	62.5	319
48-59	58.0	56.6	22.9	48.5	573	37.3	573	49.7	573	63.9	285
60-71	40.8	39.8	21.2	34.2	511	28.7	511	na	na	na	na
0-35	85.7	85.1	35.9	73.2	1,464	na	na	74.7	1,464	66.7	1,094
36-71	58.3	57.0	24.8	49.1	1,541	39.3	1,541	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	71.7	70.2	30.0	59.9	1,590	38.0	841	67.8	1,330	65.3	901
Female	71.7	71.1	30.5	61.8	1,415	40.9	700	68.4	1,164	65.6	796
Residence											
Urban	57.0	55.5	18.4	46.0	366	21.4	199	50.7	296	56.6	150
Rural	73.7	72.8	31.9	62.9	2,640	42.0	1,342	70.4	2,198	66.3	1,547
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	61.0	60.0	27.0	52.7	123	35.2	55	57.4	107	66.3	61
<5 years complete	83.7	83.7	45.2	80.6	43	(59.2)	17	81.9	41	(51.0)	34
5-7 years complete	72.0	70.7	34.0	59.9	243	41.1	122	71.6	199	67.0	142
8-9 years complete	76.1	75.8	28.7	64.1	310	40.9	165	70.8	251	71.0	178
10-11 years complete	72.2	70.7	31.5	61.0	561	38.7	307	69.0	444	68.2	306
12 or more years complete	71.2	70.1	29.4	60.4	1,725	38.9	875	67.2	1,453	63.8	976

Continued....

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food[1]	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/ preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	71.5	70.5	29.9	60.7	2,855	39.3	1,459	68.6	2,365	65.3	1,622
Muslim	71.7	71.7	42.8	64.6	72	(46.9)	42	63.4	62	(75.8)	39
Sikh	(81.0)	(79.8)	(32.9)	(64.1)	61	*	28	(54.2)	54	*	29
Other	64.6	64.3	29.9	45.0	17	31.0	11	52.6	13	65.6	7
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	75.2	74.3	31.5	64.9	868	42.5	431	71.4	735	69.2	525
Scheduled tribe	74.1	72.9	27.6	62.3	176	45.4	97	65.3	149	71.6	97
Other backward class	67.9	66.6	28.9	56.7	471	30.9	231	65.4	384	68.4	251
Other	70.8	69.8	30.1	59.7	1,473	39.5	768	67.4	1,212	61.5	818
Total	71.7	70.7	30.2	60.8	3,005	39.3	1,541	68.0	2,495	65.5	1,698

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

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

117

Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding[2]				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food[1]	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any services	Supplementary food[1]	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	66.1	65.8	43.5	55.2	366	62.9	62.7	37.1	48.6	366
Rural	86.0	85.7	70.9	75.0	2,640	81.6	81.5	67.2	70.6	2,633
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	73.2	72.5	64.2	66.2	123	71.1	70.4	56.3	59.7	123
<5 years complete	86.6	86.6	68.8	72.0	43	88.1	88.1	71.5	71.6	43
5-7 years complete	87.7	86.0	72.1	80.7	243	82.9	82.9	67.9	74.9	243
8-9 years complete	88.8	87.9	75.9	79.1	310	85.1	85.1	71.1	74.1	308
10-11 years complete	85.3	85.2	69.8	75.4	561	81.6	81.6	66.8	71.0	560
12 or more years complete	82.2	82.2	65.0	69.8	1,725	77.4	77.2	60.9	65.3	1,721
Religion										
Hindu	83.8	83.5	67.8	72.9	2,855	79.7	79.5	63.9	68.3	2,848
Muslim	79.6	78.4	68.5	72.6	72	81.5	80.3	62.7	68.3	72
Sikh	(84.2)	(82.8)	(63.3)	(64.9)	61	(63.4)	(63.4)	(53.4)	(53.4)	61
Other	73.6	73.3	47.4	47.1	17	68.6	68.6	42.2	45.0	17
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	87.0	86.9	71.1	76.1	868	83.7	83.7	67.3	72.6	868
Scheduled tribe	88.8	88.3	76.1	82.1	176	85.1	85.1	71.7	77.2	176
Other backward class	82.6	82.2	67.7	70.7	471	74.9	74.9	62.4	63.8	471
Other	81.6	81.2	65.1	70.6	1,473	77.7	77.4	61.4	66.1	1,465
Total	83.6	83.3	67.6	72.6	3,005	79.3	79.2	63.6	67.9	2,998

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
[1] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations
[2] Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

118

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	10.8	27.9	-0.6	198	17.5	25.9	13.2	-0.7	174	15.4	27.6	2.0	-1.1	210
6-8	16.4	28.2	-0.8	137	2.6	12.0	10.9	-0.2	135	4.5	18.5	1.2	-0.8	145
9-11	9.6	21.2	-0.9	135	3.6	11.3	6.6	-0.4	138	4.1	19.6	1.6	-0.9	140
12-17	19.5	31.7	-1.1	263	9.4	18.6	8.8	-0.6	264	6.0	21.9	2.1	-1.0	266
18-23	19.2	36.5	-1.6	250	3.3	15.3	5.7	-0.5	250	5.3	23.4	0.4	-1.2	250
24-35	9.4	26.5	-1.1	432	6.3	16.5	3.6	-0.7	425	4.4	22.5	1.4	-1.1	436
36-47	14.5	32.6	-1.3	444	6.8	17.0	3.0	-0.8	437	8.1	26.9	0.6	-1.3	445
48-59	12.7	34.1	-1.3	534	6.3	19.1	3.9	-0.9	509	9.4	32.2	1.0	-1.4	535
Sex														
Male	14.1	33.1	-1.3	1,288	6.5	17.7	6.4	-0.7	1,252	7.1	26.2	1.1	-1.2	1,304
Female	13.3	28.2	-1.1	1,106	7.3	17.0	4.8	-0.6	1,080	7.7	24.7	1.4	-1.1	1,124
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	11.5	27.2	-1.1	1,143	6.3	16.2	7.0	-0.5	1,122	5.6	21.0	1.3	-1.0	1,162
<24	18.2	37.3	-1.5	230	5.3	19.9	4.6	-0.7	219	11.0	35.1	0.1	-1.6	231
24-35	18.8	37.6	-1.4	318	8.0	20.2	5.4	-0.8	306	10.8	31.5	1.3	-1.5	322
36 or more	13.6	31.8	-1.2	694	7.9	17.3	3.9	-0.9	676	7.7	27.2	1.4	-1.3	704
Birth order[3]														
1	11.2	27.0	-1.1	1,135	6.3	16.3	6.8	-0.5	1,114	5.6	20.9	1.3	-1.0	1,154
2-3	15.4	33.4	-1.2	1,124	7.3	17.9	4.6	-0.8	1,088	8.4	29.2	0.9	-1.4	1,137
4-5	19.3	40.6	-1.5	115	7.9	24.7	5.3	-0.8	110	11.4	31.8	3.6	-1.5	118
Residence														
Urban	13.2	27.0	-0.8	280	6.3	16.2	5.4	-0.7	273	2.3	24.6	1.5	-1.0	283
Rural	13.8	31.3	-1.2	2,114	7.0	17.6	5.7	-0.7	2,059	8.1	25.6	1.2	-1.2	2,144

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119

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Size at birth[3]														
Very small	21.4	38.4	-1.9	87	9.8	27.9	5.8	-1.0	81	15.9	45.5	0.0	-1.9	86
Small	13.6	31.3	-1.3	227	6.1	18.4	4.3	-0.7	223	8.6	30.3	0.4	-1.3	231
Average or larger	13.4	30.4	-1.1	2,054	6.7	16.9	5.8	-0.6	2,004	6.9	24.0	1.3	-1.1	2,084
Mother's schooling[5]														
No schooling	24.1	48.5	-1.9	106	3.9	11.2	8.3	-0.4	104	8.5	36.1	0.7	-1.7	109
<5 years complete	19.5	24.7	-0.9	43	6.4	29.3	1.8	-1.0	40	10.1	28.5	0.0	-1.4	44
5-7 years complete	16.1	37.2	-1.5	183	10.3	21.6	5.6	-0.8	179	9.7	31.2	3.4	-1.4	186
8-9 years complete	16.8	41.4	-1.6	255	6.8	24.6	5.4	-0.8	249	11.3	35.0	0.7	-1.5	258
10-11 years complete	13.6	32.3	-1.2	446	6.6	17.5	5.0	-0.8	428	6.9	27.9	0.8	-1.3	448
12 or more years complete	11.9	26.4	-1.0	1,360	6.8	15.6	5.9	-0.6	1,332	6.3	21.2	1.2	-1.0	1,382
Religion														
Hindu	13.7	31.2	-1.2	2,256	7.0	17.6	5.5	-0.7	2,201	7.5	25.8	1.1	-1.2	2,290
Muslim	22.0	40.6	-1.9	55	6.2	20.0	9.0	-0.6	51	5.8	23.7	4.0	-1.3	56
Sikh	(6.3)	(13.3)	(-0.6)	50	(2.2)	(7.9)	(6.6)	(-0.5)	48	(4.8)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(-0.8)	50
Other	13.2	19.3	-1.2	32	3.5	15.0	9.5	-0.5	32	7.7	21.1	3.4	-1.1	32
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	12.3	33.6	-1.3	722	6.4	15.8	6.0	-0.7	698	6.4	26.3	2.1	-1.3	729
Scheduled tribe	14.2	32.9	-1.3	134	7.2	16.8	8.1	-0.4	132	5.5	21.1	0.4	-1.1	137
Other backward class	16.1	31.8	-1.3	353	11.4	25.6	4.1	-1.1	347	16.0	35.8	0.2	-1.6	359
Other	13.8	28.8	-1.1	1,155	5.9	16.0	5.8	-0.6	1,127	5.7	22.4	1.1	-1.0	1,175

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Table 67 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	17.8	39.8	-1.6	338	5.4	17.5	2.4	-0.9	334	10.8	36.2	0.4	-1.6	347
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	13.5	30.3	-1.1	1,454	8.5	19.5	6.5	-0.7	1,410	7.7	24.7	1.1	-1.2	1,471
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	12.1	27.2	-1.0	592	3.9	12.4	5.3	-0.5	579	4.7	21.4	1.6	-1.0	601
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	14.7	32.5	-1.2	1,843	7.4	18.3	5.7	-0.7	1,797	8.2	27.3	1.0	-1.3	1,865
Living with one or neither parent	10.6	25.5	-1.0	549	5.2	14.2	5.7	-0.6	534	4.7	19.7	1.7	-1.0	562
Total	13.7	30.8	-1.2	2,393	6.9	17.4	5.7	-0.7	2,332	7.4	25.5	1.2	-1.2	2,428
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	7.8	26.3	-1.1	2,649	3.9	13.7	1.9	-0.7	2,649	4.3	21.2	0.5	-1.1	2,649

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children whose size at birth is not known, children who have no caste/tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, and children whose mother's nutritional status is missing, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children
[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median
[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval
[5] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.
[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.

<u>Table 68 Initial breastfeeding</u>

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

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	91.7	40.6	68.2	121	34.2	111
Rural	96.3	45.1	85.8	885	15.9	853
Sex						
Male	96.0	43.8	82.5	515	17.6	494
Female	95.5	45.3	85.0	491	18.5	469
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	93.0	44.5	81.0	54	16.4	51
5-7 years complete	99.3	45.9	87.9	81	18.6	81
8-9 years complete	99.1	55.6	90.1	104	14.4	103
10-11 years complete	94.9	41.0	85.6	169	16.0	160
12 or more years complete	95.1	42.7	81.5	580	19.6	551
Religion						
Hindu	95.7	44.3	83.8	964	17.7	922
Other[3]	97.9	39.5	93.4	4	5.6	4
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	96.2	46.8	84.9	283	12.2	273
Scheduled tribe	99.6	49.0	96.2	59	5.1	58
Other backward class	98.1	48.2	81.6	168	18.9	165
Other	94.3	41.4	82.5	493	22.5	464
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel[4]	95.4	43.9	83.4	917	18.1	875
Dai (TBA)	100.0	52.8	91.4	47	17.1	47
Other/no one	(100.0)	(48.6)	(82.7)	42	(17.4)	42
Place of delivery						
Health facility	95.6	44.1	83.2	927	18.5	887
At home	97.6	50.0	88.7	70	14.1	68
Total	95.8	44.6	83.7	1,006	18.0	964

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children of mothers with less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to Muslim or Sikh religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.
TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life
[3] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh
[4] Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2 years
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids[1]	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	0.7	87.9	2.2	0.0	5.3	4.0	100.0	99.3	75	5.0	78
2-3	2.8	80.5	6.0	1.1	1.8	7.8	100.0	97.2	63	7.9	64
4-5	2.2	42.2	18.3	1.3	25.1	10.8	100.0	97.8	74	23.4	74
6-8	10.5	2.9	10.7	5.0	3.4	67.5	100.0	89.5	144	38.0	147
9-11	17.7	1.1	6.0	1.0	3.9	70.3	100.0	82.3	138	36.4	141
12-17	25.5	1.0	2.2	3.7	3.0	64.6	100.0	74.5	254	40.6	264
18-23	44.3	0.6	1.1	3.1	1.7	49.1	100.0	55.7	241	38.8	259
0-3	1.6	84.5	3.9	0.5	3.7	5.7	100.0	98.4	137	6.3	142
0-5	1.8	69.7	9.0	0.8	11.2	7.5	100.0	98.2	211	12.2	216
6-9	12.0	2.5	9.1	4.7	3.1	68.5	100.0	88.0	183	37.7	187
12-15	20.5	1.6	3.2	0.0	4.8	70.0	100.0	79.5	157	43.3	162
12-23	34.6	0.8	1.7	3.4	2.4	57.1	100.0	65.4	495	39.7	523
20-23	45.3	0.3	0.0	3.0	1.1	50.2	100.0	54.7	171	34.1	186

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

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

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

| Background characteristic | Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years[1] | | | |
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]	Number of children
Sex				
Male	21.9	4.1	5.2	726
Female	23.5	4.2	5.4	656
Mother's schooling				
5-7 years complete	(21.9)	*	*	113
10-11 years complete	(25.9)	(3.7)	(4.7)	236
12 or more years complete	21.5	3.9	5.2	813
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	20.8	5.0	6.0	408
Scheduled tribe	(21.6)	(3.9)	(6.9)	72
Other backward class	(27.8)	(3.5)	(4.1)	227
Other	21.7	4.2	5.2	670
Don't know	a	*	*	4
Total	22.9	4.2	5.3	1,381

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose mothers have no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling or 8-9 years of schooling, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet

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

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	45.1	45.5	11.4	242	(75.1)	(20.0)	(51.9)	(20.0)	40	96.5	19.8	46.4	12.6	281
6-8	38.1	51.2	8.7	129	*	*	*	*	15	99.0	12.1	49.9	9.9	144
9-11	53.0	39.1	14.4	113	*	*	*	*	24	93.9	27.9	42.8	15.3	138
12-17	60.1	49.7	24.3	189	82.0	19.1	84.8	19.1	65	95.4	29.5	58.6	23.0	254
18-23	72.7	38.9	19.6	134	81.9	24.3	82.8	23.6	107	92.0	37.9	58.4	21.4	241
Sex														
Male	51.7	46.1	18.5	285	84.2	22.1	81.3	21.4	106	95.7	27.8	55.6	19.3	391
Female	61.7	44.6	16.8	281	77.2	21.7	74.0	21.7	105	93.8	29.4	52.6	18.1	385
Residence														
Urban	(55.5)	(47.0)	(15.1)	72	*	*	*	*	33	97.2	20.0	54.6	14.4	105
Rural	56.8	45.1	18.0	493	78.7	23.5	78.8	23.2	178	94.4	29.9	54.1	19.4	671
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	(54.2)	(29.9)	(10.0)	27	*	*	*	*	10	(98.1)	(24.1)	(42.7)	(11.5)	37
<5 years complete	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	11
5-7 years complete	43.7	49.2	12.2	52	*	*	*	*	17	99.0	17.2	59.8	14.4	69
8-9 years complete	55.2	65.4	21.7	63	*	*	*	*	17	96.9	32.3	68.2	26.3	80
10-11 years complete	62.0	40.6	15.3	96	(83.5)	(34.8)	(83.5)	(34.8)	36	95.5	32.4	52.2	20.6	131
12 or more years complete	57.6	43.6	19.5	321	75.6	16.7	73.2	16.2	127	93.1	28.9	52.0	18.6	448
Religion														
Hindu	56.3	45.0	17.2	542	81.9	22.8	78.5	22.5	201	95.1	28.1	54.1	18.7	743
Other[10]	(53.1)	(37.7)	(14.9)	2	*	*	*	*	1	95.2	34.6	46.6	20.1	3

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125

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	53.2	53.2	18.7	146	81.8	23.2	81.6	23.2	58	94.8	29.2	61.2	20.0	204
Scheduled tribe	38.7	41.7	8.1	42	*	*	*	*	5	98.9	14.1	45.4	7.9	47
Other backward class	61.6	32.8	14.0	109	*	*	*	*	25	94.9	28.4	43.8	17.3	135
Other	59.6	47.1	20.4	264	81.4	19.9	73.0	19.3	123	94.1	30.4	55.4	20.0	387
Total	56.7	45.4	17.7	566	80.7	21.9	77.6	21.6	211	94.8	28.6	54.1	18.7	777

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

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

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Height-for-age[2]		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children			Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children
Bilaspur	51.7	46	*	8	40.1	113	12.0	113	38.8	115
Chamba	45.2	78	(61.5)	21	42.6	195	15.4	195	26.0	205
Hamirpur	36.8	59	*	13	27.3	126	14.9	125	23.6	131
Kangra	45.6	209	*	30	28.0	506	19.4	484	32.0	508
Kinnaur	61.8	11	*	3	32.2	24	11.3	24	18.9	24
Kullu	52.2	72	(69.9)	18	35.9	137	16.1	137	25.6	139
Lahul & Spiti	58.2	4	*	1	28.5	9	16.3	9	18.4	9
Mandi	40.3	156	*	43	31.3	398	19.9	385	21.3	402
Shimla	33.5	116	*	11	27.1	260	15.5	257	14.9	260
Sirmaur	67.1	91	(74.7)	31	28.6	228	18.5	222	24.2	232
Solan	58.3	89	*	23	32.3	207	20.9	201	26.7	213
Una	14.5	75	*	11	24.7	190	13.1	182	25.8	190
Himachal Pradesh	44.6	1,006	69.7	211	30.8	2,393	17.4	2,332	25.5	2,428

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Based on the youngest child living with the mother
[2] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children
[3] Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-8	41.2	31.6	2.4	75.1	143
9-11	24.3	40.3	8.8	73.3	133
12-17	28.6	43.9	3.8	76.3	260
18-23	27.5	30.4	1.5	59.5	245
24-35	22.7	30.1	2.5	55.3	421
36-47	31.0	20.1	0.9	51.9	434
48-59	20.6	14.3	0.9	35.9	516
Sex					
Male	27.5	25.2	2.1	54.8	1,165
Female	25.3	28.5	2.4	56.2	987
Birth order[1]					
1	26.7	26.5	2.6	55.8	1,025
2-3	25.5	27.8	2.0	55.4	1,006
4-5	31.8	18.7	0.2	50.6	104
Residence					
Urban	32.0	25.3	0.9	58.2	257
Rural	25.7	26.9	2.4	55.0	1,895
Mother's schooling[2]					
No schooling	30.1	23.1	8.7	61.8	88
<5 years complete	(32.0)	(41.6)	(2.6)	(76.2)	36
5-7 years complete	27.6	23.0	1.7	52.4	177
8-9 years complete	26.2	29.8	2.3	58.2	229
10-11 years complete	23.9	27.7	3.1	54.7	388
12 or more years complete	26.8	26.2	1.5	54.5	1,235
Religion					
Hindu	26.6	26.3	2.2	55.0	2,027
Muslim	(27.7)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(51.4)	50
Sikh	(28.3)	(32.7)	(6.6)	(67.6)	43
Other	14.6	50.7	3.6	68.8	32
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	22.9	27.4	3.1	53.4	636
Scheduled tribe	28.7	29.8	2.5	61.0	123
Other backward class	23.9	30.8	1.8	56.6	314
Other	29.5	24.5	1.8	55.7	1,054
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	25.5	26.6	2.3	54.3	1,652
Living with one or neither parent	29.7	27.2	2.0	58.9	500

Continued…

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Mother's anaemia status[3]					
Not anaemic	25.6	23.0	1.0	49.6	994
Mildly anaemic	27.6	23.6	2.2	53.4	569
Moderately/severely anaemic	26.5	36.1	4.4	67.0	582
Total	26.5	26.7	2.2	55.4	2,152
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	23.1	28.0	2.6	53.7	2,410

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children who have no caste/tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

[1] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	32.4	0.6	144	19.1	29.7	21.5	147	na	na	99.1	149
9-11	44.7	5.8	138	20.4	41.4	22.8	141	82.6	141	99.0	141
12-17	57.6	6.8	254	14.8	40.0	36.3	264	77.0	264	100.0	270
18-23	67.9	5.1	241	17.8	39.0	44.5	259	81.9	259	97.7	261
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	73.0	438	99.7	443
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	99.2	459
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	99.3	560
Sex											
Male	54.7	5.4	391	19.1	38.1	30.8	408	77.5	576	99.3	1,230
Female	52.9	4.5	385	15.9	38.1	37.0	403	77.1	526	99.1	1,053
Birth order											
1	52.6	6.1	381	15.1	34.8	25.9	407	74.9	528	99.3	1,086
2-3	56.1	4.1	360	19.6	39.7	41.5	367	79.5	525	99.2	1,065
4-5	(42.0)	(2.3)	30	(26.7)	(60.8)	(47.6)	31	77.9	45	98.1	113
Breastfeeding status[7]											
Breastfeeding	51.0	3.3	566	17.7	36.6	32.1	566	79.7	558	99.1	768
Not breastfeeding	61.3	9.4	211	17.1	41.6	38.1	245	74.9	544	99.3	1,505

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130

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Residence											
Urban	40.6	2.6	105	20.6	32.6	22.6	105	71.6	132	100.0	282
Rural	55.9	5.3	671	17.1	38.9	35.6	706	78.1	969	99.1	2,002
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	(48.2)	(4.9)	37	(23.4)	(50.3)	(24.8)	39	88.9	46	99.3	104
<5 years complete	*	*	11	*	*	*	12	*	18	100.0	39
5-7 years complete	49.4	8.6	69	15.9	45.4	34.6	73	74.3	98	94.1	180
8-9 years complete	51.4	4.7	80	20.6	32.3	38.2	84	74.6	108	100.0	249
10-11 years complete	51.2	2.6	131	19.7	32.3	25.6	139	83.0	193	99.2	426
12 or more years complete	56.6	5.3	448	15.7	38.3	36.3	464	75.3	639	99.7	1,287
Religion											
Hindu	52.8	4.9	743	17.5	37.6	33.9	777	77.9	1,046	99.2	2,151
Muslim	*	*	12	*	*	*	12	(66.5)	25	97.3	53
Sikh	*	*	18	*	*	*	18	*	27	(100.0)	46
Other	44.8	19.4	3	6.4	52.2	25.3	3	71.8	4	99.7	34

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131

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	58.3	8.9	204	23.2	39.1	38.8	213	76.3	336	98.7	668
Scheduled tribe	53.3	6.9	47	15.9	26.9	32.8	48	79.7	55	98.2	130
Other backward class	54.6	2.9	135	11.5	37.8	33.6	141	69.8	184	100.0	339
Other	51.6	3.4	387	17.0	39.0	31.9	405	80.6	523	99.4	1,112
Total	53.8	5.0	777	17.5	38.1	33.9	811	77.3	1,102	99.2	2,284

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children who have no caste/tribe or whose caste/tribe is missing or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

[3] Based on mother's recall

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

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

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

[7] Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

132

Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household

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

	Percentage of households:					Among households with tested salt:	
Background characteristic	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,550	99.0	1,546
Rural	99.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	9,148	99.1	9,128
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	9,963	99.1	9,942
Muslim	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	188	99.2	188
Sikh	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	138	97.8	138
Other	99.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	409	99.3	406
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,581	99.2	2,576
Scheduled tribe	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	539	99.5	539
Other backward class	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,547	98.4	1,543
Other	99.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	5,678	99.1	5,666
No caste/tribe or missing	99.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	325	99.3	323
Total	99.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	10,698	99.1	10,674
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	9,225	99.1	9,184

Note: Total includes households with household heads whose caste/tribe is not known, which are not shown separately.
[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

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

District	Percentage of households:					Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Bilaspur	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	552	98.7	550
Chamba	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	715	99.1	714
Hamirpur	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	735	99.2	734
Kangra	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,407	98.7	2,402
Kinnaur	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	136	99.5	136
Kullu	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	632	99.8	630
Lahul & Spiti	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	43	99.2	43
Mandi	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,600	98.9	1,600
Shimla	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,456	99.9	1,456
Sirmaur	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	677	98.5	676
Solan	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	994	99.1	989
Una	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	751	98.6	744
Himachal Pradesh	99.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	10,698	99.1	10,674

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

Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	62.9	21.8	11.7	3.6	100.0	10,368
Pulses or beans	79.5	19.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	10,368
Dark green leafy vegetables	62.8	27.1	10.0	0.1	100.0	10,368
Fruits	32.4	38.0	28.9	0.6	100.0	10,368
Eggs	1.8	13.9	39.1	45.2	100.0	10,368
Fish	0.2	3.3	26.7	69.8	100.0	10,368
Chicken or meat	0.2	9.3	39.1	51.5	100.0	10,368
Fish or chicken/meat	0.3	10.0	39.1	50.5	100.0	10,368
Fried foods	2.0	33.2	59.8	5.1	100.0	10,368
Aerated drinks	6.3	26.3	61.0	6.4	100.0	10,368
MEN						
Milk or curd	62.9	28.1	8.3	0.7	100.0	1,359
Pulses or beans	68.9	28.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	1,359
Dark green leafy vegetables	51.0	38.5	10.2	0.3	100.0	1,359
Fruits	29.5	39.1	30.9	0.5	100.0	1,359
Eggs	4.0	26.5	37.3	32.1	100.0	1,359
Fish	0.8	10.8	33.4	54.9	100.0	1,359
Chicken or meat	0.9	20.1	40.9	38.0	100.0	1,359
Fish or chicken/meat	1.4	21.1	40.9	36.5	100.0	1,359
Fried foods	3.6	30.9	54.8	10.7	100.0	1,359
Aerated drinks	6.7	31.4	53.0	8.9	100.0	1,359

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women[1]							Body Mass Index: Men						
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age														
15-19	39.7	21.2	18.5	4.9	3.8	1.0	1,342	33.6	15.8	17.8	6.4	6.4	0.0	225
20-29	18.3	8.9	9.4	18.2	14.7	3.5	2,602	9.4	6.5	2.9	23.4	22.0	1.4	333
30-39	7.7	4.6	3.1	37.4	28.9	8.5	3,038	7.2	5.6	1.6	36.7	31.4	5.3	366
40-49	4.4	3.3	1.1	46.2	33.3	12.9	2,842	5.3	5.0	0.2	45.9	36.7	9.1	368
Marital status														
Never married	32.4	16.7	15.7	9.1	7.2	1.9	2,387	19.9	10.6	9.3	15.7	14.0	1.7	521
Currently married	8.1	4.7	3.3	37.2	28.0	9.2	7,112	6.0	5.1	0.9	40.9	34.5	6.4	762
Widowed/divorced /separated/deserted	5.8	4.4	1.4	38.2	29.0	9.2	325	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Residence														
Urban	9.7	4.5	5.2	38.3	27.8	10.5	1,298	6.6	5.2	1.4	35.7	30.6	5.2	183
Rural	14.5	8.1	6.4	29.2	22.3	7.0	8,526	12.7	7.8	4.8	29.8	25.4	4.3	1,110
Schooling														
No schooling	7.8	5.0	2.8	32.8	23.9	9.0	754	1.9	1.6	0.3	25.5	23.9	1.6	48
<5 years complete	5.1	4.2	0.9	36.1	27.9	8.2	227	(11.4)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(29.6)	(19.3)	(10.3)	32
5-9 years complete	11.1	6.3	4.9	36.1	27.4	8.7	2,435	17.8	10.9	6.9	26.4	23.2	3.2	286
10-11 years complete	17.5	10.2	7.3	29.0	20.0	9.0	2,106	17.3	9.2	8.1	26.4	23.3	3.0	305
12 or more years complete	15.3	7.8	7.5	27.2	21.5	5.7	4,301	7.2	5.3	1.9	35.1	29.4	5.7	621
Religion														
Hindu	13.9	7.6	6.3	30.4	23.0	7.3	9,419	11.2	7.2	4.0	31.7	27.1	4.6	1,218
Muslim	17.5	11.7	5.8	29.7	22.4	7.3	185	(25.4)	(16.5)	(8.9)	(8.3)	(3.9)	(4.4)	20
Sikh	11.7	5.4	6.3	32.3	20.5	11.9	151	(22.9)	(9.9)	(13.0)	(12.6)	(11.2)	(1.4)	48
Other	5.8	3.9	2.0	39.0	22.8	16.2	69	4.2	2.8	1.4	27.8	25.0	2.8	7

Continued...

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women[1]							Body Mass Index: Men						
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	15.7	7.9	7.8	31.2	22.7	8.5	2,561	12.4	8.9	3.5	27.8	24.9	2.9	310
Scheduled tribe	13.7	8.8	4.9	26.7	19.6	7.0	515	5.9	2.8	3.1	24.7	18.9	5.7	76
Other backward class	16.3	8.0	8.3	29.6	22.1	7.5	1,596	16.7	10.8	5.9	29.1	27.1	1.9	198
Other	12.3	7.2	5.0	30.7	23.7	7.0	5,126	10.9	6.4	4.5	33.2	27.4	5.8	703
Total age 15-49	13.9	7.6	6.3	30.4	23.0	7.5	9,824	11.8	7.5	4.4	30.6	26.1	4.5	1,292
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.8	2.8	0.0	38.3	31.6	6.7	116
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.1	7.1	4.0	31.2	26.6	4.6	1,408
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	16.2	9.8	6.3	28.7	21.7	7.0	9,338	18.0	11.5	6.5	22.0	18.6	3.4	2,106

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

137

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

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

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Age												
15-19	89.1	10.9	3.1	64.5	35.5	1,342	93.7	6.3	0.0	72.0	28.0	225
20-29	63.5	36.5	13.2	47.3	52.7	2,602	90.8	9.2	2.4	55.6	44.4	333
30-39	39.9	60.1	32.5	33.4	66.6	3,038	79.0	21.0	6.4	39.0	61.0	366
40-49	26.7	73.3	44.6	22.7	77.3	2,842	75.0	25.0	11.0	34.5	65.5	368
Marital status												
Never married	81.4	18.6	6.0	60.9	39.1	2,387	91.6	8.4	2.2	62.2	37.8	521
Currently married	38.7	61.3	33.4	31.4	68.6	7,112	77.8	22.2	7.9	37.8	62.2	762
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	37.5	62.5	36.9	21.6	78.4	325	*	*	*	*	*	9
Residence												
Urban	44.9	55.1	33.4	39.7	60.3	1,298	74.0	26.0	6.8	38.8	61.2	183
Rural	49.7	50.3	25.9	38.0	62.0	8,526	85.0	15.0	5.4	49.2	50.8	1,110
Schooling												
No schooling	42.0	58.0	29.7	27.8	72.2	754	89.2	10.8	1.6	39.0	61.0	48
<5 years complete	32.5	67.5	35.9	22.6	77.4	227	(75.9)	(24.1)	(15.8)	(31.3)	(68.7)	32
5-9 years complete	41.9	58.1	33.8	30.9	69.1	2,435	88.8	11.2	2.3	48.5	51.5	286
10-11 years complete	51.9	48.1	26.5	38.3	61.7	2,106	84.8	15.2	6.0	50.7	49.3	305
12 or more years complete	53.8	46.2	22.2	45.0	55.0	4,301	80.3	19.7	6.6	47.4	52.6	621
Religion												
Hindu	49.1	50.9	26.7	38.1	61.9	9,419	83.2	16.8	5.8	46.7	53.3	1,218
Muslim	44.2	55.8	31.1	38.7	61.3	185	(89.9)	(10.1)	(6.9)	(52.4)	(47.6)	20
Sikh	50.6	49.4	29.3	50.6	49.4	151	(87.9)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(69.5)	(30.5)	48
Other	48.6	51.4	29.1	33.6	66.4	69	88.4	11.6	0.0	59.8	40.2	7

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138

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

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

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	48.6	51.4	28.5	34.6	65.4	2,561	84.1	15.9	3.1	43.7	56.3	310
Scheduled tribe	53.8	46.2	23.0	41.8	58.2	515	86.3	13.7	5.5	44.7	55.3	76
Other backward class	48.5	51.5	28.0	41.9	58.1	1,596	80.4	19.6	4.4	50.8	49.2	198
Other	49.0	51.0	26.1	38.6	61.4	5,126	83.6	16.4	7.0	48.5	51.5	703
Total	49.1	50.9	26.9	38.2	61.8	9,824	83.5	16.5	5.6	47.7	52.3	1,292

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

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl)[1]	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl)[2]	Severe (<8.0 g/dl)[3]	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[4]	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	26.4	24.9	1.9	53.2	1,351	13.3	8.7	0.0	22.1	225
20-29	28.5	22.3	1.3	52.1	2,878	13.2	5.5	0.2	19.0	334
30-39	25.5	24.7	1.7	51.9	3,101	10.1	8.5	0.2	18.8	363
40-49	27.9	24.9	2.4	55.1	2,785	8.8	6.7	0.3	15.9	358
Marital status										
Never married	27.4	23.4	1.8	52.6	2,377	12.8	6.8	0.2	19.7	522
Currently married	27.0	24.3	1.8	53.0	7,417	10.0	7.7	0.1	17.8	749
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	28.7	24.5	2.4	55.5	321	*	*	*	*	9
Maternity status										
Pregnant	22.6	19.3	0.2	42.2	293	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	27.2	25.4	0.6	53.2	941	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	27.3	24.1	2.0	53.3	8,881	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	25.2	23.7	2.1	51.0	1,328	6.2	2.4	0.0	8.6	181
Rural	27.4	24.2	1.7	53.3	8,787	11.9	8.1	0.3	20.3	1,099
Schooling										
No schooling	24.2	21.2	1.6	47.0	753	12.5	6.6	0.0	19.0	48
<5 years complete	23.3	21.2	3.8	48.3	231	(2.5)	(16.3)	(5.8)	(24.6)	33
5-9 years complete	25.6	27.1	2.2	55.0	2,471	12.0	9.4	0.0	21.5	278
10-11 years complete	27.2	25.2	1.8	54.2	2,135	16.5	6.5	0.0	23.1	304
12 or more years complete	28.6	22.6	1.5	52.7	4,525	8.4	6.3	0.1	14.8	617
Religion										
Hindu	27.1	24.0	1.7	52.8	9,695	11.5	7.3	0.2	19.0	1,204
Muslim	24.2	23.8	1.1	49.1	192	(2.3)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(15.8)	21
Sikh	31.2	29.8	2.4	63.4	158	(6.5)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(7.9)	48
Other	25.8	31.4	10.4	67.6	71	10.6	29.8	2.0	42.4	7

Continued...

140

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl)[1]	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl)[2]	Severe (<8.0 g/dl)[3]	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[4]	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	27.7	24.6	2.3	54.6	2,656	9.3	8.2	0.0	17.5	308
Scheduled tribe	28.1	23.4	2.2	53.8	536	12.9	12.3	0.1	25.3	76
Other backward class	28.9	30.8	2.1	61.7	1,631	9.1	6.3	1.0	16.4	195
Other	26.1	21.9	1.4	49.4	5,267	12.1	6.6	0.1	18.9	696
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/bidis	*	*	*	*	23	8.8	7.5	0.3	16.6	385
Does not smoke cigarettes/bidis	27.1	24.1	1.8	53.1	10,092	12.1	7.2	0.2	19.5	895
Total age 15-49	27.1	24.1	1.8	53.0	10,115	11.1	7.3	0.2	18.6	1,280
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.7	15.6	0.0	27.3	114
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.2	8.0	0.2	19.3	1,394
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	24.8	26.7	2.0	53.5	9,677	12.1	7.6	0.3	20.1	2,097

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

na = Not applicable

[1] For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl
[2] For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl
[3] For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl
[4] For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

141

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

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

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[1]	Number of women	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women[2]
Bilaspur	44.8	106	53.0	531	17.5	29.1	518
Chamba	47.0	181	43.7	699	14.6	23.2	667
Hamirpur	52.0	113	49.4	648	17.2	37.1	632
Kangra	55.3	446	63.4	2,336	15.1	31.0	2,300
Kinnaur	76.3	21	52.0	102	9.9	26.4	99
Kullu	75.3	118	52.8	625	11.0	29.8	601
Lahul & Spiti	91.0	8	82.1	32	9.9	26.9	31
Mandi	52.2	360	48.8	1,499	12.8	31.6	1,439
Shimla	59.1	247	46.5	1,267	9.9	28.4	1,246
Sirmaur	58.5	201	50.0	744	16.1	23.1	719
Solan	50.4	183	47.5	903	11.9	29.7	853
Una	58.7	167	60.8	730	16.3	41.2	719
Himachal Pradesh	55.4	2,152	53.0	10,115	13.9	30.4	9,824

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).
[1] For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl
[2] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	93.4	94.6	70.5	82.2	78.5	73.4	34.0	37.3	75.1	62.6	451	409
15-19	93.2	93.5	62.4	77.3	70.0	71.4	34.9	29.4	66.8	58.0	212	230
20-24	93.6	96.1	77.6	88.6	86.1	76.0	33.2	47.5	82.5	68.5	239	180
25-29	97.9	99.0	79.8	89.1	88.3	89.6	40.7	41.5	88.6	82.4	233	175
30-39	94.3	98.5	79.7	89.0	85.4	81.4	40.5	45.2	83.1	80.3	514	388
40-49	93.9	97.6	77.4	83.6	80.0	80.4	30.9	39.9	83.4	77.9	439	386
Residence												
Urban	96.0	95.8	92.7	90.4	93.3	79.4	46.1	46.9	88.7	62.2	216	191
Rural	94.2	97.4	74.1	84.6	80.8	79.8	34.7	39.8	80.7	76.6	1,421	1,168
Schooling												
No schooling	79.6	84.6	54.3	68.8	59.6	49.7	18.6	13.8	67.4	50.7	142	48
<5 years complete	(85.8)	(96.4)	(64.2)	(76.3)	(69.1)	(83.7)	(14.5)	(22.9)	(63.6)	(41.0)	37	36
5-7 years complete	89.1	92.8	68.4	77.2	68.7	73.5	21.9	29.3	74.4	73.5	187	137
8-9 years complete	93.7	91.3	75.6	75.8	80.7	73.7	33.1	25.0	80.2	60.0	215	169
10-11 years complete	97.7	99.3	74.1	84.6	81.9	82.4	32.2	41.6	79.1	76.6	296	318
12 or more years complete	97.9	99.5	84.6	91.8	91.5	83.4	46.4	50.0	88.6	81.2	760	651
Regular media exposure[3]												
Yes	96.8	97.8	80.3	87.4	85.8	80.6	41.9	44.0	84.3	78.7	1,140	942
No	89.2	95.6	67.9	81.1	74.8	77.8	23.0	33.6	75.9	65.2	496	417

Continued...

143

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Marital status												
Never married	95.3	95.7	69.2	84.5	77.8	77.5	36.5	40.5	75.2	66.6	386	543
Currently married	94.2	98.3	79.1	86.7	83.7	81.9	36.2	41.2	83.9	80.1	1,217	804
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	(95.8)	*	(68.9)	*	(90.0)	*	(30.6)	*	(79.5)	*	33	12
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	93.8	98.3	74.4	89.9	78.9	83.6	39.5	43.4	88.0	79.1	131	277
Not been away	94.5	96.8	76.7	84.3	82.8	78.8	35.9	40.2	81.2	73.4	1,506	1,082
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	96.2	96.6	71.7	88.6	90.8	79.5	31.4	36.3	89.6	76.9	167	136
Not been away	94.3	97.2	77.1	85.1	81.5	79.8	36.7	41.3	80.9	74.3	1,470	1,223
Religion												
Hindu	94.7	97.2	77.3	86.0	82.6	79.5	36.0	40.6	82.2	75.4	1,560	1,280
Muslim	*	(93.1)	*	(68.4)	*	(54.2)	*	(10.3)	*	(48.8)	16	22
Sikh	(88.2)	(96.7)	(54.1)	(77.8)	(78.8)	(96.7)	(43.7)	(61.6)	(76.1)	(62.8)	50	49
Other	91.5	99.5	75.7	93.1	76.6	83.0	22.8	39.8	53.1	82.9	11	8

Continued...

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	94.7	98.3	69.2	88.2	79.6	82.0	30.9	37.4	77.5	83.0	402	326
Scheduled tribe	90.5	99.9	73.0	79.5	73.0	76.3	38.8	28.1	69.1	70.1	106	78
Other backward class	94.6	92.5	74.8	73.8	81.8	80.4	34.5	41.6	84.1	64.4	230	214
Other	94.8	98.0	80.8	88.5	85.2	79.2	38.7	43.6	84.5	74.9	892	736
Total	94.5	97.1	76.6	85.4	82.5	79.8	36.2	40.8	81.8	74.6	1,637	1,359

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Partner who has no other partners
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of a condom every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.
[3] Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month
[4] For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

145

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:								Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	
Age									
15-24	89.9	79.8	86.6	73.1	82.7	75.5	83.9	41.3	421
15-19	90.0	77.0	82.5	77.4	79.3	74.5	83.0	43.4	197
20-24	89.8	82.3	90.3	69.3	85.7	76.5	84.7	39.5	224
25-29	89.3	81.1	89.7	74.1	88.0	81.3	89.3	50.7	228
30-39	89.6	85.6	89.9	72.8	90.2	82.5	88.7	51.3	485
40-49	89.7	75.7	87.0	72.8	83.1	78.0	84.6	42.3	412
Residence									
Urban	89.5	81.0	87.2	73.3	87.2	78.6	90.0	43.4	207
Rural	89.7	80.7	88.4	73.1	85.7	79.3	85.8	46.5	1,339
Schooling									
No schooling	84.3	71.1	81.4	73.8	77.2	74.3	81.9	43.0	113
<5 years complete	(89.2)	(72.8)	(71.6)	(68.8)	(75.2)	(61.0)	(61.8)	(37.6)	31
5-7 years complete	83.8	69.0	84.3	69.8	77.5	77.0	78.0	34.5	166
8-9 years complete	90.4	79.9	85.1	72.9	89.0	79.0	85.7	45.3	202
10-11 years complete	91.5	76.9	85.6	76.3	83.0	78.6	84.3	47.6	289
12 or more years complete	91.0	86.9	92.7	72.7	89.9	81.5	90.9	49.1	744
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	90.3	81.0	88.8	73.3	86.1	79.2	87.7	46.3	1,104
No	88.2	80.1	86.7	72.6	85.5	79.2	83.0	45.5	443

Continued....

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

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

Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Marital status									
Never married	90.0	79.1	86.3	75.7	81.7	75.2	82.8	42.3	368
Currently married	89.6	80.9	88.7	72.3	87.1	80.6	87.8	47.1	1,146
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	(90.4)	(92.7)	(92.8)	(69.3)	(91.1)	(77.2)	(77.0)	(52.1)	32
Religion									
Hindu	90.2	80.6	88.5	73.3	86.2	79.2	86.7	46.3	1,477
Sikh	(77.6)	(77.7)	(79.2)	(64.7)	(72.4)	(78.4)	(72.6)	(34.5)	44
Other[2]	86.1	86.6	94.0	79.4	93.9	89.7	92.6	62.0	10
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	89.3	77.2	85.0	74.2	84.5	75.2	82.5	45.4	381
Scheduled tribe	89.1	79.5	92.8	73.8	87.8	71.1	85.8	40.3	96
Other backward class	87.5	77.1	85.2	73.8	84.2	80.0	84.5	41.3	218
Other	90.6	83.3	89.8	72.2	86.7	81.9	88.9	48.4	845
Total	89.7	80.7	88.2	73.1	85.9	79.2	86.4	46.1	1,546

Percentage of women who:

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes Muslim women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month Total includes women whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
[2] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

147

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

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

Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV or AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV or AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV or AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV or AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV or AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	84.7	80.4	87.3	68.8	85.7	80.8	85.6	45.8	387
15-19	81.7	75.1	85.3	63.1	82.8	74.8	81.6	35.0	215
20-24	88.5	87.1	89.7	75.9	89.4	88.3	90.5	59.1	173
25-29	86.5	89.8	92.0	63.5	96.4	87.3	90.9	43.3	174
30-39	89.5	87.0	92.1	71.2	90.8	87.0	88.0	54.7	382
40-49	87.4	86.3	90.0	74.2	89.8	82.2	89.2	50.0	377
Residence									
Urban	87.1	78.8	94.1	72.2	92.4	81.8	93.4	47.6	183
Rural	87.1	86.3	89.4	70.1	89.3	84.2	87.2	49.5	1,137
Schooling									
No schooling	(87.1)	(71.0)	(80.4)	(77.4)	(82.7)	(70.3)	(73.9)	(49.2)	41
<5 years complete	(81.2)	(92.0)	(84.9)	(81.8)	(92.0)	(84.7)	(82.6)	(67.7)	34
5-7 years complete	82.4	69.8	82.6	72.9	81.2	72.9	87.7	42.9	127
8-9 years complete	83.5	86.8	85.7	71.0	87.6	82.3	88.4	44.6	154
10-11 years complete	87.3	81.5	90.9	65.0	88.5	81.3	86.9	42.8	316
12 or more years complete	89.1	90.2	93.1	71.2	92.9	88.4	89.7	53.8	648
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	87.8	86.3	90.8	70.8	89.9	83.9	88.5	50.3	921
No	85.4	82.8	88.3	69.4	89.3	83.8	86.9	46.7	399

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV or AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV or AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV or AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV or AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV or AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Marital status									
Never married	84.9	83.6	87.9	67.5	88.5	84.5	86.5	47.4	520
Currently married	88.8	86.5	91.8	72.5	90.9	83.8	89.4	51.1	790
Religion									
Hindu	87.6	85.3	89.9	69.7	90.1	84.1	87.8	49.3	1,245
Muslim	(66.7)	(85.1)	(82.3)	(64.8)	(77.8)	(79.2)	(82.0)	(37.4)	20
Sikh	(82.8)	(83.1)	(96.6)	(88.1)	(86.5)	(78.4)	(96.6)	(50.7)	47
Other	92.1	86.4	94.2	82.0	87.9	86.6	92.8	66.6	8
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	90.9	83.3	88.8	73.4	88.2	80.8	88.1	49.1	320
Scheduled tribe	75.1	85.5	84.6	73.4	88.6	79.1	81.6	46.6	78
Other backward class	86.6	85.5	90.3	74.8	89.4	85.5	90.7	49.9	198
Other	86.8	86.4	91.1	67.3	90.8	85.2	87.9	49.6	721
Total	87.1	85.2	90.1	70.3	89.8	83.9	88.0	49.2	1,320

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes men who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

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

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

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	7.0	0.0	2.9	2.8	0.1	1.2	3.4	0.1	1.4
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	11.9	0.5	5.3	10.2	0.3	4.3	10.5	0.3	4.5
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	7.0	0.0	2.9	2.8	0.1	1.2	3.4	0.1	1.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	113	159	272	669	975	1,643	782	1,134	1,915
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse[1]	*	*	*	73.0	*	70.2	75.9	*	73.8
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	14	1	14	68	3	71	82	4	86
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	125	172	297	787	1,068	1,855	912	1,240	2,152
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	3.0	na	na	1.5	na	na	1.7	na	na
Number of men	191	na	na	1,168	na	na	1,359	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	(57.8)	na	na	53.5	na	na	54.2	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	53	na	na	268	na	na	321	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	24.0	57.0	41.5	23.4	41.8	33.5	23.4	43.8	34.6
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	0.4	3.5	2.0	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.0
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	25.6	19.3	22.3	26.1	30.6	28.6	26.0	29.1	27.7
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	1.7	5.0	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.5
Number of respondents	191	216	408	1,168	1,421	2,588	1,359	1,637	2,996
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	*	(82.3)	89.1	91.2	84.4	87.2	91.7	84.2	87.4
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	49	42	91	305	435	740	354	477	831

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ANC = Antenatal care
na = Not applicable
[1] Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

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

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

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[1]	(37.3)	(49.9)	42.6	37.3	32.1	34.5	37.3	34.0	35.6
Percentage who know a condom source	(87.1)	(73.8)	81.5	85.8	60.2	72.0	86.0	61.6	73.2
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	(18.0)	(22.2)	19.8	15.8	24.1	20.2	16.1	23.9	20.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	(1.1)	(20.0)	9.0	4.3	14.9	10.0	3.8	15.4	9.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	(0.0)	(1.8)	0.8	4.4	1.5	2.8	3.7	1.6	2.6
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	(37.9)	(22.1)	31.3	25.3	25.6	25.4	27.3	25.2	26.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	(1.6)	(8.4)	3.6	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.1	3.3	2.7
Number age 15-24	64	47	111	345	404	749	409	451	860
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	*	*	*	92.0	82.5	86.9	92.1	81.2	86.6
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	24	10	35	87	103	191	112	114	225
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	*	*	61.2	29.4	40.7	59.4	28.1	40.0
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	12	10	22	54	98	152	66	108	174
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months[2]	*	*	*	(68.8)	2.3	22.2	(66.4)	2.9	23.6
Number who had sexual intercourse the past 12 months	10	10	21	39	92	131	50	102	152
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	*	*	*	*	*	(58.9)	(66.2)	*	(63.2)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse the past 12 months	6	1	7	27	2	29	33	3	36
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	(89.9)	*	92.9	87.7	99.3	93.3	88.1	99.2	93.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	(8.0)	*	5.8	8.6	0.7	4.8	8.5	0.8	4.9
Number never married	58	37	95	331	308	640	390	345	735

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS
[2] Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis

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

| | Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from: | | |
Age and sex	Tuberculosis[1]	Medically treated tuberculosis[2]	Number of usual residents
	URBAN		
Sex			
Female	156	156	2,551
Male	133	99	2,764
Age			
<15	241	156	1,100
15-59	140	140	3,568
60 or over	0	0	646
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	678	430	377
Other fuel	103	103	4,938
Total	144	126	5,314
	RURAL		
Sex			
Female	213	209	18,402
Male	228	228	17,548
Age			
<15	314	305	7,933
15-59	139	139	22,555
60 or over	420	420	5,462
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	248	245	21,369
Other fuel	179	179	14,581
Total	220	218	35,950
	TOTAL		
Sex			
Female	206	203	20,953
Male	215	210	20,311
Age			
<15	305	287	9,033
15-59	139	139	26,123
60 or over	375	375	6,108
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	256	248	21,746
Other fuel	160	160	19,519
Total	210	207	41,264

[1] Includes medically treated tuberculosis
[2] Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment
[3] Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of men who have heard of TB
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret				Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	
Age														
15-19	97.0	1,389	70.4	60.1	89.3	8.4	1,348	93.8	230	66.8	61.3	87.1	12.1	215
20-34	95.9	4,491	72.0	61.0	94.4	8.5	4,309	95.5	541	69.8	66.0	93.8	8.1	516
35-49	95.8	4,487	68.0	58.7	95.0	8.2	4,298	95.3	589	66.4	63.4	98.4	8.9	562
Residence														
Urban	98.2	1,365	82.4	64.0	94.3	5.0	1,340	96.2	191	80.6	60.7	89.3	6.5	184
Rural	95.7	9,003	68.2	59.3	93.9	8.9	8,615	95.0	1,168	65.7	64.7	95.6	9.6	1,109
Schooling														
No schooling	89.8	768	56.2	50.0	87.0	5.7	690	87.3	48	(43.7)	(60.8)	(82.1)	(15.8)	42
<5 years complete	91.4	235	56.7	56.8	94.5	10.0	214	(88.7)	36	(61.2)	(62.6)	(99.9)	(2.7)	32
5-7 years complete	93.5	1,233	60.3	53.5	92.7	7.7	1,153	94.3	137	49.1	49.7	95.2	9.6	129
8-9 years complete	94.6	1,301	64.8	53.9	92.0	9.4	1,231	92.9	169	50.3	50.5	91.9	10.7	157
10-11 years complete	96.9	2,199	69.0	59.9	93.9	8.3	2,132	94.5	318	70.8	67.9	94.5	10.5	300
12 or more years complete	97.9	4,632	77.2	64.8	95.9	8.7	4,534	97.2	651	76.5	68.9	95.9	7.9	633
Religion														
Hindu	96.1	9,944	70.3	59.9	94.1	8.3	9,557	95.1	1,280	67.7	63.8	94.6	9.5	1,217
Muslim	94.1	194	65.4	57.9	90.1	4.5	183	(87.2)	22	(36.5)	(71.8)	(92.9)	(8.7)	19
Sikh	91.3	159	57.3	59.8	91.1	17.6	145	(100.0)	49	(82.1)	(64.4)	(96.7)	(0.0)	49
Other	98.1	71	80.3	61.6	98.2	8.0	70	96.2	8	73.0	85.1	99.0	4.3	8

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Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of men who have heard of TB
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret				Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	94.9	2,703	67.1	58.1	93.3	7.9	2,564	96.3	326	65.4	65.5	96.4	10.4	314
Scheduled tribe	95.0	541	64.4	56.8	93.1	8.1	514	97.3	78	56.8	71.0	94.8	5.7	76
Other backward class	95.4	1,697	60.9	50.5	91.9	16.2	1,619	92.9	214	59.2	52.6	96.4	5.6	199
Other	96.9	5,401	74.9	63.9	95.1	6.2	5,236	95.1	736	72.3	65.8	93.3	10.0	699
Total	96.0	10,368	70.1	59.9	94.0	8.4	9,955	95.1	1,359	67.8	64.1	94.7	9.1	1,293

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of men
Age				
15-19	26.5	1,389	28.2	230
20-24	24.2	1,392	21.5	180
25-34	25.9	3,099	26.9	361
35-49	36.9	4,487	36.3	589
Residence				
Urban	32.1	1,365	38.3	191
Rural	30.3	9,003	29.2	1,168
Schooling				
No schooling	27.7	768	23.6	48
<5 years complete	31.8	235	(30.0)	36
5-7 years complete	35.1	1,233	27.1	137
8-9 years complete	31.1	1,301	27.4	169
10-11 years complete	30.8	2,199	34.9	318
12 or more years complete	29.4	4,632	30.4	651
Religion				
Hindu	31.0	9,944	30.8	1,280
Muslim	18.8	194	(15.7)	22
Sikh	13.9	159	(26.4)	49
Other	28.8	71	39.0	8
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	32.9	2,703	36.6	326
Scheduled tribe	27.0	541	17.2	78
Other backward class	28.8	1,697	28.9	214
Other	30.3	5,401	29.9	736
Total age 15-49	30.5	10,368	30.5	1,359
Age 50-54	na	na	40.4	118
Total age 15-54	na	na	31.3	1,477

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

155

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

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

	Residence		
Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Public health sector	77.5	84.3	83.3
Government/municipal hospital	52.6	27.8	31.4
Government dispensary	4.5	6.7	6.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.1	0.2	0.2
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	15.1	30.4	28.1
PHC/additional PHC	4.5	15.5	13.9
Sub-centre	0.6	2.6	2.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.2	0.9	0.8
Other public health sector	0.0	0.2	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.3	0.3
Private health sector	16.4	13.3	13.7
Private hospital	9.5	6.1	6.6
Private doctor/clinic	6.5	6.8	6.7
Private paramedic	0.3	0.2	0.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other private health sector	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other source	5.2	1.3	1.9
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	1.2	0.5	0.6
Other	4.0	0.8	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	37.1	34.1	34.5
Number of households	1,550	9,148	10,698
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	14.2	3.4	5.1
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	9.9	14.8	14.1
State health insurance scheme	12.2	22.7	21.0
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	2.9	13.9	12.2
Community health insurance programme	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other health insurance through employer	0.5	0.4	0.4
Medical reimbursement from employer	26.9	3.9	7.5
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	4.8	1.7	2.2
Other	29.4	41.9	39.9
Number of households	574	3,118	3,693

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

Table 90 Health problems

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	328	588	335	173	64	1,389	1,936	0	0	1,089	0	230
20-34	764	691	3,158	119	18	4,491	1,067	490	451	622	187	541
35-49	2,742	2,087	5,460	785	29	4,487	3,066	960	490	1,256	0	589
Residence												
Urban	3,048	1,570	6,473	260	103	1,365	1,199	0	576	0	0	191
Rural	1,336	1,238	3,367	438	18	9,003	2,224	711	361	1,135	87	1,168
Schooling												
No schooling	1,529	2,596	2,977	862	0	768	0	1,515	0	0	0	48
<5 years complete	3,834	4,470	4,879	1,350	309	235	(7,410)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	36
5-7 years complete	3,052	1,620	2,867	1,088	0	1,233	992	1,566	639	1,191	0	137
8-9 years complete	1,475	952	4,198	246	69	1,301	115	733	0	1,477	0	169
10-11 years complete	1,495	1,099	4,306	245	26	2,199	2,910	997	271	1,055	271	318
12 or more years complete	1,111	991	3,724	242	18	4,632	2,277	156	551	887	23	651
Marital status												
Never married	685	553	814	224	37	2,440	1,008	0	188	920	27	543
Currently married	1,686	1,483	4,692	454	28	7,599	2,836	951	535	1,028	107	804
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	5,191	2,033	4,581	912	0	329	*	*	*	*	*	12
Religion												
Hindu	1,545	1,250	3,644	406	30	9,944	2,208	585	416	1,035	79	1,280
Muslim	1,081	1,520	7,801	957	0	194	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	22
Sikh	1,727	1,554	5,808	415	0	159	(0)	(1,367)	(0)	(0)	(0)	49
Other	4,794	4,407	6,688	72	0	71	0	1,860	0	0	0	8

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157

Table 90 Health problems—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	887	1,040	3,672	290	48	2,703	1,768	516	314	767	0	326
Scheduled tribe	945	1,410	5,178	92	0	541	249	197	0	989	190	78
Other backward class	2,400	1,711	4,005	543	53	1,697	3,868	714	403	403	403	214
Other	1,689	1,231	3,609	471	15	5,401	1,908	672	467	1,241	0	736
Total age 15-49	1,562	1,282	3,776	415	29	10,368	2,080	611	392	975	74	1,359
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	6,233	5,277	123	795	0	118
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	2,411	983	370	961	68	1,477

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

158

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

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

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.2	0.1	0.2	1,365	1.1	227
20-24	0.3	0.1	0.1	1,372	0.0	169
25-29	0.8	0.5	0.7	1,523	0.9	168
30-34	0.5	0.3	0.3	1,549	1.5	184
35-39	0.6	0.6	0.3	1,581	1.3	190
40-44	1.3	0.6	0.4	1,486	1.2	189
45-49	1.2	0.3	0.1	1,365	0.5	186
Residence						
Urban	2.4	0.9	0.0	1,341	1.5	188
Rural	0.5	0.3	0.4	8,900	0.9	1,125
Schooling						
No schooling	0.2	0.0	0.0	763	0.0	48
<5 years complete	1.1	0.0	0.0	233	(4.2)	34
5-7 years complete	0.4	0.2	0.4	1,218	0.7	130
8-9 years complete	0.4	0.4	0.2	1,286	0.0	160
10-11 years complete	0.9	0.6	0.3	2,175	1.6	310
12 or more years complete	0.8	0.4	0.4	4,567	0.8	630
Religion						
Hindu	0.7	0.3	0.3	9,819	0.8	1,233
Muslim	1.1	0.5	0.4	194	(9.7)	23
Sikh	0.8	0.4	2.6	159	(1.3)	49
Other	4.7	1.3	0.2	71	0.7	7
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.3	0.2	0.2	2,679	0.8	313
Scheduled tribe	1.8	0.9	0.2	536	0.1	76
Other backward class	0.2	0.3	0.4	1,670	1.0	201
Other	1.0	0.4	0.4	5,330	1.1	716
Total	0.7	0.4	0.3	10,242	0.9	1,313

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

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Age									
15-19	2.8	76.9	20.8	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.4	1,356
20-24	3.2	74.3	23.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.5	1,360
25-29	4.6	66.5	30.5	2.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.1	1,510
30-34	8.7	56.7	36.7	5.0	1.4	0.2	100.0	1.2	1,539
35-39	13.1	45.9	43.7	8.6	1.6	0.2	100.0	1.5	1,562
40-44	20.0	36.2	46.9	12.1	2.7	2.2	100.0	0.9	1,470
45-49	25.7	32.3	47.4	15.3	3.8	1.2	100.0	1.2	1,352
Residence									
Urban	10.8	52.7	38.8	6.3	1.7	0.5	100.0	0.4	1,335
Rural	11.2	55.7	35.4	6.9	1.4	0.6	100.0	1.1	8,813
Schooling									
No schooling	17.6	40.5	44.8	10.7	3.1	0.9	100.0	1.3	757
<5 years complete	20.4	36.2	46.9	13.4	2.1	1.4	100.0	0.6	229
5-7 years complete	16.1	44.4	42.8	10.5	1.6	0.8	100.0	1.4	1,212
8-9 years complete	13.8	49.3	40.3	8.3	1.0	1.1	100.0	1.5	1,283
10-11 years complete	11.7	55.0	36.3	6.4	1.8	0.5	100.0	1.0	2,141
12 or more years complete	7.2	63.6	30.4	4.7	1.0	0.3	100.0	0.6	4,526
Religion									
Hindu	11.1	55.1	36.1	6.9	1.4	0.6	100.0	0.9	9,726
Muslim	12.7	56.8	32.6	8.5	1.7	0.4	100.0	1.1	194
Sikh	12.3	68.8	23.8	6.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	2.9	158
Other	6.7	57.6	37.8	3.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	1.6	71

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Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	11.3	55.0	35.9	7.1	1.5	0.4	100.0	0.8	2,650
Scheduled tribe	9.3	57.4	35.3	5.5	1.7	0.1	100.0	1.1	534
Other backward class	12.9	57.5	32.3	7.2	1.9	1.1	100.0	1.4	1,651
Other	10.7	54.6	36.9	6.7	1.2	0.5	100.0	0.9	5,290
Total	11.1	55.3	35.8	6.8	1.4	0.6	100.0	1.0	10,148

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure
[1] A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP≥140 mmHg or DBP≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
Age									
15-19	4.2	53.7	42.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	225
20-24	12.4	39.8	47.8	11.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	169
25-29	10.1	43.2	47.2	8.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.5	163
30-34	19.8	21.4	59.3	16.7	2.1	0.5	100.0	0.0	181
35-39	20.2	26.3	53.8	17.3	2.2	0.3	100.0	0.4	187
40-44	32.0	15.7	52.9	24.5	5.4	1.5	100.0	0.0	183
45-49	26.7	20.3	55.7	17.8	4.2	2.0	100.0	0.0	185
Residence									
Urban	19.3	23.3	57.4	15.9	1.8	1.5	100.0	0.0	184
Rural	17.4	33.3	50.0	13.9	2.3	0.5	100.0	0.2	1,109
Schooling									
No schooling	18.4	26.4	55.2	17.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	48
<5 years complete	(34.7)	(16.2)	(51.4)	(28.9)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	33
5-7 years complete	26.7	29.7	43.6	22.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	127
8-9 years complete	20.1	29.6	50.3	15.6	2.6	2.0	100.0	0.0	160
10-11 years complete	13.6	37.8	50.7	10.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	0.6	305
12 or more years complete	16.3	31.3	52.7	13.3	1.9	0.8	100.0	0.0	620
Religion									
Hindu	17.6	31.4	51.7	13.9	2.3	0.7	100.0	0.1	1,217
Muslim	(17.8)	(33.6)	(48.6)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	21
Sikh	(16.4)	(45.1)	(38.5)	(16.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	48
Other	43.9	25.4	31.3	34.3	9.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	7

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162

Table 9.2.2 Blood pressure status: Men—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	21.1	30.7	48.4	17.3	2.9	0.7	100.0	0.0	308
Scheduled tribe	8.1	47.5	44.7	6.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.2	76
Other backward class	27.2	28.7	45.1	23.1	1.9	1.2	100.0	0.4	199
Other	14.7	31.4	54.8	11.2	2.1	0.5	100.0	0.1	704
Total age 15-49	17.7	31.9	51.1	14.2	2.2	0.6	100.0	0.1	1,293
Age 50-54	43.1	19.5	44.4	30.4	3.8	1.9	100.0	1.8	113
Total age 15-54	19.7	30.9	50.6	15.5	2.3	0.7	100.0	0.3	1,406

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure
[1] A man is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP≥140 mmHg or DBP≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

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

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	98.2	1.6	0.2	100.0	0.4	2.2	1,351
20-24	96.8	2.3	0.8	100.0	0.9	4.1	1,362
25-29	95.6	3.3	1.1	100.0	0.6	5.0	1,514
30-34	95.6	2.2	2.2	100.0	0.5	5.0	1,539
35-39	91.9	5.8	2.3	100.0	0.1	8.2	1,563
40-44	88.0	6.7	5.3	100.0	0.5	12.5	1,453
45-49	85.3	7.8	6.9	100.0	0.8	15.6	1,330
Residence							
Urban	92.8	3.7	3.5	100.0	0.4	7.6	1,328
Rural	93.1	4.3	2.5	100.0	0.6	7.4	8,784
Schooling							
No schooling	90.2	5.2	4.6	100.0	0.4	10.2	753
<5 years complete	90.3	3.0	6.7	100.0	0.3	10.0	232
5-7 years complete	88.5	6.2	5.3	100.0	0.3	11.8	1,207
8-9 years complete	92.9	4.0	3.1	100.0	0.6	7.7	1,268
10-11 years complete	94.3	3.8	1.9	100.0	0.5	6.2	2,128
12 or more years complete	94.4	3.9	1.7	100.0	0.6	6.2	4,525
Religion							
Hindu	93.3	4.1	2.6	100.0	0.5	7.2	9,692
Muslim	89.5	6.6	3.9	100.0	0.4	10.9	192
Sikh	84.2	10.6	5.2	100.0	2.3	18.1	158
Other	92.8	6.6	0.6	100.0	4.0	11.2	71
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	93.3	3.7	3.0	100.0	0.7	7.4	2,658
Scheduled tribe	94.6	3.5	1.9	100.0	1.3	6.7	536
Other backward class	90.6	5.7	3.7	100.0	0.4	9.8	1,633
Other	93.7	4.1	2.2	100.0	0.4	6.8	5,261
Total	93.1	4.2	2.7	100.0	0.5	7.4	10,112

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

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

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

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	97.5	2.1	0.4	100.0	0.1	2.6	225
20-24	94.4	5.2	0.4	100.0	0.0	5.6	169
25-29	95.7	3.1	1.2	100.0	0.5	4.7	164
30-34	89.1	6.4	4.6	100.0	0.9	11.8	179
35-39	89.1	3.9	7.0	100.0	0.4	11.3	184
40-44	92.3	5.2	2.5	100.0	2.3	10.0	178
45-49	86.9	5.5	7.6	100.0	1.4	14.6	180
Residence							
Urban	94.7	2.9	2.5	100.0	1.3	6.6	181
Rural	91.9	4.7	3.5	100.0	0.7	8.9	1,099
Schooling							
No schooling	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	48
<5 years complete	(79.4)	(4.6)	(16.0)	100.0	(4.8)	(25.4)	33
5-7 years complete	93.2	6.0	0.8	100.0	2.0	8.8	124
8-9 years complete	97.6	0.7	1.7	100.0	0.0	2.4	155
10-11 years complete	89.1	6.0	4.9	100.0	1.0	11.9	304
12 or more years complete	92.4	4.5	3.1	100.0	0.5	8.1	617
Religion							
Hindu	92.2	4.4	3.4	100.0	0.8	8.6	1,204
Muslim	(93.1)	(0.0)	(6.9)	100.0	(0.0)	(6.9)	21
Sikh	(93.0)	(5.6)	(1.4)	100.0	(0.0)	(7.0)	48
Other	92.7	2.2	5.1	100.0	0.6	7.9	7
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	95.1	3.7	1.2	100.0	0.9	5.9	308
Scheduled tribe	96.5	3.2	0.4	100.0	0.3	3.9	76
Other backward class	86.9	6.8	6.3	100.0	1.1	14.1	195
Other	92.0	4.2	3.8	100.0	0.7	8.7	696
Total age 15-49	92.3	4.4	3.4	100.0	0.8	8.5	1,280
Age 50-54	87.4	6.4	6.2	100.0	10.5	23.1	114
Total age 15-54	91.9	4.6	3.6	100.0	1.6	9.7	1,394

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

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

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

	Women			Men		
Tobacco/ alcohol use	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.5	0.1	0.1	26.1	19.1	20.1
Smokes *bidis*	0.0	0.1	0.1	16.7	18.0	17.8
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Smokes *hookah*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Chews *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.8	2.8
Uses *khaini*	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	5.1	5.5
Chews *paan* with tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.9
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
Uses other tobacco product	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
Uses any type of tobacco	0.8	0.2	0.3	35.3	32.3	32.7
Drinks alcohol	1.3	0.3	0.4	37.6	31.0	31.9
Number of respondents	1,365	9,003	10,368	191	1,168	1,359
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	(82.5)	70.2	72.4
5-9	*	*	*	(7.5)	14.6	13.3
10-14	*	*	*	(8.7)	5.5	6.1
15-24	*	*	*	(1.3)	0.8	0.9
25 or more	*	*	*	(0.0)	0.5	0.4
Missing	*	*	*	(0.0)	8.5	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	7	7	14	50	223	273
Among those who smoke *bidis*, number of *bidis* smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	nc	*	*	*	21.0	19.5
5-9	nc	*	*	*	36.2	38.4
10-14	nc	*	*	*	24.5	25.1
15-24	nc	*	*	*	12.2	11.7
25 or more	nc	*	*	*	1.3	1.1
Missing	nc	*	*	*	4.9	4.3
Total	nc	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of *bidi* smokers	0	9	9	32	210	242
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	(0.2)	0.1	(16.9)	7.8	9.3
About once a week	*	(34.3)	19.6	(35.9)	48.2	46.1
Less than once a week	*	(65.5)	80.3	(47.2)	44.0	44.5
Don't know	*	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	18	24	42	72	362	434

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
nc = No cases

Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection

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

| Background characteristic | Type of menstrual protection[1] | | | | | | | Percentage using a hygienic method[2] | Number of women |
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other	Nothing		
Age									
15-19	30.0	6.6	87.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	92.7	1,389
20-24	31.9	7.0	84.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	90.5	1,392
Residence									
Urban	20.0	9.5	86.8	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	96.3	343
Rural	32.5	6.4	85.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	90.9	2,438
Schooling									
No schooling	(89.0)	(5.3)	(53.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.9)	24
5-7 years complete	58.4	6.6	78.6	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	84.4	65
8-9 years complete	45.6	10.0	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	85.1	319
10-11 years complete	28.9	4.7	90.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.6	689
12 or more years complete	26.7	7.1	87.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	93.1	1,672
Religion									
Hindu	30.7	6.9	86.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	91.5	2,654
Muslim	49.7	7.7	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.0	60
Sikh	(21.9)	(3.1)	(94.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.2)	52
Other	27.0	6.4	93.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	99.4	16
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	39.7	6.4	84.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	89.6	757
Scheduled tribe	31.4	6.4	86.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	92.5	141
Other backward class	30.3	2.6	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	91.9	466
Other	26.3	8.5	85.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	92.5	1,407
Total	30.9	6.8	86.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	91.6	2,781

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women with less than 5 years of schooling and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent
[2] Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cup are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

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

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings						Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN												
15-19	4.6	212	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	10
20-24	16.6	239	(83.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(16.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.7)	(88.3)	100.0	40
25-29	23.8	233	66.6	8.7	2.5	22.3	0.0	100.0	9.9	90.1	100.0	55
30-34	33.6	278	68.4	5.6	2.4	23.5	0.0	100.0	13.8	86.2	100.0	94
35-39	32.4	236	75.3	5.1	2.2	17.4	0.0	100.0	14.4	85.6	100.0	76
40-44	39.1	224	68.2	7.6	1.3	22.9	0.0	100.0	12.0	88.0	100.0	88
45-49	37.8	215	62.6	3.1	5.3	29.0	0.0	100.0	8.8	91.2	100.0	81
Total	27.1	1,637	69.2	5.2	2.6	23.0	0.0	100.0	11.8	88.2	100.0	444
MEN												
15-19	14.6	230	(84.1)	(9.4)	(2.4)	(4.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(40.4)	(59.6)	100.0	34
20-24	54.6	180	90.0	4.6	0.8	4.6	0.0	100.0	14.5	85.5	100.0	98
25-29	81.1	175	90.1	6.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	26.9	73.1	100.0	142
30-34	92.2	186	86.3	8.5	1.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	30.2	69.8	100.0	171
35-39	90.2	203	92.9	5.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	23.1	76.9	100.0	183
40-44	94.6	195	89.1	8.7	0.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	25.8	74.2	100.0	185
45-49	95.2	191	88.8	5.0	1.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	29.3	70.7	100.0	182
Total	73.2	1,359	89.3	6.7	0.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	26.2	73.8	100.0	994
Age 50-54	91.6	118	92.0	6.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	23.9	76.1	100.0	108
Total age 15-54	74.6	1,477	89.6	6.7	0.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	26.0	74.0	100.0	1,102

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

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

	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
Background characteristic	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
20-29	(89.5)	38	81.9	158	(11.5)	26	*	8	77.6	88	*	8
30-39	97.5	126	78.1	315	20.9	92	53.7	45	74.7	302	33.5	40
40-49	89.5	103	71.8	231	20.4	64	55.7	77	78.9	336	42.0	75
Residence												
Urban	(93.8)	65	78.8	113	(14.2)	52	*	31	74.7	106	*	31
Rural	93.1	202	76.6	593	21.3	132	60.8	99	77.3	622	35.6	91
Schooling												
No schooling	(75.7)	21	70.2	73	*	14	*	9	(46.1)	37	*	9
<5 years complete	*	5	(81.5)	23	*	4	*	2	(71.2)	28	*	2
5-7 years complete	(96.7)	35	69.9	105	(24.2)	30	(62.1)	30	78.4	100	(33.8)	27
8-9 years complete	(99.6)	38	78.2	114	*	24	*	16	90.6	91	*	15
10-11 years complete	(97.7)	46	79.1	110	*	24	(36.3)	26	74.6	161	*	24
12 or more years complete	91.5	123	79.6	281	16.8	87	52.8	46	77.8	310	(49.2)	45
Religion												
Hindu	93.0	256	77.5	673	18.5	175	54.7	123	76.3	697	40.9	116
Other[1]	(95.5)	4	74.6	5	*	1	*	1	61.6	5	*	1

Continued....

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	100.0	58	74.8	188	(26.2)	45	(53.8)	29	83.3	190	(9.8)	29
Scheduled tribe	84.3	19	67.8	44	(2.8)	11	(85.6)	8	84.2	47	(67.8)	8
Other backward class	(92.0)	46	79.3	100	(23.6)	35	*	24	74.8	122	*	21
Other	91.9	139	78.3	372	16.9	89	50.7	69	73.5	369	48.5	65
Total	93.3	267	77.0	706	19.3	183	57.1	131	76.9	728	41.5	123

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

Table 98 Participation in decision making

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision				
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Total
URBAN											
Own health care	10.2	72.6	14.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	25.3	62.9	9.2	2.6	100.0
Major household purchases	8.6	78.5	8.3	4.6	0.0	100.0	11.4	75.8	7.6	5.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	17.3	76.5	3.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL											
Own health care	18.8	69.9	10.6	0.7	0.1	100.0	31.6	59.2	8.1	1.1	100.0
Major household purchases	6.4	74.4	14.5	4.3	0.4	100.0	18.1	71.8	7.9	2.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	15.7	72.2	9.3	2.6	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL											
Own health care	17.6	70.2	11.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	30.8	59.7	8.2	1.3	100.0
Major household purchases	6.7	74.9	13.6	4.3	0.4	100.0	17.2	72.3	7.8	2.6	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	15.9	72.8	8.4	2.7	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

171

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband						Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
20-24	89.2	76.3	84.9	69.6	5.7	99	*	*	*	*	17
25-29	80.2	73.1	80.9	67.5	13.8	203	91.6	88.1	86.2	6.4	80
30-39	90.6	83.5	89.7	78.7	4.8	500	90.7	90.5	83.9	2.6	338
40-49	87.8	84.9	92.2	76.5	4.1	410	89.6	89.0	83.6	5.0	366
Residence											
Urban	82.8	87.1	93.8	77.7	6.2	169	88.2	87.2	77.1	1.8	108
Rural	88.6	80.8	87.9	75.0	6.1	1,048	90.8	89.9	85.2	4.5	696
Schooling											
No schooling	89.2	78.1	85.6	74.1	6.8	129	(86.4)	(90.3)	(83.4)	(6.6)	40
<5 years complete	(88.5)	(82.6)	(87.4)	(70.9)	(3.7)	31	(99.5)	(89.4)	(89.4)	(0.5)	34
5-7 years complete	85.0	81.3	84.4	71.1	8.8	175	91.7	91.0	85.5	2.8	117
8-9 years complete	90.9	81.3	90.2	76.0	4.3	176	84.3	88.3	77.6	5.1	106
10-11 years complete	88.6	86.5	91.3	78.5	3.1	211	92.6	87.1	83.1	3.4	173
12 or more years complete	87.0	80.7	89.6	75.8	7.1	495	90.5	90.6	85.8	4.7	335
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	88.1	80.0	88.3	71.0	4.6	367	89.9	89.6	83.8	4.4	753
Employed, for cash	87.8	85.6	90.6	76.2	3.9	267	90.2	89.2	83.9	4.5	728
Employed, not for cash	88.8	64.8	82.2	56.9	6.4	99	*	*	*	*	25
Not employed	87.7	82.4	88.9	77.2	6.8	851	99.7	88.8	88.8	0.3	51

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172

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband						Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	89.5	73.8	85.3	68.9	4.3	75	86.6	92.9	80.9	1.3	78
1-2	87.7	82.8	89.1	75.8	6.2	880	91.2	88.6	84.7	4.8	556
3-4	86.6	78.3	87.7	73.7	7.0	240	88.8	90.3	82.4	3.3	154
5 or more	(100.0)	(98.6)	(96.8)	(95.4)	(0.0)	22	*	*	*	*	16
Household structure[1]											
Nuclear	89.6	86.7	92.1	79.6	3.9	538	90.4	91.5	85.7	3.9	334
Non-nuclear	86.4	77.6	86.0	71.9	7.9	679	90.4	87.9	82.5	4.2	449
Religion											
Hindu	87.9	81.7	88.5	75.4	6.2	1,165	90.2	89.6	84.0	4.3	767
Other[2]	63.1	86.2	90.3	52.7	4.2	9	94.9	94.6	92.1	2.7	6
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	88.5	80.8	85.9	74.7	7.1	303	94.6	91.2	88.9	3.1	207
Scheduled tribe	86.1	70.0	86.4	63.6	8.5	76	94.0	95.0	93.0	4.0	56
Other backward class	85.8	89.4	92.6	79.7	4.1	167	84.6	88.6	82.0	8.8	134
Other	88.2	81.3	89.2	75.7	6.0	665	89.9	88.3	81.2	3.1	406
Total	87.8	81.7	88.7	75.3	6.1	1,217	90.5	89.5	84.1	4.1	804

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men age 15-19, women/men belonging to Muslim or Sikh religions, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.
[2] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme				
Age								
15-19	38.0	78.5	35.2	2.2	64.5	212	24.9	116
20-24	54.5	83.0	41.1	1.8	80.1	239	21.5	198
25-29	65.0	81.2	56.7	3.0	80.2	233	23.3	205
30-39	68.5	86.8	51.9	5.3	88.1	514	20.9	435
40-49	67.6	82.0	47.6	5.3	85.6	439	10.1	348
Residence								
Urban	75.6	88.8	60.8	4.8	93.1	216	45.5	196
Rural	59.7	82.2	45.7	3.9	80.4	1,421	14.1	1,105
Schooling								
No schooling	58.3	74.6	28.6	2.7	81.0	142	1.0	85
<5 years complete	(54.2)	(76.1)	(47.3)	(6.6)	(68.4)	37	(4.0)	21
5-7 years complete	55.0	71.9	43.4	4.2	82.2	187	2.3	134
8-9 years complete	65.8	81.6	46.3	6.7	79.4	215	7.3	161
10-11 years complete	56.0	79.9	48.1	3.2	74.9	296	11.1	215
12 or more years complete	65.5	89.5	52.6	3.7	86.4	760	29.8	685
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	83.0	89.4	59.1	7.5	88.5	444	24.3	379
Employed, for cash	88.8	95.3	59.5	9.0	93.4	330	29.8	290
Employed, not for cash	66.1	72.4	58.0	3.1	74.4	113	6.2	89
Not employed	53.9	80.7	43.4	2.8	79.7	1,193	16.6	922
Number of living children								
0	48.2	81.0	40.4	1.7	72.1	470	25.3	342
1-2	69.5	85.7	51.3	4.2	87.7	895	18.7	756
3-4	59.7	79.6	49.0	7.0	81.8	249	8.6	184
5 or more	(60.8)	(62.4)	(44.8)	(16.1)	(70.3)	22	*	18
Household structure[2]								
Nuclear	63.0	82.9	48.9	4.6	83.3	781	17.7	628
Non-nuclear	60.6	83.3	46.6	3.5	80.9	856	19.9	674
Religion								
Hindu	61.7	83.1	48.0	4.2	82.6	1,560	18.8	1,249
Sikh	(69.5)	(84.6)	(37.3)	(1.8)	(68.5)	50	*	34
Other[3]	75.7	79.2	29.9	0.9	77.5	11	14.3	10

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174

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

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme				
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	60.4	82.7	45.2	5.3	77.2	402	9.4	298
Scheduled tribe	63.8	82.0	44.8	7.2	82.8	106	5.3	79
Other backward class	60.3	81.5	48.6	2.0	82.0	230	18.5	161
Other	62.3	83.7	48.8	3.4	84.1	892	24.1	758
Total	61.8	83.1	47.7	4.1	82.1	1,637	18.8	1,301

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes Muslim women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community
[2] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.
[3] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

Table 101 Ownership of assets

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

	Women				Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages		Men		
Background characteristic	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women		Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	15.1	14.7	55.0	212	96.0	116	19.9	16.7	230
20-24	21.2	19.9	82.6	239	97.0	198	31.3	24.7	180
25-29	16.9	16.2	88.0	233	90.4	205	42.2	38.0	175
30-34	17.2	15.3	84.6	278	85.2	236	58.1	52.2	186
35-39	26.9	22.8	84.5	236	88.2	199	65.1	60.5	203
40-44	24.0	23.0	81.8	224	74.4	184	73.3	69.2	195
45-49	37.2	31.5	76.5	215	61.1	164	82.8	79.5	191
Residence									
Urban	20.7	15.9	90.9	216	96.6	196	42.2	30.1	191
Rural	22.7	20.9	77.8	1,421	82.6	1,105	54.5	51.2	1,168
Religion									
Hindu	22.5	20.3	80.1	1,560	84.5	1,249	53.4	48.6	1,280
Muslim	*	*	*	16	*	8	(44.3)	(39.9)	22
Sikh	(19.1)	(17.8)	(68.4)	50	*	34	(39.7)	(41.0)	49
Other	32.4	32.8	91.0	11	88.9	10	56.4	55.3	8
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	23.2	22.8	73.9	402	77.3	298	51.8	46.2	326
Scheduled tribe	25.6	26.7	74.7	106	76.3	79	68.5	64.8	78
Other backward class	20.1	15.7	69.8	230	88.1	161	48.0	44.0	214
Other	22.5	19.7	85.0	892	88.0	758	53.3	49.0	736
Schooling									
No schooling	32.4	30.8	59.6	142	10.2	85	76.0	51.7	48
<5 years complete	(33.2)	(33.2)	(58.5)	37	(29.9)	21	(79.2)	(74.0)	36
5-7 years complete	23.4	22.6	71.6	187	57.9	134	69.4	67.1	137
8-9 years complete	21.2	18.9	74.8	215	83.4	161	55.4	50.1	169
10-11 years complete	18.6	16.7	72.7	296	93.0	215	47.5	46.4	318
12 or more years complete	21.6	18.9	90.2	760	98.5	685	48.0	43.1	651
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	25.4	22.3	80.4	781	82.3	628	58.6	52.1	635
Non-nuclear	19.7	18.4	78.7	856	86.9	674	50.3	47.4	632
Total age 15-49	22.4	20.3	79.5	1,637	84.7	1,301	52.8	48.2	1,359
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	93.6	84.0	118
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	56.0	51.1	1,477

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 102 Gender role attitudes

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

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	6.1	3.9	3.3	4.0	5.5	3.9
She neglects the house or children	9.2	5.3	4.7	5.7	8.2	5.4
She argues with him	6.4	5.3	3.3	5.8	5.7	5.5
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	3.2	1.6	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.2
She doesn't cook properly	4.4	2.0	2.6	2.4	3.9	2.2
He suspects her of being unfaithful	5.4	5.8	3.6	4.5	5.0	5.3
She shows disrespect for in-laws	8.6	6.8	7.8	10.5	8.4	8.3
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	16.0	13.6	10.9	15.1	14.8	14.2
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	94.5	91.2	87.0	84.1	92.7	88.4
Knows her husband has sex with other women	95.6	87.8	89.5	79.4	94.1	84.5
Is tired or not in the mood	94.9	87.8	88.7	80.5	93.4	84.9
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	91.5	81.4	85.2	72.5	90.0	77.8
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	2.5	5.2	9.5	10.5	4.2	7.3
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	18.1	na	13.5	na	16.2
Refuse to give her financial support	na	9.8	na	8.8	na	9.4
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	9.3	na	7.3	na	8.5
Have sex with another woman	na	9.2	na	7.5	na	8.5
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	7.2	na	4.8	na	6.2
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	79.4	na	82.1	na	80.4
Number of respondents	1,251	816	386	543	1,637	1,359

na = Not applicable

177

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason[1]		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons[2]		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours[3]	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	12.4	16.5	82.6	68.9	71.1	212	230
20-24	7.7	15.9	88.4	76.2	76.5	239	180
25-29	13.6	10.9	90.9	78.7	73.9	233	175
30-39	19.1	14.6	91.8	82.2	77.1	514	388
40-49	15.4	13.0	91.8	79.1	76.3	439	386
Residence							
Urban	10.8	11.4	97.7	80.5	85.1	216	191
Rural	15.4	14.6	88.8	77.4	73.8	1,421	1,168
Schooling							
No schooling	19.8	35.2	92.8	43.2	78.7	142	48
<5 years complete	(14.7)	(4.9)	(87.3)	(78.1)	(77.4)	37	36
5-7 years complete	19.0	15.7	88.6	80.5	79.6	187	137
8-9 years complete	21.1	22.1	85.5	74.2	69.4	215	169
10-11 years complete	14.4	14.8	88.1	77.6	70.8	296	318
12 or more years complete	11.1	10.4	92.0	80.9	77.9	760	651
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	18.2	14.7	89.3	79.4	78.7	444	994
Employed, for cash	15.4	14.2	88.5	79.8	79.0	330	955
Employed, not for cash	26.4	(25.4)	91.5	(71.3)	(72.9)	113	40
Not employed	13.5	12.8	90.3	73.5	66.2	1,193	365
Marital status							
Never married	10.9	15.1	85.2	72.5	74.0	386	543
Currently married	16.3	13.7	91.5	81.7	76.5	1,217	804
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	(4.8)	*	(88.7)	*	*	33	12
Number of living children							
0	10.5	15.5	85.1	73.2	74.2	470	626
1-2	15.8	10.4	92.3	83.7	76.1	895	562
3-4	20.5	20.4	90.7	75.9	77.8	249	154
5 or more	(1.4)	*	(93.5)	*	*	22	16
Household structure[4]							
Nuclear	14.8	15.8	91.6	76.3	75.9	781	683
Non-nuclear	14.8	12.5	88.5	79.3	74.8	856	676

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178

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason[1]		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons[2]		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours[3]	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Religion							
Hindu	14.6	14.3	90.2	78.1	75.6	1,560	1,280
Muslim	*	(9.8)	*	(56.3)	(60.1)	16	22
Sikh	(20.1)	(14.5)	(80.9)	(81.4)	(71.8)	50	49
Other	6.0	2.0	92.2	71.9	94.6	11	8
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	14.6	17.1	91.2	80.2	74.8	402	326
Scheduled tribe	15.8	10.2	89.1	73.6	68.9	106	78
Other backward class	21.5	13.3	84.6	77.3	78.6	230	214
Other	13.1	13.3	91.1	77.8	75.1	892	736
Total	14.8	14.2	90.0	77.8	75.4	1,637	1,359

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

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

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

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

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

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	8.6	8.3	8.6
Sexual violence only	0.6	0.0	0.5
Physical and sexual violence	1.9	0.0	1.6
Physical or sexual violence	11.1	8.3	10.6
Number of women	924	177	1,101
Person committing physical violence[1]			
Current husband	76.9	na	66.8
Former husband	1.8	na	1.6
Father/step-father	12.2	*	16.1
Mother/step-mother	19.1	*	25.6
Sister/brother	8.8	*	10.5
Other relative	1.3	*	1.1
Father-in-law	0.5	na	0.4
Teacher	7.4	*	9.5
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	97	15	112
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	(80.2)	na	(80.0)
Former husband	(1.9)	na	(1.9)
Current/former boyfriend	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Father/step-father	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Brother/step-brother	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Other relative	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
In-law	(4.5)	na	(4.5)
Own friend/acquaintance	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Family friend	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Teacher	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Employer/someone at work	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Police/soldier	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Priest/religious leader	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Stranger	(0.0)	nc	(0.3)
Other	(13.3)	nc	(13.3)
Number who experienced sexual violence	23	0	23

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
nc = No cases
[1] Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	0.0	61
25-29	0.0	129
30-39	1.2	345
40-49	0.2	332
Residence		
Urban	0.0	117
Rural	0.7	751
Number of living children		
1-2	0.5	655
3-4	1.2	181
Schooling		
No schooling	0.5	99
<5 years complete	(1.6)	24
5-7 years complete	1.5	122
8-9 years complete	0.5	147
10-11 years complete	0.4	164
12 or more years complete	0.4	313
Religion		
Hindu	0.6	831
Other[1]	2.5	9
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	1.8	213
Scheduled tribe	1.0	61
Other backward class	0.0	112
Other	0.2	474
Total	0.6	869

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19, women with no living children or 5 or more living children, women belonging to Muslim or Sikh religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	8.1	1.0	5.2	6.2
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	4.6	0.6	2.8	3.4
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	4.5	0.9	2.5	3.4
Slapped her	6.5	0.3	4.6	4.9
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	2.9	0.2	2.1	2.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	2.6	0.5	1.8	2.3
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.7
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	1.9	0.3	1.3	1.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.4
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.8
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.5
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	6.7	1.1	4.9	6.0
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	5.1	0.8	3.6	4.4
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	1.2	0.1	0.9	1.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	4.4	1.0	2.8	3.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	8.3	1.0	5.3	6.3
Any form of physical and sexual violence	1.7	0.3	1.2	1.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	10.2	1.3	7.1	8.4
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.2
Any violence by women against their husband[2]	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.9
Number of ever-married women	924	924	924	924

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.
[1] Includes in the past 12 months
[2] Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	7.1	5.4	0.0	5.4	7.9	82
25-29	10.8	8.4	4.7	9.2	13.7	141
30-39	5.7	10.0	2.1	10.0	10.9	351
40-49	5.9	6.8	1.0	6.9	8.7	347
Residence						
Urban	6.2	6.0	0.0	6.0	7.6	122
Rural	6.8	8.5	2.2	8.7	10.6	801
Schooling						
No schooling	2.0	11.0	1.5	11.0	11.0	103
<5 years complete	(33.2)	(37.6)	(8.3)	(39.8)	(44.9)	24
5-7 years complete	9.9	10.8	2.5	10.8	12.9	126
8-9 years complete	11.3	9.7	3.4	10.0	14.8	154
10-11 years complete	6.8	10.2	1.0	10.2	10.5	167
12 or more years complete	3.0	2.6	1.1	2.8	4.5	350
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	6.0	6.3	1.8	6.6	8.7	632
Employed for cash	9.7	13.3	2.6	13.3	14.9	235
Employed not for cash	1.2	6.8	0.0	6.9	7.6	56
Marital duration[1]						
Married only once	6.7	8.0	1.7	8.1	10.1	915
0-4 years	5.7	3.0	0.3	3.4	6.5	154
5-9 years	7.9	7.5	2.5	7.9	11.3	124
10 or more years	6.7	9.3	1.9	9.3	10.7	637
Number of living children						
0	3.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	4.1	72
1-2	7.0	7.6	2.1	7.9	9.9	655
3-4	7.6	13.5	2.0	13.5	14.7	181
Household structure[2]						
Nuclear	7.0	9.3	1.4	9.4	11.3	425
Non-nuclear	6.4	7.2	2.3	7.4	9.4	498
Religion						
Hindu	6.7	8.3	2.0	8.5	10.4	879
Other[3]	4.4	4.8	2.8	4.8	5.9	9

Continued…

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	12.0	13.2	2.9	13.2	16.6	225
Scheduled tribe	5.3	5.4	0.8	5.5	6.5	62
Other backward class	2.7	2.7	0.6	2.7	2.7	126
Other	5.2	7.3	1.9	7.6	9.5	502
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	21.4	23.4	9.5	23.4	28.1	49
No	5.7	7.0	1.5	7.2	9.0	862
Total	6.7	8.1	1.9	8.3	10.2	924

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19, women married more than once, women who have 5 or more living children, women belonging to Muslim or Sikh religions, women who don't know their caste/tribe and women who don't know whether their father beat their mother, who are not shown separately.

[1] Currently married women only

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

[3] Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	(15.6)	(25.1)	(5.2)	(25.1)	(25.1)	43
<5 years complete	(10.1)	(17.1)	(8.5)	(17.1)	(18.7)	31
5-7 years complete	4.4	8.7	2.3	9.1	9.6	117
8-9 years complete	12.5	13.4	1.6	13.4	16.3	115
10-11 years complete	10.8	10.6	2.1	10.6	14.7	211
12 or more years complete	2.4	2.7	0.9	3.0	4.2	407
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	3.4	3.7	0.5	3.8	5.3	574
Drinks/never gets drunk	3.2	8.0	1.9	8.8	9.4	71
Gets drunk sometimes	11.3	12.4	2.8	12.6	15.8	223
Gets drunk often	(26.7)	(37.0)	(13.1)	(37.0)	(39.8)	55
Spousal age difference[1]						
Wife older	5.0	9.7	3.4	9.8	9.9	40
Wife is same age	(3.5)	(6.2)	(3.5)	(6.2)	(6.2)	44
Wife 1-4 years younger	5.4	7.5	1.5	7.8	9.8	371
Wife 5-9 years younger	7.5	8.6	2.0	8.6	10.0	369
Wife 10 or more years younger	8.3	5.1	1.5	5.7	12.1	78
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	6.4	8.0	1.8	8.3	10.2	430
Wife has more schooling	6.8	8.4	2.3	8.4	9.9	261
Both have equal schooling	7.6	6.9	1.2	7.2	10.0	211
Neither attended school	(2.4)	(18.6)	(5.5)	(18.6)	(18.6)	21
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband[2]						
0	1.1	3.1	0.5	3.2	3.7	611
1-2	11.0	10.6	4.1	11.0	16.3	236
3-4	31.5	34.2	2.2	34.2	37.3	66
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	8.5	11.3	7.9	11.3	13.1	54
1-2	10.6	15.2	3.1	15.5	17.6	194
3	5.0	5.3	1.0	5.4	7.4	655
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]						
0	6.8	7.9	2.1	8.0	9.9	766
1-2	6.1	7.0	1.3	8.1	10.8	94
3-4	(8.4)	(18.1)	(0.1)	(18.2)	(20.9)	37

Continued…

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband[5]						
1-2	(12.9)	(13.9)	(0.4)	(13.9)	(17.1)	60
3	6.4	7.9	2.1	8.1	10.0	844
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	46.9	48.8	14.8	48.8	51.4	69
Sometimes	5.3	6.9	1.1	7.3	10.1	424
Never	1.7	2.8	0.7	2.8	3.8	431
Total	6.7	8.1	1.9	8.3	10.2	924

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women whose husband displayed 5-6 marital control behaviours, women who gave 5-6 reasons that wife beating is justified, and women who gave no reason for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband, who are not shown separately.

[1] Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

| | Percentage of women who have had: | | | | | |
Type of spousal violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women
Experienced physical violence						
Ever[1]	35.9	2.5	4.7	8.2	35.9	75
In the past 12 months	34.5	3.2	5.5	10.8	34.5	57
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever[1]	35.2	2.4	4.6	8.1	35.2	77
In the past 12 months	33.9	3.2	5.4	10.6	33.9	58

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.
[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 110 Help seeking

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

	Type of violence experienced		Marital status	
Help seeking	Physical only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Total
Help seeking				
Never sought help and never told anyone	62.9	(41.0)	56.9	58.7
Never sought help but told someone	27.5	(22.1)	26.5	25.4
Sought help	9.6	(36.9)	16.6	15.9
Number of women who experienced violence	94	18	102	117

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H,

     m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the hth stratum,

     y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the ith cluster in the hth stratum,

     x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the ith cluster in the hth stratum, and

     f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-5 sample for Himachal Pradesh, there were 504 clusters. Hence, 504 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 504 clusters,

     $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 503 clusters (ith cluster excluded), and

     k is the total number of clusters.

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

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

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

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.964	0.003	10,698	10,698	1.883	0.004	0.957	0.971
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.811	0.009	10,698	10,698	2.282	0.011	0.793	0.828
Using iodized salt	0.991	0.002	10,672	10,674	1.754	0.002	0.987	0.994
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,040.085	11.028	19,930	20,094	1.502	0.011	1,018.029	1,062.140
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.190	0.005	19,224	19,410	1.685	0.024	0.181	0.199
Urban residence	0.132	0.010	10,368	10,368	2.887	0.073	0.112	0.151
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.074	0.004	10,368	10,368	1.682	0.058	0.065	0.083
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.659	0.008	10,368	10,368	1.686	0.012	0.643	0.675
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.235	0.005	10,368	10,368	1.291	0.023	0.225	0.246
Currently married	0.733	0.006	10,368	10,368	1.278	0.008	0.722	0.744
Married before age 18	0.153	0.006	8,997	8,979	1.489	0.037	0.141	0.164
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.742	0.012	7,681	7,599	2.337	0.016	0.719	0.765
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.634	0.012	7,681	7,599	2.136	0.019	0.611	0.658
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.108	0.006	7,681	7,599	1.748	0.057	0.096	0.120
Currently using pill	0.015	0.002	7,681	7,599	1.383	0.130	0.011	0.018
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.011	0.002	7,681	7,599	1.367	0.145	0.008	0.015
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.192	0.008	7,681	7,599	1.672	0.039	0.177	0.207
Currently using female sterilization	0.377	0.010	7,681	7,599	1.887	0.028	0.357	0.398
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.759	0.010	5,220	4,967	1.708	0.013	0.739	0.779
Unmet need for family planning	0.079	0.005	7,681	7,599	1.511	0.059	0.069	0.088
Want no more children	0.789	0.006	7,681	7,599	1.364	0.008	0.776	0.802
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.065	0.004	7,681	7,599	1.411	0.061	0.057	0.073
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.703	0.016	2,145	2,114	1.658	0.023	0.670	0.736
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.672	0.015	2,145	2,114	1.494	0.023	0.642	0.703
Birth registration	0.979	0.003	2,637	2,635	1.117	0.003	0.972	0.985
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.871	0.011	2,635	2,560	1.569	0.013	0.848	0.894
Institutional delivery	0.882	0.011	2,635	2,560	1.601	0.013	0.859	0.905
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.901	0.010	2,145	2,114	1.479	0.011	0.882	0.920
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.886	0.009	2,145	2,114	1.371	0.011	0.867	0.905
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.699	0.038	239	211	1.202	0.054	0.623	0.774
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.047	0.005	2,571	2,495	1.160	0.106	0.037	0.057
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.737	0.043	139	117	1.061	0.059	0.650	0.824
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.679	0.047	139	117	1.090	0.070	0.584	0.773
Child received BCG vaccination	0.982	0.008	533	523	1.289	0.008	0.967	0.997
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.961	0.011	533	523	1.259	0.011	0.940	0.982
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.901	0.016	533	523	1.233	0.018	0.869	0.933
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.959	0.010	533	523	1.180	0.011	0.939	0.980
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.963	0.010	533	523	1.250	0.011	0.942	0.983
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.892	0.016	533	523	1.208	0.018	0.860	0.925
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.308	0.014	2,407	2,393	1.420	0.046	0.280	0.337
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.174	0.011	2,358	2,332	1.316	0.062	0.152	0.195
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.255	0.013	2,449	2,428	1.356	0.050	0.230	0.280
Children with any anaemia	0.554	0.014	2,164	2,152	1.310	0.026	0.525	0.582
Women with any anaemia	0.530	0.009	10,160	10,115	1.771	0.017	0.513	0.548
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.139	0.005	9,848	9,824	1.454	0.036	0.129	0.149
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.304	0.007	9,848	9,824	1.513	0.023	0.290	0.318
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.618	0.011	9,848	9,824	2.146	0.017	0.597	0.639
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.945	0.007	1,619	1,637	1.263	0.008	0.930	0.959
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.362	0.021	1,619	1,637	1.798	0.059	0.319	0.405
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.106	0.015	1,101	1,101	1.643	0.144	0.076	0.137
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.663	0.055	29,758	29,745	1.397	0.033	1.554	1.772
Neonatal mortality	20.537	3.277	2,629	2,554	1.151	0.160	13.982	27.091
Postneonatal mortality	5.090	1.648	2,633	2,558	1.188	0.324	1.795	8.386
Infant mortality	25.627	4.072	2,631	2,556	1.215	0.159	17.482	33.771
Child mortality	3.404	1.323	2,662	2,577	1.033	0.389	0.759	6.050
Under-five mortality	28.944	4.303	2,637	2,562	1.201	0.149	20.337	37.551
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.063	0.003	18,278	18,425	1.673	0.049	0.057	0.070
Urban residence	0.141	0.008	1,348	1,359	0.803	0.054	0.126	0.156
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.036	0.007	1,348	1,359	1.303	0.185	0.022	0.049
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.713	0.018	1,348	1,359	1.439	0.025	0.678	0.749
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.400	0.015	1,348	1,359	1.097	0.037	0.371	0.429
Currently married	0.591	0.015	1,348	1,359	1.091	0.025	0.562	0.621
Married before age 21	0.113	0.012	979	950	1.188	0.106	0.089	0.137
Want no more children	0.753	0.023	836	804	1.555	0.031	0.707	0.799
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.071	0.011	836	804	1.260	0.157	0.049	0.094
Men with any anaemia	0.186	0.017	1,282	1,280	1.472	0.090	0.153	0.220
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.118	0.012	1,289	1,292	1.225	0.100	0.095	0.142
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.306	0.018	1,289	1,292	1.374	0.060	0.269	0.343
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.523	0.021	1,289	1,292	1.513	0.040	0.481	0.565
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.971	0.005	1,348	1,359	1.093	0.005	0.962	0.981
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.408	0.024	1,348	1,359	1.785	0.059	0.360	0.456

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of case Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	R+2SE
			HOUSEHOLDS					
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.986	0.006	914	1,550	1.614	0.006	0.973	0.998
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.848	0.023	914	1,550	1.943	0.027	0.801	0.894
Using iodized salt	0.990	0.008	911	1,546	2.252	0.008	0.975	1.005
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	936.151	41.268	1,659	2,757	1.696	0.044	853.616	1,018.686
			WOMEN					
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.076	0.012	1,481	2,387	1.737	0.158	0.052	0.100
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.052	0.012	864	1,365	1.570	0.229	0.028	0.076
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.798	0.022	864	1,365	1.576	0.027	0.755	0.841
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.244	0.021	864	1,365	1.426	0.086	0.202	0.286
Currently married	0.725	0.020	864	1,365	1.291	0.027	0.686	0.764
Married before age 18	0.107	0.016	757	1,199	1.454	0.153	0.074	0.139
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.752	0.029	616	989	1.652	0.038	0.694	0.809
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.593	0.043	616	989	2.155	0.072	0.507	0.679
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.159	0.025	616	989	1.666	0.155	0.109	0.208
Currently using pill	0.019	0.008	616	989	1.356	0.388	0.004	0.035
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.009	0.004	616	989	1.071	0.462	0.001	0.017
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.319	0.031	616	989	1.644	0.097	0.257	0.381
Currently using female sterilization	0.217	0.022	616	989	1.329	0.102	0.173	0.261
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.459	0.030	372	598	1.163	0.066	0.398	0.519
Unmet need for family planning	0.093	0.015	616	989	1.289	0.163	0.062	0.123
Want no more children	0.766	0.025	616	989	1.484	0.033	0.716	0.817
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.075	0.017	616	989	1.636	0.231	0.041	0.110
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.773	0.049	157	258	1.485	0.063	0.675	0.871
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.729	0.046	157	258	1.306	0.063	0.638	0.821
Birth registration	0.979	0.013	186	312	1.215	0.013	0.953	1.005
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.903	0.029	184	301	1.379	0.032	0.845	0.962
Institutional delivery	0.931	0.024	184	301	1.350	0.026	0.882	0.980
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.895	0.044	157	258	1.808	0.049	0.808	0.982
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.925	0.032	157	258	1.547	0.035	0.860	0.989
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.514	0.216	10	15	1.333	0.421	0.081	0.947
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.035	0.013	180	296	0.997	0.380	0.009	0.062
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.641	0.160	9	11	0.859	0.250	0.320	0.962
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.511	0.170	9	11	0.873	0.332	0.171	0.851
Child received BCG vaccination	0.977	0.023	41	69	0.999	0.023	0.931	1.022
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.941	0.048	41	69	1.325	0.050	0.846	1.036
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.954	0.046	41	69	1.428	0.048	0.863	1.045
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.964	0.026	41	69	0.931	0.027	0.911	1.017
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.941	0.048	41	69	1.325	0.050	0.846	1.036
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.941	0.048	41	69	1.325	0.050	0.846	1.036
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.270	0.048	164	280	1.276	0.177	0.174	0.366
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.162	0.024	161	273	0.834	0.148	0.114	0.209
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.246	0.046	168	283	1.317	0.187	0.154	0.338
Children with any anaemia	0.582	0.042	149	257	1.074	0.072	0.498	0.665
Women with any anaemia	0.510	0.029	841	1,328	1.670	0.057	0.453	0.568
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.097	0.017	825	1,298	1.613	0.171	0.064	0.131
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.383	0.022	825	1,298	1.285	0.057	0.339	0.427
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.603	0.019	825	1,298	1.098	0.031	0.565	0.640
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.960	0.012	128	216	0.706	0.013	0.935	0.984
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.461	0.053	128	216	1.201	0.116	0.354	0.567
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.053	0.025	94	139	1.085	0.477	0.002	0.103
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.428	0.212	2,479	3,905	1.817	0.148	1.005	1.852
Neonatal mortality	15.047	10.146	187	305	0.913	0.674	0.000	35.340
Postneonatal mortality	0.000	0.000	188	306	na	10.118	0.000	0.000
Infant mortality	15.047	10.146	187	305	0.913	0.674	0.000	35.340
Child mortality	0.000	0.000	197	315	na	na	0.000	0.000
Under-five mortality	15.047	10.146	187	305	0.913	0.674	0.000	35.340
			MEN					
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.031	0.009	1,541	2,555	1.725	0.280	0.014	0.049
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.071	0.012	120	191	0.533	0.177	0.046	0.096
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.787	0.055	120	191	1.449	0.069	0.678	0.896
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.436	0.040	120	191	0.887	0.092	0.355	0.517
Currently married	0.562	0.041	120	191	0.894	0.072	0.481	0.643
Married before age 21	0.056	0.016	81	127	0.621	0.285	0.024	0.087
Want no more children	0.608	0.115	72	108	1.950	0.190	0.377	0.838
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.114	0.036	72	108	0.969	0.321	0.041	0.186
Men with any anaemia	0.086	0.020	115	181	0.763	0.235	0.046	0.127
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.066	0.008	115	183	0.327	0.118	0.050	0.081
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.357	0.036	115	183	0.752	0.101	0.285	0.430
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.612	0.037	115	183	0.815	0.061	0.538	0.687
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.958	0.010	120	191	0.527	0.010	0.939	0.977
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.469	0.062	120	191	1.361	0.133	0.344	0.594

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE
			Number of cases				Confidence limits	
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.961	0.004	9,784	9,148	1.907	0.004	0.953	0.968
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.804	0.009	9,784	9,148	2.280	0.011	0.786	0.823
Using iodized salt	0.991	0.001	9,761	9,128	1.482	0.001	0.988	0.994
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,056.615	10.479	18,271	17,337	1.358	0.010	1,035.656	1,077.574
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.207	0.005	17,743	17,023	1.589	0.022	0.197	0.216
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.077	0.005	9,504	9,003	1.698	0.060	0.068	0.087
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.638	0.008	9,504	9,003	1.684	0.013	0.621	0.654
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.234	0.005	9,504	9,003	1.235	0.023	0.223	0.245
Currently married	0.734	0.006	9,504	9,003	1.256	0.008	0.723	0.746
Married before age 18	0.160	0.006	8,240	7,780	1.472	0.037	0.148	0.172
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.741	0.013	7,065	6,610	2.433	0.017	0.715	0.766
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.640	0.012	7,065	6,610	2.090	0.019	0.616	0.664
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.100	0.006	7,065	6,610	1.715	0.061	0.088	0.113
Currently using pill	0.014	0.002	7,065	6,610	1.338	0.134	0.010	0.018
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.012	0.002	7,065	6,610	1.403	0.153	0.008	0.015
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.173	0.006	7,065	6,610	1.398	0.036	0.160	0.185
Currently using female sterilization	0.401	0.011	7,065	6,610	1.885	0.027	0.380	0.423
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.800	0.008	4,848	4,369	1.414	0.010	0.784	0.816
Unmet need for family planning	0.077	0.005	7,065	6,610	1.530	0.063	0.067	0.086
Want no more children	0.792	0.006	7,065	6,610	1.276	0.008	0.780	0.805
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.063	0.004	7,065	6,610	1.280	0.059	0.056	0.071
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.693	0.017	1,988	1,856	1.623	0.024	0.660	0.727
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.664	0.016	1,988	1,,856	1.485	0.024	0.633	0.696
Birth registration	0.979	0.003	2,451	2,323	1.080	0.003	0.972	0.985
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.866	0.012	2,451	2,259	1.586	0.014	0.842	0.891
Institutional delivery	0.875	0.012	2,451	2,259	1.621	0.014	0.851	0.900
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.902	0.009	1,988	1,856	1.357	0.010	0.884	0.920
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.881	0.010	1,988	1,856	1.313	0.011	0.862	0.900
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.713	0.035	229	196	1.126	0.049	0.642	0.783
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.048	0.005	2,391	2,198	1.174	0.110	0.038	0.059
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.746	0.045	130	107	1.093	0.060	0.656	0.836
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.695	0.049	130	107	1.132	0.071	0.596	0.794
Child received BCG vaccination	0.982	0.008	492	454	1.331	0.008	0.966	0.998
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.964	0.010	492	454	1.171	0.010	0.944	0.984
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.893	0.017	492	454	1.199	0.019	0.859	0.927
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.959	0.011	492	454	1.210	0.011	0.937	0.981
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.966	0.009	492	454	1.152	0.010	0.947	0.985
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.885	0.017	492	454	1.176	0.019	0.851	0.919
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.313	0.015	2,243	2,114	1.415	0.047	0.284	0.343
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.176	0.012	2,197	2,059	1.384	0.067	0.152	0.199
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.256	0.013	2,281	2,144	1.348	0.051	0.230	0.282
Children with any anaemia	0.550	0.015	2,015	1,895	1.346	0.028	0.519	0.580
Women with any anaemia	0.533	0.009	9,319	8,787	1.763	0.017	0.515	0.552
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.145	0.005	9,023	8,527	1.387	0.035	0.135	0.156
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.292	0.007	9,023	8,527	1.509	0.025	0.278	0.307
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.620	0.012	9,023	8,527	2.304	0.019	0.596	0.643
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.942	0.008	1,491	1,421	1.337	0.009	0.926	0.959
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.347	0.023	1,491	1,421	1.901	0.068	0.300	0.394
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.114	0.017	1,007	962	1.710	0.150	0.080	0.148
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.695	0.054	27,279	25,840	1.299	0.032	1.587	1.802
Neonatal mortality	21.281	3.460	2,442	2,249	1.179	0.163	14.361	28.202
Postneonatal mortality	5.802	1.868	2,445	2,252	1.217	0.322	2.066	9.538
Infant mortality	27.084	4.403	2,444	2,251	1.250	0.163	18.278	35.889
Child mortality	3.918	1.519	2,465	2,262	1.061	0.388	0.880	6.956
Under-five mortality	30.895	4.668	2,450	2,257	1.232	0.151	21.559	40.232
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.068	0.003	16,737	15,869	1.615	0.047	0.062	0.075
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.030	0.007	1,228	1,168	1.515	0.246	0.015	0.045
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.701	0.018	1,228	1,168	1.413	0.026	0.664	0.738
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.394	0.016	1,228	1,168	1.133	0.040	0.362	0.425
Currently married	0.596	0.016	1,228	1,168	1.124	0.026	0.565	0.628
Married before age 21	0.122	0.014	898	823	1.244	0.112	0.095	0.149
Want no more children	0.775	0.018	764	696	1.191	0.023	0.739	0.811
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.065	0.011	764	696	1.275	0.175	0.042	0.088
Men with any anaemia	0.203	0.019	1,167	1,099	1.557	0.095	0.164	0.241
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.127	0.014	1,174	1,110	1.308	0.107	0.100	0.154
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.298	0.021	1,174	1,110	1.488	0.069	0.256	0.339
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.508	0.024	1,174	1,110	1.618	0.047	0.461	0.556
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.974	0.006	1,228	1,168	1.215	0.006	0.962	0.985
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.398	0.026	1,228	1,168	1.854	0.065	0.346	0.450

na = Not applicable