



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

West Bengal



**National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-5)**

2019-21

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-21

WEST BENGAL

JUNE 2021

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2021.
National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), India, 2019-21: West Bengal. Mumbai: IIPS.

For additional information about the 2019-21 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), please contact:

International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400088

Telephone: 022-4237 2442

Email: nfhs52017@gmail.com, director@iipsindia.ac.in

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

CONTRIBUTORS

**Chander Shekhar
Hemkothang Lhungdim
S.K. Singh
Manish Singh**

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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 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 West Bengal was conducted in all 20 districts of the state from 21 June, 2019 to 8 November, 2019 by the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR), Jaipur. Information was collected from 18,187 households, 21,408 women age 15-49 (including-3251 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 3,021 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 in West Bengal, 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 includes 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 West Bengal, about two-thirds (67%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.0 members. Sixteen percent of households are headed by women, with 13 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Seventy-two percent of households in West Bengal have household heads who are Hindu. Twenty-seven percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and less than 1 percent of households have household heads who are Christian.

Twenty-seven percent of households in West Bengal have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 6 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 12 percent belong to an other backward class. The remaining 53 percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (60%) are nuclear, and 52 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

Nearly one-quarter (24%) of West Bengal's population is under age 15; only 7 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,049 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 992 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-two 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, 83 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 13 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 4 percent live with neither of the parents. Births of almost all children under 5 years of age (98%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 94 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Seventy-nine percent of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (68% of deaths at age 0-4, 78% of deaths at age 25-34, and 81% of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registration by religion shows that 81 percent of deaths were registered among Hindus, 73 percent among Muslims. Eighty-two percent of deaths were registered among other backward classes, 78 percent among scheduled castes, and 70 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in West Bengal, death registration is higher in urban (88%) than rural areas (75%), and among males (83%) than females (74%).

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they have any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. Just over 1 percent (1.1%) of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is locomotor (0.4%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (1.3% versus 0.8%). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, 2 percent of the household population age 70 and above are reported to have any disability.

Housing characteristics

Over half (53%) of households in West Bengal live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (97%) have electricity.

Ninety-five percent of households in West Bengal have basic drinking water service, and 98 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 16 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (28%) are more likely than rural households (9%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Twelve percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by using ceramic, sand, or other water filter). A large majority of households (40%) in West Bengal use a clean fuel for cooking.

Nearly one-sixth (16%) of households in West Bengal have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

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.

Twelve percent of all households and 16 percent of rural households do not use an improved sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In West Bengal, 89 percent of households have access to a toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (97%) than in rural areas (85%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 61 percent among scheduled tribes to 93 percent among groups that are not scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, or other backward classes. Access to toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 44 percent in Puruliya district (only 36% in the rural areas) to 99 percent in North Twenty Four Parganas district. Interestingly, the only four districts with all the households (100%) in urban areas having access to a toilet facility are Birbhum, Jalpaiguri, North Twenty Four Parganas and Uttar Dinajpur.

Selected household possessions

In West Bengal, 42 percent of households own a house (40% of rural households and 46% of urban households). Almost all urban households (98%) and most rural households (91%) in West Bengal have a mobile phone. Ninety-five percent of households have a bank or post office account. Twenty-nine percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 42 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 29 percent of rural households and 5 percent of urban households. Overall, 25 percent of all households in West Bengal own agricultural land, and 40 percent of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Thirty-two percent of women and 29 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 30 and 31 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Sixty-eight percent of both women and men reside 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, 73 percent of women age 15-49 and 80 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Nineteen percent of women and 13 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 18 percent of women age 15-49 in West Bengal have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 22 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in West Bengal. Fifty-two percent of men and 46 percent of women watch television at least once a week. However, men (17%) are much more likely than women (9%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Over two-fifths of women (47%) and men (45%) are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (78% versus 66%) or widowed (3% versus 0.4%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (33% versus 18%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindus (70%), while 29 percent are Muslims, and 0.7 percent are Christian.

Twelve percent of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 28 percent belong to a scheduled caste. Six percent of women and men belong to scheduled tribe, while 52 percent of men and women 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Seventy-eight percent of women and 13 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Three percent of women and 24 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 17 percent of women and 55 percent of men were employed in a non-agricultural occupations.

EDUCATION

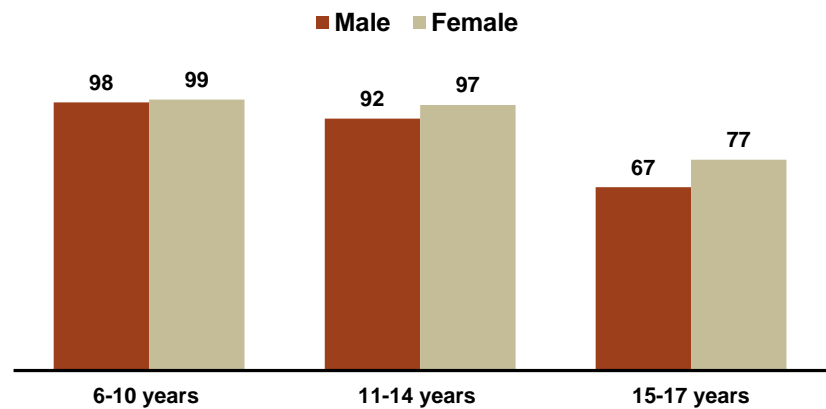
In NFHS-5, information related to preschool attendance has been collected for the first time, in addition to school attendance among children age 6-17 years and educational attainment of other members of the household, including reasons for drop-out in the case of those who discontinued education.

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 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.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



In West Bengal, 51 percent of boys and 50 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is almost equal among children in nuclear households (50%) and non-nuclear households (51%). Preschool attendance among children is almost same in Hindu (51%) and Muslim (49%). Preschool attendance is highest among other backward class households (55%), slightly lower among scheduled tribe households (52%), and lowest in scheduled caste households and households not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe or an other backward class (50% each). Preschool attendance is higher in households with 3-5 members (51%), compared with households with 6 or more members (49%). Overall, urban households (45%) show lower preschool attendance than rural households (53%). Preschool attendance is highest in Nadia district (71%) and lowest in Uttar Dinajpur district (28%).

School attendance among children

Ninety percent of children age 6-17 years in West Bengal attend school (92% in urban areas and 89% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (97%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 72 percent at age 15-17 years. There is gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; 98 percent of girls compared with 95 percent of boys are attending school however, in the age group 15-17 years, 77 percent of girls compared with 67 percent of boys are attending school.

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 West Bengal, the median age at first marriage is equal in both the age groups, 18 years among women age 25-29 years and 18 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 7 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 22 percent of men age 20-49 years. Forty-two percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, which is same in (42%) NFHS-4. Twenty-three percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 69 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in West Bengal.

Fertility levels

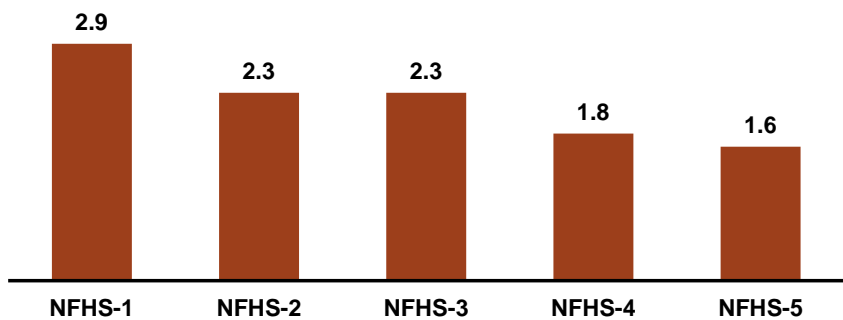
The total fertility rate (TFR) in West Bengal is 1.6 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.2 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

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, 6 percent were of birth order four or higher, that remained almost unchanged compared with NFHS-4.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 0.7 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women will have an average of one child more than Christian women (a TFR of 2.0, compared with 1.0) and 0.6 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 1.5).

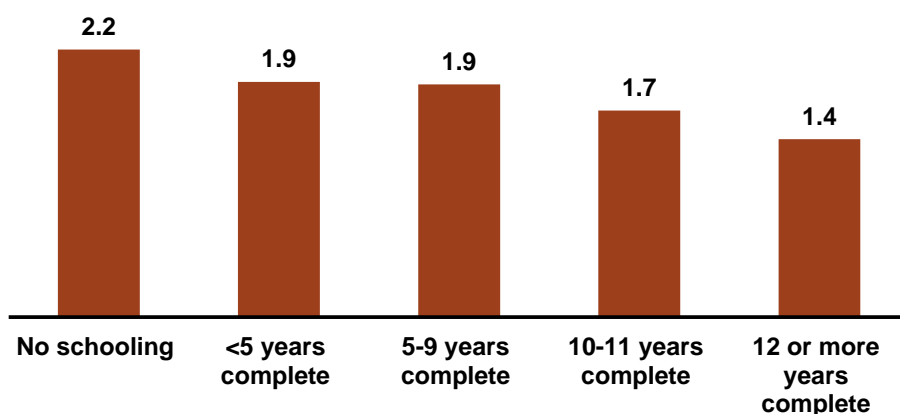
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-nine percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 11 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 6 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 4 percent only.

The two main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (54%) and last child was too young (13%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (71%), other surgical methods (15%) and manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (9%). A majority (52%) of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 24 percent were performed in the public health sector. Eighteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most abortions in West Bengal (70%) are performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in West Bengal, 16 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which was 18 percent in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 15 percent at age 17 years to 24 percent among women age 18 years and to 37 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (33%) than those with 12 or more years of schooling (7%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in West Bengal is 48 months. Four percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 13 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 (15%) and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (43%). More than one third (34%) 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.

More than one-third (34%) of births in West Bengal occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

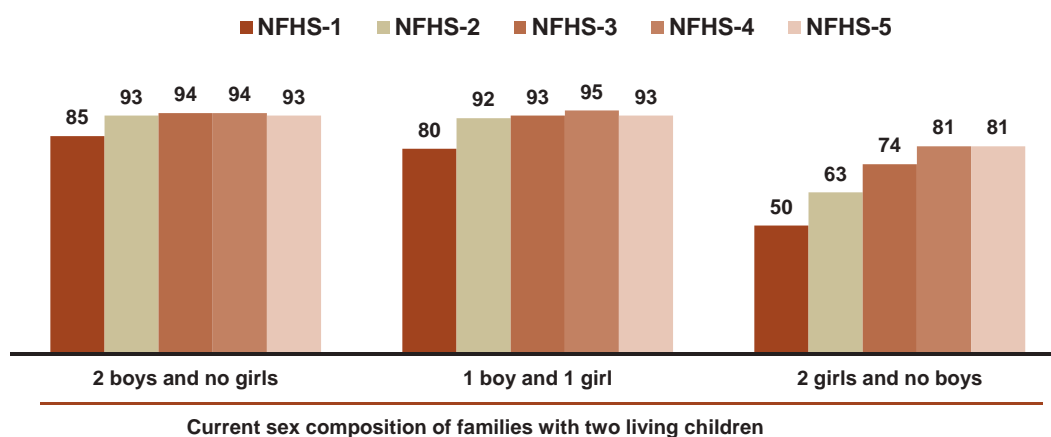
Seventy percent of currently married women and 67 percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 56 percent each of women and men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Ninety-one percent of women and 89 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In West Bengal, there is a strong preference for sons. Ten percent of women and 19 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 4-5 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, about 86 percent of men and 81 percent of women would like to have at least one son and about 75 percent of men and 78 percent of women want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of living children, particularly their number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 93 percent with 1-2 sons want no more children, compared with 81 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 increased by 1 percent 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



In West Bengal, 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 1.6 children per woman.

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.

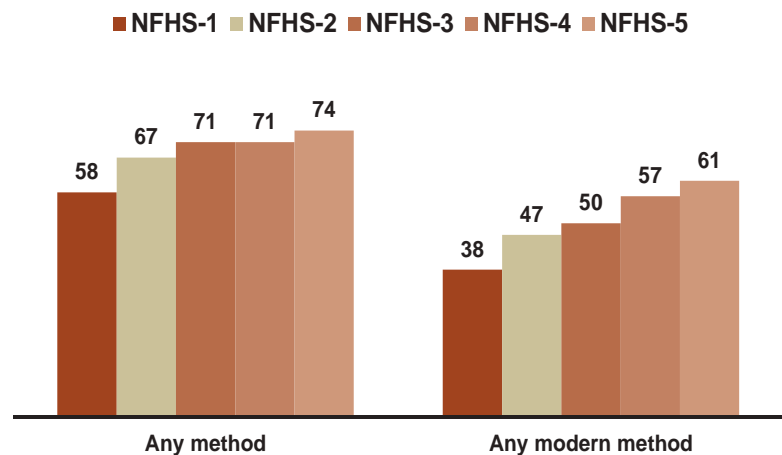
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in West Bengal. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 56 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 36 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 57 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 74 percent, only a slight increase from NFHS-4 (71%). The use of modern family planning methods (61%) has also increased slightly from its level in NFHS-4 (57%). The use of female sterilization has remained same, 29 percent in both NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in contraceptive use (39%) has declined from its level of 41 percent in NFHS-4. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 51 percent for women age 15-19 to 74 percent for women age 40-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women

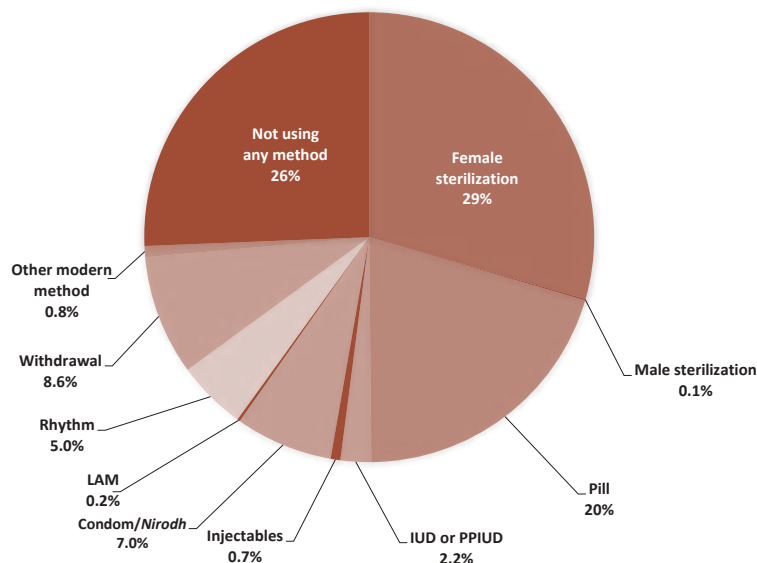


In West Bengal, contraceptive use shows 5 percent difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Forty-eight percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 12 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (73%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu (75%) or Christian women (83%).

Women in West Bengal are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 83 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 80 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in West Bengal are Pills (20%), followed by condom (7%) and IUD or PPIUD (2%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Eighty-six percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and only 1.6 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the private sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector or other sources, including a shop. Nonetheless, 34 percent of pill users and 23 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 39 percent for all contraceptive methods. Forty-three percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. Other fertility related reason is the most common reason for discontinuation.

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

Informed choice

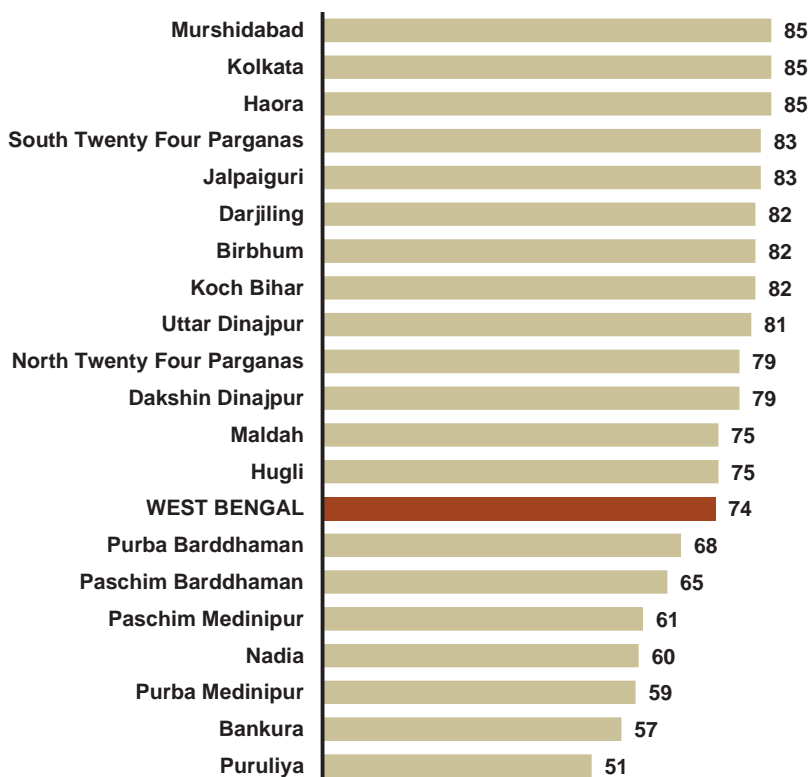
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 65 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 53 percent 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

Just over one-third of men age 15-49 in West Bengal (34%) agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 15 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Fifty-three percent of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 7 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, one percent changed since NFHS-4. Currently, 91 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 75 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has not changed in the 5-year period since NFHS-4.

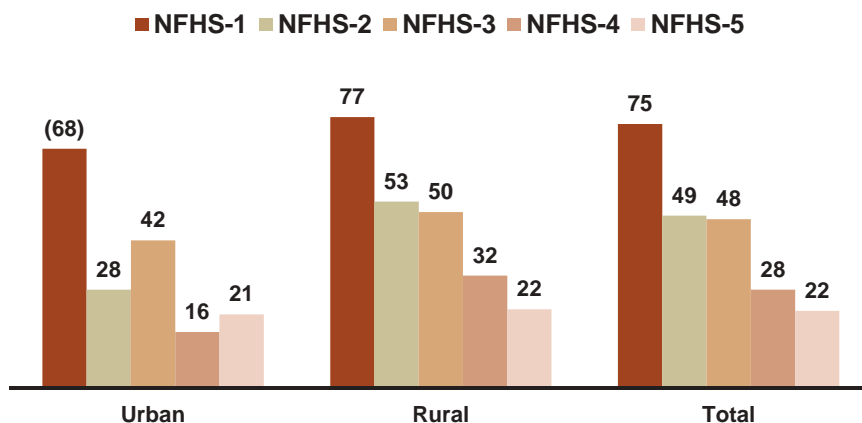
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate in West Bengal in NFHS-5 is estimated at 22 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 28, the NFHS-3 estimate of 48, the

NFHS-2 estimate of 49, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 75. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 25 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, which is lower than U5MR in NFHS-4 (32 per 1,000).

Trends in Infant Mortality

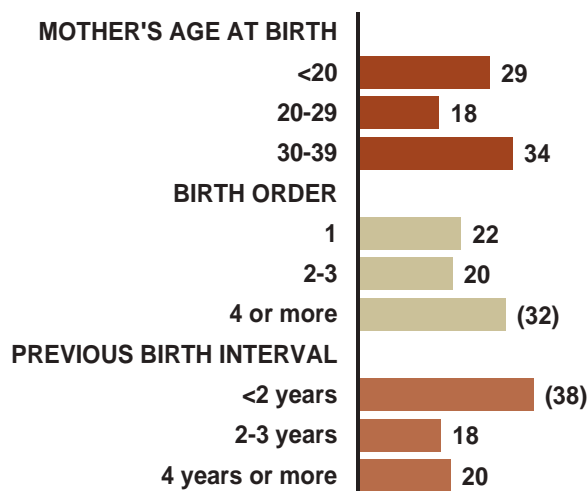
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

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 40-49" 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.

Boys have a higher mortality rate than girls during the neonatal period, during the first year of life, and between ages 1 and 5 years. Boys also have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the postneonatal period (ages 1-11 months) in West Bengal.

Children born to mothers under age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 29 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 34 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 18 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

Infant mortality rates are also higher for Muslims than for Hindus. The infant mortality rate is almost identical in rural and urban areas from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. The infant mortality rate is higher for children whose mothers have no schooling than for mothers who have more than 10 years of schooling or less than 10 years of schooling.

Children born to the teenage mothers are more likely to die during infancy than to mothers age 20-29.

MATERNAL HEALTH

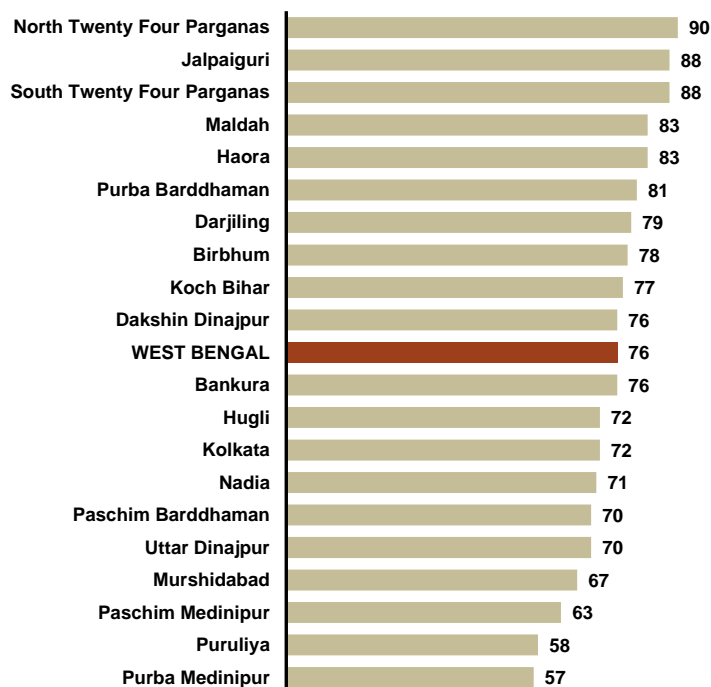
Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal 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, 84 percent received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (71% from a doctor and 13% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Six percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 98 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 98 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over seven-tenths (73%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Seventy-six 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.

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



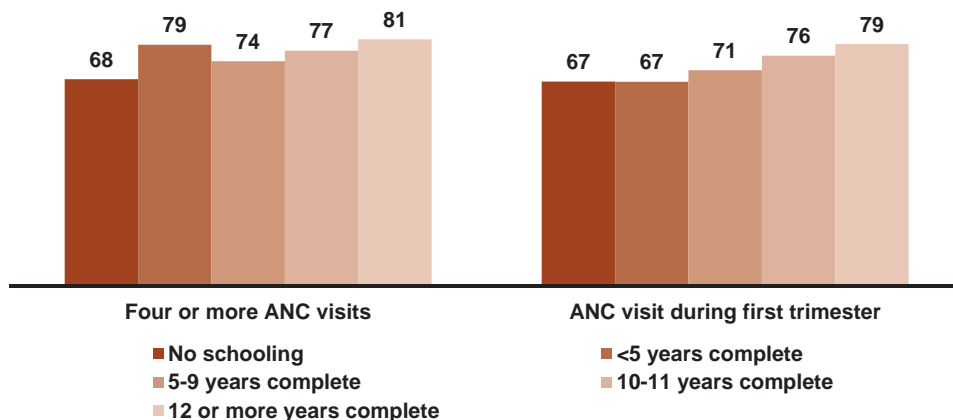
Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 55% to 73%) and a slight drop in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 77% to 76%). For 96 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 63 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 31 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-five percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Twenty-five percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Seventy-six percent of mothers in West Bengal had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than 8 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (92% received advice on breastfeeding, 91% on keeping the baby warm, 88% on cord care, 89% on family planning and 91% on the importance of institutional delivery).

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

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In West Bengal, more than 93 percent 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 (98%), and having their abdomen examined (93%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 80 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Eighty-nine percent of women with at least 12

years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 60 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 (74%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (55%).

Delivery care

Ninety-two percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 8 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased, from 75 percent in NFHS-4 to 92 percent in NFHS-5. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and 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 only 38 percent of deliveries. Eighty-nine percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

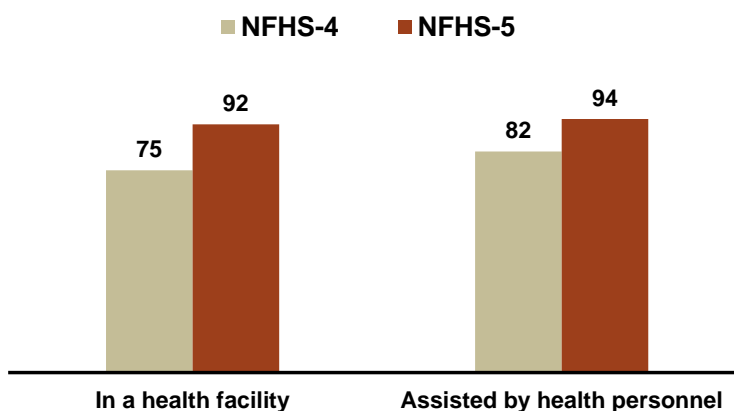
Ninety-four percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 4 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Thirty-three percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Forty-one percent of caesarean sections (13% 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, 35 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (40%) were more likely than urban women (24%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste women and scheduled tribe women were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Are babies being delivered safely?

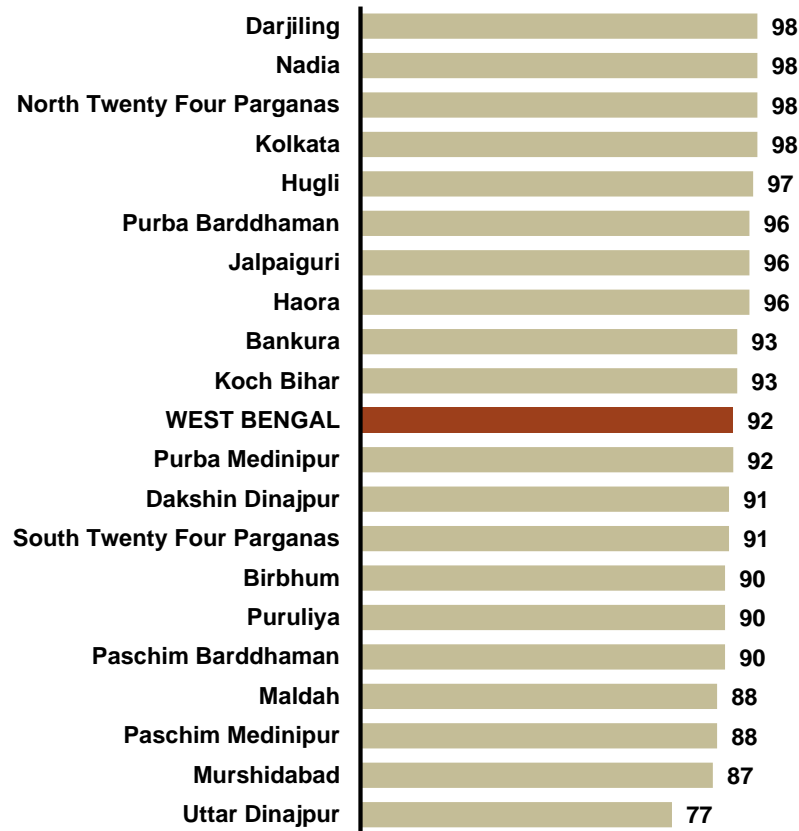
Percentage of births in the past five years



Ninety-two percent of children in West Bengal 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



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In West Bengal, 74 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 70 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common for births in a health facility; 69 percent of births in public health facilities and 83 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 37 percent of home births.

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

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-five percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Seventy-eight 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 (80% in urban areas and 77% in rural areas), but only 75 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 42-62 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. Eighty-six percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Sixty percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

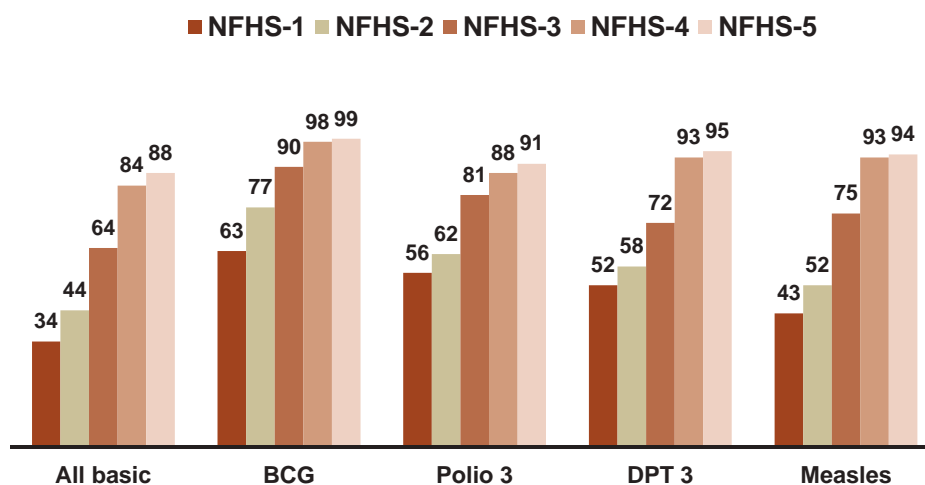
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Eighty-eight percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 99 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only less than 1 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. . Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (93%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (84%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

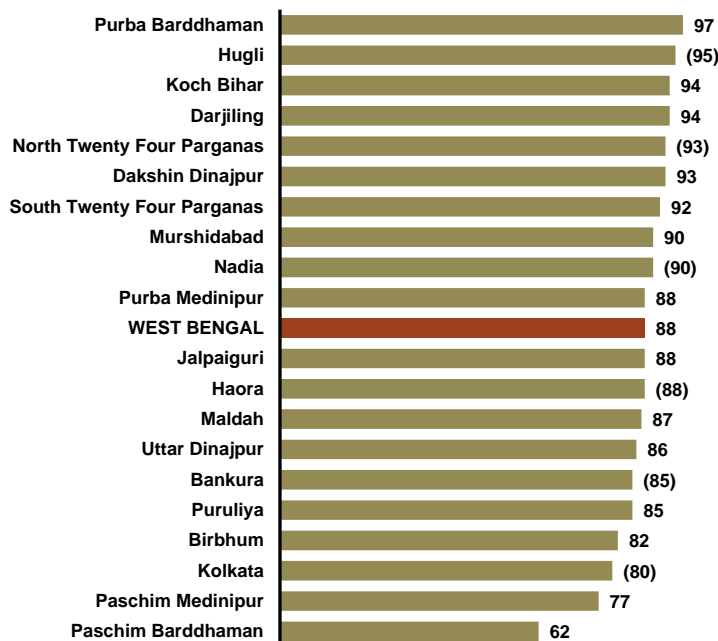
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Ninety-nine percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, ninety-one percent have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 95 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 94 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 98% to 95%) whereas, polio vaccinations shows improvement (from 89% to 91%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 93% to 95%), measles (from 93% to 94%), and BCG (from 98% to 99%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 88 percentage to 91 percentage. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 84% to 88%). In addition, 96 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 92% of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

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



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is equal for boys and girls (88%) and higher in rural than urban areas (95% versus 92%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among Scheduled castes children (92%) than children from any other castes/tribes groups.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 3 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). Of these children, 64 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Seventeen percent of children under age 5 were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 75 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 7 percent of children under age 5 years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-five percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-six percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 75 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Twenty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and over three-quarters

(78%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty-six percent were given zinc supplements. Ten 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 West Bengal only 5 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 26 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, slightly more than two-thirds (69%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only one-fifth of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

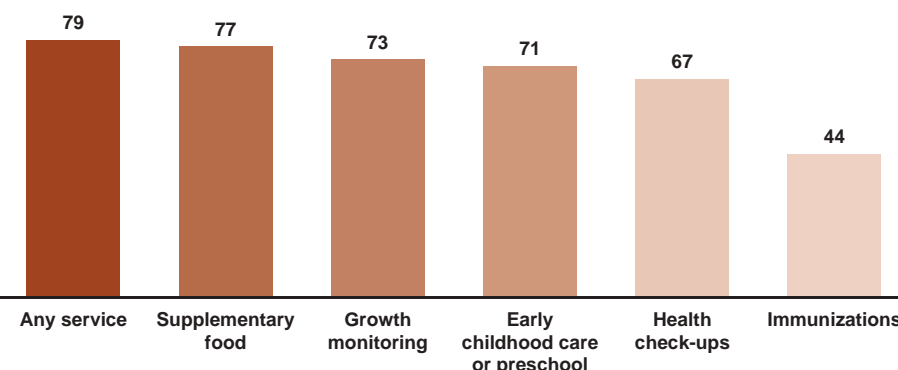
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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.

Seventy-nine 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 (77%), followed by growth monitoring (73%), health check-ups (67%), and early childhood care or preschool (71%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



immunizations (44%). Almost three-fourth (73%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, about four-fifths (80%) of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and about three fourth (75%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in West Bengal, only 53 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-one percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 59 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show some improvement since NFHS-4 (52%), 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, 8 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three months. Overall, 93 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 9 out of 10 (90%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years.

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 67 percent of children in West Bengal 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. Only about two-fifths (38%) of children in the same age-group are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and about half (49%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Less than one-quarter (23%) 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 West Bengal, more than two-thirds (68%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 76 percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother consumed 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. Sixty percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 35 percent of children age 6-23 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

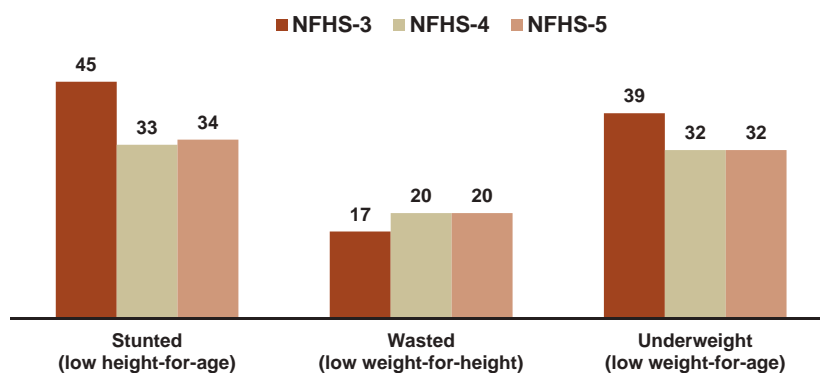
Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Thirty-four 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. Twenty 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. Thirty-two 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, 32 percent of children are stunted, 19 percent are wasted, and 27 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in West Bengal has hardly changed since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted increased marginally from 33 percent to 34 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight (32%) or wasted (20%) has not changed since NFHS-4. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in West Bengal.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

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 scheduled tribe children and lower among Muslim children than among children of other religions. Malnutrition is somewhat higher for male children than female children on all three nutritional status measures.

Adults' nutritional status

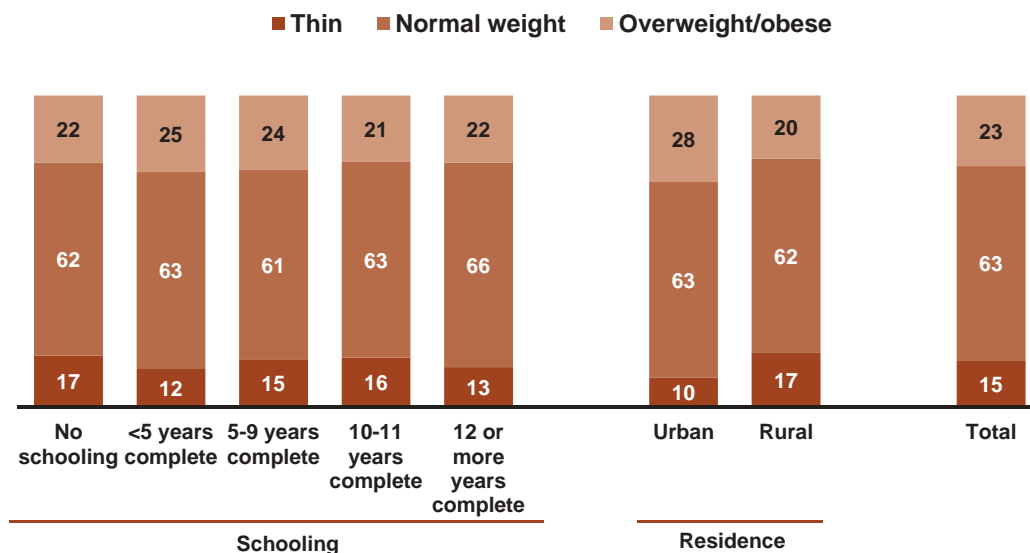
Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients, and includes undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres,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

More than one-third (38%) of women and 31 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 23 percent, which is slightly lower (20%) in NFHS-4. Men are equally likely to be overweight or obese (16%) or thin (15%), which is different from the pattern observed in NFHS-4 with men being much less likely to be overweight or obese (14%) than thin (20%). Fifteen percent of women in West Bengal are too thin. Over three-fifths (62%) of women and two-thirds (69%) men are at a healthy weight for their height.

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

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

Percent distribution of women



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.

About three-fourths (75%) of women and 57 percent 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 63 percent for women age 15-19 to 81 percent for women age 40-49, and from 37 percent for men age 15-19 to 66 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is much higher in urban areas (80%) than in rural areas (72%) and the risk among men is somewhat higher in urban areas (61%) than in rural areas (56%).

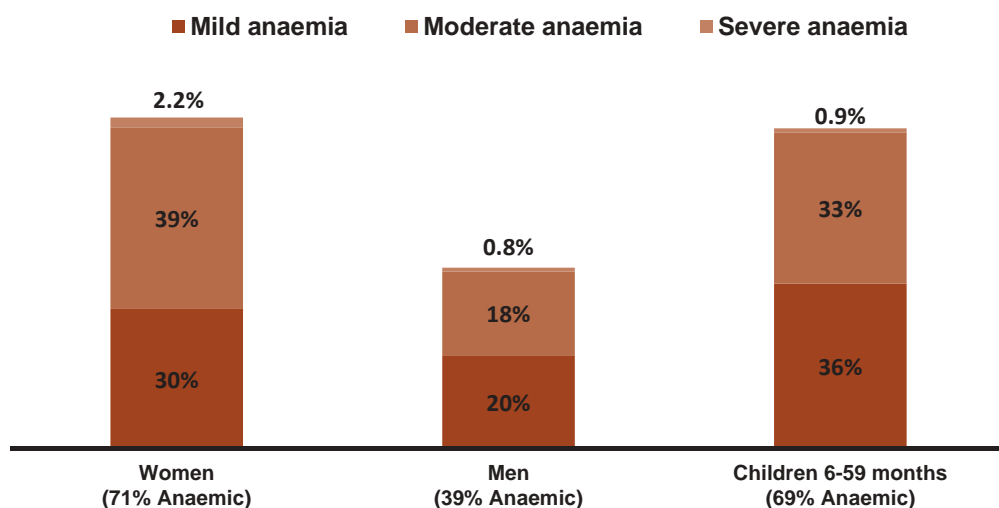
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-five percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

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 impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in West Bengal, especially among women and children.

More than two-thirds (69%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 36 percent who are mildly anaemic, 33 percent who are moderately anaemic, and less than 1 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 54 percent in NFHS-4 to 69 percent in NFHS-5. There is no difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys in NFHS-5. 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. Over three-fifths (65%) of children in West Bengal are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Seventy-one percent of women in West Bengal have anaemia, including 30 percent with mild anaemia, 39 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 40-49, and scheduled tribe women, but anaemia exceeds 60 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 9 percentage points since NFHS-4. About two-fifths (39%) of men in West Bengal are anaemic. Men age 40-49, men in rural areas, and scheduled tribe men 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 West Bengal, 233 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 men (215 per 100,000) than among women (249 per 100,000) and is higher in rural areas (283 per 100,000) than in urban areas (127 per 100,000).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (95% of women and 92% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 50 percent of women and 55 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Over three-fifths (64%) of women and 60 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 88 percent of women and 91 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 3 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, 3,017 women and 2,255 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 4,386 women and 2,258 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups, those who have less schooling, and those in rural areas. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (5,298 women and 1,370 men per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among women (1,480 per 100,000) than among men (1,958 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 137 women per 100,000 and 283 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.

Twelve percent of women age 15-49 in West Bengal have hypertension, including 8 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 2 percent with Stage 2 and less than 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Fifty-three percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is almost equal among women. Twelve percent of men in West Bengal have hypertension, including 8 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and less than 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Thirty-eight 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 complications. NFHS-5 has included random blood glucose measurement using capillary blood among women and men age 15 and above.

In West Bengal, 7 percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 5 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 9 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional 7 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Almost 9 in 10 women (88%) and men (85%) 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. Thirteen percent of women and 17 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 women had ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, breast, and cervix.

In West Bengal, only 0.1 percent each of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, breast cancer and cancer of the oral cavity which is slightly higher in men (0.5%).

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/financing scheme in India, only 29 percent of households in West Bengal have any kind of health insurance/financing scheme that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is 31 percent in rural and 26 percent in urban areas. In West Bengal, four types of programmes dominate: the Central Government Health Scheme

(CGHS), the State health insurance scheme, the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* and the Employees' state insurance scheme (ESIS).

Only 26 percent of women and 22 percent of men age 15-49 in West Bengal are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Fifty-seven percent of men, but only 6 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are cigarettes (25%) and *bidis* (24%), *khaini* (18%), *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (10%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (7% for women and 61% for men) than in urban areas (4% for women and 49% for men). Most men who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In West Bengal, among adults age 15-49, 1 percent of women and 26 percent of men drink alcohol, and the consumption does not vary by residence for both women and men. Most men who drink alcohol drink it about less than once a week (65%), 27 percent drink once a week, and 8 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

Eighty percent of women in West Bengal have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 93 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 74 percent in rural areas. Women age 20-24 are more likely (84%) than older women age 40-49 (79%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (61%), women with no regular exposure to media (72%), and women from scheduled tribe (61%) 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-one percent of men in West Bengal have heard of HIV or AIDS, which is, 96 percent in urban areas.

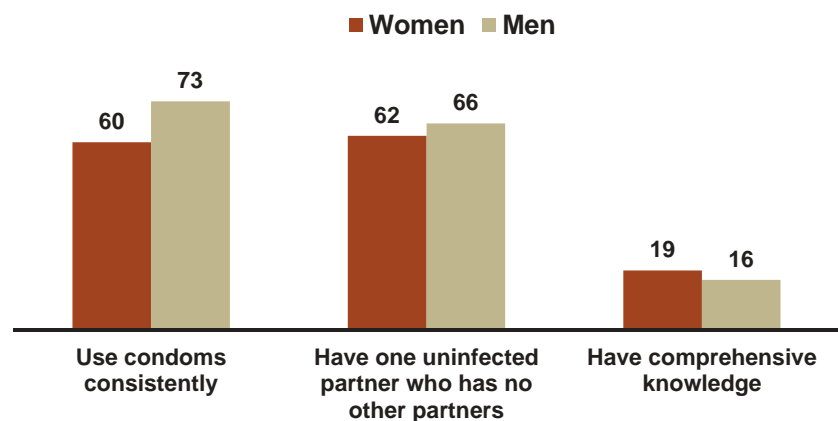
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 60 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 73 percent of men, and 62 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 66 percent of men.

Only 19 percent of women and 16 percent of men in West Bengal 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



HIV-related stigma

Two-thirds of women (67%) and 59 percent of men in West Bengal would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (73%) and men (61%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Over three-fifths (64%) of women and 57 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Seventy four percent of women and 75 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 two-thirds (69%) of women and 58 percent of men say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative.

Sixty-nine percent of women and 58 percent of men think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. More than seven in ten (72%) women and almost three in five men (59%) 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 17 percent of women and 4 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. Twenty-two percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (30%) are slightly more likely than rural women (20%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

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

In West Bengal, 6 percent of women and 5 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are less likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (28% of women, compared with 35% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 84 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 1 percent of women and 3 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 the same in both urban areas and rural areas (3% each). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.6% of women and 1.3% of men).

More than half (56%) of respondents who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Respondent who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, the proportion who reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse is lower in rural areas (48%) than in urban areas (70%). One 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 West Bengal, 77 percent use sanitary napkins, 43 percent use cloth, 5 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 2 percent use tampons. Overall, 83 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 55 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 80 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 91 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 22 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 87 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 93 percent earned cash, including 3 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Seven percent were not paid at all. More men who were employed earned cash (98%), including 7 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. One percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (86%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 72 percent of employed men.

Only 22 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 89 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Nearly two-fifths (39%) 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. Sixty-four 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 17 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 more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (82%) than decisions about visits to their own family and relatives or about major household purchases (81% each). Overall, 72 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 11 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 42 percent among women age 15-19 to 78 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 (89%) and 91 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases. Three percent of men did not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In West Bengal, 61 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 (72%) than rural (55%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (71%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (72%) than any other group of women.

Seventy-seven percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 83 percent, among women who are Christian, as well as among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (88%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Fifty-two percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 13 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

More than three-quarters (77%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Thirteen percent of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are almost three times more likely (20%) as likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (7%). Women with 12 or more years of education are more likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions (30%), compared with or no schooling (8%). Eighteen percent of employed women who have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 11 percent of women who are not employed and have a mobile phone. Muslim women are less likely (7%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than Hindu women (15%). Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class are much more likely (15%) 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 52 percent of men age 15-49 in West Bengal own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 17 percent of women and 34 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.

Twenty-two percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 17 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In West Bengal, half of women age 15-49 have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 64 percent can read SMS messages. Seventy-two percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 39 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 27 percent among women with no schooling to 83 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 32 percent of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 43-57 percent of women who belong to any other caste/tribe group. Scheduled tribe women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also less likely to be able to read SMS messages (52%) than women who belong to any other caste/tribe group (58-67%).

Gender-role attitudes

Just over two-fifths of women (42%) 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 (29%), followed by if she argues with him (27%) and if she neglects the house or children (25%). Men are more likely to agree: 48 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (31%), if she argues with him or if he suspects her of being unfaithful (28% each), and if she neglects the house or children (19%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 24 percent of women and 38 percent of men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Half of the women in West Bengal have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Sixty-five (65%) percent of women and 58 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-fifths of men (61%) 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 West Bengal, 26 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 9 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 28 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 7 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.

More than one-quarter (29%) of ever-married women age 18-49 in West Bengal have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Four percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with less than 5 years of schooling, women with more than five children, and women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

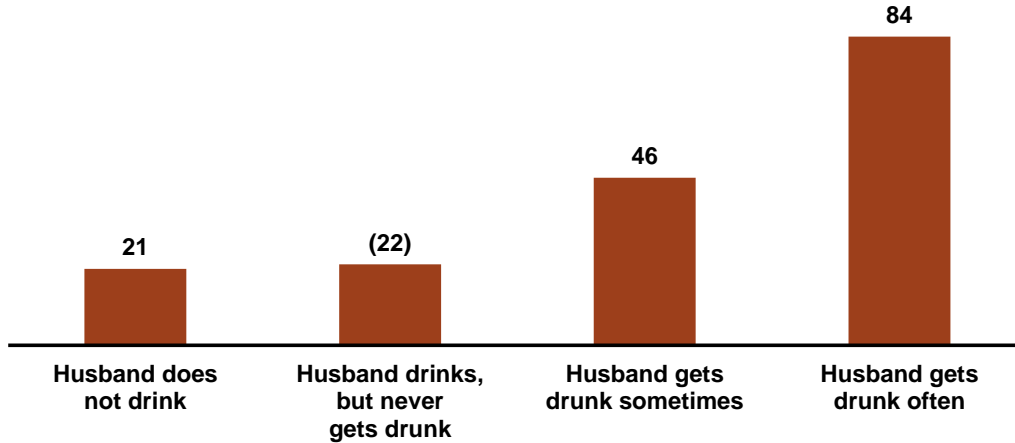
In West Bengal, one in every four (25%) ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 9 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 16 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Twenty-three percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Thirteen percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Nine percent ever experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 8 percent each report being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 3 percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Seven 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 6 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, 27 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 (3%) 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, 2 in 10 women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (31%) than in urban areas (27%) and among women who are employed for cash (41%) than women who are not employed (27%). 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 gets drunk often (85%), displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (77%), gets drunk sometimes (49%), and if the husband never attended school (42%). More than half of women (59%) 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 nearly 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.

Over one-quarter (27%) 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. That proportion doubles to 52 percent among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. The most common types of injuries among women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (40%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (26%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (20%); and severe burns (9%).

Help seeking

Only 15 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 9 percent never sought help but told someone. More than three-quarters (76%) never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (63%), their husband's family (20%), or a friend (7%). Only 1 percent sought help from a lawyer.

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	5,566	12,917	18,483
Households occupied	5,541	12,887	18,428
Households interviewed	5,442	12,745	18,187
Household response rate ¹	98.2	98.9	98.7
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	6,427	15,235	21,662
Number of eligible women interviewed	6,358	15,050	21,408
Women response rate ²	98.9	98.8	98.8
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	977	2,156	3,133
Number of eligible men interviewed	942	2,079	3,021
Men response rate ²	96.4	96.4	96.4

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the household interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, West Bengal, 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	
Bankura	87	802	889	96.6	106	891	997	96.0	13	120	133	90.5
Birbhum	110	812	922	99.8	137	1,024	1,161	99.4	22	146	168	98.8
Dakshin Dinajpur	131	789	920	99.6	162	975	1,137	99.0	25	138	163	99.4
Darjiling	358	540	898	97.9	451	607	1,058	98.8	61	102	163	99.4
Haora	585	331	916	99.0	686	381	1,067	99.3	98	55	153	97.5
Hugli	332	560	892	97.6	355	665	1,020	99.0	43	93	136	97.1
Jalpaiguri	240	679	919	99.5	280	821	1,101	99.6	37	112	149	98.7
Koch Bihar	88	832	920	99.7	101	994	1,095	98.9	19	138	157	99.4
Kolkata	879	na	879	96.3	921	na	921	98.9	138	na	138	92.0
Maldah	131	780	911	98.6	132	981	1,113	98.8	22	128	150	96.8
Murshidabad	173	744	917	99.2	226	918	1,144	99.0	24	135	159	98.1
Nadia	262	657	919	99.8	302	732	1,034	99.7	46	100	146	94.2
North Twenty Four Parganas	528	396	924	100.0	582	473	1,055	99.8	84	64	148	97.4
Paschim Barddhaman	740	172	912	98.9	968	222	1,190	98.7	153	31	184	95.8
Paschim Medinipur	108	802	910	98.5	140	862	1,002	98.0	27	110	137	93.2
Purba Barddhaman	130	785	915	99.0	170	918	1,088	99.3	27	136	163	97.6
Purba Medinipur	102	771	873	95.5	121	836	957	97.1	22	109	131	91.6
Puruliya	110	802	912	99.0	130	920	1,050	97.7	21	117	138	92.6
South Twenty Four Parganas	238	679	917	99.5	261	828	1,089	99.5	37	111	148	97.4
Uttar Dinajpur	110	812	922	99.8	127	1,002	1,129	99.6	23	134	157	99.4
West Bengal	5,442	12,745	18,187	98.7	6,358	15,050	21,408	98.8	942	2,079	3,021	96.4

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.6	5.9	6.2	8.6	8.0	8.3	7.9	7.3	7.6
5-9	7.1	6.6	6.9	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.3	8.0	8.1
10-14	7.6	6.6	7.1	8.7	7.6	8.1	8.3	7.3	7.8
15-19	7.8	8.3	8.0	8.4	10.0	9.2	8.2	9.4	8.8
20-24	7.5	8.8	8.2	7.7	9.8	8.8	7.7	9.4	8.6
25-29	8.1	9.7	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.2	8.7	9.5	9.1
30-34	8.8	8.3	8.6	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.9
35-39	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5
40-44	6.8	7.4	7.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.3
45-49	7.8	8.7	8.3	6.6	7.6	7.2	7.0	8.0	7.5
50-54	6.3	4.6	5.4	5.6	4.3	4.9	5.8	4.4	5.1
55-59	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.8
60-64	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.2
65-69	3.8	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.8
70-74	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8
75-79	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
80 or more	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
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	93.2	93.1	93.1	91.8	91.5	91.6	92.2	92.0	92.1
Number	11,625	11,813	23,442	23,574	25,114	48,689	35,199	36,928	72,131
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,016	na	na	1,065	na	na	1,049
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	940	na	na	1,012	na	na	992
Schooling²									
No schooling	7.7	15.8	11.8	16.5	26.7	21.8	13.5	23.1	18.5
<5 years complete	17.7	17.1	17.4	26.3	22.8	24.5	23.4	20.9	22.1
5-9 years complete	32.5	31.0	31.7	35.3	33.2	34.2	34.4	32.5	33.4
10-11 years complete	12.4	13.1	12.7	9.3	9.1	9.2	10.3	10.4	10.4
12 or more years complete	29.7	23.0	26.3	12.5	8.2	10.3	18.3	13.0	15.6
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	10,709	10,955	21,668	21,118	22,679	43,797	31,827	33,634	65,465
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.9	7.3	7.6	5.0	4.1	4.6	6.3	5.0	5.7

Note: The total columns include transgender persons, who are not shown separately in the male and female columns.

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristicsPercent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, West Bengal, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	83.6	84.6	84.2	87.4
Female	16.4	15.4	15.8	12.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.9	4.0	4.0	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	60.3	59.4	59.7	48.0
Non-nuclear	39.7	40.6	40.3	52.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	80.2	68.2	72.2	70.6
Muslim	18.7	30.5	26.6	28.2
Christian	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	24.0	28.6	27.1	27.1
Scheduled tribe	1.5	8.0	5.9	5.9
Other backward class	11.3	12.6	12.2	12.7
Other	61.8	47.9	52.5	52.0
Don't know	1.4	2.9	2.4	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.2	96.0	97.0	97.5
No	0.8	4.0	3.0	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	98.6	97.0	97.5	97.4
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	28.3	9.4	15.6	15.3
Piped to neighbour	4.9	1.5	2.6	2.5
Public tap/standpipe	30.4	15.5	20.4	20.2
Tube well or borehole	25.4	66.2	52.7	53.7
Other improved ²	9.6	4.4	6.1	5.8
Unimproved source	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.3
Unprotected dug well	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.8
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Surface water	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other source	0.6	1.5	1.2	1.2
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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	63.7	51.4	55.5	55.7
Less than 30 minutes	34.5	45.4	41.8	41.6
Thirty minutes or longer	1.6	3.1	2.6	2.6
Don't know	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service ³	97.0	94.0	95.0	94.9
Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	1.6	3.0	2.5	2.5
Water treatment prior to drinking⁵				
Boil	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.2
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Strain through cloth	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.2
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	11.5	2.7	5.6	5.5
Use electronic purifier	10.5	0.8	4.0	3.8
Use solar disinfection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allow water to stand and settle	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
No treatment	73.5	93.3	86.8	87.1
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶	24.5	5.6	11.8	11.5
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	64.6	46.7	52.6	53.6
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.4
Pit latrine with slab	7.3	11.4	10.0	10.2
Other ⁷	1.6	4.4	3.5	3.9
Shared facility⁸				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	14.0	11.0	12.0	11.1
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.7
Other ⁷	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.7
Unimproved				
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	2.7	0.9	1.5	1.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.7	2.3	1.8	1.7
Dry toilet	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5
Other	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.8
No facility/uses open spaces/field	3.3	16.3	12.0	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹	74.7	62.6	66.6	68.0
Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰	18.0	16.3	16.8	15.6

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of house¹¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.8	6.0	4.3	4.2
Semi- <i>pucca</i>	13.9	49.4	37.7	37.3
<i>Pucca</i>	79.0	39.4	52.5	52.8
Missing	6.3	5.2	5.5	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	71.4	62.7	65.6	60.5
3-4	23.1	29.9	27.7	30.2
5-6	4.9	6.7	6.1	8.1
7 and over	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
LPG/natural gas	80.1	20.3	40.0	38.2
Biogas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
Coal/lignite	2.8	1.7	2.1	2.4
Charcoal	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Wood	13.8	58.7	43.9	45.4
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.8	9.4	6.5	6.7
Agricultural crop waste	0.3	5.6	3.8	3.9
Dung cakes	0.2	3.1	2.2	2.2
No food cooked in the household	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹²	80.3	20.5	40.2	38.4
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³	18.3	79.2	59.1	61.1
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	54.2	29.3	37.5	37.1
In the house, no separate room	24.0	20.7	21.8	20.8
In a separate building	14.8	35.6	28.7	30.0
Outdoors	6.8	14.2	11.8	12.1
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,001	12,186	18,187	72,348
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³				
Stove	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3
<i>Chullah</i>	96.5	95.7	95.8	95.8
Open fire	2.4	4.1	3.9	3.9
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,099	9,650	10,749	44,229

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴				
Daily	35.2	37.5	36.7	38.2
Weekly	10.8	10.4	10.5	10.7
Monthly	4.2	4.9	4.7	4.7
Less than monthly	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.9
Never	45.2	42.2	43.2	41.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,001	12,186	18,187	72,348

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	97.5	82.7	88.1
Muslim	95.9	90.3	91.6
Christian	(99.1)	84.4	88.9
Other	(98.7)	72.3	79.9
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	94.9	84.1	87.3
Scheduled tribe	92.5	58.3	61.2
Other backward class	98.3	88.3	91.3
Other	98.0	89.7	93.0
Don't know	100.0	74.3	79.1
Total	97.3	84.9	89.0

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.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

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

District	Urban	Rural	Total
Bankura	86.2	64.0	65.9
Birbhum	100.0	66.2	70.1
Dakshin Dinajpur	99.2	90.1	91.5
Darjiling	98.7	96.8	97.5
Haora	96.5	93.9	95.7
Hugli	97.0	93.2	94.7
Jalpaiguri	100.0	84.0	88.7
Koch Bihar	99.2	96.7	97.0
Kolkata	98.8	na	98.8
Maldah	98.7	88.7	90.2
Murshidabad	95.0	91.7	92.4
Nadia	99.6	95.5	96.6
North Twenty Four Parganas	100.0	98.5	99.4
Paschim Barddhaman	90.0	63.7	85.1
Paschim Medinipur	90.4	70.4	73.5
Purba Barddhaman	96.2	84.3	86.2
Purba Medinipur	98.8	95.7	96.0
Puruliya	79.9	36.2	43.8
South Twenty Four Parganas	99.5	95.3	96.4
Uttar Dinajpur	100.0	73.9	77.2
West Bengal	97.3	84.9	89.0

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.

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, a health insurance/financing scheme, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, West Bengal, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	85.7	56.8	66.3	67.1
Pressure cooker	83.9	40.3	54.7	55.4
Chair	90.3	80.1	83.5	84.7
Cot or bed	90.5	69.5	76.4	77.4
Table	76.0	51.2	59.4	60.4
Electric fan	97.3	91.5	93.4	94.1
Radio or transistor	4.6	2.9	3.4	3.5
Television (black and white)	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6
Television (colour)	86.2	50.4	62.2	63.6
Any television	86.6	51.7	63.2	64.7
Sewing machine	13.4	6.0	8.4	9.1
Mobile telephone	97.5	91.3	93.3	95.3
Landline telephone	3.5	0.5	1.5	1.5
Internet	63.7	33.4	43.4	45.9
Computer	16.9	2.1	7.0	6.8
Refrigerator	51.8	11.9	25.1	25.4
Air conditioner/cooler	13.3	0.9	5.0	4.7
Washing machine	14.0	0.8	5.1	4.9
Watch or clock	88.8	68.8	75.4	76.9
Water pump	22.9	11.1	15.0	15.5
Thresher	0.5	4.7	3.3	3.8
Tractor	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.0
None of the above	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.4
Means of transport				
Bicycle	71.9	82.3	78.9	82.8
Motorcycle or scooter	39.3	23.2	28.5	31.6
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	1.9	1.5	1.7
Car	6.4	1.0	2.8	2.8
None of the above	17.6	14.9	15.8	12.3
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	94.2	65.2	74.7	72.7
Irrigated land only	4.9	28.4	20.6	22.2
Non-irrigated land only	0.4	4.0	2.8	3.0
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.8
Irrigation not determined	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	45.8	39.9	41.8	42.0
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	10.7	54.8	40.3	44.1
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	96.0	94.5	95.0	95.5
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme ³	25.9	31.0	29.3	30.1
Percentage having a BPL card	29.2	47.8	41.6	42.0
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	55.7	62.0	59.9	60.2
Number	6,001	12,186	18,187	72,348

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

Table 8 Preschool attendance

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	48.8	45.3	47.1	52.7	51.9	52.3	51.5	50.0	50.8
Muslim	39.0	37.3	38.1	52.9	52.3	52.6	50.1	48.7	49.4
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	(81.7)	*	*	(77.9)
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	41.8	43.0	42.4	53.2	51.2	52.2	50.1	49.0	49.6
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	52.4	52.4	52.4	52.7	50.4	51.6
Other backward class	(48.5)	(47.9)	48.2	59.8	54.2	57.2	56.7	52.7	54.9
Other	47.9	43.4	45.6	51.4	53.7	52.6	50.3	50.6	50.4
Don't know	*	*	*	48.8	(36.3)	43.0	50.3	32.8	41.6
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	44.8	41.0	42.8	52.7	51.7	52.2	50.8	48.8	49.8
Non-nuclear	47.9	44.2	46.2	53.0	52.8	52.9	51.5	50.5	51.0
Family size									
1-2 members	*	*	*	*	(46.5)	(51.9)	*	(39.3)	46.5
3-5 members	47.2	43.4	45.3	53.8	53.0	53.5	52.1	50.4	51.3
6 or more members	46.1	43.0	44.6	50.6	51.4	51.0	49.2	49.1	49.2
Total	46.7	42.7	44.7	52.9	52.3	52.6	51.2	49.7	50.5

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 other religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. 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, West Bengal, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bankura	*	*	*	47.8	57.5	52.3	47.2	58.6	52.5
Birbhum	*	*	*	61.8	54.3	57.9	59.1	53.0	56.0
Dakshin Dinajpur	*	*	*	60.7	60.1	60.4	57.8	58.8	58.3
Darjiling	*	(51.7)	49.5	(38.0)	(49.0)	43.1	40.7	50.2	45.5
Haora	(34.0)	48.8	42.2	(46.6)	(42.4)	44.7	39.0	46.8	43.1
Hugli	(66.8)	*	(57.1)	(55.1)	(50.8)	52.8	60.4	48.6	54.6
Jalpaiguri	*	*	(44.9)	59.3	48.5	53.9	49.2	54.2	51.8
Koch Bihar	*	*	*	39.9	47.4	44.0	37.5	49.4	43.8
Kolkata	(53.9)	(37.7)	46.3	na	na	na	(53.9)	(37.7)	46.3
Maldah	*	*	(56.7)	49.9	49.8	49.8	51.1	50.2	50.7
Murshidabad	(21.5)	(26.2)	23.8	47.7	57.6	52.9	40.5	49.5	45.2
Nadia	*	*	(74.8)	74.6	64.1	69.3	75.7	65.1	70.6
North Twenty Four Parganas	(58.9)	(36.4)	47.7	(64.3)	(55.1)	59.7	61.6	45.7	53.7
Paschim Barddhaman	37.0	50.1	42.4	*	*	(29.9)	34.2	48.1	40.1
Paschim Medinipur	*	*	*	61.4	60.4	60.9	59.2	53.9	56.5
Purba Barddhaman	*	*	*	58.9	53.1	56.3	58.8	50.4	54.9
Purba Medinipur	*	*	(27.9)	53.9	53.1	53.5	50.8	49.4	50.1
Puruliya	*	*	*	24.0	33.2	28.4	26.8	36.0	31.1
South Twenty Four Parganas	*	*	(56.1)	55.3	56.1	55.7	56.2	55.4	55.8
Uttar Dinajpur	*	*	*	31.8	26.3	29.0	30.3	26.6	28.3
West Bengal	46.7	42.7	44.7	52.9	52.3	52.6	51.2	49.7	50.5

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	96.5	98.0	97.6	98.3	98.5	98.5	97.4	98.3	98.0
6-13 (Elementary)	96.7	96.3	96.4	98.6	98.0	98.2	97.6	97.2	97.3
11-13 (Upper Primary)	97.1	93.3	94.5	99.0	97.2	97.7	98.0	95.2	96.0
14-15 (Secondary)	86.4	79.1	81.2	94.6	92.3	93.0	90.6	86.0	87.3
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	69.7	58.6	62.2	79.7	65.2	69.3	74.6	62.2	66.0
11-14 years	95.4	91.0	92.3	98.5	96.5	97.1	96.9	93.7	94.7
15-17 years	73.9	64.2	67.2	84.1	74.0	76.8	79.1	69.5	72.3
6-14 years	96.0	95.0	95.3	98.4	97.7	97.9	97.1	96.3	96.6
6-17 years	90.2	87.4	88.2	94.3	91.0	91.9	92.2	89.2	90.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	93.7	89.6	91.0	95.3	91.5	92.6	94.4	90.5	91.8
Muslim	79.7	83.7	82.8	91.7	90.1	90.5	85.9	87.0	86.8
Christian	*	92.6	93.1	*	(96.6)	97.3	(96.9)	94.4	95.0
Other	*	(82.2)	88.3	*	(86.9)	(89.7)	(100.0)	84.6	89.0
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	90.8	88.3	89.1	92.7	91.8	92.1	91.7	90.2	90.6
Scheduled tribe	(92.7)	83.7	84.5	(95.0)	87.0	87.7	93.9	85.4	86.1
Other backward class	92.6	91.8	92.0	94.4	93.1	93.5	93.5	92.4	92.7
Other	88.5	87.5	87.9	93.8	90.2	91.5	91.0	88.9	89.7

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, West Bengal, 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	84.9	13.7	0.6	0.8	100.0	1.3	5,390
5-9 years	84.0	12.0	1.2	2.7	100.0	2.9	5,881
10-14 years	83.8	10.4	1.8	3.9	100.0	4.7	5,631
15-17 years	77.2	11.0	1.9	10.0	100.0	7.2	3,765
Residence							
Urban	86.4	9.5	1.3	2.8	100.0	4.1	5,793
Rural	81.6	12.7	1.3	4.3	100.0	3.6	14,874
Sex							
Male	83.9	11.9	1.4	2.7	100.0	3.8	10,386
Female	82.0	11.7	1.3	5.0	100.0	3.7	10,280
Total age <15 years	84.3	12.0	1.2	2.5	100.0	3.0	16,902
Total age <18 years	83.0	11.8	1.3	3.9	100.0	3.8	20,667

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2	88.6	8.8	97.3	2,109
2-4	97.2	1.6	98.8	3,281
Sex				
Male	94.3	3.9	98.3	2,744
Female	93.3	4.9	98.2	2,647
Residence				
Urban	92.9	5.2	98.1	1,419
Rural	94.1	4.2	98.3	3,971
Total	93.8	4.4	98.2	5,390

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Bankura	88.4	7.2	95.6	189
Birbhum	98.2	0.9	99.2	263
Dakshin Dinajpur	95.6	2.1	97.7	105
Darjiling	94.5	3.9	98.4	92
Haora	94.4	3.4	97.8	250
Hugli	94.8	3.4	98.2	269
Jalpaiguri	98.8	0.4	99.2	199
Koch Bihar	94.4	3.0	97.4	198
Kolkata	91.3	3.7	95.0	145
Maldah	88.7	7.2	95.9	336
Murshidabad	91.3	8.2	99.4	607
Nadia	95.2	3.4	98.6	251
North Twenty Four Parganas	94.7	4.9	99.6	525
Paschim Barddhaman	89.7	8.0	97.7	143
Paschim Medinipur	98.0	1.3	99.3	386
Purba Barddhaman	96.8	2.8	99.6	253
Purba Medinipur	96.8	2.4	99.3	269
Puruliya	86.8	8.5	95.3	189
South Twenty Four Parganas	92.3	5.3	97.6	489
Uttar Dinajpur	95.2	3.0	98.2	232
West Bengal	93.8	4.4	98.2	5,390

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	(74.4)	(80.9)	77.2	67.8	59.1	64.1	69.8	65.7	68.0
15-24	*	*	*	*	(48.9)	(54.9)	*	(51.0)	54.1
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	(50.0)	*	*	(45.8)
25-34	*	*	*	(77.4)	*	(71.8)	(81.8)	*	78.4
35 and over	94.7	85.2	90.3	82.5	71.7	77.4	86.2	75.7	81.3
Religion of household head									
Hindu	91.8	85.7	88.9	82.4	71.3	77.1	85.6	76.2	81.1
Muslim	89.6	(73.2)	83.6	74.6	62.9	69.6	77.9	64.7	72.5
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	88.2	73.5	81.8	80.6	72.2	76.5	82.9	72.5	78.0
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	69.1	71.1	69.9	67.4	73.3	69.8
Other backward class	(100.0)	*	95.8	86.8	67.2	77.5	90.5	71.8	82.0
Other	92.2	87.1	89.8	79.6	69.2	74.9	84.0	75.9	80.3
Don't know	*	*	*	(67.2)	*	(57.5)	(69.1)	*	58.1
Total	91.3	84.0	88.0	79.3	69.2	74.6	82.9	73.6	78.6

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 belonging to Christian or other religions, which are not shown separately.

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bankura	*	*	*	76.1	50.8	62.5	78.8	52.2	64.8
Birbhum	*	*	*	(81.6)	(66.3)	74.1	82.7	66.7	75.1
Dakshin Dinajpur	*	*	*	84.5	(73.0)	80.1	85.8	(73.0)	80.2
Darjiling	*	*	(100.0)	(97.0)	(77.9)	88.0	98.2	(83.2)	92.0
Haora	(90.0)	*	90.8	*	*	(78.9)	89.7	(80.2)	85.4
Hugli	(94.8)	*	89.4	(84.8)	(71.4)	77.9	90.0	75.1	83.2
Jalpaiguri	*	*	*	(59.1)	(83.6)	69.3	67.3	(84.3)	74.8
Koch Bihar	*	*	*	(77.2)	(59.1)	68.6	(79.9)	(60.2)	70.3
Kolkata	(87.5)	(97.2)	92.8	na	na	na	(87.5)	(97.2)	92.8
Maldah	*	*	*	75.2	(69.1)	72.3	74.5	70.0	72.4
Murshidabad	*	*	*	(65.5)	(82.0)	72.7	71.1	(78.2)	74.0
Nadia	*	*	(84.7)	(80.6)	(79.6)	80.1	82.2	80.5	81.3
North Twenty Four Parganas	*	(91.7)	(92.9)	(84.5)	*	(82.3)	(88.9)	(86.4)	87.6
Paschim Barddhaman	(88.9)	(74.2)	82.5	*	*	*	83.5	(71.6)	77.8
Paschim Medinipur	*	*	*	76.5	(75.0)	75.9	81.3	(74.9)	78.8
Purba Barddhaman	*	*	*	74.4	(63.0)	70.3	75.5	(60.1)	69.6
Purba Medinipur	*	*	*	(94.3)	(74.1)	84.9	(95.0)	(74.8)	86.2
Puruliya	*	*	*	73.4	(41.1)	57.6	72.9	47.7	61.3
South Twenty Four Parganas	*	*	*	(94.8)	(70.7)	82.8	(95.8)	(72.6)	84.1
Uttar Dinajpur	*	*	*	78.8	(46.4)	64.8	79.0	(50.5)	66.5
West Bengal	91.3	84.0	88.0	79.3	69.2	74.6	82.9	73.6	78.6

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	11,754
Rural	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	25,055
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2,647
5-14	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	5,642
15-24	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	6,888
25-34	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	6,369
35-49	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	8,128
50-69	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	5,765
70 and over	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	1,369
Total	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	36,809
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	11,627
Rural	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	23,911
Age								
0-4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2,747
5-14	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	5,870
15-24	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	5,682
25-34	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	5,935
35-49	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	7,377
50-69	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	6,502
70 and over	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	1,427
Total	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	35,539
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	23,382
Rural	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	48,966
Age								
0-4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	5,394
5-14	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	11,512
15-24	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	12,570
25-34	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	12,303
35-49	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	15,505
50-69	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	12,267
70 and over	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	2,796
Total	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	72,348

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	15.9	15.2	3,397	3,465	414	432
20-24	16.2	13.8	3,471	3,484	375	379
25-29	16.4	17.3	3,500	3,439	470	454
30-34	13.6	14.0	2,917	2,908	381	375
35-39	13.0	13.8	2,774	2,795	374	377
40-44	11.2	12.5	2,390	2,379	340	338
45-49	13.8	13.3	2,958	2,938	362	368
Residence						
Urban	32.5	31.7	6,959	6,358	862	836
Rural	67.5	68.3	14,449	15,050	1,854	1,887
Schooling						
No schooling	18.5	13.0	3,962	4,307	354	361
<5 years complete	11.6	14.5	2,475	2,468	395	388
5-9 years complete	37.0	37.8	7,920	7,722	1,026	1,037
10-11 years complete	14.7	12.8	3,141	3,111	349	348
12 or more years complete	18.3	21.8	3,910	3,800	592	589
Literacy						
Literate ¹	72.9	80.2	15,611	15,268	2,177	2,171
Not literate	25.1	19.4	5,380	5,700	526	538
Not measured	1.9	0.5	417	440	13	14
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	9.1	17.1	1,951	1,798	465	448
Watches television at least once a week	52.2	46.1	11,172	11,067	1,251	1,243
Listens to the radio at least once a week	3.0	2.6	644	553	69	64
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	8.0	10.0	1,721	1,573	272	259
Not regularly exposed to any media	44.6	47.1	9,542	9,629	1,279	1,290
Marital status						
Never married	17.6	33.2	3,760	3,868	902	951
Currently married	77.9	65.6	16,672	16,522	1,783	1,742
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.0	14	14	0	0
Widowed	3.2	0.4	676	724	10	11
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.3	0.8	286	280	22	19
Religion						
Hindu	70.3	66.7	15,057	15,506	1,812	1,884
Muslim	28.5	32.2	6,096	5,566	875	787
Christian	0.7	0.8	149	196	21	39
Other	0.5	0.3	106	140	7	13

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	28.2	26.5	6,035	6,252	720	779
Scheduled tribe	5.8	5.8	1,234	1,596	158	209
Other backward class	12.1	14.7	2,588	2,633	400	382
Other	52.0	51.7	11,122	10,503	1,403	1,318
Don't know	2.0	1.3	429	424	35	35
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	21,408	21,408	2,716	2,723
Age 50-54	na	10.1	na	na	305	298
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,021	3,021
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	21.7	86.7	704	775	2,354	2,343
In agricultural occupation	3.0	24.4	98	104	663	681
In non-agricultural occupation	16.6	54.9	538	593	1,491	1,471
Don't know	2.1	7.3	68	78	199	191
Not employed	78.3	13.3	2,539	2,476	362	380
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,243	3,251	2,716	2,723
Age 50-54	na	10.1	na	na	305	298
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,021	3,021

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, West Bengal

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.051	0.093	0.081	0.063	0.101	0.090	0.059	0.142	0.121
20-24	0.105	0.146	0.134	0.118	0.160	0.147	0.124	0.201	0.178
25-29	0.079	0.071	0.074	0.084	0.073	0.077	0.086	0.107	0.101
30-34	0.031	0.028	0.029	0.042	0.025	0.031	0.032	0.038	0.036
35-39	0.009	0.006	0.007	0.005	0.008	0.007	0.010	0.012	0.012
40-44	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.006	0.001	0.003
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.003
TFR (15-49)	1.39	1.73	1.64	1.57	1.85	1.77	1.59	2.54	2.27
CBR	12.4	17.0	15.5	14.0	18.0	16.6	14.3	24.2	21.2

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2017-2019 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman.

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, West Bengal, 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	1.39	2.6	2.1	1.24
Rural	1.73	3.4	2.8	1.48
Schooling				
No schooling	2.15	1.4	3.1	1.65
<5 years complete	1.89	2.0	2.7	1.62
5-9 years complete	1.87	3.2	2.2	1.66
10-11 years complete	1.66	4.5	1.7	1.50
12 or more years complete	1.43	4.2	1.4	1.38
Religion				
Hindu	1.47	2.8	2.3	1.30
Muslim	2.03	4.0	3.5	1.67
Christian	1.01	3.4	2.3	0.96
Other	1.43	0.5	(1.8)	1.32
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.54	2.9	2.5	1.35
Scheduled tribe	1.42	3.4	2.6	1.20
Other backward class	1.58	3.3	2.8	1.38
Other	1.72	3.1	2.4	1.48
Don't know	1.79	4.0	3.1	1.50
Total	1.64	3.1	2.5	1.42

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

Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	13.9	6.8	20.7	2,002
15	0.4	0.6	0.9	715
16	3.7	1.0	4.7	644
17	9.9	5.2	15.1	643
18	18.9	5.5	24.4	746
19	30.8	6.5	37.3	650
Residence				
Urban	6.2	2.3	8.5	963
Rural	15.3	4.3	19.6	2,435
Schooling				
No schooling	25.4	7.9	33.3	55
<5 years complete	32.9	8.2	41.1	72
5-9 years complete	16.9	3.9	20.8	1,626
10-11 years complete	8.9	3.5	12.4	1,075
12 or more years complete	4.2	2.7	6.9	570
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,450
Currently married	45.6	13.4	59.1	939
Religion				
Hindu	12.1	3.6	15.7	2,160
Muslim	13.8	4.0	17.7	1,203
Christian	(0.0)	(5.7)	(5.7)	22
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	12.2	3.6	15.8	941
Scheduled tribe	12.7	4.1	16.8	215
Other backward class	10.0	4.1	14.0	471
Other	13.1	3.7	16.8	1,706
Don't know	29.5	3.8	33.3	64
Total	12.7	3.7	16.4	3,397

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women and women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 21 Birth order

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

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4 or more		
Mother's current age						
15-19	92.4	6.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	422
20-29	48.9	39.9	8.8	2.4	100.0	2,430
30-39	18.7	35.5	20.0	25.8	100.0	454
40-49	(22.2)	(9.1)	(18.9)	(49.7)	100.0	27
Residence						
Urban	55.1	31.5	7.6	5.7	100.0	881
Rural	48.2	36.0	10.1	5.7	100.0	2,452
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	22.0	29.8	20.4	27.8	100.0	342
<5 years complete	28.5	41.2	21.4	8.9	100.0	297
5-9 years complete	44.4	41.9	9.8	3.9	100.0	1,451
10-11 years complete	59.5	34.1	4.7	1.6	100.0	559
12 or more years complete	77.5	20.3	1.9	0.3	100.0	684
Religion						
Hindu	53.9	35.2	8.3	2.6	100.0	2,030
Muslim	43.7	34.2	11.5	10.6	100.0	1,274
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	51.2	36.5	8.5	3.8	100.0	879
Scheduled tribe	45.7	36.5	14.2	3.6	100.0	181
Other backward class	51.7	34.9	7.9	5.5	100.0	399
Other	50.0	33.4	9.8	6.7	100.0	1,797
Don't know	39.1	44.3	8.6	8.0	100.0	78
Total	50.0	34.9	9.4	5.7	100.0	3,333
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	50.6	32.5	10.8	6.1	100.0	3,088

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women belonging to Christian or other religions, which is not shown separately.

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, West Bengal, 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									
15-19	(22.1)	(21.9)	(52.2)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	32	(24.5)
20-29	5.2	10.1	24.3	17.6	16.2	26.7	100.0	1,930	43.2
30-39	2.1	5.0	11.7	13.1	12.3	55.8	100.0	749	65.3
40-49	0.0	9.9	12.0	23.8	7.6	46.7	100.0	54	56.0
Residence									
Urban	3.9	7.5	21.1	15.4	11.2	41.0	100.0	670	49.5
Rural	4.6	9.2	20.9	16.6	16.0	32.6	100.0	2,095	47.1
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	7.2	9.5	26.5	18.3	11.6	26.9	100.0	453	39.9
<5 years complete	3.9	7.2	28.2	18.2	16.1	26.3	100.0	391	43.3
5-9 years complete	3.5	8.8	19.8	15.1	14.7	38.2	100.0	1,345	50.1
10-11 years complete	4.6	11.0	14.4	14.9	16.1	39.0	100.0	348	53.0
12 or more years complete	5.4	7.2	14.5	17.7	18.1	37.2	100.0	229	50.9
Religion									
Hindu	4.1	7.9	20.0	16.3	14.9	36.7	100.0	1,599	49.3
Muslim	5.0	10.0	22.3	16.1	14.9	31.7	100.0	1,145	46.0
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	4.5	8.4	20.1	16.3	15.2	35.5	100.0	706	48.5
Scheduled tribe	6.0	9.4	32.2	24.8	11.7	15.9	100.0	178	36.8
Other backward class	5.8	7.1	17.7	16.8	18.1	34.6	100.0	316	49.8
Other	4.0	9.2	20.2	15.1	14.7	36.9	100.0	1,485	49.1
Don't know	3.5	11.8	31.6	16.8	9.0	27.3	100.0	81	36.8
Birth order									
2-3	4.2	8.2	20.6	16.1	15.0	35.8	100.0	2,457	48.6
4-6	6.0	13.2	23.2	16.6	14.5	26.4	100.0	285	42.0
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	4.6	7.5	20.9	16.1	15.4	35.5	100.0	1,223	48.9
Female	4.3	9.9	21.0	16.4	14.4	34.0	100.0	1,542	46.7
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	3.4	8.5	20.7	16.6	15.1	35.7	100.0	2,648	48.6
Dead	27.5	15.1	27.8	9.5	9.3	10.9	100.0	117	26.4
Total	4.4	8.8	21.0	16.3	14.8	34.7	100.0	2,765	47.7

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 belonging to Christian or other religions, and births of birth order 7 or more, which is not shown separately.

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, West Bengal, 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	63.5	10.7	1.5	0.8	0.1	1.1	1.0	8.9	na
Want another later ³	18.1	31.5	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	12.3	na
Want another, undecided when	1.7	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	na
Undecided	3.6	10.0	2.9	1.8	2.9	4.3	5.5	5.1	na
Want no more	6.2	37.1	46.5	41.1	47.5	55.3	70.2	40.2	na
Sterilized ⁴	0.8	6.4	44.0	51.5	44.5	31.6	21.0	29.5	na
Declared infecund	5.0	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.8	na
Missing	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.7	2.7	3.7	0.9	1.6	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	1,241	5,312	6,597	2,332	761	271	158	16,672	na
MEN									
Want another soon ²	42.9	10.1	3.0	1.5	2.2	(3.6)	*	9.0	8.0
Want another later ³	19.8	30.4	4.3	2.7	0.0	(2.1)	*	14.2	12.3
Want another, undecided when	2.8	4.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	(0.0)	*	2.1	1.9
Undecided	7.3	10.5	3.7	5.8	9.4	(12.2)	*	7.1	6.3
Want no more	20.1	43.0	83.2	84.2	81.5	(82.1)	*	63.4	66.7
Sterilized ⁴	1.3	1.7	4.7	4.4	6.0	(0.0)	*	3.3	4.0
Declared infecund	5.8	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.8	0.7
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	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	170	601	698	206	69	25	14	1,783	2,072

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

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, West Bengal, 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	4.1	17.9	81.4	86.9	*	29.6	(7.4)	9.1	*	*	*	15.5
25-34	4.6	38.9	89.6	92.0	87.7	69.5	17.1	25.8	78.0	(70.6)	*	47.7
35-49	22.3	84.3	93.4	93.2	91.8	89.4	(44.6)	71.6	93.2	93.7	87.3	85.0
Residence												
Urban	7.6	52.4	91.5	92.8	83.3	68.3	(22.1)	56.7	91.3	(89.3)	(75.6)	67.5
Rural	6.7	37.9	90.1	92.5	92.9	70.3	21.0	36.9	86.9	88.4	85.6	66.5
Schooling												
No schooling	14.6	63.1	91.4	94.2	91.8	86.2	*	(64.7)	90.5	78.2	(84.8)	80.0
<5 years complete	13.5	50.4	89.1	92.1	88.0	80.4	*	35.1	83.3	96.9	*	67.5
5-9 years complete	6.2	42.2	90.1	91.1	90.8	70.0	9.7	39.3	89.6	91.6	(90.0)	64.5
10-11 years complete	3.6	39.7	91.2	89.9	*	57.5	*	51.9	84.3	*	*	62.8
12 or more years complete	6.0	41.2	91.9	(100.0)	*	47.2	(33.9)	47.7	89.8	*	*	60.0
Religion												
Hindu	7.4	49.2	92.5	93.2	92.5	71.3	22.7	51.3	90.7	92.6	(93.9)	70.1
Muslim	6.0	23.7	84.4	91.3	89.5	65.5	(19.4)	27.1	80.7	83.8	77.8	59.8
Christian	*	(56.7)	87.1	*	*	70.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	(55.0)	(87.5)	*	*	65.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	7.2	39.9	92.2	94.7	93.5	70.9	(17.8)	50.3	89.0	89.6	*	70.0
Scheduled tribe	3.5	36.4	88.5	90.5	90.9	66.1	*	(40.2)	81.1	*	*	59.1
Other backward class	5.5	36.4	90.2	92.0	92.6	68.8	(17.3)	33.0	89.7	(94.4)	*	63.8
Other	7.9	47.4	89.8	91.4	89.4	69.3	26.7	45.4	87.6	86.5	75.1	66.5
Don't know	(3.3)	38.0	88.7	99.0	87.7	73.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	7.0	34.5	81.1	79.7	86.8	42.2	21.3	37.2	70.3	(74.8)	*	42.4
1	na	51.3	92.5	95.6	90.3	77.8	na	51.1	91.6	96.3	(71.0)	75.3
2	na	na	92.7	93.6	92.2	92.9	na	na	92.7	82.0	(86.0)	89.5
3	na	na	na	93.1	90.8	92.0	na	na	na	*	*	(97.7)
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	91.7	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	7.0	43.6	90.5	92.6	90.7	69.6	21.3	44.6	88.0	88.6	83.1	66.8
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	6.6	43.3	92.5	94.9	92.9	71.7	32.7	42.5	90.2	95.2	89.2	68.9

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. 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, West Bengal, 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	12.4	1.9	2.7	3.1	4.8	2.7	4.7	5.0	2.0
1	25.0	29.5	3.6	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	15.1	15.7
2	57.7	66.4	89.7	68.0	54.2	38.5	27.8	70.9	71.3
3	1.1	0.7	2.6	21.1	12.2	15.2	10.9	4.5	6.6
4	1.1	0.4	0.6	4.4	25.2	29.2	34.6	2.7	3.5
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	11.5	5.5	0.3	0.5
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.6	14.7	0.2	0.2
Non-numeric responses	2.5	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,117	5,591	6,917	2,477	829	307	171	21,408	17,668
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	1.9	2.0
Number of all respondents	4,987	5,535	6,865	2,438	820	305	168	21,118	17,643
Currently married respondents	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	1.9	2.0
Number of currently married of all respondents	1,236	5,262	6,552	2,297	752	269	156	16,524	13,819
MEN									
0	12.2	1.0	2.9	3.2	5.3	(3.1)	*	6.3	1.0
1	17.5	29.9	5.3	3.3	3.9	(0.0)	*	15.4	16.8
2	60.8	65.3	84.4	58.8	49.2	(20.0)	*	67.0	70.0
3	3.5	2.8	5.4	30.0	13.9	(39.5)	*	6.5	7.5
4	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.2	26.6	(9.6)	*	1.9	2.5
5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.1	(25.7)	*	0.5	0.5
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	(2.0)	*	0.1	0.3
Non-numeric responses	4.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	*	2.3	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,083	611	702	209	71	26	14	2,716	2,389
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	(3.4)	*	1.8	2.0
Number of all respondents	1,033	608	695	208	71	26	13	2,654	2,357
Currently married respondents	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	(3.4)	*	2.0	2.0
Number of currently married of all respondents	182	608	695	207	71	26	13	1,803	1,525

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 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, West Bengal, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	8.0	7.0	67.6	67.2	3,248	17.4	2.0	76.3	63.9	385
20-29	8.6	4.7	81.2	78.4	6,809	16.0	4.2	83.5	75.2	829
30-39	9.9	4.5	84.1	79.7	5,520	18.5	4.4	90.5	81.0	747
40-49	13.4	3.8	85.9	81.6	5,201	24.7	4.7	88.5	75.8	686
Residence										
Urban	10.6	5.8	77.2	74.0	6,738	21.6	4.5	82.6	67.0	830
Rural	9.8	4.3	82.9	79.7	14,039	18.1	3.8	87.2	79.1	1,818
Schooling										
No schooling	12.2	3.2	88.3	84.5	3,845	24.7	5.4	92.4	84.6	349
<5 years complete	9.8	3.7	87.6	85.4	2,416	14.4	4.2	89.7	85.8	389
5-9 years complete	9.1	3.8	82.9	78.9	7,689	18.2	3.4	85.8	75.0	999
10-11 years complete	9.1	5.5	75.5	72.7	3,057	23.2	3.9	84.9	69.4	344
12 or more years complete	10.6	8.4	70.2	68.1	3,770	18.3	4.3	79.3	66.7	567
Marital status										
Never married	7.5	8.9	60.0	61.8	3,603	18.0	2.9	77.1	65.5	851
Currently married	10.4	3.9	85.6	81.4	16,247	19.4	4.6	89.7	80.1	1,765
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	12.9	3.9	82.1	78.4	928	(34.1)	(0.0)	(98.6)	(77.2)	31
Religion										
Hindu	10.3	5.0	79.6	75.8	14,619	19.3	4.0	84.4	71.5	1,772
Muslim	9.3	4.1	84.5	82.9	5,913	18.7	3.9	88.7	83.3	847
Christian	13.5	5.0	84.7	79.5	142	(17.8)	(12.8)	(83.5)	(81.3)	21
Other	8.3	3.2	77.0	74.8	103	*	*	*	*	7
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	9.0	4.1	82.9	80.0	5,905	20.1	3.4	89.1	76.6	713
Scheduled tribe	9.2	3.8	83.0	79.6	1,207	16.3	6.9	88.5	79.7	158
Other backward class	9.8	5.5	78.5	76.0	2,534	20.4	3.7	88.4	77.4	398
Other	10.8	5.2	80.3	76.7	10,719	18.7	4.2	82.8	73.4	1,345
Don't know	8.5	3.0	82.6	80.9	412	(18.0)	(0.0)	(88.5)	(82.5)	34
Total	10.0	4.8	81.0	77.8	20,777	19.2	4.0	85.8	75.3	2,647
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	13.3	4.0	84.5	79.4	17,609	19.4	2.8	89.7	78.8	2,347

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.

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.3	99.9	97.4	98.6	99.9	96.5
Any modern method	99.3	99.9	97.4	98.6	99.9	96.5
Female sterilization	96.5	98.7	88.6	85.5	95.2	70.3
Male sterilization	78.7	86.1	52.0	72.7	80.6	60.1
Pill	97.0	99.3	89.0	88.7	95.3	78.7
IUD or PPIUD	86.2	93.5	60.4	47.8	56.5	35.1
Injectables	85.9	91.8	66.4	67.2	77.3	52.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	95.9	97.5	90.7	96.6	97.9	94.5
Female condom	42.0	44.3	36.0	41.3	47.9	31.7
Emergency contraception	68.4	74.4	50.6	49.1	57.7	36.3
Diaphragm	14.5	16.1	9.3	13.7	15.8	10.8
Foam or jelly	14.9	16.2	10.8	15.3	16.7	13.5
Standard days method	34.2	39.0	17.2	25.2	32.2	14.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	48.9	56.1	25.2	21.7	26.9	14.3
Other modern method	0.7	0.9	0.0	3.8	5.9	0.7
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	84.2	91.8	57.6	45.7	55.0	32.0
Any traditional method	87.7	95.4	60.6	71.8	84.6	52.9
Rhythm	71.1	79.7	42.1	37.0	47.5	20.6
Withdrawal	83.1	91.7	53.1	69.0	81.1	51.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	9.2	9.9	6.9	7.4	8.4	5.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	6,959	5,092	1,522	862	516	333

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	98.7	99.6	93.9	97.6	99.3	93.9
Any modern method	98.6	99.5	93.9	97.4	99.3	93.6
Female sterilization	94.0	96.5	80.8	82.0	89.0	66.7
Male sterilization	71.0	77.2	37.8	61.9	69.3	45.7
Pill	95.3	97.6	83.6	84.5	91.6	68.5
IUD or PPIUD	80.3	86.8	46.3	38.4	44.7	24.6
Injectables	81.8	86.9	56.3	54.9	61.2	41.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	88.9	91.7	75.6	94.3	95.8	91.2
Female condom	29.4	31.6	19.3	30.7	32.9	26.0
Emergency contraception	51.9	55.9	34.1	42.2	48.1	29.2
Diaphragm	11.2	12.4	5.9	9.2	10.2	7.3
Foam or jelly	10.0	11.2	5.3	9.4	10.3	7.5
Standard days method	32.0	35.6	14.2	18.6	22.7	9.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	50.4	56.0	22.7	12.8	16.1	5.7
Other modern method	0.5	0.5	0.1	2.3	3.1	0.6
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	75.3	82.0	41.2	36.6	43.2	22.1
Any traditional method	82.1	89.0	45.9	70.2	76.9	55.6
Rhythm	62.9	68.8	31.9	41.4	50.3	21.9
Withdrawal	77.1	84.5	38.5	67.1	73.9	52.4
Other	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.4	9.0	5.5	6.5	7.2	5.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	14,449	11,580	2,252	1,854	1,267	569

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.9	99.7	95.3	97.9	99.5	94.9
Any modern method	98.9	99.6	95.3	97.8	99.5	94.6
Female sterilization	94.8	97.2	84.0	83.1	90.8	68.0
Male sterilization	73.5	79.9	43.5	65.3	72.5	51.0
Pill	95.9	98.1	85.8	85.9	92.7	72.3
IUD or PPIUD	82.2	88.8	52.0	41.4	48.1	28.5
Injectables	83.2	88.4	60.4	58.8	65.8	45.3
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	91.1	93.5	81.7	95.0	96.4	92.4
Female condom	33.5	35.5	26.0	34.1	37.3	28.1
Emergency contraception	57.3	61.6	40.8	44.4	50.9	31.8
Diaphragm	12.3	13.5	7.3	10.6	11.8	8.6
Foam or jelly	11.6	12.7	7.5	11.3	12.2	9.7
Standard days method	32.7	36.6	15.4	20.7	25.5	11.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	50.0	56.0	23.7	15.7	19.2	8.9
Other modern method	0.5	0.6	0.0	2.8	3.9	0.6
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	78.2	85.0	47.8	39.5	46.6	25.7
Any traditional method	83.9	91.0	51.9	70.7	79.1	54.6
Rhythm	65.6	72.2	36.0	40.0	49.5	21.4
Withdrawal	79.0	86.7	44.4	67.7	75.9	51.9
Other	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.7	9.3	6.1	6.8	7.5	5.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	21,408	16,672	3,774	2,716	1,783	902

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum Intrauterine device

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, West Bengal, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Number of women			
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total
Age																	
15-19	50.8	34.9	0.0	15.3	4.7	0.5	13.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	15.9	6.1	9.7	49.2	100.0	939
20-24	65.7	50.8	7.6	25.6	5.6	1.2	9.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	14.9	4.7	10.2	34.3	100.0	2,619
25-29	75.0	60.8	19.3	27.4	2.9	0.8	9.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	14.2	4.6	9.5	25.0	100.0	3,148
30-39	83.1	69.1	35.4	23.5	1.4	0.8	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	14.0	5.0	9.0	16.9	100.0	5,317
40-49	73.6	62.0	47.6	10.0	0.3	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.7	5.2	6.5	26.4	100.0	4,649
Residence																	
Urban	77.5	61.0	26.8	20.1	2.0	0.8	10.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	16.5	5.5	11.0	22.5	100.0	5,092
Rural	73.0	60.6	30.5	20.4	2.3	0.7	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	12.4	4.8	7.6	27.0	100.0	11,580
Schooling																	
No schooling	76.5	66.9	48.2	13.7	0.9	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	9.6	4.2	5.4	23.5	100.0	3,425
<5 years complete	78.6	68.5	40.9	20.1	1.5	0.8	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	10.1	4.2	5.9	21.4	100.0	2,225
5-9 years complete	73.9	59.8	25.7	23.8	2.6	0.8	5.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	14.2	5.4	8.8	26.1	100.0	6,367
10-11 years complete	70.0	53.6	18.3	21.9	2.6	0.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	16.3	5.5	10.8	30.0	100.0	2,130
12 or more years complete	72.6	54.0	12.3	19.5	3.3	0.8	16.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	18.6	5.5	13.1	27.4	100.0	2,526
Religion																	
Hindu	74.7	61.6	33.6	17.6	2.1	0.7	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	13.1	4.7	8.4	25.3	100.0	11,816
Muslim	73.3	58.3	18.8	27.4	2.4	0.7	7.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	15.0	5.9	9.1	26.7	100.0	4,678
Christian	82.5	69.8	32.0	15.0	2.8	0.4	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	12.7	5.6	7.1	17.5	100.0	103
Other	76.7	61.5	26.1	14.9	0.4	2.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	15.2	2.8	12.4	23.3	100.0	75
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	77.9	65.4	38.7	17.2	2.5	0.8	5.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	12.5	4.8	7.7	22.1	100.0	4,774
Scheduled tribe	65.4	55.2	31.8	13.9	3.2	0.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	10.1	4.0	6.1	34.6	100.0	887
Other backward class	73.0	58.8	25.7	21.0	1.8	0.6	8.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	14.2	5.2	9.0	27.0	100.0	1,969
Other	73.9	59.2	24.6	22.7	2.0	0.7	7.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	14.7	5.3	9.4	26.1	100.0	8,693
Don't know	68.9	60.5	34.8	17.2	3.4	0.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	8.5	3.0	5.4	31.1	100.0	350

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, West Bengal, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method							
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Number of Total women	
Number of living children																		
No children	31.5	20.5	0.4	0.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.0	3.3	7.7	68.5	100.0	1,591
1 child	73.4	52.9	6.5	0.1	28.0	4.1	1.2	11.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	20.5	7.2	13.3	26.6	100.0	5,183
1 son	75.1	55.1	8.3	0.0	28.6	4.3	1.5	10.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.6	20.0	7.7	12.3	24.9	100.0	2,974
No sons	71.2	50.0	4.1	0.1	27.2	3.9	0.8	12.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	21.2	6.7	14.6	28.8	100.0	2,208
2 children	82.3	72.1	45.1	0.1	19.6	1.8	0.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	10.2	3.8	6.4	17.7	100.0	6,437
1 or more sons	82.7	72.9	47.6	0.1	18.6	1.3	0.5	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	9.9	3.6	6.3	17.3	100.0	5,336
No sons	80.4	68.3	32.7	0.0	24.0	4.1	0.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	12.1	4.9	7.3	19.6	100.0	1,101
3 children	82.9	73.6	52.4	0.1	15.8	1.3	0.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	9.3	4.1	5.3	17.1	100.0	2,286
1 or more sons	84.3	75.3	55.3	0.2	14.8	1.2	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	9.0	3.8	5.2	15.7	100.0	2,005
No sons	73.0	61.4	31.5	0.0	23.0	1.7	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	11.6	6.1	5.5	27.0	100.0	281
4 or more children	76.2	62.5	38.7	0.3	19.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.4	13.7	5.9	7.8	23.8	100.0	1,175
1 or more sons	76.4	62.6	38.8	0.3	19.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.5	13.8	6.0	7.8	23.6	100.0	1,067
No sons	74.8	62.2	37.2	0.5	19.7	1.5	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	12.6	4.9	7.7	25.2	100.0	108
Total	74.4	60.7	29.4	0.1	20.3	2.2	0.7	7.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	13.6	5.0	8.6	25.6	100.0	16,672
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	70.9	57.0	29.3	0.1	20.0	1.2	0.2	5.9	0.0	na	0.2	0.1	13.9	7.1	6.8	29.1	100.0	13,836

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table.

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any Modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Bankura	56.6	51.8	26.6	0.0	25.2	4.8	649
Birbhum	82.1	73.8	41.3	0.2	32.3	8.3	734
Dakshin Dinajpur	78.6	59.0	26.6	0.1	32.2	19.6	337
Darjiling	82.2	67.0	32.6	0.0	34.4	15.2	291
Haora	84.5	68.4	31.6	0.0	36.8	16.1	872
Hugli	74.9	61.3	36.0	0.3	25.1	13.6	1,032
Jalpaiguri	82.7	70.1	35.5	0.3	34.2	12.6	675
Koch Bihar	81.7	67.7	31.9	0.3	35.5	14.0	582
Kolkata	84.7	71.7	29.8	0.0	41.9	13.0	667
Maldah	75.3	54.7	23.3	0.0	31.4	20.6	740
Murshidabad	85.4	64.9	39.5	0.1	25.2	20.5	1,448
Nadia	59.9	49.3	26.8	0.0	22.5	10.6	997
North Twenty Four Parganas	78.8	61.0	22.2	0.0	38.7	17.8	1,764
Paschim Barddhaman	65.3	54.0	28.2	0.0	25.8	11.3	496
Paschim Medinipur	60.7	55.6	32.1	0.4	23.2	5.2	1,131
Purba Barddhaman	67.9	58.5	37.2	0.0	21.3	9.4	897
Purba Medinipur	59.3	48.1	16.3	0.0	31.7	11.2	894
Puruliya	51.0	41.3	26.5	0.1	14.7	9.7	471
South Twenty Four Parganas	82.9	67.9	21.9	0.1	45.9	15.0	1,531
Uttar Dinajpur	81.2	60.9	25.9	0.1	35.0	20.3	466
West Bengal	74.4	60.7	29.4	0.1	31.3	13.6	16,672

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method			Number of men					
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm Withdrawal	Not used at last sex			
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	37.1	29.8	8.5	0.0	16.8	1.4	2.4	0.1	7.3	1.0	6.3	62.9	100.0	1,783
Wife	41.6	33.4	9.8	0.0	18.3	1.5	2.9	0.2	8.2	1.1	7.1	58.4	100.0	1,488
Other	14.6	12.0	2.0	0.0	8.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.3	2.3	85.4	100.0	294
Age														
20-24	34.1	19.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	1.9	5.4	0.0	15.1	0.0	15.1	65.9	100.0	120
25-29	36.8	26.3	4.8	0.0	14.2	1.8	4.2	0.2	10.5	1.6	8.9	63.2	100.0	299
30-34	40.1	34.0	5.8	0.0	20.9	3.1	3.8	0.1	6.1	1.6	4.5	59.9	100.0	334
35-39	37.6	31.7	9.9	0.2	17.2	1.2	2.3	0.1	5.9	1.1	4.9	62.4	100.0	356
40-44	36.7	31.8	13.9	0.0	14.4	0.3	2.6	0.3	4.9	0.9	4.0	63.3	100.0	324
45-49	35.9	29.9	10.8	0.0	17.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	6.0	0.1	5.8	64.1	100.0	345
Residence														
Urban	33.8	25.6	6.2	0.0	14.0	1.2	3.5	0.3	8.2	0.4	7.8	66.2	100.0	520
Rural	38.8	31.9	9.3	0.1	17.7	1.5	2.6	0.0	6.8	1.2	5.7	61.2	100.0	1,276
Schooling														
No schooling	35.8	30.9	14.7	0.2	14.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.0	0.7	4.3	64.2	100.0	307
<5 years complete	35.3	29.3	8.9	0.0	16.2	2.0	2.2	0.0	5.9	0.9	5.0	64.7	100.0	319
5-9 years complete	40.1	32.5	8.4	0.0	18.0	1.9	3.0	0.2	7.6	0.7	6.9	59.9	100.0	680
10-11 years complete	35.6	22.0	4.8	0.0	13.4	1.3	1.9	0.0	13.7	2.9	10.8	64.4	100.0	193
12 or more years complete	35.6	29.8	3.6	0.0	17.7	1.1	6.4	0.3	5.9	0.5	5.4	64.4	100.0	297
Religion														
Hindu	35.7	28.9	9.2	0.1	14.7	1.5	2.9	0.2	6.8	0.8	5.9	64.3	100.0	1,189
Muslim	40.9	32.7	6.9	0.0	20.7	1.3	2.9	0.0	8.2	1.0	7.2	59.1	100.0	588

Continued...

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men	
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> method	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Not used at last sex
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	42.8	11.0	0.1	18.4	1.9	2.7	0.3	8.2	0.7	7.5	57.2	502
Scheduled tribe	20.3	5.6	0.0	6.5	2.0	0.3	0.3	5.5	3.0	2.4	79.7	110
Other backward class	42.3	6.9	0.0	20.9	1.1	2.3	0.1	10.0	0.5	9.6	57.7	265
Other	35.2	8.0	0.0	15.7	1.2	3.5	0.0	6.1	1.0	5.1	64.8	897
Total age 15-49	37.3	8.4	0.0	16.6	1.4	2.8	0.1	7.2	0.9	6.3	62.7	1,796
Age 50-54	32.0	12.8	0.0	10.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	7.4	2.8	4.6	68.0	289
Total age 15-54	36.6	9.0	0.0	15.8	1.2	2.5	0.2	7.3	1.2	6.1	63.4	2,086

Note: Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner/girlfriend, currently unmarried men, men age 15-19, men belonging to Christian or other religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public health sector	78.0	21.9	93.8	(57.0)	10.7	47.8
Government/municipal hospital	56.7	6.2	62.4	(20.5)	1.8	30.2
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath; (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.4	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.1	0.3	2.7	(0.0)	0.7	1.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	17.3	1.2	20.7	(6.8)	0.0	9.0
PHC/Additional PHC	0.5	1.1	0.0	(1.0)	0.3	0.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	8.8	7.9	(22.4)	4.0	4.0
Government mobile clinic	0.3	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	0.0	0.1
Camp	0.6	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	1.0	0.5
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.5	0.0	(4.2)	0.0	0.2
ASHA	0.0	3.3	0.0	(0.0)	1.7	1.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.9	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	21.1	61.8	3.9	(43.0)	61.5	40.6
Private hospital	16.8	1.4	1.8	(17.9)	1.0	8.5
Private doctor/clinic	2.0	12.4	0.9	(22.3)	9.1	6.7
Private mobile clinic	0.1	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath; (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	47.2	0.0	(2.8)	50.6	23.7
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	2.3	0.2	1.2	(0.0)	0.8	1.3
Other source	0.3	16.3	2.3	(0.0)	27.8	10.1
Shop	0.0	7.8	2.3	(0.0)	6.3	3.6
Husband	0.0	8.2	0.0	(0.0)	18.3	5.7
Friend/relative	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	2.9	0.6
Other	0.3	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,475	1,033	101	39	551	3,255

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL						
Public health sector	89.4	38.9	99.3	78.6	32.9	66.7
Government/municipal hospital	32.4	2.0	42.7	5.7	1.1	19.2
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> ; (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.6	0.6	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	49.1	1.3	34.5	17.9	1.6	27.5
PHC/Additional PHC	4.1	0.9	2.5	3.4	0.2	2.5
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	21.1	16.3	41.6	14.6	9.5
Government mobile clinic	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3
Camp	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5
ASHA	0.0	11.1	2.1	6.1	12.9	5.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	9.9	43.1	0.7	21.0	36.5	23.0
Private hospital	7.6	0.4	0.0	4.5	0.5	4.1
Private doctor/clinic	1.0	11.5	0.7	14.5	5.2	5.0
Private mobile clinic	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> ; (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	30.0	0.0	2.1	30.1	12.7
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0
Other source	0.4	17.9	0.0	0.4	30.6	8.9
Shop	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	9.9	3.5
Husband	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.4	20.0	5.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	3,726	2,378	270	79	660	7,224

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public health sector	86.2	33.8	97.8	71.4	22.8	60.9
Government/municipal hospital	39.3	3.3	48.1	10.6	1.4	22.6
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> ; (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	40.1	1.3	30.8	14.2	0.9	21.8
PHC/Additional PHC	3.1	0.9	1.8	2.6	0.3	1.9
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	17.4	14.0	35.2	9.8	7.8
Government mobile clinic	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.2
Camp	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.4
ASHA	0.0	8.7	1.5	4.0	7.8	3.8
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	13.1	48.8	1.6	28.3	47.9	28.4
Private hospital	10.2	0.7	0.5	8.9	0.7	5.5
Private doctor/clinic	1.3	11.8	0.7	17.1	7.0	5.5
Private mobile clinic	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> ; (AYUSH)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	35.2	0.0	2.3	39.4	16.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.1
Other source	0.4	17.4	0.6	0.3	29.3	9.3
Shop	0.0	7.9	0.6	0.0	8.3	3.5
Husband	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.3	19.2	5.2
Friend/relative	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2
Other	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	5,202	3,411	371	118	1,211	10,479

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. All modern methods includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. 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. All modern methods include male sterilization 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, West Bengal, 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	54.9	48.6	58.8	44.0	273
Pill	54.2	48.5	70.1	46.8	447
IUD or PPIUD	53.7	53.3	56.6	46.0	87
Total	54.4	49.0	64.8	45.8	806
RURAL					
Female sterilization ¹	49.1	41.6	55.3	35.8	713
Pill	55.1	46.5	71.0	44.7	1,182
IUD or PPIUD	55.0	49.3	60.0	41.6	236
Total	53.1	45.2	64.5	41.4	2,131
TOTAL					
Female sterilization ¹	50.7	43.6	56.3	38.1	985
Pill	54.9	47.0	70.8	45.3	1,628
IUD or PPIUD	54.6	50.4	59.1	42.8	323
Total	53.4	46.2	64.6	42.6	2,937

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

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, West Bengal, 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	2.2	6.3	10.4	6.2	2.4	1.9	8.2	37.5	5.6	3,390
IUD or PPIUD	1.8	4.2	1.2	16.1	2.7	7.4	2.8	36.2	17.3	434
Injectables	(1.3)	(6.3)	(5.2)	(15.1)	(4.2)	(8.0)	(4.2)	(44.4)	(14.2)	123
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	3.0	11.9	16.9	2.2	5.1	4.8	8.1	51.9	10.1	1,823
Rhythm	4.8	7.8	8.9	2.5	8.5	4.8	3.9	41.1	13.7	780
Withdrawal	3.5	10.1	18.6	1.1	7.7	1.7	5.1	47.7	9.4	1,607
Other ⁶	(1.0)	(4.4)	(8.4)	(3.1)	(55.2)	(2.3)	(9.4)	(83.8)	(66.2)	186
All modern spacing methods ⁷	2.3	7.8	11.6	5.7	4.9	3.3	7.8	43.3	9.8	5,954
All spacing methods ⁸	2.8	8.2	12.7	4.5	5.8	3.1	6.9	43.9	10.1	8,343
All methods	2.5	7.3	11.2	4.0	5.1	2.7	6.1	38.9	9.0	9,419

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, 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 female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ 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

⁸ 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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	21.9	14.3	43.6	27.3	4.0	25.1	100.0	414
20-24	29.3	13.6	52.2	31.1	3.3	13.4	100.0	375
25-29	36.5	15.5	58.4	29.0	5.0	7.6	100.0	470
30-34	36.3	17.2	59.2	29.1	4.1	7.6	100.0	381
35-39	42.4	13.2	55.0	31.5	3.4	10.1	100.0	374
40-44	35.8	15.3	48.8	35.7	4.1	11.4	100.0	340
45-49	36.6	13.5	55.9	23.2	3.3	17.6	100.0	362
Residence								
Urban	33.7	16.3	60.8	27.4	1.7	10.1	100.0	862
Rural	34.1	14.0	49.9	30.4	4.9	14.7	100.0	1,854
Schooling								
No schooling	36.4	18.4	46.3	28.4	2.8	22.5	100.0	354
<5 years complete	35.5	13.4	46.8	32.0	6.5	14.7	100.0	395
5-9 years complete	32.2	13.1	53.1	30.5	4.1	12.3	100.0	1,026
10-11 years complete	32.3	12.8	54.2	29.4	3.3	13.1	100.0	349
12 or more years complete	35.6	17.4	62.1	26.5	2.9	8.5	100.0	592
Religion								
Hindu	35.0	14.0	54.2	28.4	3.3	14.1	100.0	1,812
Muslim	31.8	16.2	51.6	31.5	5.4	11.5	100.0	875
Christian	(38.5)	(12.5)	(58.1)	(37.3)	(0.0)	(4.6)	100.0	21
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	34.5	10.0	53.0	30.0	4.7	12.3	100.0	720
Scheduled tribe	28.0	9.0	42.7	38.1	2.4	16.8	100.0	158
Other backward class	34.2	10.1	50.7	30.8	8.0	10.5	100.0	400
Other	34.5	19.1	55.4	28.1	2.6	13.8	100.0	1,403
Don't know	(27.9)	(13.6)	(60.9)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(22.3)	100.0	35
Total age 15-49	34.0	14.7	53.4	29.5	3.9	13.2	100.0	2,716
Age 50-54	34.6	21.9	54.0	27.3	2.9	15.8	100.0	305
Total age 15-54	34.0	15.4	53.5	29.2	3.8	13.5	100.0	3,021

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions, 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, West Bengal, 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	12.6	2.0	14.6	43.2	7.6	50.8	55.7	9.7	65.4	939	77.7	53.4
20-24	8.1	4.9	13.0	39.8	25.9	65.7	47.9	30.8	78.7	2,619	83.5	64.5
25-29	3.5	5.5	9.1	25.8	49.2	75.0	29.3	54.7	84.0	3,148	89.2	72.4
30-34	1.1	3.9	5.0	11.8	71.1	82.9	12.9	74.9	87.9	2,725	94.3	78.9
35-39	0.3	4.0	4.3	4.7	78.6	83.3	5.0	82.6	87.6	2,592	95.1	78.5
40-44	0.3	3.8	4.1	1.8	77.8	79.6	2.1	81.6	83.7	2,117	95.2	77.6
45-49	0.3	2.8	3.1	0.9	67.8	68.6	1.2	70.6	71.7	2,532	95.7	82.9
Residence												
Urban	2.0	3.2	5.2	19.5	58.0	77.5	21.5	61.3	82.7	5,092	93.7	73.7
Rural	3.4	4.5	7.8	15.3	57.7	73.0	18.7	62.2	80.8	11,580	90.3	75.0
Schooling												
No schooling	1.0	3.7	4.7	4.0	72.5	76.5	5.0	76.2	81.2	3,425	94.2	82.4
<5 years complete	1.8	3.9	5.7	9.4	69.2	78.6	11.2	73.1	84.3	2,225	93.2	81.3
5-9 years complete	3.2	4.7	8.0	16.8	57.2	73.9	20.0	61.9	81.9	6,367	90.3	73.0
10-11 years complete	4.9	4.2	9.1	23.9	46.1	70.0	28.7	50.3	79.1	2,130	88.5	67.8
12 or more years complete	4.3	3.0	7.3	33.3	39.3	72.6	37.6	42.3	79.9	2,526	90.9	67.6
Religion												
Hindu	2.7	3.8	6.6	15.4	59.4	74.7	18.1	63.2	81.3	11,816	91.9	75.8
Muslim	3.6	4.7	8.3	19.4	53.8	73.3	23.0	58.5	81.5	4,678	89.8	71.5
Christian	2.1	3.2	5.3	19.7	62.8	82.5	21.9	66.0	87.8	103	94.0	79.5
Other	3.7	4.7	8.4	23.4	53.3	76.7	27.1	58.0	85.1	75	90.1	72.2

Continued...

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	For spacing	For limiting	For spacing	For limiting			
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.7	3.3	6.1	16.9	61.0	77.9	4,774	92.8	77.9
Scheduled tribe	4.7	4.3	9.0	13.5	51.9	65.4	887	87.9	74.3
Other backward class	3.0	4.7	7.7	16.9	56.2	73.0	1,969	90.5	72.9
Other	2.9	4.3	7.2	16.9	56.9	73.9	8,693	91.2	73.0
Don't know	3.7	5.2	8.9	10.1	58.9	68.9	350	88.5	77.7
Total	3.0	4.1	7.0	16.6	57.8	74.4	16,672	91.3	74.6

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.

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, West Bengal, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Bankura	12.0	4.7	7.3	649
Birbhum	4.8	2.7	2.1	734
Dakshin Dinajpur	6.1	2.6	3.5	337
Darjiling	5.9	2.6	3.2	291
Haora	3.2	1.6	1.6	872
Hugli	7.0	2.5	4.5	1,032
Jalpaiguri	4.0	1.6	2.4	675
Koch Bihar	4.6	2.3	2.2	582
Kolkata	2.2	0.3	2.0	667
Maldah	9.2	3.4	5.9	740
Murshidabad	3.5	1.8	1.8	1,448
Nadia	12.9	5.9	7.0	997
North Twenty Four Parganas	4.4	1.5	2.9	1,764
Paschim Barddhaman	12.0	3.6	8.3	496
Paschim Medinipur	11.5	5.7	5.8	1,131
Purba Barddhaman	8.6	3.9	4.7	897
Purba Medinipur	12.3	4.1	8.2	894
Puruliya	16.1	6.3	9.8	471
South Twenty Four Parganas	3.7	1.7	2.0	1,531
Uttar Dinajpur	4.3	3.3	1.1	466
West Bengal	7.0	3.0	4.1	16,672
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	7.5	3.0	4.4	13,836

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy			Total	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		
Age								
15-29	0.1	10,369	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
30-39	1.8	5,691	30.9	47.5	50.2	2.3	100.0	100
40-49	8.7	5,348	37.6	55.9	42.8	1.4	100.0	464
Residence								
Urban	2.1	6,959	38.0	41.9	54.7	3.5	100.0	147
Rural	3.0	14,449	33.9	59.2	39.8	1.0	100.0	428
Schooling								
No schooling	6.0	3,962	34.0	63.9	35.7	0.4	100.0	236
<5 years complete	4.4	2,475	37.4	61.0	36.1	2.8	100.0	109
5-9 years complete	2.0	7,920	33.7	49.7	49.9	0.3	100.0	155
10-11 years complete	1.1	3,141	(37.4)	(38.4)	(61.6)	(0.0)	100.0	35
12 or more years complete	1.0	3,910	(38.2)	(17.9)	(70.7)	(11.5)	100.0	39
Religion								
Hindu	3.0	15,057	35.1	57.7	40.8	1.5	100.0	444
Muslim	2.1	6,096	34.8	44.7	53.2	2.0	100.0	126
Christian	2.4	149	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Other	1.2	106	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.5	6,035	34.8	59.8	39.8	0.4	100.0	152
Scheduled tribe	2.1	1,234	(32.9)	(71.3)	(28.7)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Other backward class	2.7	2,588	36.6	47.1	47.3	5.6	100.0	70
Other	2.8	11,122	34.6	53.5	45.0	1.5	100.0	317
Don't know	2.4	429	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Total	2.7	21,408	34.9	54.8	43.6	1.6	100.0	575

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 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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	91.3	1.4	6.7	0.6	100.0	462
20-29	90.8	3.0	5.5	0.6	100.0	3,705
30-39	83.4	7.4	8.5	0.6	100.0	996
40-49	80.0	5.4	9.4	5.2	100.0	70
Residence						
Urban	87.7	4.7	6.8	0.8	100.0	1,437
Rural	90.0	3.4	6.1	0.6	100.0	3,796
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	87.4	4.8	7.0	0.9	100.0	518
<5 years complete	89.6	3.9	6.0	0.5	100.0	504
5-9 years complete	89.0	4.1	6.0	0.8	100.0	2,298
10-11 years complete	89.2	4.0	6.1	0.7	100.0	848
12 or more years complete	90.8	2.2	6.6	0.4	100.0	1,066
Religion						
Hindu	88.5	4.4	6.5	0.6	100.0	3,358
Muslim	91.2	2.6	5.5	0.6	100.0	1,820
Christian	(75.1)	(4.8)	(13.5)	(6.6)	100.0	33
Other	(82.1)	(0.0)	(17.9)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	88.5	4.8	6.2	0.5	100.0	1,405
Scheduled tribe	84.4	3.9	9.4	2.4	100.0	302
Other backward class	90.3	3.4	5.8	0.5	100.0	622
Other	90.1	3.3	6.0	0.6	100.0	2,779
Don't know	87.5	3.8	8.0	0.7	100.0	127
Total	89.3	3.8	6.3	0.7	100.0	5,233

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution of the place of treatment, according to residence, West Bengal, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	50.1	55.7	53.8
Contraceptive failure	12.2	5.3	7.6
Complications in pregnancy	2.6	1.7	2.0
Health did not permit	11.0	6.3	7.9
Economic reasons	10.2	5.1	6.9
Last child too young	10.4	14.6	13.2
Foetus had congenital abnormality	0.0	1.4	0.9
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	1.0	1.1	1.0
Other	2.5	8.8	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	68.9	71.4	70.5
MVA	9.4	9.4	9.4
Other surgical	14.1	15.0	14.7
Other	0.0	1.1	0.8
Don't know	7.5	3.1	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	26.7	22.5	23.9
Private health sector ¹	50.4	52.8	52.0
At home	21.3	21.5	21.5
Other	1.6	3.2	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	74.9	66.6	69.5
Nurse/ANM/LHV	0.0	0.9	0.6
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.5	0.3
Family member/relative/friend	1.6	2.3	2.1
Self	22.8	28.0	26.2
Other	0.8	1.6	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	12.3	20.6	17.7
Number of women with abortions	68	129	197
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	(91.0)	(93.2)
Number of women with complications	8	27	35

Continued...

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions—Continued

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, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution of the place of treatment, according to residence, West Bengal, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	(18.0)	(31.0)
Private health sector ¹	*	(74.5)	(63.4)
At home	*	(3.4)	(2.5)
Other	*	(4.1)	(3.1)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	8	24	33

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.

MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 40 Age at first marriage

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, West Bengal, 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	4.5	na	na	na	na	72.1	3,397	a	a	a
20-24	10.2	41.6	62.7	na	na	23.4	3,471	18.7	18.8	18.8
25-29	14.9	46.6	66.4	72.5	88.0	7.8	3,500	18.3	18.3	18.4
30-34	20.3	55.8	70.9	76.6	89.7	3.1	2,917	17.5	17.5	17.7
35-39	21.0	59.0	75.5	80.0	90.7	2.1	2,774	17.3	17.3	17.5
40-44	20.8	55.8	72.4	78.1	89.9	2.1	2,390	17.5	17.5	17.6
45-49	21.6	56.7	74.3	79.6	91.3	1.4	2,958	17.4	17.4	17.5
20-49	17.7	51.9	69.9	na	na	7.4	18,011	17.8	17.9	18.0
25-49	19.5	54.4	71.6	77.1	89.8	3.5	14,539	17.6	17.6	17.8
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	96.0	414	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	2.6	9.8	na	na	69.0	375	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	4.4	13.9	20.0	47.6	35.2	470	a	a	24.6
30-34	1.7	10.8	21.5	28.2	52.5	12.4	381	24.6	24.3	24.5
35-39	0.7	12.2	25.8	30.7	59.6	3.6	374	23.3	23.4	23.6
40-44	1.0	5.8	14.8	20.8	51.4	2.5	340	24.8	24.7	24.9
45-49	1.1	6.0	15.9	21.3	50.7	2.9	362	24.9	24.9	25.4
50-54	0.7	6.8	13.8	20.8	51.9	3.1	305	24.8	24.6	25.0
20-49	0.7	6.9	16.9	na	na	21.9	2,302	a	a	a
25-49	0.9	7.7	18.3	24.1	52.1	12.7	1,927	24.7	24.5	24.6

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, by residence, West Bengal, 2019-21

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
URBAN					
0-4	16.1	4.9	21.0	2.1	23.0
5-9	15.9	9.1	25.0	2.9	27.8
10-14	21.3	4.3	25.6	5.0	30.5
NFHS-4 (0-4)	10.9	5.3	16.2	0.2	16.4
NFHS-3 (0-4)	28.5	13.3	41.8	1.2	42.9
RURAL					
0-4	15.3	7.0	22.4	4.0	26.2
5-9	20.7	9.6	30.3	4.7	34.9
10-14	28.1	8.4	36.5	7.3	43.5
NFHS-4 (0-4)	26.3	5.6	31.9	6.1	37.8
NFHS-3 (0-4)	40.0	9.7	49.6	15.2	64.1
TOTAL					
0-4	15.5	6.5	22.0	3.4	25.3
5-9	19.4	9.5	28.9	4.2	32.9
10-14	26.1	7.2	33.3	6.7	39.7
NFHS-4 (0-4)	22.0	5.5	27.5	4.4	31.8
NFHS-3 (0-4)	37.6	10.4	48.0	12.2	59.6

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ Q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ Q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ Q ₀)
Schooling					
No schooling	21.7	5.4	27.1	5.8	32.8
<10 years complete	16.5	8.6	25.1	3.1	28.1
10 or more years complete	12.1	3.3	15.4	2.8	18.1
Religion					
Hindu	13.5	6.1	19.6	2.4	22.0
Muslim	18.6	7.1	25.7	5.5	31.0
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	15.6	9.2	24.8	1.5	26.2
Scheduled tribe	(23.7)	(3.0)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(26.7)
Other backward class	17.7	4.3	22.1	4.7	26.7
Other	14.3	6.0	20.3	4.0	24.3
Child's sex					
Male	16.5	8.5	25.0	4.3	29.2
Female	14.5	4.3	18.8	2.6	21.3
Mother's age at birth					
<20	18.5	10.0	28.5	5.0	33.4
20-29	13.4	4.1	17.6	2.7	20.2
30-39	21.0	12.5	33.5	(3.1)	(36.5)
Birth order					
1	16.0	6.3	22.3	3.8	26.1
2-3	14.3	6.1	20.4	2.6	22.9
4 or more	(21.0)	(10.6)	(31.7)	(6.7)	(38.2)
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	(29.6)	(8.5)	(38.1)	(2.8)	(40.8)
2-3 years	13.9	4.1	18.0	2.3	20.2
4 years or more	11.9	8.1	20.0	4.0	23.9
Total	15.5	6.5	22.0	3.4	25.3

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. Total includes children belonging to Christian or other religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children with mother's age at birth 40-49, who are not shown separately.

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

² Excludes first-order births

Table 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, West Bengal, 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	37.4	1.0	56.2 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	41.2	1.1	7.5
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	9.3	1.9	0.7
Mother's age >34	1.1	1.8	16.8
Birth interval <24 months	4.9	2.4	5.9
Birth order >3	3.6	2.6	3.1
Subtotal	19.0	2.2	26.5
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.5	(0.0)	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.8	(0.0)	8.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.1	*	0.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.0	2.2	0.8
Subtotal	2.4	0.9	9.7
In any avoidable high-risk category	21.4	2.0	36.2
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	5,580	na	16,672

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, West Bengal, 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	71.4	13.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.4	0.5	4.6	100.0	1,211	85.4
20-34	70.5	13.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	8.6	0.1	5.8	100.0	3,568	83.7
35-49	70.7	12.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	10.3	100.0	109	82.6
Birth order											
1	75.9	11.7	0.0	0.8	0.1	7.0	0.3	4.2	100.0	2,357	87.6
2-3	66.8	14.2	0.2	1.4	0.4	10.0	0.2	6.8	100.0	2,267	81.0
4 or more	58.2	21.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	9.0	0.2	8.6	100.0	264	79.2
Residence											
Urban	81.9	8.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	3.1	0.6	4.8	100.0	1,314	90.3
Rural	66.6	15.2	0.2	1.2	0.3	10.5	0.1	5.9	100.0	3,574	81.8
Schooling											
No schooling	58.1	17.1	0.8	1.7	0.1	13.1	0.0	9.1	100.0	469	75.2
<5 years complete	67.1	16.4	0.0	1.2	0.6	9.5	0.0	5.1	100.0	466	83.5
5-9 years complete	68.0	15.2	0.2	1.1	0.4	8.6	0.2	6.2	100.0	2,158	83.2
10-11 years complete	74.9	10.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	8.3	0.2	4.8	100.0	797	85.5
12 or more years complete	80.9	8.5	0.0	0.8	0.1	5.8	0.5	3.5	100.0	998	89.4
Religion											
Hindu	73.3	11.9	0.1	1.2	0.3	7.3	0.3	5.6	100.0	3,110	85.1
Muslim	66.2	16.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	10.5	0.0	5.7	100.0	1,731	82.3
Christian	(74.2)	(19.6)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26	(93.8)
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	72.3	13.4	0.1	1.1	0.4	8.3	0.4	4.0	100.0	1,309	85.7
Scheduled tribe	62.8	14.2	0.0	2.6	0.2	10.0	0.5	9.7	100.0	274	77.0
Other backward class	64.7	14.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	9.9	0.8	8.5	100.0	578	78.9
Other	72.6	12.9	0.2	0.8	0.3	8.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	2,607	85.5
Don't know	59.6	18.4	0.0	1.7	0.5	11.0	0.0	8.8	100.0	120	78.0
Total	70.7	13.4	0.2	1.1	0.3	8.5	0.2	5.6	100.0	4,888	84.1

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 belonging to other religions, 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, West Bengal, 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	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.2	100.0	99.4	99.4
Blood pressure measured	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.6	99.3	99.1
Urine sample taken	97.4	98.1	98.1	97.7	98.7	98.3	98.0
Blood sample taken	98.2	98.1	98.3	98.7	99.7	98.1	98.2
Abdomen examined	95.6	92.6	93.4	95.3	95.7	92.7	93.4
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	65.7	58.3	61.4	57.3	60.9	60.3	60.3
Convulsions	62.1	53.6	57.7	53.8	58.5	53.8	55.9
Prolonged labour	71.4	64.0	67.8	61.0	64.7	64.5	66.0
Severe abdominal pain	72.5	67.1	69.8	62.7	65.4	68.5	68.5
High blood pressure	69.6	60.5	64.3	62.1	63.6	59.5	63.0
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	83.7	84.1	85.6	82.2	84.8	80.9	84.0
Number of women	1,251	3,362	3,322	1,018	613	880	4,613

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, West Bengal, 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	76.0	73.5	90.4	93.0	96.3	61.1	31.1	25.1	1,211
20-34	75.7	72.5	91.6	95.2	96.0	62.9	30.7	25.3	3,568
35-49	74.3	65.2	91.6	94.6	94.9	61.8	29.0	27.9	109
Birth order									
1	78.8	76.3	92.6	95.1	96.7	64.7	33.5	25.9	2,357
2-3	73.3	69.5	91.1	94.9	95.9	60.9	28.8	24.8	2,267
4 or more	70.3	66.0	81.6	88.7	91.8	55.8	23.0	25.3	264
Residence									
Urban	81.2	74.9	93.1	96.0	94.5	64.4	33.6	22.5	1,314
Rural	73.8	71.8	90.7	94.1	96.7	61.7	29.7	26.4	3,574
Schooling									
No schooling	67.9	67.1	86.4	92.0	92.2	49.8	20.8	23.9	469
<5 years complete	79.2	67.0	91.2	93.7	95.4	65.5	26.1	18.0	466
5-9 years complete	73.8	70.8	91.8	94.7	96.6	61.1	30.7	27.0	2,158
10-11 years complete	77.2	75.6	90.3	93.8	95.5	64.6	33.6	28.8	797
12 or more years complete	80.9	79.4	93.5	96.9	97.6	68.2	35.7	23.0	998
Religion									
Hindu	75.9	72.9	91.3	94.8	96.4	64.6	32.1	24.5	3,110
Muslim	75.4	71.9	91.2	94.4	95.5	58.6	28.3	26.9	1,731
Christian	(82.4)	(93.2)	(98.4)	(98.4)	(100.0)	(50.2)	(26.7)	(12.4)	26
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	79.0	73.5	92.0	94.7	96.3	63.6	30.4	23.5	1,309
Scheduled tribe	70.9	65.5	88.1	92.9	96.5	64.8	28.5	24.5	274
Other backward class	74.0	72.8	90.6	93.8	97.2	62.2	33.4	28.3	578
Other	75.4	72.7	91.7	95.2	95.8	62.0	30.8	25.7	2,607
Don't know	67.5	76.1	86.0	90.7	94.3	56.7	26.4	26.2	120
Total	75.8	72.6	91.3	94.6	96.1	62.5	30.8	25.3	4,888

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, 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, West Bengal, 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
Bankura	75.7	74.7	84.0	89.5	95.5	60.5	23.3	24.2	175
Birbhum	78.4	81.9	94.6	98.4	94.8	51.4	16.2	29.8	242
Dakshin Dinajpur	76.4	70.9	93.8	95.3	97.9	76.2	36.2	19.0	98
Darjiling	79.2	85.0	95.8	96.6	96.3	62.2	30.1	32.3	82
Haora	82.7	84.8	94.8	97.8	96.5	69.2	33.1	35.5	231
Hugli	72.2	76.0	88.8	92.2	96.6	68.1	42.3	19.1	255
Jalpaiguri	88.4	77.5	93.4	96.6	97.3	70.7	29.0	29.8	183
Koch Bihar	77.3	71.3	94.4	96.6	98.3	58.8	28.3	27.8	185
Kolkata	71.7	74.2	99.4	100.0	91.4	67.5	33.8	20.7	141
Maldah	82.7	77.7	88.7	93.1	96.3	58.8	27.7	19.0	296
Murshidabad	66.8	73.9	85.6	91.1	91.6	52.8	30.6	26.1	473
Nadia	71.2	61.1	91.9	95.7	95.8	57.9	23.8	20.9	242
North Twenty Four Parganas	89.9	72.7	96.0	97.7	97.7	73.3	35.7	20.7	491
Paschim Barddhaman	70.4	70.3	92.3	96.6	93.6	57.0	30.8	22.5	139
Paschim Medinipur	63.1	52.6	95.1	96.2	97.8	64.3	31.9	31.7	341
Purba Barddhaman	80.5	72.5	89.7	90.8	97.2	68.3	33.6	18.4	249
Purba Medinipur	56.8	69.3	84.5	87.1	95.6	51.6	32.9	25.6	268
Puruliya	57.8	59.1	82.7	91.2	96.2	53.4	26.4	30.0	153
South Twenty Four Parganas	87.5	77.1	94.5	96.4	98.5	67.2	32.7	29.1	463
Uttar Dinajpur	70.1	76.5	86.9	96.7	94.9	59.3	28.9	25.9	182
West Bengal	75.8	72.6	91.3	94.6	96.1	62.5	30.8	25.3	4,888

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	88.5	85.6	90.0	89.5	86.5	995
20-34	91.2	88.4	93.0	92.0	89.3	2,788
35-49	91.8	82.0	89.6	90.7	85.7	69
Birth order						
1	90.6	88.5	92.2	91.5	88.1	1,844
2-3	90.7	86.8	92.3	91.4	89.2	1,820
4 or more	88.5	85.7	90.6	89.1	86.1	188
Residence						
Urban	91.9	88.5	90.9	90.7	90.5	827
Rural	90.2	87.4	92.5	91.5	88.0	3,024
Schooling						
No schooling	87.3	82.2	90.4	87.9	86.4	336
<5 years complete	86.5	81.4	89.1	88.3	84.6	364
5-9 years complete	91.4	88.5	92.5	92.0	88.2	1,764
10-11 years complete	89.9	87.4	91.6	90.0	89.7	653
12 or more years complete	92.4	91.2	94.1	93.9	91.0	735
Religion						
Hindu	89.5	86.0	91.7	90.7	87.5	2,448
Muslim	92.4	90.4	92.9	92.5	90.5	1,372
Christian	(96.2)	(93.6)	(93.6)	(95.5)	(97.8)	17
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	91.2	88.4	92.5	91.1	89.5	1,061
Scheduled tribe	83.8	78.9	89.8	87.3	80.3	232
Other backward class	92.4	89.1	92.4	92.6	88.5	479
Other	90.8	87.9	92.2	91.5	89.1	1,985
Don't know	83.3	86.8	90.9	92.2	84.7	96
Total	90.5	87.6	92.1	91.3	88.5	3,852

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, 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

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	84.3	2,196	45.7	44.1	4.5	5.7	100.0	1,851
20-34	78.6	4,623	44.0	41.7	5.7	8.6	100.0	3,636
35-49	58.6	143	35.8	39.1	19.9	5.3	100.0	84
Residence								
Urban	82.0	1,899	44.7	40.6	6.5	8.2	100.0	1,558
Rural	79.3	5,062	44.4	43.2	5.1	7.3	100.0	4,012
Antenatal care visits²								
None	73.1	331	46.4	41.9	5.4	6.3	100.0	242
1-3	80.7	875	44.9	42.8	3.8	8.5	100.0	706
4 or more	82.0	4,719	44.9	41.6	6.0	7.6	100.0	3,871
Don't know	75.9	256	44.9	43.3	5.1	6.6	100.0	194
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	59.6	722	45.1	46.3	4.5	4.2	100.0	430
<5 years complete	73.7	682	46.3	42.4	5.7	5.7	100.0	503
5-9 years complete	81.2	3,057	44.0	44.2	5.3	6.4	100.0	2,482
10-11 years complete	83.3	1,139	45.1	39.0	5.5	10.3	100.0	949
12 or more years complete	88.5	1,362	43.9	40.1	6.2	9.8	100.0	1,205
Religion								
Hindu	80.6	4,366	45.0	41.4	5.9	7.7	100.0	3,517
Muslim	79.0	2,526	43.7	44.4	4.6	7.3	100.0	1,995
Christian	83.5	41	(42.7)	(30.5)	(14.6)	(12.2)	100.0	34
Other	(83.5)	28	(42.9)	(49.9)	(4.9)	(2.3)	100.0	24
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	81.7	1,856	43.8	43.1	5.7	7.4	100.0	1,515
Scheduled tribe	66.1	415	43.8	41.6	6.3	8.3	100.0	274
Other backward class	81.6	831	41.4	42.7	7.1	8.8	100.0	678
Other	80.7	3,685	45.2	42.4	5.0	7.4	100.0	2,973
Don't know	74.2	175	53.7	36.2	3.9	6.2	100.0	130

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	87.0	3,476	44.3	42.5	5.3	8.0	100.0	3,024
1 child	77.8	2,483	45.1	42.7	5.1	7.0	100.0	1,933
0 sons	80.9	1,261	44.6	44.2	4.1	7.1	100.0	1,021
1 son	74.7	1,222	45.7	41.0	6.2	7.0	100.0	912
2 children	62.8	658	44.2	41.2	7.1	7.5	100.0	414
0 sons	74.2	277	41.8	42.3	7.3	8.5	100.0	205
1 or more sons	54.6	382	46.6	40.0	6.9	6.5	100.0	209
3 children	57.9	211	41.9	40.5	10.9	6.7	100.0	122
0 sons	60.4	80	51.2	36.6	4.3	7.9	100.0	48
1 or more sons	56.3	131	35.8	43.1	15.3	5.9	100.0	74
4 or more children	58.4	133	42.5	44.6	7.8	5.1	100.0	78
0 sons	(69.5)	32	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
1 or more sons	54.9	101	38.3	43.5	11.0	7.2	100.0	55
Total	80.0	6,962	44.5	42.4	5.5	7.6	100.0	5,570

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 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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given a MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	98.7	1,211	90.8	9.1	0.0	98.2	1,195
20-34	97.8	3,568	89.2	10.5	0.1	98.6	3,490
35-49	93.9	109	83.6	16.4	0.0	94.5	102
Birth order							
1	97.9	2,357	91.7	8.0	0.0	98.4	2,308
2-3	98.1	2,267	88.1	11.7	0.1	98.5	2,225
4 or more	96.4	264	81.3	18.7	0.0	98.1	254
Residence							
Urban	96.4	1,314	87.6	12.0	0.0	96.7	1,267
Rural	98.5	3,574	90.2	9.7	0.1	99.1	3,520
Schooling							
No schooling	96.9	469	82.9	17.0	0.1	99.1	454
<5 years complete	98.4	466	85.2	14.8	0.0	98.1	458
5-9 years complete	98.6	2,158	89.6	10.2	0.1	98.5	2,127
10-11 years complete	98.4	797	90.8	9.0	0.0	98.9	785
12 or more years complete	96.5	998	93.4	6.4	0.0	97.7	963
Religion							
Hindu	98.1	3,110	89.1	10.7	0.0	98.5	3,051
Muslim	97.6	1,731	90.0	9.9	0.1	98.7	1,690
Christian	(100.0)	26	(98.5)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(87.3)	26
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	98.7	1,309	88.4	11.6	0.0	98.2	1,292
Scheduled tribe	98.9	274	89.7	10.3	0.0	99.4	271
Other backward class	98.6	578	90.7	9.1	0.1	98.4	570
Other	97.3	2,607	89.6	10.1	0.1	98.4	2,537
Don't know	97.8	120	93.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	117
Total	97.9	4,888	89.5	10.3	0.1	98.4	4,787

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, 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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	92.3	91.6	91.7
Public sector	62.8	75.8	72.4
NGO/trust	0.0	0.2	0.1
Private sector	29.5	15.6	19.3
At home	7.0	8.0	7.7
Own home	4.6	6.8	6.2
Parent's home	2.4	1.1	1.5
Other home	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other ¹	0.8	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	86.2	73.6	77.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	8.8	19.9	17.0
Other health personnel	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	3.6	4.1	4.0
Friends/relatives	0.8	1.6	1.3
Other	0.2	0.5	0.4
No one	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	95.2	93.7	94.1
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	2.7	2.6	2.6
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	43.5	28.6	32.6
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	16.2	12.1	13.2
Number of births	1,481	4,098	5,579
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	32.6	39.0	37.8
Clean blade used to cut the cord	85.2	92.5	91.1
Either of the above	85.2	93.1	91.6
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	71.9	93.6	89.4
Number of births delivered at home	63	269	332
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	60.8	55.1	56.6
4-23 hours	8.4	7.4	7.7
1-2 days	5.4	5.4	5.4
3-41 days	3.5	5.1	4.6
No postnatal check	22.0	27.1	25.7
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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	62.9	50.8	54.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	13.2	16.1	15.3
Other health personnel	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	1.6	5.3	4.3
Other	0.2	0.6	0.5
No postnatal check	22.0	27.1	25.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,314	3,574	4,888

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 and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among xbirths in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 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}	Among births in the year preceding the survey:		
								Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	
Mother's age at birth										
<20	79.7	13.6	93.3	95.1	1,514	71.4	67.4	1,211	96.9	294
20-34	69.9	21.5	91.4	93.9	3,950	75.3	70.4	3,568	96.1	889
35-49	61.4	21.2	82.6	88.9	115	72.3	69.2	109	*	22
Residence										
Urban	62.8	29.5	92.3	95.2	1,481	78.0	74.5	1,314	95.6	303
Rural	75.8	15.7	91.6	93.7	4,098	72.9	67.8	3,574	96.3	903
Birth order										
1	72.1	24.2	96.3	97.3	2,814	76.3	72.4	2,357	98.5	610
2-3	74.0	15.6	89.6	92.4	2,457	73.5	68.7	2,267	95.2	522
4 or more	61.7	5.2	66.9	78.3	308	62.6	52.5	264	83.1	73
Antenatal care visits²										
None	65.2	16.4	81.6	88.6	275	56.0	51.5	275	94.5	56
1-3	73.6	17.6	91.2	92.5	704	67.2	61.1	704	96.2	179
4 or more	72.0	21.6	93.7	95.5	3,704	77.1	72.7	3,704	96.1	926
Don't know	72.3	20.7	93.0	95.6	206	72.1	68.3	206	(98.6)	40
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	76.9	3.9	80.9	85.3	592	66.0	59.5	469	89.4	120
<5 years complete	78.4	8.9	87.2	90.3	563	70.7	65.7	466	92.4	87
5-9 years complete	77.2	14.3	91.4	94.0	2,478	73.9	69.1	2,158	96.4	525
10-11 years complete	73.6	21.7	95.3	97.2	877	74.6	70.1	797	97.5	206
12 or more years complete	54.5	43.4	97.9	98.7	1,068	80.4	77.0	998	98.6	268

Continued...

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 and 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, West Bengal, 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 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}	Among births in the year preceding the survey:		
								Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births
Religion										
Hindu	73.9	21.1	94.9	96.5	3,455	73.8	70.0	3,110	98.3	683
Muslim	70.1	16.3	86.4	90.1	2,071	75.0	68.9	1,731	93.2	516
Christian	(49.5)	(40.8)	(90.3)	(91.6)	29	(89.8)	(78.9)	26	*	5
Other	(81.9)	(18.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	24	*	*	20	*	2
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	78.6	16.7	95.3	96.6	1,467	75.6	71.1	1,309	98.4	296
Scheduled tribe	85.0	5.8	90.8	93.3	322	69.8	66.3	274	97.9	67
Other backward class	71.1	22.6	93.7	95.8	649	76.9	73.0	578	97.4	156
Other	67.9	21.9	89.7	92.8	3,000	73.9	68.8	2,607	94.6	659
Don't know	79.7	10.8	90.5	90.9	140	64.5	61.8	120	(95.9)	28
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	4,037	73.0	69.3	3,514	99.2	899
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	1,081	85.6	82.6	1,013	99.7	234
Home	na	na	na	33.5	432	55.2	36.8	332	43.6	66
Other ⁵	na	na	na	(81.0)	29	(45.9)	(34.5)	29	*	7
Total	72.4	19.4	91.7	94.1	5,579	74.3	69.6	4,888	96.1	1,206

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

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

⁵ Includes missing

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, West Bengal, 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 with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Bankura	83.3	10.0	93.3	93.8	22.7	201	68.6	175
Birbhum	72.7	17.6	90.3	92.2	25.4	287	70.6	242
Dakshin Dinajpur	81.2	10.2	91.4	94.0	25.3	110	85.4	98
Darjiling	79.5	18.8	98.4	99.2	30.5	92	73.4	82
Haora	60.8	34.8	95.5	96.9	42.8	251	72.4	231
Hugli	67.9	29.1	96.9	97.4	49.7	279	57.7	255
Jalpaiguri	83.2	12.6	95.8	97.7	28.7	203	75.3	183
Koch Bihar	81.3	11.7	93.0	92.5	23.9	209	73.3	185
Kolkata	69.9	27.6	97.5	99.3	44.7	155	73.6	141
Maldah	76.6	11.1	87.7	88.9	22.2	357	63.5	296
Murshidabad	71.5	15.5	87.0	92.3	29.5	623	51.8	473
Nadia	54.2	43.5	97.7	98.6	58.2	251	89.9	242
North Twenty Four Parganas	74.4	23.0	97.5	98.3	47.5	534	86.9	491
Paschim Barddhaman	62.7	27.1	89.8	91.3	34.3	157	65.2	139
Paschim Medinipur	72.0	15.6	87.6	95.1	23.1	380	83.3	341
Purba Barddhaman	70.3	25.6	95.9	94.3	37.9	271	66.1	249
Purba Medinipur	71.5	20.0	91.5	94.6	36.1	285	52.1	268
Puruliya	82.7	7.1	89.8	91.4	11.9	186	53.4	153
South Twenty Four Parganas	77.7	13.4	91.0	93.2	26.6	517	68.7	463
Uttar Dinajpur	58.9	18.0	76.9	84.7	22.0	232	66.7	182
West Bengal	72.4	19.4	91.7	94.1	32.6	5,579	69.6	4,888

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 checks 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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	2,621	20,181	5,431	39.0	1,335
20-34	2,689	22,488	7,803	34.0	3,104
35-49	3,537	25,496	9,428	23.6	89
Birth order					
1	2,779	22,544	7,897	33.9	2,691
2-3	2,499	21,262	6,157	37.4	1,687
4 or more	3,111	19,030	4,675	35.7	149
Residence					
Urban	2,675	23,197	9,626	23.5	1,240
Rural	2,686	21,344	6,210	39.7	3,287
Schooling					
No schooling	2,309	17,604	3,068	40.6	389
<5 years complete	2,356	18,591	4,204	39.9	414
5-9 years complete	2,580	19,628	5,579	38.5	1,981
10-11 years complete	2,716	23,893	7,829	36.3	762
12 or more years complete	3,427	23,825	12,530	23.9	981
Religion					
Hindu	2,744	23,574	7,701	34.5	2,964
Muslim	2,597	18,891	6,011	36.9	1,519
Christian	(1,213)	(17,990)	(10,892)	(28.7)	23
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	2,534	22,691	6,426	39.6	1,252
Scheduled tribe	1,630	19,437	2,850	42.5	250
Other backward class	2,864	22,085	7,704	34.8	546
Other	2,867	21,935	7,879	32.4	2,370
Don't know	2,423	21,693	5,168	31.6	109
Total	2,683	22,088	7,141	35.2	4,527

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are 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, West Bengal, 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
Bankura	13.7	117	69.5	48.3	175	36.9	161
Birbhum	13.1	171	58.8	40.7	242	46.8	219
Dakshin Dinajpur	7.1	68	76.3	48.6	98	50.3	92
Darjiling	12.3	59	79.0	49.3	82	44.7	81
Haora	13.3	142	76.5	43.7	231	40.7	222
Hugli	4.9	180	79.0	34.8	255	20.1	247
Jalpaiguri	11.8	128	75.1	62.1	183	43.5	175
Koch Bihar	14.4	136	73.7	58.4	185	46.8	174
Kolkata	8.4	90	84.3	39.2	141	18.6	139
Maldah	23.3	211	65.8	62.5	296	38.4	263
Murshidabad	27.3	377	61.9	25.8	473	30.6	426
Nadia	8.8	149	74.0	44.5	242	23.8	237
North Twenty Four Parganas	10.2	305	89.3	55.7	491	32.0	477
Paschim Barddhaman	16.5	100	71.9	33.0	139	31.4	125
Paschim Medinipur	11.6	222	67.7	30.5	341	35.3	299
Purba Barddhaman	8.6	155	68.8	52.5	249	34.6	239
Purba Medinipur	9.7	166	62.4	18.0	268	20.3	245
Puruliya	23.5	107	60.0	36.9	153	39.7	137
South Twenty Four Parganas	16.4	300	64.6	73.0	463	46.9	426
Uttar Dinajpur	27.5	149	64.4	36.6	182	39.3	143
West Bengal	15.1	3,333	70.7	45.3	4,888	35.2	4,527

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check						No postnatal health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/missing				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	21.9	44.2	6.6	5.5	1.4	0.0	18.4	100.0	78.3	1,413
20-34	21.3	44.8	7.7	5.0	1.8	0.0	17.0	100.0	78.8	3,373
35-49	15.6	43.9	7.7	4.1	1.5	0.0	23.1	100.0	71.3	102
Birth order										
1	23.6	44.5	8.1	4.8	1.3	0.0	15.0	100.0	81.1	2,357
2-3	19.9	45.3	7.1	5.4	1.8	0.0	18.4	100.0	77.7	2,267
4-5	15.4	38.4	3.7	6.1	4.4	0.0	31.2	100.0	63.6	221
6 or more	(7.9)	(46.7)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(38.5)	100.0	(58.4)	43
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	21.8	47.3	7.9	4.8	1.3	0.0	14.7	100.0	81.8	3,514
Private health facility ²	25.9	46.9	6.8	4.7	1.0	0.0	11.5	100.0	84.3	1,013
Home	4.6	11.6	4.2	8.9	7.2	0.0	62.9	100.0	29.3	332
Other ³	(8.5)	(14.2)	(2.4)	(10.1)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(58.3)	100.0	(35.2)	29
Residence										
Urban	20.6	47.1	7.4	4.2	1.2	0.0	17.6	100.0	79.3	1,314
Rural	21.7	43.7	7.4	5.4	1.9	0.0	17.5	100.0	78.2	3,574
Religion										
Hindu	21.5	44.7	8.4	5.2	1.6	0.0	15.9	100.0	79.9	3,110
Muslim	20.8	44.5	5.7	5.0	1.9	0.0	20.6	100.0	76.0	1,731
Christian	(42.1)	(33.2)	(4.9)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.0)	100.0	(82.0)	26
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	24.3	44.8	7.4	4.3	1.5	0.0	14.9	100.0	80.8	1,309
Scheduled tribe	21.3	44.4	8.0	5.0	1.3	0.0	17.4	100.0	78.6	274
Other backward class	21.5	47.5	6.1	6.5	1.8	0.0	13.8	100.0	81.6	578
Other	20.0	44.6	7.6	5.3	1.8	0.0	19.0	100.0	77.4	2,607
Don't know	19.2	29.2	8.3	4.9	1.3	0.0	32.6	100.0	61.6	120
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	16.9	41.9	6.9	3.3	2.5	0.0	28.0	100.0	69.0	469
<5 years complete	16.3	47.7	5.9	6.2	2.5	0.0	18.7	100.0	76.2	466
5-9 years complete	22.5	44.0	6.6	5.2	1.4	0.0	18.2	100.0	78.3	2,158
10-11 years complete	20.7	43.0	9.2	5.8	2.0	0.0	16.0	100.0	78.6	797
12 or more years complete	24.0	47.0	8.7	4.8	1.2	0.0	11.9	100.0	84.5	998
Total	21.4	44.6	7.4	5.1	1.7	0.0	17.5	100.0	78.5	4,888

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women belonging to other religions, which is not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

³ Includes missing

Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the 5 years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-5 and NFHS-4, West Bengal

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	92.6	92.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	81.2	78.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	75.0	58.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	92.2	83.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	95.1	88.5
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	89.2	91.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	73.8	75.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	71.8	53.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	91.6	71.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	93.7	79.0
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	90.1	91.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	75.8	76.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	72.7	54.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	91.8	75.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	94.1	81.6

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, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, West Bengal, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	94.9	95.0	95.0
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	79.5	76.8	77.5
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	63.7	42.1	47.6
Convulsions	53.5	40.0	43.5
Prolonged labour	69.5	56.3	59.7
Severe abdominal pain	68.3	59.9	62.1
High blood pressure	51.2	39.2	42.2
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	82.7	72.1	74.8
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	94.2	92.3	92.8
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	88.3	79.6	81.8
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	93.4	84.0	86.4
Family planning or delaying his next child	81.1	52.1	59.5
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	129	377	506
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	(61.8)	(67.2)
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	(79.3)	(81.2)
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	(76.1)	(74.6)
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	8	29	37

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.

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, West Bengal, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	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	98.6	69.2	95.7	94.7	92.5	98.1	97.5	96.2	88.3	97.5	96.3	90.1	95.4	87.8	62.2	1.0	92.5	574
Female	98.5	71.3	95.4	94.0	91.5	97.2	95.9	93.6	89.4	97.7	95.5	91.5	93.4	88.0	63.9	0.6	93.9	524
Birth order																		
1	99.0	67.6	96.1	95.2	93.4	98.6	97.7	96.2	90.3	98.6	96.4	91.0	95.0	88.7	61.6	0.6	92.3	548
2-3	98.5	74.3	95.3	93.7	90.8	96.8	95.8	93.6	88.4	96.7	95.7	90.4	94.1	87.0	65.7	0.9	93.9	495
4-5	(94.2)	(60.0)	(90.6)	(89.4)	(87.5)	(96.2)	(94.9)	(93.0)	(78.2)	(93.8)	(92.6)	(92.6)	(90.7)	(87.5)	(55.5)	(2.6)	(95.0)	45
Residence																		
Urban	97.5	68.1	94.9	93.0	90.3	95.9	95.0	93.1	87.6	96.7	93.3	85.3	92.4	83.6	60.7	1.9	90.5	293
Rural	99.0	71.0	95.8	94.8	92.6	98.3	97.4	95.6	89.3	97.9	96.9	92.7	95.2	89.4	63.9	0.4	94.1	805
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	97.9	71.4	92.4	90.9	88.8	94.8	92.7	91.6	88.8	95.5	93.0	87.1	89.1	81.8	63.3	1.1	90.4	111
<5 years complete	97.6	66.0	91.4	91.4	91.4	100.0	98.6	98.6	91.1	100.0	98.0	96.0	99.1	93.6	63.8	0.0	96.4	94
5-7 years complete	99.0	68.8	96.2	95.0	91.6	96.8	95.6	92.8	82.8	97.8	96.0	87.1	92.2	84.0	59.2	0.7	90.4	223
8-9 years complete	100.0	73.3	97.3	96.1	94.1	99.6	99.6	96.9	90.1	98.6	97.8	94.2	96.8	91.8	67.6	0.0	95.9	284
10-11 years complete	97.8	74.0	97.3	95.6	93.3	98.6	97.9	96.8	91.9	98.2	96.1	92.8	95.0	90.4	67.2	0.8	94.0	184
12 or more years complete	97.6	65.4	94.6	93.2	90.5	95.7	94.4	93.0	89.8	95.3	93.7	87.8	93.9	85.0	56.7	2.4	91.6	202
Religion																		
Hindu	98.3	72.8	95.3	93.8	92.0	97.3	96.9	95.1	91.2	98.1	97.0	92.3	94.3	89.3	66.3	1.2	93.3	663
Muslim	98.9	66.1	95.8	95.0	91.8	98.2	96.5	94.5	84.7	96.7	94.0	88.1	94.5	85.2	57.6	0.2	92.8	421

Continued...

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, West Bengal, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹						DPT or Penta				Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR vaccinations ³	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
	BCG	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3								
Caste/tribe																				
Scheduled caste	100.0	74.8	98.2	96.6	95.1	98.4	98.4	98.4	96.9	91.7	99.6	98.4	93.9	96.2	91.5	68.5	0.0	95.1	278	
Scheduled tribe	93.6	74.0	92.1	91.4	88.9	97.7	97.0	95.9	90.1	97.7	97.0	94.8	94.8	94.4	90.4	70.2	2.3	94.7	55	
Other backward class	98.9	73.1	98.8	98.8	96.0	100.0	98.8	96.9	91.2	99.2	99.2	90.9	90.9	99.2	88.8	65.9	0.0	94.1	137	
Other	98.2	67.3	94.1	92.7	90.1	96.7	95.4	93.4	87.4	96.2	93.7	88.7	88.7	92.5	85.8	59.7	1.3	91.8	603	
Total	98.6	70.2	95.6	94.3	92.0	97.7	96.8	94.9	88.8	97.6	95.9	90.8	90.8	94.4	87.9	63.0	0.8	93.2	1,098	
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	97.5	55.7	95.3	93.8	86.4	96.6	95.3	92.7	81.9	96.7	95.0	87.9	87.9	92.8	84.4	na	2.0	84.2	1,097	

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 6 or more, children belonging to Christian or other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately. na = Not available

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 vaccinations listed in the table

Table 60 Vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 1-23 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, West Bengal, 2019-21

District	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹										DPT or Penta			Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR		All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate	No vaccinations ⁴	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	BCG		0		1		2		3		0		1		2		3						
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Bankura	(97.8)	(49.1)	(80.6)	(79.0)	(74.6)	(100.0)	(98.4)	(93.7)	(91.5)	(98.4)	(98.4)	(94.1)	(93.5)	(85.0)	(43.1)	(0.0)	(87.7)	38					
Birbhum	95.2	75.5	96.8	96.8	96.8	98.4	98.4	98.4	92.1	96.9	96.9	84.8	98.4	81.5	69.1	1.6	88.0	49					
Dakshin Dinajpur	100.0	82.5	94.3	92.6	92.6	100.0	98.3	96.7	87.8	98.3	95.0	92.5	96.7	92.5	76.7	0.0	95.9	22					
Darjiling	100.0	76.1	100.0	100.0	94.7	100.0	100.0	98.3	98.1	100.0	100.0	95.9	100.0	94.2	69.0	0.0	100.0	21					
Haora	(96.2)	(82.9)	(89.3)	(83.0)	(80.2)	(96.2)	(93.4)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(90.6)	(89.8)	(87.8)	(67.5)	(3.8)	(94.4)	47					
Hugli	(100.0)	(74.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(93.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.4)	(97.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.9)	(95.4)	(72.6)	(0.0)	(96.3)	60					
Jaipauguri	98.3	78.7	98.3	96.5	94.8	98.3	98.3	94.8	89.9	98.3	96.5	89.5	96.6	87.9	68.5	1.7	91.2	49					
Koch Bihar	98.5	78.8	93.9	91.1	91.1	95.5	94.2	94.2	89.4	98.5	97.0	97.0	97.0	94.2	72.8	1.5	97.0	44					
Kolkata	(97.7)	(73.9)	(93.2)	(91.0)	(86.7)	(93.2)	(91.0)	(91.0)	(87.1)	(97.7)	(91.2)	(84.7)	(91.0)	(80.2)	(65.0)	(2.3)	(93.2)	40					
Maldah	100.0	76.6	95.3	95.3	92.2	97.1	97.1	94.1	90.0	96.8	96.8	90.2	93.8	87.2	71.5	0.0	93.7	58					
Murshidabad	97.7	70.8	97.7	96.6	94.2	98.8	97.8	95.3	83.8	100.0	97.6	94.7	96.1	90.0	63.0	0.0	95.8	120					
Nadia	(100.0)	(51.2)	(94.8)	(94.8)	(92.2)	(100.0)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(84.2)	(94.9)	(94.9)	(92.6)	(95.0)	(89.9)	(43.1)	(0.0)	(95.2)	47					
North Twenty Four	(97.7)	(65.6)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(88.5)	(97.7)	(95.0)	(92.8)	(95.0)	(92.8)	(63.3)	(2.3)	(92.8)	95					
Parganas	95.9	67.7	98.0	98.0	90.3	98.0	98.0	90.8	85.6	91.2	84.2	62.4	89.4	62.4	52.9	2.0	87.7	33					
Paschim Barddhaman	100.0	72.1	92.2	89.0	89.0	95.3	93.7	93.7	93.1	95.1	90.8	80.1	89.3	76.9	58.3	0.0	84.6	84					
Paschim Medinipur	100.0	71.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.3	100.0	100.0	97.2	100.0	97.2	68.5	0.0	100.0	57					
Purba Barddhaman	100.0	66.2	94.2	92.2	90.0	98.0	95.7	91.7	90.0	94.6	92.6	90.6	91.7	88.4	55.2	0.0	91.8	56					
Purba Medinipur	96.6	79.0	96.6	96.6	93.1	96.6	96.6	91.6	92.5	94.9	94.9	88.2	93.2	84.7	70.7	3.4	91.6	33					
Puruliya																							
South Twenty Four																							
Parganas	100.0	62.2	98.3	98.3	95.0	96.5	94.9	94.9	84.2	100.0	100.0	95.1	94.8	91.7	58.8	0.0	93.6	102					
Uttar Dinajpur	97.5	66.2	96.3	92.6	91.3	96.3	93.8	92.4	74.9	96.2	93.7	88.4	90.0	86.0	61.1	0.0	96.1	44					
West Bengal	98.6	70.2	95.6	94.3	92.0	97.7	96.8	94.9	88.8	97.6	95.9	90.8	94.4	87.9	63.0	0.8	93.2	1,098					

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, 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 and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations 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, West Bengal, 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		Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	
	Percentage with fever	Number of children					Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	3.2	14.9	522	*	*	16	77.5	78
6-11	2.8	21.6	562	*	*	16	79.9	121
12-23	3.2	19.1	1,098	(62.3)	(8.6)	35	75.2	210
24-35	3.0	17.6	1,074	(68.1)	(15.5)	32	74.7	189
36-47	3.1	13.7	1,082	(56.2)	(18.9)	34	70.2	148
48-59	1.9	14.5	1,119	*	*	22	72.3	162
Sex								
Male	3.0	16.8	2,765	61.8	13.5	84	71.7	466
Female	2.6	16.4	2,690	67.2	21.0	70	77.6	442
Residence								
Urban	2.1	14.8	1,449	(69.1)	(14.8)	30	79.9	214
Rural	3.1	17.3	4,006	63.2	17.4	125	72.9	693
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	2.3	16.7	559	*	*	13	73.3	93
<5 years complete	2.4	18.5	539	*	*	13	74.4	100
5-7 years complete	3.6	14.6	977	(66.9)	(19.7)	35	75.3	142
8-9 years complete	2.1	17.4	1,428	(67.8)	(18.9)	29	73.0	249
10-11 years complete	3.0	17.2	871	(49.4)	(14.9)	26	76.9	150
12 or more years complete	3.4	16.1	1,082	(64.9)	(12.7)	37	75.1	174
Religion								
Hindu	2.7	15.2	3,390	60.8	13.5	91	75.0	515
Muslim	3.1	19.0	2,015	70.2	22.0	62	74.2	384
Christian	(0.0)	(11.2)	27	nc	nc	0	*	3
Other	(3.2)	(25.5)	24	*	*	1	*	6
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.4	14.7	1,431	(62.9)	(16.1)	35	72.1	210
Scheduled tribe	2.8	14.9	315	*	*	9	81.3	47
Other backward class	3.4	18.9	636	(73.3)	(32.8)	22	71.5	120
Other	2.9	17.3	2,938	65.7	15.0	86	76.2	509
Don't know	2.3	16.4	136	*	*	3	*	22
Total	2.8	16.6	5,455	64.3	16.9	154	74.6	907

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

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, West Bengal, 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:										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	
Age in months																		
<6	5.7	522	(50.8)	(18.2)	(58.8)	(0.0)	(58.8)	(17.7)	(7.9)	(50.8)	(48.5)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(24.4)	30
6-11	7.5	562	(81.2)	(30.9)	(81.2)	(3.5)	(81.2)	(39.3)	(38.1)	(81.2)	(35.4)	(17.5)	(7.1)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(9.6)	42
12-23	8.7	1,098	80.4	38.6	82.5	4.2	82.5	44.9	40.5	80.4	48.6	17.8	2.5	12.3	0.0	9.4	7.7	96
24-35	5.8	1,074	69.8	18.4	72.6	8.7	72.6	42.0	31.0	69.8	42.6	16.6	0.9	6.4	2.4	9.6	10.4	63
36-47	5.9	1,082	80.1	19.4	80.1	5.7	80.1	24.8	21.4	80.1	51.5	23.8	2.2	8.3	0.0	11.7	7.0	64
48-59	5.2	1,119	75.6	33.7	80.2	4.3	80.2	33.9	26.1	75.6	48.9	14.5	5.2	11.5	0.0	10.5	9.3	58
Sex																		
Male	5.9	2,765	82.2	29.6	85.8	6.2	85.8	36.7	30.0	82.2	57.8	20.1	3.2	9.7	0.0	5.5	5.6	164
Female	7.0	2,690	69.2	26.8	70.8	3.7	70.8	35.3	29.9	69.2	36.8	16.7	2.7	11.1	0.8	11.9	13.7	189
Residence																		
Urban	5.9	1,449	76.9	25.1	78.8	1.4	78.8	36.0	30.1	76.9	42.1	13.4	1.3	19.1	1.8	6.2	10.8	85
Rural	6.7	4,006	74.8	29.0	77.4	5.9	77.4	35.9	29.9	74.8	47.9	19.8	3.5	7.7	0.0	9.7	9.7	268
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	7.5	559	(67.0)	(17.0)	(72.8)	(0.0)	(72.8)	(34.3)	(29.2)	(67.0)	(45.8)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(19.1)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(11.4)	42
<5 years complete	6.9	539	(81.5)	(14.3)	(81.5)	(14.7)	(81.5)	(26.2)	(22.9)	(81.5)	(50.4)	(26.6)	(2.2)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(4.1)	37
5-7 years complete	6.6	977	77.4	36.8	77.4	1.7	77.4	35.2	29.0	77.4	49.1	19.0	1.7	4.9	0.0	6.9	9.8	64
8-9 years complete	6.1	1,428	79.8	32.1	81.3	4.0	81.3	39.3	35.7	79.8	51.1	11.8	4.6	15.6	0.0	12.3	10.8	88
10-11 years complete	6.7	871	84.6	39.6	89.6	3.0	89.6	40.7	35.7	84.6	45.4	15.0	6.6	12.2	0.0	10.3	5.5	58
12 or more years complete	5.8	1,082	59.9	18.4	63.3	8.2	63.3	34.6	22.1	59.9	36.7	29.6	0.8	4.9	2.4	5.3	15.4	63

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea							
			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	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and increased zinc fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug		Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment				
Religion																				
Hindu	6.0	3,390	77.8	78.3	24.7	79.5	4.0	79.5	34.8	29.9	78.3	48.3	18.0	2.8	10.9	0.7	8.8	9.8	205	
Muslim	7.1	2,015	72.1	72.0	32.7	76.4	6.1	76.4	38.0	30.7	72.0	44.6	18.3	3.2	9.8	0.0	9.3	9.8	144	
Christian	(8.9)	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Other	(5.5)	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Caste/tribe																				
Scheduled caste	5.7	1,431	86.3	74.7	24.3	75.3	1.9	75.3	28.1	22.4	74.7	47.6	17.9	3.6	6.7	0.0	13.5	12.7	82	
Scheduled tribe	6.1	315	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Other backward class	6.9	636	(84.4)	(76.0)	(36.7)	(76.0)	(10.0)	(76.0)	(45.8)	(39.2)	(76.0)	(40.4)	(22.4)	(2.9)	(20.7)	(3.4)	(8.5)	(5.4)	44	
Other	6.8	2,938	70.1	74.6	29.0	78.1	4.0	78.1	39.4	33.0	74.6	47.1	18.4	2.6	10.4	0.0	7.8	10.5	200	
Don't know	5.1	136	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Source of drinking water⁴																				
Improved	6.5	5,321	75.5	74.8	28.5	77.4	4.8	77.4	36.4	30.4	74.8	46.1	17.9	2.9	10.5	0.4	9.1	10.2	344	
Unimproved	8.9	70	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Other	3.5	64	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Toilet facility⁴																				
Improved	5.9	3,364	77.3	73.2	24.1	74.0	3.4	74.0	34.9	29.0	73.2	42.6	19.8	3.0	10.9	0.8	9.1	11.0	199	
Shared ⁵	7.0	1,069	64.9	71.5	39.5	78.3	2.5	78.3	40.4	31.7	71.5	46.2	18.3	1.5	13.1	0.0	8.4	13.3	75	
Unimproved	6.2	266	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
No facility/open defecation	8.3	756	83.2	81.8	29.2	85.4	10.1	85.4	32.8	29.3	81.8	60.5	17.0	5.4	5.7	0.0	10.4	5.3	63	
Total	6.5	5,455	75.2	75.3	28.1	77.8	4.8	77.8	36.0	29.9	75.3	46.5	18.3	2.9	10.4	0.4	8.9	9.9	353	

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.

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, West Bengal, 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	(0.0)	(35.6)	(23.2)	(26.5)	(14.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.9)	(21.5)	(49.0)	(3.6)	(4.6)	(19.4)	(0.0)	100.0	30
6-11	(3.5)	(23.8)	(32.0)	(36.2)	(4.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.3)	(25.2)	(23.7)	(38.5)	(3.0)	(8.1)	(0.0)	100.0	42
12-23	4.2	21.4	42.2	32.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	13.4	46.2	36.9	0.0	1.0	0.7	100.0	96
24-35	8.7	20.5	42.6	25.1	1.5	1.6	100.0	1.9	14.7	40.5	38.5	1.1	0.0	3.1	100.0	63
36-47	5.7	32.9	36.1	23.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	1.6	28.5	34.2	32.1	0.0	1.9	1.8	100.0	64
48-59	4.3	28.6	36.7	30.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	19.8	35.4	39.4	2.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	58
Sex																
Male	6.2	27.2	42.0	23.7	0.3	0.7	100.0	2.4	20.3	43.6	29.8	0.4	2.8	0.7	100.0	164
Female	3.7	24.9	33.5	33.8	3.6	0.5	100.0	1.2	18.9	34.6	37.8	2.1	4.0	1.4	100.0	189
Residence																
Urban	1.4	21.1	37.5	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	20.2	32.8	42.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	85
Rural	5.9	27.6	37.4	25.6	2.7	0.8	100.0	1.8	19.3	40.6	31.6	1.8	3.5	1.4	100.0	268
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	(0.0)	(35.6)	(31.2)	(29.6)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(26.6)	(34.1)	(26.9)	(3.2)	(6.9)	(2.3)	100.0	42
<5 years complete	(14.7)	(19.8)	(31.2)	(32.4)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(28.3)	(26.9)	(42.9)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
5-7 years complete	1.7	28.6	39.7	24.1	2.6	3.3	100.0	0.9	22.4	42.2	24.2	0.8	6.2	3.3	100.0	64
8-9 years complete	4.0	23.8	46.6	25.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	18.4	45.6	32.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	88
10-11 years complete	3.0	20.6	34.8	39.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	9.3	38.6	44.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	58
12 or more years complete	8.2	28.8	32.8	26.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	3.5	17.8	36.1	36.7	2.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	63
Religion																
Hindu	4.0	29.7	36.2	28.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	2.5	22.3	35.4	34.0	1.7	3.9	0.3	100.0	205
Muslim	6.1	20.9	38.2	30.5	2.9	1.5	100.0	0.7	15.0	44.1	34.3	0.9	2.9	2.1	100.0	144

Continued...

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

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, West Bengal, 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
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	1.9 (10.0)	31.0 (19.7)	37.5 (29.9)	27.9 (33.4)	1.6 (4.4)	0.0 (2.6)	100.0	1.2 (1.7)	24.0 (18.8)	37.2 (42.7)	30.7 (30.2)	4.2 (0.0)	2.6 (4.0)	0.0 (2.6)	100.0
Other backward class	4.0	24.0	40.2	29.6	1.7	0.5	100.0	1.6	15.9	40.7	36.7	0.6	3.1	1.3	100.0
Other ¹															
Total	4.8	26.0	37.4	29.1	2.0	0.6	100.0	1.7	19.5	38.8	34.1	1.3	3.4	1.1	100.0

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 belonging to Christian or other religions, scheduled tribe children, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	95.8	429
20-24	96.2	1,892
25-34	96.5	2,320
35-49	97.1	246
Residence		
Urban	97.2	1,314
Rural	96.0	3,574
Schooling		
No schooling	92.7	469
<5 years complete	96.4	466
5-9 years complete	96.5	2,158
10-11 years complete	96.3	797
12 or more years complete	97.9	998
Religion		
Hindu	96.4	3,110
Muslim	96.3	1,731
Christian	(94.7)	26
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	96.5	1,309
Scheduled tribe	96.6	274
Other backward class	94.3	578
Other	96.8	2,607
Don't know	94.2	120
Total	96.4	4,888

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, 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, West Bengal, 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	
Age in months											
<12	77.6	76.9	42.3	63.1	1,083	na	na	64.7	1,083	74.4	701
12-23	83.1	82.0	51.1	71.5	1,098	na	na	76.2	1,098	71.9	837
24-35	81.7	81.2	44.4	69.5	1,074	na	na	75.0	1,074	73.0	805
36-47	80.7	79.1	43.5	70.0	1,082	74.7	1,082	73.8	1,082	73.8	799
48-59	80.6	79.0	42.8	68.1	1,119	75.4	1,119	73.3	1,119	74.0	820
60-71	68.5	66.6	41.4	57.6	1,202	62.6	1,202	na	na	na	na
0-35	80.8	80.0	46.0	68.0	3,255	na	na	72.0	3,255	73.0	2,343
36-71	76.3	74.6	42.5	65.0	3,403	70.7	3,403	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	77.8	76.7	44.1	65.9	3,384	70.8	1,732	71.9	2,765	71.9	1,987
Female	79.3	77.9	44.3	67.1	3,274	70.5	1,671	73.4	2,690	74.9	1,974
Residence											
Urban	58.9	57.0	32.9	50.1	1,770	52.9	905	55.8	1,449	77.8	809
Rural	85.6	84.6	48.3	72.4	4,888	77.1	2,498	78.7	4,006	72.2	3,152
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	78.1	77.8	36.3	64.2	673	71.0	334	69.9	559	68.2	391
<5 years complete	81.4	80.7	44.4	68.3	670	73.3	348	77.3	539	77.2	417
5-7 years complete	81.9	80.9	45.0	70.1	1,198	72.7	587	75.9	977	74.9	741
8-9 years complete	81.0	79.9	47.3	68.7	1,761	74.4	920	74.4	1,428	74.5	1,063
10-11 years complete	77.1	75.8	47.3	67.5	1,048	69.7	542	73.7	871	71.4	642
12 or more years complete	72.0	69.7	40.8	59.6	1,308	63.2	672	65.5	1,082	72.6	708

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, West Bengal, 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 who were weighed
					children		children		children	children
Religion										
Hindu	77.3	75.8	42.8	64.7	4,151	69.4	2,166	71.3	3,390	72.5
Muslim	81.0	80.1	46.6	69.7	2,441	73.5	1,198	75.0	2,015	75.0
Christian	(58.0)	(58.0)	(29.5)	(48.1)	33	(39.6)	19	(52.2)	27	(81.6)
Other	(73.7)	(72.1)	(59.7)	(72.1)	34	*	19	(77.6)	24	*
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	82.1	80.8	43.9	68.0	1,760	75.8	905	75.7	1,431	73.3
Scheduled tribe	83.4	82.4	46.9	68.8	397	74.4	223	76.1	315	67.9
Other backward class	79.9	79.0	44.3	65.0	779	70.5	387	73.0	636	75.1
Other	75.9	74.5	44.3	65.7	3,554	67.5	1,797	70.5	2,938	74.2
Don't know	79.5	78.3	37.9	67.3	168	73.7	92	76.4	136	62.8
Total	78.5	77.3	44.2	66.5	6,658	70.7	3,403	72.6	5,455	73.4

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.

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.

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, West Bengal, 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	58.9	57.8	51.2	49.9	1,770	55.7	54.9	47.7	47.4	1,769
Rural	87.3	86.9	74.0	73.5	4,888	82.5	82.2	68.4	69.4	4,882
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	78.6	78.2	64.4	64.1	673	75.6	75.1	60.3	60.0	671
<5 years complete	84.1	83.5	71.8	70.4	670	81.1	80.5	67.3	68.5	670
5-7 years complete	82.8	82.1	70.7	69.7	1,198	78.0	77.7	65.4	65.8	1,198
8-9 years complete	82.1	81.7	70.5	70.1	1,761	76.6	76.3	64.0	65.5	1,758
10-11 years complete	79.5	78.7	68.5	68.0	1,048	74.9	74.3	63.5	64.1	1,048
12 or more years complete	72.5	71.4	61.5	60.4	1,308	68.4	68.1	57.8	57.7	1,306
Religion										
Hindu	78.9	78.1	66.7	65.8	4,151	73.6	73.2	60.7	61.5	4,147
Muslim	81.4	80.9	70.5	70.2	2,441	78.4	78.0	66.8	67.3	2,437
Christian	(69.4)	(69.4)	(42.9)	(40.7)	33	(61.8)	(61.8)	(40.5)	(38.3)	33
Other	(81.2)	(81.2)	(71.4)	(59.8)	34	(79.7)	(79.7)	(78.4)	(70.9)	34
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	84.0	83.3	71.4	70.0	1,760	78.3	77.9	64.4	65.5	1,760
Scheduled tribe	87.2	87.2	72.4	71.4	397	82.7	82.7	62.6	64.6	397
Other backward class	80.7	79.7	68.5	69.6	779	75.0	74.7	64.7	65.7	778
Other	76.8	76.2	66.0	65.2	3,554	73.2	72.8	62.0	62.2	3,548
Don't know	76.8	75.9	62.1	58.8	168	72.2	71.2	59.3	58.6	168
Total	79.8	79.1	68.0	67.2	6,658	75.3	74.9	62.9	63.5	6,651

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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, West Bengal, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹						Weight-for-height						Weight-for-age								
	Percentage below -3 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children		Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD		Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Number of children		Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD		Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Number of children		Mean Z-score (SD)	
	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	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Number of children	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months																					
<6	18.0	32.0	-1.1	457	7.3	19.2	10.9	-0.4	426	9.2	27.0	1.0	-1.3	493							
6-8	16.1	28.3	-1.0	247	6.4	18.7	5.2	-0.7	246	11.4	30.8	1.8	-1.3	256							
9-11	18.8	29.8	-1.1	279	7.9	19.6	6.1	-0.6	282	9.3	28.9	0.4	-1.3	287							
12-17	21.7	40.5	-1.5	477	7.5	18.4	6.3	-0.6	480	12.3	30.7	1.0	-1.3	497							
18-23	17.9	41.0	-1.4	537	5.3	17.2	2.6	-0.8	529	9.1	29.4	0.6	-1.4	551							
24-35	14.3	33.3	-1.3	999	8.1	22.5	3.6	-1.0	984	11.5	33.7	1.3	-1.5	1,026							
36-47	9.5	33.5	-1.3	1,037	7.1	21.1	2.8	-1.1	1,015	9.8	34.1	0.9	-1.5	1,042							
48-59	10.8	31.0	-1.4	1,074	6.9	21.1	2.8	-1.0	1,063	9.3	34.7	0.6	-1.6	1,081							
Sex																					
Male	14.9	34.2	-1.3	2,580	7.4	21.1	4.4	-0.9	2,531	10.4	32.5	0.9	-1.5	2,642							
Female	13.7	33.3	-1.3	2,527	6.8	19.6	4.1	-0.8	2,494	10.0	31.9	1.0	-1.4	2,593							
Birth interval in months³																					
First birth ⁴	13.0	31.0	-1.2	2,541	7.9	20.2	4.7	-0.8	2,507	9.8	30.0	1.0	-1.4	2,612							
<24	18.4	42.4	-1.7	307	6.8	19.4	1.9	-0.9	306	13.4	38.2	0.5	-1.7	315							
24-35	18.8	46.4	-1.6	495	5.1	22.5	4.1	-1.0	492	13.2	40.3	0.8	-1.7	510							
36 or more	14.2	32.9	-1.3	1,731	6.8	20.3	4.0	-0.9	1,693	9.4	32.5	1.0	-1.5	1,764							
Birth order³																					
1	13.0	31.0	-1.2	2,524	7.9	20.2	4.7	-0.8	2,490	9.8	30.0	1.0	-1.4	2,594							
2-3	15.3	35.6	-1.4	2,274	6.7	20.5	3.8	-0.9	2,232	10.4	34.0	1.0	-1.5	2,323							
4-5	17.2	44.5	-1.7	230	5.3	25.0	2.6	-0.9	226	13.1	39.0	0.5	-1.7	233							
6 or more	(20.5)	(51.5)	(-2.1)	46	(1.1)	(4.9)	(7.2)	(-0.3)	51	(7.5)	(44.6)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	52							
Residence																					
Urban	15.3	32.1	-1.1	1,363	7.9	20.2	6.0	-0.7	1,334	9.6	28.7	1.6	-1.3	1,400							
Rural	14.0	34.4	-1.4	3,744	6.9	20.4	3.6	-0.9	3,692	10.4	33.5	0.7	-1.5	3,835							

Continued...

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, West Bengal, 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 birth³														
Very small	20.5	45.5	-1.6	192	14.2	26.5	2.4	-1.3	192	18.7	45.2	2.2	-1.9	198
Small	16.5	38.5	-1.4	412	8.1	23.3	5.3	-0.9	411	12.8	39.7	0.4	-1.6	426
Average or larger	13.8	32.9	-1.3	4,448	6.8	19.8	4.2	-0.8	4,374	9.6	31.1	0.9	-1.4	4,555
Don't know	(9.4)	(43.2)	(-1.1)	22	*	*	*	*	21	(10.6)	(32.9)	(0.0)	(-1.7)	22
Mother's schooling⁵														
No schooling	20.8	44.5	-1.7	533	8.4	24.3	2.4	-1.1	530	15.8	47.0	0.9	-1.9	551
<5 years complete	13.1	37.2	-1.4	510	6.1	23.3	2.3	-1.0	492	11.4	36.9	0.1	-1.6	519
5-7 years complete	15.8	37.4	-1.5	947	8.1	22.4	3.5	-0.9	931	10.8	35.7	0.9	-1.6	957
8-9 years complete	13.5	32.7	-1.3	1,349	7.1	20.6	4.1	-0.9	1,328	9.3	31.6	0.5	-1.4	1,383
10-11 years complete	14.6	32.3	-1.3	798	6.4	17.1	4.5	-0.7	783	10.9	27.0	0.5	-1.4	824
12 or more years complete	10.9	25.3	-0.9	970	6.8	16.7	7.0	-0.6	961	6.4	23.4	2.3	-1.1	1,000
Religion														
Hindu	13.5	31.7	-1.3	3,144	7.2	21.4	4.6	-0.9	3,077	10.4	32.0	1.1	-1.4	3,222
Muslim	15.7	37.2	-1.4	1,902	7.0	18.4	3.7	-0.8	1,886	9.7	32.4	0.7	-1.5	1,947
Christian	(17.6)	(53.0)	(-1.5)	24	(6.3)	(27.2)	(11.2)	(-0.8)	26	(18.8)	(36.5)	(0.0)	(-1.4)	27
Other	(12.4)	(24.3)	(-1.0)	36	(12.3)	(24.7)	(0.0)	(-1.0)	36	(8.1)	(34.1)	(0.0)	(-1.7)	39
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	13.4	33.9	-1.4	1,366	8.1	23.1	3.9	-1.0	1,343	10.8	34.8	0.7	-1.5	1,395
Scheduled tribe	16.8	36.7	-1.5	281	8.9	24.6	2.5	-1.2	277	16.5	44.4	0.6	-1.9	292
Other backward class	13.9	32.7	-1.2	586	7.7	19.7	5.1	-0.8	574	11.0	30.7	1.1	-1.4	602
Other	14.8	33.8	-1.3	2,731	6.0	17.9	4.6	-0.8	2,690	9.2	29.5	1.1	-1.4	2,802
Don't know	11.6	32.0	-1.2	125	12.6	35.5	1.1	-1.3	123	8.3	43.0	0.0	-1.6	124
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	14.3	33.8	-1.3	5,074	7.2	20.4	4.2	-0.9	4,998	10.2	32.3	0.9	-1.5	5,201
Not interviewed but in the household	(20.7)	(24.6)	(-1.1)	32	(0.0)	(6.0)	(9.4)	(-0.3)	27	(9.7)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(-1.4)	34

Continued...

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, West Bengal, 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 status⁶														
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	17.6	42.4	-1.7	916	7.3	25.2	2.5	-1.1	909	14.2	43.6	0.3	-1.8	943
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	14.4	32.7	-1.3	3,229	8.0	21.3	4.1	-0.9	3,170	10.2	32.4	0.9	-1.5	3,316
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	11.0	29.0	-1.1	942	3.5	11.7	6.5	-0.5	927	6.1	20.2	1.8	-1.0	955
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	14.2	33.1	-1.3	4,217	7.5	20.8	4.3	-0.9	4,150	10.5	32.6	1.0	-1.4	4,323
Living with one or neither parent	15.0	36.9	-1.4	881	5.3	17.9	4.2	-0.8	866	8.3	30.5	0.4	-1.5	902
Total	14.3	33.8	-1.3	5,106	7.1	20.3	4.3	-0.9	5,025	10.2	32.2	0.9	-1.5	5,235
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	10.3	32.5	-1.4	4,868	6.5	20.3	2.1	-1.0	4,868	8.8	31.5	0.5	-1.5	4,868

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. 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 or is missing 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.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 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 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, West Bengal, 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 breast-feeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breast-feeding 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	94.8	59.8	90.0	563	10.7	534
Rural	95.3	59.1	91.2	1,622	7.1	1,545
Sex						
Male	95.2	59.1	91.0	1,130	8.2	1,076
Female	95.1	59.5	90.8	1,055	7.9	1,004
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	92.8	61.4	89.5	230	4.7	213
<5 years complete	97.4	56.4	92.9	219	8.9	213
5-7 years complete	95.7	61.2	91.7	418	9.0	400
8-9 years complete	95.0	59.9	91.5	577	8.5	548
10-11 years complete	93.7	57.2	88.0	347	9.1	325
12 or more years complete	96.4	58.8	91.4	394	6.7	380
Religion						
Hindu	96.3	58.0	91.9	1,284	8.2	1,237
Muslim	93.4	61.5	89.6	881	7.9	823
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	95.9	56.0	91.3	549	7.3	526
Scheduled tribe	95.5	58.3	92.3	115	6.1	110
Other backward class	95.8	60.5	89.9	281	10.6	269
Other	94.5	60.7	90.6	1,193	8.2	1,127
Don't know	100.0	57.5	95.1	47	3.1	47
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	95.3	59.0	91.1	2,092	7.8	1,994
Dai (TBA)	94.3	77.2	91.1	50	12.5	47
Other/no one	(89.0)	(55.4)	(83.0)	43	(14.2)	38
Place of delivery						
Health facility	95.5	59.3	91.4	2,045	7.8	1,953
At home	90.0	60.5	85.5	125	11.0	112
Total	95.2	59.3	90.9	2,185	8.0	2,079

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. Total includes children belonging to Christian or other religions and children who were delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

³ 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, West Bengal, 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	9.6	72.1	6.3	1.0	3.3	7.7	100.0	90.4	169	6.7	170				
2-3	7.0	59.9	14.4	1.1	8.6	9.1	100.0	93.0	173	11.7	174				
4-5	5.6	28.6	26.0	1.8	17.4	20.5	100.0	94.4	177	19.1	178				
6-8	5.1	6.4	12.2	1.4	7.5	67.4	100.0	94.9	265	27.9	267				
9-11	4.8	1.9	5.5	0.0	4.6	83.2	100.0	95.2	293	26.3	295				
12-17	8.6	1.0	2.6	0.5	1.8	85.4	100.0	91.4	517	25.4	526				
18-23	10.9	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.8	86.5	100.0	89.1	552	23.8	572				
0-3	8.3	65.9	10.4	1.1	5.9	8.4	100.0	91.7	342	9.2	344				
0-5	7.4	53.2	15.7	1.3	9.9	12.5	100.0	92.6	519	12.6	522				
6-9	4.3	5.4	10.3	1.0	6.8	72.1	100.0	95.7	380	29.4	383				
12-15	6.8	1.3	3.4	0.6	2.1	85.7	100.0	93.2	341	24.3	348				
12-23	9.8	0.6	1.9	0.5	1.3	85.9	100.0	90.2	1,069	24.6	1,098				
20-23	10.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	88.1	100.0	89.9	371	24.4	389				

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.

Table 70 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years ¹			Number of children
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²	
Sex				
Male	a	2.9	4.7	1,615
Female	a	3.5	5.6	1,541
Residence				
Urban	a	3.1	5.1	836
Rural	a	3.3	5.2	2,320
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	a	*	5.9	328
<5 years complete	(34.8)	4.6	6.2	312
5-7 years complete	a	(3.0)	5.3	590
8-9 years complete	a	(2.5)	3.7	816
10-11 years complete	a	4.0	5.3	493
12 or more years complete	a	3.3	5.3	618
Religion				
Hindu	a	3.4	5.2	1,951
Muslim	a	2.9	5.2	1,179
Christian	a	a	a	13
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	a	3.6	5.0	835
Scheduled tribe	a	(3.4)	(6.6)	170
Other backward class	a	a	5.5	378
Other	a	3.1	5.0	1,699
Total	a	3.2	5.2	3,157

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 belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

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, West Bengal, 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 ⁵	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ⁷	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	53.2	36.1	18.4	530	(36.6)	(18.7)	(22.5)	(13.8)	27	96.9	35.9	35.4	18.2	557
6-8	41.8	44.2	19.2	251	*	*	*	*	13	96.9	30.6	43.7	19.1	265
9-11	63.4	28.8	17.6	279	*	*	*	*	14	96.9	40.7	28.0	17.3	293
12-17	74.9	35.6	24.5	472	(50.8)	(19.2)	(38.5)	(12.6)	45	95.8	50.8	35.9	23.5	517
18-23	82.3	41.0	28.1	492	(36.5)	(39.0)	(47.3)	(21.8)	60	93.1	61.4	41.7	27.4	552
Sex														
Male	72.1	37.3	24.0	781	49.7	32.6	44.5	20.4	62	96.3	52.2	37.9	23.7	843
Female	66.9	37.8	23.0	713	34.0	24.1	34.5	14.1	70	94.1	46.2	37.5	22.2	783
Residence														
Urban	70.5	37.2	25.4	385	(54.6)	(35.2)	(49.6)	(19.5)	38	95.9	50.5	38.3	24.9	423
Rural	69.3	37.7	22.9	1,109	36.0	25.2	35.0	16.0	94	95.0	48.9	37.5	22.3	1,203
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	68.4	43.0	24.4	145	*	*	*	*	19	92.5	47.6	41.9	22.6	164
<5 years complete	68.4	41.9	23.1	155	*	*	*	*	4	97.5	48.9	40.8	22.5	159
5-7 years complete	70.1	35.0	21.9	302	*	*	*	*	19	95.8	50.0	34.4	21.5	321
8-9 years complete	71.3	38.2	24.1	376	(46.7)	(35.6)	(45.2)	(26.3)	49	93.9	50.5	39.1	24.4	425
10-11 years complete	68.5	31.6	19.3	237	*	*	*	*	22	94.7	45.4	31.6	18.2	259
12 or more years complete	69.1	39.3	27.8	279	*	*	*	*	19	97.4	51.3	40.6	27.3	298
Religion														
Hindu	73.6	39.9	26.0	911	49.2	33.2	48.1	22.8	68	96.5	53.2	40.5	25.8	979
Muslim	63.4	33.9	19.6	568	31.0	21.6	26.9	9.3	61	93.3	43.2	33.2	18.6	629

Continued...

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, West Bengal, 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	Minimum feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of children
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	74.6	39.2	23.3	(40.0)	(33.3)	(39.3)	(14.5)	31	95.6	51.0	39.2	417
Scheduled tribe	62.6	36.2	19.7	*	*	*	*	5	94.3	44.4	35.6	81
Other backward class	68.1	32.5	22.0	*	*	*	*	16	97.1	50.2	33.4	212
Other	68.3	38.3	24.6	40.7	26.8	39.3	15.7	80	94.6	49.4	38.4	880
Don't know	(68.0)	(33.2)	(18.9)	*	*	*	*	1	(97.5)	(32.4)	(32.3)	35
Total	69.6	37.6	23.5	41.4	28.1	39.2	17.0	132	95.2	49.3	37.7	1,626

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 Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: Children received foods from four or more of the following 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 non-breastfed 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 Non-breastfed 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

Table 72 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	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	
Bankura	55.5	70	*	14	30.3	160	25.9	159	38.8	163
Birbhum	70.7	114	(56.2)	26	37.0	264	25.5	259	41.8	274
Dakshin Dinajpur	64.1	47	*	8	31.9	105	22.8	104	30.2	107
Darjiling	54.0	40	(41.6)	12	34.3	83	20.5	82	31.6	86
Haora	54.6	86	*	22	27.5	237	21.3	229	27.2	247
Hugli	72.1	121	*	21	28.9	265	20.0	261	33.4	269
Jalpaiguri	59.5	88	(60.9)	22	28.9	190	18.3	182	25.4	194
Koch Bihar	57.4	88	(45.9)	21	28.7	193	16.8	189	22.5	196
Kolkata	42.8	62	*	10	29.6	130	29.3	126	32.9	142
Maldah	52.8	125	(59.8)	27	40.5	329	19.9	327	35.3	337
Murshidabad	55.3	252	(39.0)	69	39.8	578	16.2	578	32.4	594
Nadia	72.4	90	*	24	26.1	236	17.6	230	25.1	237
North Twenty Four Parganas	66.1	210	*	50	32.4	525	13.3	516	23.6	530
Paschim Barddhaman	59.1	64	*	14	39.7	142	25.5	141	41.0	145
Paschim Medinipur	69.7	143	*	34	31.1	330	30.3	329	40.0	341
Purba Barddhaman	54.2	107	*	23	32.7	252	21.1	242	31.6	252
Purba Medinipur	60.2	110	*	22	25.8	243	15.5	240	30.6	246
Puruliya	65.8	73	(60.9)	19	36.9	167	29.4	163	46.3	169
South Twenty Four Parganas	40.8	206	(73.5)	63	36.7	461	21.2	452	32.2	483
Uttar Dinajpur	65.0	88	(66.4)	18	44.8	217	16.0	216	32.0	224
West Bengal	59.3	2,185	53.2	519	33.8	5,106	20.3	5,025	32.2	5,235

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, West Bengal, 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	33.5	49.0	1.6	84.2	214
9-11	28.6	52.4	3.2	84.2	254
12-17	35.5	42.2	1.0	78.8	431
18-23	34.1	40.6	1.0	75.8	483
24-35	33.8	33.7	0.6	68.2	901
36-47	39.3	23.8	0.8	64.0	921
48-59	36.8	21.9	0.5	59.1	939
Sex					
Male	35.0	32.5	1.1	68.7	2,089
Female	36.2	32.4	0.8	69.3	2,053
Birth order¹					
1	35.9	31.6	0.6	68.1	2,083
2-3	34.7	33.4	1.1	69.2	1,837
4-5	34.9	38.0	1.9	74.8	164
6 or more	(53.1)	(17.4)	(3.0)	(73.5)	31
Residence					
Urban	35.8	26.5	0.6	63.0	1,142
Rural	35.5	34.7	1.0	71.3	3,000
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	38.3	37.6	0.8	76.7	403
<5 years complete	32.6	32.6	1.3	66.6	405
5-7 years complete	37.2	35.4	0.7	73.2	741
8-9 years complete	35.3	34.0	0.7	70.0	1,115
10-11 years complete	32.0	32.0	0.6	64.6	642
12 or more years complete	37.6	25.6	1.5	64.7	837
Religion					
Hindu	34.8	32.2	1.1	68.1	2,578
Muslim	37.4	32.6	0.6	70.6	1,516
Christian	(15.6)	(31.8)	(0.0)	(47.4)	22
Other	(33.0)	(51.7)	(1.4)	(86.1)	27
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	33.2	35.8	1.2	70.1	1,151
Scheduled tribe	34.1	43.4	1.5	79.0	192
Other backward class	34.6	31.2	1.4	67.3	493
Other	36.9	29.7	0.7	67.3	2,194
Don't know	41.5	38.0	0.0	79.5	100
Mother's interview status³					
Interviewed	35.4	32.6	0.9	68.9	4,115
Not interviewed but in the household	(60.9)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(79.5)	27

Continued...

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 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)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	35.3	32.6	0.9	68.8	3,455
Living with one or neither parent	36.9	31.7	1.3	69.9	687
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	34.8	23.8	0.8	59.3	1,151
Mildly anaemic	38.1	29.3	0.8	68.1	1,289
Moderately/severely anaemic	34.3	40.7	1.2	76.2	1,679
Total	35.6	32.5	0.9	69.0	4,142
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	30.9	22.8	0.5	54.2	4,460

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 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 Includes children whose mothers was not interviewed and not in the household, who are not shown separately

⁴ 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 7 days, 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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:			
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given 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	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶
Age in months												
6-8	49.2	35.5	265	14.1	26.6	14.4	267	na	91.9	na	265	
9-11	67.4	48.8	293	16.8	36.8	28.0	295	64.6	94.6	295	294	
12-17	82.0	64.4	517	17.1	35.9	28.7	526	79.6	95.0	526	509	
18-23	88.2	74.6	552	18.4	38.4	39.8	572	76.3	94.0	572	564	
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	59.7	93.4	1,074	1,062	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	94.9	na	1,064	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	94.2	na	1,110	
Sex												
Male	78.5	60.8	843	15.9	34.4	30.1	862	68.7	94.2	1,257	2,465	
Female	73.5	59.8	783	18.2	36.5	30.1	798	68.1	94.0	1,209	2,402	
Birth order												
1	77.4	60.3	812	18.1	35.9	30.0	835	71.5	94.0	1,222	2,418	
2-3	75.3	62.1	726	16.5	35.6	30.8	736	65.8	94.2	1,112	2,162	
4-5	70.5	47.3	68	8.4	25.4	27.4	69	62.6	94.9	106	212	
6 or more	*	*	19	*	*	*	19	(56.3)	(94.6)	26	46	
Breastfeeding status⁷												
Breastfeeding	77.0	60.8	1,494	16.1	34.2	29.2	1,494	69.4	93.8	2,026	2,984	
Not breastfeeding	66.5	54.6	132	25.4	46.7	38.1	165	63.8	94.7	440	1,853	
Residence												
Urban	77.5	57.0	423	14.8	29.8	34.5	433	66.0	97.3	672	1,301	
Rural	75.6	61.5	1,203	17.8	37.4	28.5	1,226	69.3	93.0	1,794	3,566	

Continued...

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 7 days, 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, West Bengal, 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 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	
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	79.5	62.2	164	12.0	29.1	31.0	169	64.4	255	92.6	525	
<5 years complete	78.7	60.8	159	12.0	31.1	31.3	163	66.5	237	92.9	498	
5-7 years complete	77.5	62.9	321	17.1	39.8	30.0	326	68.1	471	93.4	888	
8-9 years complete	75.7	59.6	425	20.8	36.9	28.1	433	70.1	619	92.5	1,277	
10-11 years complete	74.6	60.0	259	13.9	34.9	31.2	263	68.4	388	95.8	756	
12 or more years complete	73.2	57.7	298	19.7	34.9	30.9	306	69.4	496	97.3	923	
Religion												
Hindu	78.1	61.2	979	17.4	36.4	29.6	988	71.1	1,545	93.9	3,047	
Muslim	73.2	59.1	629	16.6	33.7	30.9	653	63.7	897	94.4	1,753	
Christian	*	*	7	*	*	*	8	*	11	(95.6)	25	
Other	*	*	11	*	*	*	11	*	13	(97.7)	42	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	77.3	61.3	417	13.9	33.8	26.0	419	67.2	665	95.2	1,307	
Scheduled tribe	75.4	59.8	81	16.4	31.3	23.2	82	74.0	128	90.6	268	
Other backward class	72.7	59.4	212	17.3	38.7	39.0	216	71.1	295	94.7	561	
Other	76.5	60.3	880	18.4	36.2	30.2	907	68.4	1,317	93.8	2,586	
Don't know	(74.9)	(55.8)	35	17.6	(25.4)	(37.1)	35	56.6	62	94.3	125	
No caste/tribe or missing	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	(95.4)	21	
Total	76.1	60.3	1,626	17.0	35.4	30.1	1,659	68.4	2,466	94.1	4,867	

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; nc = No cases

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

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, West Bengal, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:				Total	Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household				Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence								
Urban	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,001	97.1	5,988	
Rural	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	12,186	93.2	12,149	
Religion of household head								
Hindu	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	12,996	94.3	12,968	
Muslim	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	4,776	94.7	4,754	
Christian	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	124	98.0	124	
Other	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	291	95.9	290	
Caste/tribe of household head								
Scheduled caste	99.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,072	94.5	5,064	
Scheduled tribe	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,014	91.6	1,013	
Other backward class	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,100	95.4	2,096	
Other	99.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	9,432	94.6	9,398	
Don't know	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	372	93.5	370	
No caste/tribe or missing	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	197	94.9	196	
Total	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	18,187	94.5	18,136	
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	15,327	94.6	15,288	

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

District	Percentage of households:				Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Bankura	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	700	86.8	698
Birbhum	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	731	93.3	728
Dakshin Dinajpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	348	97.3	348
Darjiling	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	349	97.7	348
Haora	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,014	97.4	1,012
Hugli	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,161	90.5	1,156
Jalpaiguri	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	781	94.7	781
Koch Bihar	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	604	97.6	603
Kolkata	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	918	98.6	915
Maldah	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	781	97.7	778
Murshidabad	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,437	92.5	1,429
Nadia	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,093	96.0	1,088
North Twenty Four Parganas	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,008	98.9	2,005
Paschim Barddhaman	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	510	89.7	510
Paschim Medinipur	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,225	93.8	1,224
Purba Barddhaman	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	934	95.2	931
Purba Medinipur	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	942	90.0	937
Puruliya	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	533	89.7	531
South Twenty Four Parganas	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,583	94.1	1,580
Uttar Dinajpur	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	535	93.7	533
West Bengal	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	18,187	94.5	18,136

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	22.6	30.6	33.1	13.8	100.0	21,408
Pulses or beans	48.7	44.2	5.7	1.4	100.0	21,408
Dark green leafy vegetables	77.0	20.5	2.3	0.2	100.0	21,408
Fruits	9.6	34.6	51.4	4.4	100.0	21,408
Eggs	12.2	70.8	13.1	3.9	100.0	21,408
Fish	23.3	64.5	10.4	1.8	100.0	21,408
Chicken or meat	3.3	60.1	33.2	3.3	100.0	21,408
Fish or chicken/meat	24.7	65.7	8.5	1.1	100.0	21,408
Fried foods	18.4	44.1	34.5	3.1	100.0	21,408
Aerated drinks	1.7	11.3	65.8	21.1	100.0	21,408
MEN						
Milk or curd	18.6	40.1	32.9	8.4	100.0	2,716
Pulses or beans	48.3	46.1	4.6	1.0	100.0	2,716
Dark green leafy vegetables	74.6	23.1	2.0	0.3	100.0	2,716
Fruits	9.7	39.2	48.7	2.4	100.0	2,716
Eggs	12.5	73.0	11.5	3.0	100.0	2,716
Fish	20.5	67.0	11.6	1.0	100.0	2,716
Chicken or meat	2.9	53.6	41.5	2.0	100.0	2,716
Fish or chicken/meat	21.8	67.5	10.3	0.4	100.0	2,716
Fried foods	12.4	48.3	33.3	6.0	100.0	2,716
Aerated drinks	2.2	16.9	62.7	18.2	100.0	2,716

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹				Body Mass Index: Men				Number of women	≥30.0 (obese) (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese) (overweight)	Number of men		
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	17.0-18.4 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	17.0-18.4 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)						
Age														
15-19	31.7	18.3	13.4	7.1	5.5	1.6	3,124	36.0	19.4	16.6	3.9	3.6	0.2	388
20-29	15.8	9.6	6.2	18.6	15.5	3.1	6,275	13.8	9.7	4.1	14.0	11.5	2.5	788
30-39	9.5	5.8	3.7	28.7	23.0	5.7	5,476	9.7	6.9	2.9	21.8	19.8	2.0	726
40-49	9.2	5.3	3.9	30.8	23.7	7.1	5,249	10.5	6.4	4.0	19.9	18.0	1.9	663
Marital status														
Never married	27.8	15.6	12.2	9.0	6.9	2.0	3,645	23.0	13.1	9.8	9.3	7.9	1.3	841
Currently married	12.0	7.4	4.6	25.9	20.7	5.1	15,541	11.1	7.5	3.5	19.8	17.7	2.1	1,692
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	11.7	6.2	5.5	24.4	18.5	5.9	938	(24.2)	(18.8)	(5.4)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(0.0)	31
Residence														
Urban	9.5	5.2	4.3	27.8	21.1	6.7	6,552	11.5	6.7	4.8	20.0	17.9	2.1	800
Rural	17.4	10.5	6.8	20.3	16.7	3.6	13,571	16.8	10.8	6.0	14.5	12.7	1.8	1,765
Schooling														
No schooling	16.5	9.2	7.3	21.5	17.5	3.9	3,832	16.9	10.0	6.9	12.1	10.9	1.2	333
<5 years complete	12.2	7.4	4.8	24.6	19.2	5.4	2,375	16.4	11.7	4.7	10.7	9.7	1.1	371
5-9 years complete	15.3	8.9	6.4	23.9	19.3	4.6	7,448	17.4	10.5	6.8	14.0	12.2	1.8	985
10-11 years complete	15.9	9.8	6.2	21.3	16.9	4.5	2,904	15.0	9.8	5.2	19.1	17.3	1.8	331
12 or more years complete	12.8	8.4	4.4	21.6	16.7	4.9	3,564	9.3	5.7	3.6	24.6	21.8	2.9	545
Religion														
Hindu	14.9	8.8	6.1	22.2	17.8	4.4	14,158	15.5	9.9	5.7	17.1	15.5	1.6	1,701
Muslim	14.7	8.8	5.9	24.0	19.0	5.1	5,724	14.4	8.9	5.5	14.4	12.0	2.4	837
Christian	14.0	8.7	5.3	17.3	13.4	3.8	142	(15.1)	(6.9)	(8.2)	(14.5)	(14.5)	(0.0)	21
Other	12.5	8.1	4.4	23.2	17.0	6.2	100	*	*	*	*	*	*	5

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, West Bengal, 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)	17.0-18.4 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	<17.0 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	17.0-18.4 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)				
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	15.7	9.1	6.6	20.4	17.0	3.4	5,726	17.4	11.5	5.9	15.1	13.3	1.8	694
Scheduled tribe	22.7	14.2	8.5	11.0	9.3	1.7	1,142	24.2	14.1	10.0	5.5	5.3	0.2	153
Other backward class	16.4	9.4	7.0	24.7	19.2	5.4	2,436	11.7	8.0	3.7	20.6	17.4	3.2	383
Other	13.0	7.8	5.2	25.1	19.6	5.4	10,419	13.3	8.3	5.0	16.8	15.2	1.6	1,302
Don't know	17.8	11.0	6.8	17.6	14.5	3.1	400	(36.7)	(9.1)	(27.5)	(12.5)	(8.6)	(4.0)	33
Total age 15-49	14.8	8.8	6.0	22.7	18.1	4.6	20,124	15.1	9.5	5.6	16.2	14.3	1.9	2,565
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.4	4.4	2.0	21.5	19.6	1.9	290
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.3	9.0	5.3	16.7	14.9	1.9	2,854
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	21.3	12.4	8.9	19.9	16.1	3.8	16,460	19.9	11.9	8.0	14.2	12.4	1.8	2,294

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.

na = Not applicable

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

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

Background characteristic	Women						Men						
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			
	Normal (>80 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	51.2	48.8	19.9	24.5	75.5	5,726	93.7	6.3	1.7	46.9	53.1	694	
Scheduled tribe	69.2	30.8	10.0	35.8	64.2	1,142	96.9	3.1	0.0	62.7	37.3	153	
Other backward class	48.7	51.3	24.5	26.3	73.7	2,436	93.5	6.5	0.7	32.8	67.2	383	
Other	46.3	53.7	24.8	24.6	75.4	10,416	92.7	7.3	1.3	40.9	59.1	1,302	
Don't know	54.7	45.3	16.4	24.5	75.5	400	(94.0)	(6.0)	(4.0)	(54.7)	(45.3)	33	
Total	49.5	50.5	22.4	25.4	74.6	20,120	93.3	6.7	1.3	42.8	57.2	2,564	

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.

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of 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)
Age										
15-19	29.3	39.2	2.3	70.8	3,275	20.0	18.3	0.4	38.7	385
20-29	30.7	36.9	1.7	69.4	6,751	17.9	14.5	0.4	32.8	780
30-39	30.8	37.9	2.5	71.2	5,484	19.8	19.7	0.3	39.7	724
40-49	29.2	43.0	2.5	74.7	5,122	22.8	20.8	2.2	45.7	650
Marital status										
Never married	28.9	36.5	2.2	67.7	3,618	17.3	15.0	0.4	32.7	834
Currently married	30.4	39.5	2.2	72.1	16,094	21.4	19.9	1.0	42.4	1,675
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	30.0	41.5	2.2	73.6	921	(14.5)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(22.0)	31
Maternity status										
Pregnant	27.6	34.3	0.4	62.3	640	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	31.9	40.3	1.8	74.0	3,345	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	29.9	39.0	2.4	71.2	16,647	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	31.3	32.1	1.7	65.1	6,664	18.3	12.4	0.3	31.0	786
Rural	29.6	42.3	2.5	74.4	13,968	20.8	20.7	1.0	42.5	1,753
Schooling										
No schooling	28.5	45.9	3.0	77.4	3,823	21.1	28.3	1.4	50.8	332
<5 years complete	30.3	39.1	2.5	71.9	2,403	19.9	20.1	1.4	41.3	369
5-9 years complete	30.9	38.6	2.1	71.6	7,687	18.9	18.2	0.8	37.9	976
10-11 years complete	30.7	37.0	2.0	69.7	3,032	22.7	16.9	0.7	40.3	328
12 or more years complete	29.7	34.4	1.6	65.7	3,687	19.9	11.2	0.1	31.2	535

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, West Bengal, 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
Religion										
Hindu	29.5	40.5	2.4	72.4	14,429	20.7	18.8	1.0	40.5	1,678
Muslim	31.7	35.4	1.7	68.8	5,968	19.0	17.0	0.4	36.4	834
Christian	29.8	41.2	2.8	73.7	145	(9.2)	(15.1)	(1.6)	(25.9)	21
Other	26.1	44.2	2.5	72.8	91	*	*	*	*	5
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	29.6	42.9	2.4	74.9	5,896	20.4	18.7	0.7	39.8	687
Scheduled tribe	26.0	52.2	4.2	82.3	1,169	25.4	29.6	0.9	55.9	152
Other backward class	31.1	36.5	1.8	69.4	2,510	20.9	17.5	0.2	38.5	379
Other	30.8	35.9	1.9	68.7	10,652	19.2	17.0	1.1	37.3	1,288
Don't know	26.7	42.8	2.5	72.1	406	(7.5)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(14.9)	33
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/bidis	24.7	35.7	0.0	60.5	52	19.0	19.9	0.9	39.8	1,121
Does not smoke cigarettes/bidis	30.2	39.0	2.2	71.4	20,580	20.8	16.8	0.7	38.3	1,418
Total age 15-49	30.1	39.0	2.2	71.4	20,632	20.0	18.2	0.8	39.0	2,539
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	21.2	22.1	2.8	46.2	289
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	20.1	18.6	1.0	39.7	2,828
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	29.9	30.8	1.8	62.5	17,022	15.7	13.5	1.1	30.3	2,268

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.

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

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, West Bengal, 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
Bankura	67.1	117	77.0	731	28.0	13.0	732
Birbhum	76.5	216	77.7	914	20.5	13.4	871
Dakshin Dinajpur	72.5	95	82.0	427	14.9	20.2	411
Darjiling	68.1	66	59.2	390	11.8	28.3	384
Haora	67.7	220	65.3	1,159	10.3	22.8	1,141
Hugli	67.9	209	75.1	1,251	14.1	34.6	1,245
Jalpaiguri	67.4	158	71.4	921	15.8	16.7	896
Koch Bihar	66.4	166	74.8	710	18.1	16.5	677
Kolkata	72.3	118	58.2	923	6.6	29.0	936
Maldah	71.0	270	73.6	934	15.7	22.0	896
Murshidabad	72.1	472	77.6	1,793	19.9	25.2	1,730
Nadia	63.6	189	73.4	1,186	8.2	28.6	1,169
North Twenty Four Parganas	57.9	459	65.3	2,277	6.4	26.4	2,215
Paschim Barddhaman	74.7	116	65.8	656	18.4	20.4	621
Paschim Medinipur	66.0	234	81.5	1,276	18.9	19.1	1,274
Purba Barddhaman	71.5	203	77.9	1,071	16.3	23.9	1,043
Purba Medinipur	67.5	167	70.4	951	16.5	27.4	954
Puruliya	77.9	103	76.7	577	33.7	9.6	565
South Twenty Four Parganas	70.4	371	61.6	1,834	9.9	21.2	1,749
Uttar Dinajpur	77.2	192	72.4	651	16.4	14.6	614
West Bengal	69.0	4,142	71.4	20,632	14.8	22.7	20,122

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/m²).

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, West Bengal, 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	Women	Men
Age														
15-24	81.0	86.9	58.5	68.4	59.6	58.7	17.4	14.3	67.8	60.7	1,051	789		
15-19	78.3	84.0	54.9	63.9	57.2	53.4	13.3	13.9	62.1	57.6	528	414		
20-24	83.7	90.0	62.3	73.3	62.1	64.4	21.4	14.8	73.5	64.2	523	375		
25-29	82.2	93.3	60.0	76.4	65.1	72.3	21.0	18.2	71.5	72.8	494	470		
30-39	79.4	93.3	61.6	77.0	63.0	71.0	20.1	14.4	69.4	70.7	899	754		
40-49	79.0	90.3	61.6	69.5	60.7	64.9	16.7	16.0	67.8	72.4	799	702		
Residence														
Urban	92.5	96.4	73.3	81.8	76.3	71.8	30.8	21.3	81.5	77.0	1,091	862		
Rural	74.0	88.0	53.8	68.1	54.2	63.4	12.3	12.7	62.4	64.7	2,152	1,854		
Schooling														
No schooling	61.1	82.4	42.5	56.9	44.1	50.3	9.6	6.9	50.5	61.0	608	354		
<5 years complete	74.0	86.8	53.5	63.1	58.0	57.1	15.2	8.3	62.7	62.6	361	395		
5-7 years complete	79.9	89.0	59.7	71.7	58.4	64.7	13.6	9.5	67.0	70.4	524	495		
8-9 years complete	81.6	90.7	57.6	70.2	62.3	67.6	17.0	12.9	70.3	64.7	693	531		
10-11 years complete	87.3	93.5	68.0	81.5	65.4	74.1	21.7	22.6	73.2	68.5	456	349		
12 or more years complete	96.7	97.9	80.6	85.3	80.9	76.4	33.1	28.3	87.5	79.2	602	592		
Regular media exposure³														
Yes	87.6	94.8	69.1	78.5	71.6	70.5	24.2	20.2	77.0	74.6	1,732	1,437		
No	71.9	86.0	50.3	65.6	50.3	61.0	12.0	10.1	59.4	61.8	1,511	1,279		
Marital status														
Never married	85.7	88.3	57.3	71.8	60.3	62.3	18.2	16.8	69.0	62.6	560	902		
Currently married	79.4	91.8	61.1	73.0	62.1	67.8	18.8	14.9	68.9	71.4	2,523	1,783		
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	74.9	(94.3)	60.0	(62.0)	59.9	(74.8)	14.5	(10.7)	67.1	(80.0)	161	31		

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, West Bengal, 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	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men		
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴																						
Been away	83.1	87.9	72.5	68.4	69.8	63.4	22.6	10.7	77.1	64.3	309											
Not been away	80.1	91.0	59.7	73.0	61.2	66.4	18.3	16.1	68.3	69.1	2,406											
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴																						
Been away	76.4	91.4	53.9	71.0	61.0	58.1	10.9	8.0	64.1	58.2	90											
Not been away	80.5	90.6	60.8	72.5	61.7	66.3	19.1	15.7	69.1	69.0	2,626											
Religion																						
Hindu	80.7	91.3	61.4	73.5	63.3	68.6	20.7	16.8	69.6	69.3	1,812											
Muslim	78.9	89.2	58.4	70.4	57.7	61.0	13.9	12.5	67.0	67.3	875											
Christian	90.3	(95.8)	54.6	(75.1)	72.2	(63.0)	18.4	(18.5)	75.6	(67.6)	21											
Caste/tribe																						
Scheduled caste	80.1	92.7	61.3	72.6	60.4	71.0	19.4	12.4	67.2	68.8	720											
Scheduled tribe	61.3	85.3	44.1	66.1	45.4	57.8	14.4	9.3	48.4	54.6	158											
Other backward class	82.4	93.3	63.1	76.4	64.8	74.2	15.0	21.2	66.9	65.2	400											
Other	83.1	89.8	61.9	72.2	64.4	62.4	20.0	16.4	73.6	71.4	1,403											
Don't know	45.9	(78.6)	35.7	(64.2)	32.7	(53.6)	0.6	(4.3)	31.5	(53.1)	35											
Total	80.3	90.7	60.4	72.5	61.7	66.0	18.5	15.5	68.8	68.6	2,716											

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, 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

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:									
	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 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 even indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
Age										
15-24	63.0	64.2	72.1	73.8	68.7	68.6	71.8	25.9	851	
15-19	64.0	63.0	70.6	74.6	67.6	69.0	70.6	26.3	414	
20-24	62.1	65.4	73.6	73.2	69.8	68.2	73.0	25.5	438	
25-29	64.9	60.7	72.6	78.1	68.5	65.4	71.5	26.0	406	
30-39	67.9	65.7	74.5	73.4	70.8	70.0	72.0	30.9	714	
40-49	70.5	64.6	72.5	73.4	68.8	70.4	72.4	30.8	631	
Residence										
Urban	76.6	75.5	82.5	71.6	80.3	75.4	82.4	37.8	1,009	
Rural	60.1	57.0	66.9	76.0	62.3	64.8	65.4	22.5	1,594	
Schooling										
No schooling	64.9	61.0	66.1	72.7	62.2	65.8	66.7	20.2	372	
<5 years complete	67.8	62.3	70.7	77.5	70.9	68.4	68.8	33.0	267	
5-7 years complete	58.7	60.3	67.8	70.9	63.9	65.8	65.7	19.3	419	
8-9 years complete	65.1	57.5	71.2	76.6	65.9	66.2	69.2	25.8	565	
10-11 years complete	66.0	67.8	75.5	77.3	71.5	68.6	75.4	28.5	398	
12 or more years complete	74.2	73.8	82.0	71.9	78.7	76.2	81.7	40.9	582	
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	67.7	68.1	76.5	75.0	72.5	69.6	74.7	32.9	1,517	
No	64.8	58.7	67.9	73.3	64.7	68.0	68.2	22.3	1,086	

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, West Bengal, 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 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	
Marital status								
Never married	67.4	68.2	77.2	73.9	74.6	74.6	76.3	479
Currently married	66.3	63.1	72.1	74.8	68.2	67.4	71.0	2,003
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	65.6	66.3	69.6	67.4	65.9	71.6	70.6	120
Religion								
Hindu	68.9	67.6	75.5	75.5	72.7	70.7	75.4	1,738
Muslim	61.2	57.4	67.9	71.8	62.3	65.3	64.9	829
Christian	(68.2)	(53.1)	(62.4)	(68.8)	(61.0)	(60.4)	(61.2)	30
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	68.8	68.6	74.8	75.8	73.5	69.9	74.1	695
Scheduled tribe	75.8	64.7	70.5	75.7	67.8	66.1	69.9	114
Other backward class	62.9	58.9	70.1	68.3	63.7	66.0	65.8	338
Other	65.6	63.1	73.1	74.7	68.5	69.5	72.9	1,427
Don't know	(56.6)	(68.1)	(62.5)	(81.5)	(75.6)	(58.5)	(51.8)	29
Total	66.5	64.2	72.9	74.3	69.3	68.9	72.0	2,603

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:										Number of men 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	59.3	52.2	59.4	75.6	54.0	54.6	56.1	17.4	686			
15-19	58.4	52.3	60.7	74.9	55.0	51.8	54.1	15.3	348			
20-24	60.1	52.1	58.1	76.2	53.0	57.5	58.2	19.6	338			
25-29	60.2	56.0	62.2	73.5	60.5	59.5	58.6	19.0	438			
30-39	60.2	59.0	62.9	75.9	60.1	61.1	61.8	20.0	704			
40-49	57.7	59.3	59.4	76.1	59.1	58.3	59.0	22.1	634			
Residence												
Urban	64.0	70.2	73.5	74.6	71.7	70.1	74.2	26.3	831			
Rural	56.9	49.8	54.4	75.9	51.4	52.2	51.2	16.2	1,632			
Schooling												
No schooling	46.2	40.8	41.9	72.8	43.4	46.2	38.5	10.4	291			
<5 years complete	52.6	47.2	53.3	79.2	49.0	51.3	50.1	14.8	343			
5-7 years complete	58.8	52.7	57.5	77.6	50.9	54.2	55.7	19.9	441			
8-9 years complete	58.0	58.6	60.5	74.8	58.7	57.7	58.2	16.3	482			
10-11 years complete	66.2	59.6	63.7	76.1	62.6	61.6	63.7	22.3	326			
12 or more years complete	67.3	70.0	76.2	73.0	73.7	70.2	74.9	28.2	580			
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	62.9	64.6	68.3	73.3	66.0	64.7	66.9	23.1	1,362			
No	54.9	46.8	51.7	78.1	48.5	50.3	49.1	15.4	1,100			

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:										Number of men 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				
Marital status												
Never married	61.6	58.0	63.4	74.6	59.8	58.4	59.4	19.6			796	
Currently married	58.5	55.9	59.7	75.8	57.5	58.4	58.7	19.7			1,636	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(39.6)	(64.2)	(59.8)	(77.1)	(56.4)	(50.0)	(62.8)	(18.3)			30	
Religion												
Hindu	61.6	60.2	63.6	74.6	61.7	60.7	61.6	21.5			1,654	
Muslim	54.0	50.1	55.5	76.8	51.2	53.1	53.5	15.6			781	
Christian	(67.8)	(34.8)	(49.7)	(90.2)	(43.1)	(58.5)	(53.6)	(20.2)			20	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	60.1	53.7	55.1	81.3	54.8	57.3	56.8	22.0			667	
Scheduled tribe	56.1	46.9	47.1	84.9	44.0	45.8	46.7	17.1			135	
Other backward class	63.3	50.7	56.0	79.9	53.7	58.2	56.6	16.8			373	
Other	58.2	61.5	67.2	69.9	63.3	60.5	62.5	19.7			1,260	
Don't know	(52.3)	(34.0)	(46.3)	(81.0)	(39.1)	(43.5)	(39.4)	(11.3)			28	
Total	59.3	56.7	60.9	75.4	58.2	58.3	58.9	19.6			2,462	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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

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, West Bengal, 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	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.9
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.7	2.2	2.4	3.2	1.1	1.9	3.0	1.4	2.0
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	464	712	1,175	1,069	1,607	2,676	1,532	2,319	3,852
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	*	*	(69.5)	(52.5)	*	48.0	(58.0)	(52.4)	55.6
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	12	16	28	34	17	51	46	33	79
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	542	812	1,354	1,270	1,812	3,081	1,812	2,624	4,436
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.5	na	na	1.0	na	na	0.9	na	na
Number of men	862	na	na	1,854	na	na	2,716	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									
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	170	na	na	558	na	na	728	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	6.2	24.4	16.4	2.8	13.0	8.3	3.9	16.9	10.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	6.3	4.0	5.1	4.5	6.3	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	31.6	28.7	30.0	35.9	28.1	31.7	34.5	28.3	31.1
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.3	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.2
Number of respondents	862	1,091	1,952	1,854	2,152	4,007	2,716	3,243	5,959
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	272	313	585	666	604	1,270	938	917	1,856

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; ANC = Antenatal care

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, West Bengal, 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	17.6	26.1	22.6	13.0	13.5	13.3	14.3	17.4	16.1
Percentage who know a condom source	77.3	61.5	68.0	79.2	53.7	64.8	78.6	56.1	65.8
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	17.2	37.0	28.8	27.7	64.2	48.3	24.7	55.9	42.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.0	8.9	5.0	0.0	6.8	3.9
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	2.2	15.9	10.3	1.4	15.9	9.6	1.6	15.9	9.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.1	2.2	2.6	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.5
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	29.0	28.2	28.5	35.0	32.1	33.4	33.3	30.9	31.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.0
Number age 15-24	225	320	545	564	731	1,295	789	1,051	1,840
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	75.0	92.3	85.0	70.5	95.4	84.0	71.6	94.5	84.3
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	65	90	156	197	235	432	262	325	587
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	(45.7)	30.9	34.4	29.9	17.7	20.7	33.0	20.4	23.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	39	123	162	160	473	633	199	596	795
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	(18.3)	7.5	9.7	19.6	1.8	5.6	19.4	3.0	6.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	29	109	138	116	429	545	145	538	683
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	*	*	*	*	*	(52.7)	(65.8)	*	(63.5)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	5	8	13	23	8	31	28	16	44
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	93.3	92.6	93.0	88.5	95.6	91.1	89.9	94.3	91.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	2.6	4.3	3.5	4.8	2.8	4.1	4.2	3.4	3.9
Number never married	200	213	412	457	270	726	657	482	1,139

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	127	127	11,752
Male	145	127	11,626
Age			
<15	277	277	4,695
15-59	105	96	15,788
60 and over	74	56	2,899
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	110	110	4,926
Other fuel	143	132	18,455
Total ⁴	136	127	23,382
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	306	306	25,054
Male	268	258	23,910
Age			
<15	497	487	12,207
15-59	197	193	31,777
60 and over	356	356	4,982
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	329	323	39,303
Other fuel	120	120	9,664
Total ⁴	288	283	48,966
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	249	249	36,807
Male	228	215	35,536
Age			
<15	436	429	16,902
15-59	166	161	47,565
60 and over	252	246	7,881
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	305	299	44,229
Other fuel	135	128	28,119
Total ⁴	239	233	72,348

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

⁴ Total includes transgender respondents, who are not shown separately.

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:						Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	Percentage of women who heard of TB	Number of women	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	Number of women who heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who heard of TB
Age														
15-19	94.4	3,397	52.0	61.2	84.3	2.8	3,206	88.4	414	54.0	53.8	85.1	8.7	366
20-34	95.5	9,889	51.0	64.5	88.2	2.6	9,448	92.3	1,226	55.3	60.4	93.0	8.8	1,131
35-49	94.2	8,122	49.1	65.1	89.9	2.5	7,648	92.5	1,076	54.9	62.0	91.7	8.1	996
Residence														
Urban	96.1	6,959	65.1	72.4	93.9	1.3	6,687	95.4	862	64.8	62.7	93.6	6.0	822
Rural	94.2	14,449	43.2	60.2	85.5	3.2	13,616	90.1	1,854	50.1	58.8	90.2	9.8	1,671
Schooling														
No schooling	90.3	3,962	36.4	57.2	84.1	2.7	3,579	86.5	354	44.5	55.1	86.3	13.3	306
<5 years complete	94.1	2,475	40.6	61.0	87.0	3.3	2,329	90.9	395	47.5	55.3	89.0	4.3	359
5-7 years complete	95.1	3,290	43.2	63.1	86.5	3.4	3,128	92.3	495	46.2	62.6	92.6	8.7	457
8-9 years complete	96.0	4,631	50.1	62.9	87.8	2.3	4,447	92.4	531	56.1	54.6	92.3	7.8	491
10-11 years complete	96.4	3,141	57.0	67.0	89.8	2.8	3,027	92.3	349	59.5	64.8	93.5	8.9	322
12 or more years complete	97.0	3,910	70.8	73.0	93.7	1.7	3,794	94.2	592	68.8	65.9	92.4	9.0	558
Religion														
Hindu	95.0	15,057	51.6	63.6	88.8	2.3	14,305	92.3	1,812	55.6	60.3	91.5	8.7	1,673
Muslim	94.3	6,096	47.3	66.0	87.2	3.5	5,751	90.5	875	53.9	60.4	91.0	8.3	792
Christian	97.3	149	62.5	62.8	88.7	1.3	145	(98.4)	21	(40.7)	(33.1)	(91.5)	(3.5)	21
Other	97.1	106	41.3	51.7	78.8	2.8	103	*	7	*	*	*	*	7

Continued...

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	95.9	6,035	50.5	65.6	89.2	2.2	5,790	93.9	50.8	59.0	92.5	8.8	676
Scheduled tribe	92.7	1,234	40.7	53.6	83.5	2.9	1,145	90.6	36.7	45.3	88.2	9.9	143
Other backward class	95.9	2,588	49.9	65.4	88.8	3.8	2,483	95.1	50.7	63.1	89.3	4.7	381
Other	94.5	11,122	52.7	65.1	88.7	2.5	10,508	90.0	61.0	62.0	91.7	9.6	1,263
Don't know	87.9	429	19.6	41.4	73.9	3.4	377	(85.9)	(33.3)	(35.8)	(88.5)	(0.0)	30
Total	94.8	21,408	50.4	64.2	88.3	2.6	20,303	91.8	54.9	60.1	91.3	8.5	2,493

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 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, West Bengal, 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	22.3	3,397	19.5	414
20-24	18.3	3,471	17.7	375
25-34	25.3	6,418	18.4	851
35-49	31.3	8,122	27.7	1,076
Residence				
Urban	22.2	6,959	19.7	862
Rural	27.8	14,449	23.3	1,854
Schooling				
No schooling	28.9	3,962	28.0	354
<5 years complete	27.4	2,475	21.1	395
5-7 years complete	25.1	3,290	17.2	495
8-9 years complete	24.3	4,631	24.4	531
10-11 years complete	24.6	3,141	18.5	349
12 or more years complete	25.9	3,910	23.5	592
Religion				
Hindu	27.6	15,057	23.9	1,812
Muslim	22.2	6,096	18.4	875
Christian	24.1	149	(26.8)	21
Other	15.5	106	*	7
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	30.5	6,035	27.0	720
Scheduled tribe	27.3	1,234	22.4	158
Other backward class	28.5	2,588	21.8	400
Other	22.9	11,122	20.0	1,403
Don't know	23.1	429	(11.2)	35
Total age 15-49	26.0	21,408	22.1	2,716
Age 50-54	na	na	27.6	305
Total age 15-54	na	na	22.7	3,021

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 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 a health insurance/financing scheme, type of health insurance/financing scheme coverage, according to residence, West Bengal, 2019-21

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	62.4	73.2	69.6
Government/municipal hospital	39.7	23.0	28.5
Government dispensary	0.8	0.7	0.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.4	1.1	1.5
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	16.8	38.0	31.0
PHC/additional PHC	1.8	7.9	5.9
Sub-centre	0.7	2.3	1.8
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private health sector	33.4	21.5	25.5
Private hospital	5.5	1.8	3.0
Private doctor/clinic	27.5	19.2	22.0
Private paramedic	0.2	0.4	0.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other source	1.7	3.7	3.0
Shop	0.2	0.4	0.3
Home treatment	0.9	1.0	1.0
Other	0.6	2.3	1.7
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	25.9	31.0	29.3
Number of households	6,001	12,186	18,187
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)	11.5	1.6	4.5
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	9.2	6.6	7.3
State health insurance scheme	33.0	43.5	40.4
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	26.4	39.5	35.7
Community health insurance programme	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other health insurance through employer	2.4	0.5	1.0
Medical reimbursement from employer	2.8	0.2	0.9
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	7.3	0.3	2.4
Other	9.0	12.9	11.8
Number of households	1,552	3,781	5,333

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, West Bengal, 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	489	2,895	1,355	615	85	3,397	439	1,520	511	186	0	414
20-34	1,328	3,716	4,760	1,226	117	9,889	1,387	2,027	1,211	2,088	331	1,226
35-49	6,132	5,825	7,603	2,151	183	8,122	3,944	2,805	1,883	2,490	337	1,076
Residence												
Urban	4,285	4,060	7,620	1,645	83	6,959	2,279	1,793	2,176	1,623	665	862
Rural	2,406	4,543	4,180	1,401	162	14,449	2,245	2,474	996	2,113	106	1,854
Schooling												
No schooling	3,676	4,931	4,069	2,152	219	3,962	2,807	3,872	2,041	2,798	0	354
<5 years complete	3,580	5,481	4,722	2,146	138	2,475	1,919	2,483	2,575	3,873	0	395
5-7 years complete	2,921	4,656	5,173	1,428	195	3,290	2,332	1,350	853	793	133	495
8-9 years complete	2,618	4,037	4,614	1,310	98	4,631	1,767	2,207	617	2,133	769	531
10-11 years complete	2,851	4,149	6,096	1,368	68	3,141	1,672	2,622	1,104	966	0	349
12 or more years complete	2,680	3,517	7,182	714	104	3,910	2,869	1,735	1,433	1,580	498	592
Marital status												
Never married	817	3,346	2,165	639	99	3,774	480	1,854	1,056	1,130	0	902
Currently married	3,373	4,628	5,927	1,559	140	16,672	3,108	2,502	1,554	2,411	431	1,783
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	5,478	4,265	6,689	3,423	220	962	(4,840)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	31
Religion												
Hindu	2,987	4,233	5,610	1,340	133	15,057	2,666	2,192	1,431	1,611	253	1,812
Muslim	3,123	4,831	4,585	1,868	151	6,096	1,439	2,385	1,290	2,697	355	875
Christian	3,550	3,355	3,895	823	0	149	(1,598)	(3,402)	(0)	(1,723)	(0)	21
Other	364	1,955	3,913	0	0	106	*	*	*	*	*	7

Continued...

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, West Bengal, 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	3,176	4,407	4,250	1,519	188	6,035	2,057	1,903	892	1,236	135	720
Scheduled tribe	1,038	3,673	1,970	1,126	93	1,234	572	2,889	1,412	913	0	158
Other backward class	2,680	4,721	5,194	1,261	91	2,588	1,126	1,296	2,243	366	362	400
Other	3,229	4,371	6,340	1,548	122	11,122	2,838	2,700	1,397	2,891	376	1,403
Don't know	3,028	4,493	3,223	1,510	184	429	(3,494)	(0)	(0)	(2,317)	(0)	35
Total age 15-49	3,017	4,386	5,298	1,480	137	21,408	2,255	2,258	1,370	1,958	283	2,716
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	10,535	5,135	1,266	4,054	1,183	305
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,091	2,548	1,360	2,169	374	3,021

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 91 Screening tests for cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	0.1	0.0	0.0	3,328	0.1	387
20-24	0.1	0.1	0.2	3,413	0.7	355
25-29	0.1	0.0	0.0	3,454	0.0	441
30-34	0.1	0.1	0.0	2,888	2.2	371
35-39	0.2	0.2	0.3	2,733	0.1	363
40-44	0.2	0.2	0.1	2,368	0.1	323
45-49	0.4	0.2	0.2	2,916	0.2	351
Residence						
Urban	0.1	0.1	0.2	6,866	0.6	816
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.1	14,233	0.4	1,776
Schooling						
No schooling	0.2	0.1	0.1	3,914	0.2	334
<5 years complete	0.2	0.1	0.2	2,448	0.6	375
5-7 years complete	0.1	0.1	0.0	3,249	0.4	480
8-9 years complete	0.2	0.1	0.2	4,568	0.9	514
10-11 years complete	0.1	0.1	0.1	3,095	0.4	333
12 or more years complete	0.1	0.1	0.2	3,826	0.2	557
Religion						
Hindu	0.1	0.1	0.1	14,799	0.3	1,716
Muslim	0.2	0.1	0.1	6,051	0.9	848
Christian	0.2	0.2	0.2	147	(1.4)	22
Other	0.4	0.0	0.0	104	*	7
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.2	0.1	0.1	5,980	0.3	699
Scheduled tribe	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,203	0.0	148
Other backward class	0.2	0.1	0.1	2,559	0.9	386
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	10,936	0.5	1,326
Don't know	0.2	0.1	0.0	421	(0.0)	33
Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	21,100	0.5	2,592

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.

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal		Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total				
Age											
15-19	2.5	80.7	17.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.7	3,294		
20-24	4.1	68.2	28.9	2.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.8	3,379		
25-29	6.2	60.5	34.5	3.8	0.9	0.3	100.0	0.8	3,409		
30-34	9.4	50.8	41.0	6.2	1.4	0.6	100.0	0.5	2,863		
35-39	15.7	40.7	45.6	10.2	2.4	1.1	100.0	0.7	2,706		
40-44	23.6	34.7	45.5	14.7	3.7	1.4	100.0	1.3	2,348		
45-49	30.0	26.5	48.5	18.4	5.1	1.6	100.0	1.2	2,892		
Residence											
Urban	12.4	49.6	40.2	7.9	1.7	0.6	100.0	0.7	6,774		
Rural	12.1	55.3	34.6	7.5	1.9	0.7	100.0	0.9	14,117		
Schooling											
No schooling	19.7	41.1	41.6	12.5	3.4	1.4	100.0	1.0	3,887		
<5 years complete	15.3	46.1	41.5	9.7	2.0	0.7	100.0	1.0	2,430		
5-7 years complete	13.4	50.2	38.2	8.9	2.0	0.8	100.0	0.5	3,234		
8-9 years complete	10.4	60.3	31.3	6.2	1.8	0.4	100.0	0.9	4,530		
10-11 years complete	8.0	62.0	32.0	4.8	0.7	0.4	100.0	1.0	3,065		
12 or more years complete	7.0	58.6	36.1	4.2	0.9	0.3	100.0	0.6	3,744		
Religion											
Hindu	12.2	52.5	37.4	7.6	1.8	0.7	100.0	0.8	14,626		
Muslim	12.2	56.0	33.8	7.6	2.0	0.7	100.0	1.0	6,023		
Christian	12.6	52.4	37.0	8.0	2.4	0.3	100.0	0.0	147		
Other	13.5	33.6	55.2	9.0	0.4	1.8	100.0	0.0	95		

Continued...

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total		
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	11.8	53.7	36.1	7.7	2.0	0.6	100.0	0.7	5,938
Scheduled tribe	11.0	54.3	36.2	7.9	1.4	0.3	100.0	0.8	1,187
Other backward class	12.0	56.1	34.3	6.8	2.0	0.8	100.0	0.9	2,540
Other	12.6	52.7	37.0	7.8	1.8	0.7	100.0	0.9	10,807
Don't know	11.2	51.2	39.9	6.6	1.8	0.5	100.0	0.8	419
Total	12.2	53.4	36.4	7.6	1.8	0.7	100.0	0.8	20,891

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total				
Age												
15-19	3.1	66.0	31.6	2.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.4	388			
20-24	6.1	42.3	52.6	4.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	0.5	347			
25-29	6.6	45.3	48.7	5.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	0.3	436			
30-34	10.2	26.4	64.0	7.2	2.2	0.2	100.0	0.3	361			
35-39	16.1	30.3	54.3	13.0	2.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	363			
40-44	17.6	24.9	59.7	11.7	3.1	0.6	100.0	0.2	318			
45-49	26.0	22.5	54.8	16.7	3.5	2.6	100.0	0.0	343			
Residence												
Urban	10.9	30.9	59.1	7.5	1.6	0.9	100.0	0.2	799			
Rural	12.3	40.7	48.4	8.8	1.7	0.4	100.0	0.3	1,756			
Schooling												
No schooling	15.2	33.3	53.2	10.4	2.9	0.2	100.0	0.0	332			
<5 years complete	7.6	40.5	52.4	4.9	1.5	0.6	100.0	0.0	370			
5-7 years complete	11.0	39.1	50.6	9.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.2	474			
8-9 years complete	14.0	38.9	48.0	10.1	1.4	1.6	100.0	0.0	506			
10-11 years complete	11.8	39.1	51.4	6.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	330			
12 or more years complete	11.4	34.9	55.1	8.2	1.2	0.6	100.0	0.5	544			
Religion												
Hindu	12.3	35.0	53.8	8.9	1.7	0.6	100.0	0.3	1,694			
Muslim	10.3	43.2	47.7	7.0	1.5	0.5	100.0	0.1	834			
Christian	(20.9)	(27.9)	(51.1)	(17.8)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	21			

Continued...

Table 92.2 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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total		
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	10.9	35.3	54.4	7.7	1.8	0.8	100.0	0.2	692
Scheduled tribe	12.4	42.9	44.7	8.3	3.8	0.2	100.0	0.0	152
Other backward class	11.7	41.1	48.8	7.8	1.5	0.7	100.0	0.1	383
Other	12.4	37.2	52.0	9.0	1.4	0.4	100.0	0.3	1,296
Don't know	(4.6)	(41.1)	(54.3)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	33
Total age 15-49	11.8	37.6	51.8	8.4	1.6	0.6	100.0	0.2	2,555
Age 50-54	29.0	22.4	52.2	20.2	4.8	0.4	100.0	0.7	291
Total age 15-54	13.6	36.1	51.8	9.6	2.0	0.5	100.0	0.3	2,846

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he 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, West Bengal, 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	94.7	3.6	1.7	100.0	0.2	5.5	3,276
20-24	93.9	4.4	1.7	100.0	0.4	6.5	3,366
25-29	91.1	6.3	2.6	100.0	0.6	9.5	3,385
30-34	87.3	8.1	4.5	100.0	0.5	13.2	2,827
35-39	84.3	8.2	7.4	100.0	0.5	16.2	2,658
40-44	80.3	9.1	10.6	100.0	0.8	20.5	2,301
45-49	76.8	12.3	11.0	100.0	1.2	24.4	2,825
Residence							
Urban	87.1	7.2	5.7	100.0	0.6	13.5	6,664
Rural	87.8	7.2	5.0	100.0	0.6	12.8	13,973
Schooling							
No schooling	83.6	8.5	7.9	100.0	0.8	17.2	3,824
<5 years complete	84.0	9.7	6.4	100.0	0.5	16.5	2,406
5-7 years complete	87.1	7.2	5.7	100.0	0.5	13.4	3,195
8-9 years complete	88.8	6.6	4.6	100.0	0.6	11.9	4,493
10-11 years complete	90.8	5.1	4.1	100.0	0.5	9.7	3,031
12 or more years complete	90.4	6.6	3.0	100.0	0.6	10.2	3,689
Religion							
Hindu	87.9	7.1	5.1	100.0	0.6	12.7	14,433
Muslim	86.9	7.4	5.7	100.0	0.7	13.8	5,968
Christian	88.4	7.0	4.6	100.0	0.0	11.6	145
Other	90.9	6.7	2.4	100.0	0.4	9.5	91
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	89.0	6.4	4.6	100.0	0.5	11.6	5,896
Scheduled tribe	91.5	4.8	3.8	100.0	0.6	9.1	1,169
Other backward class	86.7	7.6	5.7	100.0	0.6	13.9	2,509
Other	86.6	7.8	5.6	100.0	0.6	14.0	10,657
Don't know	88.2	7.2	4.7	100.0	0.4	12.2	406
Total	87.6	7.2	5.2	100.0	0.6	13.0	20,637

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	95.7	3.3	1.0	100.0	0.7	5.0	385
20-24	93.3	3.9	2.8	100.0	0.9	7.6	349
25-29	88.4	8.1	3.6	100.0	0.7	12.3	432
30-34	83.0	11.7	5.3	100.0	1.1	18.0	361
35-39	80.6	12.1	7.3	100.0	0.8	20.2	363
40-44	77.3	10.3	12.4	100.0	1.2	23.8	314
45-49	69.9	14.6	15.6	100.0	4.0	34.1	337
Residence							
Urban	85.6	8.5	5.9	100.0	1.4	15.8	786
Rural	83.9	9.2	6.8	100.0	1.2	17.3	1,755
Schooling							
No schooling	77.1	11.9	11.0	100.0	1.3	24.2	332
<5 years complete	86.8	8.5	4.7	100.0	0.3	13.5	370
5-7 years complete	86.6	6.5	6.9	100.0	0.8	14.2	476
8-9 years complete	84.1	8.9	7.0	100.0	1.6	17.5	499
10-11 years complete	84.6	10.8	4.7	100.0	1.3	16.7	329
12 or more years complete	85.7	8.8	5.4	100.0	2.0	16.3	535
Religion							
Hindu	85.1	8.5	6.3	100.0	1.4	16.3	1,681
Muslim	83.1	9.8	7.1	100.0	1.0	18.0	834
Christian	(87.6)	(10.9)	(1.5)	100.0	(0.0)	(12.4)	21
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	82.8	9.2	8.0	100.0	1.1	18.3	688
Scheduled tribe	92.2	5.7	2.1	100.0	0.6	8.4	152
Other backward class	85.3	9.7	5.0	100.0	1.4	16.0	379
Other	84.6	9.2	6.3	100.0	1.5	16.9	1,289
Don't know	(70.4)	(5.4)	(24.2)	100.0	(0.0)	(29.6)	33
Total age 15-49	84.5	9.0	6.5	100.0	1.3	16.8	2,542
Age 50-54	62.4	15.7	21.9	100.0	7.0	44.6	289
Total age 15-54	82.2	9.7	8.1	100.0	1.9	19.7	2,831

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions, 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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.5	0.1	0.2	28.2	23.1	24.7
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1	16.3	28.0	24.3
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chews gutkha or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.8	1.4	1.2	9.6	9.5	9.5
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.5	2.0	1.5	12.7	20.2	17.8
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.9	5.7	4.8
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Uses snuff	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5
Uses any type of tobacco	4.0	6.6	5.7	48.7	60.8	56.9
Drinks alcohol	0.9	0.6	0.7	26.3	25.5	25.7
Number of respondents	6,959	14,449	21,408	862	1,854	2,716
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	(93.7)	*	94.0	59.1	82.0	73.7
5-9	(5.3)	*	5.2	29.4	4.1	13.3
10-14	(0.0)	*	0.0	6.9	3.0	4.4
15-24	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25 or more	(1.0)	*	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Missing	(0.0)	*	0.0	4.1	10.3	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	36	7	43	243	428	672
Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	17.1	16.7	16.8
5-9	*	*	*	29.3	28.3	28.5
10-14	*	*	*	36.3	26.7	28.7
15-24	*	*	*	17.3	23.8	22.4
25 or more	*	*	*	0.0	4.0	3.1
Missing	*	*	*	0.0	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	2	13	14	140	519	659
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	6.0	8.9	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.6
About once a week	23.2	37.1	31.5	24.8	28.5	27.3
Less than once a week	70.8	54.0	60.9	67.2	64.0	65.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	64	93	156	226	472	699

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.

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, West Bengal, 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	38.8	5.5	80.3	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	86.6	3,397
20-24	46.3	4.6	74.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	79.7	3,471
Residence									
Urban	29.3	3.8	86.5	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	91.2	1,991
Rural	48.0	5.5	73.3	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	79.8	4,878
Schooling									
No schooling	73.4	4.6	40.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	47.2	227
<5 years complete	66.5	3.4	57.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	302
5-7 years complete	59.2	6.0	59.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	66.6	681
8-9 years complete	46.2	4.5	76.5	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	82.1	2,173
10-11 years complete	39.3	5.7	81.8	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	88.4	1,680
12 or more years complete	27.1	4.9	87.8	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	93.7	1,805
Religion									
Hindu	39.7	5.0	78.4	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	83.8	4,477
Muslim	48.4	5.0	74.6	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	81.6	2,318
Christian	31.7	6.7	86.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.8	45
Other	(36.6)	(5.8)	(73.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.0)	28
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	44.6	5.4	76.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	82.4	1,951
Scheduled tribe	51.9	5.8	67.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	73.3	429
Other backward class	41.0	4.3	82.0	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	87.6	908
Other	40.1	4.9	78.4	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	84.5	3,448
Don't know	59.6	4.6	47.7	4.4	0.0	0.4	1.8	56.6	132
Total	42.6	5.0	77.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	83.1	6,869

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, West Bengal, 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	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total
WOMEN											
15-19	10.5	528	88.5	3.2	0.0	8.3	100.0	11.8	88.2	100.0	55
20-24	11.5	523	90.5	2.1	0.0	7.4	100.0	12.7	87.3	100.0	60
25-29	19.8	494	85.5	2.7	0.0	11.7	100.0	12.1	87.9	100.0	98
30-34	31.4	470	91.9	3.9	0.0	4.2	100.0	14.5	85.5	100.0	148
35-39	26.3	429	91.7	1.3	0.8	6.3	100.0	10.4	89.6	100.0	113
40-44	26.8	334	92.0	3.7	1.1	3.1	100.0	16.4	83.6	100.0	89
45-49	30.1	465	89.9	2.7	0.6	6.8	100.0	17.4	82.6	100.0	140
Total	21.7	3,243	90.2	2.8	0.4	6.6	100.0	14.0	86.0	100.0	704
MEN											
15-19	43.1	414	85.0	6.8	2.4	5.8	100.0	27.1	72.9	100.0	178
20-24	83.6	375	90.5	6.2	0.4	2.9	100.0	23.0	77.0	100.0	314
25-29	92.6	470	91.1	6.9	1.1	0.9	100.0	21.4	78.6	100.0	435
30-34	97.2	381	94.0	5.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	25.8	74.2	100.0	370
35-39	99.1	374	90.7	7.0	1.6	0.7	100.0	37.5	62.5	100.0	370
40-44	97.6	340	91.1	8.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	25.9	74.1	100.0	332
45-49	97.8	362	93.1	6.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	36.4	63.6	100.0	354
Total	86.7	2,716	91.3	6.7	0.9	1.1	100.0	28.2	71.8	100.0	2,354
Age 50-54	95.8	305	89.6	8.3	0.4	1.6	100.0	37.1	62.9	100.0	292
Total age 15-54	87.6	3,021	91.1	6.8	0.9	1.2	100.0	29.1	70.9	100.0	2,646

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

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 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 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 and whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them
Age									
15-19	*	13	*	8	*	1	*	15	*
20-29	88.2	107	40.3	90	*	9	65.4	398	*
30-39	90.2	210	36.8	172	(47.4)	40	66.7	673	(17.8)
40-49	90.4	156	41.3	99	73.2	56	67.6	651	18.5
Residence									
Urban	97.2	143	37.3	113	(55.3)	44	67.3	510	(10.9)
Rural	85.7	343	40.0	256	70.8	61	66.3	1,228	21.7
Schooling									
No schooling	86.2	154	40.4	113	*	22	64.8	300	*
<5 years complete	92.7	80	38.2	61	(62.2)	27	67.4	312	(18.4)
5-7 years complete	83.6	90	32.3	62	*	11	68.4	353	*
8-9 years complete	89.8	56	35.7	48	*	13	68.7	307	*
10-11 years complete	(87.8)	40	(25.6)	31	*	16	64.4	181	*
12 or more years complete	99.1	65	56.3	54	*	17	64.4	284	*
Religion									
Hindu	91.1	355	37.6	274	61.1	81	67.1	1,144	19.8
Muslim	81.6	116	45.0	87	*	20	65.2	574	*
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	92.3	151	31.6	112	(57.7)	32	67.6	486	(14.6)
Scheduled tribe	89.0	58	53.6	48	*	12	78.2	105	*
Other backward class	(80.9)	42	(40.8)	35	*	12	65.0	258	*
Other	88.8	229	40.6	170	(64.3)	49	64.9	868	(14.5)
Don't know	*	7	*	3	nc	0	*	21	nc
Total	89.1	485	39.2	369	64.3	105	66.6	1,738	17.2

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 women and men belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.
nc = No cases

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
	Respondent		Someone else			Respondent		Someone else			
	Mainly respondent	jointly and husband	Mainly husband	Mainly wife	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	jointly and wife	Mainly wife	Other	Total
	URBAN										
Own health care	12.4	77.6	9.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	36.6	54.8	7.8	0.7	100.0
Major household purchases	10.9	78.5	7.2	2.3	1.0	100.0	21.4	71.9	5.9	0.8	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	10.3	78.5	9.0	2.1	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL										
Own health care	10.4	67.8	20.6	0.9	0.4	100.0	42.4	45.5	10.4	1.3	100.0
Major household purchases	7.1	69.9	20.0	2.2	0.8	100.0	26.3	63.1	8.6	1.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.0	71.1	18.9	2.1	0.9	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL										
Own health care	11.0	70.8	17.1	0.6	0.5	100.0	40.7	48.2	9.6	1.1	100.0
Major household purchases	8.2	72.5	16.1	2.2	0.9	100.0	24.9	65.6	7.9	1.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.0	73.4	15.9	2.1	0.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

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, West Bengal, 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											
15-19	64.5	59.0	58.7	41.5	21.1	159	*	*	*	*	16
20-24	78.8	77.0	76.0	68.3	14.7	395	90.4	90.2	83.2	2.5	113
25-29	82.2	77.1	81.1	70.8	12.2	461	91.1	90.2	83.4	2.1	297
30-39	83.7	85.0	84.7	76.0	8.8	818	88.9	91.4	83.5	3.2	687
40-49	84.9	85.4	85.9	77.7	8.6	690	88.4	90.0	82.5	4.2	669
Residence											
Urban	90.0	89.4	88.8	81.1	3.9	768	91.4	93.3	88.1	3.4	516
Rural	78.2	77.0	78.1	68.2	14.2	1,755	87.9	89.3	80.6	3.3	1,267
Schooling											
No schooling	79.0	79.0	79.9	71.3	13.2	529	89.8	91.6	83.5	2.2	306
<5 years complete	83.5	84.3	84.5	75.4	9.9	327	89.2	89.9	83.8	4.6	318
5-7 years complete	83.9	81.6	81.0	75.3	12.2	460	87.1	90.3	80.4	3.0	364
8-9 years complete	80.0	79.8	79.9	68.3	10.8	510	89.8	88.7	80.9	2.3	312
10-11 years complete	81.3	77.8	76.9	67.2	11.0	296	88.5	93.1	84.9	3.2	190
12 or more years complete	84.3	82.8	86.3	75.4	8.3	399	89.3	90.3	84.3	4.7	294
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	82.1	83.5	82.0	72.9	10.2	526	88.9	90.6	82.8	3.3	1,757
Employed, for cash	84.0	84.6	83.6	75.2	9.2	485	89.0	90.7	82.8	3.1	1,738
Employed, not for cash	(59.7)	(71.3)	(62.6)	(46.0)	(22.1)	41	*	*	*	*	19
Not employed	81.7	80.1	81.2	71.9	11.3	1,997	*	*	*	*	26

Continued...

Table 9 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, West Bengal, 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	75.7	70.3	71.3	58.7	15.0	244	88.8	90.1	82.2	3.3	217
1-2	83.0	82.0	82.9	73.8	10.2	1,758	89.7	90.3	83.3	3.2	1,257
3-4	82.3	83.1	82.3	74.4	10.6	439	86.2	92.2	82.0	3.6	270
5 or more	71.3	73.1	73.7	63.9	20.7	81	(83.2)	(84.8)	(73.5)	(5.6)	38
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	81.9	83.1	83.3	74.0	10.0	1,246	88.1	90.5	82.3	3.8	851
Non-nuclear	81.7	78.5	79.5	70.3	12.1	1,277	89.7	90.5	83.1	2.9	932
Religion											
Hindu	82.9	82.1	83.7	73.3	9.5	1,685	89.2	90.3	83.1	3.6	1,177
Muslim	79.0	77.3	76.1	69.0	14.6	808	88.2	90.8	82.0	3.0	586
Christian	(93.4)	(96.5)	(91.7)	(88.6)	(3.5)	24	*	*	*	*	14
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	82.6	81.5	82.8	72.1	9.2	702	91.6	91.9	85.2	1.7	496
Scheduled tribe	82.7	82.6	81.7	71.8	10.5	137	96.3	92.2	90.0	1.5	107
Other backward class	80.4	77.8	80.9	70.7	12.0	303	90.8	90.4	83.8	2.7	265
Other	81.9	81.4	80.9	72.8	11.5	1,325	85.7	89.7	80.1	4.8	892
Don't know	74.2	68.0	75.4	63.6	19.7	55	*	*	*	*	22
Total	81.8	80.8	81.4	72.1	11.1	2,523	88.9	90.5	82.7	3.3	1,783

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 belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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

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, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and 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, West Bengal, 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	Percentage who go to three specified places alone ¹					
Age										
15-19	48.4	77.1	45.0	0.6	40.3	528	9.3	219		
20-24	58.5	77.2	47.7	8.0	52.2	523	14.7	306		
25-29	59.6	72.5	51.4	14.1	58.5	494	15.9	289		
30-39	65.0	78.2	56.0	17.9	65.5	899	12.1	468		
40-49	65.8	76.1	55.1	17.1	65.8	799	11.8	343		
Residence										
Urban	71.6	82.9	49.2	8.8	69.2	1,091	19.6	785		
Rural	55.0	73.2	53.3	14.7	52.7	2,152	6.5	841		
Schooling										
No schooling	55.9	66.4	49.9	16.5	57.3	608	8.1	164		
<5 years complete	56.8	72.7	62.3	21.1	62.2	361	4.1	124		
5-7 years complete	57.3	72.8	49.0	16.6	55.3	524	2.0	229		
8-9 years complete	56.9	75.4	52.7	12.1	50.6	693	5.7	344		
10-11 years complete	65.5	83.3	51.7	6.6	55.3	456	5.8	264		
12 or more years complete	71.2	88.2	49.8	5.9	70.5	602	30.1	500		
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	70.8	82.7	62.1	23.0	67.9	704	18.0	381		
Employed, for cash	71.8	82.9	62.4	23.5	69.1	655	18.0	361		
Employed, not for cash	58.1	80.7	57.0	16.2	52.1	49	*	20		
Not employed	57.8	74.8	49.2	9.9	55.6	2,539	11.2	1,245		

Continued...

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, West Bengal, 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				
Number of living children								
0	54.6	80.1	44.1	1.8	51.9	827	16.6	460
1-2	64.8	76.3	54.8	15.5	60.8	1,861	12.3	997
3-4	55.0	73.9	54.9	21.2	61.6	467	4.5	157
5 or more	58.0	61.5	50.7	10.5	46.0	88	*	11
Household structure²								
Nuclear	62.4	77.1	52.1	13.0	59.7	1,666	12.7	860
Non-nuclear	58.8	75.8	51.8	12.4	56.8	1,577	13.0	765
Religion								
Hindu	63.8	77.9	52.6	13.3	62.9	2,154	14.9	1,167
Muslim	53.9	73.3	50.4	11.3	48.4	1,050	7.2	434
Christian	60.4	83.4	65.9	20.5	67.0	33	(1.3)	18
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	62.2	78.1	55.4	17.0	62.6	868	11.3	401
Scheduled tribe	52.9	74.8	48.9	10.3	55.1	186	6.0	60
Other backward class	56.9	78.0	56.4	11.4	50.0	410	8.0	176
Other	61.5	76.0	50.1	11.3	58.6	1,716	14.8	972
Don't know	62.3	62.8	34.8	8.7	52.8	63	*	16
Total	60.6	76.5	52.0	12.7	58.3	3,243	12.8	1,625

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 belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages			Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	10.5	10.0	41.5	528	86.0	219	28.9	17.0	414
20-24	16.6	13.5	58.4	523	76.0	306	34.0	26.6	375
25-29	19.0	16.6	58.4	494	62.2	289	46.7	29.9	470
30-34	23.0	19.4	55.2	470	55.9	260	54.6	36.8	381
35-39	24.9	15.1	48.7	429	57.6	209	56.6	40.4	374
40-44	29.4	20.5	43.4	334	53.6	145	69.1	44.2	340
45-49	35.5	24.4	42.7	465	48.7	198	77.4	44.0	362
Residence									
Urban	24.0	15.9	71.9	1,091	77.1	785	51.9	27.1	862
Rural	21.0	17.2	39.1	2,152	51.8	841	51.4	36.6	1,854
Religion									
Hindu	23.3	16.9	54.2	2,154	65.7	1,167	50.1	33.3	1,812
Muslim	19.4	16.4	41.4	1,050	58.5	434	54.5	34.2	875
Christian	12.1	5.9	55.8	33	(77.7)	18	(48.8)	(32.8)	21
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	22.0	15.0	46.2	868	58.3	401	46.6	27.5	720
Scheduled tribe	18.4	14.9	32.1	186	52.2	60	48.0	36.5	158
Other backward class	24.5	20.5	43.0	410	66.7	176	54.7	40.3	400
Other	22.4	17.3	56.6	1,716	67.2	972	53.8	34.5	1,403
Don't know	8.1	6.6	26.1	63	*	16	(48.2)	(27.2)	35
Schooling									
No schooling	26.4	18.3	27.0	608	6.3	164	63.1	36.8	354
<5 years complete	22.3	16.4	34.5	361	15.6	124	53.7	34.6	395
5-7 years complete	23.1	19.2	43.8	524	38.4	229	51.1	33.0	495
8-9 years complete	16.7	14.7	49.6	693	67.0	344	51.8	34.6	531
10-11 years complete	20.4	14.3	57.9	456	81.8	264	45.6	33.7	349
12 or more years complete	23.9	17.4	83.1	602	95.2	500	47.0	30.4	592

Continued...

Table 101 Ownership of assets—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Women			Men					
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among Women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	24.6	18.8	51.6	1,666	58.7	860	53.6	33.5	1,382
Non-nuclear	19.3	14.5	48.5	1,577	69.9	765	49.5	33.7	1,334
Total age 15-49	22.0	16.7	50.1	3,243	64.0	1,625	51.6	33.6	2,716
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	84.4	54.5	305
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	54.9	35.7	3,021

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

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, West Bengal, 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	17.8	16.8	10.9	15.5	16.6	16.3
She neglects the house or children	26.3	18.8	19.8	20.4	25.2	19.3
She argues with him	27.6	27.5	22.0	28.6	26.6	27.8
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	14.2	11.4	8.6	12.5	13.2	11.8
She doesn't cook properly	11.3	7.0	7.0	8.1	10.6	7.3
He suspects her of being unfaithful	22.7	27.8	14.9	27.3	21.4	27.6
She shows disrespect for in-laws	30.5	30.4	20.5	32.0	28.7	30.9
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	43.3	48.0	33.5	47.3	41.6	47.7
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	76.9	82.5	66.1	75.6	75.0	80.2
Knows her husband has sex with other women	76.8	72.6	68.6	69.8	75.4	71.7
Is tired or not in the mood	78.6	70.7	65.9	67.1	76.4	69.5
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	66.5	58.5	57.1	55.9	64.9	57.6
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	12.9	9.2	24.7	14.6	15.0	11.0
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	24.5	na	23.5	na	24.2
Refuse to give her financial support	na	15.4	na	16.6	na	15.8
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	15.1	na	14.5	na	14.9
Have sex with another woman	na	10.7	na	10.5	na	10.6
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	3.8	na	4.1	na	3.9
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	64.4	na	66.9	na	65.2
Number of respondents	2,683	1,814	560	902	3,243	2,716
na = Not applicable						

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, West Bengal, 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	40.3	48.0	55.5	51.1	49.1	528	414
20-24	41.0	51.7	64.7	62.4	62.1	523	375
25-29	43.3	48.6	68.1	58.6	61.0	494	470
30-39	41.0	46.7	67.8	58.5	66.3	899	754
40-49	42.5	46.1	65.8	57.3	59.9	799	702
Residence							
Urban	29.7	40.1	71.6	57.2	68.7	1,091	862
Rural	47.6	51.3	61.4	57.8	56.7	2,152	1,854
Schooling							
No schooling	50.7	56.8	57.8	50.3	62.1	608	354
<5 years complete	54.3	56.0	60.2	56.9	58.9	361	395
5-7 years complete	43.5	49.7	59.9	60.9	59.9	524	495
8-9 years complete	43.1	48.8	67.8	57.9	58.5	693	531
10-11 years complete	38.1	40.9	68.0	53.9	61.3	456	349
12 or more years complete	24.1	38.4	73.3	61.6	62.4	602	592
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	39.8	48.9	62.3	58.8	62.5	704	2,354
Employed, for cash	39.3	48.5	61.8	58.9	62.7	655	2,305
Employed, not for cash	46.0	(67.8)	69.9	(50.6)	(53.8)	49	49
Not employed	42.1	40.3	65.6	50.0	47.4	2,539	362
Marital status							
Never married	33.5	47.3	57.1	55.9	56.0	560	902
Currently married	43.1	47.9	66.7	58.4	62.5	2,523	1,783
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	46.7	(53.0)	62.8	(59.6)	(71.7)	161	31
Number of living children							
0	36.5	47.7	61.1	55.9	57.5	827	1,130
1-2	41.8	46.6	67.6	59.1	61.5	1,861	1,271
3-4	46.6	53.4	62.8	59.2	67.5	467	276
5 or more	58.2	(46.4)	54.3	(44.9)	(64.2)	88	39
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	41.9	46.0	66.4	59.4	59.0	1,666	1,382
Non-nuclear	41.3	49.5	63.2	55.8	62.1	1,577	1,334

Continued...

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	38.7	43.5	67.3	55.6	62.1	2,154	1,812
Muslim	47.8	56.9	59.7	61.3	56.3	1,050	875
Christian	32.2	(47.7)	65.6	(71.1)	(85.7)	33	21
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	44.5	39.1	70.2	62.7	63.8	868	720
Scheduled tribe	52.6	51.4	60.6	46.6	71.2	186	158
Other backward class	50.0	53.0	63.9	58.2	54.1	410	400
Other	36.3	50.1	63.7	56.4	59.3	1,716	1,403
Don't know	58.4	(55.2)	43.0	(44.6)	(64.9)	63	35
Total	41.6	47.7	64.9	57.6	60.5	3,243	2,716

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, 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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	19.6	12.2	18.8
Sexual violence only	1.7	0.0	1.5
Physical and sexual violence	8.0	1.9	7.3
Physical or sexual violence	29.3	14.1	27.6
Number of women	1,965	236	2,201
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	90.9	na	85.7
Former husband	1.0	na	1.0
Father/step-father	4.4	*	5.8
Mother/step-mother	6.9	*	9.2
Sister/brother	3.7	*	5.5
Daughter/son	0.5	*	0.5
Other relative	1.3	*	1.6
Former boyfriend	0.5	*	0.7
Mother-in-law	0.2	na	0.2
Father-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Other in-law	1.0	na	1.0
Teacher	0.1	*	0.6
Other	1.5	*	1.5
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	542	33	576
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	92.4	na	90.3
Former husband	1.7	na	1.7
Father/step-father	1.7	*	1.7
Brother/step-brother	0.3	*	0.3
Other relative	1.5	*	3.1
In-law	0.8	na	0.8
Own friend/acquaintance	1.3	*	1.3
Stranger	0.2	*	0.9
Number who experienced sexual violence	190	4	194

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. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
18-19	9.4	69
20-24	2.9	278
25-29	3.6	298
30-39	3.7	688
40-49	2.6	528
Residence		
Urban	2.3	537
Rural	4.0	1,324
Marital status		
Currently married	3.3	1,751
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	6.2	108
Number of living children		
0	1.7	79
1-2	2.8	1,332
3-4	4.2	375
5 or more	13.6	74
Schooling		
No schooling	4.3	439
<5 years complete	5.4	244
5-7 years complete	4.3	339
8-9 years complete	2.1	361
10-11 years complete	4.1	211
12 or more years complete	0.7	267
Religion		
Hindu	2.5	1,221
Muslim	5.4	621
Christian	(3.1)	15
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	2.4	512
Scheduled tribe	2.6	97
Other backward class	6.8	240
Other	3.4	970
Don't know	(2.6)	41
Total	3.5	1,861

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes never married women and women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	25.3	3.8	14.6	18.4
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	12.6	2.2	7.6	9.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	9.2	1.3	5.2	6.5
Slapped her	22.9	2.4	13.5	15.9
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.4	1.7	4.9	6.6
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	7.6	1.4	4.4	5.7
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	3.0	0.9	1.6	2.5
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.6
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	9.0	2.1	4.7	6.8
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	7.3	1.5	4.2	5.7
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	3.3	0.7	2.0	2.7
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	6.3	1.2	3.1	4.3
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	16.4	2.6	9.8	12.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	11.2	1.7	6.4	8.1
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	6.4	1.4	4.1	5.4
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	11.0	1.7	6.6	8.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	27.0	4.7	15.5	20.2
Any form of physical and sexual violence	7.3	1.2	3.7	4.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	29.8	5.7	17.0	22.7
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	5.3	0.5	3.1	3.6
Any violence by women against their husband ²	3.4	0.7	2.1	2.8
Number of ever-married women	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
18-19	11.6	16.6	10.6	22.0	26.0	85
20-24	14.8	23.3	7.2	25.9	28.2	313
25-29	11.8	22.3	7.7	23.1	25.3	319
30-39	18.0	26.8	9.4	27.9	30.1	706
40-49	18.6	27.6	10.1	29.4	33.7	543
Residence						
Urban	16.3	21.8	5.8	22.9	27.0	584
Rural	16.4	26.7	10.4	28.7	31.1	1,381
Schooling						
No schooling	21.8	34.3	12.8	36.4	38.9	455
<5 years complete	14.6	26.2	11.5	27.9	29.5	252
5-7 years complete	19.5	30.3	12.2	31.2	33.0	349
8-9 years complete	10.9	20.7	5.9	23.4	25.7	383
10-11 years complete	15.2	22.9	5.7	24.5	26.9	229
12 or more years complete	14.0	12.5	4.0	13.4	20.1	297
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	14.2	22.2	6.7	23.7	26.6	1,505
Employed for cash	24.0	36.3	16.3	38.0	40.8	423
Employed not for cash	(19.7)	(25.3)	(20.6)	(33.4)	(36.1)	38
Marital status						
Currently married	15.3	24.0	8.7	25.7	28.5	1,836
Widowed	13.6	29.2	9.2	30.6	31.6	80
Divorced/separated/deserted	(63.0)	(67.3)	(20.4)	(67.3)	(77.2)	49
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	16.3	25.0	8.8	26.7	29.6	1,945
0-4 years	13.8	15.8	7.6	19.0	22.5	326
5-9 years	13.3	24.5	8.0	25.8	28.4	290
10 or more years	17.6	27.4	9.3	28.8	31.6	1,329
Married more than once	(20.3)	(50.3)	(29.1)	(50.3)	(53.4)	20
Number of living children						
0	13.5	16.2	6.6	16.7	21.5	187
1-2	16.1	24.8	8.2	26.5	29.3	1,331
3-4	18.0	29.8	10.5	31.5	33.7	374
5 or more	20.2	34.3	22.6	38.5	40.3	74
Household structure²						
Nuclear	17.1	28.7	10.6	30.6	33.2	993
Non-nuclear	15.6	21.7	7.4	23.3	26.4	972
Religion						
Hindu	16.7	25.5	8.1	26.7	30.3	1,301
Muslim	15.8	25.3	11.1	27.8	29.1	643
Christian	(13.2)	(17.0)	(4.5)	(21.4)	(24.2)	17

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, West Bengal, 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	16.2	30.3	7.5	31.1	33.5	549
Scheduled tribe	20.5	34.5	11.3	35.2	37.8	106
Other backward class	12.6	23.8	11.0	25.5	26.7	249
Other	17.5	22.2	9.2	24.5	28.2	1,020
Don't know	(5.0)	(19.8)	(6.0)	(20.7)	(20.7)	42
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	42.2	57.7	19.8	59.9	62.9	280
No	11.3	18.6	6.7	20.1	22.8	1,566
Don't know	22.3	36.8	14.5	39.7	44.7	120
Total	16.4	25.3	9.0	27.0	29.8	1,965

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 belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

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, West Bengal, 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	22.5	36.4	13.9	39.4	41.5	434
<5 years complete	17.2	31.8	10.9	32.6	34.3	325
5-7 years complete	15.4	22.0	10.0	24.2	27.0	328
8-9 years complete	16.9	23.0	9.6	25.0	28.1	335
10-11 years complete	8.0	14.9	3.0	16.4	18.0	197
12 or more years complete	13.2	16.5	3.0	16.7	22.5	336
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	11.8	19.1	6.1	20.8	23.7	1,554
Drinks/never gets drunk	(15.8)	(21.8)	(8.3)	(21.8)	(23.9)	37
Gets drunk sometimes	30.0	43.6	17.0	45.6	48.5	298
Gets drunk often	56.2	82.2	37.2	83.7	85.0	76
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife is same age	10.6	22.6	5.5	23.0	23.6	62
Wife 1-4 years younger	15.7	24.1	11.2	26.3	28.4	542
Wife 5-9 years younger	16.0	24.0	8.3	25.3	28.3	807
Wife 10 or more years younger	14.3	24.1	6.8	26.5	29.9	411
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	15.5	24.0	7.9	25.5	28.1	724
Wife has more schooling	16.3	24.7	9.5	27.2	29.9	668
Both have equal schooling	12.0	17.6	6.5	18.3	23.1	280
Neither attended school	23.5	37.8	13.3	39.2	41.4	283
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	4.8	12.3	2.8	13.3	15.5	1,121
1-2	20.6	32.4	10.3	35.8	39.3	482
3-4	37.9	49.5	23.3	51.4	55.6	258
5-6	68.2	71.7	34.0	72.9	76.6	104
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	26.8	31.7	17.3	34.8	38.8	195
1-2	17.6	22.3	9.9	26.0	31.9	326
3	13.0	23.3	7.1	24.3	26.1	1,315
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	12.8	17.7	6.3	19.2	22.3	1,125
1-2	15.1	29.2	5.1	31.1	33.5	323
3-4	21.0	37.9	18.2	39.4	42.0	246
5-6	28.9	39.2	17.2	43.2	46.8	180
7	27.7	42.6	15.9	42.7	44.1	91

Continued...

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—*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, West Bengal, 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 husband⁵						
0	10.7	15.3	6.5	16.2	19.4	238
1-2	22.0	32.9	15.9	36.5	39.7	399
3	15.7	24.8	7.4	26.1	28.8	1,328
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	41.1	53.6	30.4	56.4	59.2	234
Sometimes	16.0	27.6	7.3	29.0	32.3	1,114
Never	7.7	10.3	4.1	12.1	14.3	617
Total	16.4	25.3	9.0	27.0	29.8	1,965

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 who are older than their 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 spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, West Bengal, 2019-21

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever ¹	24.3	3.0	12.0	9.2	29.5	497
In the past 12 months	30.1	4.1	15.0	11.8	36.4	361
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ¹	32.2	7.5	21.1	16.0	42.1	177
In the past 12 months	32.2	7.8	24.1	17.9	43.2	134
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ¹	22.7	2.8	11.3	8.6	27.7	530
In the past 12 months	27.5	3.7	13.7	11.1	33.7	398
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ¹	39.6	9.2	26.0	19.8	51.9	144
In the past 12 months	43.5	10.7	32.8	23.2	56.9	97

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, West Bengal, 2019-21

Help seeking/source of help	Type of violence experienced			Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	
Help seeking				
Never sought help and never told anyone	79.7	(90.4)	64.7	76.3
Never sought help but told someone	8.5	(3.2)	9.9	8.5
Sought help	11.9	(6.4)	25.4	15.2
Don't know/missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	414	33	162	608
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹				
Own family	64.5	*	(59.7)	62.5
Husband's family	20.9	*	(20.7)	20.3
Current/former husband	0.0	*	(3.9)	1.8
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Friend	2.9	*	(11.0)	7.1
Neighbour	11.8	*	(14.2)	12.6
Religious leader	10.0	*	(0.0)	5.3
Doctor/medical personnel	0.9	*	(0.7)	0.8
Police	3.6	*	(12.2)	7.3
Lawyer	0.0	*	(1.9)	0.8
Social service organization	7.4	*	(4.2)	5.8
Other	8.0	*	(0.0)	4.2
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	49	2	41	92

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

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 h^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-5 sample for West Bengal, there were 840 clusters. Hence, 840 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 840 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 839 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-5 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for West Bengal 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 ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, West Bengal, 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	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public 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	<i>De jure</i> 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	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
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

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, West Bengal, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.975	0.003	18,187	18,187	2.500	0.003	0.970	0.981
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.666	0.007	18,187	18,187	2.068	0.011	0.651	0.680
Using iodized salt	0.945	0.003	18,136	18,136	1.980	0.004	0.938	0.952
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,049.114	6.343	35,489	35,199	1.180	0.006	1,036.428	1,061.800
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.231	0.004	33,965	33,634	1.652	0.017	0.224	0.239
Urban residence	0.325	0.005	21,408	21,408	1.580	0.016	0.315	0.335
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.185	0.004	21,408	21,408	1.582	0.023	0.177	0.193
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.329	0.006	21,408	21,408	1.898	0.019	0.317	0.342
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.176	0.003	21,408	21,408	1.179	0.017	0.170	0.182
Currently married	0.779	0.003	21,408	21,408	1.185	0.004	0.772	0.785
Married before age 18	0.519	0.006	17,943	18,011	1.531	0.011	0.508	0.531
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.744	0.005	16,522	16,672	1.508	0.007	0.733	0.754
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.607	0.007	16,522	16,672	1.730	0.011	0.594	0.621
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.136	0.005	16,522	16,672	1.744	0.034	0.127	0.146
Currently using pill	0.203	0.005	16,522	16,672	1.699	0.026	0.193	0.214
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.022	0.001	16,522	16,672	1.295	0.067	0.019	0.025
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.070	0.003	16,522	16,672	1.355	0.039	0.064	0.075
Currently using female sterilization	0.294	0.006	16,522	16,672	1.712	0.021	0.282	0.306
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.609	0.008	10,360	10,479	1.566	0.012	0.594	0.624
Unmet need for family planning	0.070	0.003	16,522	16,672	1.274	0.036	0.065	0.076
Want no more children	0.696	0.005	16,522	16,672	1.381	0.007	0.687	0.706
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.123	0.003	16,522	16,672	1.269	0.026	0.116	0.129
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.758	0.010	4,894	4,888	1.579	0.013	0.738	0.777
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.625	0.010	4,894	4,888	1.414	0.016	0.605	0.644
Birth registration	0.982	0.002	5,464	5,390	1.109	0.002	0.978	0.987
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.941	0.005	5,618	5,579	1.402	0.005	0.932	0.951
Institutional delivery	0.917	0.007	5,618	5,579	1.637	0.007	0.904	0.931
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.696	0.009	4,894	4,888	1.432	0.014	0.677	0.715
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.785	0.008	4,894	4,888	1.347	0.010	0.769	0.801
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.533	0.025	509	518	1.145	0.047	0.483	0.584
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.065	0.004	5,487	5,455	1.201	0.064	0.056	0.073
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.753	0.027	370	353	1.132	0.035	0.699	0.806
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.752	0.028	370	353	1.215	0.038	0.696	0.809
Child received BCG vaccination	0.986	0.004	1,108	1,098	1.041	0.004	0.978	0.993
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.949	0.007	1,108	1,098	1.059	0.007	0.935	0.964
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.908	0.009	1,108	1,098	1.063	0.010	0.889	0.927
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.944	0.008	1,108	1,098	1.110	0.008	0.929	0.960
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.920	0.009	1,108	1,098	1.053	0.009	0.903	0.937
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.878	0.011	1,108	1,098	1.075	0.012	0.857	0.900
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.338	0.009	5,170	5,106	1.344	0.027	0.319	0.356
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.203	0.008	5,087	5,025	1.307	0.038	0.188	0.219
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.322	0.009	5,301	5,235	1.259	0.026	0.305	0.339
Children with any anaemia	0.690	0.010	4,193	4,142	1.381	0.014	0.670	0.710
Women with any anaemia	0.714	0.006	20,642	20,632	1.816	0.008	0.702	0.725
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.148	0.004	20,091	20,124	1.485	0.025	0.141	0.156
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.227	0.006	20,091	20,124	1.872	0.024	0.216	0.238
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.746	0.006	20,086	20,120	1.866	0.008	0.735	0.758
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.803	0.013	3,251	3,243	1.808	0.016	0.777	0.828
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.185	0.013	3,251	3,243	1.934	0.071	0.159	0.212
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.276	0.018	2,201	2,201	1.848	0.064	0.241	0.312
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.636	0.034	60,954	61,051	1.274	0.021	1.567	1.704
Neonatal mortality	15.528	1.918	5,628	5,592	1.120	0.124	11.692	19.364
Postneonatal mortality	6.453	1.125	5,630	5,598	1.066	0.174	4.203	8.703
Infant mortality	21.981	2.260	5,631	5,595	1.092	0.103	17.462	26.501
Child mortality	3.441	0.840	5,792	5,764	1.100	0.244	1.760	5.122
Under-five mortality	25.347	2.417	5,643	5,606	1.095	0.095	20.512	30.181
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.135	0.003	32,062	31,827	1.537	0.023	0.129	0.141
Urban residence	0.317	0.010	2,723	2,716	1.079	0.030	0.298	0.336
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.130	0.009	2,723	2,716	1.400	0.069	0.112	0.148
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.347	0.014	2,723	2,716	1.480	0.039	0.320	0.374
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.332	0.010	2,723	2,716	1.122	0.031	0.312	0.352
Currently married	0.656	0.010	2,723	2,716	1.149	0.016	0.636	0.677
Married before age 21	0.241	0.012	1,912	1,927	1.219	0.050	0.217	0.264
Want no more children	0.667	0.016	1,742	1,783	1.442	0.024	0.635	0.700
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.142	0.011	1,742	1,783	1.329	0.078	0.120	0.165
Men with any anaemia	0.390	0.016	2,557	2,539	1.520	0.041	0.358	0.422
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.151	0.009	2,584	2,565	1.187	0.061	0.133	0.170
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.162	0.010	2,584	2,565	1.348	0.065	0.141	0.183
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.572	0.017	2,583	2,564	1.746	0.030	0.538	0.606
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.907	0.011	2,723	2,716	1.920	0.012	0.885	0.928
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.155	0.014	2,723	2,716	2.048	0.092	0.126	0.183

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, West Bengal, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.986	0.002	5,442	6,001	1.543	0.002	0.981	0.991
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.747	0.016	5,442	6,001	2.664	0.021	0.715	0.778
Using iodized salt	0.971	0.004	5,430	5,988	1.861	0.004	0.963	0.980
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,016.191	11.925	10,710	11,625	1.265	0.012	992.341	1,040.041
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.158	0.007	10,088	10,955	1.954	0.047	0.143	0.173
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.111	0.007	6,358	6,959	1.788	0.064	0.097	0.125
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.476	0.016	6,358	6,959	2.502	0.033	0.445	0.507
Never married, including married <i>gaura</i> not performed	0.219	0.006	6,358	6,959	1.219	0.029	0.206	0.231
Currently married	0.732	0.007	6,358	6,959	1.283	0.010	0.717	0.746
Married before age 18	0.370	0.012	5,474	5,997	1.801	0.032	0.347	0.394
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.775	0.009	4,606	5,092	1.499	0.012	0.757	0.793
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.610	0.014	4,606	5,092	1.973	0.023	0.581	0.638
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.165	0.011	4,606	5,092	1.922	0.064	0.144	0.187
Currently using pill	0.201	0.011	4,606	5,092	1.786	0.052	0.180	0.222
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.020	0.002	4,606	5,092	1.204	0.125	0.015	0.025
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.101	0.007	4,606	5,092	1.480	0.065	0.088	0.114
Currently using female sterilization	0.268	0.012	4,606	5,092	1.780	0.043	0.245	0.292
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.478	0.016	2,965	3,255	1.733	0.033	0.446	0.510
Unmet need for family planning	0.052	0.004	4,606	5,092	1.277	0.080	0.044	0.061
Want no more children	0.683	0.011	4,606	5,092	1.565	0.016	0.661	0.704
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.114	0.007	4,606	5,092	1.416	0.058	0.101	0.128
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.812	0.017	1,169	1,314	1.464	0.020	0.778	0.845
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.644	0.021	1,169	1,314	1.488	0.032	0.603	0.686
Birth registration	0.981	0.005	1,260	1,419	1.179	0.005	0.972	0.990
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.952	0.012	1,310	1,481	1.770	0.012	0.929	0.975
Institutional delivery	0.923	0.018	1,310	1,481	2.152	0.020	0.886	0.959
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.745	0.018	1,169	1,314	1.457	0.025	0.708	0.782
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.793	0.016	1,169	1,314	1.371	0.020	0.761	0.826
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.511	0.053	114	132	1.165	0.104	0.405	0.618
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.059	0.008	1,281	1,449	1.179	0.135	0.043	0.075
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.769	0.058	85	85	1.195	0.075	0.653	0.885
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.781	0.052	85	85	1.099	0.067	0.676	0.885
Child received BCG vaccination	0.975	0.011	269	293	1.118	0.011	0.953	0.996
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.931	0.018	269	293	1.128	0.019	0.896	0.966
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.853	0.022	269	293	1.000	0.025	0.810	0.897
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.924	0.018	269	293	1.112	0.020	0.888	0.960
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.903	0.020	269	293	1.119	0.022	0.863	0.944
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.836	0.023	269	293	1.016	0.028	0.790	0.882
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.321	0.020	1,207	1,363	1.433	0.061	0.282	0.360
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.202	0.014	1,179	1,334	1.237	0.071	0.174	0.231
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.287	0.017	1,243	1,400	1.269	0.058	0.254	0.321
Children with any anaemia	0.630	0.023	1,016	1,142	1.485	0.036	0.585	0.675
Women with any anaemia	0.651	0.012	6,092	6,664	1.930	0.018	0.627	0.674
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.095	0.006	5,984	6,552	1.461	0.058	0.084	0.106
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.278	0.012	5,984	6,552	1.997	0.042	0.255	0.302
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.801	0.011	5,983	6,552	2.075	0.013	0.780	0.822
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.925	0.016	988	1,091	1.931	0.018	0.893	0.957
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.308	0.034	988	1,091	2.305	0.110	0.240	0.376
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.235	0.034	668	721	2.085	0.146	0.166	0.304
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.389	0.076	18,279	20,000	1.504	0.055	1.238	1.541
Neonatal mortality	16.068	4.034	1,315	1,487	1.147	0.251	8.001	24.135
Postneonatal mortality	4.887	2.239	1,310	1,487	1.201	0.458	0.408	9.366
Infant mortality	20.955	4.698	1,315	1,487	1.075	0.224	11.559	30.351
Child mortality	2.072	1.548	1,385	1,550	1.274	0.747	0.000	5.168
Under-five mortality	22.984	4.788	1,316	1,488	1.072	0.208	13.409	32.559
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.077	0.005	9,887	10,709	1.733	0.065	0.067	0.087
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.074	0.013	836	862	1.471	0.180	0.047	0.101
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.514	0.031	836	862	1.795	0.060	0.452	0.576
Never married, including married <i>gaura</i> not performed	0.386	0.019	836	862	1.133	0.049	0.348	0.424
Currently married	0.599	0.018	836	862	1.070	0.030	0.563	0.636
Married before age 21	0.144	0.019	605	636	1.299	0.129	0.107	0.181
Want no more children	0.675	0.038	483	516	1.758	0.056	0.600	0.751
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.104	0.016	483	516	1.139	0.153	0.072	0.135
Men with any anaemia	0.310	0.028	771	786	1.540	0.090	0.254	0.366
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.115	0.016	783	800	1.208	0.135	0.084	0.146
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.200	0.021	783	800	1.325	0.105	0.158	0.242
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.605	0.037	783	800	2.120	0.062	0.531	0.680
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.964	0.012	836	862	1.867	0.013	0.940	0.988
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.213	0.033	836	862	2.313	0.154	0.147	0.279

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, West Bengal, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.970	0.004	12,745	12186	2.724	0.004	0.962	0.978
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.626	0.008	12,745	12186	1.761	0.012	0.611	0.641
Using iodized salt	0.932	0.005	12,706	12149	2.035	0.005	0.923	0.941
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,065.350	7.400	24,779	23574	1.130	0.007	1,050.549	1,080.150
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.267	0.004	23,877	22,679	1.572	0.017	0.258	0.276
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.221	0.005	15,050	14,449	1.539	0.024	0.210	0.231
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.259	0.005	15,050	14,449	1.449	0.020	0.248	0.269
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.156	0.003	15,050	14,449	1.125	0.021	0.149	0.163
Currently married	0.801	0.004	15,050	14,449	1.088	0.004	0.794	0.809
Married before age 18	0.594	0.006	12,469	12,014	1.374	0.010	0.581	0.606
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.730	0.006	11,916	11,580	1.516	0.008	0.718	0.742
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.606	0.007	11,916	11,580	1.590	0.012	0.592	0.621
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.124	0.005	11,916	11,580	1.597	0.039	0.114	0.133
Currently using pill	0.204	0.006	11,916	11,580	1.651	0.030	0.192	0.217
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.023	0.002	11,916	11,580	1.333	0.079	0.020	0.027
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.056	0.003	11,916	11,580	1.242	0.047	0.051	0.061
Currently using female sterilization	0.305	0.007	11,916	11,580	1.675	0.023	0.291	0.319
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.667	0.008	7,395	7,224	1.448	0.012	0.652	0.683
Unmet need for family planning	0.078	0.003	11,916	11,580	1.282	0.040	0.072	0.085
Want no more children	0.703	0.005	11,916	11,580	1.263	0.008	0.692	0.713
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.126	0.004	11,916	11,580	1.194	0.029	0.119	0.134
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.738	0.012	3,725	3,574	1.612	0.016	0.715	0.761
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.617	0.011	3,725	3,574	1.386	0.018	0.595	0.640
Birth registration	0.983	0.002	4,204	3,971	1.080	0.002	0.978	0.987
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.937	0.005	4,308	4,098	1.263	0.005	0.927	0.947
Institutional delivery	0.916	0.006	4,308	4,098	1.346	0.007	0.903	0.928
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.678	0.011	3,725	3,574	1.440	0.016	0.656	0.700
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.782	0.009	3,725	3,574	1.340	0.012	0.764	0.800
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.541	0.029	395	386	1.146	0.053	0.484	0.598
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.067	0.005	4,206	4,006	1.213	0.072	0.057	0.076
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.748	0.030	285	268	1.116	0.040	0.688	0.807
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.743	0.033	285	268	1.251	0.045	0.677	0.810
Child received BCG vaccination	0.990	0.003	839	805	0.925	0.003	0.983	0.996
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.956	0.007	839	805	1.006	0.007	0.942	0.971
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.927	0.010	839	805	1.115	0.011	0.907	0.948
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.952	0.008	839	805	1.098	0.009	0.935	0.969
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.926	0.009	839	805	1.014	0.010	0.908	0.945
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.893	0.012	839	805	1.112	0.014	0.869	0.918
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.344	0.010	3,963	3,744	1.317	0.030	0.323	0.365
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.204	0.009	3,908	3,692	1.339	0.044	0.186	0.222
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.335	0.010	4,058	3,835	1.277	0.030	0.315	0.355
Children with any anaemia	0.713	0.011	3,177	3,000	1.324	0.015	0.691	0.734
Women with any anaemia	0.744	0.006	14,550	13,968	1.739	0.008	0.731	0.757
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.174	0.005	14,107	13,571	1.515	0.028	0.164	0.184
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.203	0.006	14,107	13,571	1.778	0.030	0.191	0.215
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.720	0.007	14,103	13,569	1.778	0.009	0.706	0.733
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.740	0.017	2,263	2,152	1.812	0.023	0.707	0.774
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.123	0.010	2,263	2,152	1.444	0.081	0.103	0.143
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.297	0.020	1,533	1,480	1.725	0.068	0.256	0.337
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.735	0.037	42,675	41,051	1.179	0.021	1.660	1.809
Neonatal mortality	15.333	2.178	4,313	4,105	1.113	0.142	10.977	19.688
Postneonatal mortality	7.023	1.307	4,320	4,111	1.033	0.186	4.410	9.637
Infant mortality	22.356	2.581	4,316	4,107	1.104	0.115	17.194	27.517
Child mortality	3.953	1.002	4,407	4,214	1.069	0.254	1.949	5.958
Under-five mortality	26.220	2.818	4,327	4,118	1.110	0.107	20.585	31.856
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.165	0.004	22,175	21,118	1.510	0.024	0.157	0.172
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.156	0.012	1,887	1,854	1.379	0.074	0.133	0.179
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.269	0.014	1,887	1,854	1.334	0.051	0.241	0.296
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.307	0.012	1,887	1,854	1.118	0.039	0.283	0.331
Currently married	0.683	0.013	1,887	1,854	1.190	0.019	0.658	0.709
Married before age 21	0.288	0.015	1,307	1,290	1.191	0.052	0.258	0.318
Want no more children	0.664	0.017	1,259	1,267	1.283	0.026	0.630	0.698
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.158	0.014	1,259	1,267	1.392	0.091	0.130	0.187
Men with any anaemia	0.425	0.019	1,786	1,753	1.522	0.045	0.387	0.464
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.168	0.011	1,801	1,765	1.191	0.068	0.145	0.191
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.145	0.012	1,801	1,765	1.346	0.081	0.121	0.168
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.557	0.018	1,800	1,765	1.548	0.033	0.521	0.594
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.880	0.015	1,887	1,854	1.951	0.017	0.851	0.909
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.127	0.014	1,887	1,854	1.836	0.111	0.099	0.156



Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, ICF, USA. The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.



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