



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Jharkhand



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

JHARKHAND

AUGUST 2021

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

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CONTENTS

	Page
KEY FINDINGS	
Introduction	1
Household Characteristics	3
Education.....	6
Fertility	7
Family Planning	10
Infant and Child Mortality	13
Maternal Health.....	14
Child Health.....	18
Breastfeeding, Nutrition, and Anaemia	20
Adult Health and Health Care	24
HIV/AIDS.....	27
Sexual Behaviour.....	28
Women's Empowerment	29
Domestic Violence.....	32

TABLES

Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews	35
Table 2	Results of the household and individual interviews by district.....	36
Table 3	Household population by age, schooling, residence, sex, and possession of an <i>Aadhaar</i> card.....	37
Table 4	Household and housing characteristics	38
Table 5	Access to a toilet facility	42
Table 6	Access to a toilet facility by district	43
Table 7	Household possessions and land ownership	44
Table 8	Preschool attendance	45
Table 9	Preschool attendance by district.....	46
Table 10	School attendance	47
Table 11	Children's living arrangements and orphanhood	48
Table 12	Birth registration of children under age 5.....	49
Table 13	Birth registration of children under age 5 by district.....	50
Table 14	Death registration.....	51
Table 15	Death registration by district.....	52
Table 16	Disability.....	53
Table 17	Background characteristics of respondents	54
Table 18	Fertility trends.....	56
Table 19	Fertility by background characteristics	57
Table 20	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood.....	58
Table 21	Birth order	59
Table 22	Birth intervals	60

	Page
Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children	61
Table 24 Desire not to have any more children	62
Table 25 Ideal number of children	63
Table 26 Indicators of sex preference	64
Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods.....	65
Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics	68
Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district	70
Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse	71
Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods	73
Table 32 Informed choice	76
Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates.....	77
Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge	78
Table 35 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women	79
Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district.....	80
Table 37 Hysterectomy	81
Table 38 Pregnancy outcome.....	82
Table 39 Characteristics of abortions.....	83
Table 40 Age at first marriage	84
Table 41 Early childhood mortality rates.....	85
Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics.....	86
Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour.....	87
Table 44 Antenatal care	88
Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received	89
Table 46 Antenatal care indicators.....	90
Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district.....	91
Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy	92
Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done.....	93
Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card	94
Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care	95
Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics	97
Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district	99
Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance	100
Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district	101
Table 56 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn	102
Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators	103
Table 58 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report.....	104
Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics.....	105
Table 60 Vaccinations by district.....	107
Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever	108
Table 62 Prevalence of diarrhoea	109
Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea.....	111
Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets.....	113
Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services.....	114

	Page
Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding.....	116
Table 67 Nutritional status of children	117
Table 68 Initial breastfeeding	120
Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age.....	121
Table 70 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.....	122
Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet.....	123
Table 72 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district.....	125
Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children	126
Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children	128
Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household	130
Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district	131
Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption.....	132
Table 78 Nutritional status of adults	133
Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio	135
Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults.....	137
Table 81 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district.....	139
Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/ AIDS	140
Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/ AIDS: Women	142
Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/ AIDS: Men.....	144
Table 84 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections	146
Table 85 Knowledge of HIV/ AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth.....	147
Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis.....	148
Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis.....	149
Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men.....	151
Table 89 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households	152
Table 90 Health problems	153
Table 91 Screening tests for cancer	155
Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women	156
Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men.....	158
Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women	160
Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men	161
Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men	162
Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection.....	163
Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men.....	164
Table 97 Control over and magnitude of women's and men's cash earnings	165
Table 98 Participation in decision making.....	167
Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics	168
Table 100 Women's access to money and credit.....	170
Table 101 Ownership of assets	172
Table 102 Gender role attitudes	174
Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics	175

	Page
Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence	177
Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy	178
Table 106 Forms of spousal violence	179
Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics	180
Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators	182
Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence	184
Table 110 Help seeking.....	185
APPENDIX	
Estimates of sampling errors	187

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Jharkhand was conducted in all 24 districts of the state from 20th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 5th December 2020 to 18th April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). Information was collected from 22,863 households, 26,495 women aged 15-49 years (including 4,001 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 3,414 men aged 15-54 years.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Jharkhand, 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 Jharkhand, just over three-quarters (76%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.5 members. Eighteen percent of households are headed by women, with 15 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Seventy-seven percent of households in Jharkhand have household heads who are Hindu. Twelve percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 4 percent of households have household heads who are Christians.

Seventeen percent of households in Jharkhand have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 28 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 43 percent belong to an other backward class. Eleven percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (58%) are nuclear, and 42 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

Less than one-third (31%) of Jharkhand's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is aged 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,050 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 909 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-one percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 75 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 22 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 4 percent live with neither parent. Births of 74 percent children under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 56 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Forty percent of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (29 percent of deaths at age 0-4, 63 percent of deaths at age 25-34, and 43 percent of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 39 percent of deaths were registered among Muslims, 41 percent among Hindus, and 46 percent among Christians. Forty-three percent of deaths were registered among other backward classes, 36 percent among scheduled castes, and 35 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in Jharkhand, death registration is higher in urban (56%) than rural areas (36%) and among males (47%) than females (33%).

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. Less than 1 percent (0.6%) of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent types of disability are locomotor (0.3% among males and 0.1% among females), mental disability (0.2% among males and 0.1% among females), and speech disability (0.2% among males and 0.1% among females). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (0.8% men compared with 0.5% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, almost 2 percent of the household members aged 70 and above are reported to have any disability, compared with less than 1 percent (0.5%) of household members aged less than 15 years.

Housing characteristics

Less than half (43%) of the households in Jharkhand live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (94%) have electricity. Eighty-two percent of households in Jharkhand have basic drinking water service, and 87 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 13 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (36%) are more likely than rural households (6%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Thirty-two percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by boiling water). Less than one-third of households (32%) in Jharkhand use clean fuel for cooking.

Only 13 percent of households in Jharkhand 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.

Thirty-four percent of all households (41% in rural areas and 10% in urban areas) do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Jharkhand, 70 percent of households have access to a toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (91%) than in rural areas (63%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 62 percent among scheduled tribe households to 84 percent among households which are not scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class households. Access to a toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 51 percent in Dumka district (49% in the rural areas) to almost 91 percent in Ranchi. At least 90 percent of urban households have access to a toilet facility in eleven districts (Chatra, Giridih, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Purbi Singhbhum, Palamu, Dumka, Jamtara, Ranchi, Khunti, and Gumla).

Selected household possessions

In Jharkhand, 76 percent of households own a house (78% of rural households and 72% of urban households). Almost all urban households (97%) and most rural households (90%) in Jharkhand have a mobile phone. Ninety-six percent of households have a bank or post office account. Forty-one percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 58 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 51 percent of rural households and 14 percent of urban households. Overall, 55 percent of all households in Jharkhand own agricultural land, and a little less than two-thirds (63%) of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Thirty-seven percent of women and 33 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 30 percent each of women and men are in the 25-34 age group. Seventy-five percent of women and seventy-three percent of men are in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 62 percent of women and 81 percent of men aged 15-49 are literate.

Thirty-two percent of women and 14 percent of men aged 15-49 have never been to school. Only 19 percent of women aged 15-49 in Jharkhand have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 29 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Jharkhand. Thirty-five percent of men and 30 percent of women watch television at least once a week. Men (29%) are much more likely than women (9%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Fifty-three percent of men and 65 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (74% versus 63%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (37% versus 23%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindus (77%), while 12 percent are Muslims, and 4 percent are Christians.

Forty-six percent of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 17 percent belong to a scheduled caste. Twenty-seven percent of women and 29 percent of men belong to a scheduled tribe, while 12 percent of men and 10 percent of women aged 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Seventy-four percent of women and 21 percent of men aged 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Three percent of women and 23 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 22 percent of women and 53 percent of men were employed in a non-agricultural occupation.

EDUCATION

In NFHS-5, information related to preschool attendance has been collected for the first time, in addition to school attendance among children aged 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.

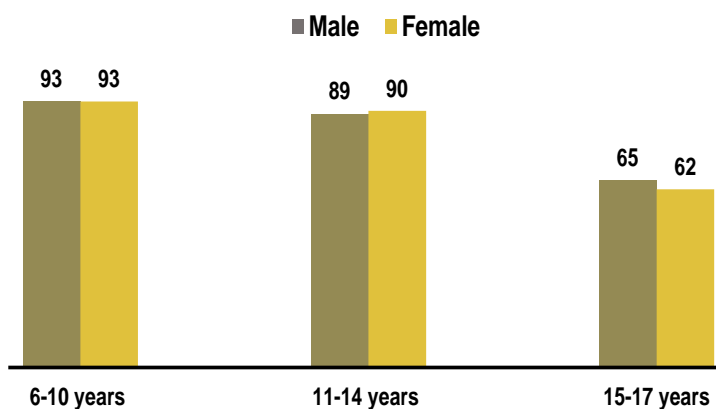
In Jharkhand, 19 percent each of boys and girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in nuclear households (16%) than children in non-nuclear households (22%). Preschool attendance is higher among children in households headed by Hindus (21%) than households headed by Muslims (13%). Preschool attendance is the highest among households not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class (23%), followed by other backward class households (22%), lower among scheduled caste households (18%), and the lowest in scheduled tribe households (14%). Preschool attendance is similar in households with 3-5 members and households with 6 or more members (19%, each). Overall, urban households (24%) show higher preschool attendance than rural households (18%). Preschool attendance is the highest in Ramgarh district (38%) and the lowest in Latehar district (7%).

School attendance among children

Eighty-five percent of children aged 6-17 years in Jharkhand attend school (91% in urban and 83 percent in rural areas). School attendance is high at age 6-14 years but drops to 64 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the age group 6-14 years; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 62 percent of girls compared with 65 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



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 Jharkhand, the median age at first marriage is 18.4 years among women aged 25-29 years and 18.2 years among women aged 20-49 years. Only 10 percent of women aged 20-49 years have never married, compared with 23 percent of men aged 20-49 years. Less than one-third (32%) of women aged 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 38 percent in NFHS-4. Thirty percent of women aged 20-24 years are never married, compared with 70 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Jharkhand.

Fertility levels

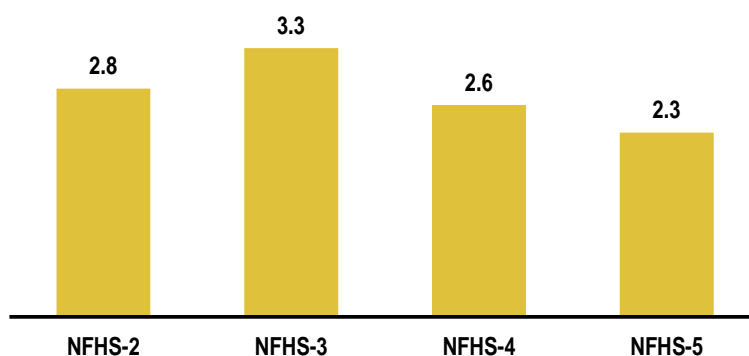
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Jharkhand is 2.3 children per woman, which is a little above the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.3 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.6 children per woman, is below the replacement level, while the total fertility rate in rural areas, at 2.5 children per woman is above the replacement level.

Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 15 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 16 percent in NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends

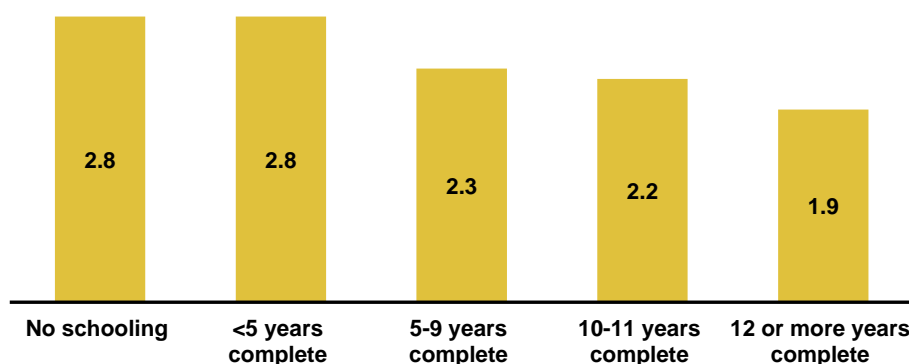
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



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 0.9 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women will have an average of 0.5 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.7, compared with 2.2) and 0.8 children more than Christian women (a TFR of 1.9).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-one percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 9 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 5 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 3 percent.

The two main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (43%) and health did not permit (20%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (81%), other surgical methods (8%), and manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (7%). A majority (55%) of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 36 percent were performed at home. Fourteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Forty percent of abortions in Jharkhand are performed by self, as compared to 34 percent of abortions performed by the doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women aged 15-19 in Jharkhand, 10 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, as compared to 12 percent of women age 15-19 who had begun childbearing in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 4 percent at age 17 years to 14 percent among women aged 18 years and to 29 percent among women aged 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (29%) or less than 5 years of schooling (17%), as compared to those with 12 or more years of schooling (8%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Jharkhand is 33 months. Nine percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 23 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high (28%) for mothers aged 20-29 and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (47%). Nearly three-fifths (58%) 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.

Nearly three-fifths (58%) of all births occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Sixty-eight percent of currently married women and 69 percent of men aged 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, half of women (50%) and more than half of men (53%) would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Sixty-five percent of women and 72 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

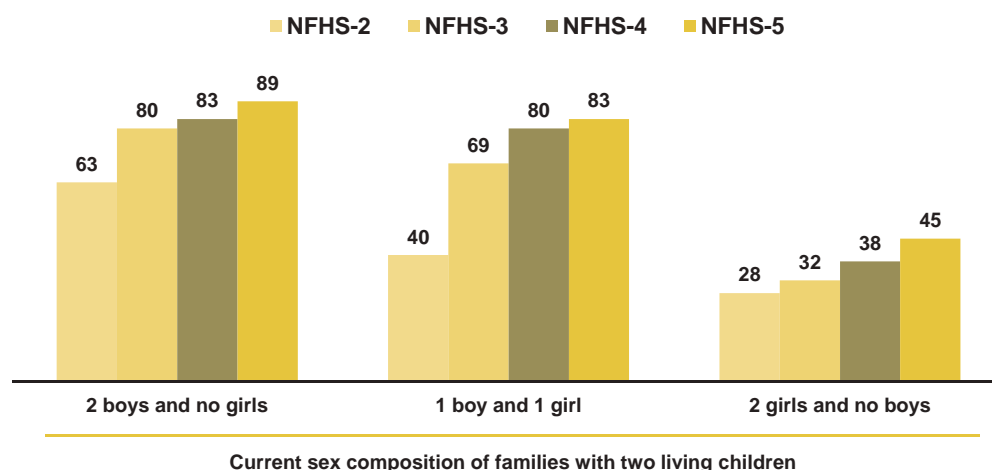
In Jharkhand, there is a strong preference for sons. Twenty-four percent of women and 16 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2 percent each of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, about 91 percent of women and 88 percent of men would like to have at least one son and 89 percent of women and 86 percent of men want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 83 percent with 1 son and 89 percent with 2 sons want no more children, compared with 45 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 from 74 percent in NFHS-4 to 79 percent in NFHS-5.

In Jharkhand, 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 1.9 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.3 children per woman.

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

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



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 aged 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.

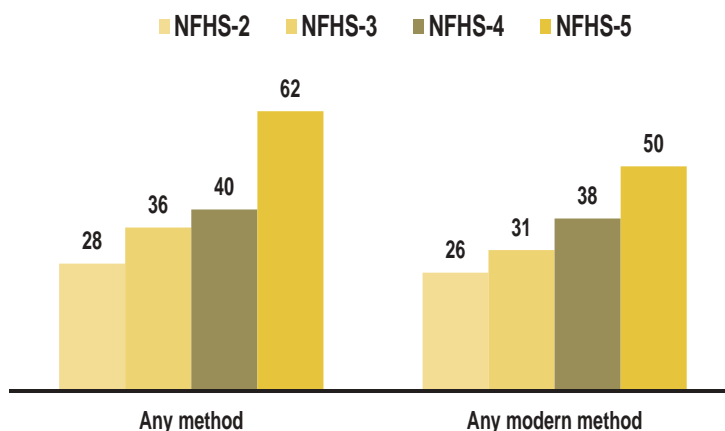
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Jharkhand. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 48 percent of currently married women know about the standard days method and 7 percent know about diaphragms. Among all women, only 46 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women aged 15-49 is 62 percent, a significant increase from NFHS-4 (40%). The use of modern family planning methods (50%) has also increased significantly from its level in NFHS-4 (38%). The use of female sterilization has increased, from 31 percent to 37 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has decreased from 77 percent in NFHS-4 to 61 percent in NFHS-5. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 24 percent for women aged 15-19 to 70 percent for women aged 40-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women

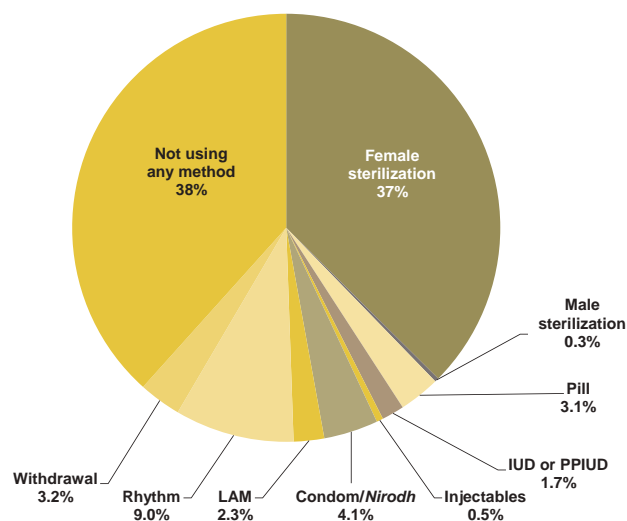


In Jharkhand, contraceptive use shows difference in rural and urban areas. The CPR among rural women aged 15-49 is 60 percent, while CPR among urban women is 66 percent. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Forty-six percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with 21 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (49%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu (65%) or Christian women (52%).

Women in Jharkhand are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 74 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 47 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 Jharkhand are condoms (4%) and the pill (3%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Seventy-five percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 20 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 public health sector, including an *Anganwadi*/ICDS centre. Forty percent of pill users, 41 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users, and 50 percent of injectable contraceptive users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 42 percent for all contraceptive methods. Fifty-three percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

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

Informed choice

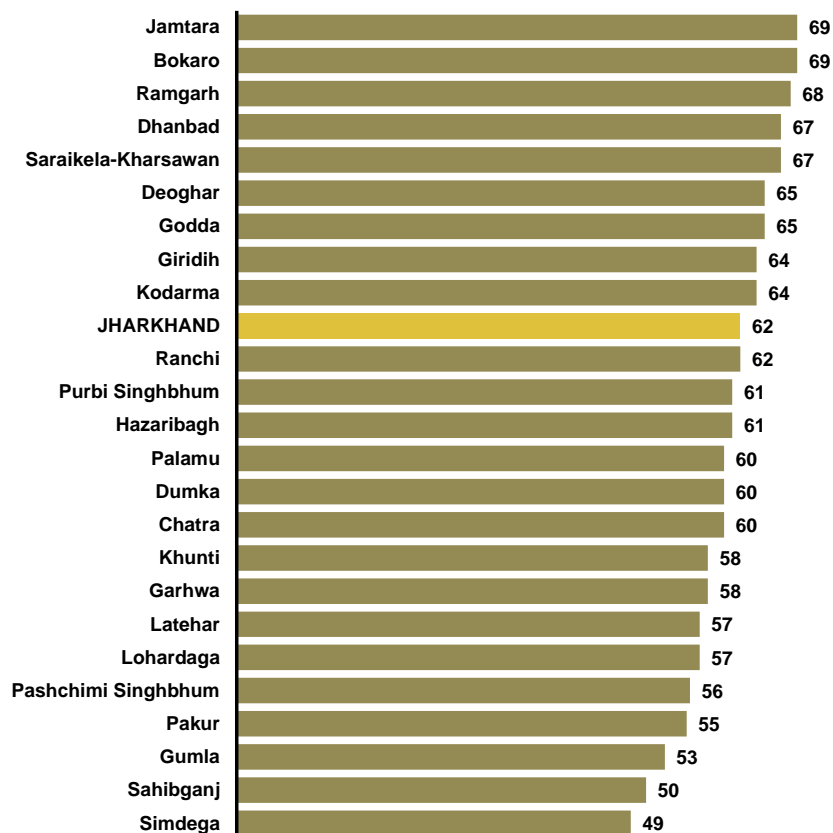
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 63 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 51 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (43%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

More than half (53%) of men aged 15-49 in Jharkhand agree that contraception is a women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 16 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. More than half of the men (57%) 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

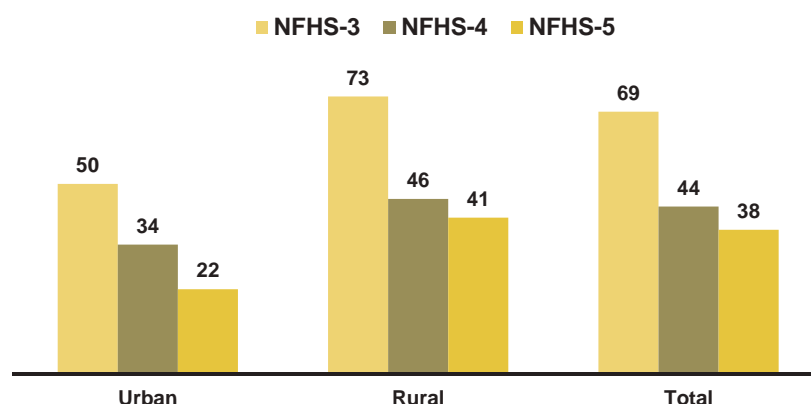
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 12 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, a decrease from 18 percent in NFHS-4. Currently, 84 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 68 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal, and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate in Jharkhand in NFHS-5 is estimated at 38 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 44, and the NFHS-3 estimate of 69. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 45 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, a decrease from the U5MR in NFHS-4 (55 per 1,000).

Trends in Infant Mortality

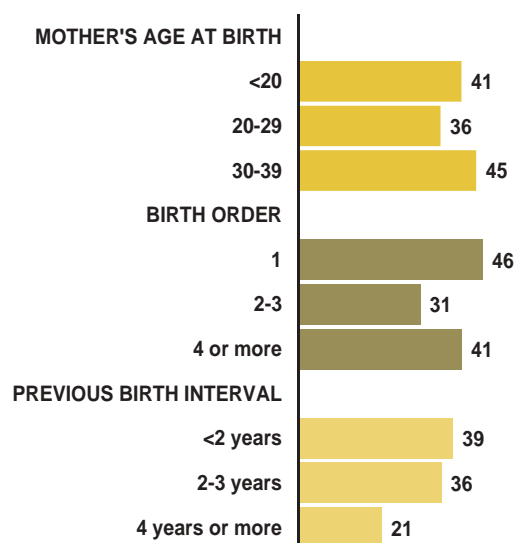
Deaths per 1,000 live births



As expected, boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the postneonatal period. Girls also have a lower mortality rate than boys during the neonatal period (in the first month after birth).

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" not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Children born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). But in Jharkhand, infant mortality is 41 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers, as compared to 45 per 1,000 live births for mothers aged 30-39.

Infant mortality rates are higher for Hindus than for Muslims, and are the highest for scheduled castes.

The infant mortality rate has declined in rural and urban areas from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. The infant mortality rate is higher for children whose mothers have less than 10 years of schooling than for mothers who have more than 10 years of schooling or no schooling at all.

Children born to mothers age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than to mothers age 20-29.

MATERNAL HEALTH

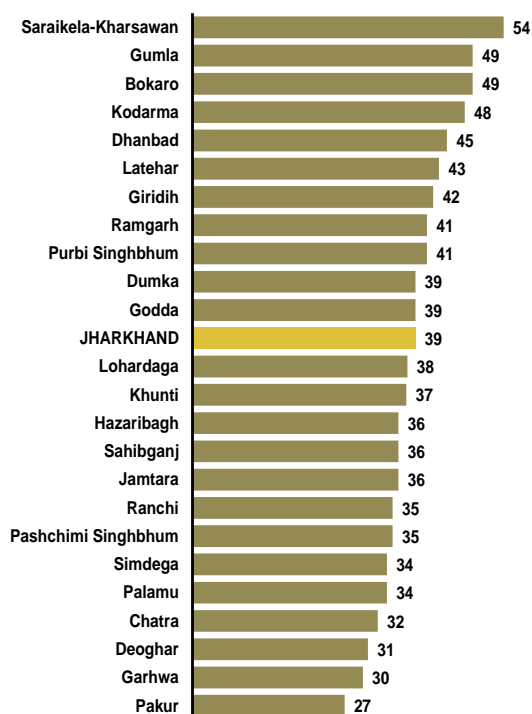
Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal 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, almost 8 in 10 received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (43% from a doctor and 36% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Eight percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 90 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 92 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over two-thirds (68%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Thirty-nine percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women. Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 52% to 68%) and in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 30% to 39%). For 84 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 28 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 15 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-one percent of last births were protected against

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



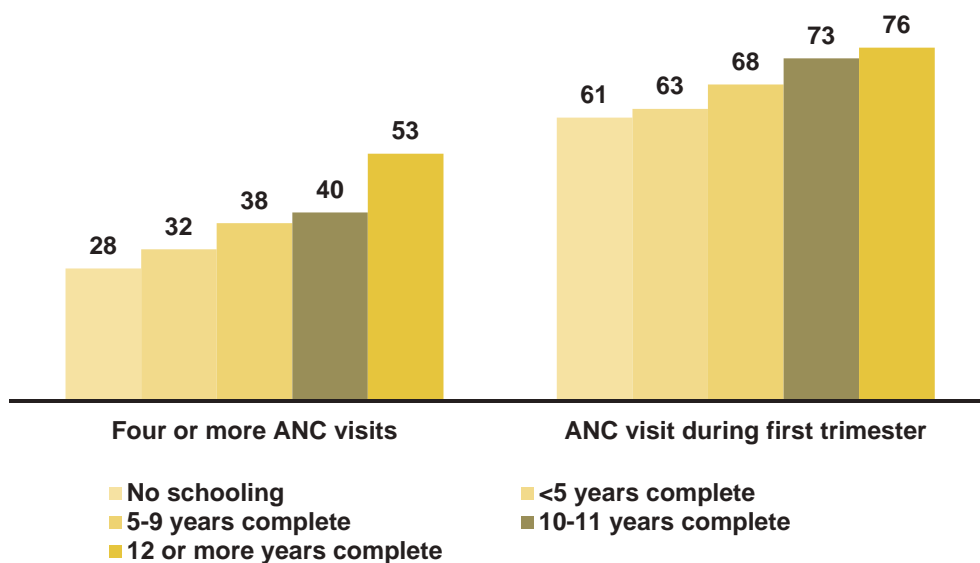
neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Thirty percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Thirty-nine percent of mothers in Jharkhand 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 (88% received advice on breastfeeding, 86% on the importance of institutional delivery, 85% on keeping the baby warm, 84% on cord care, and 82% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care (ANC) vary 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 Jharkhand, more than 85 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 (96%), their blood pressure measured (94%), having a urine sample taken (89%), having a blood sample taken (88%), and having their abdomen examined (87%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 61 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Eighty-two percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 42 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 (57%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (48%).

Delivery care

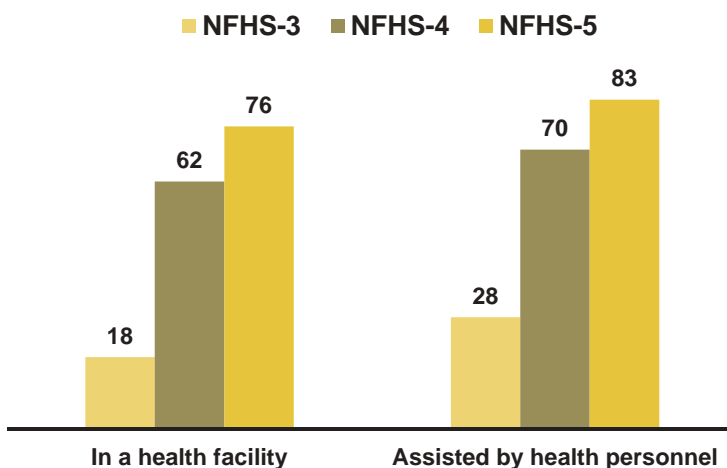
Seventy-six percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 24 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years from 62 percent (NFHS-4) to 76 percent (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 10 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 95 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 66 percent of deliveries.

Ninety-five percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



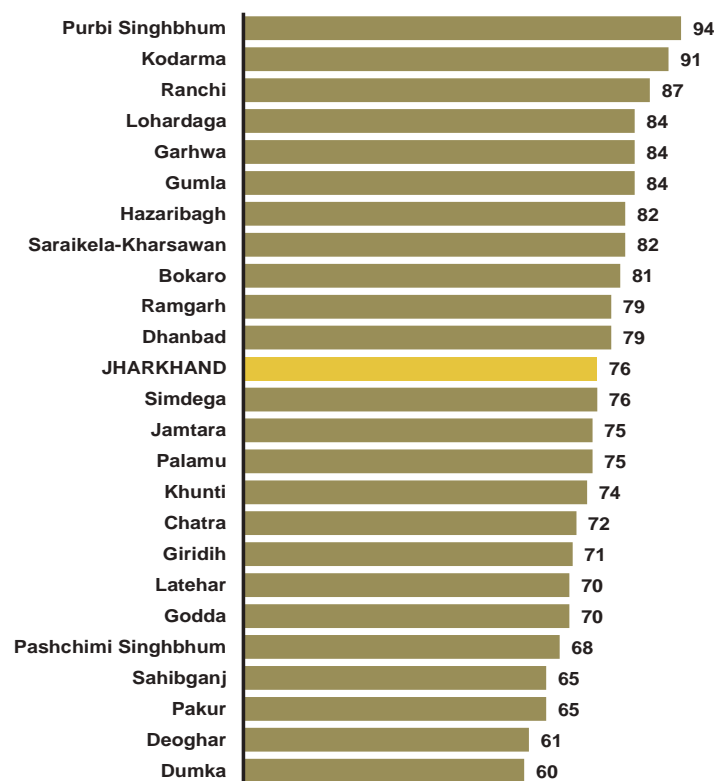
Seventy-six percent of children in Jharkhand who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Eighty-three percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 13 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Thirteen percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Fifty-one percent of caesarean sections (7% 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, 32 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (35%) were more likely than urban women (21%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women (37%) and scheduled caste women (33%) were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

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 Jharkhand, 78 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 76 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; 82 percent of births in public health facilities and 89 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 48 percent of home births.

Seventy-two percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 27 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Eighty-nine percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Sixty-nine 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 (81% in urban areas and 66% in rural areas), but only 57 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 53-67 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

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

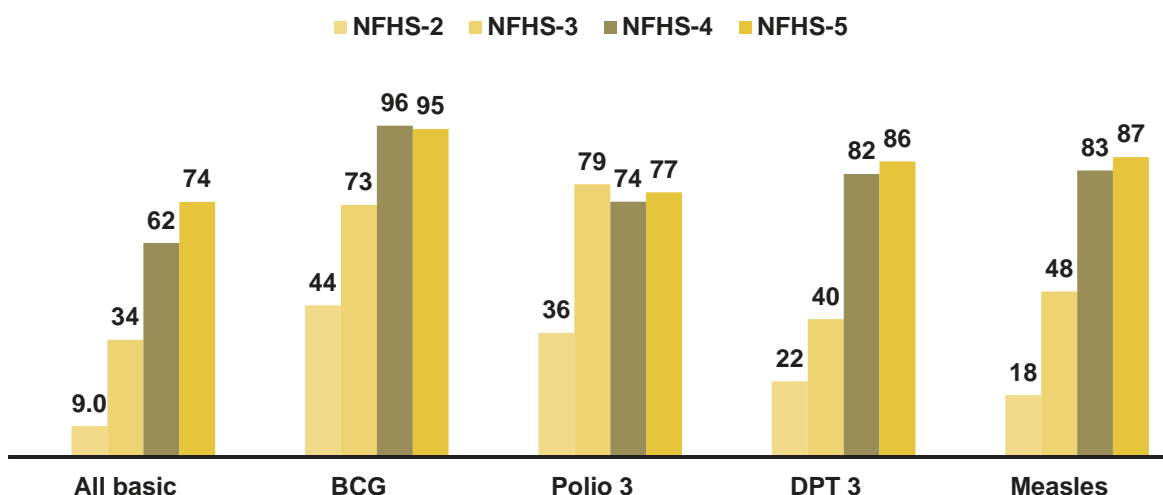
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Seventy-four percent of children aged 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, 96 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 4 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (91%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (64%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



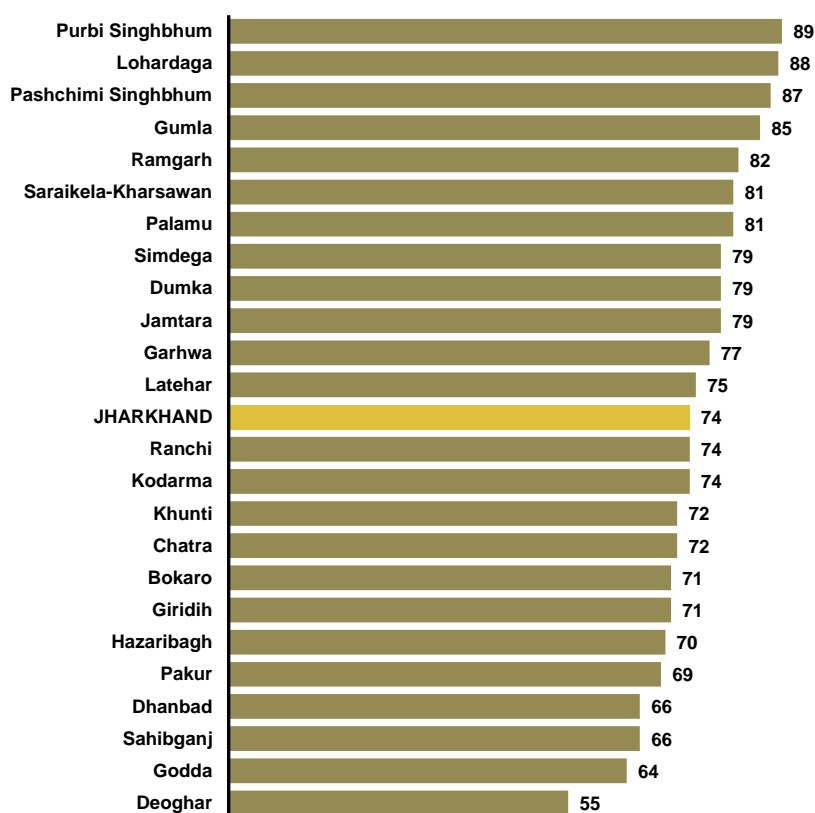
Ninety-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, about four-fifths (77%) have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 86 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 87 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 93% to 86%) and polio vaccine (from 89% to 77%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 82% to 86%), measles (from 83% to 87%), and decrease in BCG (from 96% to 95%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 74 percent to 77 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 62% to 74%). In addition, 92 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 84 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is similar for boys and girls (74%) and higher for rural areas than urban areas (75% versus 68%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children from scheduled tribes (76%) than children from any other caste/tribe group.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 47 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Ten percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 65 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 7 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Sixty percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-two percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 56 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Thirty-nine percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and almost two-thirds (65%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty-nine percent were given zinc supplements. Nineteen 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 Jharkhand, only 3 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 23 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, slightly less than three-quarters (73%) 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.

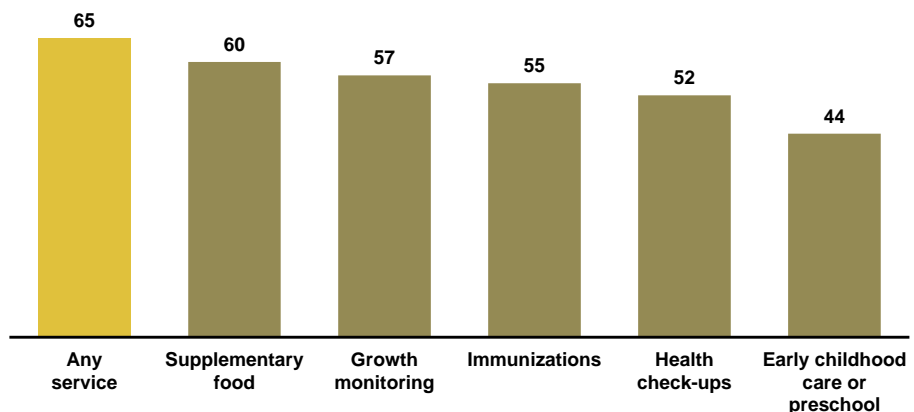
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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.

Sixty-five 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 (60%), immunization (55%), growth monitoring (57%), health check-ups (52%), and early childhood care or preschool (44%). The service that is least likely to be

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



accessed is early childhood care or preschool (44%). Slightly more than seven out of ten (71%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under age 6 years, more than three-quarters (76%) of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and a little less than three-quarters (74%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Jharkhand, only 76 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-eight percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 22 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-4, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency

of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 14 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 95 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 86 percent of children 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 39 percent of children in Jharkhand receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children aged 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. A little over one-third (35%) of children aged 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (22%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 10 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Jharkhand, almost three-quarters (71%) of children aged 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 52 percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Twenty-two percent of children aged 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 33 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

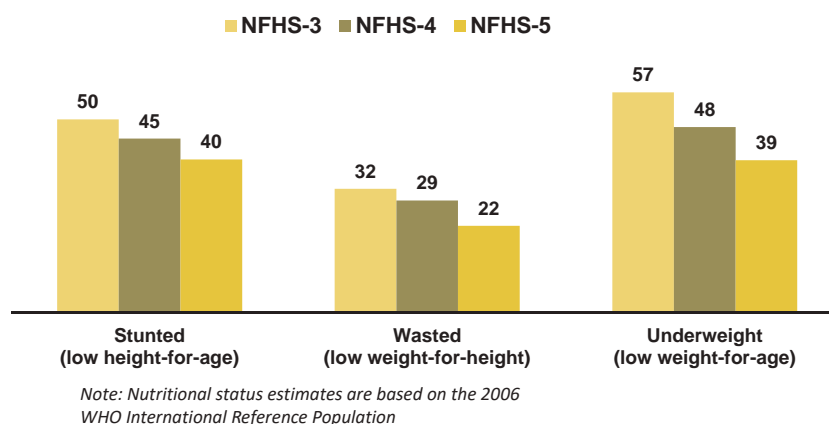
Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Forty 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-two 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 9 percent are severely wasted. Thirty-nine 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, 27 percent of children are stunted, 32 percent are wasted, and 37 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Jharkhand has somewhat improved since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted decreased from 45 percent to 40 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are wasted has decreased from NFHS-4 (29%) to NFHS-5 (22%), and the percentage of underweight children has also decreased from 48% to 39% in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. However, the high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Jharkhand.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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 than among children belonging to any other caste/tribe group and lower among Hindu and Muslim children than among children of any other religion. Malnutrition is somewhat higher for male children than female children on all three nutritional status measures.

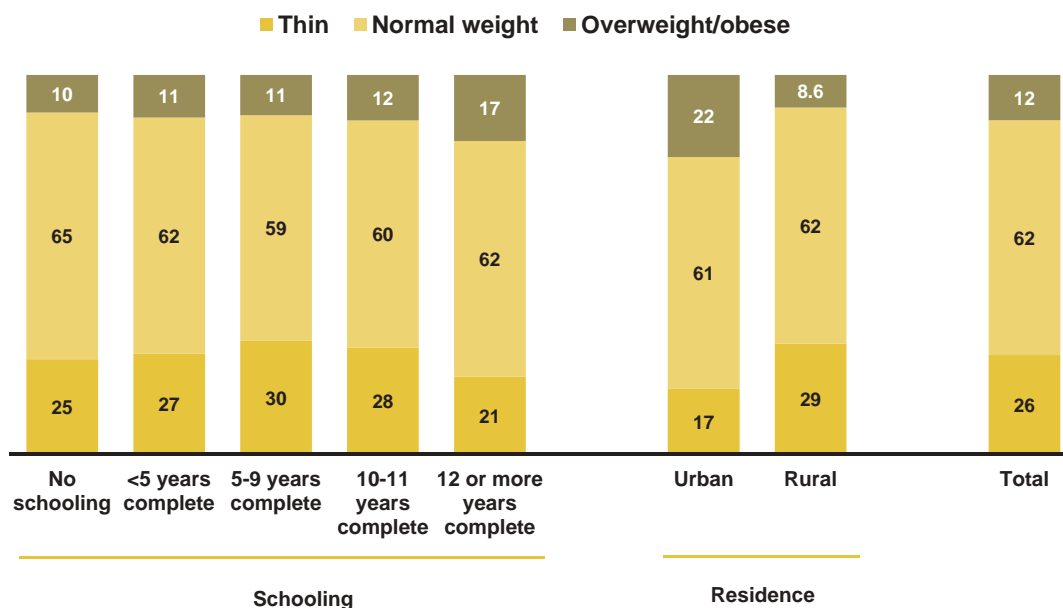
Adults' nutritional status

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 almost one-third (32%) of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women aged 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 12 percent, which is slightly higher than NFHS-4 (10%). More men are thin (17%) than overweight or obese (15%), which is similar to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. Ten percent of women in Jharkhand are too thin. Almost two-thirds of women (62%) and just over two-thirds of men (68%) are at a healthy weight for their height. Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural areas for women, and among scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and more 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.

Almost two-fifths (59%) of women and 47 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 52 percent for women aged 15-19 to 67 percent for women aged 40-49, and from 32 percent for men age 15-19 to 59 percent for men aged 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is much higher in urban areas (66%) than in rural areas (56%) and among men also it is substantially higher in urban areas (54%) than in rural areas (44%).

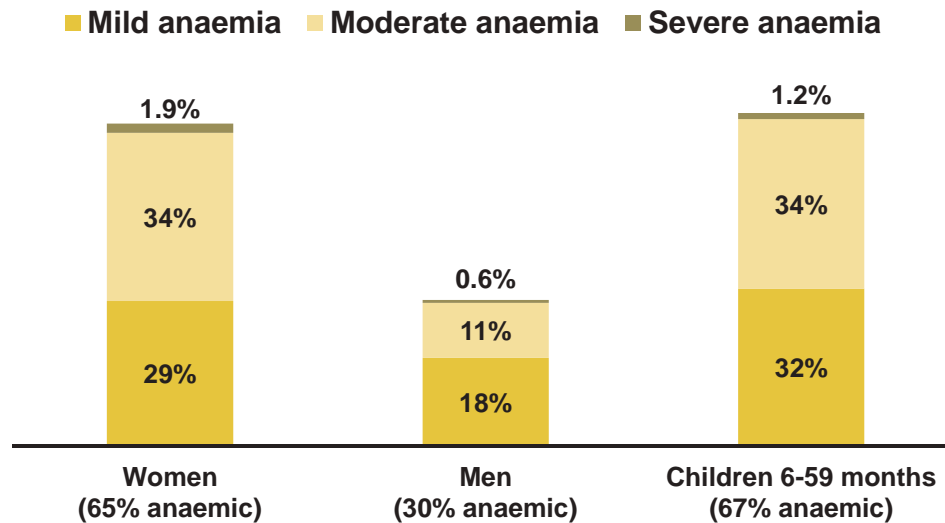
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-eight percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

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

More than two-thirds (67%) of children aged 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 32 percent who are mildly anaemic, 34 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children decreased from 70 percent in NFHS-4 to 67 percent in NFHS-5. There is little difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls (68%) and boys (67%) 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. A little less than two-thirds (64%) of children in Jharkhand are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Sixty-five percent of women in Jharkhand have anaemia, including 29 percent with mild anaemia, 34 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women aged 20-29, and scheduled tribe women, but anaemia exceeds 55 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has remained at the same level since NFHS-4. Almost one-third (30%) of men in Jharkhand are anaemic. Scheduled tribe men, men with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, men aged 15-19 or 40-49, and men in rural areas are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of getting tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Jharkhand, 216 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 (164) than among women (265) and is higher in rural areas (239) than in urban areas (137).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (94% of women and men each), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 49 percent of women and 66 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than two-thirds (70%) of women and 77 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 94 percent of women and 97 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 5 percent of women and men each say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,036 women and 1,370 men aged 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 781 women and 633 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 urban areas. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (1,697 women and 573 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among men (195 per 100,000) than among women (520 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 256 women and 13 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.

Nine percent of women aged 15-49 in Jharkhand have hypertension, including 6 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 1 percent with Stage 2 and less than 1 percent (0.6%) with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Fifty-one percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men aged 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Sixteen percent of men in Jharkhand have hypertension, including 11 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Twenty-nine 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 aged 15 and above.

In Jharkhand, 4 percent of women aged 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 5 percent of men aged 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional 4 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and with no schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

More than 9 in 10 women (94%) and men (90%) aged 15-49 have normal blood glucose levels. Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and to be taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (1% of men versus 0.4% of women). Six percent of women and 11 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 Jharkhand, only 0.4 percent of women aged 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, 0.2 percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer, and 0.2 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is slightly more 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 programmes and health schemes in India, only 50 percent of households in Jharkhand have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is higher in rural (53%) than in urban (42%) areas. In Jharkhand, three types of programmes dominate: the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), and Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS).

Only 36 percent of women and 42 percent of men aged 15-49 in Jharkhand are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is much higher among men, irrespective of levels of schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Almost half (49%) of men, but only 2 percent of women, aged 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are *khaini* (39%), cigarettes (15%), *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (12%), and *paan* with tobacco (5%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas (3% for women and 52% for men) than in urban areas (2% for women and 40% for men). Most men (87%) who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five

cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Jharkhand, among adults aged 15-49, a negligible proportion (3%) of women and two-fifth (40%) of men drink alcohol. Among men, consumption is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (42% versus 35%). Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (43%) or less than once a week (29%), and 28 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-two percent of women in Jharkhand have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 93 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 79 percent in rural areas. Women aged 20-24 are more likely (84%) than older women aged 40-49 (82%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (71%), women with no regular exposure to media (78%), and scheduled tribe women (80%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

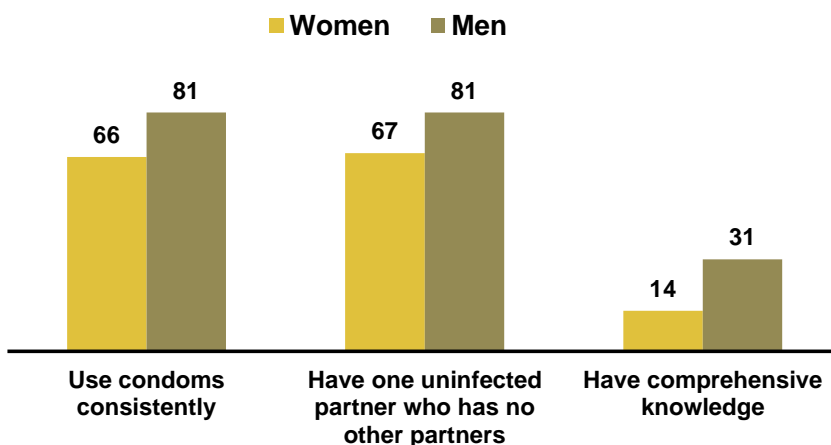
Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-three percent of men in Jharkhand have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 97 percent in urban areas.

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 66 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 81 percent of men, and 67 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 81 percent of men.

Only 14 percent of women and 31 percent of men in Jharkhand 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

Seventy-seven percent of women and 86 percent of men in Jharkhand would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Sixty-eight percent of women and 77 percent of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Sixty-eight percent of women and three-quarters (75%) of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Seventy-six percent of women and 84 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Sixty-five percent of women and a little over three-quarters of men (76%) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Almost two-thirds of women (65%) and three-quarters of men (75%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Almost two-thirds (65%) of women and three-quarters of men (75%) 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 8 percent of women and 4 percent of men aged 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. Eleven 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 (16%) are slightly more likely than rural women (9%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Eleven 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 Jharkhand, 5 percent of women and 2 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (43% of women, compared with 35% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 61 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 0.5 percent of women and 7 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 slightly higher (7%) in

rural areas than in urban areas (6%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.5% of women and 3% of men).

More than one-third (35%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Two percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

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

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Jharkhand, 52 percent use sanitary napkins, 56 percent use cloth, 22 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 3 percent use tampons. Overall, 75 percent of women aged 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 50 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 71 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 88 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 26 percent of all women aged 15-49, compared with 79 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 70 percent earned cash, including 10 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Twenty-seven percent were not paid at all. Eighty-nine percent of men who were employed earned cash, including 8 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Seven percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (90%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 71 percent of employed men.

Only 26 percent of all women aged 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 88 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Two-fifths 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. Seventy-nine 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 more than half of men (53%) 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 equally likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (86%), decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (86%) or about major household purchases (86%). Overall, 80 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 9 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 61 percent among women aged 15-19 to 83 percent among women aged 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 participate in making decisions about their own health care (91%) and 96 percent participate in decisions about major household purchases. Overall, 90 percent of currently married men participate in making both these decisions, and only 2 percent of men do not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Jharkhand, 52 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 (56%) than rural (51%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (57%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (67%) than any other group of women.

Eighty percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is particularly high among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (85%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Sixty-one percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 14 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Four-fifths of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

One-fifth (20%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more than twice (33%) as likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (14%). This percentage increases with education with almost two-fifths (37%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with less than one-tenth of women having less than five years of schooling or no schooling (6% each). A little over one-quarter (26%) of employed women who earn cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 10 percent of employed women who don't earn cash and have a mobile phone. Muslim women are the least likely (18%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (20%) or Christian (23%) women. Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class are more likely (25%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

Sixty-four percent of women and 83 percent of men aged 15-49 in Jharkhand own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 55 percent of women and 74 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 areas than urban areas.

Sixty-four percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 55 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Jharkhand, 49 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 68 percent can read SMS messages. Sixty-five percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 44 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 29 percent among women with no schooling to 76 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 41 percent of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 42-66 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 (60%) than women who belong to any other caste/tribe group (62-77%).

Forty-nine percent of women in Jharkhand have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Twenty-seven percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (17%), followed by if she argues with him (12%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (12%). Men are less likely to agree: 26 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (16%), followed by if he suspects her of being unfaithful (15%) or if she argues with him (12%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 20 percent of women and 18 percent of men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty-eight percent of women and 74 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. More than three-quarters of men (77%) 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 Jharkhand, 30 percent of women aged 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 7 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 32 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 5 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.

One-third of ever-married women aged 18-49 in Jharkhand have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Three percent of women aged 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with no schooling or 8-9 years of schooling, women with 5 or more children, women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, scheduled tribe women, and Christian women are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

In Jharkhand, 30 percent of ever-married women aged 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 7 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 12 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Twenty-seven percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Thirteen percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Fourteen percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 10 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, 8 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 3 percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

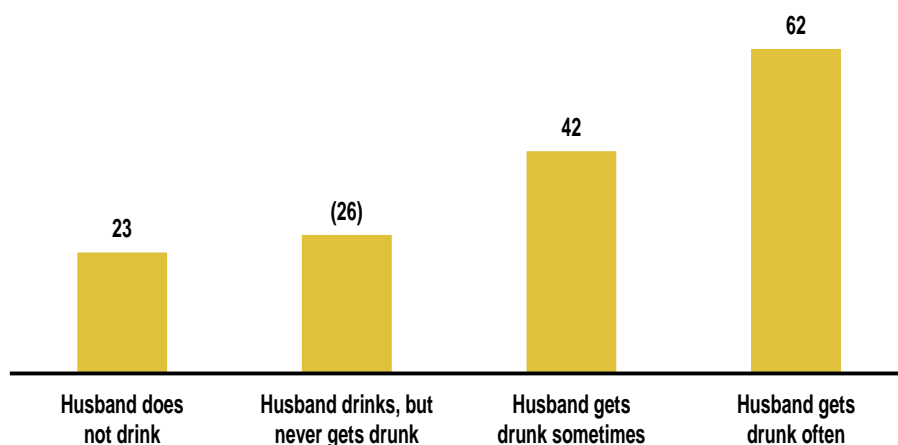
Five percent of ever-married women aged 18-49 report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 4 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 32 percent 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 (4%) 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, 1 in 6 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 (35%) than in urban areas (26%); and among women who are not employed for cash (44%) than women who are not employed (29%) or women employed for cash (42%). 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 (63%), displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (74%), and if their husband has less than 5 years of schooling (46%). More than half of the women (56%) who have experienced spousal violence, say they are afraid of their husband most of the time. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than twice 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



More than one-quarter (27%) of ever-married women aged 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. That proportion more than doubles to 63 percent among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (47%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (30%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (28%); and severe burns (19%).

Help seeking

Only 9 percent of women aged 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 12 percent never sought help but told someone. More than three-quarters (78%) never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (57%), a friend (19%), or their husband's family (12%). Only 4 percent sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	4,491	19,275	23,766
Households occupied	4,437	19,056	23,493
Households interviewed	4,301	18,562	22,863
Household response rate ¹	96.9	97.4	97.3
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	5,267	21,915	27,182
Number of eligible women interviewed	5,145	21,350	26,495
Women response rate ²	97.7	97.4	97.5
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	797	2,909	3,706
Number of eligible men interviewed	735	2,679	3,414
Men response rate ²	92.2	92.1	92.1

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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, Jharkhand, 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	
Bokaro	449	506	955	97.0	528	599	1,127	98.2	68	89	157	97.5
Chatra	59	874	933	95.7	55	1,099	1,154	95.8	18	102	120	89.6
Deoghar	169	784	953	96.7	196	870	1,066	96.9	21	115	136	93.8
Dhanbad	538	407	945	96.6	676	505	1,181	98.3	97	69	166	96.5
Dumka	59	883	942	97.1	65	893	958	96.3	14	108	122	86.5
Garhwa	42	871	913	96.8	49	1,011	1,060	96.9	9	119	128	82.6
Giridih	84	874	958	97.1	79	1,045	1,124	97.8	10	104	114	96.6
Godda	39	874	913	93.2	48	865	913	96.3	11	98	109	83.8
Gumla	66	920	986	99.5	81	1,032	1,113	99.5	14	162	176	98.3
Hazaribagh	133	781	914	94.3	153	1,036	1,189	94.0	12	83	95	75.4
Jamtara	88	860	948	96.0	96	977	1,073	98.4	12	132	144	92.9
Khunti	88	899	987	99.8	100	1,003	1,103	98.9	11	131	142	99.3
Kodarma	176	742	918	94.3	219	1,008	1,227	95.5	31	111	142	82.6
Latehar	63	901	964	98.7	85	1,063	1,148	98.0	10	151	161	96.4
Lohardaga	131	849	980	99.8	162	945	1,107	98.8	24	121	145	99.3
Pakur	58	847	905	94.2	59	907	966	94.3	8	96	104	80.0
Palamu	108	861	969	99.1	156	1,048	1,204	97.6	19	124	143	92.3
Pashchimi Singhbhum	154	836	990	100.0	176	900	1,076	98.8	23	122	145	99.3
Purbi Singhbhum	550	439	989	99.9	662	471	1,133	99.6	100	77	177	98.9
Ramgarh	413	525	938	96.5	493	630	1,123	97.3	78	100	178	90.8
Ranchi	411	568	979	99.7	493	689	1,182	98.9	66	90	156	95.1
Sahibganj	117	795	912	94.0	132	875	1,007	95.0	15	98	113	81.3
Saraikela-Kharsawan	240	744	984	99.7	303	823	1,126	99.6	49	134	183	99.5
Simdega	66	922	988	99.9	79	1,056	1,135	98.4	15	143	158	93.5
Jharkhand	4,301	18,562	22,863	97.3	5,145	21,350	26,495	97.5	735	2,679	3,414	92.1

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.8	6.1	6.9	11.0	9.5	10.3	10.3	8.8	9.5
5-9	8.8	8.0	8.4	12.0	10.6	11.3	11.2	10.0	10.6
10-14	10.0	9.8	9.9	12.2	11.1	11.6	11.7	10.8	11.2
15-19	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.2	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.7	9.5
20-24	8.4	9.8	9.1	7.3	9.2	8.3	7.6	9.3	8.5
25-29	8.5	9.0	8.8	7.1	8.3	7.7	7.4	8.5	8.0
30-34	7.2	7.8	7.5	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.7
35-39	7.0	7.6	7.3	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.7	6.4
40-44	6.5	6.1	6.3	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.3
45-49	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3
50-54	5.1	6.2	5.6	3.9	4.9	4.5	4.2	5.2	4.7
55-59	4.9	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2
60-64	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2
65-69	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.6
70-74	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6
75-79	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
80 and over	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Aadhaar</i> card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	92.7	93.6	93.1	90.1	91.1	90.6	90.7	91.7	91.2
Number	12,079	11,942	24,022	38,133	40,804	78,942	50,213	52,746	102,964
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	989	na	na	1,070	na	na	1,050
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	851	na	na	922	na	na	909
Schooling²									
No schooling	8.8	21.3	15.0	20.8	39.8	30.7	17.8	35.4	26.9
<5 years complete	14.6	13.4	14.0	20.5	17.9	19.2	19.1	16.9	17.9
5-9 years complete	27.1	27.5	27.3	34.2	26.7	30.3	32.4	26.9	29.6
10-11 years complete	15.8	13.5	14.7	11.3	7.7	9.4	12.4	9.1	10.7
12 or more years complete	33.6	24.3	28.9	13.1	7.8	10.3	18.2	11.6	14.8
Don't know	0.2	0.0	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	10,948	11,025	21,974	33,045	36,174	69,224	43,992	47,199	91,197
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.9	7.2	8.1	5.2	2.0	4.0	6.3	3.4	4.8

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 characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure population</i>
Household headship				
Male	85.2	80.8	81.9	85.1
Female	14.8	19.2	18.1	14.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.3	4.5	4.5	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	60.0	57.5	58.1	47.1
Non-nuclear	40.0	42.5	41.9	52.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	80.2	75.5	76.6	76.3
Muslim	14.2	11.0	11.8	12.4
Christian	2.4	4.7	4.1	3.9
Other	3.2	8.9	7.5	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	17.7	16.9	17.1	17.3
Scheduled tribe	14.8	32.5	28.2	27.5
Other backward class	45.7	41.8	42.7	43.7
Other	21.1	7.9	11.1	10.7
Don't know	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	98.9	92.2	93.8	94.3
No	1.1	7.8	6.2	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	95.1	84.2	86.8	86.6
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	35.6	5.7	12.9	12.5
Piped to neighbour	3.7	1.2	1.8	1.7
Public tap/standpipe	11.6	13.2	12.8	12.8
Tube well or borehole	28.8	54.7	48.5	48.9
Other improved ²	15.3	9.4	10.8	10.7
Unimproved source	4.3	15.7	13.0	13.2
Unprotected dug well	3.6	13.6	11.2	11.5
Unprotected spring	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.7
Surface water	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
Other source	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Jharkhand, 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	78.7	41.5	50.4	51.1
Less than 30 minutes	17.2	51.0	42.8	42.1
Thirty minutes or longer	4.0	7.5	6.7	6.8
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service ³	91.4	78.7	81.8	81.5
Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	3.6	5.5	5.0	5.1
Water treatment prior to drinking⁵				
Boil	30.1	24.9	26.1	26.3
Bleach or chlorine tablets	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4
Strain through cloth	6.4	9.2	8.5	8.9
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	13.4	1.4	4.3	4.2
Use electronic purifier	7.0	0.5	2.1	2.0
Use solar disinfection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.2
Other	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
No treatment	49.3	67.2	62.9	62.8
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶	46.6	27.1	31.8	31.8
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	75.1	49.1	55.4	56.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	59.2	20.4	29.8	30.1
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	8.5	9.1	9.0	9.3
Other ⁷	7.4	19.6	16.6	17.2
Shared facility⁸	10.7	5.6	6.9	6.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	7.7	2.5	3.8	3.4
Pit latrine with slab	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0
Other ⁷	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.8
Unimproved	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
Dry toilet	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.5
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
No facility/uses open spaces/field	10.1	41.0	33.6	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹	75.1	49.1	55.4	56.7
Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰	10.7	5.6	6.9	6.2

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of house¹¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.6	12.4	9.8	9.5
Semi- <i>pucca</i>	15.5	57.0	47.0	46.9
<i>Pucca</i>	82.6	30.2	42.8	43.2
Missing	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	75.4	66.7	68.8	62.3
3-4	19.2	24.7	23.4	27.6
5-6	4.9	7.1	6.6	8.2
7 and over	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.5
LPG/natural gas	69.2	19.0	31.1	29.8
Biogas	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Coal/lignite	15.5	7.4	9.4	9.8
Charcoal	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.5
Wood	9.7	64.3	51.1	51.7
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.9
Agricultural crop waste	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
Dung cakes	0.3	4.1	3.2	3.4
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹²	71.0	19.5	31.9	30.5
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³	28.7	80.2	67.8	69.2
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	63.5	39.9	45.6	46.2
In the house, no separate room	21.8	39.4	35.1	34.3
In a separate building	10.3	9.6	9.8	10.1
Outdoors	4.3	11.1	9.4	9.4
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,505	17,358	22,863	102,379

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³				
Stove	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Chullah	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.8
Open fire	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,579	13,927	15,506	70,846
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴				
Daily	13.1	16.7	15.8	16.4
Weekly	9.7	10.5	10.3	10.4
Monthly	7.2	9.9	9.2	9.3
Less than monthly	3.7	5.0	4.7	4.5
Never	66.3	57.9	60.0	59.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,505	17,358	22,863	102,379

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	89.7	61.9	68.9
Muslim	95.3	75.2	81.1
Christian	97.0	59.0	64.3
Other	87.4	58.2	61.2
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	86.1	57.8	64.9
Scheduled tribe	83.6	58.9	62.0
Other backward class	92.0	66.4	73.0
Other	96.5	73.0	83.8
Don't know	(81.8)	50.4	57.0
Total	90.6	62.9	69.6

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

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

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

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Bokaro	92.8	61.2	76.2
Chatra	96.4	59.4	61.4
Deoghar	78.7	52.4	56.9
Dhanbad	87.0	71.5	80.8
Dumka	97.3	48.7	51.0
Garhwa	(93.7)	68.1	69.2
Giridih	94.2	69.8	72.4
Godda	(94.9)	59.3	61.1
Gumla	92.5	59.4	61.8
Hazaribagh	83.6	64.3	67.3
Jamtara	97.0	69.3	72.2
Khunti	95.5	63.3	66.6
Kodarma	75.3	66.1	68.2
Latehar	79.7	60.2	61.4
Lohardaga	93.9	80.5	82.1
Pakur	57.0	54.3	54.4
Palamu	90.4	52.0	55.9
Pashchimi Singhbhum	74.3	48.3	51.7
Purbi Singhbhum	95.8	65.6	81.4
Ramgarh	85.8	73.5	79.0
Ranchi	99.0	84.2	90.7
Sahibganj	87.2	54.3	58.6
Saraikela-Kharsawan	88.5	69.4	73.7
Simdega	87.3	82.6	83.0
Jharkhand	90.6	62.9	69.6

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

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	85.1	55.8	62.9	63.6
Pressure cooker	79.0	32.7	43.8	44.8
Chair	93.4	79.7	83.0	84.4
Cot or bed	86.7	93.8	92.1	92.7
Table	71.2	34.3	43.2	44.6
Electric fan	93.8	59.4	67.7	69.2
Radio or transistor	3.8	1.3	1.9	1.9
Television (black and white)	4.3	2.3	2.8	2.9
Television (colour)	77.7	28.3	40.2	41.8
Any television	78.8	29.3	41.2	43.0
Sewing machine	29.9	12.4	16.6	18.3
Mobile telephone	96.6	89.9	91.5	93.8
Landline telephone	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.8
Internet	70.8	42.7	49.5	52.8
Computer	18.7	2.0	6.0	6.0
Refrigerator	40.1	5.5	13.8	14.3
Air conditioner/cooler	24.5	2.3	7.6	7.6
Washing machine	26.7	1.9	7.9	7.7
Watch or clock	85.0	59.9	65.9	67.4
Water pump	8.0	9.3	9.0	10.3
Thresher	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8
Tractor	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.2
None of the above	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3
Means of transport				
Bicycle	56.4	69.4	66.3	69.8
Motorcycle or scooter	60.3	35.0	41.1	44.7
Animal-drawn cart	0.5	3.0	2.4	2.7
Car	12.4	1.5	4.1	4.3
None of the above	17.4	20.9	20.0	16.9
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	80.7	34.0	45.3	43.7
Irrigated land only	13.4	46.2	38.3	39.2
Non-irrigated land only	2.4	11.3	9.1	9.5
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.7	4.5	3.6	3.8
Irrigation not determined	2.8	4.0	3.7	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	71.5	77.6	76.2	77.0
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	21.2	76.4	63.1	66.6
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	93.9	96.1	95.5	96.0
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme ³	41.6	53.1	50.3	51.9
Percentage having a BPL card	38.6	64.7	58.4	59.8
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	49.4	58.4	56.3	57.1
Number	5,505	17,358	22,863	102,379

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	26.0	25.2	25.6	19.3	20.8	20.0	20.7	21.6	21.1
Muslim	9.0	8.7	8.8	15.5	12.0	13.7	14.2	11.4	12.8
Christian	*	*	*	6.4	14.7	10.2	9.8	17.7	13.5
Other	*	*	(37.4)	13.1	10.5	11.8	14.0	12.3	13.1
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	26.2	20.8	23.6	17.7	16.3	17.1	19.3	17.2	18.3
Scheduled tribe	18.5	35.7	25.5	12.0	13.5	12.7	12.5	14.9	13.7
Other backward class	25.1	21.1	23.2	20.7	23.0	21.8	21.6	22.6	22.1
Other	23.7	23.4	23.6	25.3	19.7	22.4	24.7	20.9	22.8
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	22.5	19.3	21.0	14.5	16.0	15.2	15.9	16.5	16.2
Non-nuclear	25.5	25.9	25.6	21.0	20.7	20.8	21.8	21.7	21.8
Family size									
1-2 members	*	*	*	(20.2)	*	(24.3)	(18.6)	*	(22.1)
3-5 members	25.9	24.5	25.3	16.5	19.3	17.8	18.5	20.3	19.3
6 or more members	22.2	21.9	22.1	19.0	17.7	18.3	19.6	18.4	19.0
Total	24.2	23.1	23.7	17.8	18.5	18.1	19.0	19.3	19.1

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

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bokaro	31.9	(44.8)	37.1	27.7	24.7	26.2	29.7	32.5	31.0
Chatra	*	*	*	5.7	12.6	8.8	6.0	13.5	9.3
Deoghar	*	(15.6)	(18.9)	25.0	23.7	24.4	24.7	22.4	23.6
Dhanbad	31.0	25.3	28.1	28.8	26.0	27.6	29.9	25.6	27.8
Dumka	*	*	*	20.3	20.7	20.5	20.5	21.2	20.8
Garhwa	*	*	*	8.8	6.0	7.3	8.9	5.9	7.4
Giridih	*	*	*	27.8	24.7	26.4	28.0	24.5	26.4
Godda	*	*	*	22.0	24.2	23.0	21.4	24.0	22.6
Gumla	*	*	*	4.6	16.9	10.8	5.2	18.3	11.9
Hazaribagh	*	*	(27.3)	37.7	41.1	39.1	37.1	38.7	37.8
Jamtara	*	*	*	27.0	31.4	29.2	27.9	31.4	29.6
Khunti	*	*	*	11.1	16.2	13.5	11.0	15.6	13.1
Kodarma	(10.9)	(11.3)	11.1	9.8	15.8	12.7	10.1	14.7	12.3
Latehar	*	*	*	8.0	6.0	7.0	7.7	5.5	6.6
Lohardaga	*	*	(24.9)	10.7	10.0	10.3	12.4	11.7	12.1
Pakur	*	*	*	6.5	12.0	9.5	5.9	12.8	9.6
Palamu	*	*	(6.6)	9.2	12.0	10.5	8.3	12.0	10.1
Pashchimi Singhbhum	*	*	(31.9)	14.9	14.5	14.7	15.6	16.6	16.2
Purbi Singhbhum	(19.0)	(19.9)	19.4	(7.5)	(12.4)	10.1	13.3	16.0	14.7
Ramgarh	31.2	41.5	35.9	34.2	45.7	40.1	32.7	43.9	38.2
Ranchi	(24.2)	*	16.5	18.6	13.4	15.6	20.8	11.3	15.9
Sahibganj	*	*	(4.3)	7.6	10.1	8.7	7.7	8.8	8.2
Saraikela-Kharsawan	*	*	(13.5)	5.5	6.5	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.5
Simdega	*	*	*	14.9	15.8	15.3	16.5	18.1	17.3
Jharkhand	24.2	23.1	23.7	17.8	18.5	18.1	19.0	19.3	19.1

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 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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	95.8	91.7	92.6	96.8	91.9	92.8	96.2	91.8	92.7
6-13 (Elementary)	95.5	90.8	91.8	96.6	91.4	92.4	96.0	91.1	92.1
11-13 (Upper Primary)	95.0	89.2	90.4	96.3	90.7	91.9	95.7	89.9	91.2
14-15 (Secondary)	85.3	77.6	79.6	92.7	75.8	79.8	89.0	76.6	79.7
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	72.8	56.3	60.3	70.8	50.6	55.3	71.7	53.3	57.7
11-14 years	94.2	87.1	88.7	95.2	88.1	89.7	94.7	87.6	89.2
15-17 years	74.9	62.2	65.4	78.3	57.3	62.3	76.6	59.6	63.8
6-14 years	95.1	89.8	90.9	96.0	90.2	91.4	95.5	90.0	91.1
6-17 years	90.0	84.0	85.4	91.2	82.7	84.4	90.6	83.3	84.9
Religion of household head									
Hindu	90.4	85.7	86.8	91.8	84.1	85.8	91.1	84.9	86.3
Muslim	88.4	79.6	82.0	86.5	79.5	81.3	87.5	79.5	81.6
Christian	96.3	80.0	81.6	98.0	78.6	80.7	97.2	79.3	81.2
Other	86.3	78.8	79.6	95.0	77.2	78.9	90.7	78.0	79.2
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	85.0	79.8	80.9	87.6	78.4	80.4	86.3	79.1	80.7
Scheduled tribe	87.3	78.6	79.6	90.4	77.6	79.0	88.8	78.1	79.3
Other backward class	90.7	89.1	89.5	91.9	87.9	88.9	91.3	88.5	89.2
Other	96.2	90.0	92.6	93.7	86.9	89.5	95.0	88.4	91.0

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).

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, Jharkhand, 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	74.6	23.3	0.7	1.4	100.0	1.5	9,530
5-9 years	75.3	19.8	1.5	3.3	100.0	3.9	10,866
10-14 years	74.5	18.2	2.5	4.8	100.0	6.7	11,567
15-17 years	73.1	17.5	2.9	6.5	100.0	9.4	5,840
Residence							
Urban	81.8	12.8	1.6	3.8	100.0	4.5	7,411
Rural	72.8	21.6	1.8	3.8	100.0	5.1	30,393
Sex							
Male	75.4	19.6	1.9	3.2	100.0	4.8	19,331
Female	73.7	20.1	1.7	4.5	100.0	5.2	18,469
Total age <15 years	74.8	20.3	1.6	3.3	100.0	4.2	31,964
Total age <18 years	74.5	19.9	1.8	3.8	100.0	5.0	37,804

Note: Total includes transgender children, who are not shown separately.

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 five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 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	51.7	22.1	73.8	3,728
2-4	59.3	14.0	73.3	5,802
Sex				
Male	54.8	18.0	72.8	5,012
Female	58.0	16.2	74.2	4,518
Residence				
Urban	68.2	15.5	83.8	1,637
Rural	53.9	17.5	71.3	7,893
Total	56.3	17.2	73.5	9,530

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De Jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Bokaro	66.5	13.2	79.7	491
Chatra	43.3	21.8	65.1	368
Deoghar	40.5	15.1	55.7	535
Dhanbad	63.6	14.2	77.7	700
Dumka	51.7	16.6	68.4	403
Garhwa	47.8	15.2	63.0	424
Giridih	52.9	15.2	68.1	674
Godda	60.4	22.0	82.4	407
Gumla	62.5	15.2	77.7	289
Hazaribagh	57.9	17.5	75.4	606
Jamtara	62.5	8.8	71.2	216
Khunti	65.8	17.0	82.9	121
Kodarma	54.4	17.9	72.3	249
Latehar	62.8	18.5	81.3	248
Lohardaga	55.3	18.7	74.0	121
Pakur	68.3	12.1	80.4	346
Palamu	47.5	21.1	68.7	686
Pashchimi Singhbhum	38.8	27.8	66.6	492
Purbi Singhbhum	74.5	12.9	87.5	425
Ramgarh	55.4	22.3	77.7	233
Ranchi	60.1	15.4	75.5	599
Sahibganj	58.6	20.3	78.8	484
Saraikela-Kharsawan	71.9	15.1	87.0	257
Simdega	47.6	15.5	63.1	157
Jharkhand	56.3	17.2	73.5	9,530

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	(52.8)	*	50.9	25.9	22.2	24.3	31.4	25.8	29.1
5-9	*	*	*	*	*	(17.8)	*	*	(17.8)
10-14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(7.5)
15-24	*	*	*	36.7	22.6	30.3	37.9	24.2	32.0
15-19	*	*	*	(36.5)	(19.2)	27.3	(34.8)	(19.9)	27.6
20-24	*	*	*	(36.9)	*	34.3	(41.0)	*	37.5
25-34	*	*	*	69.9	(47.2)	61.2	71.0	(48.5)	62.6
35 and over	62.9	49.8	57.4	45.9	30.4	38.6	50.1	34.5	43.0
Religion of household head									
Hindu	63.2	50.7	58.1	42.9	28.7	36.2	47.9	33.0	41.1
Muslim	*	*	(45.6)	39.5	33.3	36.6	40.6	36.1	38.5
Christian	*	*	*	54.7	(28.7)	44.4	54.9	30.9	45.5
Other	*	*	*	35.8	23.1	31.3	36.7	22.1	31.7
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	(61.8)	(38.5)	54.5	33.8	29.0	31.4	41.1	30.3	36.1
Scheduled tribe	55.0	(37.6)	49.7	38.6	25.5	33.0	41.1	26.6	35.1
Other backward class	64.1	47.7	57.2	48.8	28.7	39.5	52.4	32.6	43.4
Other	(58.1)	(62.8)	60.7	49.5	37.4	43.5	52.9	48.6	50.7
Total	60.9	49.3	56.2	42.4	28.8	36.1	46.7	32.7	40.4

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.

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bokaro	*	*	(46.3)	(45.4)	(12.1)	26.7	54.1	17.7	35.2
Chatra	*	*	*	(26.1)	(34.9)	30.4	30.0	36.4	33.1
Deoghar	*	*	*	40.3	40.4	40.3	44.4	45.3	44.8
Dhanbad	(49.8)	*	(48.0)	*	(33.6)	(42.2)	50.9	(37.1)	45.2
Dumka	*	*	*	48.8	(31.6)	41.6	52.0	(33.7)	44.5
Garhwa	*	*	*	44.9	(23.5)	35.6	44.0	(25.5)	35.8
Giridih	*	*	*	39.5	21.8	30.8	39.9	21.1	30.8
Godda	*	*	*	(33.3)	(21.5)	27.5	34.9	(25.3)	30.1
Gumla	*	*	*	34.4	(33.7)	34.1	36.0	(33.0)	34.7
Hazaribagh	*	*	*	38.6	(21.9)	30.8	39.1	23.7	31.8
Jamtara	*	*	*	46.8	25.7	36.2	44.0	29.5	36.9
Khunti	*	*	*	(35.4)	(37.0)	36.0	(36.2)	(33.3)	35.1
Kodarma	*	*	*	38.3	(42.5)	40.2	43.2	51.4	46.8
Latehar	*	*	*	40.0	(27.0)	34.3	42.1	(30.0)	36.8
Lohardaga	*	*	*	39.9	(28.0)	34.9	48.1	(33.8)	42.3
Pakur	*	*	*	(37.9)	(40.4)	39.1	(38.0)	(40.4)	39.1
Palamu	*	*	*	42.4	(33.2)	38.1	45.2	34.0	40.2
Pashchimi Singhbhum	*	*	*	(38.7)	(25.1)	33.1	45.8	(37.2)	42.0
Purbi Singhbhum	*	*	(66.1)	(45.5)	*	34.1	51.0	(41.0)	46.7
Ramgarh	*	*	(54.2)	(42.6)	*	35.1	45.1	(37.8)	42.4
Ranchi	(73.0)	*	(65.2)	(61.7)	(33.0)	47.8	67.4	(37.3)	55.2
Sahibganj	*	*	*	(63.0)	(45.6)	53.7	(57.4)	(43.3)	49.5
Saraikela-Kharsawan	*	*	(59.1)	32.8	(37.9)	34.7	43.0	(35.1)	40.0
Simdega	*	*	*	40.6	(24.4)	34.3	42.8	(22.4)	35.0
Jharkhand	60.9	49.3	56.2	42.4	28.8	36.1	46.7	32.7	40.4

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.

Table 16 Disability

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

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	11,829
Rural	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	40,420
Age								
0-4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,518
5-14	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	10,975
15-24	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	9,774
25-34	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	8,076
35-49	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	9,080
50-69	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	8,311
70 and over	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	1,515
Total	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	52,250
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	12,031
Rural	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	38,099
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	5,014
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	11,459
15-24	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	8,446
25-34	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	6,978
35-49	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	8,487
50-69	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	7,985
70 and over	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	1,761
Total	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	50,130
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	23,860
Rural	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	78,519
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	9,533
5-14	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	22,434
15-24	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	18,220
25-34	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	15,054
35-49	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	17,567
50-69	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	16,297
70 and over	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	3,276
Total	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	102,379

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	18.6	18.6	4,917	5,009	583	614
20-24	18.1	14.4	4,809	4,760	451	462
25-29	16.3	16.7	4,324	4,293	523	514
30-34	13.5	13.7	3,583	3,589	430	421
35-39	12.8	14.0	3,397	3,432	440	422
40-44	10.5	11.3	2,784	2,766	354	354
45-49	10.1	11.3	2,681	2,646	355	356
Residence						
Urban	24.6	27.0	6,524	5,145	846	675
Rural	75.4	73.0	19,971	21,350	2,291	2,468
Schooling						
No schooling	31.7	14.3	8,410	8,725	449	482
<5 years complete	5.0	4.8	1,315	1,318	151	160
5-9 years complete	30.1	34.3	7,970	8,103	1,076	1,111
10-11 years complete	14.2	18.0	3,764	3,678	564	577
12 or more years complete	19.0	28.6	5,036	4,671	898	813
Literacy						
Literate ¹	61.7	81.3	16,334	15,996	2,551	2,524
Not literate	37.4	18.4	9,906	10,246	577	611
Not measured	1.0	0.3	255	253	9	8
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	9.3	28.5	2,467	2,128	894	792
Watches television at least once a week	29.7	34.5	7,860	6,991	1,083	972
Listens to the radio at least once a week	2.3	5.5	609	650	171	160
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	5.6	9.7	1,493	1,357	305	264
Not regularly exposed to any media	65.3	52.9	17,301	18,263	1,661	1,782
Marital status						
Never married	23.2	36.7	6,138	6,245	1,151	1,182
Currently married	73.5	62.5	19,469	19,344	1,961	1,938
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	11	11	0	0
Widowed	2.8	0.4	730	749	13	12
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.6	0.4	148	146	12	11
Religion						
Hindu	77.2	78.7	20,457	19,717	2,468	2,430
Muslim	11.5	9.9	3,052	2,961	311	268
Christian	3.7	4.0	991	1,489	125	186
Other	7.5	7.4	1,995	2,328	233	259

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	16.8	14.0	4,455	4,115	440	433
Scheduled tribe	26.7	29.1	7,077	8,282	912	1,085
Other backward class	45.5	45.1	12,067	11,514	1,415	1,313
Other	9.8	11.7	2,591	2,326	367	310
Don't know	1.1	0.1	304	258	3	2
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	26,495	26,495	3,137	3,143
Age 50-54	na	8.1	na	na	277	271
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,414	3,414
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	25.6	78.8	1,036	1,079	2,472	2,473
In agricultural occupation	2.5	22.9	102	92	718	825
In non-agricultural occupation	22.2	52.5	901	952	1,646	1,544
Don't know	0.8	3.4	34	35	107	104
Not employed	74.4	21.2	3,011	2,922	665	670
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	4,048	4,001	3,137	3,143
Age 50-54	na	8.1	na	na	277	271
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,414	3,414

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, Jharkhand

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.034	0.073	0.064	0.044	0.089	0.077	0.072	0.139	0.122
20-24	0.128	0.210	0.191	0.157	0.235	0.214	0.188	0.235	0.222
25-29	0.089	0.129	0.119	0.102	0.142	0.131	0.142	0.173	0.165
30-34	0.046	0.056	0.053	0.044	0.064	0.058	0.038	0.100	0.084
35-39	0.013	0.020	0.018	0.007	0.025	0.019	0.024	0.045	0.040
40-44	0.002	0.006	0.005	0.002	0.009	0.007	0.000	0.018	0.012
45-49	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.002	(0.000)	(0.028)	0.017
TFR (15-49)	1.56	2.48	2.26	1.78	2.83	2.55	2.32	3.69	3.31
CBR	14.2	22	20.2	16.3	23.5	21.7	21.0	28.8	26.8

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-15 for NFHS-4, and 2017-19 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per 1,000 women. Rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-19. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Jharkhand, 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	1.56	2.9	2.9	1.32
Rural	2.48	4.6	3.7	2.04
Schooling				
No schooling	2.79	2.9	3.9	2.32
<5 years complete	2.82	3.7	3.5	2.38
5-9 years complete	2.29	4.6	3.1	1.89
10-11 years complete	2.19	4.7	2.7	1.86
12 or more years complete	1.89	5.3	2.2	1.69
Religion				
Hindu	2.20	3.8	3.4	1.84
Muslim	2.71	7.4	4.2	2.21
Christian	1.94	3.4	3.3	1.57
Other	2.31	3.8	3.5	1.76
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.37	5.1	3.8	1.96
Scheduled tribe	2.26	3.5	3.5	1.79
Other backward class	2.24	4.3	3.5	1.90
Other	2.06	4.0	3.1	1.75
Don't know	2.54	3.6	3.8	2.11
Total	2.26	4.2	3.5	1.87

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview.

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, Jharkhand, 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	3.2	2.9	6.1	2,891
15	0.1	0.1	0.2	957
16	0.9	1.1	2.0	1,045
17	2.2	1.7	3.9	889
18	9.9	4.2	14.1	1,093
19	22.7	6.3	29.0	933
Residence				
Urban	3.6	1.6	5.2	1,149
Rural	8.2	3.0	11.2	3,768
Schooling				
No schooling	23.4	5.8	29.2	274
<5 years complete	13.0	4.2	17.2	131
5-9 years complete	6.6	2.3	8.9	2,523
10-11 years complete	5.1	2.5	7.7	1,369
12 or more years complete	5.1	2.7	7.8	620
Marital status				
Never married	0.2	0.0	0.2	4,101
Currently married	42.2	16.1	58.3	807
Religion				
Hindu	7.2	2.4	9.6	3,708
Muslim	7.0	5.1	12.0	631
Christian	6.9	2.7	9.6	194
Other	6.8	1.6	8.5	384
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	7.4	2.6	10.0	891
Scheduled tribe	7.7	2.1	9.8	1,376
Other backward class	7.0	3.0	10.0	2,203
Other	5.5	2.6	8.1	422
Total	7.1	2.7	9.8	4,917

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women and women who don't know their caste/tribe who are not shown separately.

Table 21 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 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	92.5	7.3	0.2	0	100	357
20-29	39.5	35.8	17.1	7.6	100	4,458
30-39	11.3	19.9	21.2	47.7	100	1,013
40-49	4.1	7	15.3	73.6	100	76
Residence						
Urban	46.4	31.7	14.4	7.5	100	952
Rural	35.7	30.8	17.2	16.3	100	4,952
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	20.9	24.1	21.6	33.4	100	1,513
<5 years complete	25.5	28.2	23.2	23.1	100	346
5-9 years complete	37.2	32.4	17.8	12.6	100	1,837
10-11 years complete	48.5	33.7	13.6	4.1	100	936
12 or more years complete	52.3	35.9	10	1.7	100	1,272
Religion						
Hindu	38.5	32.5	16.3	12.7	100	4,476
Muslim	31.7	26.3	19.8	22.3	100	806
Christian	41.7	24.3	13.8	20.3	100	180
Other	34.5	27.2	17.7	20.6	100	442
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	37.4	31.3	17.1	14.2	100	1,088
Scheduled tribe	36.4	26.2	17.3	20.1	100	1,571
Other backward class	38.2	33.2	16.3	12.3	100	2,668
Other	38.8	32.6	16.5	12.1	100	503
Don't know	18.8	36.2	19	26	100	73
Total	37.4	31	16.8	14.9	100	5,904
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	35.2	30.1	18.7	16.0	100	7,407

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

	Months since preceding birth							Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
Background characteristic	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more	Total		
Mother's current age									
15-19	(28.6)	(36.7)	(10.7)	(14.8)	(4.7)	(4.5)	100.0	27	(21.2)
20-29	10.2	17.3	37.2	18.9	9.2	7.3	100.0	4,187	30.5
30-39	4.9	9.2	28.9	18.5	14.8	23.8	100.0	1,889	40.0
40-49	8.1	9.0	22.2	17.9	13.3	29.5	100.0	190	43.2
Residence									
Urban	8.6	11.7	27.4	18.6	14.8	18.9	100.0	938	37.3
Rural	8.6	15.2	35.3	18.7	10.3	11.8	100.0	5,357	32.3
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	6.6	13.6	35.0	19.1	11.1	14.6	100.0	2,220	34.0
<5 years complete	10.1	12.4	33.6	18.6	10.1	15.1	100.0	436	33.0
5-9 years complete	8.9	16.3	35.7	19.1	9.8	10.3	100.0	1,920	31.7
10-11 years complete	10.4	16.6	32.8	16.1	12.4	11.6	100.0	756	32.2
12 or more years complete	10.6	13.7	30.2	19.2	12.2	14.1	100.0	963	33.1
Religion									
Hindu	8.6	14.8	34.9	18.3	10.4	12.9	100.0	4,702	32.7
Muslim	11.0	17.2	32.5	18.7	11.9	8.9	100.0	935	31.3
Christian	2.0	8.2	30.6	22.4	11.4	25.4	100.0	181	40.0
Other	7.1	11.3	30.9	20.7	14.4	15.5	100.0	476	36.2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	8.3	15.6	35.8	19.2	9.7	11.5	100.0	1,123	32.2
Scheduled tribe	6.1	11.5	34.0	18.1	13.7	16.7	100.0	1,725	35.3
Other backward class	10.1	16.5	34.6	18.3	9.9	10.7	100.0	2,841	31.6
Other	10.7	14.2	27.5	22.2	9.8	15.7	100.0	516	35.1
Don't know	2.4	10.0	42.3	19.0	15.1	11.2	100.0	88	34.3
Birth order									
2-3	8.9	14.9	33.3	19.0	10.7	13.2	100.0	4,771	32.8
4-6	7.6	14.2	36.7	17.4	11.9	12.4	100.0	1,407	33.0
7 or more	8.4	14.0	37.7	21.0	11.1	7.8	100.0	117	32.5
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	8.2	14.5	33.9	19.4	10.9	13.1	100.0	2,928	32.9
Female	8.9	14.9	34.3	18.1	11.0	12.7	100.0	3,367	32.8
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	7.4	14.3	34.5	19.3	11.3	13.2	100.0	5,906	33.4
Dead	26.5	20.2	28.5	10.0	6.0	8.8	100.0	388	24.6
Total	8.6	14.7	34.2	18.7	11.0	12.9	100.0	6,294	32.9

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.

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

	Number of living children ¹								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total 15-49	Total 15-54
Desire for children									
WOMEN									
Want another soon ²	71.9	24.5	6.3	2.9	1.4	1.7	0.3	12.2	na
Want another later ³	11.0	44.8	8.1	2.8	1.3	1.8	1.4	12.4	na
Want another, undecided when	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	na
Undecided	2.3	4.7	2.9	2.1	1.1	2.3	2.1	2.7	na
Want no more	4.6	16.1	37.3	32.4	36.5	42.9	51.8	30.6	na
Sterilized ⁴	0.4	5.3	42.0	56.2	55.8	46.3	37.0	37.7	na
Declared infecund	9.0	3.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.2	4.9	2.5	na
Missing	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.8	2.4	1.5	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	1,312	3,540	6,129	4,650	2,381	938	520	19,469	na
MEN									
Want another soon ²	35.1	23.4	6.5	4.5	1.9	3.4	2.5	11.3	10.2
Want another later ³	23.2	44.8	11.0	5.3	3.6	4.4	3.4	15.8	14.0
Want another, undecided when	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.7
Undecided	1.8	0.9	2.1	0.9	1.4	0.0	2.7	1.4	1.4
Want no more	37.4	27.2	75.1	83.3	86.4	87.5	87.9	66.5	68.7
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	0.5	3.0	3.8	6.6	3.4	3.6	2.9	3.6
Declared infecund	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	203	351	620	458	205	76	48	1,961	2,229

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 to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 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	2.4	7.1	58.4	70.2	(73.2)	25.1	17.3	9.6	(48.7)	*	*	21.5
25-34	4.0	21.9	78.4	85.2	87.5	69.8	31.5	17.2	66.6	70.1	76.7	50.5
35-49	16.2	68.6	91.9	93.5	92.5	89.0	60.8	56.5	89.5	93.4	95.4	87.3
Residence												
Urban	4.3	27.5	85.4	90.5	93.3	70.2	(21.6)	40.9	85.9	93.6	(90.5)	75.1
Rural	5.1	19.0	77.0	88.1	90.7	67.7	41.5	23.6	74.1	85.1	92.6	67.4
Schooling												
No schooling	9.4	30.8	79.8	89.1	90.7	78.7	(60.4)	29.6	83.9	87.1	89.2	78.1
<5 years complete	2.3	21.7	81.2	90.1	91.6	75.5	*	*	(70.8)	(87.1)	(96.0)	74.6
5-9 years complete	3.2	17.4	78.0	87.6	91.1	65.5	28.6	22.5	75.1	91.1	92.7	70.4
10-11 years complete	3.7	18.0	77.6	89.9	96.0	58.2	(48.3)	25.5	81.2	85.4	(98.7)	69.4
12 or more years complete	4.1	20.6	81.2	87.0	91.2	53.0	31.7	30.5	78.2	80.2	(90.7)	60.2
Religion												
Hindu	4.9	22.0	81.1	90.2	93.0	69.8	40.2	28.4	80.6	90.1	94.0	71.6
Muslim	3.7	13.1	62.8	79.4	83.7	61.9	*	*	(59.0)	75.8	(83.6)	62.9
Christian	6.2	19.4	73.3	86.7	90.8	61.5	*	(42.5)	(76.8)	*	*	59.5
Other	6.1	26.1	79.6	87.8	91.2	65.1	*	(21.3)	(69.2)	(86.3)	(97.0)	60.0
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.3	17.7	76.4	88.2	91.4	68.0	(31.3)	(15.1)	73.3	90.3	97.0	67.8
Scheduled tribe	5.6	20.2	74.3	86.5	90.8	62.8	37.0	29.4	74.4	85.7	91.1	65.6
Other backward class	4.0	20.3	81.3	89.9	91.3	70.8	41.6	27.2	81.2	87.3	91.4	72.1
Other	6.9	33.2	85.1	87.5	90.1	70.7	*	(41.3)	78.6	(82.7)	*	70.4
Don't know	*	(15.6)	72.6	88.6	91.3	71.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	5.0	16.0	45.2	50.6	61.0	23.0	37.4	21.6	38.6	(41.3)	*	33.3
1	na	26.9	83.0	89.3	92.4	73.3	na	33.8	82.9	86.8	87.0	73.2
2	na	na	88.6	93.1	92.7	91.5	na	na	85.3	93.8	97.7	91.8
3	na	na	na	93.7	92.9	93.3	na	na	na	(96.9)	92.5	94.3
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	92.7	na	na	na	na	na	(100.0)
Total	5.0	21.3	79.3	88.6	91.1	68.3	37.4	27.7	78.2	87.1	92.3	69.4
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	3.2	16.5	74.2	84.4	88.5	63.4	14.9	21.1	79.0	88.3	90.5	66.7

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. 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.

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-4

	Number of living children ¹								
Ideal number of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
WOMEN									
0	2.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.2	3.5
1	5.9	8.0	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.3	2.6
2	76.3	76.3	77.5	33.7	25.4	16.5	9.4	60.3	55.5
3	11.1	12.2	17.2	54.5	31.7	29.3	22.8	23.5	26.0
4	2.8	2.5	2.8	9.8	40.1	39.5	48.3	9.9	10.7
5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	11.0	5.1	0.8	0.8
6 or more	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.8	12.9	0.5	0.4
Non-numeric responses	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	7,516	3,692	6,380	4,850	2,497	1,002	559	26,495	29,046
Mean ideal number of children for ² :									
All respondents	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.9	2.4	2.4
Number of all respondents	7,463	3,681	6,365	4,840	2,485	997	554	26,385	28,888
Currently married respondents	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.5	4.0	2.5	2.5
Number of currently married respondents	1,311	3,532	6,117	4,641	2,369	933	515	19,418	21,542
MEN									
0	8.7	1.2	1.2	2.7	2.9	4.3	0.0	4.8	2.8
1	3.5	8.3	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.2
2	68.1	76.7	78.1	46.9	40.6	26.9	17.5	64.3	59.5
3	12.6	11.0	14.1	32.5	18.3	24.8	15.0	16.4	21.3
4	5.5	2.9	4.0	14.5	34.9	29.4	41.3	9.4	10.4
5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.3	6.1	8.5	0.6	1.4
6 or more	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	3.3	13.6	0.7	1.1
Non-numeric responses	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	5.3	4.2	0.8	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,356	359	625	461	208	76	52	3,137	3,830
Mean ideal number of children for ² :									
All respondents	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.9	2.3	2.4
Number of all respondents	1,344	359	625	457	207	72	50	3,114	3,780
Currently married respondents	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.9	2.4	2.6
Number of currently married respondents	209	358	623	457	205	72	50	1,974	2,416

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

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

Background characteristic	Women					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	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	13.5	1.5	87.0	85.0	4,865	11.0	0.8	81.8	79.8	576
20-29	20.7	2.0	90.6	88.1	9,092	13.5	1.9	86.3	84.6	970
30-39	29.3	2.4	92.0	89.8	6,958	19.6	2.5	91.7	89.2	861
40-49	33.4	2.6	93.2	91.2	5,433	20.9	2.6	91.6	89.6	704
Residence										
Urban	16.5	2.8	84.6	82.4	6,477	13.8	1.7	84.0	83.4	840
Rural	26.8	1.9	92.8	90.6	19,870	17.3	2.1	89.7	87.2	2,272
Schooling										
No schooling	36.9	2.2	94.4	92.4	8,365	25.1	2.0	92.5	89.4	445
<5 years complete	30.6	2.5	93.7	91.0	1,309	20.5	4.0	90.6	88.4	148
5-9 years complete	22.5	2.3	91.6	89.5	7,928	16.2	2.0	89.4	88.3	1,066
10-11 years complete	15.6	1.5	88.5	86.1	3,740	14.5	1.6	86.0	84.6	558
12 or more years complete	10.8	2.2	84.7	82.2	5,006	12.7	1.9	85.4	82.6	895
Marital status										
Never married	12.2	1.5	84.8	82.3	6,083	11.3	1.1	82.2	79.8	1,139
Currently married	27.8	2.3	92.7	90.6	19,392	19.4	2.6	91.5	89.6	1,948
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	30.3	2.3	90.7	88.5	873	*	*	*	*	25
Religion										
Hindu	23.1	2.2	90.7	88.4	20,340	15.3	1.9	87.3	85.3	2,460
Muslim	31.5	2.3	92.2	90.6	3,029	20.3	1.8	91.3	89.9	296
Christian	24.9	1.6	93.5	91.5	990	23.0	3.3	87.6	83.8	125
Other	25.0	1.6	88.8	86.3	1,989	19.6	3.1	93.4	91.5	231
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	23.9	2.4	91.4	89.3	4,433	16.5	2.0	88.1	85.0	438
Scheduled tribe	26.5	1.7	92.3	89.7	7,036	21.0	2.1	87.6	85.9	910
Other backward class	24.1	2.2	90.6	88.6	12,000	14.5	2.2	89.2	87.7	1,399
Other	18.7	2.6	86.6	84.4	2,576	11.3	1.3	85.4	81.7	361
Don't know	31.4	1.5	93.6	91.3	303	*	*	*	*	3
Total	24.3	2.1	90.8	88.6	26,348	16.4	2.0	88.1	86.1	3,112
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	27.1	2.0	88.6	87.0	28,862	22.5	5.9	85.6	87.4	3,769

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. 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 age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.7	100.0	99.1	99.4	100.0	98.5
Any modern method	99.7	100.0	99.1	99.4	100.0	98.5
Female sterilization	99.3	99.9	97.8	95.5	98.8	90.7
Male sterilization	93.5	97.3	83.9	95.1	99.3	88.9
Pill	93.3	97.5	83.3	91.6	96.7	84.1
IUD or PPIUD	84.9	92.4	66.4	68.9	75.4	58.9
Injectables	90.7	95.4	79.3	80.9	85.4	74.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	92.4	96.0	84.0	98.5	98.8	98.0
Female condom	26.8	28.4	23.6	49.6	54.4	43.1
Emergency contraception	53.8	60.4	38.6	59.6	64.7	51.9
Diaphragm	8.9	9.7	7.5	23.8	26.4	20.3
Foam or jelly	6.4	6.8	5.5	17.7	19.5	15.0
Standard days method	44.8	52.2	27.4	43.8	51.6	32.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	60.1	72.6	29.6	35.8	42.1	25.5
Other modern method	0.6	0.7	0.3	6.6	8.4	4.2
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	80.7	89.5	59.3	66.8	74.5	55.1
Any traditional method	84.1	96.3	54.3	73.1	81.3	60.8
Rhythm	77.0	89.3	46.8	54.4	64.2	39.4
Withdrawal	76.1	90.5	40.7	69.3	77.4	56.8
Other	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	9.1	9.9	7.1	8.9	9.7	7.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	6,524	4,436	1,872	846	497	343

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 age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	99.7	100.0	98.8	99.6	99.7	99.3
Any modern method	99.7	99.9	98.7	99.4	99.6	99.2
Female sterilization	99.1	99.6	97.1	96.1	98.0	92.7
Male sterilization	87.8	91.6	74.5	89.8	92.9	84.1
Pill	89.5	93.5	75.7	83.5	88.3	74.8
IUD or PPIUD	77.9	83.7	57.2	54.9	59.2	47.2
Injectables	86.6	90.9	72.0	74.3	79.4	65.1
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	84.5	88.6	70.8	96.5	96.6	96.5
Female condom	14.2	15.1	11.0	35.7	36.2	34.6
Emergency contraception	43.8	47.2	32.0	48.4	51.0	44.0
Diaphragm	6.4	6.7	5.7	15.3	15.7	14.2
Foam or jelly	3.4	3.6	2.7	11.2	12.1	9.7
Standard days method	41.8	46.6	24.3	35.5	40.5	26.5
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	55.5	63.7	26.1	29.5	33.4	22.4
Other modern method	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.6	5.5	3.2
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	70.1	77.0	46.3	52.2	56.6	44.0
Any traditional method	85.2	94.9	49.5	75.1	81.1	64.4
Rhythm	76.5	85.5	43.7	51.4	58.8	38.2
Withdrawal	77.3	88.6	36.3	71.5	76.9	62.0
Other	1.9	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.5	9.1	6.3	8.0	8.5	7.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	19,971	15,033	4,277	2,291	1,464	809

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 age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	99.7	100.0	98.9	99.5	99.8	99.0
Any modern method	99.7	99.9	98.8	99.4	99.7	99.0
Female sterilization	99.2	99.7	97.3	96.0	98.2	92.1
Male sterilization	89.2	92.9	77.4	91.2	94.5	85.5
Pill	90.4	94.4	78.0	85.7	90.4	77.5
IUD or PPIUD	79.6	85.7	60.0	58.7	63.3	50.7
Injectables	87.6	91.9	74.2	76.1	80.9	67.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	86.5	90.3	74.8	97.1	97.1	96.9
Female condom	17.3	18.1	14.9	39.4	40.8	37.1
Emergency contraception	46.2	50.2	34.0	51.4	54.5	46.3
Diaphragm	7.1	7.4	6.2	17.6	18.4	16.0
Foam or jelly	4.1	4.3	3.6	12.9	13.9	11.3
Standard days method	42.5	47.9	25.3	37.8	43.3	28.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	56.6	65.7	27.2	31.2	35.6	23.3
Other modern method	0.8	0.8	0.6	5.1	6.2	3.5
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	72.7	79.8	50.3	56.1	61.2	47.3
Any traditional method	84.9	95.2	51.0	74.6	81.2	63.3
Rhythm	76.7	86.3	44.6	52.2	60.2	38.5
Withdrawal	77.0	89.0	37.6	70.9	77.1	60.5
Other	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.6	9.3	6.6	8.2	8.8	7.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	26,495	19,469	6,149	3,137	1,961	1,151

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Emergency contraception		Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total	
									LAM	method								
Age																		
15-19	24.2	14.6	0.3	0.0	1.7	1.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	9.6	5.8	3.8	75.8	100.0	807
20-24	39.3	26.0	8.1	0.0	2.7	2.5	0.6	6.4	0.0	0.1	5.6	0.0	13.2	10.1	3.1	60.7	100.0	3,335
25-29	58.4	44.4	27.9	0.2	4.0	2.2	0.8	5.9	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.1	14.0	10.3	3.8	41.6	100.0	3,864
30-39	73.3	59.8	47.9	0.4	4.0	1.8	0.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	13.4	9.6	3.8	26.7	100.0	6,537
40-49	70.2	61.4	56.8	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.8	6.9	1.9	29.8	100.0	4,926
Residence																		
Urban	66.0	51.4	37.3	0.4	3.1	2.0	0.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	14.6	10.6	4.1	34.0	100.0	4,436
Rural	60.4	48.9	37.4	0.2	3.1	1.6	0.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	11.5	8.5	3.0	39.6	100.0	15,033
Schooling																		
No schooling	65.0	54.0	46.0	0.3	2.5	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	11.0	8.2	2.8	35.0	100.0	7,528
<5 years complete	65.6	56.1	47.6	0.0	2.8	1.2	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	9.5	6.4	3.1	34.4	100.0	1,133
5-9 years complete	61.5	49.4	36.6	0.3	3.5	1.8	0.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.2	12.1	9.1	3.0	38.5	100.0	5,307
10-11 years complete	56.3	43.1	29.0	0.3	3.2	2.3	0.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	13.3	9.7	3.6	43.7	100.0	2,305
12 or more years complete	56.7	41.3	20.9	0.2	3.7	2.7	0.8	9.4	0.1	0.1	3.3	0.1	15.4	11.0	4.4	43.3	100.0	3,195
Religion																		
Hindu	64.5	53.6	42.3	0.2	2.7	1.6	0.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	10.8	7.9	3.0	35.5	100.0	15,186
Muslim	49.4	32.5	18.8	0.2	4.3	1.2	0.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.1	16.9	12.1	4.8	50.6	100.0	2,274
Sikh	52.0	34.0	19.8	0.8	5.4	1.6	0.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	18.0	13.7	4.3	48.0	100.0	640
Other	55.7	39.2	22.4	0.5	4.3	3.8	0.8	4.1	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.2	16.5	13.7	2.8	44.3	100.0	1,370
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	60.9	51.7	41.9	0.1	2.1	1.3	0.6	3.2	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.1	9.2	6.8	2.4	39.1	100.0	3,248
Scheduled tribe	55.9	40.2	26.0	0.3	3.7	2.7	0.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.1	15.6	11.8	3.9	44.1	100.0	4,939
Other backward class	64.5	53.5	42.2	0.3	2.9	1.4	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	11.0	7.9	3.1	35.5	100.0	9,135
Other	63.6	50.7	36.0	0.5	3.9	1.7	0.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	13.0	9.7	3.3	36.4	100.0	1,883
Don't know	67.4	47.6	37.3	0.0	4.2	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.8	2.9	0.0	19.8	15.8	4.1	32.6	100.0	264
Continued...																		

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method								Traditional method				Total	Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Inject-ables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Emergency contra-ception	Other modern method	Any traditional method			Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	
Number of living children																		
No children	10.6	5.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.9	2.1	89.4	100.0	1,734	
1 child	42.7	25.9	5.2	0.2	3.5	3.2	0.7	7.7	0.0	0.1	5.2	0.1	16.8	12.3	4.5	57.3	100.0	3,467
1 son	45.8	29.2	7.0	0.0	3.3	3.8	0.9	8.2	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.1	16.6	12.2	4.4	54.2	100.0	1,889
No sons	39.0	21.9	3.1	0.3	3.7	2.6	0.5	7.0	0.0	0.1	4.5	0.1	17.1	12.3	4.8	61.0	100.0	1,579
2 children	70.3	56.7	42.7	0.3	4.0	2.0	0.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.2	13.6	10.0	3.6	29.7	100.0	5,989
1 or more sons	73.7	60.5	46.7	0.3	4.1	1.9	0.5	4.6	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.1	13.2	9.8	3.4	26.3	100.0	5,215
No sons	47.3	30.9	15.5	0.0	3.6	2.4	0.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.6	16.4	11.7	4.6	52.7	100.0	774
3 children	77.2	66.7	57.8	0.3	2.7	1.1	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	10.5	7.9	2.6	22.8	100.0	4,497
1 or more sons	78.8	68.9	60.5	0.3	2.5	1.0	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	9.9	7.3	2.6	21.2	100.0	4,215
No sons	53.3	33.7	18.5	0.0	6.0	2.1	0.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.4	19.6	15.8	3.8	46.7	100.0	282
4 or more children	70.5	59.5	51.3	0.4	2.7	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	11.0	8.3	2.7	29.5	100.0	3,781
1 or more sons	71.6	60.9	53.1	0.4	2.7	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	10.7	8.1	2.6	28.4	100.0	3,604
No sons	47.6	29.5	13.9	0.0	4.6	2.4	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.3	5.3	0.0	18.1	14.0	4.1	52.4	100.0	177
Total	61.7	49.5	37.4	0.3	3.1	1.7	0.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	12.2	9.0	3.2	38.3	100.0	19,469
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	40.4	37.5	31.1	0.2	2.6	1.0	0.2	2.2	na	na	0.2	0.0	2.9	2.0	0.9	59.6	100.0	21,650

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

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Bokaro	68.5	59.5	45.2	0.4	13.9	8.9	1,295
Chatra	59.5	51.8	45.9	0.5	5.4	7.7	648
Deoghar	65.4	48.5	40.1	0.2	8.2	16.9	958
Dhanbad	67.3	51.6	37.7	0.3	13.7	15.6	1,716
Dumka	59.9	43.4	28.4	0.1	14.8	16.6	814
Garhwa	58.3	48.7	44.2	0.2	4.3	9.6	759
Giridih	63.7	54.3	45.2	0.3	8.9	9.3	1,394
Godda	65.0	50.5	38.0	0.3	12.2	14.4	777
Gumla	52.7	45.0	30.7	0.1	14.2	7.7	542
Hazaribagh	60.8	53.6	45.8	0.2	7.6	7.2	1,169
Jamtara	69.3	54.1	35.3	0.1	18.7	15.1	514
Khunti	58.4	43.4	27.6	0.1	15.6	15.0	287
Kodarma	63.6	56.6	50.1	0.5	6.0	7.0	428
Latehar	56.6	45.9	35.9	0.3	9.7	10.7	417
Lohardaga	56.6	41.1	27.3	0.7	13.1	15.4	234
Pakur	55.4	45.4	32.5	0.2	12.7	9.9	569
Palamu	60.1	53.1	47.8	0.4	4.8	7.0	1,207
Pashchimi Singhbhum	55.8	36.3	12.9	0.5	22.9	19.6	779
Purbi Singhbhum	61.0	47.2	35.3	0.0	11.9	13.8	1,291
Ramgarh	68.2	54.2	44.0	0.1	10.0	14.0	528
Ranchi	61.5	51.3	34.0	0.4	16.9	10.2	1,479
Sahibganj	50.4	34.0	23.2	0.0	10.8	16.5	710
Saraikela-Kharsawan	66.9	52.4	33.4	0.1	18.9	14.5	648
Simdega	48.5	27.7	15.5	0.8	11.3	20.8	304
Jharkhand	61.7	49.5	37.4	0.3	11.8	12.2	19,469

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of men			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex
Type of sexual partner	25.6	19.0	9.5	0.4	2.9	0.6	4.0	1.5	6.7	3.6	2.9	0.1	74.4	100.0	1,961
	28.2	20.8	10.4	0.4	3.0	0.6	4.5	1.7	7.4	4.1	3.2	0.2	71.8	100.0	1,735
	6.1	4.8	2.0	0.4	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	93.9	100.0	221
	(24.4)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(75.6)	100.0	51
Girlfriend	(27.7)	(27.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.3)	100.0	36
Age	19.6	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.0	1.9	4.8	4.4	0.5	0.0	80.4	100.0	150
	21.3	13.9	3.8	0.0	3.3	0.3	6.1	0.4	7.4	3.0	4.4	0.0	78.7	100.0	348
	25.3	19.0	5.0	0.4	5.4	0.3	5.6	2.3	6.3	3.3	2.8	0.2	74.7	100.0	372
	28.9	21.6	12.2	0.9	2.6	0.5	3.3	1.9	7.3	3.7	3.3	0.2	71.1	100.0	424
	26.2	19.7	13.4	0.4	2.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	6.5	4.1	2.1	0.3	73.8	100.0	350
	28.6	22.3	15.9	0.4	1.7	0.4	2.4	1.5	6.3	3.2	3.1	0.0	71.4	100.0	344
Residence	27.2	20.4	7.7	0.8	3.8	1.1	5.2	1.8	6.8	3.5	3.3	0.0	72.8	100.0	510
	25.1	18.6	9.7	0.3	2.5	0.4	4.2	1.3	6.5	3.5	2.8	0.2	74.9	100.0	1,503
Schooling	23.1	17.5	12.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	5.6	2.6	2.7	0.2	76.9	100.0	389
	22.4	15.6	8.8	2.9	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	6.8	4.2	2.6	0.0	77.6	100.0	129
	25.0	18.7	10.5	0.4	2.1	0.9	3.7	1.2	6.2	3.1	3.0	0.2	75.0	100.0	645
	28.6	20.5	8.8	0.0	3.4	0.2	5.9	2.0	8.1	5.5	2.6	0.0	71.4	100.0	319
	27.2	20.5	6.0	0.0	4.4	0.9	6.6	2.6	6.7	3.3	3.3	0.1	72.8	100.0	532
	12 or more years complete														
Continued...															

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of men		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Other
Marital status														
Never married	(25.2)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(74.8)	100.0
Currently married	25.6	19.0	9.5	0.4	2.9	0.6	4.0	1.5	6.7	3.6	2.9	0.1	74.4	100.0
														1,961
Religion														
Hindu	27.3	20.6	11.1	0.5	2.9	0.4	4.1	1.5	6.7	4.0	2.6	0.1	72.7	100.0
Muslim	14.0	8.7	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.2	4.9	0.8	5.4	0.8	4.6	0.0	86.0	100.0
Christian	24.0	15.5	1.6	0.0	6.4	0.9	4.3	1.1	8.5	1.9	5.6	0.9	76.0	100.0
Other	24.3	18.8	5.6	0.0	1.4	2.0	6.9	2.3	5.5	3.5	2.0	0.0	75.7	100.0
														147
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	25.8	19.5	10.3	0.0	1.9	0.1	5.4	1.7	6.3	4.9	1.1	0.3	74.2	100.0
Scheduled tribe	24.2	15.8	6.3	0.3	3.8	1.0	3.1	0.7	8.4	3.6	4.5	0.3	75.8	100.0
Other backward class	26.1	20.7	11.2	0.7	2.5	0.5	4.4	1.3	5.5	3.3	2.2	0.0	73.9	100.0
Other	27.2	20.8	7.2	0.2	2.9	0.0	6.8	3.6	6.4	2.3	4.1	0.0	72.8	100.0
														212
Total age 15-49	25.6	19.1	9.2	0.4	2.9	0.6	4.4	1.4	6.6	3.5	2.9	0.1	74.4	100.0
														2,013
Age 50-54	31.2	27.7	20.8	0.9	3.0	0.8	1.7	0.5	3.5	1.9	1.2	0.3	68.8	100.0
														267
Total age 15-54	26.3	20.1	10.6	0.5	2.9	0.6	4.1	1.3	6.2	3.3	2.7	0.2	73.7	100.0
														2,280

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner/girlfriend, men age 15-19, men who are widowed /divorced/ separated/ deserted, men who don't know their caste/tribe, and not currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Emergency contraception	All modern methods ¹
URBAN								
Public health sector	65.4	*	27.3	74.3	(14.0)	30.5	*	58.4
Government/municipal hospital	34.9	*	7.1	60.6	(11.6)	9.1	*	30.6
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Government dispensary	2.3	*	3.4	0.0	(0.0)	1.6	*	2.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.8	*	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	24.0	*	1.8	12.7	(2.3)	5.6	*	19.7
PHC/Additional PHC	2.1	*	1.0	1.0	(0.0)	0.1	*	1.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.4	*	7.6	0.0	(0.0)	4.7	*	1.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	1.6	*	0.2
Camp	0.7	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.6
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	*	2.8	0.0	(0.0)	2.9	*	0.6
ASHA	0.0	*	3.2	0.0	(0.0)	4.8	*	0.8
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.2	*	0.0	0.0	(3.4)	0.0	*	0.9
Private health sector	33.0	*	46.7	25.7	(76.2)	43.2	*	35.1
Private hospital	30.7	*	14.3	22.2	(51.7)	8.2	*	26.8
Private doctor/clinic	1.3	*	12.8	1.0	(19.4)	13.2	*	3.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	6.6	0.0	(0.0)	1.6	*	0.6
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	*	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	12.3	1.0	(5.1)	19.3	*	3.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Other private health sector	1.0	*	0.7	1.6	(0.0)	0.5	*	0.9
Other source	0.3	*	26.1	0.0	(6.5)	26.3	*	5.0
Shop	0.0	*	19.1	0.0	(0.0)	8.3	*	2.2
Husband	0.0	*	5.8	0.0	(6.5)	18.0	*	2.6
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Other	0.3	*	1.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	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	*	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,725	17	139	91	24	274	2	2,280

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Emergency contraception	All modern methods ¹
RURAL								
Public health sector	78.3	(84.8)	43.4	81.5	60.8	45.6	*	73.4
Government/municipal hospital	30.0	(39.0)	9.8	28.7	17.3	6.9	*	26.8
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Government dispensary	1.0	(0.9)	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.8	*	1.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.5	(0.0)	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	*	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	41.1	(33.0)	5.7	36.9	18.7	4.5	*	35.5
PHC/Additional PHC	4.9	(9.6)	0.7	6.4	8.3	1.2	*	4.5
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	(2.2)	1.4	1.2	2.8	3.3	*	0.5
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	*	0.1
Camp	0.5	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.4
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	18.1	4.4	11.3	20.8	*	3.0
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	5.9	1.5	2.6	7.6	*	1.1
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	(0.0)	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.6	*	0.5
Private health sector	20.9	(15.2)	42.6	17.2	33.8	36.0	*	23.4
Private hospital	18.7	(15.2)	6.1	7.0	13.1	3.9	*	16.2
Private doctor/clinic	2.0	(0.0)	16.9	2.1	12.0	9.3	*	3.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	2.3	2.2	0.3	*	0.2
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	*	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	16.9	3.9	6.4	21.6	*	2.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Other private health sector	0.3	(0.0)	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	*	0.3
Other source	0.0	(0.0)	13.5	0.0	5.4	17.8	*	2.3
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	7.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	*	0.9
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	5.1	0.0	0.0	11.4	*	1.2
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	*	0.1
Other	0.0	(0.0)	0.8	0.0	3.9	0.0	*	0.1
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Missing	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	5,801	36	460	242	80	538	5	7,180

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Emergency contraception	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL								
Public health sector	75.3	76.6	39.6	79.6	50.1	40.5	*	69.8
Government/municipal hospital	31.1	31.1	9.1	37.4	16.0	7.6	*	27.7
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Government dispensary	1.3	4.4	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.1	*	1.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	*	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	37.2	33.1	4.8	30.3	14.9	4.8	*	31.7
PHC/Additional PHC	4.3	6.5	0.8	4.9	6.4	0.9	*	3.8
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	1.5	2.8	0.8	2.2	3.8	*	0.7
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	*	0.1
Camp	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.5
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	14.6	3.2	8.7	14.8	*	2.4
ASHA	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.1	2.0	6.7	*	1.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.4	*	0.6
Private health sector	23.7	23.4	43.6	19.5	43.5	38.4	*	26.2
Private hospital	21.4	23.4	8.0	11.2	22.0	5.4	*	18.8
Private doctor/clinic	1.8	0.0	15.9	1.8	13.7	10.6	*	3.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	0.7	*	0.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	*	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	15.8	3.1	6.1	20.8	*	3.0
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Other private health sector	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.3	*	0.4
Other source	0.1	0.0	16.4	0.0	5.6	20.7	*	2.9
Shop	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	*	1.2
Husband	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	1.5	13.6	*	1.5
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	*	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	*	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	7,525	53	600	332	104	813	6	9,460

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; 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, Jharkhand, 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	47.8	35.1	51.9	30.4	306
Pill	69.2	57.4	74.3	49.8	67
IUD or PPIUD	(66.8)	(65.7)	(82.3)	(65.7)	55
Total	53.6	42.5	59.3	37.9	427
RURAL					
Female sterilization ¹	47.0	40.1	58.6	35.7	1,433
Pill	54.7	46.6	81.0	46.5	277
IUD or PPIUD	70.3	63.7	78.2	60.2	169
Total	50.2	43.2	63.6	39.5	1,879
TOTAL					
Female sterilization ¹	47.2	39.2	57.4	34.8	1,739
Pill	57.5	48.7	79.7	47.1	343
IUD or PPIUD	69.5	64.2	79.2	61.6	224
Total	50.9	43.1	62.8	39.2	2,306

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Jharkhand, 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	3.3	13.1	8.4	5.0	3.4	13.3	8.2	54.8	4.5	908
IUD or PPIUD	0.1	4.0	2.3	7.1	1.9	2.3	5.2	23.0	2.5	347
Injectables	(4.9)	(23.4)	(5.1)	(3.9)	(9.1)	(5.1)	(5.8)	(57.2)	(4.4)	170
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	4.1	16.7	10.2	1.2	2.9	8.0	13.9	57.0	5.6	1,469
Rhythm	2.7	14.7	10.3	0.7	3.3	4.1	16.1	51.9	5.5	2,661
Withdrawal	3.6	16.0	11.3	1.0	6.5	3.6	15.2	57.2	10.8	1,128
Other ⁶	9.6	10.0	5.7	1.4	8.3	4.4	18.9	58.2	16.8	617
All modern spacing methods ⁷	4.2	13.6	7.9	3.0	4.1	8.2	11.6	52.6	6.6	3,492
All spacing methods ⁸	3.5	14.4	9.3	1.8	4.2	5.9	13.8	53.1	6.8	7,300
All methods	2.8	11.4	7.4	1.5	3.3	4.7	10.9	41.9	5.4	9,235

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes female and male sterilizations, which are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Jharkhand, 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	44.2	13.3	49.1	30.7	3.0	17.2	100.0	583
20-24	55.0	17.2	58.9	32.5	2.0	6.5	100.0	451
25-29	50.5	16.0	61.1	33.0	0.7	5.2	100.0	523
30-34	55.6	15.9	60.1	34.2	1.8	3.8	100.0	430
35-39	56.3	19.3	62.8	28.8	1.7	6.7	100.0	440
40-44	58.0	17.8	57.7	35.4	2.5	4.4	100.0	354
45-49	56.3	16.5	51.8	38.3	1.9	8.0	100.0	355
Residence								
Urban	57.0	18.0	52.4	38.5	2.2	6.9	100.0	846
Rural	51.5	15.7	59.0	30.9	1.9	8.2	100.0	2,291
Schooling								
No schooling	56.9	16.7	51.2	33.0	2.8	13.0	100.0	449
<5 years complete	55.9	17.1	47.1	38.5	3.4	11.0	100.0	151
5-9 years complete	50.0	16.0	54.2	33.7	2.0	10.1	100.0	1,076
10-11 years complete	52.4	14.2	57.8	33.9	0.8	7.4	100.0	564
12 or more years complete	54.6	17.8	65.1	30.5	1.9	2.4	100.0	898
Religion								
Hindu	52.2	16.5	57.0	32.6	2.1	8.3	100.0	2,468
Muslim	54.9	13.6	53.2	40.6	1.6	4.6	100.0	311
Christian	61.9	22.5	63.6	25.3	0.3	10.9	100.0	125
Other	53.7	15.5	61.6	30.8	1.8	5.8	100.0	233
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	54.9	17.1	49.7	40.0	1.9	8.5	100.0	440
Scheduled tribe	50.2	14.6	58.6	30.6	1.6	9.2	100.0	912
Other backward class	54.7	17.3	59.4	31.3	2.1	7.3	100.0	1,415
Other	51.3	15.4	55.1	36.8	2.5	5.6	100.0	367
Total age 15-49	53.0	16.4	57.2	33.0	2.0	7.9	100.0	3,137
Age 50-54	53.9	13.0	56.6	34.6	1.1	7.7	100.0	277
Total age 15-54	53.1	16.1	57.2	33.1	1.9	7.9	100.0	3,414

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

¹ Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 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	17.3	2.1	19.4	21.8	2.4	24.2	39.1	4.5	43.6	807	55.5	33.6
20-24	12.9	6.1	19.0	22.6	16.6	39.3	35.6	22.8	58.3	3,335	67.4	44.6
25-29	6.1	7.7	13.9	12.5	45.9	58.4	18.6	53.6	72.2	3,864	80.8	61.4
30-34	2.6	8.2	10.8	5.7	65.5	71.3	8.4	73.7	82.1	3,358	86.8	69.7
35-39	0.7	8.0	8.7	2.5	72.9	75.4	3.2	80.9	84.1	3,179	89.7	74.4
40-44	0.2	6.5	6.7	0.3	72.0	72.3	0.5	78.5	79.0	2,561	91.6	78.0
45-49	0.1	4.1	4.3	0.3	67.6	67.8	0.4	71.7	72.1	2,365	94.1	84.7
Residence												
Urban	4.7	6.6	11.2	9.8	56.2	66.0	14.5	62.7	77.2	4,436	85.4	66.5
Rural	4.8	6.8	11.6	8.4	52.0	60.4	13.2	58.8	72.0	15,033	83.9	68.0
Schooling												
No schooling	2.2	7.2	9.4	4.4	60.5	65.0	6.6	67.7	74.4	7,528	87.4	72.6
<5 years complete	3.4	7.0	10.4	5.4	60.2	65.6	8.9	67.2	76.0	1,133	86.3	73.8
5-9 years complete	5.7	6.5	12.2	9.7	51.8	61.5	15.4	58.3	73.7	5,307	83.4	67.0
10-11 years complete	7.4	6.3	13.7	11.6	44.7	56.3	19.0	51.0	70.0	2,305	80.5	61.6
12 or more years complete	7.8	6.3	14.1	16.4	40.3	56.7	24.2	46.6	70.8	3,195	80.1	58.4
Religion												
Hindu	4.7	6.2	10.9	8.5	55.9	64.5	13.2	62.1	75.3	15,186	85.6	71.2
Muslim	6.1	9.2	15.3	9.0	40.5	49.4	15.1	49.7	64.8	2,274	76.3	50.2
Christian	4.5	8.7	13.2	10.0	42.0	52.0	14.5	50.6	65.1	640	79.8	52.1
Other	3.5	7.7	11.2	10.1	45.6	55.7	13.7	53.3	67.0	1,370	83.2	58.6
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.9	6.9	11.8	7.9	53.0	60.9	12.8	59.9	72.7	3,248	83.8	71.1
Scheduled tribe	4.8	7.8	12.6	10.9	45.0	55.9	15.7	52.8	68.5	4,939	81.6	58.7
Other backward class	4.9	6.0	10.9	7.7	56.8	64.5	12.6	62.9	75.5	9,135	85.5	70.9
Other	3.7	7.2	10.9	9.3	54.4	63.6	13.0	61.5	74.5	1,883	85.4	68.0
Don't know	4.8	5.8	10.7	10.9	56.6	67.4	15.7	62.4	78.1	264	86.3	60.9
Total	4.8	6.7	11.5	8.7	52.9	61.7	13.5	59.7	73.2	19,469	84.3	67.6

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Bokaro	9.4	4.0	5.4	1,295
Chatra	10.1	4.6	5.5	648
Deoghar	11.1	4.6	6.4	958
Dhanbad	9.7	4.7	5.0	1,716
Dumka	13.1	5.0	8.1	814
Garhwa	12.3	5.7	6.7	759
Giridih	12.0	4.3	7.7	1,394
Godda	11.3	3.2	8.1	777
Gumla	14.9	7.9	7.0	542
Hazaribagh	11.5	6.4	5.1	1,169
Jamtara	9.9	3.6	6.3	514
Khunti	11.7	4.8	7.0	287
Kodarma	12.0	5.5	6.5	428
Latehar	13.4	5.5	7.9	417
Lohardaga	13.9	5.0	8.9	234
Pakur	12.0	6.0	6.0	569
Palamu	13.7	6.3	7.5	1,207
Pashchimi Singhbhum	12.5	5.0	7.6	779
Purbi Singhbhum	11.4	3.8	7.6	1,291
Ramgarh	7.3	2.8	4.5	528
Ranchi	12.0	4.8	7.3	1,479
Sahibganj	13.2	3.2	10.0	710
Saraikela-Kharsawan	7.2	3.6	3.7	648
Simdega	15.8	4.7	11.1	304
Jharkhand	11.5	4.8	6.7	19,469
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	18.4	9.0	9.4	21,650

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy			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	0.2	14,050	(25.2)	35	(23.3)	(73.0)	(3.7)	100.0	35
30-39	3.3	6,980	30.3	229	17.1	82.9	0.0	100.0	229
40-49	7.5	5,465	37.2	411	25.5	74.2	0.3	100.0	413
Residence									
Urban	2.8	6,524	34.4	179	21.2	78.2	0.6	100.0	181
Rural	2.5	19,971	33.7	495	23.1	76.7	0.3	100.0	495
Schooling									
No schooling	4.5	8,410	35.1	374	26.2	73.8	0.0	100.0	374
<5 years complete	3.8	1,315	(31.7)	50	(18.4)	(81.6)	(0.0)	100.0	50
5-9 years complete	2.1	7,970	33.2	164	16.7	83.3	0.0	100.0	164
10-11 years complete	1.2	3,764	(35.0)	45	(22.2)	(75.0)	(2.8)	100.0	45
12 or more years complete	0.8	5,036	(34.2)	41	(18.8)	(78.6)	(2.6)	100.0	42
Religion									
Hindu	2.8	20,457	33.9	562	23.8	75.8	0.4	100.0	564
Muslim	3.0	3,052	34.0	91	12.9	87.1	0.0	100.0	91
Christian	0.8	991	*	8	*	*	*	100.0	8
Other	0.7	1,995	*	13	*	*	*	100.0	13
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	3.0	4,455	33.3	132	27.2	72.0	0.8	100.0	132
Scheduled tribe	0.9	7,077	34.4	65	32.2	67.8	0.0	100.0	65
Other backward class	3.2	12,067	34.0	383	21.8	77.9	0.3	100.0	384
Other	3.4	2,591	34.4	88	8.3	91.7	0.0	100.0	88
Don't know	2.2	304	*	7	*	*	*	100.0	7
Total	2.6	26,495	33.9	674	22.6	77.1	0.3	100.0	676

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	90.4	1.4	6.6	1.7	100.0	381
20-29	91.8	2.6	4.9	0.7	100.0	5,346
30-39	89.6	2.9	6.3	1.1	100.0	1,814
40-49	87.4	3.0	8.9	0.7	100.0	189
Residence						
Urban	89.6	2.6	6.6	1.1	100.0	1,427
Rural	91.4	2.6	5.1	0.8	100.0	6,303
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	91.7	2.0	5.3	1.1	100.0	2,139
<5 years complete	93.4	2.6	3.1	0.8	100.0	428
5-9 years complete	90.5	3.2	5.3	1.0	100.0	2,328
10-11 years complete	89.9	3.3	6.2	0.5	100.0	1,160
12 or more years complete	91.4	2.2	5.8	0.7	100.0	1,675
Religion						
Hindu	90.8	2.9	5.5	0.8	100.0	5,890
Muslim	90.9	2.4	5.6	1.0	100.0	1,015
Christian	93.2	0.5	5.2	1.1	100.0	256
Other	93.9	1.7	3.6	0.8	100.0	569
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	91.3	2.0	5.9	0.7	100.0	1,344
Scheduled tribe	93.0	1.6	4.2	1.1	100.0	2,128
Other backward class	90.5	3.1	5.7	0.7	100.0	3,491
Other	88.0	4.8	6.4	0.8	100.0	678
Don't know	88.1	4.7	4.9	2.4	100.0	89
Total	91.1	2.6	5.4	0.9	100.0	7,730

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, according to residence, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	(45.1)	42.5	43.0
Contraceptive failure	(7.9)	2.1	3.2
Complications in pregnancy	(15.3)	2.3	4.7
Health did not permit	(15.5)	20.9	19.9
Female foetus	(0.0)	6.1	4.9
Economic reasons	(5.2)	3.4	3.7
Last child too young	(11.0)	11.9	11.7
Foetus had congenital abnormality	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	(0.0)	9.4	7.7
Other	(0.0)	1.5	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	(91.4)	78.8	81.2
MVA	(3.5)	8.0	7.2
Other surgical	(5.1)	8.2	7.7
Other	(0.0)	1.1	0.9
Don't know	(0.0)	3.8	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(13.7)	7.8	8.9
Private health sector ¹	(25.5)	61.5	54.9
At home	(60.8)	30.7	36.2
Other	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	(21.9)	36.8	34.1
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(8.5)	19.9	17.8
Dai (TBA)	(0.0)	0.4	0.4
Family member/relative/friend	(19.9)	4.3	7.2
Self	(49.7)	37.3	39.6
Other	(0.0)	1.2	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(19.3)	13.1	14.2
Number of women with abortions	38	167	204
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	*	(88.0)
Number of women with complications	7	22	29

Note: There were no women who gave "male foetus" or "congenital abnormality of the foetus" as the main reason for abortion. Place of treatment includes public health sector, private health sector, home, and other places of treatment. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Jharkhand, 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	1.7	na	na	na	na	83.4	4,917	a	a	a
20-24	6.5	32.2	55.2	na	na	29.8	4,809	19.5	19.5	19.4
25-29	12.3	44.5	66.9	73.5	87.8	9.0	4,324	18.4	18.5	18.6
30-34	18.2	54.0	72.6	78.7	90.6	3.1	3,583	17.7	17.8	17.8
35-39	20.3	56.0	73.4	80.2	92.4	1.8	3,397	17.6	17.7	17.7
40-44	22.1	56.7	75.2	80.6	93.1	1.0	2,784	17.4	17.6	17.7
45-49	20.4	51.5	70.0	76.5	91.2	1.0	2,681	17.9	18.1	18.0
20-49	15.5	47.6	67.7	na	na	9.5	21,578	18.2	18.3	18.3
25-49	18.1	52.0	71.3	77.6	90.7	3.7	16,769	17.8	18.0	18.0
MEN										
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	98.8	583	a	a	a
20-24	0.2	4.4	13.0	na	na	69.9	451	a	a	a
25-29	0.9	8.8	16.8	22.7	54.4	34.8	523	24.1	24.1	23.5
30-34	2.2	13.1	25.3	33.8	60.2	13.2	430	23.1	23.0	23.0
35-39	2.4	13.8	28.7	36.4	60.6	2.8	440	23.0	22.7	22.6
40-44	4.8	16.8	34.0	39.9	66.7	0.7	354	22.0	22.2	22.1
45-49	1.7	14.2	27.8	36.2	64.6	1.6	355	23.0	23.2	23.4
50-54	3.6	14.3	30.2	38.6	69.2	0.0	277	22.4	22.7	23.4
20-49	1.9	11.5	23.5	na	na	22.5	2,554	a	a	a
25-49	2.3	13.0	25.8	33.0	60.7	12.3	2,103	23.2	23.2	23.0

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 5-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years preceding the NFHS-4 and NFHS-3 surveys, by residence, Jharkhand, 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	17.6	4.6	22.2	5.2	27.3
5-9	23.1	9.2	32.3	11.5	43.5
10-14	32.9	8.7	41.6	10.6	51.8
NFHS-4 (0-4)	25.4	8.3	33.7	4.6	38.2
NFHS-3 (0-4)	(31.7)	(18.0)	(49.8)	(7.6)	(57.0)
RURAL					
0-4	30.4	10.7	41.1	8.4	49.2
5-9	34.6	9.1	43.7	9.8	53.0
10-14	39.3	12.9	52.2	12.2	63.8
NFHS-4 (0-4)	34.9	11.4	46.3	12.7	58.4
NFHS-3 (0-4)	52.4	20.6	73.1	30.3	101.2
TOTAL					
0-4	28.2	9.7	37.9	7.9	45.4
5-9	32.6	9.1	41.6	10.1	51.3
10-14	38.0	12.0	50.0	11.8	61.3
NFHS-4 (0-4)	33.1	10.8	43.9	11.1	54.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	48.6	20.2	68.7	26.1	93.0

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 1988-1992 for 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5). Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted cases

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (_{1q0})	Child mortality (_{4q1})	Under-five mortality (_{5q0})
Schooling					
No schooling	27.2	13.2	40.4	9.1	49.2
<10 years complete	33.3	9.4	42.7	8.5	50.9
10 or more years complete	23.6	6.9	30.6	5.6	36.0
Religion					
Hindu	29.6	9.0	38.6	8.6	46.8
Muslim	17.8	9.0	26.9	3.1	29.8
Christian	(32.4)	(8.8)	(41.2)	(7.6)	(48.5)
Other	31.5	18.5	49.9	10.5	59.9
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	39.3	4.8	44.1	13.8	57.2
Scheduled tribe	31.3	13.1	44.4	12.0	55.8
Other backward class	24.2	10.4	34.6	4.1	38.5
Other	16.3	6.6	22.9	4.3	27.1
Child's sex					
Male	30.4	11.2	41.6	7.9	49.2
Female	25.7	7.9	33.7	7.8	41.2
Mother's age at birth					
<20	31.7	9.5	41.1	7.9	48.7
20-29	26.9	8.8	35.7	7.1	42.5
30-39	31.2	13.4	44.7	12.1	56.2
Birth order					
1	36.2	10.1	46.3	8.4	54.3
2-3	22.9	7.7	30.6	7.3	37.7
4 or more	26.0	14.7	40.7	8.3	48.7
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	25.6	13.2	38.8	8.8	47.2
2-3 years	25.3	10.6	35.9	7.6	43.2
4 years or more	17.9	2.9	20.8	6.2	26.9
Total	28.2	9.7	37.9	7.9	45.4

Note: Total includes children with mother's age at birth 40-49, children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	35.6	1.0	55.5 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	32.7	1.7	7.0
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	3.8	1.2	0.3
Mother's age >34	1.2	1.8	7.6
Birth interval <24 months	11.2	1.4	8.0
Birth order >3	9.9	1.5	6.3
Subtotal	26.1	1.4	22.3
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.2	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	2.1	0.8	11.5
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.3	(3.3)	0.5
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.0	1.1	3.0
Subtotal	5.7	1.1	15.2
In any avoidable high-risk category	31.8	1.3	37.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	9,914	na	19,469

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, Jharkhand, 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	45.8	35.2	0.5	9.4	0.2	2.0	0.1	6.8	100.0	1,041	81.0
20-34	43.0	36.7	0.6	10.2	0.2	1.6	0.0	7.7	100.0	6,017	79.6
35-49	31.6	34.9	1.4	12.1	0.5	1.7	0.0	17.9	100.0	329	66.5
Birth order											
1	49.6	34.4	0.5	7.5	0.1	1.5	0.1	6.3	100.0	2,349	84.0
2-3	43.2	36.9	0.4	10.6	0.3	1.6	0.0	7.0	100.0	3,783	80.1
4 or more	29.3	38.5	1.4	14.0	0.2	2.0	0.0	14.5	100.0	1,255	67.8
Residence											
Urban	59.5	28.8	0.3	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	5.4	100.0	1,348	88.3
Rural	39.1	38.1	0.7	11.2	0.2	2.0	0.0	8.6	100.0	6,039	77.2
Schooling											
No schooling	27.8	39.0	1.4	15.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	13.7	100.0	2,036	66.9
<5 years complete	34.3	40.7	0.2	13.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	10.0	100.0	414	75.0
5-9 years complete	41.4	38.3	0.5	10.6	0.2	1.9	0.0	7.1	100.0	2,223	79.7
10-11 years complete	49.4	37.5	0.1	7.8	0.1	1.4	0.1	3.5	100.0	1,112	87.0
12 or more years complete	61.6	28.5	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	4.8	100.0	1,602	90.0
Religion											
Hindu	45.3	34.7	0.4	9.8	0.2	1.6	0.1	7.9	100.0	5,633	80.0
Muslim	40.0	39.1	0.9	9.4	0.5	1.2	0.0	8.9	100.0	965	79.1
Christian	25.4	43.2	1.9	14.9	0.4	2.8	0.0	11.4	100.0	244	68.6
Other	30.1	46.3	1.0	12.9	0.1	3.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	545	76.4
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	40.7	34.2	0.5	12.8	0.1	1.9	0.2	9.6	100.0	1,285	74.9
Scheduled tribe	30.5	43.3	1.1	12.7	0.4	2.2	0.0	9.8	100.0	2,038	73.8
Other backward class	48.6	34.1	0.4	8.2	0.3	1.5	0.0	6.9	100.0	3,341	82.7
Other	57.6	28.4	0.2	7.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.8	100.0	640	86.0
Don't know	33.9	53.8	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	84	87.7
Total	42.9	36.4	0.6	10.2	0.2	1.7	0.0	8.1	100.0	7,387	79.2

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table.

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, Jharkhand, 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	97.7	95.9	96.2	97.8	97.2	87.1	96.2
Blood pressure measured	97.8	93.6	93.6	97.8	97.0	86.1	94.4
Urine sample taken	95.9	87.5	87.1	96.2	95.4	82.3	89.0
Blood sample taken	94.0	86.9	86.4	95.5	95.9	82.2	88.2
Abdomen examined	94.3	85.8	85.5	94.5	92.8	77.8	87.4
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	59.2	56.3	57.5	52.1	46.0	55.6	56.8
Convulsions	66.1	57.8	60.4	53.4	47.9	59.6	59.3
Prolonged labour	71.3	64.5	66.3	61.2	54.0	64.3	65.8
Severe abdominal pain	72.0	65.9	67.4	63.2	57.0	67.6	67.1
High blood pressure	73.1	65.3	66.9	64.1	57.6	62.4	66.7
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	84.6	80.0	81.5	78.7	76.7	75.7	80.8
Number of women	1,275	5,517	5,007	2,184	661	258	6,792

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, Jharkhand, 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	39.9	68.5	83.4	89.4	84.9	26.2	14.9	31.9	1,041
20-34	38.6	68.2	82.5	91.3	83.7	28.6	14.8	29.7	6,017
35-49	35.5	62.5	79.3	85.1	77.4	28.0	14.8	29.3	329
Birth order									
1	45.2	72.5	86.4	91.5	87.1	32.4	17.6	32.4	2,349
2-3	37.6	67.8	80.6	90.9	83.6	27.8	14.7	29.5	3,783
4 or more	29.5	60.4	81.0	88.9	77.1	21.8	10.2	27.2	1,255
Residence									
Urban	48.5	76.2	82.2	90.8	85.0	37.7	22.3	32.1	1,348
Rural	36.4	66.2	82.6	90.8	83.3	26.1	13.2	29.5	6,039
Schooling									
No schooling	28.3	60.6	80.9	87.7	76.9	21.4	10.2	27.6	2,036
<5 years complete	32.4	62.5	85.9	92.1	81.0	22.7	11.0	30.3	414
5-9 years complete	38.0	67.7	82.8	92.0	82.9	26.5	13.3	30.7	2,223
10-11 years complete	40.3	73.3	80.2	91.0	87.6	29.9	15.6	30.5	1,112
12 or more years complete	52.9	75.6	84.8	92.5	90.9	39.6	23.3	31.8	1,602
Religion									
Hindu	40.1	67.1	82.4	90.9	84.4	28.4	15.4	29.5	5,633
Muslim	32.7	69.9	81.1	89.7	75.5	20.6	9.5	29.6	965
Christian	33.5	71.9	86.1	89.4	85.8	35.1	19.1	33.9	244
Other	36.4	72.4	84.4	91.6	88.8	37.0	16.4	33.8	545
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	37.2	64.2	81.8	90.5	80.9	24.8	12.7	27.3	1,285
Scheduled tribe	32.7	67.5	83.2	91.4	85.1	31.0	15.4	34.4	2,038
Other backward class	41.7	69.0	82.6	90.7	83.8	26.9	13.7	29.0	3,341
Other	47.6	74.2	80.6	89.6	85.6	35.7	24.9	29.6	640
Don't know	13.6	53.3	89.3	90.9	63.5	11.0	3.0	9.9	84
Total	38.6	68.0	82.5	90.8	83.6	28.2	14.9	30.0	7,387

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, Jharkhand, 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
Bokaro	48.7	68.2	82.5	90.0	88.0	29.6	22.5	24.6	396
Chatra	32.4	57.1	76.8	84.9	83.4	28.1	15.4	23.9	265
Deoghar	30.7	58.1	81.7	89.2	68.4	18.5	11.8	18.6	386
Dhanbad	44.5	65.4	86.4	92.3	76.6	18.6	8.3	26.3	571
Dumka	39.3	64.9	87.9	94.1	79.3	21.8	9.3	29.7	323
Garhwa	29.8	66.3	77.0	92.1	77.3	16.8	3.3	21.2	305
Giridih	42.1	57.9	76.8	86.0	77.2	19.8	13.7	16.5	529
Godda	39.2	63.1	90.3	95.7	83.7	16.7	10.4	29.4	320
Gumla	49.3	81.5	85.4	96.1	94.0	47.8	22.7	49.2	224
Hazaribagh	36.4	59.8	76.6	88.5	87.7	23.8	16.8	16.5	462
Jamtara	36.0	66.7	84.1	89.3	74.6	31.2	19.1	23.8	168
Khunti	37.4	71.3	83.1	91.7	91.3	47.6	30.8	31.8	104
Kodarma	47.6	77.8	84.0	92.0	81.8	13.1	4.8	28.7	182
Latehar	43.1	75.0	86.7	94.2	93.9	41.6	29.1	44.3	178
Lohardaga	37.6	79.0	90.2	95.1	89.6	40.6	13.0	47.8	90
Pakur	26.6	71.6	87.1	91.9	80.6	16.5	3.3	27.2	253
Palamu	33.8	73.1	82.6	92.6	83.2	24.0	5.7	31.6	510
Pashchimi Singhbhum	34.9	62.6	83.8	89.8	87.5	37.4	23.1	26.8	363
Purbi Singhbhum	40.7	78.2	92.1	95.3	89.3	54.6	27.8	44.9	369
Ramgarh	40.9	63.4	86.0	93.4	89.5	31.5	15.1	22.3	181
Ranchi	35.2	77.7	77.5	90.3	90.5	43.0	20.0	51.9	520
Sahibganj	36.2	67.1	74.4	83.8	80.5	15.0	7.3	29.4	348
Saraikela-Kharsawan	54.4	85.1	80.8	92.3	92.3	42.5	24.7	50.8	216
Simdega	34.4	71.0	82.2	84.5	93.8	46.4	23.6	35.0	123
Jharkhand	38.6	68.0	82.5	90.8	83.6	28.2	14.9	30.0	7,387

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, Jharkhand, 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	85.7	82.4	86.3	84.0	79.8	675
20-34	86.1	84.2	88.4	85.1	82.2	3,880
35-49	88.0	83.7	85.1	83.2	81.9	187
Birth order						
1	85.6	84.5	88.2	84.7	81.0	1,527
2-3	86.0	84.0	88.8	85.9	82.4	2,414
4 or more	87.7	82.8	84.8	82.0	81.9	801
Residence						
Urban	89.5	88.0	90.7	87.9	84.7	724
Rural	85.5	83.2	87.5	84.3	81.4	4,018
Schooling						
No schooling	85.6	81.9	86.3	83.2	82.3	1,271
<5 years complete	87.8	79.5	84.9	81.8	78.6	278
5-9 years complete	85.2	85.1	88.9	85.2	81.8	1,481
10-11 years complete	86.6	82.9	87.2	84.5	79.1	747
12 or more years complete	87.5	87.1	90.3	87.7	84.5	965
Religion						
Hindu	85.7	84.7	88.5	85.6	81.7	3,604
Muslim	86.0	84.8	88.1	85.2	81.0	583
Christian	90.4	82.9	89.3	84.9	86.1	167
Other	88.7	76.3	82.2	77.7	82.7	388
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	86.1	86.1	89.9	87.1	83.3	821
Scheduled tribe	88.4	83.9	89.0	85.7	84.5	1,393
Other backward class	85.2	82.9	87.1	84.0	79.7	2,122
Other	84.2	87.0	86.2	83.8	82.7	376
Don't know	(72.1)	(67.2)	(73.1)	(59.3)	(67.7)	29
Total	86.1	84.0	88.0	84.9	81.9	4,742

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

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, Jharkhand, 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	68.2	2,650	47.8	43.5	4.0	4.7	100.0	1,807
20-34	60.0	8,901	47.9	40.7	4.5	7.0	100.0	5,338
35-49	42.6	403	53.3	32.6	10.2	3.9	100.0	172
Residence								
Urban	78.5	2,058	49.8	37.7	5.7	6.7	100.0	1,615
Rural	57.6	9,895	47.5	42.1	4.1	6.2	100.0	5,702
Antenatal care visits ²								
None	36.0	727	47.0	37.1	5.8	10.2	100.0	261
1-3	60.2	4,689	50.6	39.8	4.0	5.6	100.0	2,823
4 or more	71.4	3,526	49.8	39.3	5.1	5.7	100.0	2,519
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	42.1	3,266	50.9	40.5	4.3	4.3	100.0	1,374
<5 years complete	46.4	671	55.4	39.9	2.2	2.5	100.0	311
5-9 years complete	59.9	3,706	47.5	42.7	4.1	5.7	100.0	2,221
10-11 years complete	75.1	1,799	48.4	39.3	4.7	7.5	100.0	1,351
12 or more years complete	82.0	2,511	45.3	41.4	5.2	8.1	100.0	2,060
Religion								
Hindu	63.8	9,094	48.7	40.6	4.7	6.0	100.0	5,800
Muslim	58.5	1,671	45.2	41.6	4.1	9.0	100.0	978
Christian	40.7	348	42.9	47.5	1.3	8.2	100.0	142
Other	47.2	841	46.7	45.9	3.0	4.3	100.0	397
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	56.1	2,183	47.4	42.0	4.4	6.2	100.0	1,225
Scheduled tribe	47.1	3,064	47.1	43.9	3.7	5.3	100.0	1,444
Other backward class	69.1	5,509	48.5	40.2	4.6	6.6	100.0	3,807
Other	70.5	1,054	47.2	40.1	5.4	7.3	100.0	743
Don't know	67.7	144	55.8	35.9	5.7	2.6	100.0	98
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	72.7	4,497	44.9	44.0	4.0	7.1	100.0	3,270
1 child	62.5	3,799	50.9	38.9	4.4	5.7	100.0	2,374
0 sons	64.5	1,893	51.9	37.5	5.2	5.5	100.0	1,222
1 son	60.5	1,906	49.9	40.4	3.7	6.0	100.0	1,152
2 children	51.2	2,093	48.1	39.5	5.5	6.9	100.0	1,071
0 sons	57.1	681	51.8	33.7	5.8	8.7	100.0	389
1 or more sons	48.3	1,411	46.1	42.8	5.3	5.9	100.0	682
3 children	43.3	951	54.3	36.9	5.1	3.7	100.0	412
0 sons	56.6	276	57.6	31.8	6.0	4.5	100.0	156
1 or more sons	37.8	675	52.2	40.0	4.5	3.3	100.0	256
4 or more children	31.0	613	50.9	39.4	6.5	3.2	100.0	190
0 sons	42.5	106	(64.9)	(27.6)	(4.1)	(3.3)	(100.0)	45
1 or more sons	28.6	508	46.5	43.0	7.2	3.2	100.0	145
Total	61.2	11,954	48.0	41.2	4.5	6.3	100.0	7,317

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, who are not shown separately.

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	89.1	1,041	80.2	19.5	0.0	92.8	927
20-34	90.3	6,017	82.0	17.6	0.2	91.5	5,435
35-49	88.4	329	80.3	19.2	0.5	85.9	291
Birth order							
1	91.2	2,349	83.2	16.4	0.2	92.4	2,142
2-3	90.4	3,783	81.9	17.7	0.2	91.2	3,420
4 or more	87.0	1,255	77.8	22.0	0.1	90.3	1,091
Residence							
Urban	89.3	1,348	85.6	13.4	0.4	87.7	1,204
Rural	90.2	6,039	80.8	19.0	0.1	92.3	5,449
Schooling							
No schooling	87.8	2,036	78.5	21.2	0.2	91.1	1,787
<5 years complete	90.5	414	78.5	21.5	0.0	90.3	375
5-9 years complete	90.7	2,223	80.8	18.9	0.0	93.2	2,017
10-11 years complete	91.9	1,112	84.4	15.0	0.5	91.4	1,022
12 or more years complete	90.7	1,602	85.6	13.9	0.2	89.8	1,452
Religion							
Hindu	89.9	5,633	80.7	18.8	0.2	91.0	5,066
Muslim	89.0	965	82.6	17.1	0.0	89.8	859
Christian	87.4	244	88.9	11.1	0.0	95.1	214
Other	94.5	545	86.0	13.9	0.1	96.9	515
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	89.3	1,285	80.9	18.7	0.1	91.6	1,147
Scheduled tribe	92.1	2,038	83.5	16.4	0.0	93.5	1,877
Other backward class	89.3	3,341	81.2	18.3	0.3	91.4	2,984
Other	88.4	640	82.1	16.9	0.3	85.6	566
Don't know	94.2	84	60.1	39.9	0.0	85.2	79
Total	90.1	7,387	81.6	18.0	0.2	91.5	6,653

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	89.1	73.1	75.8
Public sector	47.3	58.8	56.8
NGO/trust	1.0	0.5	0.5
Private sector	40.9	13.8	18.4
At home	10.8	26.8	24.1
Own home	9.3	24.4	21.9
Parent's home	1.3	2.3	2.1
Other home	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other ¹	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	57.1	38.1	41.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	35.2	41.9	40.8
Other health personnel	0.2	0.5	0.5
Dai (TBA)	5.4	14.2	12.7
Friends/relatives	1.3	4.3	3.8
Other	0.8	0.8	0.8
No one	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	92.6	80.5	82.5
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	4.2	9.3	8.4
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	25.8	10.1	12.8
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	11.1	5.5	6.5
Number of births	1,672	8,242	9,914
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	67.8	66.1	66.2
Clean blade used to cut the cord	84.9	96.2	95.2
Either of the above	88.2	96.7	96.0
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	91.5	94.9	94.6
Number of births delivered at home	149	1,569	1,717
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	76.5	67.3	69.0
4-23 hours	1.7	2.0	2.0
1-2 days	4.0	5.0	4.8
3-41 days	2.4	1.9	2.0
No postnatal check	15.4	23.7	22.2
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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	43.0	27.4	30.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	37.1	40.1	39.6
Other health personnel	0.6	0.2	0.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	1.6	3.9	3.5
Other	2.2	4.5	4.1
No postnatal check	15.4	23.7	22.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,348	6,039	7,387

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 births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 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	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	61.4	18.9	80.3	86.7	1,713	79.0	77.1	1,041	91.0	308
20-34	56.2	19.2	75.4	82.1	7,834	78.0	76.0	6,017	84.0	1,781
35-49	49.1	13.1	62.2	71.4	367	69.5	67.1	329	68.8	98
Residence										
Urban	47.3	41.8	89.1	92.6	1,672	84.6	82.2	1,348	95.8	347
Rural	58.8	14.3	73.1	80.5	8,242	76.3	74.3	6,039	82.2	1,840
Birth order										
1	60.9	24.7	85.6	89.8	3,620	82.4	80.8	2,349	91.1	847
2-3	55.6	18.5	74.1	81.7	4,771	78.3	76.0	3,783	82.6	1,003
4 or more	50.8	6.7	57.6	67.7	1,523	67.5	65.6	1,255	72.4	336
Antenatal care visits ²										
None	44.0	8.2	52.2	56.5	595	43.7	43.3	595	63.0	170
1-3	59.3	15.3	74.6	82.2	3,927	78.4	76.2	3,927	83.8	1,178
4 or more	55.7	29.1	84.7	90.5	2,853	84.2	82.1	2,853	89.3	812
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	52.7	6.6	59.3	69.1	2,798	67.9	65.4	2,036	73.9	560
<5 years complete	55.6	10.8	66.4	77.2	591	69.5	67.3	414	80.1	116
5-9 years complete	60.6	15.5	76.1	83.1	3,049	78.9	76.8	2,223	81.2	673
10-11 years complete	63.6	22.9	86.5	91.6	1,449	84.8	83.4	1,112	93.4	342
12 or more years complete	52.5	40.5	93.0	95.3	2,027	86.2	84.3	1,602	95.1	495
Continued...										

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among births in the year preceding the survey:									
	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births
Religion										
Hindu	57.1	20.9	78.0	83.6	7,561	78.9	76.8	5,633	85.6	1,665
Muslim	52.8	17.2	70.1	80.9	1,339	73.7	72.4	965	85.3	289
Christian	55.3	6.9	62.2	73.3	294	71.4	69.5	244	71.4	69
Other	62.3	6.5	68.8	77.7	720	76.6	73.2	545	74.8	163
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	57.8	15.4	73.2	80.7	1,763	77.5	75.8	1,285	82.7	447
Scheduled tribe	58.8	7.6	66.4	73.8	2,637	73.7	70.9	2,038	75.4	579
Other backward class	57.0	24.5	81.4	87.2	4,547	79.2	77.7	3,341	89.3	954
Other	49.4	31.8	81.2	89.5	843	84.7	83.0	640	93.0	180
Don't know	45.9	20.2	66.1	75.9	124	71.9	61.9	84	*	27
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	5,634	83.7	82.3	4,186	97.4	1,278
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	1,877	90.9	89.2	1,479	99.2	431
Home	na	0.0	0.0	34.9	2,394	52.2	48.3	1,717	35.9	475
Total	56.8	18.9	75.8	82.5	9,914	77.8	75.7	7,387	84.3	2,187

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on births to women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits and births delivered at an other place of delivery, or at home, who are not shown separately.

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, Jharkhand, 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
Bokaro	44.6	36.3	80.9	86.5	21.0	508	77.0	396
Chatra	51.8	19.7	71.5	73.5	14.1	382	66.1	265
Deoghar	47.2	14.1	61.3	72.3	7.8	540	65.6	386
Dhanbad	34.5	44.3	78.7	83.6	21.9	726	80.4	571
Dumka	51.2	9.0	60.3	69.0	8.5	417	64.2	323
Garhwa	67.6	16.3	84.0	88.1	10.2	442	75.8	305
Giridih	50.3	20.4	70.7	76.7	10.7	722	69.4	529
Godda	63.6	6.6	70.2	83.3	4.7	438	75.8	320
Gumla	80.3	3.4	83.8	90.2	7.7	295	84.8	224
Hazaribagh	59.8	22.2	82.0	85.6	14.7	655	70.1	462
Jamtara	60.4	15.0	75.4	82.5	13.4	208	77.2	168
Khunti	64.2	9.6	73.8	80.1	7.2	120	76.3	104
Kodarma	64.2	27.1	91.3	94.5	22.0	259	77.6	182
Latehar	61.4	8.9	70.3	83.8	10.2	246	81.3	178
Lohardaga	72.6	11.5	84.1	92.1	10.9	122	84.8	90
Pakur	57.6	7.0	64.6	74.2	5.4	354	69.7	253
Palamu	54.8	20.1	74.8	83.4	15.7	751	78.7	510
Pashchimi Singhbhum	64.3	3.6	67.9	70.1	4.0	497	67.6	363
Purbi Singhbhum	66.2	27.9	94.0	96.4	18.6	446	85.3	369
Ramgarh	51.6	27.4	79.0	89.7	20.0	237	82.9	181
Ranchi	61.7	25.6	87.3	94.6	19.7	631	88.9	520
Sahibganj	59.5	5.2	64.7	75.7	4.9	500	71.8	348
Saraikela-Kharsawan	62.2	19.6	81.8	89.1	12.4	257	85.7	216
Simdega	71.2	4.5	75.7	78.1	4.5	159	68.2	123
Jharkhand	56.8	18.9	75.8	82.5	12.8	9,914	75.7	7,387

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 from health personnel within 42 days of the 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, Jharkhand, 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	2,207	20,284	6,650	29.9	1,245
20-34	2,061	21,659	7,247	32.0	4,236
35-49	1,328	27,844	7,271	33.2	184
Birth order					
1	2,471	21,198	7,711	28.8	3,031
2-3	1,733	22,172	7,089	32.6	2,108
4 or more	1,305	20,762	3,838	43.5	525
Residence					
Urban	2,584	22,345	11,826	20.9	1,198
Rural	1,980	21,073	5,901	34.5	4,467
Schooling					
No schooling	1,513	19,243	3,738	36.5	1,221
<5 years complete	2,088	19,718	4,528	36.2	277
5-9 years complete	1,976	22,162	6,312	32.7	1,701
10-11 years complete	2,315	20,765	7,365	32.7	971
12 or more years complete	2,704	22,156	11,106	24.9	1,495
Religion					
Hindu	2,175	21,174	7,473	30.0	4,440
Muslim	1,662	22,732	6,914	33.7	692
Christian	939	15,189	2,530	43.8	151
Other	2,159	29,471	5,321	41.5	382
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	2,263	23,956	7,093	32.8	949
Scheduled tribe	1,595	19,336	3,787	37.3	1,383
Other backward class	2,212	21,378	8,167	29.5	2,748
Other	2,684	21,792	10,755	26.0	528
Don't know	1,612	17,779	5,539	27.9	56
Total	2,069	21,544	7,118	31.6	5,665

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, Jharkhand, 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
Bokaro	20.0	295	60.8	44.0	396	25.2	325
Chatra	32.2	229	38.0	52.5	265	25.8	187
Deoghar	35.5	305	41.3	48.6	386	39.9	248
Dhanbad	24.4	414	59.6	59.1	571	22.9	448
Dumka	33.2	251	38.3	60.2	323	34.2	197
Garhwa	34.9	279	38.4	56.5	305	34.2	255
Giridih	29.2	425	45.6	44.8	529	28.8	383
Godda	33.8	253	31.8	56.6	320	35.8	227
Gumla	29.8	186	38.0	57.0	224	38.5	189
Hazaribagh	30.3	389	46.8	54.3	462	25.5	383
Jamtara	25.0	122	47.3	57.2	168	38.2	130
Khunti	32.4	74	25.9	52.4	104	45.0	76
Kodarma	29.5	157	50.1	73.1	182	26.3	169
Latehar	35.6	158	40.6	58.2	178	35.9	123
Lohardaga	33.4	72	44.4	80.3	90	43.6	77
Pakur	41.7	216	29.1	53.6	253	46.2	166
Palamu	34.2	463	37.6	62.7	510	26.2	380
Pashchimi Singhbhum	48.6	297	22.9	60.3	363	46.4	256
Purbi Singhbhum	23.3	265	58.1	69.3	369	33.8	347
Ramgarh	22.9	132	60.2	56.4	181	23.4	146
Ranchi	24.8	365	47.2	60.6	520	28.3	457
Sahibganj	43.3	308	28.5	54.8	348	25.6	224
Saraikela-Kharsawan	23.9	157	36.7	55.6	216	37.2	179
Simdega	38.0	92	26.9	67.1	123	40.4	93
Jharkhand	31.6	5,904	42.9	56.9	7,387	31.6	5,665

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, Jharkhand, 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				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	13.9	52.9	2.3	4.8	1.6	23.9	100.0	73.9	1,555
20-34	12.9	52.3	1.9	4.8	1.0	26.8	100.0	72.0	5,542
35-49	11.6	42.9	1.6	6.1	1.1	36.5	100.0	62.3	290
Birth order									
1	15.1	57.8	2.4	4.9	0.7	18.7	100.0	80.3	2,349
2-3	13.1	51.7	2.0	4.7	1.2	27.0	100.0	71.5	3,783
4-5	9.7	43.4	1.4	5.5	1.7	38.3	100.0	60.0	1,013
6 or more	6.8	37.3	0.6	5.2	1.9	48.2	100.0	49.9	242
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	14.9	63.1	2.3	4.1	0.7	14.8	100.0	84.3	4,186
Private health facility ²	21.2	62.4	2.5	3.6	0.4	9.3	100.0	89.6	1,479
Home	1.7	16.5	0.9	7.8	2.9	70.2	100.0	26.9	1,717
Residence									
Urban	16.7	59.0	1.6	4.3	0.6	17.5	100.0	81.6	1,348
Rural	12.3	50.5	2.1	5.0	1.2	28.6	100.0	69.9	6,039
Religion									
Hindu	13.1	53.6	2.0	4.5	1.1	25.4	100.0	73.2	5,633
Muslim	13.5	46.1	2.4	7.1	0.8	30.2	100.0	69.1	965
Christian	10.2	45.4	2.5	6.7	0.3	34.8	100.0	64.9	244
Other	13.0	49.8	0.7	4.6	2.1	29.1	100.0	68.1	545
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	10.6	51.4	2.0	4.2	0.6	31.0	100.0	68.2	1,285
Scheduled tribe	9.8	49.7	1.3	5.5	1.4	32.0	100.0	66.3	2,038
Other backward class	15.0	53.4	2.1	5.0	1.1	23.3	100.0	75.4	3,341
Other	18.2	54.7	3.4	4.1	0.8	18.0	100.0	80.5	640
Don't know	17.3	45.5	4.7	1.8	5.4	25.3	100.0	69.3	84
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	8.6	43.3	1.2	5.5	1.5	39.8	100.0	58.6	2,036
<5 years complete	10.2	46.1	2.4	4.3	1.1	35.4	100.0	63.0	414
5-9 years complete	13.8	51.6	2.0	5.4	1.2	25.8	100.0	72.7	2,223
10-11 years complete	15.3	58.6	1.8	4.0	0.8	19.0	100.0	79.7	1,112
12 or more years complete	17.1	60.8	3.0	4.2	0.7	13.9	100.0	85.1	1,602
Total	13.1	52.1	2.0	4.9	1.1	26.6	100.0	72.0	7,387

Note: Total includes information on births delivered in an other place of delivery, 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

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, Jharkhand

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.8	89.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	48.6	52.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	76.4	70.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	89.5	81.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	92.9	86.9
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.1	73.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	36.5	24.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	66.1	47.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	73.1	57.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	80.6	65.6
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.8	76.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	38.7	30.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	68.0	52.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	75.8	61.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	82.6	69.6

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	93.7	88.1	89.3
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	81.1	65.8	69.1
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	63.6	50.6	53.4
Convulsions	66.5	57.2	59.2
Prolonged labour	68.1	61.7	63.1
Severe abdominal pain	78.1	63.5	66.6
High blood pressure	69.7	59.2	61.4
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	67.3	54.2	57.0
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	92.9	78.3	81.4
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	72.8	56.7	60.2
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	77.5	71.9	73.1
Family planning or delaying his next child	66.1	54.8	57.2
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	140	513	653
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	*	51.9	51.4
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	60.2	59.0
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	59.4	58.9
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	10	112	121

Note: 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, Jharkhand, 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
	BCG	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	MMR/MR	MMR/MR						
Sex																					
Male	94.6	60.7	90.9	87.3	83.7	91.8	88.7	84.9	77.1	89.1	85.1	77.0	85.6	73.8	49.5	4.0	89.3	1,036			
Female	95.4	62.0	93.1	89.8	85.2	93.4	90.5	86.4	77.5	88.0	83.7	76.4	88.3	74.1	47.7	3.5	92.0	883			
Birth order																					
1	96.6	64.2	93.6	91.6	88.2	94.5	92.7	89.2	79.3	89.8	87.5	79.5	89.9	77.8	50.6	3.1	91.7	728			
2-3	94.9	63.1	90.9	86.8	82.6	91.3	87.7	84.0	78.2	87.9	82.7	75.0	85.5	72.3	50.6	3.5	90.4	935			
4-5	91.8	48.7	92.1	86.4	80.3	92.6	88.0	81.3	71.5	88.3	82.8	75.5	85.0	69.7	37.4	5.2	89.5	212			
6 or more	84.8	35.3	84.8	83.0	79.4	84.8	83.0	79.4	54.1	84.8	78.6	73.2	75.6	65.0	29.8	13.0	78.4	45			
Residence																					
Urban	93.0	66.9	88.6	82.8	80.6	87.2	83.3	79.8	83.7	85.7	80.9	71.2	81.5	67.8	51.0	5.1	89.7	313			
Rural	95.4	60.2	92.5	89.6	85.1	93.5	90.8	86.7	76.0	89.2	85.1	77.8	87.9	75.1	48.2	3.5	90.7	1,606			
Mother's schooling																					
No schooling	94.5	59.5	91.7	88.2	82.7	91.5	88.6	84.4	72.9	88.1	84.8	74.8	85.1	73.0	47.6	4.1	89.8	534			
<5 years complete	94.6	56.5	90.8	88.8	85.8	94.2	91.0	88.0	69.1	88.8	82.4	77.3	87.2	74.3	41.6	3.4	88.6	110			
5-7 years complete	92.8	57.5	91.1	85.9	81.1	91.6	87.4	81.2	74.5	87.9	82.7	76.4	83.9	72.5	45.8	5.3	88.9	238			
8-9 years complete	93.7	58.5	91.7	88.7	84.6	92.7	89.7	86.2	75.8	89.8	85.1	76.5	87.4	74.0	47.0	4.8	89.5	345			
10-11 years complete	96.2	60.0	93.6	88.8	87.0	93.1	89.2	87.1	81.5	88.5	83.8	75.8	87.5	72.7	47.3	3.0	90.7	293			
12 or more years complete	97.3	70.6	92.0	89.9	86.3	93.4	91.8	87.4	85.2	88.6	85.5	80.2	90.0	76.7	56.3	2.0	93.8	399			
Religion																					
Hindu	95.6	62.2	92.9	89.9	85.9	93.5	91.0	87.2	78.0	89.4	85.7	78.1	88.7	75.5	49.8	3.2	91.0	1,443			
Muslim	92.3	52.8	86.2	78.2	72.8	87.0	79.5	74.0	73.2	84.1	76.4	64.2	74.7	60.1	35.9	6.2	84.3	272			
Christian	87.7	66.3	89.2	87.6	82.4	89.2	87.6	82.4	71.8	77.7	77.7	72.6	83.9	67.5	49.7	10.1	96.5	56			
Other	96.8	65.9	93.3	93.3	91.6	94.5	94.0	92.0	79.9	92.8	89.9	88.5	92.7	85.9	60.8	2.3	95.1	148			
Continued...																					

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹				DPT or Penta				Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR		All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3							
Caste/tribe																				
Scheduled caste	95.8	61.3	90.8	88.3	84.0	92.3	90.2	85.6	76.1	88.2	85.0	76.0	87.3	72.8	44.3	2.6	88.4	317		
Scheduled tribe	92.0	61.5	90.7	87.9	84.1	90.4	88.7	85.3	73.9	88.3	85.7	78.4	86.8	76.0	52.9	5.8	90.2	517		
Other backward class	96.0	61.3	92.9	88.4	84.6	93.6	89.3	85.6	78.6	88.4	83.0	75.6	86.4	73.0	47.8	3.1	91.1	895		
Other	96.2	61.5	92.6	90.5	85.1	92.6	92.0	86.1	83.9	90.7	86.6	77.9	89.1	74.0	49.1	3.5	93.3	170		
Total	95.0	61.3	91.9	88.5	84.4	92.5	89.5	85.6	77.3	88.6	84.4	76.7	86.9	73.9	48.7	3.8	90.5	1,919		
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	95.8	55.0	75.3	70.6	56.3	93.5	89.1	82.3	70.1	92.8	87.9	73.8	82.6	61.9	na	2.9	64.1	2,430		

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. Total includes 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 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by district, Jharkhand, 2019-21

District	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹					DPT or Penta				Polio ²				MCV/ Measles/ MR/MMR	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	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Bokaro	97.0	54.7	97.0	95.6	88.2	85.4	95.5	94.1	85.4	72.2	93.8	88.7	76.9	93.8	71.0	39.5	3.0	93.5	104
Chatra	91.5	46.5	93.5	85.7	80.7	80.7	92.1	86.7	80.7	68.0	88.8	81.5	73.6	78.7	71.6	38.7	6.5	83.3	72
Deoghar	87.5	44.1	83.3	73.1	64.3	68.6	85.3	76.2	68.6	71.4	83.9	73.5	62.6	73.0	54.5	23.0	5.2	85.9	100
Dhanbad	94.7	54.7	87.9	82.6	82.6	83.9	87.9	83.9	83.9	83.5	89.4	83.5	66.1	83.9	66.1	36.6	3.0	89.4	123
Dumka	96.4	67.4	91.1	89.3	83.0	83.0	91.1	89.3	83.0	81.8	90.0	88.2	84.9	86.4	78.9	56.6	3.6	96.4	70
Garhwa	96.8	43.0	95.8	89.3	84.8	86.0	95.8	90.4	86.0	60.8	90.4	84.9	78.2	86.1	77.2	35.7	2.1	88.5	89
Giridih	92.4	52.6	89.2	83.6	79.4	82.7	92.4	86.8	82.7	70.4	90.4	81.3	71.6	85.3	70.6	43.4	4.8	84.4	142
Godda	90.6	51.7	93.4	89.5	82.5	86.4	93.4	90.9	86.4	69.6	83.9	79.5	69.8	86.8	63.9	38.1	5.3	86.3	84
Gumla	97.8	83.8	98.9	98.9	95.3	95.3	98.9	98.9	95.3	82.4	90.0	90.0	86.4	95.3	85.3	70.9	1.1	98.9	58
Hazaribagh	97.1	62.3	92.5	91.8	88.4	88.4	95.2	93.5	89.9	76.7	87.8	83.3	71.8	86.8	70.1	46.7	2.9	84.0	143
Jamtara	91.4	75.3	91.4	87.9	87.9	89.7	91.4	89.7	89.7	76.0	91.5	88.1	80.4	91.4	78.8	56.5	6.9	93.1	36
Khunti	91.6	71.9	91.4	86.6	83.8	81.6	91.4	86.6	81.6	80.1	87.1	80.0	76.5	87.4	71.9	61.3	7.0	90.4	24
Kodarma	95.0	64.7	93.3	88.4	87.4	87.4	93.3	89.6	87.4	73.7	86.7	82.9	76.1	85.0	73.8	50.2	5.0	81.0	47
Latehar	97.8	55.2	96.4	96.4	95.2	96.4	96.4	96.4	95.2	63.8	79.0	79.0	75.0	95.2	75.0	48.6	2.2	98.9	47
Lohardaga	100.0	74.9	98.6	96.7	93.4	96.7	96.7	96.7	93.4	95.9	94.9	92.9	92.9	95.2	88.2	66.7	0.0	100.0	21
Pakur	95.4	56.5	91.0	90.0	84.1	84.1	93.4	90.0	84.1	81.6	84.3	82.4	73.4	84.0	69.4	37.5	3.6	92.6	72
Palamu	96.1	63.1	95.0	95.0	89.2	90.3	95.0	95.0	90.3	81.9	87.7	87.7	82.1	92.5	80.9	47.8	3.9	96.7	130
Pashchimi Singhbhum	96.2	63.9	92.5	91.6	89.4	92.1	94.0	93.1	92.1	79.8	93.3	92.3	90.0	92.1	87.0	59.5	3.8	95.4	103
Purbi Singhbhum	98.8	82.2	92.9	92.9	90.2	91.9	94.7	94.7	91.9	93.8	92.8	92.8	90.1	91.9	88.8	76.0	1.2	100.0	99
Ramgarh	98.2	61.9	96.5	94.6	91.4	91.4	96.5	94.6	91.4	84.5	93.3	89.7	84.9	94.7	81.8	52.3	1.8	89.6	39
Ranchi	92.5	79.2	84.6	80.0	80.0	81.0	82.5	81.0	81.0	87.7	85.6	84.1	78.0	82.6	73.8	66.7	7.5	86.4	131
Sahibganj	95.7	51.5	88.6	80.6	73.6	82.4	89.5	82.4	74.5	65.8	85.0	76.1	68.8	76.4	66.0	39.9	3.3	88.4	100
Saunkela-Kharsawan	100.0	84.5	97.4	94.8	92.9	94.8	98.7	94.8	92.9	88.2	89.3	85.4	82.8	94.8	80.9	70.9	0.0	94.8	58
Simdega	92.9	66.4	96.1	96.1	88.1	88.1	96.1	96.1	88.1	78.7	94.4	93.0	83.9	91.5	79.3	53.9	2.6	97.8	26
Jharkhand	95.0	61.3	91.9	88.5	84.4	85.6	92.5	89.5	85.6	77.3	88.6	84.4	76.7	86.9	73.9	48.7	3.8	90.5	1,919

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.

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

³ BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MMR, 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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	2.3	8.5	1,036	*	*	24	72.9	89
6-11	2.1	15.5	908	*	*	19	67.1	141
12-23	2.8	13.4	1,919	41.7	18.7	54	64.3	258
24-35	2.5	10.9	1,817	(52.9)	(14.0)	46	66.7	198
36-47	1.7	7.5	1,866	(38.3)	(9.9)	31	58.0	139
48-59	1.3	5.9	1,973	(51.4)	(4.1)	26	61.5	117
Sex								
Male	2.2	10.1	5,012	48.6	14.2	109	64.2	507
Female	2.0	9.6	4,508	44.1	13.6	90	65.4	435
Residence								
Urban	1.6	9.2	1,630	*	*	25	74.0	150
Rural	2.2	10.0	7,890	47.2	13.7	174	63.0	792
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	2.1	9.2	2,654	37.7	11.0	55	55.1	243
<5 years complete	2.0	11.0	551	*	*	11	59.4	61
5-7 years complete	1.8	10.9	1,124	*	*	20	62.9	123
8-9 years complete	2.3	10.0	1,722	(42.2)	(12.2)	40	74.1	172
10-11 years complete	2.3	7.9	1,451	(39.8)	(7.6)	34	70.8	114
12 or more years complete	1.9	11.4	2,017	(61.4)	(23.9)	39	67.4	230
Religion								
Hindu	2.3	10.6	7,250	47.7	13.7	164	64.9	766
Muslim	1.5	7.5	1,304	*	*	20	68.6	98
Christian	2.2	10.3	282	*	*	6	63.6	29
Other	1.3	7.2	684	*	*	9	55.4	49
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	1.4	9.6	1,674	*	*	23	68.7	161
Scheduled tribe	2.8	11.1	2,514	46.4	9.3	71	57.7	279
Other backward class	1.9	9.2	4,387	44.8	17.3	85	66.4	404
Other	1.9	10.0	826	*	*	16	74.2	83
Don't know	3.9	13.1	119	*	*	5	*	16
Total	2.1	9.9	9,520	46.6	13.9	199	64.7	942

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 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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice was sought or treatment from a health facility or provider ¹		Percentage of children who were given:										Percentage who were given other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea
			A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treat-ment				
Age in months																				
<6	7.5	1,036	50.4	30.6	15.1	32.9	1.6	34.5	23.9	11.6	32.2	16.5	13.3	9.8	5.2	0.0	6.5	36.9	77	
6-11	12.5	908	61.5	50.2	30.3	56.1	0.0	56.1	29.6	14.9	50.2	23.3	23.3	7.9	9.5	0.0	11.7	19.8	113	
12-23	10.3	1,919	64.3	59.6	44.1	69.7	5.4	73.0	29.2	25.3	63.1	49.1	22.7	10.4	6.7	0.6	4.4	13.9	198	
24-35	6.3	1,817	67.3	61.1	38.1	69.1	4.7	70.9	31.4	22.9	63.0	53.6	24.3	7.2	13.3	1.4	3.7	13.4	115	
36-47	5.7	1,866	50.7	63.8	50.2	71.6	0.6	71.6	28.1	19.7	64.4	45.9	20.0	10.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	18.3	106	
48-59	3.8	1,973	55.3	59.1	44.7	66.9	5.2	66.9	29.4	23.6	62.2	40.0	22.4	19.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	21.7	75	
Sex																				
Male	7.3	5,012	56.6	54.0	39.3	63.1	2.2	64.0	28.6	21.5	55.7	37.4	19.6	11.2	7.3	0.0	5.4	20.5	366	
Female	7.1	4,508	63.1	57.5	37.7	63.4	4.4	65.4	29.1	19.5	59.7	43.9	23.8	9.3	7.7	0.9	3.6	17.1	318	
Residence																				
Urban	6.5	1,630	66.9	55.2	31.5	61.3	7.5	63.8	42.2	28.0	57.8	36.7	19.2	12.1	12.6	0.0	9.4	11.1	106	
Rural	7.3	7,890	58.3	55.7	39.8	63.6	2.4	64.8	26.4	19.2	57.5	41.1	22.0	10.0	6.6	0.5	3.7	20.4	579	
Mother's schooling																				
No schooling	5.3	2,654	59.5	57.1	42.5	66.1	0.4	66.5	26.5	19.1	57.5	40.8	19.4	7.0	7.3	2.0	4.8	18.6	141	
<5 years complete	7.2	551	(51.8)	(54.4)	(33.8)	(59.5)	(2.5)	(59.5)	(12.2)	(8.2)	(54.4)	(41.4)	(16.8)	(12.5)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(26.1)	40	
5-7 years complete	8.9	1,124	51.4	51.3	34.1	61.2	2.6	61.8	31.2	20.7	52.9	36.4	16.2	11.2	4.5	0.0	3.0	26.1	101	
8-9 years complete	8.4	1,722	57.8	54.1	39.3	58.7	2.8	61.5	28.6	19.6	56.9	36.8	31.2	7.3	11.6	0.0	7.5	13.2	145	
10-11 years complete	6.3	1,451	57.8	51.9	37.9	57.7	4.3	59.4	34.5	25.7	56.1	33.7	21.1	9.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	29.9	91	
12 or more years complete	8.3	2,017	69.3	60.7	38.8	69.8	5.9	71.6	30.6	22.9	62.5	49.2	19.6	15.0	9.2	0.0	5.0	12.1	167	
Continued...																				

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children who were given:				Percentage who were given other treatments										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	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment				
Religion																			
Hindu	7.9	7,250	59.7	55.9	36.4	62.4	3.5	63.8	29.4	21.1	57.9	39.5	19.8	10.4	8.1	0.5	5.0	19.1	570
Muslim	4.8	1,304	59.7	60.1	46.2	68.9	0.0	68.9	29.3	23.1	60.1	39.8	28.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	20.2	63
Sikh	6.8	282	(68.9)	(70.1)	(57.1)	(78.4)	(0.0)	(78.4)	(14.2)	(9.0)	(70.1)	(61.7)	(38.9)	(11.7)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	19
Other	4.8	684	(54.0)	(33.8)	(50.9)	(57.0)	(5.6)	(62.6)	(27.4)	(12.9)	(39.4)	(44.7)	(27.6)	(11.7)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(20.2)	33
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	6.2	1,674	59.4	43.8	38.2	54.9	4.0	56.4	32.6	22.9	45.9	38.6	17.9	9.8	2.5	1.5	9.7	24.4	103
Scheduled tribe	8.2	2,514	58.7	59.9	46.9	68.9	3.1	70.7	30.5	21.5	62.7	48.2	21.1	9.7	8.3	0.0	2.4	17.9	207
Other backward class	7.3	4,387	59.9	56.6	34.2	62.8	2.6	64.1	26.2	18.1	58.0	35.6	23.4	10.2	8.8	0.4	2.8	17.7	320
Other	6.0	826	(64.3)	(59.3)	(36.2)	(63.1)	(6.0)	(64.3)	(33.0)	(30.2)	(60.6)	(47.3)	(16.7)	(16.3)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(11.4)	(21.7)	49
Don't know	4.3	119	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Source of drinking water⁴																			
Improved	7.2	8,205	60.0	55.5	37.9	62.8	3.4	64.1	29.1	19.9	57.4	41.3	22.7	10.1	7.8	0.5	4.9	18.3	592
Unimproved	7.2	1,288	58.0	56.7	42.7	66.5	2.0	68.5	27.7	25.2	58.7	35.4	14.3	12.0	5.4	0.0	2.3	22.5	92
Other	(2.8)	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Toilet facility⁴																			
Improved	6.7	4,830	61.3	56.2	38.7	62.3	3.8	64.0	35.7	24.9	58.6	42.1	23.9	10.8	6.7	0.0	5.9	17.4	325
Shared ⁵	5.8	661	(57.3)	(53.4)	(44.3)	(65.3)	(6.7)	(69.4)	(25.0)	(11.5)	(57.5)	(31.2)	(20.7)	(10.8)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(11.1)	38
Unimproved	7.6	409	(49.2)	(52.2)	(42.3)	(58.0)	(5.9)	(64.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)	(58.1)	(36.5)	(6.3)	(5.3)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(22.5)	31
No facility/open defecation	8.0	3,621	59.2	55.7	37.2	64.5	1.8	64.7	23.6	17.9	56.3	40.2	20.6	10.3	6.8	1.0	3.5	21.3	290
Total	7.2	9,520	59.7	55.6	38.5	63.2	3.2	64.6	28.9	20.6	57.5	40.4	21.6	10.3	7.5	0.4	4.6	18.9	685

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, Jharkhand, 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
Age in months																
<6	1.6	27.8	26.4	32.8	9.6	1.8	100.0	1.6	19.7	28.6	28.7	0.0	19.0	2.3	100.0	77
6-11	0.0	22.1	39.0	34.2	3.1	1.7	100.0	0.0	17.3	37.5	34.0	2.8	5.8	2.5	100.0	113
12-23	5.4	20.6	38.0	32.7	2.8	0.5	100.0	4.2	16.5	45.7	29.6	1.3	1.8	0.9	100.0	198
24-35	4.7	27.2	37.3	29.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	6.1	21.9	48.9	22.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	115
36-47	0.6	22.9	40.2	32.4	3.2	0.8	100.0	0.6	15.8	49.4	32.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	106
48-59	5.2	21.0	48.9	23.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	2.1	11.7	50.8	30.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	75
Sex																
Male	2.2	23.6	36.7	32.8	3.4	1.4	100.0	2.1	16.9	42.3	31.9	0.4	5.3	1.2	100.0	366
Female	4.4	22.7	40.1	29.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	3.6	17.7	46.2	26.8	1.4	3.7	0.6	100.0	318
Residence																
Urban	7.5	22.2	30.7	34.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	5.0	19.0	34.8	35.8	1.1	2.2	2.1	100.0	106
Rural	2.4	23.3	39.7	30.8	3.0	0.9	100.0	2.4	17.0	45.8	28.4	0.8	5.0	0.7	100.0	579
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	0.4	24.6	40.3	31.4	1.5	1.7	100.0	3.4	15.8	45.2	29.9	0.8	4.3	0.6	100.0	141
<5 years complete	(2.5)	(19.0)	(44.3)	(31.5)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(2.5)	(12.2)	(48.5)	(36.0)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
5-7 years complete	2.6	23.2	41.3	28.1	4.6	0.2	100.0	1.6	19.2	44.3	23.9	1.4	7.6	2.0	100.0	101
8-9 years complete	2.8	27.9	36.5	30.9	1.6	0.4	100.0	0.4	23.0	41.1	32.3	0.0	2.4	0.8	100.0	145
10-11 years complete	4.3	17.2	38.3	35.6	3.8	0.9	100.0	1.7	12.1	41.2	33.8	0.7	8.9	1.6	100.0	91
12 or more years complete	5.9	22.0	34.9	31.2	5.5	0.6	100.0	5.6	16.5	46.1	26.2	1.5	3.4	0.6	100.0	167
Continued...																

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, Jharkhand, 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
Religion																
Hindu	3.5	21.9	39.1	31.2	3.7	0.6	100.0	2.9	16.9	43.4	30.3	0.8	4.8	0.8	100.0	570
Muslim	0.0	27.4	28.2	41.0	2.2	1.2	100.0	0.0	18.7	43.9	30.7	2.2	1.7	2.9	100.0	63
Christian	(0.0)	(43.4)	(35.6)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(100.0)	(2.5)	(18.3)	(54.5)	(20.9)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	19
Other	(5.6)	(25.4)	(45.6)	(23.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(5.6)	(20.0)	(50.0)	(17.9)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	4.0	19.4	41.4	29.0	3.9	2.3	100.0	4.0	16.3	45.5	27.0	1.9	3.0	2.3	100.0	103
Scheduled tribe	3.1	22.5	42.5	28.2	2.7	0.9	100.0	3.2	12.7	52.2	24.7	0.0	6.6	0.6	100.0	207
Other backward class	2.6	24.3	34.8	34.5	3.6	0.2	100.0	1.6	19.8	38.3	34.0	0.8	4.6	0.8	100.0	320
Other	(6.0)	(23.7)	(37.7)	(29.6)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(6.0)	(19.2)	(46.2)	(26.2)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	49
Total	3.2	23.1	38.3	31.3	3.3	0.7	100.0	2.8	17.3	44.1	29.5	0.8	4.6	0.9	100.0	685

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 whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	89.7	350
20-24	92.7	2,638
25-34	91.7	3,749
35-49	86.2	650
Residence		
Urban	95.1	1,348
Rural	90.7	6,039
Schooling		
No schooling	86.7	2,036
<5 years complete	90.7	414
5-9 years complete	92.1	2,223
10-11 years complete	93.1	1,112
12 or more years complete	95.9	1,602
Religion		
Hindu	91.2	5,633
Muslim	92.5	965
Christian	92.4	244
Other	91.9	545
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	91.5	1,285
Scheduled tribe	90.5	2,038
Other backward class	92.0	3,341
Other	93.5	640
Don't know	78.6	84
Total	91.5	7,387
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, Jharkhand, 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 of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months													
<12	76.3	69.3	68.6	61.7	1,945	na	na	60.2	1,945	71.9	1,172		
12-23	81.5	76.1	74.3	65.9	1,919	na	na	68.6	1,919	71.4	1,317		
24-35	75.8	70.7	66.1	60.7	1,817	na	na	62.4	1,817	70.8	1,134		
36-47	59.2	54.8	47.0	48.2	1,866	50.8	1,866	50.4	1,866	70.6	941		
48-59	50.3	46.1	39.0	41.2	1,973	42.1	1,973	41.7	1,973	71.1	822		
60-71	45.7	41.1	35.6	36.9	1,971	39.5	1,971	na	na	na	na		
0-35	77.9	72.0	69.7	62.8	5,681	na	na	63.8	5,681	71.3	3,623		
36-71	51.6	47.2	40.4	42.0	5,810	44.0	5,810	na	na	na	na		
Sex													
Male	63.8	58.6	54.1	51.5	6,064	41.9	3,044	56.5	5,012	71.4	2,831		
Female	65.5	60.4	55.8	53.1	5,428	46.3	2,766	56.7	4,508	70.9	2,555		
Residence													
Urban	53.0	47.7	44.2	42.9	1,999	36.1	1,072	45.6	1,630	76.3	744		
Rural	67.1	62.0	57.2	54.3	9,492	45.8	4,738	58.8	7,890	70.4	4,641		
Mother's schooling													
No schooling	65.7	60.5	55.4	52.8	3,189	45.5	1,590	57.3	2,654	71.4	1,520		
<5 years complete	66.8	60.4	57.6	52.2	665	44.5	329	56.5	551	73.9	312		
5-7 years complete	66.2	60.7	55.7	53.7	1,360	45.6	695	57.9	1,124	69.9	651		
8-9 years complete	64.7	58.6	55.8	52.4	2,064	42.1	1,019	56.7	1,722	68.9	976		
10-11 years complete	67.5	63.5	57.4	54.8	1,713	46.2	841	58.6	1,451	72.4	851		
12 or more years complete	59.7	55.2	50.7	49.0	2,500	41.4	1,336	53.3	2,017	71.9	1,076		

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, Jharkhand, 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 ²	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	65.2	60.1	56.0	52.6	8,721	44.8	4,413	56.5	7,250	71.4	4,095
Muslim	60.1	54.1	48.5	47.8	1,620	39.0	837	52.7	1,304	70.8	688
Christian	66.1	62.2	58.9	56.1	334	45.5	165	60.5	282	68.8	171
Other	66.3	62.3	54.1	55.9	816	45.3	395	63.1	684	71.1	432
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	67.0	61.5	57.7	54.7	2,031	45.3	991	59.7	1,674	74.5	1,000
Scheduled tribe	69.5	65.3	58.5	57.4	3,002	49.4	1,502	62.9	2,514	72.4	1,581
Other backward class	63.2	58.0	53.9	50.9	5,320	42.7	2,738	54.4	4,387	69.3	2,388
Other	55.2	48.6	45.7	42.8	997	36.1	508	45.5	826	71.7	376
Don't know	46.7	40.3	39.7	27.6	141	18.0	71	34.0	119	(50.4)	41
Total	64.6	59.5	54.9	52.3	11,491	44.0	5,810	56.6	9,520	71.2	5,385

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

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, Jharkhand, 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	52.0	50.0	45.9	41.5	1,999	52.4	50.8	44.4	42.3	1,993
Rural	80.8	79.1	74.2	68.0	9,492	78.1	76.9	69.0	64.4	9,484
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	79.3	77.7	72.5	66.3	3,189	76.6	75.7	67.3	63.3	3,187
<5 years complete	78.9	77.2	71.2	65.3	665	73.3	72.0	63.2	59.4	665
5-7 years complete	78.8	76.6	72.2	65.3	1,360	77.4	76.0	66.9	62.1	1,357
8-9 years complete	74.9	72.7	68.6	61.5	2,064	72.9	71.3	64.9	60.3	2,063
10-11 years complete	76.9	75.2	70.1	63.6	1,713	75.3	73.9	65.4	60.1	1,707
12 or more years complete	68.8	67.6	63.2	59.5	2,500	67.3	66.2	60.0	56.9	2,497
Religion										
Hindu	74.9	73.2	68.3	62.0	8,721	72.8	71.6	64.3	59.9	8,709
Muslim	74.0	72.2	66.5	61.5	1,620	71.2	69.7	60.7	56.7	1,619
Christian	83.0	81.2	78.4	73.0	334	79.1	77.8	72.8	65.0	332
Other	85.5	84.2	82.0	77.9	816	84.7	84.0	73.9	73.0	816
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	76.6	74.5	69.8	62.8	2,031	74.5	73.1	66.0	61.0	2,027
Scheduled tribe	82.9	81.5	78.2	72.6	3,002	80.9	79.9	73.4	69.4	2,999
Other backward class	74.1	72.2	67.4	61.6	5,320	71.8	70.4	62.7	58.5	5,312
Other	61.0	60.4	55.2	50.4	997	60.0	59.0	51.2	48.0	997
Don't know	79.3	78.5	42.4	33.3	141	72.1	72.1	33.4	30.0	141
Total	75.8	74.1	69.3	63.4	11,491	73.6	72.4	64.7	60.5	11,476

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, Jharkhand, 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)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	
Age in months														
<6	13.6	27.4	-0.8	931	13.9	32.0	8.3	-1.0	867	15.9	36.7	1.5	-1.6	978
6-8	13.0	26.4	-0.9	416	11.2	26.3	6.2	-1.0	420	13.7	30.8	0.9	-1.5	441
9-11	14.7	25.6	-0.8	408	13.2	31.3	4.7	-1.1	396	15.4	35.8	2.1	-1.5	417
12-17	21.9	40.5	-1.5	920	10.8	27.6	2.5	-1.1	913	16.2	40.4	2.3	-1.6	944
18-23	27.6	49.1	-1.8	855	10.3	23.2	2.0	-1.0	854	16.7	41.1	0.6	-1.8	893
24-35	16.9	40.6	-1.5	1,706	8.3	21.1	1.8	-1.0	1,665	12.8	39.0	0.9	-1.7	1,722
36-47	17.8	46.2	-1.7	1,741	6.8	16.3	2.1	-0.9	1,703	13.7	40.4	0.5	-1.7	1,760
48-59	15.4	39.7	-1.6	1,800	7.0	18.7	1.1	-1.0	1,745	13.2	41.8	0.3	-1.7	1,806
Sex														
Male	18.9	40.0	-1.5	4,634	9.8	23.3	2.9	-1.0	4,514	14.6	39.8	1.1	-1.7	4,726
Female	16.4	39.1	-1.4	4,143	8.4	21.4	2.7	-1.0	4,049	14.0	39.0	0.8	-1.6	4,235
Birth interval in months ³														
First birth ⁴	16.9	37.5	-1.4	3,144	9.3	21.6	3.5	-0.9	3,055	13.7	36.8	1.1	-1.6	3,214
<24	20.0	45.9	-1.6	1,211	8.1	21.2	2.6	-1.0	1,180	14.6	43.7	1.1	-1.8	1,224
24-35	18.6	41.8	-1.6	1,807	7.8	21.6	1.5	-1.1	1,787	15.3	41.2	0.4	-1.8	1,852
36 or more	17.1	37.7	-1.4	2,595	10.4	24.6	3.0	-1.1	2,525	14.3	39.4	1.0	-1.6	2,651
Birth order ³														
1	16.9	37.6	-1.4	3,128	9.3	21.6	3.5	-0.9	3,039	13.7	36.8	1.1	-1.6	3,198
2-3	17.2	38.7	-1.4	4,267	8.9	22.7	2.3	-1.0	4,168	13.5	39.1	0.9	-1.7	4,340
4-5	20.9	47.0	-1.7	1,112	9.1	22.3	2.5	-1.1	1,091	18.3	46.7	0.3	-1.9	1,145
6 or more	23.1	48.4	-1.8	250	11.4	28.5	3.6	-1.1	248	19.3	46.6	1.4	-1.9	259
Residence														
Urban	11.6	26.8	-0.9	1,518	10.7	23.0	2.8	-1.0	1,481	11.5	30.0	1.7	-1.3	1,544
Rural	19.0	42.3	-1.6	7,259	8.8	22.3	2.8	-1.0	7,083	14.9	41.4	0.8	-1.7	7,417
Continued...														

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children		
	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)	
Size at birth³															
Very small	26.6	57.0	-1.8	84	6.5	30.1	0.9	-1.2	76	23.5	56.4	0.0	-2.3	84	
Small	22.8	46.3	-1.7	517	9.9	27.5	0.9	-1.2	506	19.4	49.1	0.9	-1.9	527	
Average or larger	17.3	39.1	-1.5	8,031	9.1	22.0	2.9	-1.0	7,839	13.8	38.6	0.9	-1.6	8,197	
Don't know	14.9	34.9	-1.2	126	12.8	23.5	1.8	-1.2	125	18.7	41.9	1.3	-1.8	133	
Mother's schooling⁵															
No schooling	23.0	47.1	-1.7	2,447	9.2	24.3	2.7	-1.1	2,374	17.9	47.1	0.9	-1.9	2,498	
<5 years complete	24.7	50.3	-1.9	510	10.6	23.0	3.0	-1.0	497	20.5	48.2	0.6	-2.0	526	
5-7 years complete	19.3	43.3	-1.6	1,084	8.6	22.0	2.0	-1.1	1,056	14.9	41.9	0.8	-1.8	1,107	
8-9 years complete	17.0	38.0	-1.5	1,637	8.5	21.5	2.9	-1.0	1,612	13.2	38.9	0.3	-1.7	1,673	
10-11 years complete	14.2	34.8	-1.2	1,264	8.9	23.0	2.2	-1.0	1,227	13.3	34.4	1.6	-1.5	1,295	
12 or more years complete	10.9	29.1	-1.1	1,835	9.7	20.4	3.8	-0.9	1,798	9.2	28.9	1.3	-1.3	1,863	
Religion															
Hindu	16.9	39.1	-1.4	6,732	8.9	22.2	2.8	-1.0	6,577	14.1	38.5	0.9	-1.6	6,873	
Muslim	17.5	38.1	-1.5	1,097	8.5	20.9	2.5	-1.0	1,077	12.1	37.3	1.0	-1.6	1,117	
Christian	17.7	38.5	-1.4	266	16.6	30.0	4.1	-1.2	261	15.0	42.6	0.7	-1.8	269	
Other	26.2	47.2	-1.7	681	9.8	23.8	3.4	-1.0	649	19.3	49.9	0.9	-2.0	703	
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	17.5	40.8	-1.5	1,546	6.9	20.9	3.1	-1.0	1,535	13.9	41.1	1.0	-1.7	1,592	
Scheduled tribe	23.3	44.9	-1.6	2,320	10.7	25.2	3.0	-1.1	2,225	19.5	46.4	0.8	-1.9	2,391	
Other backward class	15.7	37.7	-1.4	3,941	9.1	21.7	2.4	-1.0	3,857	12.2	36.4	0.9	-1.6	4,000	
Other	11.9	31.4	-1.2	805	9.2	20.2	3.3	-0.8	787	11.2	29.7	1.0	-1.4	812	
Don't know	15.3	36.0	-1.2	114	11.4	31.3	1.4	-1.3	113	13.8	44.8	3.1	-1.6	114	
No caste/tribe or missing	19.2	42.9	-1.6	51	3.3	10.2	9.9	-0.4	47	7.8	39.3	6.6	-1.4	51	
Continued...															

Continued...

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

	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
Background characteristic														
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	17.7	39.6	-1.5	8,758	9.1	22.4	2.8	-1.0	8,547	14.3	39.4	0.9	-1.7	8,941
Not interviewed but in the household	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	*	17	(5.0)	(19.3)	(12.3)	(-0.8)	20
Mother's nutritional status⁶														
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	19.8	45.2	-1.7	2,492	9.5	26.5	1.8	-1.2	2,456	17.4	47.2	0.5	-1.9	2,542
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	17.5	38.6	-1.4	5,573	9.1	21.3	3.4	-0.9	5,413	13.6	37.5	1.1	-1.6	5,699
Overweight (BMI≥25.0)	10.5	26.6	-1.0	658	6.9	15.4	1.6	-0.7	641	8.5	25.8	1.1	-1.2	666
Missing	26.1	40.8	-1.5	53	18.7	32.4	3.5	-1.2	53	15.0	45.0	2.6	-1.7	54
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	17.7	39.5	-1.5	6,473	9.4	22.6	3.0	-1.0	6,284	14.8	40.1	0.9	-1.7	6,611
Living with one or neither parent	17.5	39.7	-1.5	2,272	8.4	21.8	2.2	-1.0	2,249	13.0	37.7	1.0	-1.6	2,318
Total	17.7	39.6	-1.5	8,777	9.1	22.4	2.8	-1.0	8,563	14.3	39.4	0.9	-1.7	8,961
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	20.2	45.3	-1.7	10,834	11.4	29	1.5	-1.4	10,834	17.4	47.8	0.3	-1.9	10,834

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 adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. 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.

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, Jharkhand, 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	95.0	20.9	78.6	621	22.6	590
Rural	96.9	21.6	90.1	3,235	12.1	3,133
Sex						
Male	96.9	21.5	89.1	2,067	13.5	2,003
Female	96.2	21.4	87.3	1,789	14.1	1,720
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.6	21.5	90.4	1,105	10.6	1,068
<5 years complete	96.5	19.8	89.7	228	11.2	220
5-7 years complete	97.3	23.3	90.6	461	13.5	448
8-9 years complete	96.2	19.3	87.0	711	13.5	685
10-11 years complete	97.2	22.2	88.1	590	15.6	573
12 or more years complete	95.8	22.3	84.5	762	18.0	730
Religion						
Hindu	96.7	21.5	87.4	2,924	15.1	2,827
Muslim	96.2	20.5	88.7	519	14.2	499
Christian	97.0	23.7	94.8	120	6.6	116
Other	96.1	21.8	93.1	293	2.3	282
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	96.6	22.5	86.0	715	15.0	691
Scheduled tribe	97.1	20.3	92.5	1,049	8.5	1,018
Other backward class	96.2	20.7	87.0	1,719	15.3	1,654
Other	97.1	25.8	86.5	327	19.8	318
Don't know	(94.4)	(28.9)	(85.2)	46	(16.0)	44
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	96.6	21.3	87.9	3,268	14.4	3,156
Dai (TBA)	97.3	15.3	90.9	432	11.5	420
Other/no one	94.3	41.2	87.8	156	7.0	147
Place of delivery						
Health facility	96.6	22.7	87.6	3,016	14.6	2,913
At home	96.5	16.9	90.4	838	10.7	809
Total	96.6	21.5	88.2	3,856	13.8	3,724

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 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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	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
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids ¹	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	6.9	81.5	3.1	0.0	1.8	6.7	100.0	93.1	305	4.3	307
2-3	3.7	76.0	6.5	0.7	4.5	8.7	100.0	96.3	380	7.7	384
4-5	2.5	71.4	9.0	1.1	5.9	10.0	100.0	97.5	342	10.9	346
6-8	4.2	38.4	14.3	1.2	3.1	38.8	100.0	95.8	454	14.0	459
9-11	4.3	14.3	10.1	0.3	6.2	64.6	100.0	95.7	442	18.8	450
12-17	5.3	6.4	5.5	1.0	3.6	78.1	100.0	94.7	964	16.3	979
18-23	11.4	5.2	2.9	0.6	1.9	78.1	100.0	88.6	851	12.8	940
0-3	5.1	78.4	5.0	0.4	3.3	7.8	100.0	94.9	684	6.2	691
0-5	4.2	76.1	6.3	0.6	4.1	8.5	100.0	95.8	1,027	7.8	1,036
6-9	4.1	33.0	14.3	1.1	3.3	44.2	100.0	95.9	605	15.3	610
12-15	4.7	6.7	6.1	1.1	4.5	76.9	100.0	95.3	640	15.6	646
12-23	8.2	5.8	4.3	0.8	2.8	78.1	100.0	91.8	1,815	14.6	1,919
20-23	14.0	4.9	2.3	0.9	0.9	77.0	100.0	86.0	568	13.1	639

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, Jharkhand, 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	6.4	8.0	2,851
Female	a	6.5	7.7	2,426
Residence				
Urban	a	5.9	7.8	879
Rural	a	6.5	7.9	4,398
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	34.5	6.8	8.4	1,494
<5 years complete	(34.4)	5.8	7.5	313
5-7 years complete	a	6.5	7.8	632
8-9 years complete	34.9	5.8	7.4	954
10-11 years complete	32.8	6.1	7.5	802
12 or more years complete	a	7.0	8.0	1,083
Religion				
Hindu	a	6.4	7.6	4,007
Muslim	a	6.4	8.4	702
Christian	a	5.3	8.3	168
Other	a	7.0	8.8	401
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	a	7.0	7.9	950
Scheduled tribe	a	6.2	8.8	1,442
Other backward class	a	6.2	7.4	2,368
Other	33.8	7.2	7.8	451
Total	a	6.5	7.8	5,277

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. Total includes 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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children	
Background characteristic															
	Age in months														
	6-11	20.8	29.4	6.5	859	(50.2)	(19.1)	(34.3)	(14.2)	38	97.9	11.8	29.6	6.8	897
	6-8	13.1	32.6	5.6	436	*	*	*	*	19	97.9	6.8	32.1	5.7	454
	9-11	28.8	26.2	7.5	423	*	*	*	*	19	97.9	17.0	27.1	8.0	442
12-17	39.4	33.2	9.6	913	56.1	28.3	60.2	19.3	51	97.7	23.6	34.6	10.1	964	
18-23	48.9	38.2	13.0	754	50.9	24.3	62.7	14.8	97	94.4	29.3	40.9	13.2	851	
Sex															
	Male	34.8	32.5	9.1	1,393	53.9	23.6	58.9	16.1	89	97.2	20.3	34.1	9.5	1,481
Female	37.4	34.4	10.1	1,133	50.7	25.0	53.8	15.7	98	96.1	22.9	36.0	10.6	1,231	
Residence															
	Urban	37.2	33.8	10.0	414	(68.5)	(15.3)	(64.7)	(7.3)	38	97.4	20.7	36.4	9.8	451
Rural	35.7	33.3	9.5	2,112	48.1	26.6	54.0	18.1	148	96.6	21.7	34.7	10.0	2,261	
Mother's schooling															
	No schooling	36.5	33.4	9.8	696	50.9	35.8	48.8	19.1	49	96.8	24.9	34.5	10.4	744
	<5 years complete	36.1	31.2	10.7	155	*	*	*	*	11	97.2	16.6	34.4	10.5	166
	5-7 years complete	34.3	32.7	7.4	315	*	*	*	*	16	97.3	19.3	33.5	7.3	331
	8-9 years complete	33.9	32.0	7.5	452	(53.3)	(23.9)	(59.2)	(13.5)	36	96.6	19.8	34.0	8.0	488
	10-11 years complete	37.4	37.7	11.3	397	(53.1)	(36.0)	(59.3)	(29.2)	31	96.6	22.7	39.3	12.6	428
	12 or more years complete	36.8	32.2	10.5	511	(53.5)	(14.4)	(56.1)	(11.4)	43	96.4	20.2	34.1	10.5	554
Continued...															

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

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:																																													
Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity ¹					Minimum meal frequency ²					Minimum acceptable diet ³					Number of breastfed children					Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴					Minimum dietary diversity ¹					Minimum meal frequency ⁵					Minimum acceptable diet ⁶					Number of non-breastfed children					Breast milk, products ⁷					Minimum dietary diversity ¹					Minimum meal frequency ⁸					Minimum acceptable diet ⁹					Number of all children				
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children																																																			
Religion	Hindu	36.8	33.9	9.9	1,923	53.4 (53.5)	22.5 (28.2)	61.9 (52.2)	15.9 (14.5)	128	97.1	22.0	35.6	10.3	2,051																																																							
	Muslim	32.5	29.9	8.9	335	*	*	*	*	41	94.9	21.3	32.3	9.5	376																																																							
	Christian	37.5	35.9	11.6	80	*	*	*	*	4	95.7	17.6	34.4	11.1	83																																																							
	Other	32.1	33.7	6.4	188	*	*	*	*	14	96.7	18.2	33.4	7.6	202																																																							
Caste/tribe	Scheduled caste	37.1	35.0	9.9	436	(56.0)	(29.3)	(59.3)	(18.4)	33	96.9	23.1	36.7	10.5	469																																																							
	Scheduled tribe	34.8	31.2	7.7	701	(43.1)	(32.8)	(45.0)	(22.0)	36	97.3	21.3	31.9	8.4	737																																																							
	Other backward class	36.8	33.3	10.7	1,141	51.8	19.7	58.1	12.2	97	96.2	22.0	35.3	10.8	1,238																																																							
	Other	35.9	35.6	9.9	216	*	*	*	*	20	97.1	19.4	37.9	10.7	236																																																							
	Don't know	(14.9)	(46.2)	(0.0)	32	*	*	*	*	1	(98.2)	(0.0)	(45.4)	(0.0)	33																																																							
Total	35.9	33.4	9.5	2,526	52.2	24.3	56.2	15.9	186	96.7	21.5	34.9	10.0	2,712																																																								

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

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

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

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

⁵ For 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, Jharkhand, 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	6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³		Percentage below -2 SD ³		Percentage below -2 SD ³	
					Percentage	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children
Bokaro	16.5	191	(60.9)	52	36.2	458	19.7	455	32.3	474
Chatra	24.6	150	78.1	47	42.2	323	17.2	319	39.8	324
Deoghar	23.8	199	(71.6)	47	41.7	469	17.7	468	36.9	478
Dhanbad	17.5	267	(73.5)	66	27.0	681	14.0	673	25.0	689
Dumka	13.8	153	(69.3)	35	38.2	370	27.8	363	44.9	376
Garhwa	24.6	178	87.5	55	47.7	398	18.9	398	40.6	400
Giridih	14.3	276	(67.8)	62	31.9	627	27.8	615	34.3	653
Godda	15.2	160	(71.1)	35	39.4	365	24.5	360	40.7	371
Gumla	22.3	125	(73.8)	31	40.2	262	20.1	262	38.7	278
Hazaribagh	20.9	260	(77.0)	59	37.8	521	16.2	520	32.5	529
Jamtara	12.2	80	(87.0)	21	41.9	172	23.0	168	46.2	178
Khunti	22.2	46	(80.3)	11	38.5	112	32.1	102	44.0	115
Kodarma	21.4	102	68.8	34	34.6	227	18.0	226	31.6	229
Latehar	20.3	106	70.5	32	40.1	232	19.2	231	39.4	233
Lohardaga	40.5	47	(71.8)	15	40.7	120	26.6	114	43.4	120
Pakur	24.4	150	73.1	50	51.3	308	23.6	303	51.4	308
Palamu	29.7	295	77.0	97	43.7	674	18.4	668	37.3	677
Pashchimi Singhbhum	23.3	195	(73.7)	50	60.6	463	30.5	452	62.4	473
Purbi Singhbhum	19.8	159	*	29	35.9	419	29.4	391	41.6	426
Ramgarh	19.3	83	(85.5)	30	35.3	215	23.5	210	35.3	216
Ranchi	28.9	258	(89.0)	72	28.3	562	32.7	494	40.6	606
Sahibganj	23.6	208	82.6	59	49.1	425	19.7	418	44.8	429
Saraikela-Kharsawan	18.0	110	(74.3)	23	40.0	229	32.9	209	48.7	234
Simdega	18.4	61	(71.8)	14	42.2	146	21.1	146	37.0	147
Jharkhand	21.5	3,856	76.1	1,027	39.6	8,777	22.4	8,563	39.4	8,961

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, Jharkhand, 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	29.1	44.5	2.4	75.9	341
9-11	29.2	49.2	2.4	80.8	324
12-17	29.2	50.1	2.4	81.8	772
18-23	29.6	46.3	1.5	77.5	757
24-35	35.5	33.5	1.3	70.2	1,409
36-47	32.8	27.6	0.7	61.1	1,398
48-59	31.5	21.2	0.1	52.8	1,439
Sex					
Male	32.5	33.2	1.3	66.9	3,440
Female	31.2	35.7	1.1	68.0	3,001
Birth order¹					
1	30.4	33.6	1.4	65.3	2,464
2-3	32.9	34.1	1.1	68.2	3,211
4-5	32.9	37.5	0.8	71.2	659
6 or more	30.3	42.1	0.9	73.3	90
Residence					
Urban	32.1	31.7	1.7	65.5	1,230
Rural	31.9	35.0	1.1	67.9	5,211
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	34.5	35.4	1.0	71.0	1,472
<5 years complete	30.4	36.9	1.9	69.2	353
5-7 years complete	31.1	37.9	1.3	70.3	795
8-9 years complete	32.8	34.4	0.8	67.9	1,276
10-11 years complete	29.0	33.2	1.5	63.8	1,021
12 or more years complete	31.3	31.6	1.3	64.2	1,524
Religion					
Hindu	31.0	34.7	1.1	66.8	5,148
Muslim	33.8	29.7	1.5	65.0	694
Christian	39.2	35.5	0.0	74.8	192
Other	37.0	37.7	1.8	76.5	407
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	30.5	39.0	1.2	70.7	1,126
Scheduled tribe	34.7	36.8	1.3	72.8	1,487
Other backward class	31.3	32.4	0.8	64.4	3,079
Other	30.5	30.0	2.8	63.3	637
Don't know	33.5	32.4	0.0	65.9	76
No caste/tribe or missing	(37.4)	(32.8)	(4.8)	(74.9)	37

Continued

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 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	32.5	34.1	1.2	67.8	4,847
Living with one or neither parent	30.2	35.2	1.2	66.5	1,594
Mother's anaemia status³					
Not anaemic	30.7	27.0	1.1	58.7	1,995
Mildly anaemic	35.4	31.9	0.7	67.9	1,867
Moderately/severely anaemic	30.4	42.1	1.7	74.2	2,526
Total	31.9	34.3	1.2	67.4	6,441
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	31.6	37.2	1.1	69.9	10,294

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 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 6 months preceding the survey; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 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 foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	
Age in months												
6-8	19.3	6.5	454	10.1	30.6	28.7	459	na	na	98.2	459	
9-11	41.0	16.6	442	9.8	30.6	33.2	450	66.4	450	96.2	431	
12-17	58.8	23.5	964	11.1	32.7	39.3	979	77.5	979	97.1	980	
18-23	68.3	29.9	851	9.2	35.5	44.9	940	73.3	940	97.1	934	
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	67.3	1,817	97.9	1,792	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	96.7	1,828	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.2	1,893	
Sex												
Male	52.3	21.5	1,481	10.4	33.2	38.4	1,538	70.8	2,235	97.6	4,418	
Female	52.2	21.6	1,231	9.6	32.8	38.6	1,289	71.0	1,951	97.3	3,899	
Birth order												
1	46.7	17.7	1,033	12.3	32.1	36.7	1,096	71.9	1,527	97.7	2,965	
2-3	56.1	23.5	1,279	9.1	34.2	40.1	1,326	71.8	2,020	97.4	4,032	
4-5	53.3	23.6	322	6.3	32.9	39.2	325	67.3	523	97.3	1,064	
6 or more	59.5	31.9	78	11.8	25.4	32.8	81	60.1	115	96.0	235	
Breastfeeding status⁷												
Breastfeeding	51.3	20.6	2,526	9.5	33.9	38.9	2,528	73.2	3,114	97.3	4,122	
Not breastfeeding	65.4	34.4	186	14.8	25.5	34.7	300	64.5	1,072	97.6	4,174	
Residence												
Urban	52.0	17.8	451	19.1	33.3	34.1	465	72.5	694	97.8	1,458	
Rural	52.3	22.3	2,261	8.3	32.9	39.3	2,362	70.6	3,492	97.4	6,859	

Continued...

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage 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	55.0	25.0	744	8.6	34.5	41.1	770	70.2	1,149	97.5	2,356	
<5 years complete	51.3	21.4	166	9.3	32.6	34.3	172	66.8	253	97.6	489	
5-7 years complete	52.5	21.9	331	9.8	30.7	38.7	340	68.7	503	96.5	1,050	
8-9 years complete	49.5	21.8	488	8.2	31.9	36.7	514	70.9	751	97.3	1,528	
10-11 years complete	55.3	20.8	428	12.8	32.8	38.1	452	73.4	647	98.2	1,193	
12 or more years complete	48.7	17.1	554	11.9	33.6	38.0	580	72.5	883	97.5	1,701	
Religion												
Hindu	51.6	21.4	2,051	10.9	33.0	37.7	2,134	72.5	3,154	97.2	6,308	
Muslim	51.8	22.9	376	6.3	35.4	39.4	399	61.0	595	98.4	1,112	
Christian	58.6	21.2	83	10.6	40.8	49.8	84	71.6	126	98.0	248	
Other ⁸	56.7	20.7	202	8.6	25.0	40.2	211	74.0	311	98.5	648	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	50.3	22.0	469	10.9	33.3	35.8	493	70.8	720	97.5	1,430	
Scheduled tribe	55.3	24.1	737	9.0	31.1	41.7	751	73.6	1,101	97.2	2,193	
Other backward class	51.8	20.8	1,238	9.0	34.6	39.2	1,301	70.1	1,935	97.7	3,789	
Other	50.5	16.5	236	17.8	34.0	34.6	248	69.3	377	97.2	747	
Don't know	(39.8)	(19.5)	33	3.9	(1.5)	(4.9)	34	(59.0)	52	93.1	104	
Total	52.2	21.5	2,712	10.1	33.0	38.5	2,828	70.9	4,186	97.4	8,317	

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, and eggs³ Based on mother's recall⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis⁵ Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)⁶ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested⁷ Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown, ⁸ Does not include Hindu, Muslim, and Christian

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	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
Residence							
Urban	99.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	5,505	98.4	5,486
Rural	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	17,358	97.4	17,309
Religion							
Hindu	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	17,208	97.5	17,155
Muslim	99.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,512	98.8	2,501
Christian	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	887	97.2	887
Other	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,256	97.7	2,251
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	3,706	97.1	3,693
Scheduled tribe	99.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,175	97.8	6,165
Other backward class	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	10,001	97.7	9,961
Other	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,196	98.2	2,191
Don't know	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	265	97.0	265
No caste/tribe or missing	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	520	97.2	518
Total	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	22,863	97.7	22,794
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	25,723	97.6	25,665

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, Jharkhand, 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
Bokaro	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,470	95.7	1,468
Chatra	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	681	97.8	678
Deoghar	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,028	98.3	1,026
Dhanbad	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,938	98.3	1,931
Dumka	99.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,006	97.6	1,002
Garhwa	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	897	97.5	895
Giridih	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,504	96.8	1,502
Godda	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	960	98.9	958
Gumla	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	733	97.6	730
Hazaribagh	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,118	95.0	1,112
Jamtara	99.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	573	98.3	567
Khunti	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	389	97.4	388
Kodarma	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	421	99.2	420
Latehar	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	498	96.7	497
Lohardaga	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	318	99.4	318
Pakur	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	683	97.0	681
Palamu	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,355	96.6	1,355
Pashchimi Singhbhum	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,053	96.9	1,050
Purbi Singhbhum	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,647	99.3	1,640
Ramgarh	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	629	97.8	626
Ranchi	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,914	99.0	1,908
Sahibganj	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	816	98.2	811
Saraikela-Kharsawan	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	811	96.8	810
Simdega	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	421	98.9	421
Jharkhand	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	22,863	97.7	22,794

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

	Frequency of consumption					Number of respondents
Type of food	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Total	
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	25.7	27.6	38.3	8.5	100.0	26,495
Pulses or beans	59.2	35.8	4.7	0.4	100.0	26,495
Dark green leafy vegetables	71.2	25.2	3.6	0.1	100.0	26,495
Fruits	6.5	30.4	62.0	1.1	100.0	26,495
Eggs	1.5	46.6	43.6	8.3	100.0	26,495
Fish	0.9	39.9	51.5	7.8	100.0	26,495
Chicken or meat	0.7	38.8	51.9	8.6	100.0	26,495
Fish or chicken/meat	1.2	46.5	45.8	6.5	100.0	26,495
Fried foods	1.2	35.6	61.0	2.1	100.0	26,495
Aerated drinks	1.4	8.8	71.6	18.2	100.0	26,495
MEN						
Milk or curd	26.3	34.7	32.7	6.3	100.0	3,137
Pulses or beans	61.7	29.6	7.4	1.4	100.0	3,137
Dark green leafy vegetables	70.6	21.8	6.7	0.9	100.0	3,137
Fruits	6.1	33.4	57.8	2.7	100.0	3,137
Eggs	2.9	49.3	42.6	5.2	100.0	3,137
Fish	1.0	40.6	53.4	5.1	100.0	3,137
Chicken or meat	0.9	38.8	54.5	5.8	100.0	3,137
Fish or chicken/meat	1.6	47.7	46.9	3.9	100.0	3,137
Fried foods	7.1	35.7	53.5	3.7	100.0	3,137
Aerated drinks	1.4	12.5	72.0	14.1	100.0	3,137

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹						Body Mass Index: Men							
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age														
15-19	43.1	25.7	17.4	2.6	2.0	0.5	4,526	41.4	22.8	18.5	4.3	3.3	1.0	542
20-29	29.2	18.9	10.3	8.0	6.6	1.4	7,850	14.5	10.6	3.9	12.9	11.5	1.4	925
30-39	19.6	12.5	7.2	16.0	12.4	3.6	6,651	9.4	6.2	3.2	19.2	17.5	1.7	811
40-49	15.5	9.7	5.7	20.4	15.9	4.5	5,304	10.4	7.4	3.0	22.0	20.3	1.7	680
Marital status														
Never married	39.0	23.1	15.9	4.4	3.4	0.9	5,907	28.8	17.5	11.4	9.0	7.7	1.3	1,076
Currently married	22.2	14.4	7.8	14.2	11.3	3.0	17,571	10.3	7.1	3.2	18.8	17.3	1.5	1,857
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	19.8	11.5	8.3	14.5	11.2	3.3	853	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Residence														
Urban	17.3	10.8	6.5	21.6	16.2	5.4	6,075	12.1	7.7	4.5	21.7	19.9	1.8	784
Rural	29.2	18.3	10.9	8.6	7.1	1.5	18,256	18.9	12.1	6.8	12.7	11.4	1.3	2,174
Schooling														
No schooling	25.1	15.3	9.8	9.9	8.1	1.8	7,821	20.3	14.0	6.3	11.4	11.2	0.2	427
<5 years complete	26.5	16.7	9.9	11.2	9.2	1.9	1,221	13.6	9.5	4.1	7.4	7.4	0.0	137
5-9 years complete	30.0	18.9	11.1	10.6	8.4	2.2	7,267	21.6	12.9	8.8	10.7	8.9	1.9	1,028
10-11 years complete	28.1	18.3	9.8	12.0	8.8	3.2	3,451	18.2	11.6	6.6	12.2	11.0	1.2	520
12 or more years complete	20.5	13.0	7.6	17.4	13.5	3.9	4,571	9.8	6.8	3.0	25.4	23.5	1.9	846
Religion														
Hindu	26.4	16.6	9.8	12.4	9.8	2.6	19,044	17.4	10.9	6.5	15.0	13.6	1.4	2,354
Muslim	24.2	15.1	9.1	12.3	9.7	2.6	2,507	17.9	11.6	6.4	21.2	18.8	2.4	261
Christian	23.5	13.9	9.6	6.6	5.5	1.1	927	17.3	13.1	4.2	13.4	12.4	1.0	117
Other	28.3	17.5	10.8	8.1	5.9	2.2	1,853	12.3	8.6	3.7	10.1	8.9	1.2	226
Continued...														

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹						Body Mass Index: Men							
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	29.2	17.3	11.9	10.3	7.9	2.4	4,088	17.2	10.0	7.2	10.3	9.8	0.5	425
Scheduled tribe	28.0	17.3	10.7	6.7	5.4	1.2	6,581	17.9	12.7	5.3	10.2	9.3	0.9	873
Other backward class	26.1	16.8	9.3	13.5	10.8	2.6	10,973	17.8	10.7	7.1	18.6	16.4	2.2	1,316
Other	16.8	10.9	5.9	22.1	16.4	5.6	2,403	12.1	8.5	3.5	20.5	19.4	1.1	341
Don't know	25.1	15.0	10.1	6.5	5.4	1.0	286	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Total age 15-49	26.2	16.4	9.8	11.9	9.4	2.5	24,330	17.1	10.9	6.2	15.1	13.7	1.4	2,958
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.3	8.7	4.6	23.9	19.8	4.1	265
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.8	10.7	6.0	15.8	14.2	1.7	3,223
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	31.5	18.9	12.7	10.3	8.2	2.1	26,911	23.8	14.8	9.0	11.1	10.0	1.2	3,702

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). 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

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). 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

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

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.90)	Number of men
Age												
15-19	90.5	9.5	1.8	48.2	51.8	4,522	99.3	0.7	0.2	68.5	31.5	542
20-29	78.8	21.2	6.3	43.6	56.4	7,845	94.5	5.5	1.7	57.8	42.2	925
30-39	66.8	33.2	12.8	40.4	59.6	6,644	90.8	9.2	1.7	48.9	51.1	811
40-49	57.7	42.3	17.9	33.5	66.5	5,302	88.2	11.8	3.9	40.9	59.1	679
Marital status												
Never married	87.0	13.0	3.4	45.9	54.1	5,904	96.1	3.9	1.1	61.7	38.3	1,076
Currently married	68.8	31.2	11.8	40.0	60.0	17,557	91.0	9.0	2.4	48.5	51.5	1,856
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	65.1	34.9	12.4	38.0	62.0	851	*	*	*	*	*	25
Residence												
Urban	60.1	39.9	17.9	33.7	66.3	6,074	86.0	14.0	4.1	46.4	53.6	784
Rural	77.4	22.6	7.1	43.9	56.1	18,239	95.4	4.6	1.1	56.0	44.0	2,172
Schooling												
No schooling	73.7	26.3	8.6	41.3	58.7	7,818	98.0	2.0	0.2	59.0	41.0	425
<5 years complete	73.7	26.3	9.3	43.5	56.5	1,220	96.9	3.1	3.1	44.4	55.6	137
5-9 years complete	76.7	23.3	8.5	43.4	56.6	7,258	95.7	4.3	1.2	57.3	42.7	1,028
10-11 years complete	74.5	25.5	9.4	42.1	57.9	3,448	92.8	7.2	2.1	58.4	41.6	520
12 or more years complete	65.1	34.9	14.3	37.1	62.9	4,568	86.3	13.7	3.3	44.4	55.6	846

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Religion												
Hindu	73.0	27.0	9.9	43.1	56.9	19,032	92.7	7.3	2.1	53.1	46.9	2,354
Muslim	65.9	34.1	12.7	32.6	67.4	2,501	90.1	9.9	1.7	50.9	49.1	260
Christian	80.0	20.0	6.0	35.6	64.4	927	98.1	1.9	0.7	62.2	37.8	117
Other	80.3	19.7	6.2	38.4	61.6	1,853	95.9	4.1	0.5	55.3	44.7	226
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	75.5	24.5	8.9	45.6	54.4	4,087	95.6	4.4	1.9	59.3	40.7	425
Scheduled tribe	80.9	19.1	5.6	38.9	61.1	6,579	97.5	2.5	0.4	57.9	42.1	873
Other backward class	70.2	29.8	10.8	42.0	58.0	10,960	91.5	8.5	2.3	52.4	47.6	1,314
Other	60.1	39.9	18.4	36.8	63.2	2,400	83.0	17.0	4.3	39.4	60.6	341
Don't know	77.9	22.1	7.8	50.0	50.0	286	*	*	*	*	*	3
Total	73.1	26.9	9.8	41.4	58.6	24,312	92.9	7.1	1.9	53.5	46.5	2,957

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. 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, Jharkhand, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Number of 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		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	29.5	34.5	1.8	65.7	4,629	25.6	14.0	0.0	39.6	532
20-29	30.1	34.4	1.9	66.4	8,687	17.2	7.6	0.6	25.5	911
30-39	29.2	34.1	1.8	65.1	6,641	15.2	9.4	0.9	25.5	779
40-49	28.2	32.9	2.2	63.3	5,163	15.7	15.4	0.7	31.8	659
Marital status										
Never married	29.6	33.3	1.9	64.8	5,799	21.5	9.9	0.6	32.0	1,059
Currently married	29.3	34.2	1.9	65.4	18,495	15.6	11.8	0.5	28.0	1,797
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	29.4	35.8	2.3	67.5	826	*	*	*	*	25
Maternity status										
Pregnant	27.2	28.6	1.0	56.8	1,042	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	29.0	41.0	2.0	72.0	4,715	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	29.6	32.6	1.9	64.1	19,364	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	29.7	29.6	1.8	61.1	6,112	17.1	9.2	0.8	27.1	767
Rural	29.2	35.5	2.0	66.7	19,009	18.2	11.8	0.5	30.4	2,113
Schooling										
No schooling	29.3	36.3	2.1	67.6	7,932	19.0	15.2	0.7	34.9	415
<5 years complete	31.2	35.5	1.7	68.5	1,252	23.5	10.6	2.0	36.1	134
5-9 years complete	29.4	34.5	2.1	66.0	7,545	19.6	12.9	0.4	32.9	998
10-11 years complete	28.5	33.1	1.8	63.3	3,599	16.0	11.4	0.0	27.4	507
12 or more years complete	29.7	29.8	1.5	61.1	4,791	15.5	6.6	0.9	23.0	827
Continued...										

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of 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		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)	
Religion										
Hindu	29.0	34.1	2.0	65.2	19,878	17.0	11.3	0.7	29.0	2,318
Muslim	30.1	27.9	1.0	59.0	2,350	19.3	6.7	0.0	26.0	228
Christian	30.7	38.4	1.8	70.9	958	22.7	15.7	0.3	38.6	113
Other	31.3	38.2	2.0	71.5	1,935	23.2	10.7	0.4	34.3	221
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	29.1	34.6	2.3	66.1	4,325	17.4	11.4	0.8	29.5	416
Scheduled tribe	29.3	40.7	2.0	72.0	6,866	22.0	15.6	0.5	38.2	855
Other backward class	29.4	30.3	1.7	61.4	11,184	15.7	9.0	0.6	25.4	1,270
Other	29.4	31.5	1.8	62.7	2,447	16.3	6.3	0.4	23.0	335
Don't know	31.6	34.0	1.7	67.3	297	*	*	*	*	3
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	36.8	32.0	2.1	71.0	73	17.3	9.3	0.4	27.0	478
Does not smoke cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	29.3	34.0	1.9	65.3	25,048	18.0	11.4	0.6	30.1	2,402
Total age 15-49	29.4	34.0	1.9	65.3	25,121	17.9	11.1	0.6	29.5	2,880
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	15.4	17.0	1.4	33.8	255
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	17.7	11.6	0.7	29.9	3,135
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	29.0	34.0	2.2	65.2	28,401	16.3	12.7	1.0	29.9	3,688

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). 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, Jharkhand, 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
Bokaro	66.5	373	68.8	1,670	26.6	15.1	1,612
Chatra	62.6	216	56.0	815	32.2	10.4	765
Deoghar	73.9	325	70.2	1,046	32.5	10.9	1,039
Dhanbad	66.5	521	63.8	2,157	26.0	16.4	2,151
Dumka	75.1	257	73.4	979	29.6	9.1	931
Garhwa	62.5	306	62.7	1,017	28.8	13.6	959
Giridih	62.8	498	64.7	1,644	27.3	7.8	1,598
Godda	75.1	252	66.3	862	23.6	10.7	860
Gumla	65.8	209	59.5	800	25.2	5.5	764
Hazaribagh	62.1	414	56.1	1,336	25.3	15.0	1,300
Jamtara	72.8	115	77.6	568	30.6	7.1	576
Khunti	66.9	76	70.0	424	20.6	3.9	412
Kodarma	60.0	163	64.9	521	29.9	12.4	503
Latehar	68.3	167	63.6	579	31.1	7.3	550
Lohardaga	68.7	94	61.7	349	24.1	7.0	333
Pakur	72.1	191	79.7	702	34.4	8.0	667
Palamu	68.2	521	61.0	1,643	26.7	10.8	1,572
Pashchimi Singhbhum	73.3	234	72.6	1,105	33.1	7.1	1,055
Purbi Singhbhum	67.4	362	64.4	1,799	15.5	18.5	1,759
Ramgarh	59.6	164	62.3	680	27.3	14.1	677
Ranchi	62.8	479	58.9	2,249	21.2	14.9	2,164
Sahibganj	72.6	219	71.5	832	28.5	14.3	784
Saraikela-Kharsawan	76.0	180	70.2	885	20.3	6.4	851
Simdega	75.4	107	70.6	458	25.8	7.9	447
Jharkhand	67.4	6,441	65.3	25,121	26.2	11.9	24,330

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, Jharkhand, 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 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
Age																				
15-24	82.5	91.5	65.3	79.0	66.2	76.7	15.2	28.4	70.2	74.4	1,462	1,034								
15-19	81.2	88.9	62.4	76.0	62.5	72.8	13.0	25.7	68.9	69.7	720	583								
20-24	83.7	94.8	68.1	82.8	69.9	81.8	17.2	31.9	71.5	80.5	742	451								
25-29	83.2	95.1	66.7	81.8	69.2	82.9	12.7	33.5	70.9	82.5	671	523								
30-39	82.1	93.3	66.4	80.2	67.6	84.3	13.7	32.7	69.2	80.0	1,079	870								
40-49	82.0	94.8	65.5	82.5	66.8	82.6	12.3	31.4	71.3	83.2	837	709								
Residence																				
Urban	92.5	97.1	76.1	90.7	76.1	86.7	21.7	39.4	76.9	84.6	1,009	846								
Rural	79.0	91.9	62.5	76.8	64.2	79.1	11.2	28.1	68.1	77.3	3,039	2,291								
Schooling																				
No schooling	70.6	86.8	54.3	70.2	54.8	69.1	7.6	15.9	59.2	70.0	1,236	449								
<5 years complete	73.6	86.4	60.3	64.8	62.3	74.2	12.3	20.3	57.0	66.7	178	151								
5-7 years complete	79.6	89.2	57.5	72.7	63.5	75.3	11.3	21.4	67.9	73.4	454	381								
8-9 years complete	85.0	92.0	68.4	80.9	67.0	79.4	12.4	28.8	73.3	77.3	752	695								
10-11 years complete	91.4	96.2	74.6	83.3	78.2	85.2	16.6	32.4	79.6	81.8	597	564								
12 or more years complete	94.6	98.7	80.3	89.9	81.0	89.7	23.8	45.7	81.5	88.5	831	898								
Regular media exposure³																				
Yes	90.4	97.5	74.7	87.1	75.5	86.9	19.5	39.4	76.9	86.9	1,496	1,477								
No	77.7	89.6	60.7	74.8	62.3	76.1	10.4	23.8	66.4	72.5	2,552	1,661								
Marital status																				
Never married	84.2	92.1	66.5	78.9	66.0	78.2	15.5	31.6	69.9	75.9	912	1,151								
Currently married	81.7	94.1	65.8	81.6	67.7	82.9	13.5	31.1	70.2	81.3	2,981	1,961								
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	84.3	*	64.2	*	64.1	*	9.7	*	73.5	*	155	25								

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, Jharkhand, 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 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
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	87.3	92.5	70.2	77.3	75.5	80.4	14.2	27.0	79.4	80.7	363	616
Not been away	81.9	93.6	65.4	81.4	66.4	81.4	13.7	32.2	69.4	78.9	3,685	2,521
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	81.5	96.2	65.2	76.8	68.1	80.9	13.3	29.9	72.5	85.9	548	268
Not been away	82.5	93.1	66.0	80.9	67.1	81.2	13.9	31.3	69.9	78.7	3,500	2,869
Religion												
Hindu	84.1	93.8	68.0	82.2	69.4	82.1	14.8	30.7	72.5	79.8	3,131	2,468
Muslim	71.7	93.0	54.4	81.1	56.2	81.9	7.1	34.7	58.1	75.4	460	311
Christian	80.6	88.2	60.1	67.0	64.0	70.3	9.3	20.7	63.6	78.0	152	125
Other	82.0	91.2	64.1	70.0	63.0	76.4	15.2	37.3	69.0	79.6	305	233
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	80.0	92.4	61.1	76.8	63.7	78.5	13.9	19.3	66.6	76.2	623	440
Scheduled tribe	79.7	89.5	64.9	73.3	63.7	74.5	13.8	24.9	67.6	73.6	1,078	912
Other backward class	84.8	95.4	67.6	84.6	70.1	84.5	12.3	36.0	73.1	82.0	1,833	1,415
Other	88.5	96.1	73.6	88.6	73.5	87.9	21.5	42.7	76.8	87.1	449	367
Don't know	(38.6)	*	(23.6)	*	(33.1)	*	(0.0)	*	(24.9)	*	65	3
Total	82.4	93.3	65.9	80.6	67.2	81.2	13.8	31.2	70.3	79.3	4,048	3,137

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 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, Jharkhand, 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 people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
Age										
15-24	76.5	67.9	68.8	74.5	66.7	67.7	66.0	31.6	1,205	
15-19	77.4	67.1	67.4	74.3	66.5	67.7	66.3	29.4	585	
20-24	75.6	68.8	70.1	74.7	66.8	67.7	65.7	33.6	620	
25-29	78.4	68.2	67.8	80.3	64.8	63.4	63.9	33.7	558	
30-39	77.3	65.8	65.3	76.5	61.2	62.2	62.6	30.2	885	
40-49	77.6	68.4	70.7	75.5	68.4	66.1	65.9	32.8	686	
Residence										
Urban	80.3	76.6	76.9	76.6	72.9	70.7	72.7	36.9	933	
Rural	76.1	64.0	64.7	76.1	62.3	63.1	61.7	29.8	2,402	
Schooling										
No schooling	77.0	62.7	64.3	77.1	61.8	60.8	60.9	29.8	872	
<5 years complete	82.2	67.3	71.4	74.8	67.1	69.3	69.8	38.7	131	
5-7 years complete	78.0	64.8	61.3	76.9	62.5	59.1	59.8	29.3	361	
8-9 years complete	74.5	63.4	63.8	76.3	61.6	61.4	60.8	27.2	639	
10-11 years complete	74.4	70.7	70.9	75.2	68.3	67.4	67.7	31.7	546	
12 or more years complete	80.5	75.3	76.5	75.9	71.0	73.7	71.6	37.9	785	
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	79.2	72.7	73.0	75.8	70.1	68.6	68.3	35.1	1,353	
No	75.9	64.0	64.8	76.5	62.0	62.9	62.3	29.6	1,982	

Continued...

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

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men 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 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 attitudes on all seven indicators							
Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS							
Age							
15-24	84.8	72.7	75.1	85.5	72.5	72.5	72.9
15-19	82.5	71.9	75.5	86.7	72.6	71.8	71.2
20-24	87.5	73.7	74.6	84.1	72.4	73.3	75.0
25-29	87.9	75.4	76.2	80.9	78.4	74.5	76.1
30-39	87.8	79.2	78.3	84.2	78.4	76.3	75.9
40-49	85.3	74.1	78.4	85.5	75.4	76.0	74.1
Residence							
Urban	92.0	85.8	86.0	77.7	85.8	83.8	84.5
Rural	84.0	71.2	73.4	87.0	71.9	71.1	70.7
Schooling							
No schooling	80.7	67.6	71.1	86.6	71.1	69.1	68.7
<5 years complete	85.6	68.0	69.3	85.3	67.1	67.7	64.6
5-7 years complete	81.2	66.2	69.0	86.0	66.0	66.4	64.2
8-9 years complete	85.4	70.8	72.8	85.4	70.8	70.6	71.5
10-11 years complete	87.8	77.5	78.9	84.3	78.5	76.0	75.9
12 or more years complete	90.4	85.1	85.4	81.9	85.0	83.4	83.9
Regular media exposure¹							
Yes	88.6	82.9	84.4	82.3	83.6	81.3	80.9
No	84.1	67.9	69.7	86.3	68.3	68.2	68.4
Marital status							
Never married	85.9	76.3	79.2	83.3	77.0	75.8	76.8
Currently married	86.6	74.6	75.6	85.1	75.0	73.9	73.2

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, Jharkhand, 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
Religion								
Hindu	86.7	76.1	77.2	84.4	76.8	74.9	74.8	50.5
Muslim	88.8	74.5	77.3	87.1	74.0	77.3	77.2	53.1
Christian	84.8	64.0	69.9	82.0	68.2	65.5	62.6	35.8
Other	78.6	73.1	77.1	82.0	71.4	73.2	74.0	50.4
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	82.2	72.2	68.2	85.0	71.7	66.0	66.9	46.5
Scheduled tribe	85.0	70.9	74.0	84.7	71.6	71.3	71.0	46.4
Other backward class	87.9	77.5	80.1	85.7	78.0	77.3	77.0	53.0
Other	87.5	80.6	81.8	77.8	82.0	82.2	83.1	52.8
Total	86.3	75.3	76.9	84.4	75.8	74.7	74.6	50.2

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

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

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

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Jharkhand, 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	1.7	0.3	0.9	3.4	0.6	1.7	3.0	0.5	1.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	6.0	0.4	2.7	6.6	0.6	3.0	6.5	0.5	2.9
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.9	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.1	1.0	2.1	0.1	0.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	470	651	1,120	1,371	2,123	3,494	1,841	2,773	4,614
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	*	*	*	26.9	*	27.0	35.2	*	33.8
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	28	2	31	91	13	104	119	15	134
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.6
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	504	745	1,249	1,516	2,392	3,909	2,020	3,138	5,157
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.3	na	1.3	1.6	na	1.6	1.5	na	1.5
Number of men	846	na	846	2,291	na	2,291	3,137	na	3,137
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	*	na	*	(15.3)	na	(15.3)	(32.2)	na	(32.2)
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse the past 12 months	11	na	11	37	na	37	48	na	48
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	16.4	16.4	na	9.2	9.2	na	10.7	10.7
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	232	232	na	861	861	na	1,092	1,092
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	6.7	10.8	8.9	3.1	6.3	5.0	4.1	7.5	6.0
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.0	7.6	4.6	2.2	4.6	3.6	1.9	5.4	3.8
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	37.5	36.2	36.8	34.4	45.8	40.9	35.2	43.4	39.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.1	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.5
Number of respondents	846	1,009	1,854	2,291	3,039	5,331	3,137	4,048	7,185
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	62.8	63.9	63.4	59.7	61.0	60.5	60.6	61.6	61.2
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	317	366	683	789	1,392	2,181	1,106	1,758	2,863

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, Jharkhand, 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	34.9	23.7	28.7	26.3	12.8	18.3	28.4	15.2	20.7
Percentage who know a condom source	87.5	56.9	70.5	77.6	45.9	58.8	80.0	48.3	61.4
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	14.5	27.7	21.9	29.4	49.0	41.1	25.8	44.5	36.7
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	1.4	0.8	2.6	3.4	3.1	2.0	3.0	2.6
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	3.4	6.6	5.2	1.1	6.1	4.1	1.6	6.2	4.3
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.4	5.0	3.4	1.4	3.0	2.3	1.4	3.4	2.6
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	33.1	35.5	34.5	33.4	45.4	40.5	33.3	43.3	39.1
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.7	4.5	3.7	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.6	4.5
Number age 15-24	251	314	566	783	1,148	1,931	1,034	1,462	2,496
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	58.7	57.7	58.1	61.5	60.2	60.6	60.9	59.7	60.1
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	83	112	195	262	521	782	345	632	977
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	(53.0)	23.4	32.0	25.1	19.3	21.0	28.8	19.8	22.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	36	89	125	239	576	815	275	665	940
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	*	2.2	7.9	32.6	1.5	9.1	32.0	1.6	8.9
Number who had sexual intercourse the past 12 months	23	76	99	168	527	695	191	603	794
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	*	*	*	35.8	*	35.7	36.1	*	35.1
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse the past 12 months	6	2	8	55	8	63	61	10	71
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	91.9	97.2	94.5	82.7	97.1	89.5	85.1	97.1	90.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	2.6	0.8	1.7	8.7	1.7	5.4	7.1	1.4	4.4
Number never married	234	232	466	658	588	1,246	892	820	1,712

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, Jharkhand, 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	164	164	11,829
Male	111	111	12,031
Age			
<15	174	174	6,006
15-59	125	125	15,500
60 and over	130	130	2,355
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	236	236	7,273
Other fuel	94	94	16,587
Total ⁴	137	137	23,860
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	318	294	40,415
Male	194	181	38,099
Age			
<15	344	328	25,958
15-59	165	149	44,581
60 and over	496	455	7,980
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	285	264	63,574
Other fuel	142	134	14,945
Total ⁴	258	239	78,519
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	283	265	52,244
Male	174	164	50,130
Age			
<15	312	299	31,964
15-59	155	143	60,081
60 and over	412	381	10,335
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	280	261	70,846
Other fuel	117	113	31,533
Total ⁴	230	216	102,379

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, Jharkhand, 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	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	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age												
15-19	94.1	49.5	70.8	93.5	5.6	4,917	91.7	62.5	75.3	94.1	6.8	535
20-34	94.2	50.8	70.4	94.0	5.2	12,716	94.8	66.5	76.5	97.4	4.7	1,332
35-49	93.3	45.4	69.6	94.1	5.4	8,862	93.9	66.9	79.2	96.7	4.3	1,079
Residence												
Urban	94.6	54.2	75.6	95.7	4.3	6,524	93.9	69.1	80.2	97.3	4.9	794
Rural	93.7	47.0	68.4	93.4	5.7	19,971	93.9	64.7	76.1	96.3	5.0	2,152
Schooling												
No schooling	91.4	39.9	64.7	92.2	5.6	8,410	91.8	54.3	73.7	95.0	5.2	412
<5 years complete	92.7	43.7	60.2	93.7	6.5	1,315	93.1	67.0	77.0	97.9	3.9	140
5-7 years complete	93.3	45.8	67.3	93.6	6.4	3,112	92.4	60.5	73.3	96.8	5.3	352
8-9 years complete	94.6	48.4	70.8	93.4	5.1	4,858	94.7	63.5	75.8	95.7	6.0	659
10-11 years complete	95.7	53.9	74.6	95.3	4.9	3,764	94.9	71.3	77.5	96.1	5.3	535
12 or more years complete	96.6	62.5	79.3	96.5	4.6	5,036	94.4	72.1	81.6	97.8	3.9	848
Religion												
Hindu	94.4	49.5	71.5	94.1	5.0	20,457	93.5	66.4	77.2	96.8	5.1	2,309
Muslim	94.6	43.2	63.7	92.9	6.2	3,052	97.8	65.2	79.1	95.4	1.8	304
Christian	91.2	54.9	70.9	93.5	7.5	991	90.6	74.9	71.9	97.9	7.3	113
Other	88.8	46.8	66.7	94.1	6.6	1,995	94.2	56.7	77.4	94.1	6.1	220
Continued...												

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Number of men who have heard of TB			
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have		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		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 have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men						
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	94.5	4,455	49.2	70.4	94.1	6.8	4,208	96.3	440	66.0	75.2	96.4	6.7	424
Scheduled tribe	90.7	7,077	46.1	71.8	93.5	5.9	6,418	93.6	912	60.5	73.5	96.7	5.6	853
Other backward class	94.9	12,067	49.2	69.3	94.2	4.9	11,454	93.6	1,415	71.6	79.6	96.8	4.6	1,324
Other	96.6	2,591	56.0	74.9	95.1	4.3	2,504	93.0	367	58.1	79.9	95.4	2.6	341
Don't know	96.3	304	22.8	26.6	81.4	0.2	293	*	3	*	*	*	*	3
Total	93.9	26,495	48.8	70.2	93.9	5.3	24,877	93.9	3,137	65.9	77.2	96.5	5.0	2,946

Note: 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, Jharkhand, 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	32.4	4,917	37.2	583
20-24	25.4	4,809	35.5	451
25-34	35.7	7,907	41.4	953
35-49	44.8	8,862	46.8	1,150
Residence				
Urban	28.0	6,524	32.7	846
Rural	39.0	19,971	45.1	2,291
Schooling				
No schooling	41.3	8,410	41.3	449
<5 years complete	40.8	1,315	42.5	151
5-7 years complete	38.5	3,112	43.6	381
8-9 years complete	34.6	4,858	43.9	695
10-11 years complete	33.2	3,764	38.3	564
12 or more years complete	29.3	5,036	41.6	898
Religion				
Hindu	36.9	20,457	42.6	2,468
Muslim	35.0	3,052	36.8	311
Christian	30.5	991	40.8	125
Other	34.6	1,995	39.6	233
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	36.9	4,455	42.1	440
Scheduled tribe	33.9	7,077	41.5	912
Other backward class	38.5	12,067	43.2	1,415
Other	31.0	2,591	36.9	367
Don't know	39.2	304	*	3
Total age 15-49	36.3	26,495	41.8	3,137
Age 50-54	na	na	51.1	277
Total age 15-54	na	na	42.5	3,414

Note: 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 health insurance/financing scheme, type of health insurance/financing scheme coverage, according to residence, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	39.7	37.0	37.7
Government/municipal hospital	26.3	13.4	16.5
Government dispensary	2.8	1.1	1.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.8	0.8	0.8
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	7.1	16.6	14.3
PHC/additional PHC	2.1	3.8	3.4
Sub-centre	0.5	1.3	1.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.5	0.4
Private health sector	55.7	51.0	52.1
Private hospital	21.2	11.3	13.7
Private doctor/clinic	33.3	36.6	35.8
Private paramedic	1.1	2.9	2.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.1	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source	2.1	9.0	7.3
Shop	0.2	1.0	0.8
Home treatment	1.2	1.7	1.6
Other	0.8	6.3	5.0
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	41.6	53.1	50.3
Number of households	5,505	17,358	22,863
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)	4.6	0.8	1.6
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	11.4	2.2	4.0
State health insurance scheme	3.5	0.5	1.1
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	2.6	4.4	4.0
Community health insurance programme	0.5	0.1	0.2
Other health insurance through employer	2.1	0.1	0.5
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.8	0.0	0.4
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	2.0	0.4	0.7
Other	72.6	92.2	88.3
Number of households	2,289	9,214	11,502

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; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; 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, Jharkhand, 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	313	328	398	284	260	4,917	333	0	182	0	0	583
20-34	668	556	1,352	416	178	12,716	1,178	472	555	179	29	1,404
35-49	1,965	1,356	2,913	801	365	8,862	2,131	1,151	792	315	0	1,150
Residence												
Urban	1,816	989	3,412	630	302	6,524	1,359	1,228	966	317	0	846
Rural	781	713	1,137	484	241	19,971	1,374	414	427	150	18	2,291
Schooling												
No schooling	1,080	1,006	1,146	438	227	8,410	1,220	494	585	76	0	449
<5 years complete	1,085	676	1,326	640	220	1,315	242	2,619	242	2,010	0	151
5-7 years complete	1,058	866	1,523	552	334	3,112	1,889	1,309	1,538	167	0	381
8-9 years complete	814	546	1,317	389	174	4,858	1,178	385	0	0	58	695
10-11 years complete	895	613	2,095	663	356	3,764	2,038	555	645	291	0	564
12 or more years complete	1,255	734	2,891	625	270	5,036	1,142	325	611	53	0	898
Marital status												
Never married	467	519	639	363	252	6,149	717	103	314	117	0	1,151
Currently married	1,203	829	2,012	559	256	19,469	1,770	952	731	229	21	1,961
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	1,302	1,549	2,121	751	284	877	*	*	*	*	*	25
Religion												
Hindu	1,036	869	1,875	556	271	20,457	1,482	697	541	236	0	2,468
Muslim	836	377	1,451	503	180	3,052	1,244	143	1,058	96	131	311
Christian	974	165	742	43	114	991	2,023	1,772	1,057	0	0	125
Other	1,373	804	721	414	287	1,995	0	0	0	0	0	233

Continued...

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, 1999-2001

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	972	973	1,288	666	305	4,455	1,708	1,066	746	109	0	440
Scheduled tribe	1,004	729	818	502	409	7,077	990	323	528	145	0	912
Other backward class	826	696	1,819	455	150	12,067	1,457	736	508	285	29	1,415
Other	2,180	1,042	4,405	684	274	2,591	1,588	494	0	81	0	367
Don't know	1,287	350	241	0	0	304	*	*	*	*	*	3
Total age 15-49	1,036	781	1,697	520	256	26,495	1,370	633	573	195	13	3,137
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,773	381	637	979	0	277
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,727	613	578	259	12	3,414

Note: 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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.2	0.1	0.2	4,769	0.6	551
20-24	0.3	0.2	0.1	4,725	0.7	429
25-29	0.4	0.3	0.3	4,246	0.4	507
30-34	0.4	0.0	0.1	3,530	0.0	407
35-39	0.4	0.1	0.2	3,353	0.2	415
40-44	0.4	0.1	0.2	2,733	1.1	352
45-49	0.7	0.3	0.3	2,647	0.4	343
Residence						
Urban	0.3	0.1	0.2	6,396	0.2	796
Rural	0.4	0.2	0.2	19,609	0.6	2,208
Schooling						
No schooling	0.3	0.2	0.2	8,261	0.8	436
<5 years complete	0.5	0.1	0.2	1,295	0.5	140
5-7 years complete	0.5	0.1	0.2	3,053	0.7	370
8-9 years complete	0.3	0.1	0.2	4,757	0.2	665
10-11 years complete	0.4	0.1	0.2	3,703	0.0	528
12 or more years complete	0.4	0.2	0.3	4,937	0.7	866
Religion						
Hindu	0.4	0.1	0.2	20,166	0.6	2,386
Muslim	0.5	0.3	0.7	2,897	0.0	273
Christian	0.3	0.2	0.1	976	0.0	120
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	1,966	0.3	227
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.4	0.1	0.2	4,394	0.5	428
Scheduled tribe	0.2	0.1	0.1	6,967	0.5	886
Other backward class	0.4	0.2	0.3	11,789	0.4	1,341
Other	0.8	0.2	0.3	2,554	0.5	346
Don't know	0.2	0.0	0.0	302	*	3
Total	0.4	0.2	0.2	26,005	0.5	3,005

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. 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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal		Pre-hypertensive		Hypertensive			Total	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					
Age											
15-19	3.4	69.4	28.1	2.0	0.2	0.3			100.0	0.6	4,701
20-24	4.3	63.9	32.5	3.0	0.3	0.3			100.0	0.5	4,657
25-29	6.5	56.1	38.4	4.5	0.7	0.3			100.0	0.5	4,190
30-34	9.4	46.1	45.5	6.7	1.3	0.4			100.0	0.4	3,485
35-39	13.1	40.3	47.9	9.0	2.0	0.8			100.0	0.5	3,307
40-44	15.8	32.4	53.0	10.7	2.7	1.3			100.0	0.4	2,688
45-49	23.0	28.9	49.8	14.3	5.2	1.8			100.0	0.7	2,621
Residence											
Urban	10.3	49.0	41.9	7.0	1.5	0.7			100.0	0.4	6,266
Rural	9.2	52.0	39.8	6.1	1.4	0.6			100.0	0.5	19,384
Schooling											
No schooling	13.4	41.4	46.3	9.1	2.2	1.1			100.0	0.4	8,137
<5 years complete	10.1	47.3	43.5	6.7	2.4	0.1			100.0	0.3	1,279
5-7 years complete	9.3	51.1	40.9	6.2	1.4	0.5			100.0	0.8	3,006
8-9 years complete	7.3	57.8	36.1	4.7	1.0	0.4			100.0	0.7	4,691
10-11 years complete	7.3	58.4	35.3	4.5	1.0	0.8			100.0	0.6	3,669
12 or more years complete	6.4	57.5	37.1	4.4	0.6	0.3			100.0	0.4	4,868
Religion											
Hindu	9.6	51.9	39.6	6.5	1.5	0.6			100.0	0.6	20,024
Muslim	7.5	52.3	41.3	4.8	0.9	0.7			100.0	0.3	2,702
Christian	9.5	44.8	46.8	5.8	1.4	1.1			100.0	0.2	969
Other	9.9	47.2	43.7	6.8	1.7	0.7			100.0	0.5	1,954
Continued...											

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	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			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	9.7	53.0	38.3	6.6	1.5	0.7	100.0	0.5	4,362
Scheduled tribe	9.5	45.4	45.9	6.4	1.5	0.8	100.0	0.5	6,916
Other backward class	9.2	54.2	37.7	6.0	1.4	0.6	100.0	0.5	11,560
Other	10.1	51.2	40.3	6.7	1.5	0.3	100.0	0.7	2,511
Don't know	8.8	52.7	40.2	5.3	0.6	1.1	100.0	0.5	302
Total	9.4	51.3	40.3	6.3	1.4	0.6	100.0	0.5	25,650

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	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							
Age													
15-19	4.0	56.3	40.1	3.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	0.0	539				
20-24	9.4	34.4	56.9	7.2	1.0	0.5	100.0	0.1	424				
25-29	11.2	26.5	63.2	8.9	1.0	0.4	100.0	0.6	499				
30-34	12.8	26.1	62.8	10.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	1.0	396				
35-39	18.4	18.3	63.6	13.2	2.2	2.6	100.0	0.0	412				
40-44	23.8	22.0	54.5	17.6	3.5	2.5	100.0	0.0	340				
45-49	28.1	19.0	55.7	15.6	6.5	3.2	100.0	1.1	341				
Residence													
Urban	17.7	24.7	58.9	12.5	2.5	1.4	100.0	0.4	782				
Rural	13.0	32.6	55.2	9.4	1.6	1.2	100.0	0.4	2,169				
Schooling													
No schooling	18.8	23.3	59.3	12.7	2.7	1.9	100.0	0.6	426				
<5 years complete	17.0	27.9	55.7	12.4	3.6	0.3	100.0	0.0	137				
5-7 years complete	12.4	33.0	55.2	9.0	0.8	1.9	100.0	0.2	364				
8-9 years complete	12.7	37.8	50.1	9.6	1.5	1.0	100.0	0.4	660				
10-11 years complete	12.5	34.0	53.9	8.9	2.2	1.1	100.0	0.0	518				
12 or more years complete	14.6	25.6	61.2	10.4	1.7	1.1	100.0	0.7	846				
Religion													
Hindu	15.1	31.5	54.4	10.9	2.0	1.1	100.0	0.4	2,351				
Muslim	6.4	32.0	63.1	3.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	0.8	257				
Christian	14.8	28.5	56.7	11.1	3.1	0.6	100.0	0.0	117				
Other	14.5	19.8	66.3	9.9	1.9	2.1	100.0	0.2	226				
Continued...													

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

		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			
Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹									
	Caste/tribe									
	Scheduled caste	18.7	30.3	52.8	13.6	1.8	1.5	100.0	0.7	425
	Scheduled tribe	14.7	24.8	60.9	10.9	1.7	1.6	100.0	0.2	871
	Other backward class	12.0	34.4	54.2	8.4	2.0	1.0	100.0	0.1	1,311
	Other	16.4	29.9	56.6	10.9	1.6	1.0	100.0	1.4	340
Total age 15-49		14.3	30.5	56.2	10.2	1.9	1.3	100.0	0.4	2,951
Age 50-54		36.5	15.0	49.9	25.4	5.8	3.9	100.0	0.0	263
Total age 15-54		16.1	29.2	55.7	11.4	2.2	1.5	100.0	0.3	3,214

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

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if 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, Jharkhand, 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	97.8	1.6	0.6	100.0	0.3	2.5	4,630
20-24	96.8	2.1	1.1	100.0	0.1	3.3	4,574
25-29	95.6	2.9	1.5	100.0	0.4	4.8	4,118
30-34	93.8	3.6	2.5	100.0	0.4	6.6	3,410
35-39	92.1	4.5	3.3	100.0	0.6	8.5	3,232
40-44	89.4	5.8	4.8	100.0	0.4	10.9	2,613
45-49	87.8	7.0	5.2	100.0	0.3	12.5	2,552
Residence							
Urban	93.5	3.5	2.9	100.0	0.6	7.0	6,114
Rural	94.3	3.6	2.2	100.0	0.3	6.0	19,015
Schooling							
No schooling	92.4	4.5	3.1	100.0	0.2	7.8	7,935
<5 years complete	93.9	3.9	2.2	100.0	0.7	6.9	1,252
5-7 years complete	94.4	3.7	1.8	100.0	0.3	5.9	2,941
8-9 years complete	95.0	3.1	1.8	100.0	0.5	5.4	4,608
10-11 years complete	95.5	2.6	1.9	100.0	0.4	4.8	3,600
12 or more years complete	94.9	2.8	2.3	100.0	0.4	5.5	4,793
Religion							
Hindu	94.0	3.5	2.5	100.0	0.3	6.4	19,884
Muslim	93.9	4.0	2.0	100.0	0.5	6.6	2,351
Christian	95.1	3.0	1.9	100.0	1.0	5.9	958
Other	95.3	3.3	1.4	100.0	0.1	4.8	1,936
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	93.8	4.0	2.2	100.0	0.3	6.5	4,326
Scheduled tribe	95.4	3.1	1.5	100.0	0.3	4.9	6,867
Other backward class	93.8	3.5	2.7	100.0	0.3	6.5	11,190
Other	92.7	4.0	3.3	100.0	0.8	8.2	2,449
Don't know	92.5	4.9	2.5	100.0	0.0	7.5	297
Total	94.1	3.5	2.3	100.0	0.4	6.2	25,129

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 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	98.2	1.0	0.8	100.0	0.5	2.2	532
20-24	96.1	2.3	1.6	100.0	0.7	4.7	413
25-29	92.3	4.1	3.5	100.0	0.9	8.5	498
30-34	90.2	6.1	3.7	100.0	1.7	11.5	385
35-39	87.1	7.7	5.2	100.0	0.6	13.5	394
40-44	83.0	9.1	7.9	100.0	1.1	18.1	331
45-49	79.6	11.1	9.3	100.0	2.4	22.7	328
Residence							
Urban	88.8	5.7	5.4	100.0	1.5	12.7	767
Rural	91.0	5.3	3.7	100.0	0.9	9.9	2,113
Schooling							
No schooling	88.3	8.4	3.3	100.0	1.4	13.1	415
<5 years complete	92.2	3.6	4.1	100.0	0.0	7.8	134
5-7 years complete	89.2	6.5	4.3	100.0	0.7	11.5	356
8-9 years complete	92.5	3.5	4.0	100.0	0.7	8.2	642
10-11 years complete	91.3	4.4	4.3	100.0	0.9	9.5	507
12 or more years complete	89.6	5.9	4.5	100.0	1.6	12.0	827
Religion							
Hindu	90.6	4.9	4.5	100.0	1.1	10.5	2,318
Muslim	88.4	7.9	3.7	100.0	1.3	12.9	228
Christian	91.3	3.5	5.2	100.0	0.0	8.7	113
Other	90.1	9.0	0.8	100.0	0.6	10.4	221
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	90.3	5.5	4.3	100.0	2.3	12.0	416
Scheduled tribe	91.5	6.3	2.2	100.0	0.4	8.9	855
Other backward class	90.6	4.5	5.0	100.0	0.7	10.1	1,270
Other	87.4	6.7	5.9	100.0	2.5	15.1	335
Total age 15-49	90.4	5.4	4.1	100.0	1.0	10.6	2,880
Age 50-54	80.6	8.4	11.0	100.0	3.2	22.5	255
Total age 15-54	89.6	5.7	4.7	100.0	1.2	11.6	3,135

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

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

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

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.2	0.2	0.2	15.4	14.7	14.9
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.0	1.7
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.7	11.7	11.7
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.8	2.2	1.8	28.5	43.3	39.3
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.6	5.0	4.6
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses any type of tobacco	1.5	2.8	2.4	39.7	51.7	48.5
Drinks alcohol	0.9	3.1	2.6	35.3	42.3	40.4
Number of respondents	6,524	19,971	26,495	846	2,291	3,137
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	(85.2)	(89.2)	91.9	85.5	87.3
5-9	*	(6.4)	(4.6)	1.4	2.2	2.0
10-14	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.9	1.9	1.6
15-24	*	(6.3)	(4.6)	0.5	0.0	0.1
25 or more	*	(2.1)	(1.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	5.4	10.4	9.0
Total	*	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	15	39	54	131	338	469
Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	*	76.1	67.8
5-9	*	*	*	*	14.0	13.5
10-14	*	*	*	*	5.0	7.0
25 or more	*	*	*	*	1.1	0.9
Missing	*	*	*	*	3.9	10.8
Total	*	*	*	*	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	1	11	12	7	45	52
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	(22.4)	39.2	37.8	22.0	30.0	28.1
About once a week	(56.0)	44.5	45.4	45.9	42.4	43.2
Less than once a week	(21.6)	16.3	16.7	32.1	27.6	28.6
Don't know	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	56	627	683	298	968	1,267

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, Jharkhand, 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	54.4	22.9	53.2	2.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	77.1	4,917
20-24	58.3	20.7	50.7	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	72.6	4,809
Residence									
Urban	39.0	23.3	63.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	88.2	2,268
Rural	61.7	21.4	48.4	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	70.8	7,457
Schooling									
No schooling	82.3	15.3	26.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	43.0	842
<5 years complete	76.2	14.8	35.0	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	52.9	289
5-7 years complete	70.5	17.1	41.9	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	59.9	1,135
8-9 years complete	59.8	21.8	50.5	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	73.6	2,758
10-11 years complete	51.3	23.1	59.3	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	83.3	2,235
12 or more years complete	39.5	25.9	62.3	3.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	89.1	2,466
Religion									
Hindu	55.5	22.6	50.8	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	74.8	7,437
Muslim	54.5	17.5	57.5	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	76.1	1,203
Christian	63.8	21.5	52.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	73.6	354
Other	64.3	20.8	53.7	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	74.1	732
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	58.8	23.4	47.1	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	71.9	1,738
Scheduled tribe	67.3	18.5	48.1	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	68.0	2,621
Other backward class	51.4	23.1	54.5	2.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	78.5	4,409
Other	42.3	22.2	62.0	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	85.0	880
Don't know	75.8	20.4	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	52.4	78
Total	56.4	21.8	51.9	2.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	74.9	9,726

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated.

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, Jharkhand, 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 and		In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		
			Cash only	in-kind							
WOMEN											
15-19	16.5	720	54.7	7.3	2.1	36.0	100.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	119
20-24	19.3	742	59.0	11.3	2.7	27.1	100.0	9.4	90.6	100.0	143
25-29	24.0	671	56.1	9.0	3.1	31.8	100.0	7.9	92.1	100.0	161
30-34	31.5	570	65.0	10.5	0.3	24.2	100.0	7.7	92.3	100.0	180
35-39	34.2	509	68.0	7.8	2.9	21.3	100.0	9.0	91.0	100.0	174
40-44	31.9	440	59.4	13.4	2.5	24.6	100.0	16.3	83.7	100.0	140
45-49	30.1	397	54.3	12.6	2.6	30.5	100.0	12.5	87.5	100.0	119
Total	25.6	4,048	60.1	10.2	2.3	27.4	100.0	9.8	90.2	100.0	1,036
MEN											
15-19	31.9	583	75.0	7.1	6.8	11.1	100.0	33.6	66.4	100.0	186
20-24	66.3	451	80.7	8.7	3.0	7.6	100.0	24.4	75.6	100.0	299
25-29	88.2	523	82.3	7.5	3.5	6.7	100.0	30.9	69.1	100.0	461
30-34	95.0	430	83.1	8.0	4.9	4.0	100.0	23.4	76.6	100.0	408
35-39	96.3	440	83.2	6.7	4.6	5.5	100.0	28.1	71.9	100.0	424
40-44	98.7	354	84.9	5.5	2.2	7.3	100.0	27.2	72.8	100.0	350
45-49	96.7	355	76.9	10.8	4.7	7.6	100.0	37.9	62.1	100.0	343
Total	78.8	3,137	81.5	7.7	4.1	6.7	100.0	29.1	70.9	100.0	2,472
Age 50-54	96.2	277	76.4	9.5	2.7	11.3	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0	266
Total age 15-54	80.2	3,414	81.0	7.9	4.0	7.2	100.0	30.1	69.9	100.0	2,738

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and 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 same as them
Age										
15-19	*	10	(64.5)	44	*	7	*	0	*	0
20-29	88.9	141	81.7	659	35.4	94	(79.0)	45	82.5	403 (57.3)
30-39	88.0	242	82.9	641	42.2	163	82.3	107	85.6	691 (47.1)
40-49	87.8	155	85.8	449	40.6	104	76.0	105	86.3	606 (57.5)
Residence										
Urban	90.8	127	83.9	516	35.3	101	(79.1)	56	87.3	471 (44.4)
Rural	87.3	422	82.2	1,277	41.8	267	79.1	201	84.3	1,233 (55.5)
Schooling										
No schooling	85.8 (91.8)	263	81.7	640	37.0 (41.0)	178	82.5 (65.2)	61	81.6	334 (52.5)
<5 years complete	36	36	89.8	89	(41.0)	24	(65.2)	26	86.0	109 *
5-7 years complete	93.4	45	82.7	195	(63.8)	30	84.8	51	87.5	216 (49.8)
8-9 years complete	83.4	72	81.7	290	37.7	52	76.7	42	82.2	331 (65.4)
10-11 years complete	(85.4)	49	83.8	244	(25.1)	34	(77.8)	34	83.7	268 (36.4)
12 or more years complete	96.7	84	82.8	335	(48.4)	51	(79.3)	42	89.4	446 (56.2)
Religion										
Hindu	89.2	444	83.9	1,420	39.9	304	80.3	197	86.0	1,333 (48.9)
Muslim	(75.6)	36	77.3	189	*	18	*	12	84.0	198 *
Christian	(98.5)	25	81.3	53	*	16	*	11	85.4	56 *
Other	82.0	44	78.4	131	(52.8)	31	(75.0)	37	77.1	116 (63.9)

Continued...

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

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 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	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	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 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
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	86.3	84.2	120	300	44.6	94	91.6	53	86.1	264
Scheduled tribe	84.7	80.7	170	473	36.0	111	76.7	111	84.0	462
Other backward class	92.5	82.8	216	798	41.7	138	74.0	77	84.5	783
Other	(92.5)	84.9	32	185	*	18	*	16	89.2	190
Don't know	*	(82.1)	10	38	*	6	*	0	*	3
Total	88.1	82.7	549	1,793	40.0	368	79.1	257	85.1	1,704
									53.2	215

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 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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision						
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Respondent		Total		
							Mainly respondent	Mainly wife		Someone else	
URBAN											
Own health care	4.6	85.7	9.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	19.2	72.1	8.2	0.5	100.0
Major household purchases	2.7	89.5	7.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	12.3	84.5	3.1	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	4.9	86.5	8.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL											
Own health care	6.5	77.8	15.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	21.8	69.7	7.6	0.9	100.0
Major household purchases	3.5	80.6	14.9	0.9	0.2	100.0	16.0	79.5	3.9	0.6	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.6	78.7	14.8	0.8	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL											
Own health care	6.1	79.6	13.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	21.1	70.3	7.8	0.8	100.0
Major household purchases	3.3	82.7	13.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	15.1	80.7	3.7	0.5	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.4	80.5	13.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

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, Jharkhand, 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
Age										
15-19	70.0	70.3	70.0	61.4	23.0	101	*	*	*	*
20-24	83.7	84.8	84.6	78.4	10.4	532	95.5	93.7	90.8	1.6
25-29	87.5	86.3	86.7	81.0	8.3	592	94.6	98.5	94.4	1.3
30-39	85.1	85.9	85.7	79.2	9.2	1,008	91.0	96.0	89.3	2.3
40-49	88.6	88.9	88.7	83.2	6.6	748	89.5	94.7	86.9	2.7
Residence										
Urban	90.3	92.3	91.3	87.1	5.4	699	91.3	96.8	89.6	1.5
Rural	84.3	84.1	84.3	77.6	10.2	2,282	91.5	95.5	89.4	2.5
Schooling										
No schooling	84.5	84.2	84.3	78.1	10.2	1,106	92.7	94.8	89.7	2.2
<5 years complete	89.0	92.7	88.5	84.6	5.3	159	87.0	93.4	86.1	5.7
5-7 years complete	86.1	85.8	86.8	80.0	8.6	329	89.9	95.1	88.1	3.0
8-9 years complete	84.5	84.1	83.9	76.2	9.2	476	90.2	96.3	88.0	1.5
10-11 years complete	83.1	85.1	86.3	79.8	10.9	376	91.9	97.9	91.5	1.7
12 or more years complete	89.6	90.2	89.6	84.9	6.7	536	92.9	95.9	90.7	1.8
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	85.1	85.5	84.2	77.6	9.2	782	91.5	96.1	89.6	2.0
Employed, for cash	87.3	87.8	87.7	81.0	6.9	549	91.6	96.1	89.9	2.2
Employed, not for cash	79.8	80.2	76.0	69.4	14.8	234	90.6	95.7	87.0	0.7
Not employed	85.9	86.2	86.5	80.6	9.0	2,198	90.4	88.0	86.8	8.4

Continued....

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 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 living children										
0	81.2	78.9	80.6	72.0	13.4	247	92.1	96.1	90.3	2.1
1-2	87.1	87.5	87.1	81.8	7.9	1,491	92.5	95.7	90.4	2.2
3-4	85.5	86.7	86.7	80.0	8.8	1,038	90.6	96.1	88.6	1.9
5 or more	81.1	79.8	79.6	73.3	13.1	204	86.1	94.9	85.8	4.8
Household structure¹										
Nuclear	86.7	86.8	86.2	80.2	8.2	1,432	91.0	96.4	89.6	2.3
Non-nuclear	84.8	85.3	85.7	79.4	9.8	1,549	91.9	95.3	89.4	2.2
Religion										
Hindu	86.6	87.2	87.1	81.0	8.2	2,315	92.3	96.3	90.6	2.0
Muslim	80.3	81.1	82.2	74.2	12.7	355	90.6	98.0	89.4	0.8
Christian	86.3	83.0	87.3	80.2	8.5	99	80.6	94.1	77.2	2.5
Other	83.7	82.2	79.0	75.9	12.4	211	89.0	88.6	84.1	6.5
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	85.6	85.9	86.7	80.3	9.9	463	93.2	96.1	90.9	1.5
Scheduled tribe	85.7	84.6	83.7	78.0	9.6	762	91.0	94.7	88.7	3.0
Other backward class	84.8	86.1	85.9	79.4	8.9	1,374	91.8	96.3	89.8	1.7
Other	90.2	88.9	90.6	85.2	6.1	322	88.7	96.5	88.4	3.2
Don't know	(79.8)	(86.7)	(84.1)	(79.8)	(13.3)	60	*	*	*	*
Total	85.7	86.0	85.9	79.8	9.1	2,981	91.4	95.8	89.5	2.2

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.

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Percentage of Women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme					
Age									
15-19	39.5	74.7	55.5	2.2	28.4	720	19.9	252	
20-24	49.7	78.2	61.9	9.6	40.6	742	23.4	440	
25-29	53.2	79.7	64.5	14.9	49.3	671	20.2	413	
30-39	54.7	82.2	61.6	19.6	55.2	1,079	19.9	567	
40-49	60.0	81.8	61.5	17.8	62.6	837	15.0	313	
Residence									
Urban	56.3	79.2	61.6	9.8	50.5	1,009	32.9	658	
Rural	50.5	79.7	60.8	14.8	47.6	3,039	13.5	1,327	
Schooling									
No schooling	53.3	73.9	57.4	16.2	55.7	1,236	6.3	353	
<5 years complete	53.9	78.9	64.6	15.5	47.4	178	5.6	87	
5-7 years complete	46.7	78.5	58.3	13.7	43.5	454	9.9	199	
8-9 years complete	47.2	81.3	62.5	13.8	43.5	752	13.9	369	
10-11 years complete	51.9	83.6	65.2	11.7	41.8	597	19.4	346	
12 or more years complete	56.7	84.4	62.9	10.0	49.2	831	36.7	630	
Employment (past 12 months)									
Employed	58.9	83.5	64.6	21.0	60.2	1,036	21.8	516	
Employed, for cash	66.5	82.9	64.3	22.2	61.4	729	26.3	375	
Employed, not for cash	40.9	84.7	65.4	18.3	57.4	308	9.9	141	
Not employed	49.6	78.3	59.8	10.9	44.2	3,011	19.3	1,469	
Continued...									

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, 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, Jharkhand, 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	44.8	75.8	57.7	4.6	35.3	1,173	27.9	518
1-2	55.6	80.3	62.5	15.0	51.6	1,570	21.5	917
3-4	53.4	83.2	64.3	19.6	54.6	1,087	10.4	483
5 or more	56.5	77.7	51.9	20.5	63.5	219	6.8	66
Household structure²								
Nuclear	51.7	80.6	58.5	14.4	49.3	2,023	20.6	961
Non-nuclear	52.1	78.6	63.5	12.7	47.3	2,024	19.4	1,024
Religion								
Hindu	53.2	79.4	62.1	13.5	48.4	3,131	19.9	1,559
Muslim	51.0	85.1	59.0	11.9	39.1	460	17.6	233
Christian	44.7	79.7	56.1	16.1	54.3	152	22.9	75
Other	43.8	73.3	54.9	15.1	58.0	305	24.0	119
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	51.3	77.4	57.2	14.7	45.1	623	16.0	260
Scheduled tribe	46.5	74.0	55.2	13.9	51.2	1,078	21.0	439
Other backward class	54.1	82.4	65.4	13.8	48.6	1,833	19.5	967
Other	58.7	87.7	60.5	10.0	45.7	449	24.9	296
Don't know	(40.9)	(58.8)	(73.4)	(10.9)	(40.9)	65	*	23
Total	51.9	79.6	61.0	13.5	48.3	4,048	20.0	1,985

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 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, Jharkhand, 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	mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly
Age								
15-19	39.2	33.2	35.0	720	90.0	252	62.6	52.3
20-24	56.8	49.9	59.3	742	81.5	440	76.9	67.3
25-29	63.7	52.8	61.6	671	70.1	413	76.8	69.8
30-34	72.4	63.9	58.3	570	56.9	332	88.4	75.4
35-39	75.2	63.6	46.2	509	52.4	235	93.0	84.5
40-44	76.8	64.9	43.7	440	50.4	192	95.5	89.8
45-49	77.9	68.9	30.4	397	47.1	121	97.9	90.7
Residence								
Urban	56.5	45.9	65.2	1,009	85.2	658	82.6	71.8
Rural	65.9	57.5	43.7	3,039	58.8	1,327	82.5	74.3
Religion								
Hindu	64.0	54.8	49.8	3,131	68.5	1,559	83.2	74.1
Muslim	56.1	48.2	50.6	460	59.6	233	76.9	68.3
Christian	68.7	62.8	49.2	152	80.2	75	80.0	78.1
Other	68.1	57.9	38.9	305	62.6	119	84.3	74.2
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	62.7	53.3	41.7	623	61.5	260	86.4	78.4
Scheduled tribe	65.7	57.8	40.8	1,078	60.1	439	81.7	73.6
Other backward class	64.4	54.9	52.7	1,833	70.5	967	83.0	73.3
Other	60.4	51.8	66.0	449	77.2	296	78.3	69.5
Don't know	(35.8)	(25.9)	(34.9)	65	*	23	*	*
								3

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, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2019-21

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.

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, Jharkhand, 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	12.0	8.7	7.6	9.4	11.0	9.0
She neglects the house or children	11.2	8.1	8.6	9.8	10.6	8.7
She argues with him	12.4	11.2	9.9	12.1	11.8	11.5
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	6.4	6.3	5.4	8.2	6.2	7.0
She doesn't cook properly	9.0	5.1	7.4	7.2	8.6	5.8
He suspects her of being unfaithful	11.9	14.1	10.1	15.5	11.5	14.6
She shows disrespect for in-laws	17.9	14.8	15.4	17.2	17.3	15.7
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	28.0	25.1	23.2	26.0	27.0	25.5
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	92.8	91.7	86.3	90.8	91.3	91.4
Knows her husband has sex with other women	93.8	79.6	86.9	80.3	92.2	79.8
Is tired or not in the mood	91.5	84.6	85.9	83.5	90.2	84.2
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	89.8	73.5	82.4	74.0	88.1	73.7
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	5.4	4.8	10.2	5.4	6.5	5.0
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	18.5	na	18.7	na	18.5
Refuse to give her financial support	na	9.9	na	10.0	na	9.9
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	8.3	na	7.4	na	8.0
Have sex with another woman	na	9.5	na	8.2	na	9.0
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	5.0	na	4.5	na	4.8
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	77.3	na	77.1	na	77.3
Number of respondents	3,136	1,986	912	1,151	4,048	3,137

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, Jharkhand, 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	24.3	29.8	82.7	72.1	73.7	720	583
20-24	22.8	24.1	90.2	75.0	77.0	742	451
25-29	26.8	24.5	87.8	76.1	78.3	671	523
30-39	29.6	23.7	87.8	73.3	77.9	1,079	870
40-49	29.7	25.6	91.6	72.9	75.9	837	709
Residence							
Urban	23.2	21.1	89.1	78.2	78.6	1,009	846
Rural	28.2	27.1	87.8	72.0	75.8	3,039	2,291
Schooling							
No schooling	34.1	38.1	87.2	71.8	74.0	1,236	449
<5 years complete	25.9	25.6	90.8	72.5	75.2	178	151
5-7 years complete	25.6	32.2	87.2	73.4	73.5	454	381
8-9 years complete	27.8	24.5	85.9	72.6	77.9	752	695
10-11 years complete	22.2	23.4	89.3	75.0	75.2	597	564
12 or more years complete	19.9	18.2	90.5	75.0	79.3	831	898
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	30.1	25.9	86.2	72.5	76.5	1,036	2,472
Employed, for cash	27.3	24.6	86.1	72.8	76.8	729	2,205
Employed, not for cash	36.6	36.4	86.4	70.2	73.6	308	267
Not employed	25.9	23.8	88.8	78.2	77.1	3,011	665
Marital status							
Never married	23.2	26.0	82.4	74.0	75.7	912	1,151
Currently married	28.4	25.2	89.8	73.6	77.2	2,981	1,961
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	21.6	*	90.0	*	*	155	25
Number of living children							
0	24.7	25.8	83.3	74.1	74.0	1,173	1,403
1-2	24.9	24.4	90.9	74.4	78.0	1,570	950
3-4	30.3	24.4	89.0	73.1	80.8	1,087	659
5 or more	37.4	35.2	89.3	67.4	73.2	219	125

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, Jharkhand, 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
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	27.3	24.9	87.8	75.7	76.9	2,023	1,584
Non-nuclear	26.6	26.0	88.4	71.7	76.3	2,024	1,554
Religion							
Hindu	28.0	26.0	89.5	74.8	76.1	3,131	2,468
Muslim	22.6	18.9	83.0	72.1	76.1	460	311
Christian	28.4	30.9	85.0	73.9	70.7	152	125
Other	22.2	25.9	83.4	63.7	85.9	305	233
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	28.7	38.1	86.6	71.9	70.1	623	440
Scheduled tribe	28.6	26.0	84.5	73.4	77.8	1,078	912
Other backward class	26.4	21.0	89.9	75.0	77.1	1,833	1,415
Other	20.5	25.5	90.2	71.2	79.1	449	367
Don't know	(42.8)	*	(96.3)	*	*	65	3
Total	27.0	25.5	88.1	73.7	76.6	4,048	3,137

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 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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	26.6	14.8	25.1
Sexual violence only	1.2	0.5	1.2
Physical and sexual violence	5.9	0.9	5.3
Physical or sexual violence	33.8	16.2	31.6
Number of women	2,391	336	2,727
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	92.4	na	86.6
Former husband	1.3	na	1.2
Father/step-father	4.7	33.0	6.5
Mother/step-mother	12.0	74.3	15.9
Sister/brother	5.4	19.2	6.3
Daughter/son	0.3	0.0	0.3
Other relative	0.3	3.9	0.5
Current boyfriend	0.0	3.1	0.2
Former boyfriend	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mother-in-law	0.8	na	1.1
Father-in-law	0.2	na	0.3
Teacher	0.4	0.0	0.4
Other	0.4	0.0	0.4
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	778	53	830
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	91.8	na	89.9
Former husband	4.8	na	4.7
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	0.8
Father/step-father	1.8	*	1.8
Other relative	0.0	*	0.3
Own friend/acquaintance	1.1	*	1.5
Family friend	0.3	*	0.9
Other	0.2	*	0.2
Number who experienced sexual violence	171	5	176

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
18-19	(3.8)	31
20-24	1.9	313
25-29	2.5	414
30-39	3.7	818
40-49	3.3	713
Residence		
Urban	2.1	547
Rural	3.4	1,742
Marital status		
Never married	*	5
Currently married	2.8	2,167
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	8.7	118
Number of living children		
0	2.0	59
1-2	2.6	1,123
3-4	3.2	917
5 or more	5.6	191
Schooling		
No schooling	4.0	990
<5 years complete	1.6	124
5-7 years complete	2.7	248
8-9 years complete	4.0	318
10-11 years complete	2.1	261
12 or more years complete	1.1	348
Religion		
Hindu	2.8	1,778
Muslim	2.9	275
Christian	8.5	80
Other	4.1	157
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	3.8	360
Scheduled tribe	4.2	585
Other backward class	2.5	1,035
Other	1.9	262
Don't know	(3.7)	47
Total	3.1	2,289

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 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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	30.3	6.6	20.8	27.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	13.1	2.8	9.2	12.0
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	13.6	3.1	9.1	12.2
Slapped her	26.7	4.3	19.9	24.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	9.7	2.3	6.2	8.6
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	7.7	2.1	4.7	6.8
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.6	1.0	1.2	2.2
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	2.2	1.0	1.0	2.0
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	6.6	2.1	3.7	5.7
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	4.7	1.4	2.7	4.1
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	3.6	1.0	2.1	3.1
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	4.3	1.1	2.7	3.8
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	11.6	3.4	7.4	10.8
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	7.7	2.2	4.9	7.1
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	7.0	2.1	4.4	6.4
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.2	2.3	4.3	6.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	31.5	7.3	21.3	28.6
Any form of physical and sexual violence	5.5	1.4	3.2	4.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	32.9	8.2	22.0	30.2
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	4.3	0.8	2.8	3.7
Any violence by women against their husband ²	3.6	0.7	2.6	3.3
Number of ever-married women	2,391	2,391	2,391	2,391

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, Jharkhand, 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	(12.7)	(23.9)	(6.6)	(24.7)	(25.6)	51
20-24	12.2	23.9	6.6	25.8	28.3	364
25-29	11.3	31.5	4.1	32.1	33.4	423
30-39	12.2	32.1	8.9	33.6	34.9	830
40-49	10.7	31.2	5.4	31.9	33.2	724
Residence						
Urban	6.0	24.1	4.1	25.3	26.1	576
Rural	13.4	32.3	7.4	33.4	35.1	1,816
Schooling						
No schooling	12.6	37.0	8.6	38.0	39.6	1,011
<5 years complete	13.8	37.8	5.5	38.3	38.6	129
5-7 years complete	14.5	29.0	5.2	30.8	33.0	253
8-9 years complete	14.3	28.0	5.7	29.2	30.9	340
10-11 years complete	10.4	28.0	6.2	28.9	31.1	278
12 or more years complete	4.7	14.8	3.7	16.1	16.4	380
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	9.5	26.7	4.7	27.9	29.2	1,707
Employed for cash	14.4	38.6	10.6	39.7	41.7	488
Employed not for cash	22.5	41.0	13.2	42.0	44.0	196
Marital status						
Currently married	11.3	30.9	6.3	32.1	33.6	2,260
Widowed	10.3	14.4	6.6	14.4	16.1	111
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	11.5	30.3	6.4	31.3	32.7	2,338
0-4 years	10.3	21.8	6.1	23.5	24.4	362
5-9 years	11.9	27.0	5.9	27.5	29.9	378
10+ years	11.7	32.9	6.5	34.0	35.3	1,598
Married more than once	13.5	33.9	17.0	37.8	41.8	54
Number of living children						
0	10.3	19.6	7.7	20.9	22.6	166
1-2	11.1	28.3	6.2	29.7	31.3	1,119
3-4	13.1	33.6	6.7	34.3	35.9	916
5 or more	8.6	36.0	7.9	37.1	37.1	191
Household structure²						
Nuclear	12.3	33.2	7.1	34.4	36.0	1,186
Non-nuclear	10.9	27.5	6.1	28.6	29.9	1,205

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Religion						
Hindu	12.3	30.8	6.8	32.0	33.7	1,857
Muslim	9.8	26.6	4.9	27.1	28.3	287
Christian	3.4	31.1	7.8	31.1	31.9	86
Other	10.8	31.6	6.9	33.1	33.4	161
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	15.2	40.1	9.7	41.6	43.7	373
Scheduled tribe	13.6	35.8	8.8	37.0	38.0	614
Other backward class	11.3	27.9	5.5	28.9	30.5	1,080
Other	3.4	15.8	1.8	16.8	18.4	276
Don't know	(10.5)	(23.4)	(7.2)	(24.9)	(24.9)	50
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	17.9	60.9	11.8	63.0	64.8	435
No	10.1	23.6	5.5	24.5	25.9	1,898
Don't know	11.8	21.8	3.5	21.8	24.0	59
Total	11.6	30.3	6.6	31.5	32.9	2,391

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/ deserted women, 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, Jharkhand, 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	13.5	39.3	9.7	40.3	41.6	600
<5 years complete	13.2	44.7	6.8	45.8	45.8	128
5-7 years complete	14.6	32.1	6.2	33.5	36.4	293
8-9 years complete	13.1	30.2	7.6	31.2	33.3	417
10-11 years complete	10.7	27.3	4.8	28.7	30.1	417
12 or more years complete	6.9	17.7	4.0	18.8	19.7	521
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	6.8	21.8	3.7	23.0	23.9	1,496
Drinks/never gets drunk	(7.9)	(26.3)	(0.0)	(26.3)	(28.6)	30
Gets drunk sometimes	17.8	41.3	10.4	42.2	45.0	684
Gets drunk often	28.3	60.5	17.0	61.6	63.2	181
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(15.5)	(22.3)	(10.2)	(22.3)	(26.5)	40
Wife is same age	14.8	30.1	0.0	30.1	37.4	51
Wife 1-4 years younger	12.0	31.3	6.9	32.5	33.6	1,101
Wife 5-9 years younger	10.3	30.8	6.2	32.0	33.6	861
Wife 10 or more years younger	10.4	31.4	4.7	32.9	34.1	206
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	11.1	29.0	6.2	30.2	31.7	1,158
Wife has more schooling	11.7	25.6	6.6	27.2	29.0	397
Both have equal schooling	11.1	24.8	3.6	25.7	27.2	325
Neither attended school	13.0	40.5	9.6	41.3	42.6	497
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	2.8	16.2	1.0	16.7	17.4	968
1-2	10.0	31.5	5.8	33.0	34.7	775
3-4	18.5	44.0	10.9	45.9	47.6	491
5-6	52.2	68.9	32.0	70.0	74.1	157
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	23.6	38.6	18.5	39.8	40.6	187
1-2	22.1	40.6	14.1	42.5	45.4	234
3	8.7	28.9	4.1	30.0	31.4	1,838
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	8.9	24.8	4.3	25.4	27.0	1,729
1-2	13.2	40.1	10.3	43.6	43.7	379
3-4	29.1	54.9	17.4	55.8	58.5	139
5-6	30.2	57.1	19.3	60.6	64.8	84
7	12.2	32.6	8.6	32.6	33.0	61

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, Jharkhand, 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	9.2	32.1	8.6	33.6	33.9	134
1-2	32.6	56.0	10.1	56.0	58.9	118
3	10.6	28.8	6.3	30.0	31.5	2,140
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	27.0	51.9	16.8	53.6	55.6	318
Sometimes	10.4	28.7	5.4	29.8	31.3	1,747
Never	3.0	17.9	3.2	18.8	19.7	326
Total	11.6	30.3	6.6	31.5	32.9	2,391

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.

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, Jharkhand, 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	22.7	4.6	6.5	7.1	26.6	725
In the past 12 months	23.3	4.8	6.7	6.6	27.5	657
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ¹	39.1	16.5	23.9	24.6	53.5	158
In the past 12 months	37.8	17.6	26.5	23.3	54.4	137
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ¹	21.9	4.6	6.5	6.9	25.8	753
In the past 12 months	22.7	4.9	6.9	6.7	27.0	684
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ¹	47.2	18.7	27.6	29.7	63.4	131
In the past 12 months	45.1	20.4	29.9	27.1	64.2	110

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, Jharkhand, 2019-21

Help seeking/source of help	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	81.5	(82.1)	63.3	78.5	76.8	78.4
Never sought help but told someone	12.2	(2.9)	15.4	12.3	13.2	12.4
Sought help	6.4	(15.0)	21.3	9.1	10.0	9.2
Number of women who experienced violence	686	31	144	807	54	862
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	65.7	*	(46.7)	59.6	*	57.3
Husband's family	12.4	*	(10.8)	13.0	*	12.1
Current/former husband	0.0	*	(1.3)	0.8	*	2.0
Current/former boyfriend	5.2	*	(0.0)	3.1	*	2.9
Friend	13.8	*	(28.6)	16.6	*	19.3
Neighbour	10.9	*	(3.5)	7.9	*	7.4
Religious leader	0.0	*	(9.9)	4.1	*	3.8
Doctor/medical personnel	1.8	*	(1.4)	1.1	*	1.6
Police	2.3	*	(7.2)	4.4	*	4.1
Lawyer	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Social service organization	2.2	*	(1.9)	2.1	*	2.0
Other	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	44	5	31	74	5	79

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 Jharkhand, there were 1,080 clusters. Hence, 1,080 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 1,080 clusters,
 $r(i)$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,079 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 Jharkhand 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, Jharkhand, 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, Jharkhand, 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	0.868	0.005	22,863	22,863	2.217	0.006	0.858	0.878
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.554	0.007	22,863	22,863	2.175	0.013	0.540	0.568
Using iodized salt	0.977	0.001	22,794	22,794	1.481	0.002	0.974	0.980
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,050.457	5.753	50,215	50,213	1.199	0.005	1,038.952	1,061.963
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.354	0.004	47,346	47,199	1.676	0.010	0.347	0.362
Urban residence	0.246	0.006	26,495	26,495	2.172	0.023	0.235	0.258
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.317	0.005	26,495	26,495	1.669	0.015	0.308	0.327
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.332	0.006	26,495	26,495	1.970	0.017	0.321	0.344
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.232	0.003	26,495	26,495	1.171	0.013	0.226	0.238
Currently married	0.735	0.003	26,495	26,495	1.197	0.004	0.728	0.741
Married before age 18	0.476	0.005	21,486	21,578	1.560	0.011	0.465	0.487
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.617	0.005	19,344	19,469	1.538	0.009	0.606	0.628
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.495	0.006	19,344	19,469	1.587	0.012	0.483	0.506
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.122	0.004	19,344	19,469	1.599	0.031	0.114	0.129
Currently using pill	0.031	0.002	19,344	19,469	1.391	0.056	0.027	0.034
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.017	0.001	19,344	19,469	1.445	0.079	0.014	0.020
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.041	0.002	19,344	19,469	1.442	0.050	0.037	0.045
Currently using female sterilization	0.374	0.005	19,344	19,469	1.570	0.015	0.363	0.385
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.699	0.008	9,150	9,460	1.684	0.012	0.683	0.715
Unmet need for family planning	0.115	0.003	19,344	19,469	1.279	0.026	0.109	0.121
Want no more children	0.683	0.004	19,344	19,469	1.248	0.006	0.675	0.691
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.124	0.003	19,344	19,469	1.344	0.026	0.118	0.130
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.386	0.010	7,465	7,387	1.735	0.026	0.366	0.406
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.282	0.008	7,465	7,387	1.436	0.027	0.267	0.297
Birth registration	0.735	0.008	9,719	9,530	1.482	0.011	0.719	0.750
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.825	0.008	10,047	9,914	1.739	0.009	0.810	0.841
Institutional delivery	0.758	0.009	10,047	9,914	1.773	0.012	0.740	0.775
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.757	0.008	7,465	7,387	1.559	0.010	0.742	0.773
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.720	0.008	7,465	7,387	1.610	0.012	0.703	0.737
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.761	0.015	1,075	1,027	1.108	0.019	0.731	0.791
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.072	0.004	9,652	9,520	1.328	0.052	0.064	0.079
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.556	0.025	702	685	1.250	0.044	0.507	0.605
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.597	0.023	702	685	1.146	0.038	0.551	0.642
Child received BCG vaccination	0.950	0.007	1,923	1,919	1.338	0.007	0.936	0.963
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.856	0.011	1,923	1,919	1.374	0.013	0.834	0.878
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.767	0.013	1,923	1,919	1.295	0.016	0.742	0.793
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.869	0.011	1,923	1,919	1.377	0.012	0.848	0.890
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.844	0.011	1,923	1,919	1.338	0.013	0.822	0.866
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.739	0.013	1,923	1,919	1.265	0.017	0.714	0.765
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.396	0.007	8,911	8,777	1.283	0.018	0.382	0.410
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.224	0.006	8,716	8,563	1.311	0.027	0.212	0.236
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.394	0.007	9,070	8,961	1.296	0.018	0.380	0.408
Children with any anaemia	0.674	0.008	6,427	6,441	1.268	0.011	0.659	0.690
Women with any anaemia	0.653	0.005	25,169	25,121	1.733	0.008	0.643	0.663
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.262	0.005	24,328	24,330	1.599	0.017	0.253	0.271
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.119	0.003	24,328	24,330	1.657	0.029	0.112	0.125
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.586	0.007	24,308	24,312	2.334	0.013	0.572	0.601
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.824	0.013	4,001	4,048	2.237	0.016	0.797	0.851
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.138	0.009	4,001	4,048	1.729	0.068	0.119	0.157
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.316	0.014	2,718	2,727	1.590	0.045	0.288	0.344
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.257	0.039	74,947	75,084	1.247	0.017	2.178	2.335
Neonatal mortality	28.214	1.924	10,048	9,916	1.089	0.068	24.365	32.063
Postneonatal mortality	9.670	1.114	10,040	9,933	1.154	0.115	7.443	11.897
Infant mortality	37.884	2.214	10,057	9,928	1.111	0.058	33.455	42.313
Child mortality	7.853	0.956	10,109	10,002	1.062	0.122	5.940	9.765
Under-five mortality	45.439	2.433	10,095	9,966	1.101	0.054	40.574	50.305
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.178	0.003	43,884	43,992	1.697	0.018	0.172	0.185
Urban residence	0.270	0.012	3,134	3,137	1.514	0.045	0.246	0.294
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.143	0.009	3,134	3,137	1.372	0.060	0.126	0.160
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.466	0.014	3,134	3,137	1.562	0.030	0.438	0.494
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.367	0.010	3,134	3,137	1.218	0.029	0.346	0.388
Currently married	0.625	0.010	3,134	3,137	1.202	0.017	0.604	0.646
Married before age 21	0.330	0.014	2,061	2,103	1.321	0.041	0.303	0.358
Want no more children	0.694	0.014	1,933	1,961	1.322	0.020	0.666	0.721
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.158	0.010	1,933	1,961	1.193	0.063	0.138	0.178
Men with any anaemia	0.295	0.011	2,890	2,880	1.206	0.036	0.274	0.317
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.171	0.008	2,959	2,958	1.120	0.049	0.154	0.187
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.151	0.008	2,959	2,958	1.189	0.055	0.134	0.168
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.465	0.017	2,957	2,957	1.857	0.037	0.431	0.500
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.933	0.006	3,134	3,137	1.431	0.007	0.921	0.946
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.312	0.019	3,134	3,137	2.330	0.062	0.273	0.350

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Jharkhand, 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	0.951	0.006	4,301	5,505	1.937	0.007	0.938	0.963
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.751	0.015	4,301	5,505	2.240	0.020	0.721	0.781
Using iodized salt	0.984	0.003	4,283	5,486	1.413	0.003	0.979	0.989
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	988.684	12.148	9,598	12,079	1.197	0.012	964.389	1,012.980
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.213	0.009	8,657	11,025	2.154	0.044	0.194	0.232
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.155	0.010	5,145	6,524	1.975	0.064	0.135	0.175
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.544	0.016	5,145	6,524	2.356	0.030	0.511	0.577
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.287	0.007	5,145	6,524	1.141	0.025	0.273	0.301
Currently married	0.680	0.008	5,145	6,524	1.184	0.011	0.664	0.695
Married before age 18	0.363	0.013	4,247	5,376	1.752	0.036	0.337	0.389
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.660	0.013	3,486	4,436	1.566	0.019	0.635	0.685
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.514	0.013	3,486	4,436	1.536	0.025	0.488	0.540
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.146	0.010	3,486	4,436	1.640	0.067	0.127	0.166
Currently using pill	0.031	0.004	3,486	4,436	1.292	0.122	0.023	0.039
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.020	0.004	3,486	4,436	1.475	0.173	0.013	0.028
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.060	0.005	3,486	4,436	1.326	0.089	0.050	0.071
Currently using female sterilization	0.373	0.012	3,486	4,436	1.440	0.032	0.349	0.396
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.585	0.022	1,773	2,280	1.875	0.038	0.541	0.629
Unmet need for family planning	0.112	0.007	3,486	4,436	1.304	0.062	0.098	0.126
Want no more children	0.702	0.010	3,486	4,436	1.339	0.015	0.682	0.723
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.119	0.009	3,486	4,436	1.592	0.074	0.101	0.136
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.485	0.029	1,100	1,348	1.883	0.060	0.427	0.543
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.377	0.019	1,100	1,348	1.306	0.052	0.338	0.415
Birth registration	0.838	0.014	1,366	1,637	1.263	0.017	0.809	0.866
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.926	0.012	1,380	1,672	1.527	0.013	0.901	0.950
Institutional delivery	0.891	0.016	1,380	1,672	1.699	0.018	0.858	0.923
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.822	0.018	1,100	1,348	1.506	0.022	0.786	0.857
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.816	0.018	1,100	1,348	1.535	0.022	0.780	0.853
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.616	0.055	132	155	1.259	0.090	0.506	0.727
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.065	0.010	1,345	1,630	1.346	0.150	0.046	0.085
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.552	0.069	90	106	1.241	0.125	0.414	0.691
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.669	0.060	90	106	1.066	0.090	0.550	0.789
Child received BCG vaccination	0.930	0.027	255	313	1.687	0.030	0.875	0.985
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.798	0.043	255	313	1.680	0.054	0.712	0.884
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.712	0.040	255	313	1.379	0.056	0.632	0.793
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.815	0.042	255	313	1.698	0.052	0.730	0.899
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.806	0.043	255	313	1.697	0.053	0.720	0.892
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.678	0.040	255	313	1.326	0.059	0.598	0.757
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.268	0.018	1,244	1,518	1.309	0.067	0.232	0.303
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.230	0.018	1,214	1,481	1.440	0.079	0.194	0.266
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.300	0.021	1,265	1,544	1.514	0.070	0.258	0.342
Children with any anaemia	0.655	0.019	1,009	1,230	1.241	0.029	0.617	0.692
Women with any anaemia	0.611	0.012	4,828	6,112	1.707	0.020	0.587	0.635
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.173	0.009	4,785	6,075	1.589	0.050	0.155	0.190
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.216	0.010	4,785	6,075	1.638	0.045	0.196	0.235
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.663	0.015	4,783	6,074	2.262	0.023	0.632	0.694
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.925	0.017	781	1,009	1.752	0.018	0.892	0.958
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.217	0.027	781	1,009	1.829	0.125	0.163	0.271
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.253	0.029	521	683	1.543	0.117	0.194	0.311
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.556	0.071	14,614	18,548	1.234	0.045	1.415	1.697
Neonatal mortality	17.646	3.965	1,390	1,683	1.114	0.225	9.717	25.576
Postneonatal mortality	4.590	1.591	1,403	1,710	0.872	0.347	1.408	7.771
Infant mortality	22.236	4.190	1,390	1,683	1.069	0.188	13.857	30.615
Child mortality	5.213	1.896	1,433	1,735	1.025	0.364	1.420	9.005
Under-five mortality	27.333	4.766	1,393	1,687	1.107	0.174	17.802	36.864
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.088	0.007	8,656	10,948	2.025	0.077	0.074	0.101
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.043	0.011	675	846	1.427	0.259	0.021	0.066
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.661	0.029	675	846	1.594	0.044	0.603	0.720
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.405	0.022	675	846	1.186	0.055	0.360	0.450
Currently married	0.588	0.023	675	846	1.211	0.039	0.542	0.634
Married before age 21	0.210	0.028	461	595	1.461	0.132	0.155	0.266
Want no more children	0.751	0.028	388	497	1.264	0.037	0.695	0.807
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.110	0.016	388	497	1.004	0.145	0.078	0.142
Men with any anaemia	0.271	0.027	612	767	1.428	0.101	0.216	0.325
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.121	0.017	625	784	1.201	0.140	0.087	0.155
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.217	0.023	625	784	1.257	0.108	0.170	0.264
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.536	0.032	625	784	1.582	0.059	0.473	0.599
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.971	0.007	675	846	1.150	0.008	0.956	0.986
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.394	0.037	675	846	1.977	0.095	0.319	0.468

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Jharkhand, 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	0.842	0.006	18,562	17,358	2.286	0.007	0.830	0.854
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.491	0.008	18,562	17,358	2.173	0.016	0.476	0.507
Using iodized salt	0.974	0.002	18,511	17,309	1.506	0.002	0.971	0.978
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,070.024	6.491	40,617	38,133	1.189	0.006	1,057.043	1,083.006
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.398	0.004	38,689	36,174	1.551	0.009	0.390	0.405
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.370	0.005	21,350	19,971	1.620	0.014	0.360	0.381
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.263	0.005	21,350	19,971	1.798	0.021	0.252	0.274
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.214	0.003	21,350	19,971	1.142	0.015	0.208	0.221
Currently married	0.753	0.003	21,350	19,971	1.162	0.005	0.746	0.760
Married before age 18	0.513	0.005	17,239	16,202	1.440	0.011	0.502	0.524
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.604	0.006	15,858	15,033	1.530	0.010	0.592	0.616
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.489	0.006	15,858	15,033	1.592	0.013	0.477	0.502
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.115	0.004	15,858	15,033	1.559	0.034	0.107	0.123
Currently using pill	0.031	0.002	15,858	15,033	1.414	0.063	0.027	0.034
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.016	0.001	15,858	15,033	1.393	0.087	0.013	0.019
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.035	0.002	15,858	15,033	1.467	0.061	0.031	0.039
Currently using female sterilization	0.374	0.006	15,858	15,033	1.603	0.016	0.362	0.387
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.736	0.008	7,377	7,180	1.552	0.011	0.720	0.751
Unmet need for family planning	0.116	0.003	15,858	15,033	1.258	0.028	0.109	0.122
Want no more children	0.677	0.004	15,858	15,033	1.209	0.007	0.668	0.686
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.126	0.003	15,858	15,033	1.229	0.026	0.119	0.132
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.364	0.010	6,365	6,039	1.684	0.028	0.344	0.384
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.261	0.008	6,365	6,039	1.482	0.031	0.245	0.278
Birth registration	0.713	0.009	8,353	7,893	1.540	0.012	0.696	0.731
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.805	0.009	8,667	8,242	1.794	0.011	0.787	0.823
Institutional delivery	0.731	0.010	8,667	8,242	1.821	0.014	0.710	0.751
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.743	0.009	6,365	6,039	1.590	0.012	0.726	0.761
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.699	0.009	6,365	6,039	1.648	0.014	0.680	0.718
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.787	0.014	943	872	1.035	0.018	0.759	0.815
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.073	0.004	8,307	7,890	1.332	0.055	0.065	0.081
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.557	0.026	612	579	1.259	0.047	0.505	0.609
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.583	0.025	612	579	1.174	0.042	0.534	0.632
Child received BCG vaccination	0.954	0.006	1,668	1,606	1.142	0.006	0.942	0.965
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.867	0.010	1,668	1,606	1.197	0.011	0.847	0.887
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.778	0.013	1,668	1,606	1.248	0.016	0.753	0.803
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.879	0.009	1,668	1,606	1.187	0.011	0.861	0.898
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.851	0.010	1,668	1,606	1.172	0.012	0.831	0.872
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.751	0.013	1,668	1,606	1.226	0.017	0.725	0.777
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.423	0.008	7,667	7,259	1.299	0.018	0.407	0.438
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.223	0.006	7,502	7,083	1.277	0.028	0.210	0.236
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.414	0.007	7,805	7,417	1.249	0.018	0.399	0.429
Children with any anaemia	0.679	0.008	5,418	5,211	1.280	0.012	0.663	0.696
Women with any anaemia	0.667	0.006	20,341	19,009	1.722	0.009	0.655	0.678
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.292	0.005	19,543	18,256	1.597	0.018	0.281	0.302
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.086	0.003	19,543	18,256	1.539	0.036	0.080	0.092
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.561	0.008	19,525	18,239	2.340	0.015	0.544	0.577
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.790	0.017	3,220	3,039	2.378	0.022	0.756	0.824
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.112	0.009	3,220	3,039	1.625	0.081	0.094	0.130
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.337	0.016	2,197	2,044	1.557	0.047	0.306	0.369
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.476	0.042	60,332	56,536	1.248	0.017	2.391	2.561
Neonatal mortality	30.394	2.161	8,658	8,233	1.104	0.071	26.071	34.717
Postneonatal mortality	10.734	1.299	8,637	8,223	1.205	0.121	8.136	13.331
Infant mortality	41.128	2.503	8,667	8,245	1.136	0.061	36.121	46.134
Child mortality	8.425	1.086	8,676	8,267	1.084	0.129	6.254	10.596
Under-five mortality	49.206	2.730	8,702	8,279	1.118	0.055	43.746	54.666
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.208	0.004	35,228	33,045	1.623	0.018	0.201	0.215
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.180	0.011	2,459	2,291	1.373	0.059	0.159	0.201
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.394	0.015	2,459	2,291	1.506	0.038	0.364	0.424
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.353	0.012	2,459	2,291	1.219	0.033	0.329	0.376
Currently married	0.639	0.011	2,459	2,291	1.182	0.018	0.616	0.662
Married before age 21	0.377	0.015	1,600	1,508	1.251	0.040	0.347	0.408
Want no more children	0.674	0.016	1,545	1,464	1.324	0.023	0.643	0.706
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.174	0.012	1,545	1,464	1.251	0.069	0.150	0.198
Men with any anaemia	0.304	0.011	2,278	2,113	1.075	0.036	0.283	0.326
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.189	0.010	2,334	2,174	1.097	0.051	0.169	0.208
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.127	0.008	2,334	2,174	1.082	0.061	0.112	0.143
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.440	0.020	2,332	2,172	1.932	0.045	0.400	0.480
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.919	0.008	2,459	2,291	1.516	0.009	0.903	0.936
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.281	0.023	2,459	2,291	2.495	0.081	0.236	0.326



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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