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

2019-21

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Bihar was conducted in all 38 districts of the state from 9 July, 2019 to 2 February, 2020 by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). Information was collected from 35,834 households, 42,483 women age 15-49 (including 6,350 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 4,897 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Bihar, 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 Bihar, over four-fifths (84%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.8 members. Twenty-three percent of households are headed by women, with 19 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Eighty-six percent of households in Bihar have household heads who are Hindu. Fourteen percent of households have household heads who are Muslim.

More than half of households (53%) in Bihar have household heads who belong to an other backward class and nearly one-quarter (24%) belong to a scheduled caste. Four percent of household heads belong to a scheduled tribe. About one-fifth (18%) of Bihar's household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. More than half of households (57%) are nuclear, and 43 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

More than one-third (36%) of Bihar's population is under age 15; only 7 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,090 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower (916 females per 1,000 males). Eighty-six percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 68 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 28 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 4 percent live with neither parent. Over three-quarters (76%) of births of children under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 56 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Thirty-seven percent of deaths of usual households members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities, 28 percent of deaths at age 0-4, 45 percent of deaths at age 25-34, and 41 percent of deaths at age 35 and above.

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 38 percent of deaths were registered among Hindus and 32 percent among Muslims. Only about one-third of deaths were registered among scheduled castes (31%) and scheduled tribes (33%), and almost two-fifths among other backward classes (38%) and among those who do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class (43%). Overall in Bihar, death registration is higher in urban (48%) than rural areas (36%) and among males (43%) than females (31%).

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. Nearly 1 percent (0.9%) of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most common types of disabilities are locomotor (0.4%), speech disability and mental disability (0.2% each), and hearing and visual (0.1% each). Women are slightly less likely than men to have any disability (0.7% women compared with 1.1% men). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, 2 percent of the household members age 70 and above are reported to have any disability, compared with 1 percent or less of household members in the younger age groups.

Housing characteristics

Only one-third (34%) of households in Bihar live in a *pucca* house, 54 percent live in a semi-*pucca* house, but almost all households (96%) have electricity. Ninety-eight percent of households in Bihar have basic drinking water service, and 99 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 9 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. A large majority (83%) have a tube well or borehole. Urban households (18%) are more likely than rural households (8%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Seven percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by boiling or using a ceramic, sand, or other water filter, or an electronic purifier). Almost two-fifths (38%) of households in Bihar use a clean fuel for cooking.

Only 9 percent of households in Bihar 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.

In Bihar, nearly two-fifths (39%) of all households do not use any sanitation facility, which means that household members use open spaces or fields. Open defecation is more common among rural households (44%) than urban households (12%). Over three-fifths (62%) of households have access to a toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (89%) than in rural areas (57%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 46 percent among scheduled caste households to 82 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, from the lowest in Araria (41%) to the highest (82%) in Rohtas. More than 95 percent of urban households have access to a toilet facility in seven districts (Saharsa, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Munger, Patna, Khagaria, and Siwan).

Selected household possessions

In Bihar, 80 percent of households own a house (81% of rural households and 74% of urban households). Almost all urban households (97%) and most rural households (93%) in Bihar have a mobile phone. Ninety-six percent of households have a bank or post office account. More than one-quarter (27%) of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 55 percent of households, which is almost the same as in NFHS-4. Irrigated land is owned by 40 percent of rural households and 17 percent of urban households. Overall, 39 percent of all households in Bihar own agricultural land, and 57 percent of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

More than two-fifths (42%) of women and men are in the 15-24 age group, while more than one-quarter of both women (28%) and men (26%) are in the 25-34 age group. More than four-fifths of women (84%) and 79 percent 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, 55 percent of women age 15-49 and 76 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Almost two-fifths of women (39%) and 18 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 16 percent of women and 28 percent of men age 15-49 in Bihar have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Bihar. Nearly two-fifths (38%) of men and more than one-quarter (28%) of women watch television at least once a week. Men (29%) are much more likely than women (8%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Nearly half (48%) of men and two-thirds (67%) of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (75% of women versus 57% of men) or widowed (2% women versus 1% men), while men are more likely than women to be never married (41% men versus 23% women).

More than four-fifths (85%) of female respondents are Hindus, and 15 percent are Muslims.

More than half (56%) of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 23 percent belong to a scheduled caste, 3 percent to a scheduled tribe, and 17 percent do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe or an other backward class. More than half (55%) of men belong to an other backward class, while 23 percent of men belong to a scheduled caste, 3 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 18 percent do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

More than four-fifths (83%) of women and one-quarter of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Only 1 percent of women and almost one-quarter (24%) of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 16 percent of women and 47 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 age 6-17 years and educational attainment of other members of the household, including reasons for drop-out in the case of those who discontinued their 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 Bihar, 32 percent of boys and 35 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is slightly lower among children in nuclear households (32%) than children in non-nuclear households (34%). Preschool attendance is higher among children in households headed by Hindus (34%) than in households headed by Muslims (26%).

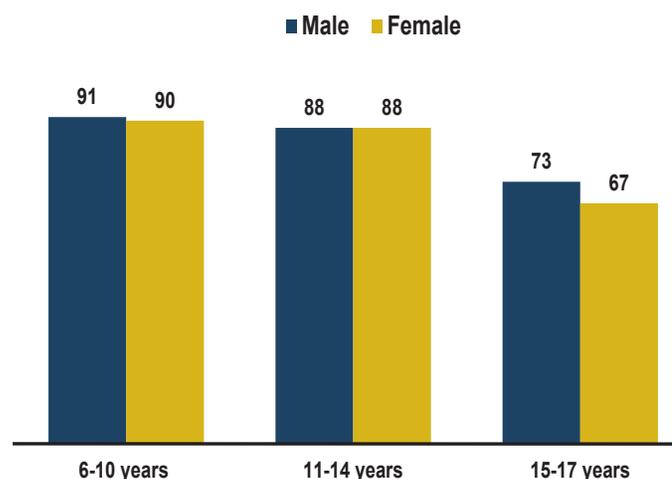
Preschool attendance is highest among scheduled caste households (34%), slightly lower among other backward class households (33%), and lowest in scheduled tribe households (31%). Preschool attendance is higher in households with 3-5 members (34%), compared with households with 6 or more members (32%). Overall, urban households (39%) show more preschool attendance than rural households (32%). Preschool attendance is highest in Munger district (53%) and lowest in both Araria and Khagaria districts (22%).

School attendance among children

Eighty-five percent of children age 6-17 years in Bihar attend school (88% in urban areas and 84% in rural areas). School attendance is 89 percent at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 69 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, only 67 percent of girls, compared with 73 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 Bihar, the median age at first marriage is 17.4 years among women age 20-49, 17.7 years among women age 25-29, and 17.0 years among women age 25-49 years. Only 6 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 23 percent of men age 20-49. Two-fifths (41%) of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, almost unchanged from NFHS-4. One-fifth (21%) of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 69 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men. Thirty-one percent of men age 25-29 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 21, a decline of 5 percentage points since NFHS-4.

Fertility levels

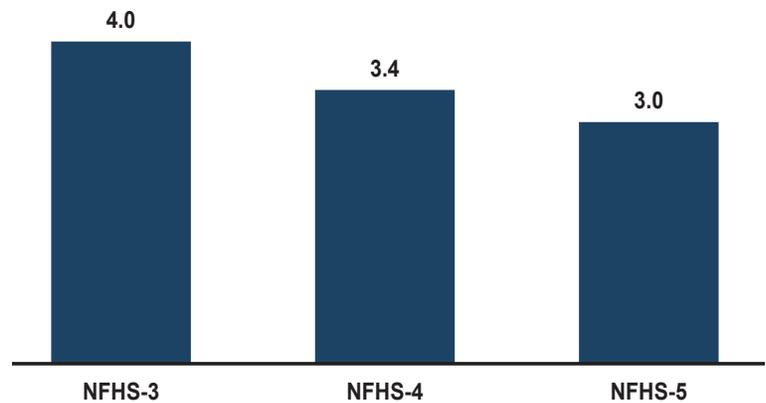
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Bihar is 3.0 children per woman, which is above the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.4 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 2.4 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 3.1 children per woman, are both above the replacement level. The urban fertility rate is almost unchanged since NFHS-4. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 21 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 24 percent in NFHS-4.

There are substantial differentials in fertility by urban-rural residence, religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 1.6 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 3.8, compared with 2.2). Muslim women will have almost one child more than Hindu women (a TFR of 3.6, compared with 2.9).

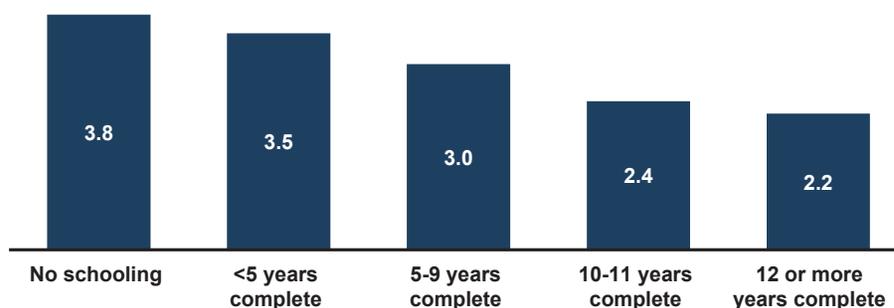
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



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 10 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 6 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 2 percent.

The two main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (50%) and health did not permit (12%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (73%), manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (13%), and other surgical methods (9%). Nearly half (47%) of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 12 percent were performed in the public sector, while two-fifths of abortions were performed at home. Half of abortions were performed by a doctor and nurse/ANM/LHV, while over two-fifths (42%) of abortions were performed by the women themselves. Eighteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, 84 percent took treatment from the private health sector.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Bihar, 11 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, almost unchanged (12%) since NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 6 percent among age 17 years to 17 percent among women age 18 years and to 37 percent among women age 19 years. Young women who had no schooling are more than three times (25%) as likely to have begun childbearing as young women with 12 or more years of schooling (8%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Bihar is 27 months. Fifteen percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 37 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high for mothers in the 15-19 age group (75%) and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (57%). Over seven-tenths (71%) 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.

Seventy-one percent of births in Bihar occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

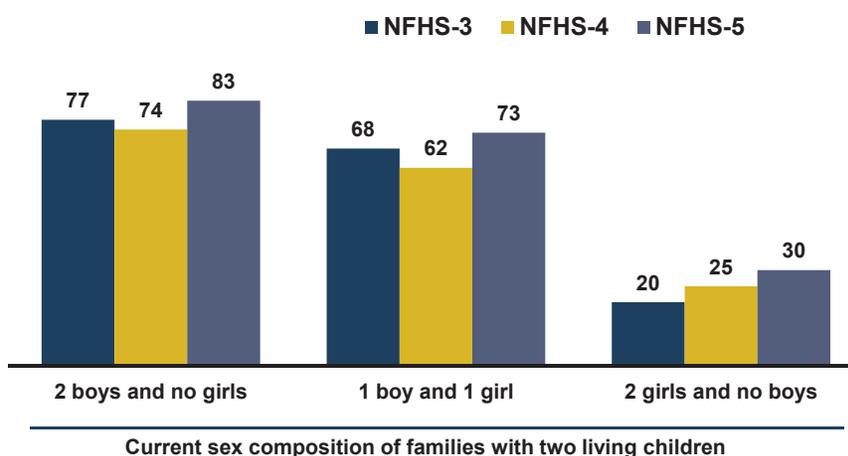
Nearly two-thirds (65%) of currently married women and 70 percent of currently married men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, half of women (52%) and more than two-fifths of men (42%) would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. More than half (55%) of women and two-thirds (66%) of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Bihar, there is a strong preference for sons. Almost one-third (31%) of women and less than one-quarter (22%) of men want more sons than daughters; 2 percent of women and 3 percent of men want more daughters than sons. However, almost 9 in 10 women would like to have at least one son (91%) and one daughter (89%) and more than four-fifths of men want at least one son (85%) and one daughter (83%).

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 two sons and 73 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 30 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 in the 4 years since NFHS-4 (59% to 69% for women and 70% to 77% for men).

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

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



In Bihar, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 2.3 children per woman instead of the current level of 3.0 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

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

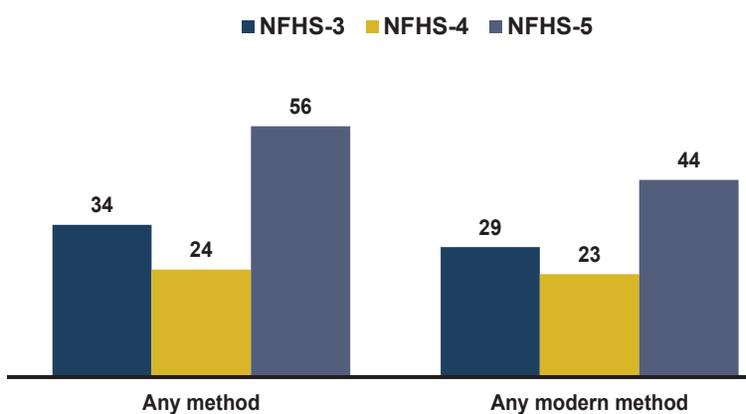
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Bihar. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 19 percent of currently married women know about female condoms, and 46 percent know about emergency contraception. Among currently married women, almost all (99%) know about female sterilization, 95 percent know about pills and 94 percent know about injectables. Among all women and men, 42 percent of women and 48 percent of men know about emergency contraception, and 49 percent of women know the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM).

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 56 percent, more than twice as high in NFHS-4 (24%). The use of modern family planning methods (44%) has increased from its level in NFHS-4 (23%). The use of female sterilization (35%) has increased by 14 percentage points since NFHS-4; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has fluctuated between 62 and 86 percent since NFHS-3. In general, the use of spacing methods among women has increased substantially. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 20 percent for women age 15-19 to 67 percent among women age 40-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women

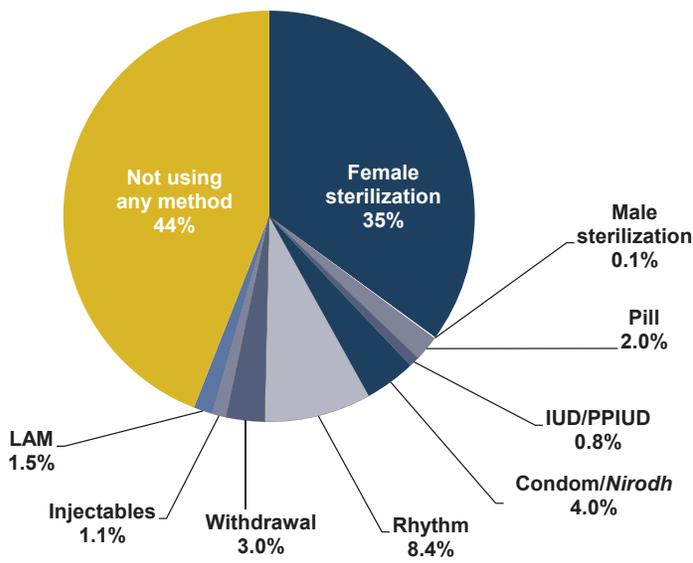


In Bihar, contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (62%) than in rural areas (55%). Contraceptive prevalence does not vary greatly by schooling; however, 43 percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 18 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (39%) are much less likely to use contraception than Hindu women (59%).

Women in Bihar are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 63 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 40 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 Bihar are condom/*Nirodh* (4%), pills, and the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) (2% each), and IUD or PPIUD (1%). In general, women in urban areas are more likely than in rural areas to use spacing methods.

Seventy percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC or government or municipal hospital and 30 percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the private health sector. Sixty-seven percent of

IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public sector, followed by 31 percent private health sector. Also, 59 percent of injectable users get their supply from the public health sector. Nonetheless, a large proportion of pill (46%) and condom/*Nirodh* (37%) users get their supply from the private health sector or other source, including a shop.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 51 percent for all contraceptive methods. Sixty-five percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reasons for discontinuation is a fertility related reason (16%) and the desire to become pregnant (10%).

Almost two-thirds of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

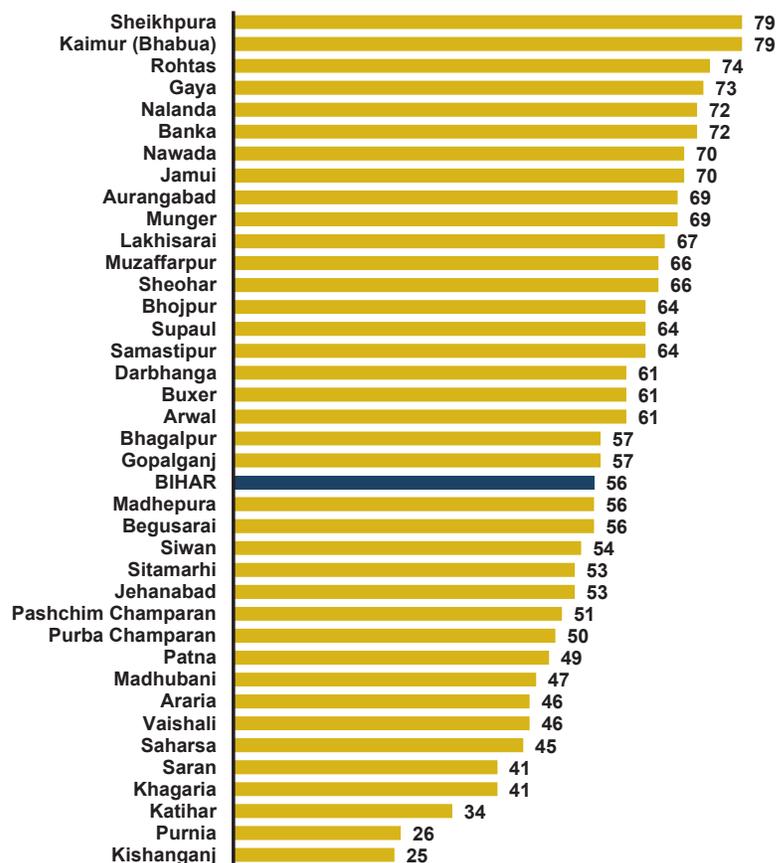
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Almost three-fifths (58%) of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Nearly half (49%) were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (40%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Half of men age 15-49 in Bihar agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 14 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. More than half (56%) of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 14 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, a 8 percent decrease since NFHS-4. Currently, 80 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied (up from 53% in NFHS-4) and 64 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods (up from 51% in NFHS-4).

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

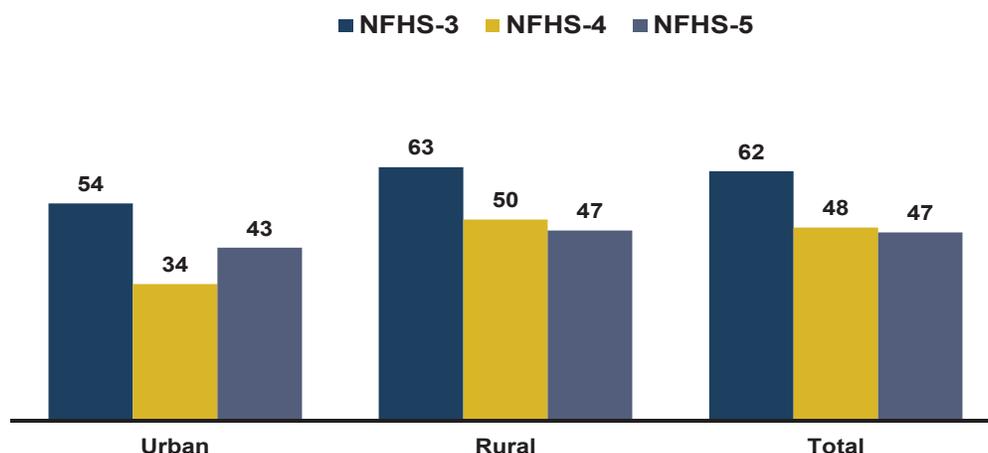
The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate in Bihar in NFHS-5 is estimated at 47 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, almost the same as the NFHS-4 estimate of 48 and down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 62. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 56 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, marginally down from U5MR in NFHS-4 (58 per 1,000).

As expected, boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the neonatal period (in the first month of life). Girls have a higher mortality rate than boys between ages 1 and 5 years.

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. Infant mortality is 64 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 49 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 42 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

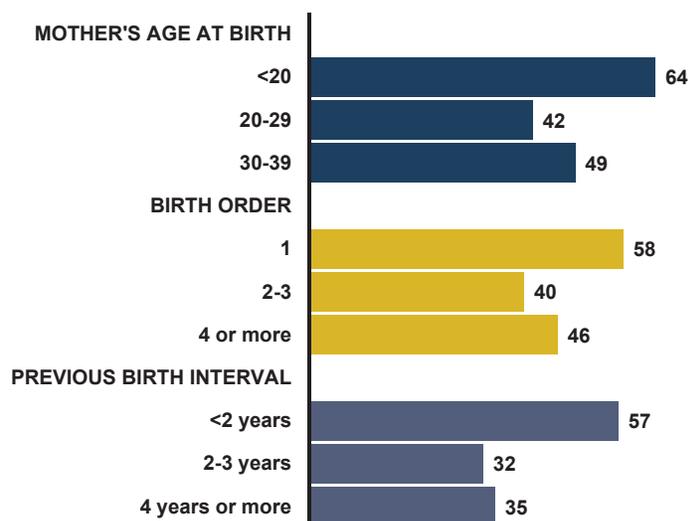
Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Infant mortality rates are higher for Muslims (50 per 1,000 live births) than Hindus (46 per 1,000 live births), and higher for scheduled tribes than any other caste/tribe groups.

The infant mortality rate is higher in rural areas than urban areas as in NFHS-4. The infant mortality rate is 54 deaths per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers have no schooling, compared with 49 deaths per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers have less than 10 years of schooling and 31 deaths per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers have 10 or more years of schooling.

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal health care services are essential for the health and well-being 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.

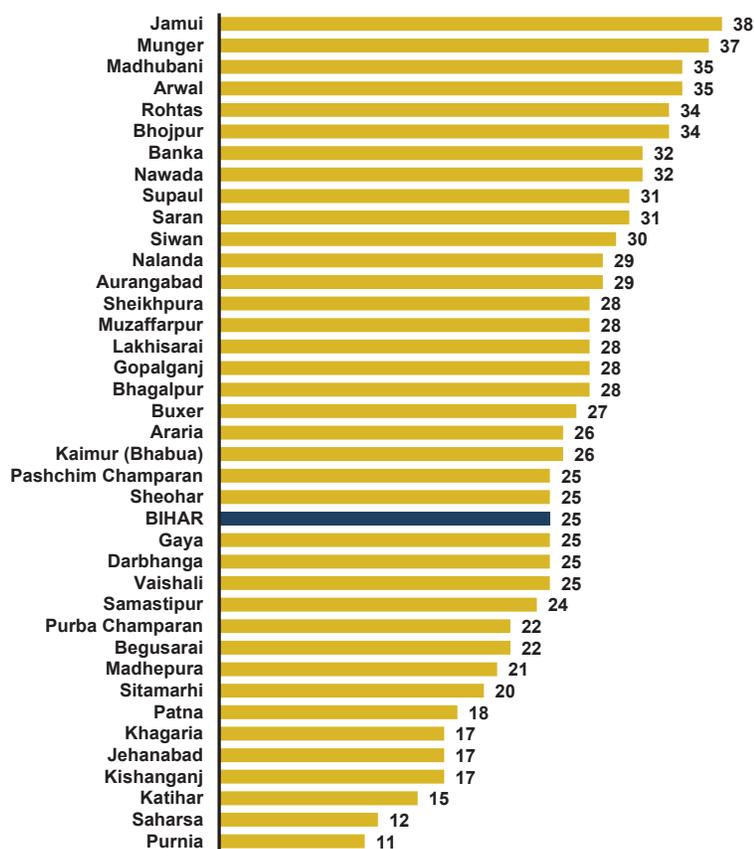
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 68 percent received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (39% from a doctor and 29% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Almost one-fifth (18%) of mothers did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 84 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 90 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

More than half (53%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Only one-quarter of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women (32%) were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women (24%).

Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 35% to 53%) and in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 14% to 25%). Almost three-quarters (74%) of mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements when pregnant with their last birth, but less than one-fifth (18%) of mother consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 9 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180

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



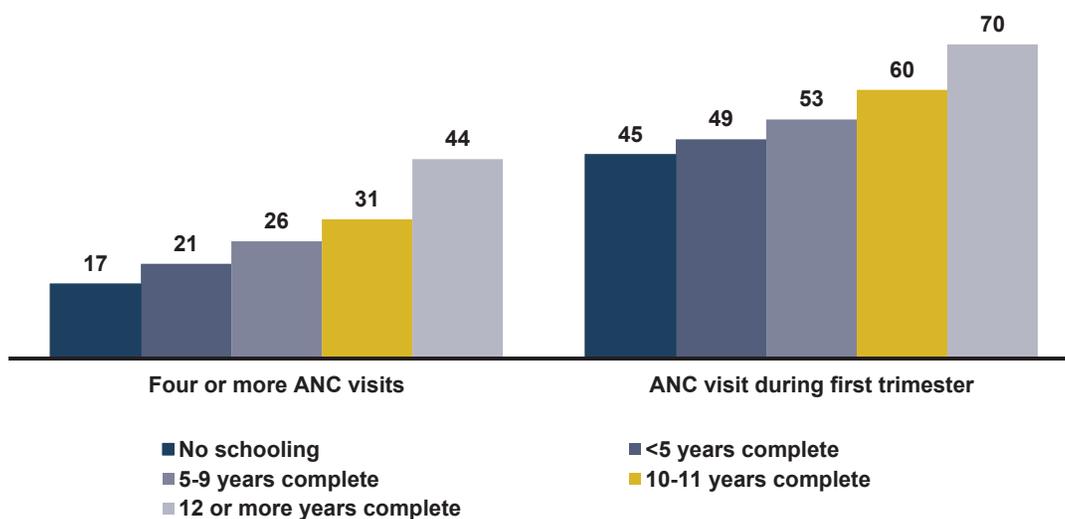
days or more. Ninety percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Only, one-fifth (19%) of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

One-quarter of mothers in Bihar received 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, 67-80 percent received advice on each of five different areas (80% on the importance of institutional delivery, 77% received advice on breastfeeding, 70% on keeping the baby warm, and 67% each on cord care and 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 Bihar, 79-90 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 (90%), having their blood pressure measured (87%), having their abdomen examined and having a urine sample taken (80% each), and having a blood sample taken (79%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 57 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test (82%) than women with no schooling (42%). Pregnant women with no sons were more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with one or more sons (46%) were much less likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had no sons (53%).

Delivery care

Three-quarters (76%) of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility), and one-quarter (24%) of births take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the past 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, from 64 percent in NFHS-4 to 76 percent in NFHS-5. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, women in urban areas and Hindu women.

For 94 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 47 percent of deliveries. Eighty-nine percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

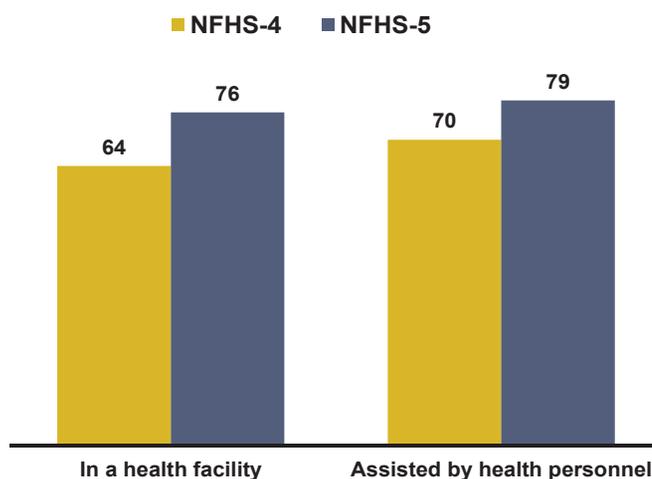
Nearly four-fifths (79%) of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 12 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Ten percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. More than half (52%) of caesarean sections (5% 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, more than two-fifths (42%) received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (45%) were more likely than urban women (25%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste women (49%) and other backward class women (42%) were more likely to receive financial assistance under JSY than scheduled tribe women (39%) and women who do not belong to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class (31%). Women with no schooling were more likely to receive financial assistance under JSY than women with at least 12 years of schooling.

Are babies being delivered safely?

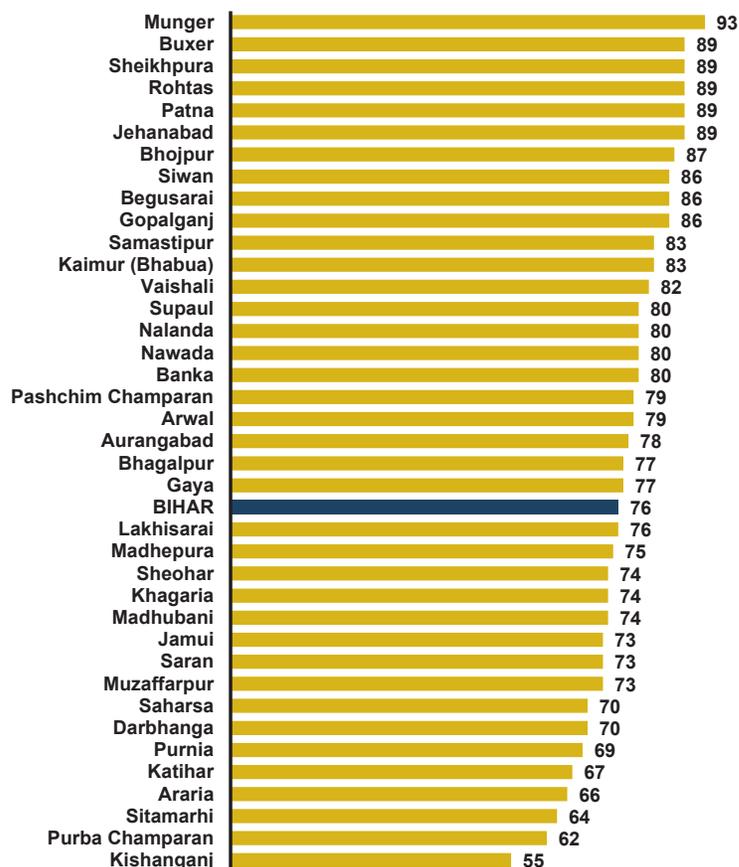
Percentage of births in the past five years



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

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Bihar, 66 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 64 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; 81 percent of births in private health facilities and 69 percent in public health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 37 percent of home births.

Almost, two-thirds (64%) of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Twenty-four percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Eighty-five percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Fifty-six 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, 63 percent in urban areas and 54 percent in rural areas, but only 40 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 42-55 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. Almost two-thirds (65%) of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy, and over half (52%) of men were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. More than two-fifths (45%) of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child. Only 49-56 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care (49%), the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth (54%), and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery (56%).

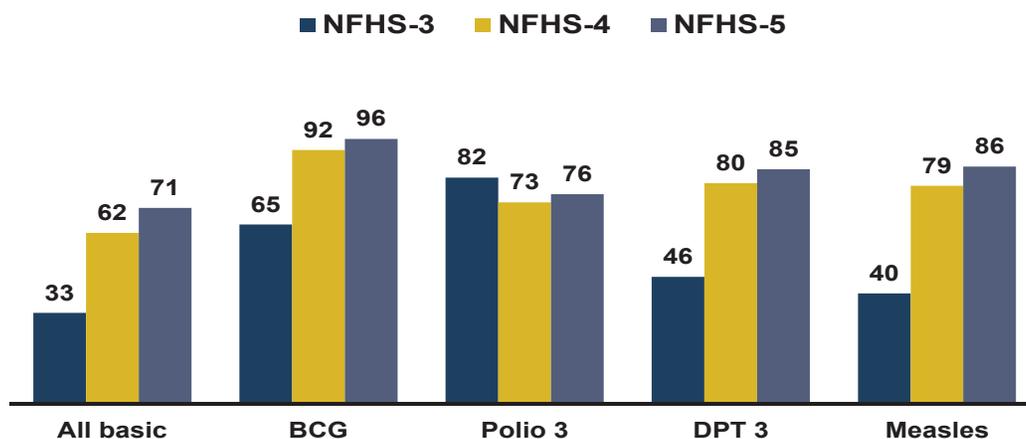
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Nearly three-quarters (71%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 97 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 3 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (77%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (59%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



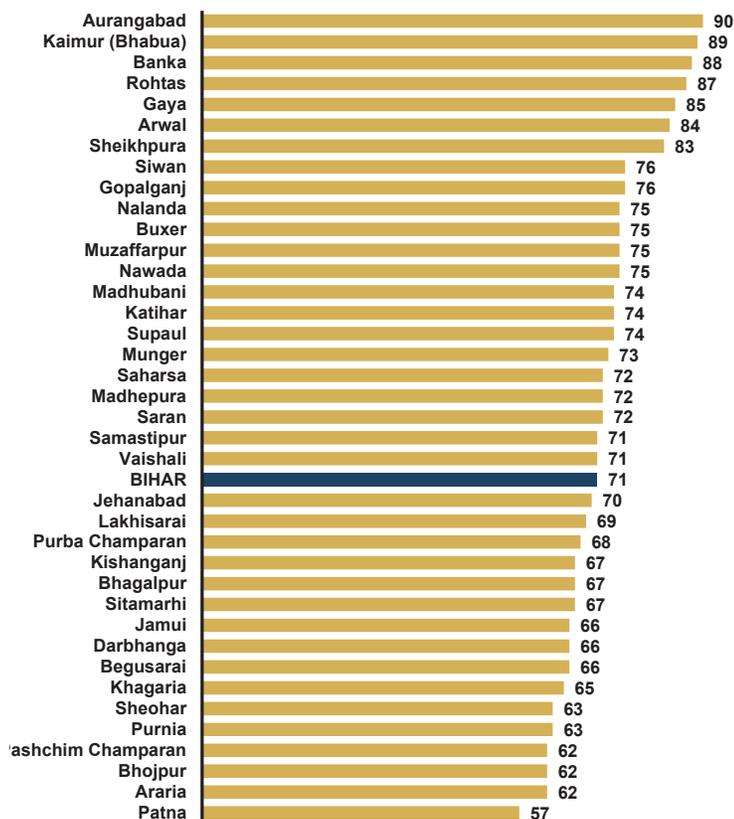
Ninety-six percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, three-quarters (76%) have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 85 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 86 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 94% to 85%) and polio vaccine (from 92% to 76%). 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 is a slight increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 80% to 85%), measles (from 79% to 86%), and BCG (from 92% to 96%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 73 percent to 76 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 62% to 71%). In addition, 92 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 82 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for boys than girls (73% versus 69%), and in rural areas than urban areas (72% versus 67%). Muslim children have lower vaccination coverage than Hindu children (66% versus 72%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children from an other backward class (74%) 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, 4 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 64 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Twenty-two percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 72 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 14 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-five 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 58 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Thirty-nine percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and over three-fifths (67%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Almost one-quarter (26%) were given zinc supplements. One-sixth (16%) 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 Bihar only 8 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. One-quarter (26%) of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, 65 percent of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only one-quarter (25%) 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.

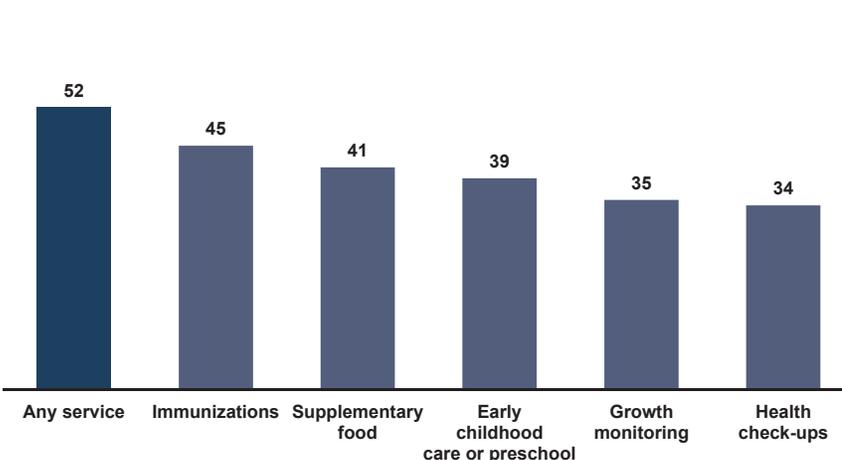
Over half (52%) of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most

common services that age-eligible children receive are immunizations (45%), supplementary food (41%), early childhood care or preschool (39%), and growth monitoring (35%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is health check-ups (34%). Sixty-four percent of mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM.

Among children under 6 years, half (51%) of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 46 percent of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Bihar, only 59 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-five percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, whereas 31 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-4, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 18 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 88 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and just over three-quarters (76%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 34.7 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 39 percent of children in Bihar receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. Only 37 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (19%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 11 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 Bihar, more than half (56%) of children age 9-35 months were given vitamin A supplements in the past six months, but only 43 percent of the youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother consumed vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Sixteen percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 25 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

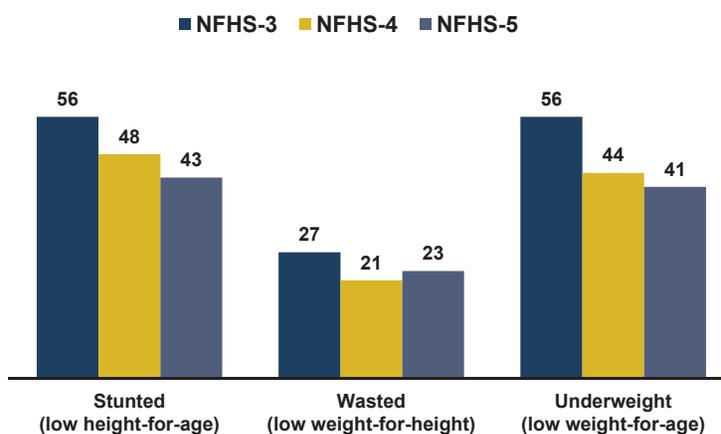
Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Forty-three 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. Less than one-quarter of children (23%) 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. Two-fifths (41%) 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, 20 percent of children are stunted, 31 percent are wasted, and 27 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Bihar has slightly changed since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted decreased from 48 percent to 43 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 44 percent to 41 percent. However, in the same period, wasting increased from 21 percent to 23 percent. Despite the drop in stunting and underweight and the continuing high levels of wasting, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Bihar.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics of children. 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 caste children but almost same among Hindu and Muslim children. Malnutrition is also same for male children and female children on all three nutritional status measures.

Adults' nutritional status

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

More than two-fifths (42%) of women and 36 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 16 percent, which is an increase from 12 percent in NFHS-4. More men are thin (22%) than overweight or obese (15%) which is similar to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. One-quarter of women (26%) in Bihar are too thin. Almost three-fifths (59%) of women and two-thirds (64%) of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

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

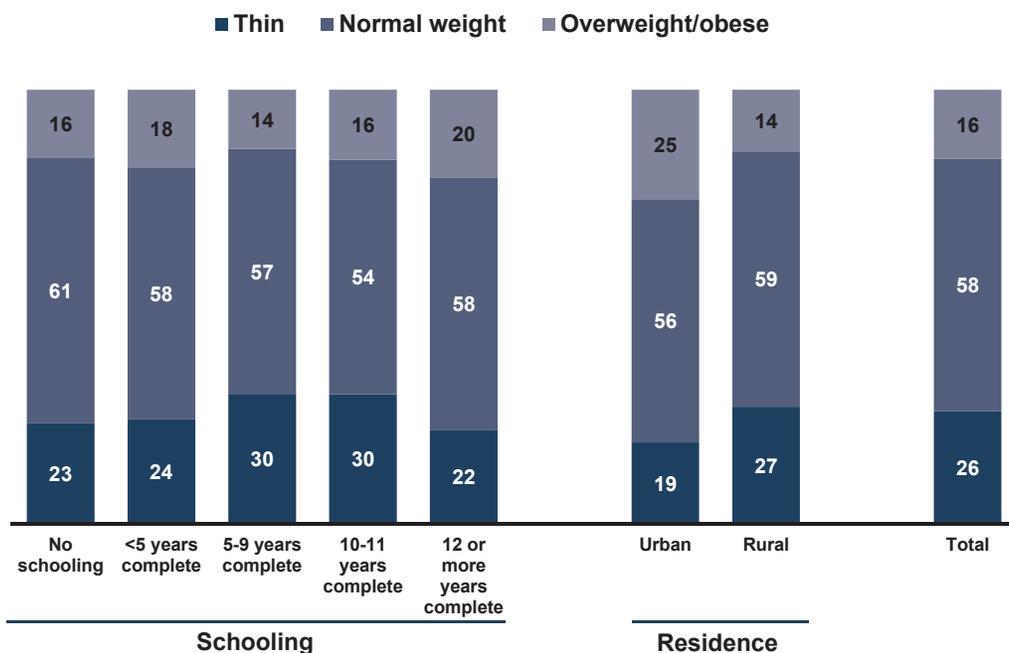
For the first time, the 2019-21 NFHS measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated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

Three-fifths of women and nearly half (48%) 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 age 15-19 to 71 percent for women age 40-49, and from 30 percent for men age 15-19 to 60 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is much higher in urban areas (68%) than in rural areas (59%) and similarly among men it is higher in urban areas (55%) than in rural areas (46%).

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

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

Percent distribution of women

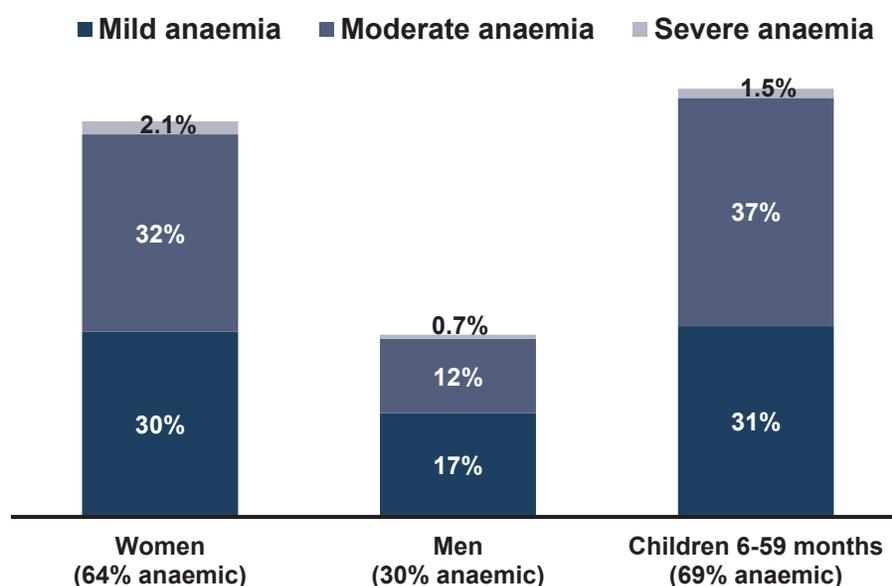


Anaemia

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 Bihar, especially among women and children.

More than two-thirds (69%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 31 percent who are mildly anaemic, 37 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 64 percent in NFHS-4 to 69 percent in NFHS-5. There is a negligible difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys in NFHS-5. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Over two-thirds (68%) of children in Bihar are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Sixty-four percent of women in Bihar have anaemia, including 30 percent with mild anaemia, 32 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among urban women and women age 15-19, but anaemia exceeds 50 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 3 percentage points since NFHS-4. Nearly one-third (30%) of men in Bihar are anaemic. Men age 15-19 and men in rural areas are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of getting tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Bihar, 436 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 (396) than among women (473) and is higher among persons age 60 and above (739).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (94% of women and 95% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 53 percent of women and 61 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Nearly, three-quarters (73%) of women and 77 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 92 percent of women and 95 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 11 percent of women and 8 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,364 women and 1,247 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,269 women and 610 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma is higher among older women and men, women who have no schooling or have little schooling, women in urban areas, and men in rural areas. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (1,705 women and 344 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among women (1,244 per 100,000) than among men (1,003 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 108 women and 120 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 age 15-49 in Bihar have hypertension, including 5 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 1 percent with Stage 2 hypertension and less than 1 percent (0.4%) with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure (2%). Two-thirds of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Eleven percent of men in Bihar have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and less than 1 percent (0.4%) with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure (0.7%). Half of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

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

In Bihar, 5 percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 6 percent of men age 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 have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Over 9 in 10 women (93%) and men (91%) age 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 (2% of men versus 1% of women). Eight 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 Bihar, only 0.5 percent of women age 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 0.3 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is more in men (1.1%).

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance/financing schemes in India, only 15 percent of households in Bihar have any kind of health insurance/financing scheme that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is the higher in rural areas (15%) than urban areas (12%).

In Bihar, four programmes dominate: the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) and the State health insurance scheme.

Almost 11 percent of women and men age 15-49 in Bihar 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 higher among both women and men with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Nearly half (48%) of men and 1 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products used most by men are *khaini* (37%), *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (15%), cigarettes (12%), *paan* with tobacco (5%), and *bidis* (2%). Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas (50%) than in urban areas (40%). Most men (85%) who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Bihar, among adults age 15-49, a negligible proportion (0.1%) of women and 17 percent of men drink alcohol. Among men, the consumption is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. In rural areas, 18 percent of men drink alcohol, compared with 13 percent of men in urban areas. Most men who drink alcohol drink it less than once a week (53%), or about once a week (37%) and 10 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

A little over three-quarters (76%) of women in Bihar have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 82 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 74 percent in rural areas. Women age 25-29 are more likely (78%) than older women age 40-49 (75%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling (67% each), women with no regular exposure to media (71%), and Muslim women (72%) are less likely to have heard of HIV or AIDS than other women.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-two percent of men in Bihar have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 94 percent in urban areas.

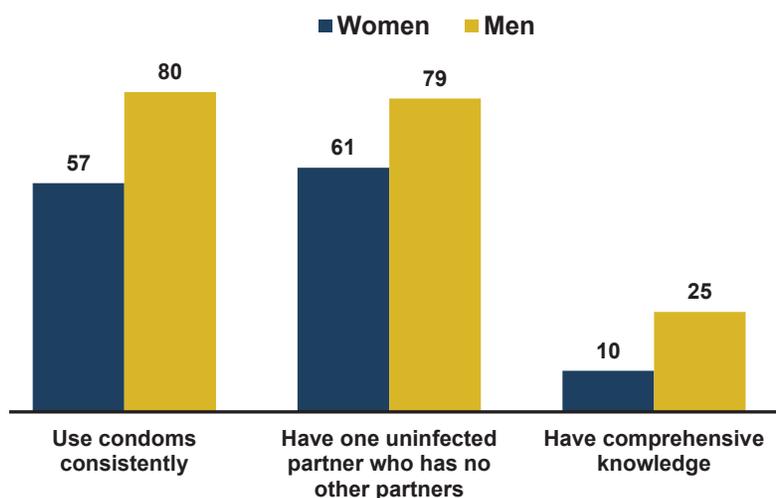
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 57 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 80 percent of men, and 61 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 79 percent of men.

Only 10 percent of women and 25 percent of men in Bihar 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

More than three-quarters (77%) of women and 82 percent of men in Bihar would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. More than two-thirds (70%) of women and men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Almost seven-tenths (69%) of women and 65 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Seventy percent of women and 83 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. An almost equal proportion of women (68%) and men (65%) 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 60 percent men think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Almost two-thirds (67%) of women and men (64%) 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 5 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. 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 more likely than rural women (10%) 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 Bihar, 4 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 (53% of women, compared with 49% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 76 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 0.6 percent of women and 9 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (13%) in urban areas than in rural areas (8%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.6% of women and 2% of men).

Over half (51%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, the proportion who reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse is higher in urban areas (62%) than in rural areas (46%). 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 Bihar, 42 percent use sanitary napkins, 67 percent use cloth, 17 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 2 percent use tampons. Overall, 59 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 31 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 56 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 75 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 18 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 75 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 72 percent earned cash, including 15 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Less than one-quarter (23%) of employed women were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (92%), including 10 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Five percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (94%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations,

compared with 68 percent of employed men.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 91 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Forty-six 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-two 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 (54%) of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

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

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (81%) than decisions about visits to their own family and relatives and decisions about major household purchases (78% each). Overall, 71 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 14 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 53 percent among women age 15-19 to 79 percent among women age 40-49.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participated in making decisions about major household purchases (94%) and 91 percent participated in decisions about their own health care. Four percent of men did not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Bihar, 49 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 (47%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (55%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (65%) than any other group of women.

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

More than three-quarters (77%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is high among women who have 10 or more years of schooling (83-84%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Almost three-fifths (59%) of women are aware of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 14 percent have

ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

One in ten women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more (13%) likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (10%). This percentage increases with education; 17 percent of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with women having less than five years of schooling (7%) or no schooling (6%). Fourteen percent of employed women who earn cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 8 percent of employed women who don't earn cash and have a mobile phone. Scheduled tribe women are much more likely (18%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

More than half (54%) of women and 68 percent of men age 15-49 in Bihar own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 44 percent of women and 53 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas.

More than half (54%) of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 44 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Bihar, 51 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 49 percent can read SMS messages. Sixty-two percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 49 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 48 percent among women with no schooling to 70 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 42 percent of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 61 percent of women who do not belong to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class. Scheduled tribe women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also less likely to be able to read SMS messages (32%) than women who belong to any other caste/tribe group.

Half (51%) of women in Bihar have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty-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 (23%), if a woman argues with her husband (21%), and if a woman neglects the house or children (19%) followed by if a woman goes out without telling her husband and her husband suspects her of being unfaithful (17% each). Men are less likely to agree: 34 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (22%) or if she argues with him (18%), if she suspects her of being

unfaithful (17%) and if she neglects the house or children or goes out without telling him (13% each). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 26 percent of women and 24 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Four-fifths of women and two-thirds 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 (77%) of men 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 Bihar, 39 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 8 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 40 percent experienced physical or sexual violence and 7 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband (95%).

More than two-fifths (42%) of ever-married women age 18-49 in Bihar have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Three percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted (5%), women with 10-11 years of schooling (4%), and rural women (3%) are more likely to have experienced violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

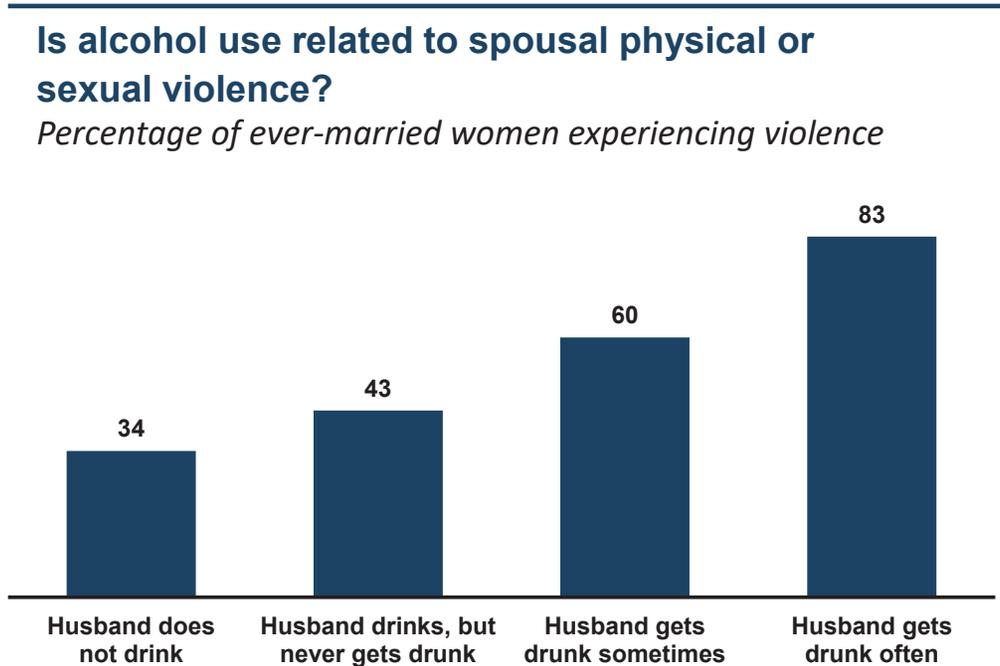
In Bihar, 39 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 8 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 17 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Thirty-six percent of ever-married women report having been

slapped by their husband; 15 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them, or having their arm twisted or hair pulled; 13 percent report being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her; 9 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; 3 percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose and 1 percent have been threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon.

Six percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husband 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, 40 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 lower among more educated women, 3 in 10 women who have at least 12 or more years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among currently married women (42%), women married more than once (61%) and women who are employed but not for cash (63%) than women in any other group. 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 (84%), displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (72%), gets drunk sometimes (61%), and if the husband has less than 5 years of schooling (51%). Nearly, three-fifths (57%) of women who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are almost twice as more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.



Nearly one-quarter (23%) of ever-married women age 18-49 who ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. More than two-fifths (42%) of women 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 (39%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (17%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (16%); and severe burns (4%).

Help seeking

Only 11 percent of women age 18-49 who ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 7 percent never sought help but told someone. More than four-fifths (82%) of women never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their husband's family (45%), their own family (40%), friend (11%), and neighbour (9%). Only 3 percent of women sought help from a doctor/medical personnel and 2 percent of women 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, Bihar, 2019-21

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	3,986	33,676	37,662
Households occupied	3,916	33,011	36,927
Households interviewed	3,789	32,045	35,834
Household response rate ¹	96.8	97.1	97.0
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	4,799	39,178	43,977
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,601	37,882	42,483
Women response rate ²	95.9	96.7	96.6
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	807	4,581	5,388
Number of eligible men interviewed	734	4,163	4,897
Men response rate ²	91.0	90.9	90.9

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, Bihar, 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	
Araria	62	885	947	97.6	102	1,020	1,122	95.9	9	115	124	82.7
Arwal	65	901	966	97.8	82	1,103	1,185	98.5	10	123	133	98.5
Aurangabad	83	887	970	98.4	104	1,165	1,269	98.8	19	142	161	97.6
Banka	44	935	979	99.7	45	1,053	1,098	98.3	17	130	147	98.0
Begusarai	194	772	966	98.3	255	915	1,170	97.9	40	125	165	93.2
Bhagalpur	194	772	966	98.9	244	910	1,154	97.4	54	125	179	95.2
Bhojpur	130	844	974	98.9	166	1,047	1,213	97.0	34	147	181	94.8
Buxer	87	888	975	98.6	111	1,184	1,295	98.6	15	143	158	100.0
Darbhanga	77	836	913	94.6	91	962	1,053	94.8	10	90	100	90.9
Gaya	128	835	963	98.4	143	1,010	1,153	98.2	28	119	147	96.1
Gopalganj	60	852	912	93.5	71	1,068	1,139	93.6	10	86	96	80.7
Jamui	87	892	979	99.8	92	1,080	1,172	97.9	9	110	119	97.5
Jehanabad	109	840	949	96.5	146	926	1,072	96.6	32	124	156	96.3
Kaimur (Bhabua)	43	930	973	98.4	47	1,120	1,167	98.0	8	138	146	95.4
Katihar	78	814	892	94.7	93	852	945	94.5	10	97	107	93.0
Khagaria	43	866	909	95.1	48	1,024	1,072	95.7	13	112	125	88.7
Kishanganj	87	842	929	95.8	111	1,005	1,116	96.5	10	101	111	91.7
Lakhisarai	130	839	969	99.8	190	1,032	1,222	98.3	32	115	147	96.1
Madhepura	39	892	931	97.5	49	1,006	1,055	97.0	9	118	127	94.1
Madhubani	41	877	918	95.4	33	943	976	95.4	11	72	83	84.7
Munger	281	691	972	99.6	343	757	1,100	98.4	56	101	157	93.5
Muzaffarpur	78	836	914	94.5	91	1,004	1,095	94.6	6	88	94	76.4
Nalanda	154	808	962	98.9	184	967	1,151	97.8	25	121	146	96.7
Nawada	87	876	963	99.6	114	1,125	1,239	97.3	13	108	121	92.4
Pashchim Champaran	80	854	934	96.9	104	966	1,070	95.0	9	100	109	82.6
Patna	384	513	897	94.3	412	530	942	94.1	76	67	143	86.7
Purba Champaran	82	852	934	95.5	94	1,048	1,142	95.1	5	82	87	78.4
Purnia	102	802	904	95.0	111	862	973	92.3	26	107	133	90.5
Rohtas	152	823	975	99.2	188	1,114	1,302	99.0	25	123	148	94.9
Saharsa	70	837	907	95.0	67	893	960	96.3	12	98	110	87.3
Samastipur	41	882	923	95.0	49	1,012	1,061	95.4	10	108	118	88.1
Saran	79	866	945	96.8	112	1,117	1,229	96.5	10	127	137	84.0
Sheikhpura	170	788	958	97.6	220	940	1,160	97.9	35	97	132	95.7
Sheohar	41	903	944	98.0	43	843	886	97.0	12	92	104	91.2
Sitamarhi	62	849	911	95.4	57	947	1,004	95.7	10	106	116	83.5
Siwan	41	900	941	95.8	59	1,197	1,256	95.4	11	84	95	74.2
Supaul	41	904	945	96.6	48	1,105	1,153	96.1	5	107	112	86.2
Vaishali	63	862	925	95.9	82	1,030	1,112	96.1	8	115	123	90.4
Bihar	3,789	32,045	35,834	97.0	4,601	37,882	42,483	96.6	734	4,163	4,897	90.9

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	9.6	9.4	9.5	13.4	11.0	12.1	12.8	10.7	11.7
5-9	11.6	9.9	10.7	13.7	11.8	12.7	13.4	11.5	12.4
10-14	11.8	10.9	11.3	13.3	11.6	12.4	13.0	11.5	12.2
15-19	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.0	11.5	10.8	10.1	11.3	10.7
20-24	7.8	9.6	8.7	6.5	8.6	7.6	6.8	8.8	7.8
25-29	7.4	7.6	7.5	5.8	7.5	6.7	6.1	7.5	6.8
30-34	6.1	7.3	6.7	4.9	6.1	5.5	5.1	6.2	5.7
35-39	6.3	6.4	6.4	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.8	5.5
40-44	5.6	5.2	5.4	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.4
45-49	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
50-54	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.5
55-59	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.3	4.0	3.7
60-64	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.4
65-69	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.0
70-74	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.8
75-79	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
80 and over	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	85.9	87.0	86.4	84.1	86.5	85.4	84.4	86.6	85.5
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	982	na	na	1,111	na	na	1,090
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	940	na	na	912	na	na	916
Schooling²									
No schooling	13.4	25.8	19.6	22.3	41.2	32.4	20.8	38.9	30.3
<5 years complete	18.8	16.4	17.6	22.4	18.6	20.4	21.8	18.2	19.9
5-9 years complete	25.4	25.9	25.6	30.4	25.4	27.7	29.5	25.4	27.4
10-11 years complete	12.2	11.6	11.9	11.1	7.5	9.2	11.3	8.1	9.6
12 or more years complete	30.0	20.3	25.2	13.7	7.3	10.3	16.5	9.3	12.7
Don't know	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	12,238	12,074	24,314	57,868	66,575	124,449	70,105	78,649	148,763
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.7	5.5	6.8	4.7	1.4	3.3	5.0	2.0	3.9

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	84.0	75.8	77.1	81.1
Female	16.0	24.2	22.9	18.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.9	4.8	4.8	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	55.2	57.0	56.7	45.3
Non-nuclear	44.8	43.0	43.3	54.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	80.1	86.5	85.5	84.7
Muslim	19.7	13.3	14.3	15.1
Christian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	16.5	25.3	23.9	24.1
Scheduled tribe	2.1	4.1	3.8	3.7
Other backward class	55.2	52.9	53.3	54.1
Other	25.9	16.9	18.3	17.4
Don't know	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	95.9	95.6	95.6	96.3
No	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source				
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	17.6	7.5	9.1	9.0
Piped to neighbour	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Public tap/standpipe	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.7
Tube well or borehole	69.4	85.4	82.9	83.0
Other improved ²	8.1	2.5	3.4	3.3
Unimproved source				
Unprotected dug well	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Surface water	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
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, Bihar, 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	91.8	88.4	88.9	89.4
Less than 30 minutes	7.3	10.6	10.1	9.7
Thirty minutes or longer	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
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	98.5	98.2	98.3	98.3
Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Water treatment prior to drinking⁵				
Boil	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Strain through cloth	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	6.5	1.6	2.3	2.3
Use electronic purifier	9.5	0.8	2.1	2.0
Use solar disinfection	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
No treatment	80.2	94.2	92.0	92.1
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶	18.1	4.5	6.6	6.4
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	64.8	37.8	42.0	43.8
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	2.0	3.7	3.5	3.6
Other ⁷	1.1	2.0	1.8	2.0
Shared facility⁸				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	17.1	8.5	9.8	8.8
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7
Other ⁷	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Unimproved				
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
Dry toilet	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
No facility/uses open spaces/field	11.6	43.9	38.9	38.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹	67.9	43.5	47.3	49.4
Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰	18.0	9.7	11.0	9.9

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of house¹¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	4.3	12.6	11.3	10.8
Semi- <i>pucca</i>	22.8	59.7	54.0	53.8
<i>Pucca</i>	72.2	26.9	34.0	34.7
Missing	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	57.8	47.2	48.8	40.2
3-4	26.7	32.4	31.5	35.1
5-6	11.8	15.7	15.0	17.8
7 and over	3.8	4.7	4.6	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
LPG/natural gas	78.0	29.8	37.3	36.3
Biogas	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Kerosene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coal/lignite	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Charcoal	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Wood	10.8	28.4	25.7	26.0
Straw/shrubs/grass	1.6	7.2	6.4	6.2
Agricultural crop waste	1.8	12.4	10.8	10.8
Dung cakes	5.9	20.0	17.8	18.6
No food cooked in the household	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹²	78.6	30.3	37.8	36.8
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³	21.3	69.5	62.0	63.1
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	58.3	38.9	41.9	42.6
In the house, no separate room	31.1	39.5	38.2	37.3
In a separate building	7.3	13.3	12.4	12.7
Outdoors	3.3	8.1	7.4	7.4
No food cooked in household	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,588	30,246	35,834	172,410

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³				
Stove	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
<i>Chullah</i>	99.1	98.9	98.9	98.9
Open fire	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,192	21,009	22,202	108,712
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴				
Daily	20.5	23.4	22.9	24.7
Weekly	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.2
Monthly	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.3
Less than monthly	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0
Never	61.7	58.5	59.0	56.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,588	30,246	35,834	172,410

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	87.6	55.4	60.1
Muslim	93.6	65.0	71.1
Christian	*	*	(49.8)
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	75.0	42.3	45.8
Scheduled tribe	79.3	43.5	46.6
Other backward class	89.3	58.2	63.2
Other	97.5	77.2	81.6
Don't know	*	42.7	43.8
Total	88.8	56.7	61.7

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

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

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

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Araria	83.2	38.4	41.4
Arwal	86.4	46.2	51.4
Aurangabad	89.4	49.3	54.8
Banka	(76.3)	44.3	45.6
Begusarai	79.8	72.9	75.0
Bhagalpur	93.4	68.3	75.7
Bhojpur	93.3	45.9	58.6
Buxer	94.8	54.4	61.1
Darbhanga	88.9	53.7	58.7
Gaya	92.5	44.4	51.3
Gopalganj	75.2	71.3	71.9
Jamui	83.4	36.7	43.0
Jehanabad	80.2	50.0	54.6
Kaimur (Bhabua)	(70.9)	67.1	67.5
Katihar	78.1	54.3	56.2
Khagaria	(98.6)	71.9	74.8
Kishanganj	89.6	61.4	64.5
Lakhisarai	94.7	56.1	64.5
Madhepura	(85.0)	48.3	49.8
Madhubani	(77.5)	49.9	51.2
Munger	96.4	71.4	80.3
Muzaffarpur	98.5	58.4	64.2
Nalanda	93.4	61.4	68.3
Nawada	81.4	51.1	56.6
Pashchim			
Champanan	92.4	55.5	61.5
Patna	95.6	57.6	76.9
Purba Champanan	75.9	57.9	59.9
Purnia	80.4	43.0	47.8
Rohtas	88.7	80.7	82.2
Saharsa	98.7	49.8	55.2
Samastipur	(80.8)	58.6	59.3
Saran	67.3	46.1	49.5
Sheikhpura	80.0	61.0	65.2
Sheohar	(75.1)	72.3	72.5
Sitamarhi	97.2	74.3	75.4
Siwan	(95.9)	49.0	55.3
Supaul	(79.8)	66.7	67.4
Vaishali	92.0	62.7	64.6
Bihar	88.8	56.7	61.7

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	69.6	53.6	56.1	57.0
Pressure cooker	76.6	39.9	45.6	46.7
Chair	85.9	75.5	77.1	79.0
Cot or bed	81.4	89.7	88.4	88.9
Table	67.0	41.5	45.5	47.4
Electric fan	94.0	85.3	86.6	88.4
Radio or transistor	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Television (black and white)	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9
Television (colour)	64.1	26.4	32.3	34.1
Any television	65.1	27.4	33.3	35.2
Sewing machine	33.3	18.2	20.5	23.2
Mobile telephone	97.3	92.7	93.4	95.7
Landline telephone	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Internet	58.6	32.5	36.5	40.1
Computer	12.8	1.9	3.6	3.9
Refrigerator	33.8	5.6	10.0	10.7
Air conditioner/cooler	21.1	2.9	5.7	5.9
Washing machine	18.1	2.1	4.6	4.8
Watch or clock	79.5	47.7	52.6	54.8
Water pump	14.5	7.9	9.0	9.9
Thresher	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1
Tractor	0.6	1.8	1.6	2.0
None of the above	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.4
Means of transport				
Bicycle	59.5	65.8	64.8	68.9
Motorcycle or scooter	43.6	24.2	27.2	30.3
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Car	6.4	1.2	2.0	2.1
None of the above	23.8	28.3	27.6	23.7
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	80.7	57.6	61.2	60.2
Irrigated land only	16.1	39.1	35.5	36.5
Non-irrigated land only	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
Irrigation not determined	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	74.1	80.6	79.6	79.9
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	23.4	63.4	57.2	61.7
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	95.4	95.5	95.5	96.0
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme ³	11.6	15.1	14.5	14.9
Percentage having a BPL card	36.5	58.9	55.4	56.8
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	51.1	51.5	51.4	51.7
Number	5,588	30,246	35,834	172,410

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	41.9	43.7	42.8	31.9	34.8	33.3	33.1	35.9	34.4
Muslim	20.1	34.8	26.8	24.0	27.8	25.9	23.2	29.0	26.0
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	36.8	42.0	39.3	31.3	34.2	32.8	31.9	35.0	33.5
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	28.2	31.2	29.5	29.9	31.4	30.5
Other backward class	35.8	41.5	38.5	30.9	33.9	32.3	31.6	34.9	33.1
Other	36.1	40.6	38.2	29.4	32.2	30.8	30.8	33.9	32.3
Don't know	*	*	*	(26.6)	32.0	29.9	(26.6)	35.3	32.0
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	36.5	45.5	40.5	30.0	32.3	31.1	30.8	33.8	32.2
Non-nuclear	36.5	38.9	37.6	31.3	34.8	33.0	32.0	35.4	33.7
Family size									
1-2 members	*	*	*	(22.5)	(40.9)	29.3	(21.9)	(38.8)	28.2
3-5 members	41.3	44.6	42.8	31.4	34.1	32.6	32.6	35.4	33.9
6 or more members	33.5	39.9	36.6	30.3	33.2	31.8	30.7	34.1	32.4
Total	36.5	41.6	38.9	30.7	33.6	32.1	31.5	34.7	33.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children in households with household head belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear household 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, Bihar, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Araria	*	*	(56.2)	18.8	20.7	19.7	20.8	23.2	21.9
Arwal	*	*	*	41.5	38.4	40.2	41.0	37.5	39.5
Aurangabad	*	*	*	30.8	29.5	30.2	34.1	31.0	32.7
Banka	*	*	*	31.7	45.9	38.8	31.7	45.4	38.6
Begusarai	(53.1)	(51.6)	52.2	33.0	42.6	38.2	38.7	45.4	42.4
Bhagalpur	(44.6)	*	(45.7)	41.5	45.7	43.5	42.3	46.1	44.0
Bhojpur	*	*	(31.3)	35.1	33.3	34.3	34.2	33.1	33.7
Buxer	*	*	(23.6)	42.0	39.0	40.7	38.6	35.8	37.3
Darbhangha	*	*	(19.3)	26.2	28.1	27.0	23.7	28.6	25.8
Gaya	*	*	(34.2)	29.7	20.6	25.8	31.4	20.7	26.7
Gopalganj	*	*	*	48.7	52.6	50.5	48.9	53.3	51.0
Jamui	*	*	(28.8)	29.0	36.2	32.4	28.3	35.8	31.9
Jehanabad	*	*	(51.6)	32.2	41.0	36.7	36.7	41.6	39.2
Kaimur (Bhabua)	*	*	*	38.5	36.7	37.6	40.1	40.3	40.2
Katihar	*	*	(21.0)	22.9	22.8	22.8	23.0	22.4	22.7
Khagaria	*	*	*	16.9	23.9	20.6	20.1	24.2	22.2
Kishanganj	*	*	(51.0)	21.9	22.5	22.2	24.6	24.9	24.7
Lakhisarai	*	(44.4)	(53.9)	41.2	48.6	44.5	45.4	47.6	46.4
Madhepura	*	*	*	29.3	34.6	32.1	30.6	35.1	32.9
Madhubani	*	*	*	27.9	25.8	26.9	26.6	25.3	26.0
Munger	(57.7)	(62.9)	60.6	50.8	46.3	48.6	52.9	52.1	52.5
Muzaffarpur	*	*	(39.9)	31.1	32.1	31.6	30.5	36.1	32.9
Nalanda	*	(39.2)	35.7	36.1	42.4	38.9	35.1	41.6	38.2
Nawada	*	*	*	33.5	36.5	35.0	34.0	36.1	35.0
Pashchim Champaran	*	*	*	19.6	25.8	22.4	18.9	26.6	22.5
Patna	(51.7)	(41.2)	46.1	42.2	35.9	39.6	45.2	37.7	41.7
Purba Champaran	*	*	(29.2)	32.7	38.8	35.4	30.7	40.2	34.8
Purnia	*	*	(33.2)	23.8	24.4	24.1	25.0	24.9	24.9
Rohtas	*	*	(38.9)	54.2	50.5	52.4	50.7	49.5	50.1
Saharsa	*	*	*	18.9	30.5	25.1	17.8	29.5	23.9
Samastipur	*	*	*	29.7	33.3	31.3	29.9	34.8	32.1
Saran	*	*	(26.7)	29.3	42.2	35.0	28.4	40.2	33.5
Sheikhpura	(41.9)	*	44.8	30.3	38.4	33.9	33.1	40.3	36.1
Sheohar	*	*	*	28.5	29.7	29.1	27.9	29.9	28.9
Sitamarhi	*	*	*	21.2	28.0	24.6	21.4	28.3	24.9
Siwan	*	*	*	43.8	47.0	45.4	44.7	44.3	44.5
Supaul	*	*	*	27.0	28.1	27.5	27.1	27.5	27.2
Vaishali	*	*	(39.6)	34.1	40.2	37.4	34.3	40.6	37.6
Bihar	36.5	41.6	38.9	30.7	33.6	32.1	31.5	34.7	33.0

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

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	93.3	90.5	90.9	92.5	89.9	90.2	93.0	90.2	90.6
6-13 (Elementary)	92.7	90.1	90.5	93.0	89.5	90.0	92.9	89.8	90.2
11-13 (Upper Primary)	91.7	89.5	89.9	93.9	88.7	89.5	92.8	89.1	89.7
14-15 (Secondary)	77.5	80.9	80.4	89.9	76.3	78.1	83.4	78.5	79.2
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	70.2	69.2	69.4	75.3	60.4	62.6	72.8	64.3	65.6
11-14 years	88.4	88.1	88.1	93.2	86.8	87.7	90.7	87.4	87.9
15-17 years	72.6	72.6	72.6	79.8	64.7	66.9	76.2	68.2	69.4
6-14 years	91.2	89.5	89.7	92.8	88.6	89.1	92.0	89.0	89.4
6-17 years	86.9	86.0	86.2	89.4	82.7	83.6	88.1	84.3	84.9
Religion of household head									
Hindu	89.2	87.1	87.4	89.2	83.9	84.5	89.2	85.5	86.0
Muslim	79.3	79.5	79.4	90.0	76.7	79.5	84.8	78.0	79.5
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(75.8)	(76.6)
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(33.0)	(50.4)
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	78.8	81.2	81.0	84.3	76.8	77.6	81.4	79.0	79.2
Scheduled tribe	(77.9)	80.5	80.3	(90.3)	75.6	76.8	83.9	78.1	78.6
Other backward class	88.7	88.1	88.2	89.7	85.6	86.2	89.2	86.8	87.2
Other	90.0	89.7	89.8	93.2	85.7	87.1	91.4	87.6	88.4

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

Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 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	66.3	31.8	0.5	1.4	100.0	1.2	19,457
5-9 years	67.9	27.3	1.3	3.5	100.0	3.1	21,407
10-14 years	69.5	24.2	2.0	4.3	100.0	5.4	21,261
15-17 years	68.2	22.6	2.9	6.3	100.0	8.4	11,440
Residence							
Urban	78.1	15.9	1.5	4.5	100.0	4.2	10,238
Rural	66.3	28.6	1.5	3.5	100.0	4.1	63,327
Sex							
Male	68.8	26.6	1.5	3.1	100.0	4.0	37,245
Female	67.1	27.1	1.6	4.2	100.0	4.2	36,312
Total age <15 years	67.9	27.6	1.3	3.1	100.0	3.3	62,125
Total age <18 years	68.0	26.9	1.5	3.6	100.0	4.1	73,565

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 5

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 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	52.9	23.0	75.9	7,483
2-4	57.9	17.6	75.5	11,974
Sex				
Male	54.0	20.4	74.4	10,116
Female	58.1	18.9	77.0	9,339
Residence				
Urban	59.3	16.0	75.4	2,484
Rural	55.5	20.2	75.7	16,973
Total	56.0	19.7	75.6	19,457

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, Bihar, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Araria	43.0	16.8	59.8	783
Arwal	58.9	10.9	69.9	115
Aurangabad	63.5	11.9	75.4	348
Banka	52.5	21.4	73.8	337
Begusarai	67.6	14.1	81.7	656
Bhagalpur	59.1	15.0	74.1	634
Bhojpur	54.5	16.2	70.7	468
Buxer	65.8	11.4	77.1	254
Darbhanga	63.6	22.5	86.1	770
Gaya	56.9	13.7	70.6	613
Gopalganj	51.7	36.1	87.8	444
Jamui	50.7	17.7	68.4	312
Jehanabad	59.3	15.8	75.1	168
Kaimur (Bhabua)	64.8	13.0	77.9	246
Katihar	63.8	17.1	80.9	637
Khagaria	48.6	18.2	66.8	438
Kishanganj	48.4	25.9	74.3	381
Lakhisarai	54.5	20.2	74.8	186
Madhepura	47.6	14.2	61.8	411
Madhubani	69.4	11.7	81.1	771
Munger	61.9	22.8	84.8	264
Muzaffarpur	52.1	30.1	82.2	952
Nalanda	55.1	18.2	73.3	486
Nawada	49.7	16.1	65.9	334
Pashchim Champaran	48.3	23.3	71.5	686
Patna	54.6	19.0	73.6	864
Purba Champaran	36.0	32.8	68.8	1,104
Purnia	59.8	13.7	73.5	815
Rohtas	61.8	12.1	73.9	464
Saharsa	43.8	32.0	75.8	436
Samastipur	65.6	22.9	88.5	852
Saran	54.1	19.0	73.1	652
Sheikhpura	62.3	20.6	82.9	99
Sheohar	61.2	21.2	82.5	131
Sitamarhi	67.4	11.5	78.9	816
Siwan	61.0	25.4	86.5	422
Supaul	47.5	20.3	67.8	552
Vaishali	62.0	19.5	81.5	553
Bihar	56.0	19.7	75.6	19,457

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	(47.8)	(29.3)	41.0	27.5	24.3	26.1	30.0	24.8	27.6
5-9	*	*	*	*	*	(22.9)	*	*	(19.0)
10-14	*	*	*	(16.2)	(26.5)	20.3	(16.2)	(24.8)	19.9
15-24	*	*	*	41.3	30.3	36.2	44.8	34.1	40.0
15-19	*	*	*	42.3	(32.6)	38.3	46.5	(38.2)	42.9
20-24	*	*	*	(39.6)	(27.9)	33.7	(42.6)	(29.4)	36.4
25-34	*	*	*	44.9	41.3	42.9	45.5	44.5	45.0
35 and over	60.5	36.5	49.1	46.0	31.5	39.3	48.0	32.2	40.6
Religion of household head									
Hindu	58.1	40.7	50.5	41.3	30.3	36.1	43.4	31.5	37.8
Muslim	(50.6)	(20.9)	35.4	36.2	26.6	31.7	38.6	25.5	32.4
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	(42.8)	(38.7)	41.1	32.9	27.3	30.3	33.9	28.3	31.3
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	37.7	24.4	32.6	39.2	24.0	33.2
Other backward class	59.8	27.4	45.7	42.6	30.2	36.6	45.1	29.9	37.8
Other	(60.7)	51.9	56.3	45.3	33.6	40.2	47.8	37.3	43.1
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	(36.8)	*	*	(36.8)
Total	57.1	36.2	47.6	40.6	29.8	35.5	42.7	30.6	37.1

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 deaths of persons in households with household head belonging to Christian or other religions, which are not shown separately.

Table 15 Death registration by district

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

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Araria	*	*	*	30.8	15.2	22.7	33.8	17.6	25.5
Arwal	*	*	*	43.1	21.0	33.4	44.7	20.2	34.2
Aurangabad	*	*	*	35.7	(26.3)	32.3	34.4	(33.1)	33.9
Banka	*	*	*	45.8	19.2	33.3	44.5	18.9	32.8
Begusarai	*	*	*	(30.1)	(19.6)	24.6	46.4	28.1	37.4
Bhagalpur	*	*	(25.3)	(31.9)	(22.1)	26.8	32.8	19.3	26.3
Bhojpur	*	*	*	40.4	(37.3)	39.1	51.2	36.0	44.6
Buxer	*	*	*	40.6	(30.7)	36.4	45.4	33.7	40.5
Darbhangha	*	*	*	34.1	(21.5)	29.2	33.4	(18.6)	27.5
Gaya	*	*	*	43.3	(33.9)	39.2	44.2	32.0	38.2
Gopalganj	*	*	*	46.8	36.2	41.7	48.6	32.9	40.8
Jamui	*	*	*	45.1	(27.1)	37.4	44.2	(28.1)	37.4
Jehanabad	*	*	*	45.3	(23.4)	35.5	46.1	(21.3)	35.3
Kaimur (Bhabua)	*	*	*	42.0	(34.9)	39.1	48.3	(31.8)	41.3
Katihar	*	*	*	36.6	30.4	33.7	38.4	34.7	36.6
Khagaria	*	*	*	39.5	24.1	32.7	39.5	22.7	31.8
Kishanganj	*	*	*	27.2	(39.2)	32.0	29.1	(39.0)	33.5
Lakhisarai	*	*	*	36.8	37.4	37.1	38.7	35.9	37.4
Madhepura	*	*	*	40.8	20.3	30.6	42.0	20.3	31.4
Madhubani	*	*	*	30.9	(10.2)	21.4	33.7	(9.7)	22.8
Munger	*	*	(64.7)	(52.1)	(37.5)	44.7	57.2	43.7	50.7
Muzaffarpur	*	*	*	31.5	37.7	34.2	36.9	40.2	38.2
Nalanda	*	*	*	41.4	37.5	39.3	42.1	39.3	40.6
Nawada	*	*	*	30.0	33.8	31.8	41.0	35.5	38.6
Pashchim Champaran	*	*	*	41.3	21.4	31.4	39.8	20.0	29.4
Patna	*	*	(38.9)	(52.3)	(28.6)	40.6	(47.9)	(32.5)	39.9
Purba Champaran	*	*	*	36.7	27.0	32.2	40.5	27.2	34.4
Purnia	*	*	*	39.7	35.0	37.1	44.4	34.1	39.1
Rohtas	*	*	*	57.5	(45.7)	51.8	54.0	39.8	47.2
Saharsa	*	*	*	42.7	22.4	32.4	45.0	20.0	32.3
Samastipur	*	*	*	48.3	30.5	39.9	46.7	30.5	39.2
Saran	*	*	*	46.4	(42.6)	44.7	46.6	39.7	43.8
Sheikhpura	*	*	*	(50.6)	41.7	45.9	55.5	40.1	47.8
Sheohar	*	*	*	(50.7)	(39.2)	45.2	(54.8)	(42.7)	49.1
Sitamarhi	*	*	*	38.8	31.6	35.0	40.1	31.6	35.6
Siwan	*	*	*	62.8	47.7	56.8	63.3	60.1	61.9
Supaul	*	*	*	36.0	19.7	27.8	36.0	21.6	28.7
Vaishali	*	*	*	44.3	40.7	42.7	46.3	41.4	44.1
Bihar	57.1	36.2	47.6	40.6	29.8	35.5	42.7	30.6	37.1

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 16 Disability

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

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	13,476
Rural	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	75,974
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	9,341
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	20,781
15-24	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	17,556
25-34	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	12,242
35-49	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	13,527
50-69	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	13,233
70 and over	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.3	2,771
Total	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	89,451
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	13,856
Rural	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	69,103
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	10,117
5-14	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	21,893
15-24	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	14,103
25-34	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	9,278
35-49	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	11,574
50-69	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	12,289
70 and over	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.4	3,706
Total	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	82,959
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	27,333
Rural	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	145,077
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	19,457
5-14	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	42,674
15-24	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	31,659
25-34	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	21,520
35-49	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	25,101
50-69	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	25,521
70 and over	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.3	6,477
Total	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	172,410

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	23.2	24.9	9,836	9,946	1,130	1,132
20-24	18.5	17.2	7,870	7,743	783	790
25-29	15.3	13.8	6,498	6,468	627	612
30-34	12.7	12.0	5,388	5,373	545	531
35-39	11.8	12.2	5,005	5,042	556	544
40-44	9.3	9.5	3,961	3,939	431	439
45-49	9.2	10.4	3,925	3,972	472	496
Residence						
Urban	15.9	21.4	6,758	4,601	973	697
Rural	84.1	78.6	35,725	37,882	3,572	3,847
Schooling						
No schooling	38.5	18.2	16,342	16,764	827	864
<5 years complete	5.0	7.2	2,143	2,057	325	288
5-9 years complete	27.7	31.9	11,749	11,828	1,448	1,446
10-11 years complete	13.0	15.3	5,534	5,608	695	741
12 or more years complete	15.8	27.5	6,716	6,226	1,250	1,205
Literacy						
Literate ¹	55.0	76.4	23,368	23,113	3,470	3,441
Not literate	43.6	23.1	18,523	18,828	1,050	1,076
Not measured	1.4	0.5	592	542	24	27
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	8.2	29.0	3,488	3,027	1,317	1,263
Watches television at least once a week	27.7	38.2	11,758	11,472	1,735	1,627
Listens to the radio at least once a week	1.6	5.2	682	622	234	240
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	4.9	10.0	2,076	1,796	454	366
Not regularly exposed to any media	67.0	47.7	28,450	28,956	2,166	2,286
Marital status						
Never married	22.6	41.4	9,609	9,543	1,882	1,854
Currently married	74.8	57.3	31,779	31,828	2,606	2,643
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.3	0.0	116	127	0	0
Widowed	1.8	1.0	774	794	44	36
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.5	0.3	205	191	12	11
Religion						
Hindu	85.0	83.5	36,132	36,527	3,796	3,878
Muslim	14.8	16.3	6,283	5,888	742	657
Christian	0.1	0.1	25	30	6	6
Other	0.1	0.0	43	38	1	3

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	23.4	23.0	9,944	10,318	1,045	1,071
Scheduled tribe	3.4	3.4	1,443	1,421	155	153
Other backward class	55.7	55.4	23,667	23,855	2,516	2,530
Other	16.9	18.0	7,160	6,657	817	779
Don't know	0.6	0.3	269	232	12	11
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	42,483	42,483	4,545	4,544
Age 50-54	na	7.2	na	na	352	353
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,897	4,897
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	17.5	74.9	1,119	1,127	3,404	3,384
In agricultural occupation	1.1	24.2	70	64	1,101	1,258
In non-agricultural occupation	15.5	47.3	991	1,009	2,148	2,004
Don't know	0.9	3.4	58	54	155	122
Not employed	82.5	25.1	5,267	5,223	1,141	1,160
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	6,386	6,350	4,545	4,544
Age 50-54	na	7.2	na	na	352	353
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,897	4,897

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, Bihar

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.060	0.080	0.077	0.054	0.081	0.077	0.065	0.139	0.128
20-24	0.205	0.270	0.259	0.207	0.283	0.273	0.209	0.288	0.274
25-29	0.134	0.176	0.170	0.135	0.193	0.185	0.178	0.209	0.204
30-34	0.053	0.065	0.063	0.060	0.096	0.091	0.068	0.114	0.106
35-39	0.012	0.022	0.020	0.021	0.041	0.038	0.028	0.072	0.065
40-44	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.013	0.012	0.022	0.015	0.016
45-49	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.006	0.005	(0.004)	0.009	0.008
TFR (15-49)	2.35	3.11	2.98	2.42	3.56	3.41	2.87	4.22	4.00
CBR	20.4	27.0	25.9	20.4	28.0	27.1	23.5	34.0	32.4

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

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, Bihar, 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	2.35	4.0	3.9	1.88
Rural	3.11	6.6	4.5	2.31
Schooling				
No schooling	3.77	5.8	4.7	2.82
<5 years complete	3.49	7.5	4.2	2.51
5-9 years complete	2.98	7.1	3.9	2.27
10-11 years complete	2.42	6.1	3.5	1.99
12 or more years complete	2.20	5.5	2.8	1.92
Religion				
Hindu	2.88	6.0	4.2	2.20
Muslim	3.63	7.3	5.3	2.50
Christian	*	(0.0)	*	*
Other	*	(3.4)	*	*
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.48	7.3	4.8	2.58
Scheduled tribe	2.98	5.5	4.4	2.35
Other backward class	2.88	6.3	4.4	2.17
Other	2.56	4.4	3.8	1.95
Don't know	4.21	6.5	(5.3)	3.05
Total	2.98	6.2	4.4	2.25

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and fewer than 25 unweighted cases for mean number of children ever born and has been suppressed.

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, Bihar, 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	3.3	4.2	7.4	6,063
15	0.1	0.3	0.4	2,244
16	0.6	0.7	1.3	1,991
17	2.5	3.2	5.7	1,829
18	8.9	8.1	17.1	2,217
19	26.3	10.2	36.5	1,556
Residence				
Urban	4.6	2.8	7.4	1,391
Rural	7.2	4.5	11.6	8,445
Schooling				
No schooling	16.8	7.9	24.6	1,003
<5 years complete	11.4	6.1	17.5	322
5-9 years complete	6.5	4.2	10.6	4,660
10-11 years complete	4.2	3.2	7.3	2,606
12 or more years complete	4.3	3.3	7.6	1,245
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,781
Currently married	32.6	20.3	52.9	2,045
Religion				
Hindu	6.9	4.4	11.3	8,176
Muslim	5.9	3.7	9.6	1,644
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	8.9	5.3	14.2	2,281
Scheduled tribe	10.2	2.7	12.9	314
Other backward class	6.2	4.5	10.6	5,597
Other	5.0	2.2	7.2	1,572
Don't know	14.1	4.8	18.9	72
Total	6.8	4.2	11.0	9,836

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women and women belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 21 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 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	82.6	15.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	742
20-29	32.5	32.6	21.8	13.0	100.0	9,589
30-39	4.4	11.8	21.1	62.6	100.0	2,061
40-49	1.2	4.1	8.7	86.0	100.0	145
Residence						
Urban	33.3	30.1	17.5	19.2	100.0	1,567
Rural	30.1	27.5	20.8	21.5	100.0	10,971
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	17.9	22.8	23.5	35.8	100.0	5,042
<5 years complete	23.3	26.6	24.8	25.4	100.0	804
5-9 years complete	35.5	30.3	20.3	13.9	100.0	3,505
10-11 years complete	43.3	33.1	16.7	6.9	100.0	1,212
12 or more years complete	49.0	33.8	13.2	4.1	100.0	1,974
Religion						
Hindu	31.6	28.7	20.5	19.3	100.0	10,315
Muslim	25.7	24.2	19.9	30.2	100.0	2,191
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	27.7	26.3	22.0	24.1	100.0	3,455
Scheduled tribe	32.5	26.3	21.2	19.9	100.0	447
Other backward class	31.4	28.5	19.7	20.4	100.0	6,745
Other	32.5	29.1	19.5	18.9	100.0	1,772
Don't know	26.1	25.2	24.4	24.2	100.0	118
Total	30.5	27.9	20.4	21.2	100.0	12,537
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	29.1	27.4	19.8	23.7	100.0	15,094

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to Christian or other religions, which is not shown separately.

Table 22 Birth intervals

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more			
Mother's current age									
15-19	38.3	36.5	18.7	5.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	133	20.2
20-29	16.6	24.4	36.6	14.3	5.0	3.1	100.0	9,926	25.8
30-39	10.6	15.7	31.6	18.5	9.9	13.7	100.0	4,209	32.8
40-49	11.0	8.8	26.1	14.9	14.6	24.7	100.0	384	37.9
Residence									
Urban	16.5	19.4	33.2	13.7	7.5	9.7	100.0	1,840	28.2
Rural	14.7	21.9	34.9	15.7	6.5	6.2	100.0	12,811	27.4
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	13.7	20.6	35.6	15.8	7.2	7.0	100.0	7,442	28.0
<5 years complete	12.7	21.4	36.2	15.9	7.2	6.6	100.0	1,018	28.4
5-9 years complete	17.0	23.5	34.4	14.3	5.3	5.5	100.0	3,586	26.2
10-11 years complete	18.2	22.2	34.1	14.7	5.2	5.7	100.0	1,078	26.4
12 or more years complete	15.3	22.2	30.2	16.8	7.4	8.2	100.0	1,528	27.6
Religion									
Hindu	14.6	21.9	35.2	15.5	6.4	6.5	100.0	11,919	27.4
Muslim	16.3	20.6	32.6	15.5	7.7	7.3	100.0	2,698	27.6
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	14.6	22.3	36.0	15.6	5.7	5.9	100.0	4,210	27.0
Scheduled tribe	16.4	21.0	33.4	13.1	8.3	7.7	100.0	517	27.0
Other backward class	15.0	22.0	34.6	15.3	6.6	6.5	100.0	7,811	27.3
Other	15.1	19.1	32.2	16.9	8.0	8.7	100.0	1,976	29.0
Don't know	14.5	18.7	40.9	11.8	9.3	4.8	100.0	137	26.8
Birth order									
2-3	15.5	22.3	34.1	15.5	6.2	6.4	100.0	10,093	27.1
4-6	13.4	20.6	35.8	15.6	7.6	7.2	100.0	4,054	28.2
7 or more	15.3	16.8	38.5	13.1	7.9	8.4	100.0	505	28.9
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	14.7	22.0	34.5	15.6	6.5	6.6	100.0	6,924	27.3
Female	15.2	21.3	34.9	15.3	6.7	6.7	100.0	7,727	27.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	13.3	21.8	35.4	15.9	6.8	6.8	100.0	13,637	27.9
Dead	37.0	19.7	25.8	9.2	3.7	4.6	100.0	1,014	22.1
Total	14.9	21.6	34.7	15.5	6.6	6.6	100.0	14,651	27.4

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women belonging to Christian or other religions, which is not shown separately.

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
Want another soon ²	66.3	23.1	8.8	3.3	2.1	1.3	1.0	11.6	na
Want another later ³	17.2	53.5	12.9	4.0	2.1	1.5	0.8	13.5	na
Want another, undecided when Undecided	3.5 2.5	2.3 3.2	0.8 3.7	0.4 2.0	0.3 2.1	0.3 1.0	0.3 1.5	0.9 2.5	na na
Want no more	4.0	11.7	39.3	34.5	33.3	35.3	43.8	30.4	na
Sterilized ⁴	0.3	2.7	30.0	50.0	52.2	51.5	41.9	34.9	na
Declared infecund	5.8	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.8	2.5	2.0	na
Missing	0.4	1.1	2.8	4.4	6.8	7.3	8.2	4.1	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	2,357	4,623	7,224	7,779	5,336	2,530	1,929	31,779	na
MEN									
Want another soon ²	67.5	32.5	9.9	5.2	2.4	3.6	2.5	15.2	13.5
Want another later ³	12.9	48.8	10.0	3.6	1.9	0.3	0.0	11.3	10.0
Want another, undecided when Undecided	3.0 3.2	1.7 3.2	0.0 1.8	0.4 1.0	0.2 1.1	0.2 1.4	0.9 0.0	0.7 1.7	0.7 1.5
Want no more	9.7	12.3	70.9	73.1	82.9	79.5	90.2	61.4	63.4
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	0.8	6.2	16.6	10.5	14.6	4.9	8.7	9.5
Declared infecund	3.8	0.7	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	248	355	583	640	434	188	158	2,606	2,946

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For Women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

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

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 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	3.1	5.7	49.9	71.2	76.8	25.6	4.6	0.9	54.0	*	*	15.9
25-34	4.9	20.3	73.6	82.8	83.6	72.3	6.3	9.6	68.3	82.9	82.3	56.3
35-49	13.4	59.7	86.6	90.1	87.1	85.6	(23.8)	45.6	90.1	94.5	96.4	89.5
Residence												
Urban	5.3	20.2	80.3	86.6	86.1	67.5	(2.6)	6.6	83.6	91.1	88.1	62.9
Rural	4.0	13.1	66.8	84.1	85.8	64.9	12.1	15.3	75.1	89.5	95.0	71.8
Schooling												
No schooling	5.8	21.2	63.6	82.9	85.9	73.5	(14.0)	17.9	63.5	91.1	93.0	75.3
<5 years complete	7.5	12.5	64.5	85.0	83.4	68.1	*	(11.9)	(68.6)	89.7	88.9	72.6
5-9 years complete	4.1	10.6	67.5	85.0	85.9	59.2	8.5	11.4	73.4	87.5	95.2	69.5
10-11 years complete	2.7	11.9	74.0	88.8	88.9	56.4	(13.3)	(19.0)	84.5	94.3	93.3	76.5
12 or more years complete	3.1	13.5	78.7	87.8	84.8	52.2	9.5	11.2	87.9	89.2	97.9	61.2
Religion												
Hindu	4.3	15.2	71.6	86.2	87.1	66.9	10.4	13.3	78.4	92.2	95.1	72.0
Muslim	3.6	10.1	48.0	69.9	80.4	55.4	(5.5)	(11.1)	65.4	70.0	87.7	58.4
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	(53.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	(57.6)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2.9	14.4	60.7	83.0	88.0	65.2	11.2	14.6	68.0	94.5	95.3	72.8
Scheduled tribe	4.9	13.6	62.4	83.5	85.2	62.6	*	*	*	(87.8)	(89.0)	73.7
Other backward class	5.1	11.5	69.0	85.5	85.6	65.5	9.3	10.4	77.7	89.7	94.2	70.3
Other	3.3	23.1	80.3	83.6	82.9	65.8	(9.7)	16.3	85.0	81.9	90.7	64.4
Don't know	*	(6.9)	(52.4)	(75.4)	79.9	57.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	4.2	8.5	29.5	42.3	44.5	14.8	9.7	8.3	43.5	(47.0)	(63.1)	18.2
1	na	21.9	73.0	80.0	84.0	67.2	na	19.3	76.0	87.3	93.1	72.2
2	na	na	83.4	91.5	88.9	88.6	na	na	92.2	94.5	96.1	94.4
3	na	na	na	89.5	87.5	88.1	na	na	na	94.4	94.3	94.3
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	88.6	na	na	na	na	na	95.2
Total	4.2	14.4	69.3	84.5	85.9	65.3	9.7	13.1	77.1	89.7	93.9	70.1
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	5.7	12.4	58.8	74.8	78.5	57.6	28.9	20.7	69.9	85.1	90.8	68.2

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 Ideal number of children

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

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
0	5.8	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.9	4.5	4.7	3.6	7.8
1	4.1	5.5	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.2	2.1
2	69.0	67.2	69.0	31.6	22.7	15.1	9.4	49.6	41.0
3	14.6	19.2	22.2	54.7	35.8	35.9	25.4	28.6	29.6
4	4.0	5.0	4.8	9.6	35.8	32.4	42.1	13.0	15.0
5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.7	9.1	6.4	1.4	2.1
6 or more	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.7	10.2	0.8	1.4
Non-numeric responses	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.8	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	12,150	4,755	7,435	7,987	5,517	2,629	2,009	42,483	45,812
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.7	2.5	2.6
Number of all respondents	11,927	4,748	7,421	7,971	5,498	2,602	1,974	42,142	45,332
Currently married respondents	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.7	2.7	2.7
Number of currently married respondents	2,351	4,618	7,211	7,764	5,319	2,504	1,895	31,662	35,192
MEN									
0	12.1	4.3	4.0	5.4	3.2	9.4	11.1	8.5	7.3
1	2.0	7.7	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.0	2.8
2	64.5	61.9	71.6	35.9	36.0	33.4	19.3	55.5	48.4
3	15.6	20.0	17.0	45.5	24.9	21.4	25.7	21.9	23.0
4	4.1	5.0	5.1	8.8	32.4	20.4	22.9	9.1	12.0
5	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	8.4	3.6	1.1	2.6
6 or more	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.3	3.7	10.6	0.8	1.6
Non-numeric responses	1.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.7	3.3	5.9	1.2	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,149	362	592	645	446	189	160	4,545	5,431
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.3	2.5
Number of all respondents	2,128	362	592	632	443	183	151	4,491	5,300
Currently married respondents	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.7
Number of currently married respondents	268	362	590	632	443	183	151	2,629	3,317

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

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

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	17.5	1.2	86.9	84.8	9,616	16.2	1.6	81.6	79.9	1,115
20-29	29.6	1.9	91.7	88.8	14,270	19.2	2.4	83.7	82.2	1,400
30-39	38.7	2.4	93.2	90.6	10,313	26.2	3.8	89.0	86.9	1,084
40-49	41.8	2.2	94.0	92.1	7,829	28.6	3.9	88.4	84.4	883
Residence										
Urban	22.8	2.4	90.2	87.6	6,693	13.5	4.2	84.2	83.9	961
Rural	33.0	1.8	91.6	89.2	35,335	24.4	2.4	85.7	83.0	3,521
Schooling										
No schooling	43.2	2.2	93.0	91.0	16,191	30.6	3.3	85.2	82.1	810
<5 years complete	37.0	1.8	92.3	90.3	2,126	35.5	4.3	83.7	80.7	319
5-9 years complete	28.1	1.6	91.3	88.8	11,602	24.8	2.7	86.7	84.6	1,431
10-11 years complete	20.0	1.5	90.2	87.3	5,457	14.7	1.9	83.7	83.0	688
12 or more years complete	15.6	1.9	88.3	85.2	6,653	13.7	2.9	85.3	83.2	1,234
Marital status										
Never married	14.8	1.2	85.8	83.5	9,474	14.6	1.7	80.7	79.0	1,858
Currently married	36.3	2.1	93.1	90.6	31,584	27.5	3.7	88.7	86.2	2,568
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	32.9	2.2	90.6	87.8	970	(16.4)	(0.0)	(89.0)	(83.4)	56
Religion										
Hindu	31.7	1.7	92.3	89.7	35,833	22.6	2.9	85.7	83.5	3,749
Muslim	29.1	3.1	86.2	84.6	6,128	19.0	2.3	83.3	81.6	725
Christian	(48.0)	(0.0)	(95.7)	(77.2)	25	*	*	*	*	6
Other	(26.5)	(9.5)	(91.6)	(85.4)	42	*	*	*	*	1
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	36.7	1.6	92.9	90.6	9,843	26.9	2.2	86.8	84.0	1,033
Scheduled tribe	34.1	3.6	91.1	88.5	1,437	30.3	2.2	84.6	80.6	150
Other backward class	31.1	1.8	91.8	89.7	23,451	21.9	3.3	84.5	82.9	2,482
Other	23.8	2.3	87.9	84.1	7,037	15.0	2.2	86.3	83.5	805
Don't know	36.8	3.8	89.2	88.7	260	*	*	*	*	12
Total	31.3	1.9	91.4	88.9	42,029	22.0	2.8	85.4	83.2	4,482
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	37.1	1.9	89.4	86.7	45,143	30.4	3.9	88.8	84.9	5,261

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.2	100.0	97.0	99.6	100.0	99.1
Any modern method	99.2	100.0	97.0	99.6	100.0	99.1
Female sterilization	98.6	99.7	95.7	97.7	99.7	95.4
Male sterilization	87.5	91.6	76.2	95.0	98.4	91.0
Pill	93.5	97.6	82.7	91.0	95.4	85.7
IUD or PPIUD	86.8	93.8	68.0	56.1	66.2	45.0
Injectables	92.1	97.0	78.9	82.0	89.9	72.5
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	90.1	95.4	75.7	99.3	99.8	98.6
Female condom	24.8	26.5	20.8	44.4	50.2	38.1
Emergency contraception	52.1	57.4	38.4	52.2	64.5	38.7
Diaphragm	8.9	9.2	7.9	16.3	17.6	15.2
Foam or jelly	6.6	7.2	5.5	10.9	12.4	9.5
Standard days method	33.6	39.5	18.2	28.3	38.4	17.5
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	47.7	56.6	24.2	29.6	37.1	21.0
Other modern method	1.4	1.5	0.7	3.1	3.5	2.8
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	81.7	90.3	59.5	55.4	65.3	44.6
Any traditional method	80.2	93.1	45.7	77.6	86.9	67.3
Rhythm	73.9	86.1	41.3	47.0	61.3	30.8
Withdrawal	71.0	86.5	30.0	73.9	82.4	64.4
Other	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.7	9.5	6.6	8.3	9.2	7.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	6,758	4,730	1,823	973	510	451

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	98.7	99.5	96.0	99.1	99.7	98.2
Any modern method	98.7	99.5	95.9	99.0	99.7	98.1
Female sterilization	98.1	99.1	94.6	96.4	98.9	92.7
Male sterilization	81.4	85.8	65.3	91.8	95.3	86.7
Pill	90.3	94.2	76.9	84.7	88.6	79.2
IUD or PPIUD	80.7	86.6	59.9	58.3	64.6	49.3
Injectables	89.3	93.4	75.2	75.4	80.2	68.7
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	81.4	86.7	63.5	95.6	96.4	94.4
Female condom	15.8	17.3	10.8	32.6	33.1	31.7
Emergency contraception	40.5	44.3	27.9	46.7	51.1	40.4
Diaphragm	5.9	6.4	4.4	10.6	11.0	10.1
Foam or jelly	4.2	4.5	3.4	7.7	8.3	7.0
Standard days method	31.6	36.2	16.0	31.0	37.2	21.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	49.3	56.6	23.9	26.4	31.7	18.3
Other modern method	1.9	2.1	1.1	2.0	2.3	1.7
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	71.6	78.5	48.0	54.6	60.7	45.8
Any traditional method	75.5	86.3	38.1	75.1	82.9	63.5
Rhythm	68.9	78.8	34.6	49.4	59.2	34.9
Withdrawal	65.0	76.7	24.5	67.2	74.4	56.7
Other	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.1	8.7	5.8	7.8	8.3	6.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	35,725	27,049	7,903	3,572	2,096	1,431

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.8	99.6	96.1	99.2	99.8	98.4
Any modern method	98.8	99.6	96.1	99.1	99.7	98.4
Female sterilization	98.2	99.2	94.8	96.7	99.1	93.4
Male sterilization	82.3	86.7	67.3	92.5	96.0	87.7
Pill	90.8	94.7	78.0	86.1	89.9	80.8
IUD or PPIUD	81.7	87.7	61.4	57.8	64.9	48.3
Injectables	89.7	93.9	75.9	76.8	82.1	69.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	82.8	88.0	65.8	96.4	97.1	95.4
Female condom	17.2	18.7	12.7	35.1	36.5	33.2
Emergency contraception	42.4	46.2	29.8	47.8	53.7	40.0
Diaphragm	6.4	6.8	5.0	11.8	12.3	11.4
Foam or jelly	4.6	4.9	3.8	8.4	9.1	7.6
Standard days method	32.0	36.6	16.4	30.4	37.4	20.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	49.0	56.6	24.0	27.1	32.8	18.9
Other modern method	1.8	2.1	1.0	2.3	2.6	2.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	73.2	80.3	50.1	54.7	61.6	45.5
Any traditional method	76.3	87.3	39.5	75.6	83.7	64.4
Rhythm	69.7	79.8	35.8	48.8	59.6	33.9
Withdrawal	66.0	78.2	25.5	68.7	76.0	58.5
Other	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.2	8.8	6.0	7.9	8.5	7.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	42,483	31,779	9,726	4,545	2,606	1,882

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

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of women								
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condoms	Female condom	Emergency contraception	Other modern method		Any traditional method	Withdrawal	Rhythm	Other	Not currently using			
Age																			
15-19	19.5	9.6	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	5.1	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	9.9	7.1	2.8	0.0	80.5	100.0	2,045
20-24	33.5	20.3	7.2	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	13.2	9.7	3.5	0.0	66.5	100.0	6,182
25-29	55.6	41.5	27.5	0.1	3.4	1.1	1.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	14.0	10.1	3.9	0.0	44.4	100.0	6,148
30-39	68.9	57.6	48.7	0.1	2.1	0.9	1.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	11.4	8.0	3.3	0.0	31.1	100.0	10,040
40-49	66.8	58.7	54.6	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.1	6.8	1.3	0.0	33.2	100.0	7,364
Residence																			
Urban	62.3	47.0	31.8	0.2	3.6	1.3	1.1	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	15.2	11.0	4.2	0.0	37.7	100.0	4,730
Rural	54.6	43.9	35.3	0.1	1.8	0.7	1.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	10.7	8.0	2.8	0.0	45.4	100.0	27,049
Schooling																			
No schooling	58.4	49.0	42.9	0.1	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	9.5	7.2	2.3	0.0	41.6	100.0	15,058
<5 years complete	56.9	45.9	38.2	0.2	1.8	0.6	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	11.0	8.3	2.6	0.0	43.1	100.0	1,831
5-9 years complete	51.9	40.6	30.4	0.2	2.1	0.6	1.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	11.3	8.3	3.0	0.0	48.1	100.0	7,636
10-11 years complete	53.6	39.8	26.4	0.2	2.8	1.4	0.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	13.8	9.9	3.9	0.0	46.4	100.0	2,994
12 or more years complete	54.3	37.5	18.3	0.1	3.9	1.8	2.0	9.8	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	16.8	12.1	4.7	0.0	45.7	100.0	4,260
Religion																			
Hindu	58.5	47.4	38.1	0.1	2.0	0.7	1.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	11.1	8.3	2.8	0.0	41.5	100.0	27,377
Muslim	38.9	25.4	13.9	0.2	2.6	0.8	1.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	13.4	9.1	4.3	0.0	61.1	100.0	4,349
Christian	(53.9)	(29.5)	(21.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(24.4)	(9.9)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(46.1)	100.0	21
Other	(35.7)	(34.4)	(24.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(64.3)	100.0	32
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	55.4	45.2	37.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	10.2	8.2	2.0	0.0	44.6	100.0	7,790
Scheduled tribe	52.1	40.8	31.8	0.0	2.2	0.5	1.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	11.3	8.4	3.0	0.0	47.9	100.0	1,123
Other backward class	56.7	45.0	35.4	0.2	1.9	0.8	1.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	11.8	8.6	3.2	0.0	43.3	100.0	17,595
Other	54.5	42.5	30.3	0.1	3.3	1.0	1.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	12.0	8.2	3.8	0.0	45.5	100.0	5,059
Don't know	40.7	31.3	23.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	9.4	8.2	1.2	0.0	59.3	100.0	212

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

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Number of women			
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Withdrawal	Rhythm	Other		Not currently using		
Number of living children																		
No children	11.2	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.7	0.0	88.8	100.0	3,288
1 child	34.0	18.2	2.7	0.1	2.3	1.0	1.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.2	11.5	4.3	0.0	66.0	100.0	4,435
1 son	36.0	19.8	3.9	0.1	2.5	1.4	1.3	7.5	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.3	11.7	4.5	0.0	64.0	100.0	2,399
No sons	31.7	16.2	1.4	0.0	2.1	0.5	1.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	11.3	4.1	0.0	68.3	100.0	2,036
2 children	59.9	44.6	30.9	0.1	2.9	1.4	1.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	15.3	10.9	4.5	40.1	100.0	7,011
1 or more sons	63.0	48.1	34.8	0.1	3.0	1.5	1.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	14.9	10.6	4.4	37.0	100.0	6,041
No sons	40.2	22.6	6.4	0.0	2.3	1.1	2.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.1	17.6	12.7	4.9	59.8	100.0	971
3 children	69.7	60.3	51.8	0.1	2.2	0.7	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	9.5	7.2	2.3	30.3	100.0	7,497
1 or more sons	71.2	62.1	54.0	0.1	2.1	0.6	1.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	9.1	6.9	2.2	28.8	100.0	7,104
No sons	43.1	26.2	10.3	0.0	4.0	1.5	1.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	16.9	12.7	4.2	56.9	100.0	393
4 or more children	67.2	57.5	51.0	0.2	1.6	0.5	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	9.7	7.5	2.2	32.8	100.0	9,547
1 or more sons	68.3	58.8	52.4	0.2	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	9.5	7.3	2.1	31.7	100.0	9,260
No sons	34.2	16.9	6.4	0.4	1.5	0.1	1.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	17.2	12.9	4.4	65.8	100.0	286
Total	55.8	44.4	34.8	0.1	2.0	0.8	1.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	11.4	8.4	3.0	44.2	100.0	31,779
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	24.1	23.3	20.7	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	75.9	100.0	35,443

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
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, Bihar, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Araria	46.0	42.8	36.2	0.0	6.5	3.2	964
Arwal	60.5	42.8	35.4	0.1	7.3	17.8	206
Aurangabad	69.4	53.5	44.2	0.0	9.3	15.9	648
Banka	71.5	55.7	44.7	0.2	10.7	15.8	598
Begusarai	55.8	46.2	36.7	0.4	9.1	9.6	1,079
Bhagalpur	57.4	46.8	31.9	0.0	14.9	10.6	1,071
Bhojpur	63.9	47.9	37.7	0.6	9.6	16.0	846
Buxer	60.5	44.6	35.1	0.0	9.5	15.9	470
Darbhanga	61.3	48.8	37.5	0.0	11.4	12.5	1,288
Gaya	73.3	52.5	41.5	0.1	10.8	20.8	1,100
Gopalganj	57.3	39.5	27.0	0.0	12.5	17.8	780
Jamui	69.6	47.7	36.8	0.0	10.9	21.9	530
Jehanabad	52.5	45.3	35.5	0.0	9.8	7.2	292
Kaimur (Bhabua)	78.6	59.7	44.0	0.1	15.6	18.9	411
Katihar	33.8	26.4	18.3	0.1	7.9	7.4	902
Khagaria	40.9	34.9	27.4	0.1	7.5	6.0	577
Kishanganj	25.3	21.0	14.6	0.1	6.3	4.3	519
Lakhisarai	67.0	50.3	37.0	0.2	13.2	16.7	304
Madhepura	55.8	47.6	37.4	0.1	10.2	8.2	633
Madhubani	47.4	39.5	33.0	0.1	6.4	7.9	1,297
Munger	68.5	49.0	33.7	0.2	15.1	19.5	440
Muzaffarpur	66.1	55.7	45.0	0.0	10.7	10.4	1,641
Nalanda	72.3	52.4	37.8	0.2	14.4	19.9	823
Nawada	69.8	45.1	30.8	0.4	13.9	24.6	605
Pashchim Champaran	50.7	40.2	34.5	0.0	5.7	10.5	1,206
Patna	49.3	42.3	31.4	0.1	10.8	7.0	1,481
Purba Champaran	49.9	40.8	31.8	0.0	9.1	9.0	1,733
Purnia	25.7	24.3	20.8	0.0	3.6	1.4	1,087
Rohtas	73.9	55.7	42.8	1.2	11.7	18.2	919
Saharsa	44.7	37.5	34.5	0.0	3.0	7.2	604
Samastipur	63.7	53.8	41.1	0.1	12.6	9.9	1,386
Saran	41.1	31.4	23.5	0.0	7.9	9.7	1,111
Sheikhpura	78.8	50.3	37.2	0.2	12.9	28.5	177
Sheohar	65.6	49.6	38.2	0.0	11.4	15.9	204
Sitamarhi	52.8	41.0	33.9	0.0	7.1	11.8	1,150
Siwan	53.5	42.4	30.2	0.0	12.2	11.2	903
Supaul	63.7	56.2	50.5	0.0	5.7	7.4	785
Vaishali	45.8	41.0	36.5	0.0	4.5	4.8	1,010
Bihar	55.8	44.4	34.8	0.1	9.5	11.4	31,779

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method					Number of men		
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other		Not used at last sex	Total
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	22.8	13.8	7.0	0.2	0.4	3.8	0.7	9.0	4.3	4.5	0.2	77.2	100.0	2,606
Wife	24.5	14.9	7.5	0.2	0.5	4.1	0.7	9.5	4.6	4.8	0.1	75.5	100.0	2,372
Other ¹	4.6	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.9	0.2	1.7	0.9	95.4	100.0	230
Not currently married	57.0	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.7	0.0	4.8	1.7	3.1	0.0	43.0	100.0	91
Girlfriend	56.0	48.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	0.0	7.4	3.1	4.3	0.0	44.0	100.0	51
Other ²	(57.7)	(57.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(42.3)	100.0	38
Age														
15-19	29.2	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	7.3	1.7	5.5	0.0	70.8	100.0	59
20-24	21.5	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.6	7.6	5.1	2.1	0.4	78.5	100.0	279
25-29	23.8	12.6	1.6	0.5	0.2	6.2	1.1	11.2	5.0	6.3	0.0	76.2	100.0	459
30-34	20.8	14.2	5.7	0.3	1.1	4.9	0.6	6.6	2.5	4.1	0.0	79.2	100.0	495
35-39	28.0	18.0	11.0	0.0	0.4	4.4	0.4	10.0	5.1	4.6	0.2	72.0	100.0	533
40-44	26.6	15.8	9.0	0.2	0.4	4.5	0.0	10.8	6.0	4.8	0.0	73.4	100.0	416
45-49	21.1	14.5	10.8	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.3	6.6	2.3	3.8	0.5	78.9	100.0	457
Residence														
Urban	33.6	21.5	7.5	0.0	0.6	10.7	0.6	12.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	66.4	100.0	539
Rural	21.5	13.5	6.5	0.2	0.4	4.1	0.7	8.0	3.7	4.1	0.2	78.5	100.0	2,158
Schooling														
No schooling	21.6	13.6	9.3	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.6	8.0	4.9	3.0	0.1	78.4	100.0	649
<5 years complete	22.3	13.6	5.7	0.1	0.2	6.3	1.0	8.8	1.5	7.3	0.0	77.7	100.0	262
5-9 years complete	21.6	12.5	6.2	0.3	0.3	3.5	0.8	9.1	4.2	4.5	0.3	78.4	100.0	815
10-11 years complete	24.2	14.5	7.6	0.0	0.6	3.5	0.0	9.7	5.4	4.3	0.1	75.8	100.0	309
12 or more years complete	29.5	20.6	4.8	0.0	0.9	11.5	0.7	8.9	4.0	4.8	0.1	70.5	100.0	662
Marital status														
Never married	58.6	53.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.1	0.0	5.0	1.8	3.2	0.0	41.4	100.0	88
Currently married	22.8	13.8	7.0	0.2	0.4	3.8	0.7	9.0	4.3	4.5	0.2	77.2	100.0	2,606

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method					Number of men		
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other		Not used at last sex	
Religion														
Hindu	23.9	15.2	7.2	0.2	1.5	0.5	5.0	0.7	8.7	4.3	4.2	0.2	76.1	2,312
Muslim	24.2	14.5	3.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	8.1	0.6	9.7	3.7	6.1	0.0	75.8	380
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	22.5	12.6	7.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	4.2	0.7	9.9	6.6	3.3	0.0	77.5	686
Scheduled tribe	12.0	6.6	1.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.4	2.8	2.6	0.0	88.0	103
Other backward class	24.0	15.5	7.7	0.2	1.7	0.5	4.4	0.7	8.5	3.4	4.9	0.3	76.0	1,448
Other	28.8	20.0	4.5	0.4	2.3	0.9	11.2	0.4	8.8	3.5	5.2	0.1	71.2	452
Total age 15-49	23.9	15.1	6.7	0.2	1.6	0.4	5.4	0.6	8.8	4.2	4.5	0.2	76.1	2,697
Age 50-54	18.9	13.5	10.0	0.1	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.6	5.4	4.2	1.2	0.0	81.1	340
Total age 15-54	23.4	14.9	7.1	0.2	1.5	0.4	4.9	0.6	8.4	4.2	4.1	0.2	76.6	3,037

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 and currently unmarried men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, men belonging to Christian or other religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

² Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend

³ Does not include live-in partner

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	59.0	*	20.7	(43.4)	(64.3)	20.4	49.3
Government/municipal hospital	25.2	*	8.5	(23.6)	(23.0)	4.9	20.5
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.9	*	0.0	(8.2)	(1.3)	0.1	1.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.6	*	1.0	(3.5)	(0.0)	1.0	1.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	26.2	*	2.6	(5.2)	(20.9)	6.2	20.3
PHC/Additional PHC	3.4	*	1.6	(2.9)	(0.0)	0.0	2.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	*	0.6	(0.0)	(2.6)	0.7	0.3
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.7	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5	0.1
Camp	0.3	*	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	*	2.5	(0.0)	(11.2)	5.1	1.3
ASHA	0.0	*	3.3	(0.0)	(5.3)	1.9	0.7
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	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	*	0.1	(4.4)	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
Private health sector	40.5	*	58.9	(52.1)	(35.7)	39.7	41.8
Private hospital	35.1	*	22.0	(30.7)	(16.3)	4.1	28.2
Private doctor/clinic	5.3	*	21.4	(21.4)	(16.6)	23.5	10.2
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	1.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.3	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	10.8	(0.0)	(2.7)	11.6	2.8
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	*	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	*	3.5	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.3	0.4
Other source	0.0	*	18.9	(0.0)	(0.0)	39.8	8.0
Shop	0.0	*	7.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	4.6	1.3
Husband	0.0	*	12.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	33.8	6.4
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.9	0.2
Other	0.0	*	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5	0.1
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	*	1.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,557	10	170	60	51	363	2,219

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	71.3	(67.5)	40.2	75.3	57.6	37.0	66.9
Government/municipal hospital	20.2	(28.1)	6.9	20.0	7.3	7.3	18.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.3	(0.0)	0.3	4.2	1.1	0.0	1.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.9	(5.9)	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	41.7	(30.0)	6.0	39.9	26.4	6.1	36.8
PHC/Additional PHC	4.7	(0.0)	0.9	5.4	3.7	0.8	4.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	(0.0)	2.5	1.3	3.7	2.5	0.5
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(3.6)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Camp	2.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	(0.0)	8.6	1.8	10.2	9.0	1.4
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	14.0	1.7	4.5	10.3	1.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	(0.0)	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Private health sector	27.8	(29.1)	40.7	23.3	38.1	35.9	29.2
Private hospital	23.4	(29.1)	7.9	15.1	16.2	4.4	20.9
Private doctor/clinic	4.2	(0.0)	18.2	8.2	18.4	13.1	5.9
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.2
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	12.7	0.0	1.9	16.0	1.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other private health sector	0.2	(0.0)	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.3
Other source	0.3	(3.4)	17.6	1.0	3.9	26.6	3.3
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	7.4	0.0	0.6	4.4	0.7
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	10.1	0.0	0.2	21.1	2.1
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1
Other	0.3	(3.4)	0.0	1.0	3.1	0.2	0.4
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	9,772	28	480	180	306	942	11,727

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female	Male	Pill	IUD or	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹	
	sterilization	sterilization		PPIUD			Injectables
	TOTAL						
Public health sector	69.6	(71.3)	35.1	67.3	58.6	32.4	64.1
Government/municipal hospital	20.9	(32.8)	7.3	20.9	9.5	6.6	18.6
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.4	(0.0)	0.2	5.2	1.2	0.0	1.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.0	(4.3)	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.9
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	39.5	(31.4)	5.1	31.2	25.6	6.1	34.2
PHC/Additional PHC	4.5	(0.0)	1.1	4.8	3.2	0.6	3.9
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	(0.0)	2.0	1.0	3.6	2.0	0.5
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(2.7)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Camp	2.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	7.0	1.3	10.4	7.9	1.4
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	11.2	1.3	4.6	7.9	1.4
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)	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	(0.0)	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Private health sector	29.6	(26.2)	45.5	30.5	37.7	36.9	31.2
Private hospital	25.0	(26.2)	11.6	19.0	16.2	4.3	22.1
Private doctor/clinic	4.3	(0.0)	19.0	11.5	18.1	16.0	6.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	12.2	0.0	2.1	14.8	2.0
Dai (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other private health sector	0.2	(0.0)	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.3
Other source	0.3	(2.5)	18.0	0.7	3.3	30.2	4.0
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	7.3	0.0	0.5	4.4	0.8
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	10.6	0.0	0.2	24.6	2.8
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1
Other	0.3	(2.5)	0.0	0.7	2.6	0.3	0.3
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	(0.0)	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	11,329	38	650	240	357	1,305	13,946

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. All modern methods include emergency contraception, which is not shown separately.

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

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

Table 32 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index) by method, according to residence, Bihar, 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	46.7	38.7	52.6	33.7	468
Pill	53.3	42.9	80.0	42.1	99
IUD or PPIUD	(56.0)	(54.7)	(78.2)	(54.7)	47
Total	48.5	40.6	59.0	36.7	614
RURAL					
Female sterilization ¹	46.5	37.4	54.3	32.6	3,204
Pill	62.6	51.8	77.4	48.4	344
IUD or PPIUD	70.8	60.0	84.7	58.7	134
Total	48.9	39.6	57.6	35.0	3,682
TOTAL					
Female sterilization ¹	46.5	37.6	54.1	32.8	3,672
Pill	60.5	49.8	78.0	47.0	443
IUD or PPIUD	67.0	58.6	83.0	57.6	181
Total	48.8	39.7	57.8	35.3	4,296

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, Bihar, 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	5.1	13.1	16.1	9.0	2.1	6.2	10.8	62.3	4.2	1,362
IUD or PPIUD	4.2	2.5	5.1	13.0	5.3	1.9	7.1	39.1	4.7	323
Injectables	3.4	10.3	15.5	11.0	1.9	5.0	13.1	60.2	4.6	557
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	4.5	13.9	20.0	1.7	1.3	6.9	20.0	68.4	4.9	3,015
Rhythm	9.7	14.6	21.0	0.8	1.7	3.2	12.3	63.4	3.7	6,186
Withdrawal	7.5	11.3	24.2	0.8	1.6	3.1	16.9	65.4	5.8	2,291
Other ⁶	8.2	11.5	21.5	0.8	9.9	4.2	21.9	78.0	15.4	844
All modern spacing methods ⁷	5.0	12.4	17.9	4.7	2.8	6.0	16.6	65.4	6.0	6,088
All spacing methods ⁸	7.4	13.2	20.3	2.4	2.1	4.3	14.8	64.5	5.0	14,579
All methods	5.9	10.4	15.9	1.9	1.7	3.4	11.6	50.8	4.0	18,445

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 sterilization, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

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

⁸ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately

Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Bihar, 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	42.0	13.4	50.4	26.1	3.6	19.9	100.0	1,130
20-24	54.1	11.8	59.3	29.3	2.8	8.6	100.0	783
25-29	50.0	14.4	57.5	32.3	2.2	8.0	100.0	627
30-34	57.7	12.3	59.9	28.7	3.5	7.9	100.0	545
35-39	47.6	14.7	57.0	29.5	3.3	10.2	100.0	556
40-44	52.0	13.4	53.7	34.1	3.0	9.2	100.0	431
45-49	50.6	16.5	53.4	30.9	2.3	13.4	100.0	472
Residence								
Urban	54.1	10.8	62.6	28.2	1.5	7.7	100.0	973
Rural	48.4	14.4	53.5	29.8	3.5	13.1	100.0	3,572
Schooling								
No schooling	48.0	14.9	47.5	31.5	3.3	17.7	100.0	827
<5 years complete	44.5	21.3	47.3	31.0	5.2	16.5	100.0	325
5-9 years complete	49.9	13.1	54.8	27.6	3.8	13.8	100.0	1,448
10-11 years complete	50.8	16.6	55.2	30.6	2.0	12.2	100.0	695
12 or more years complete	51.0	9.6	63.9	29.3	2.1	4.7	100.0	1,250
Religion								
Hindu	49.1	13.9	55.6	29.5	3.1	11.8	100.0	3,796
Muslim	51.8	11.7	54.7	29.6	3.1	12.5	100.0	742
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	44.7	15.4	55.5	27.3	3.0	14.2	100.0	1,045
Scheduled tribe	54.4	17.5	61.0	22.7	1.9	14.4	100.0	155
Other backward class	50.8	13.1	53.7	31.3	3.4	11.6	100.0	2,516
Other	50.9	11.8	59.7	28.2	2.3	9.8	100.0	817
Total age 15-49	49.6	13.6	55.5	29.5	3.1	12.0	100.0	4,545
Age 50-54	48.0	15.5	49.3	31.0	4.6	15.1	100.0	352
Total age 15-54	49.5	13.7	55.0	29.6	3.2	12.2	100.0	4,897

Note: Total includes men belonging to Christian or other religions and 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, Bihar, 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	19.0	2.3	21.3	17.4	2.0	19.5	36.4	4.4	40.8	2,045	47.7	23.5
20-24	15.6	6.9	22.5	18.6	14.9	33.5	34.2	21.7	56.0	6,182	59.8	36.3
25-29	6.3	11.3	17.6	11.1	44.4	55.6	17.4	55.8	73.2	6,148	75.9	56.8
30-34	2.7	9.7	12.4	4.4	62.4	66.8	7.0	72.2	79.2	5,223	84.3	69.2
35-39	1.0	7.8	8.8	1.7	69.5	71.2	2.8	77.2	80.0	4,816	89.0	75.6
40-44	0.3	5.5	5.7	0.5	68.5	69.0	0.8	74.0	74.8	3,746	92.3	79.8
45-49	0.1	3.2	3.2	0.3	64.1	64.5	0.4	67.3	67.7	3,618	95.2	85.2
Residence												
Urban	5.0	6.5	11.5	11.0	51.2	62.3	16.1	57.7	73.8	4,730	84.4	63.7
Rural	6.3	7.6	13.9	7.4	47.2	54.6	13.7	54.8	68.6	27,049	79.7	64.0
Schooling												
No schooling	3.6	7.4	11.0	4.5	53.9	58.4	8.1	61.4	69.5	15,058	84.1	70.5
<5 years complete	6.8	8.4	15.2	7.6	49.3	56.9	14.5	57.6	72.1	1,831	78.9	63.7
5-9 years complete	7.8	7.8	15.6	8.9	43.0	51.9	16.7	50.8	67.5	7,636	76.9	60.1
10-11 years complete	8.8	6.9	15.6	12.1	41.5	53.6	20.9	48.4	69.2	2,994	77.4	57.5
12 or more years complete	9.8	7.0	16.8	15.8	38.5	54.3	25.7	45.4	71.1	4,260	76.4	52.8
Religion												
Hindu	5.7	6.8	12.5	7.7	50.8	58.5	13.4	57.5	70.9	27,377	82.4	66.8
Muslim	8.7	11.9	20.6	9.5	29.4	38.9	18.1	41.3	59.4	4,349	65.4	42.8
Christian	(18.9)	(2.4)	(21.3)	(21.6)	(32.4)	(53.9)	(40.5)	(34.7)	(75.2)	21	71.7	39.3
Other	(3.3)	(4.7)	(8.0)	(6.6)	(29.1)	(35.7)	(10.0)	(33.7)	(43.7)	32	81.7	78.8
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.9	6.8	12.7	7.7	47.7	55.4	13.7	54.4	68.1	7,790	81.4	66.4
Scheduled tribe	7.9	8.0	15.9	9.4	42.8	52.1	17.3	50.8	68.0	1,123	76.6	59.9
Other backward class	5.9	7.0	12.9	7.9	48.8	56.7	13.9	55.8	69.6	17,595	81.4	64.6
Other	6.7	9.9	16.6	8.1	46.5	54.5	14.7	56.4	71.1	5,059	76.7	59.7
Don't know	5.6	10.6	16.2	10.3	30.5	40.7	15.9	41.0	56.9	212	71.6	55.0
Total	6.1	7.5	13.6	8.0	47.8	55.8	14.1	55.3	69.3	31,779	80.4	64.0

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

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), 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, and total for NFHS-4, Bihar, 2019-21

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Araria	15.9	6.4	9.5	964
Arwal	12.2	5.4	6.8	206
Aurangabad	7.2	3.5	3.6	648
Banka	9.7	4.8	4.9	598
Begusarai	15.9	9.0	7.0	1,079
Bhagalpur	12.8	6.5	6.3	1,071
Bhojpur	11.8	5.1	6.7	846
Buxer	9.1	3.4	5.6	470
Darbhanga	12.7	6.8	5.9	1,288
Gaya	5.9	2.6	3.3	1,100
Gopalganj	19.4	5.5	13.9	780
Jamui	9.5	5.0	4.5	530
Jehanabad	13.0	5.6	7.3	292
Kaimur (Bhabua)	3.7	1.7	2.0	411
Katihar	22.4	9.2	13.3	902
Khagaria	15.4	9.5	5.9	577
Kishanganj	21.7	8.0	13.7	519
Lakhisarai	11.7	6.4	5.3	304
Madhepura	11.1	4.7	6.3	633
Madhubani	17.7	7.0	10.7	1,297
Munger	10.3	5.7	4.7	440
Muzaffarpur	12.1	6.0	6.1	1,641
Nalanda	7.5	4.2	3.3	823
Nawada	6.5	3.3	3.2	605
Pashchim Champaran	12.1	6.3	5.8	1,206
Patna	15.0	4.6	10.4	1,481
Purba Champaran	17.2	8.0	9.2	1,733
Purnia	20.2	9.3	10.9	1,087
Rohtas	5.9	2.7	3.2	919
Saharsa	16.7	8.2	8.5	604
Samastipur	11.1	5.5	5.7	1,386
Saran	17.3	7.7	9.7	1,111
Sheikhpura	3.1	1.4	1.7	177
Sheohar	10.4	5.3	5.1	204
Sitamarhi	17.0	7.1	9.9	1,150
Siwan	15.4	5.1	10.3	903
Supaul	12.1	5.7	6.4	785
Vaishali	16.7	8.3	8.4	1,010
Bihar	13.6	6.1	7.5	31,779
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	21.2	9.4	11.7	35,443

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, Bihar, 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	0.7	24,204	25.0	158	13.3	86.7	0.0	100.0	158
30-39	10.0	10,393	30.5	1,039	10.2	89.8	0.0	100.0	1,039
40-49	17.2	7,886	36.9	1,351	13.5	86.4	0.1	100.0	1,356
Residence									
Urban	4.8	6,758	32.5	320	14.3	85.7	0.0	100.0	322
Rural	6.2	35,725	33.4	2,228	11.9	88.1	0.1	100.0	2,231
Schooling									
No schooling	10.5	16,342	34.0	1,717	13.2	86.8	0.0	100.0	1,720
<5 years complete	6.3	2,143	31.8	134	6.9	93.1	0.0	100.0	135
5-9 years complete	3.9	11,749	31.4	457	11.5	88.3	0.3	100.0	458
10-11 years complete	2.5	5,534	32.7	141	9.5	90.5	0.0	100.0	141
12 or more years complete	1.5	6,716	34.5	100	8.4	91.6	0.0	100.0	100
Religion									
Hindu	6.3	36,132	33.2	2,267	12.2	87.8	0.1	100.0	2,272
Muslim	4.4	6,283	34.6	277	11.5	88.5	0.0	100.0	277
Christian	(2.6)	25	*	1	*	*	*	100.0	1
Other	(6.6)	43	*	3	*	*	*	100.0	3
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	5.8	9,944	33.0	574	15.3	84.7	0.0	100.0	576
Scheduled tribe	5.9	1,443	31.9	85	16.6	83.4	0.0	100.0	85
Other backward class	6.3	23,667	33.3	1,498	10.7	89.2	0.1	100.0	1,499
Other	5.2	7,160	33.8	373	11.7	88.3	0.0	100.0	375
Don't know	6.5	269	*	18	*	*	*	100.0	18
Total	6.0	42,483	33.3	2,548	12.2	87.8	0.0	100.0	2,553

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	86.1	0.4	11.9	1.7	100.0	754
20-29	91.8	1.7	5.7	0.8	100.0	9,913
30-39	88.6	3.6	6.6	1.1	100.0	3,403
40-49	83.2	6.3	9.7	0.8	100.0	358
Residence						
Urban	88.1	2.3	8.2	1.4	100.0	1,972
Rural	90.9	2.2	6.1	0.9	100.0	12,456
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	91.8	1.6	5.5	1.1	100.0	6,049
<5 years complete	89.9	1.6	7.9	0.6	100.0	892
5-9 years complete	89.1	2.9	7.1	0.9	100.0	3,788
10-11 years complete	88.8	3.0	7.3	0.9	100.0	1,378
12 or more years complete	90.7	2.4	6.2	0.7	100.0	2,320
Religion						
Hindu	90.2	2.4	6.5	0.9	100.0	12,004
Muslim	91.9	1.2	5.7	1.2	100.0	2,393
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	91.2	1.5	6.3	1.1	100.0	3,857
Scheduled tribe	90.5	2.9	5.4	1.2	100.0	525
Other backward class	90.1	2.4	6.6	0.9	100.0	7,805
Other	90.6	2.5	6.0	0.8	100.0	2,122
Don't know	94.1	1.0	2.8	2.1	100.0	119
Total	90.5	2.2	6.4	0.9	100.0	14,427

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to Christian or other religions, which are not shown separately.

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

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

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	(47.5)	50.2	49.8
Contraceptive failure	(3.2)	1.3	1.6
Complications in pregnancy	(0.0)	3.4	2.9
Health did not permit	(3.0)	13.7	12.1
Female foetus	(6.4)	5.1	5.3
Male foetus	(0.0)	0.8	0.7
Economic reasons	(1.5)	1.7	1.7
Last child too young	(17.4)	8.4	9.7
Foetus had congenital abnormality	(0.0)	0.3	0.3
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	(10.4)	9.2	9.4
Other	(10.7)	5.2	6.0
Total	(100.0)	99.4	99.5
Method of abortion			
Medicines	(74.9)	72.5	72.9
MVA	(6.9)	13.6	12.7
Other surgical	(6.1)	9.8	9.2
Other	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Don't know	(12.1)	3.5	4.7
Total	(100.0)	99.4	99.5
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(13.7)	11.6	11.9
Private health sector ¹	(55.6)	45.9	47.3
At home	(30.7)	41.3	39.8
Other	(0.0)	1.2	1.0
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	(29.9)	25.4	26.0
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(28.4)	23.2	24.0
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	(0.0)	1.3	1.1
Family member/relative/friend	(2.8)	4.8	4.5
Self	(38.9)	42.4	41.9
Other	(0.0)	2.9	2.5
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(19.0)	17.8	17.9
Number of women with abortions	45	272	317

Continued...

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions—*Continued*

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

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	91.8	93.0
Number of women with complications	9	48	57
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	7.9	10.4
Private health sector ¹	*	85.4	84.0
At home	*	6.7	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	9	44	53

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

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 40 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Bihar, 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	2.6	na	na	na	na	79.1	9,836	a	a	a
20-24	9.1	40.8	65.2	na	na	20.7	7,870	18.7	18.8	18.7
25-29	18.2	53.5	74.8	81.8	93.9	3.8	6,498	17.7	18.0	18.1
30-34	24.4	61.8	79.3	85.0	95.2	0.8	5,388	17.0	17.5	17.6
35-39	29.1	66.4	82.0	86.8	95.3	0.3	5,005	16.6	17.2	17.3
40-44	33.0	69.7	84.6	89.6	96.6	0.1	3,961	16.3	17.1	17.0
45-49	29.8	64.3	79.6	84.2	94.4	0.1	3,925	16.6	17.5	17.3
20-49	21.9	57.0	76.1	na	na	6.0	32,647	17.4	17.9	17.9
25-49	26.0	62.2	79.6	85.1	95.0	1.3	24,777	17.0	17.5	17.5
MEN										
15-19	0.2	na	na	na	na	97.3	1,130	a	a	a
20-24	0.5	4.2	12.3	na	na	69.1	783	a	a	a
25-29	1.6	9.3	23.3	30.5	59.0	27.9	627	23.8	23.8	23.0
30-34	2.2	11.6	24.0	32.9	63.5	8.6	545	23.1	23.4	23.1
35-39	3.3	19.8	37.9	48.1	72.9	2.5	556	21.2	21.7	21.8
40-44	3.9	22.0	37.7	50.3	74.7	0.6	431	21.0	21.6	21.4
45-49	4.8	25.4	44.0	55.3	80.1	0.6	472	20.5	21.2	21.7
50-54	5.4	23.6	39.7	48.5	73.5	0.1	352	21.2	22.4	22.0
20-49	2.5	14.0	28.0	na	na	22.9	3,415	a	a	a
25-49	3.0	16.9	32.6	42.4	69.2	9.2	2,631	21.9	22.3	22.3

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 41 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Bihar, 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	29.5	13.6	43.0	7.2	49.9
5-9	31.2	9.0	40.3	2.9	43.1
10-14	39.9	15.4	55.2	11.8	66.3
NFHS-4 (0-4)	28.0	6.3	34.3	6.3	40.4
NFHS-3 (0-4)	34.6	19.4	54.1	21.6	74.5
RURAL					
0-4	35.2	12.1	47.3	10.6	57.4
5-9	37.1	12.8	49.9	10.4	59.8
10-14	38.6	15.1	53.6	16.5	69.2
NFHS-4 (0-4)	37.7	12.0	49.7	10.9	60.1
NFHS-3 (0-4)	40.5	22.2	62.7	25.1	86.2
TOTAL					
0-4	34.5	12.3	46.8	10.2	56.4
5-9	36.3	12.3	48.6	9.3	57.5
10-14	38.8	15.1	53.9	15.8	68.8
NFHS-4 (0-4)	36.7	11.4	48.2	10.4	58.1
NFHS-3 (0-4)	39.8	21.9	61.7	24.7	84.8

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5).

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

Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ Q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ Q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ Q ₀)
Schooling					
No schooling	39.2	14.3	53.5	12.4	65.2
<10 years complete	35.8	13.3	49.1	9.4	58.0
10 or more years complete	23.7	7.0	30.7	4.6	35.2
Religion					
Hindu	34.4	11.7	46.1	10.7	56.3
Muslim	34.4	15.3	49.8	7.7	57.1
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	36.2	11.4	47.6	12.2	59.2
Scheduled tribe	45.1	11.8	57.0	12.2	68.4
Other backward class	33.8	12.0	45.8	9.6	54.9
Other	31.0	15.1	46.1	8.0	53.7
Child's sex					
Male	37.2	12.0	49.2	7.6	56.4
Female	31.5	12.6	44.1	12.9	56.5
Mother's age at birth					
<20	50.5	13.8	64.3	9.1	72.8
20-29	29.5	12.0	41.5	8.8	49.9
30-39	38.4	11.0	49.4	17.1	65.6
Birth order					
1	46.5	11.8	58.3	8.1	65.9
2-3	27.8	12.1	39.9	10.2	49.7
4 or more	32.5	13.6	46.1	12.4	57.9
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	40.8	16.7	57.4	16.2	72.7
2-3 years	21.8	10.5	32.3	8.0	40.0
4 years or more	25.9	8.6	34.5	7.5	41.7
Total	34.5	12.3	46.8	10.2	56.4

Note: Total includes children belonging to Christian or other religions, children with mother's age at birth 40-49, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

² Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Bihar, 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	29.3	1.0	48.7 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	26.5	1.7	8.6
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	3.8	2.1	0.6
Mother's age >34	0.5	1.7	4.2
Birth interval <24 months	17.7	1.8	9.5
Birth order >3	12.4	1.2	8.8
Subtotal	34.3	1.6	23.1
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.5	2.7	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	2.1	1.6	13.8
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.6	4.7	0.6
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	6.7	1.9	5.1
Subtotal	9.9	2.1	19.6
In any avoidable high-risk category	44.2	1.7	42.7
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	20,959	na	31,779

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. 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, Bihar, 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	43.2	27.3	0.5	7.9	0.4	3.7	0.1	16.8	100.0	1,906	70.5
20-34	38.8	29.2	0.5	9.2	0.3	4.4	0.1	17.5	100.0	11,358	68.0
35-49	22.0	30.7	0.7	11.1	0.1	4.6	0.1	30.7	100.0	559	52.7
Birth order											
1	50.3	26.3	0.4	6.5	0.3	3.5	0.1	12.6	100.0	3,418	76.6
2-3	39.0	29.1	0.5	9.3	0.3	4.4	0.1	17.3	100.0	6,801	68.1
4 or more	27.1	31.4	0.8	11.3	0.3	4.9	0.2	24.1	100.0	3,604	58.5
Residence											
Urban	50.2	27.1	0.5	5.9	0.1	3.0	0.1	13.0	100.0	1,856	77.3
Rural	36.9	29.3	0.5	9.6	0.3	4.5	0.1	18.7	100.0	11,967	66.2
Schooling											
No schooling	27.9	30.1	0.7	11.0	0.3	5.2	0.1	24.7	100.0	5,845	58.0
<5 years complete	37.6	25.7	1.1	10.2	0.2	4.6	0.1	20.6	100.0	853	63.2
5-9 years complete	40.7	29.4	0.3	9.5	0.3	4.2	0.2	15.5	100.0	3,606	70.1
10-11 years complete	49.8	28.4	0.3	6.0	0.3	4.4	0.0	10.8	100.0	1,304	78.1
12 or more years complete	57.9	27.0	0.2	5.3	0.2	2.1	0.2	7.0	100.0	2,216	84.9
Religion											
Hindu	38.5	29.8	0.5	9.4	0.3	4.5	0.1	16.8	100.0	11,488	68.3
Muslim	39.7	25.1	0.5	8.0	0.1	3.2	0.2	23.2	100.0	2,304	64.8
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	30.8	31.7	0.7	12.0	0.3	5.2	0.1	19.1	100.0	3,713	62.5
Scheduled tribe	28.3	25.8	1.2	10.9	0.0	2.8	0.2	30.7	100.0	502	54.2
Other backward class	40.0	29.5	0.5	8.4	0.3	4.2	0.1	17.0	100.0	7,466	69.5
Other	51.6	22.1	0.2	6.6	0.4	3.7	0.2	15.2	100.0	2,027	73.8
Don't know	27.2	39.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	31.4	100.0	115	66.3
Total	38.7	29.0	0.5	9.1	0.3	4.3	0.1	17.9	100.0	13,823	67.7

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes information on births to women belonging to Christian or other religions, which is not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor.

Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received

Percent of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Bihar, 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	92.8	89.2	90.5	92.7	95.2	77.8	89.7
Blood pressure measured	92.5	85.5	84.6	93.9	94.1	77.1	86.5
Urine sample taken	85.1	78.6	75.6	90.1	88.1	71.7	79.5
Blood sample taken	86.3	77.6	75.0	90.8	90.1	67.5	78.8
Abdomen examined	85.7	78.6	75.5	91.0	91.3	73.7	79.6
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	43.0	40.6	40.5	41.3	38.9	40.7	40.9
Convulsions	43.4	44.4	44.3	44.7	41.7	39.2	44.3
Prolonged labour	49.9	48.0	48.4	47.7	45.0	46.1	48.3
Severe abdominal pain	51.8	49.8	49.7	49.6	45.8	49.7	50.1
High blood pressure	50.9	50.9	50.9	51.0	49.4	49.1	50.9
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	63.4	64.9	65.2	64.4	68.2	67.1	64.7
Number of women	1,614	9,733	7,116	4,493	1,293	1,009	11,347

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, Bihar, 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	26.9	51.8	81.1	90.1	75.1	18.4	9.8	17.4	1,906
20-34	25.3	53.5	76.1	89.6	74.4	18.2	9.2	19.4	11,358
35-49	16.8	44.7	77.3	86.3	60.6	12.3	7.6	19.5	559
Birth order									
1	34.5	59.6	86.9	92.0	78.5	24.2	13.3	19.6	3,418
2-3	24.5	53.1	73.7	89.5	74.6	18.0	8.9	18.7	6,801
4 or more	17.5	46.3	73.3	87.2	68.5	12.0	6.0	19.4	3,604
Residence									
Urban	32.4	59.8	79.4	90.4	73.3	26.0	15.2	18.6	1,856
Rural	24.0	51.9	76.5	89.4	74.0	16.7	8.3	19.2	11,967
Schooling									
No schooling	16.6	45.4	74.7	87.1	68.8	12.7	5.8	18.6	5,845
<5 years complete	21.1	48.8	75.4	87.7	70.7	12.3	5.9	17.8	853
5-9 years complete	26.1	53.2	75.9	90.5	74.7	16.0	7.9	19.0	3,606
10-11 years complete	31.0	59.8	80.2	93.0	77.3	23.0	12.4	20.4	1,304
12 or more years complete	44.4	69.9	82.8	93.0	85.5	34.2	20.1	20.4	2,216
Religion									
Hindu	25.6	54.3	77.2	90.0	74.8	18.4	9.3	18.8	11,488
Muslim	23.1	46.7	75.5	87.4	70.1	16.2	8.8	20.6	2,304
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	19.3	51.6	75.1	89.0	73.1	13.5	6.4	19.0	3,713
Scheduled tribe	17.5	44.1	79.5	90.1	71.1	12.4	5.3	22.1	502
Other backward class	26.0	53.2	77.2	89.8	74.3	18.9	9.5	18.4	7,466
Other	35.1	57.4	78.4	89.7	75.7	24.5	14.8	21.9	2,027
Don't know	15.1	36.1	73.2	82.3	61.5	8.9	5.1	6.3	115
Total	25.2	52.9	76.9	89.5	73.9	18.0	9.2	19.1	13,823

Note: Total includes women belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

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

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by district, Bihar, 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
Araria	25.8	41.6	76.4	86.4	77.9	17.6	7.6	16.1	498
Arwal	34.5	57.4	83.2	94.2	77.0	17.2	6.9	23.3	86
Aurangabad	29.3	53.6	80.8	93.2	78.1	20.3	9.4	25.9	244
Banka	31.7	70.7	77.2	93.6	86.0	24.5	14.7	20.8	238
Begusarai	21.6	46.5	72.0	88.5	78.4	21.4	11.8	29.6	458
Bhagalpur	27.6	53.3	80.1	89.9	76.9	28.0	16.8	23.8	482
Bhojpur	33.5	42.7	82.4	93.8	57.8	15.5	6.2	14.2	332
Buxer	27.4	61.5	83.1	93.4	72.7	21.1	9.8	21.0	187
Darbhangha	24.9	51.8	76.8	91.9	73.8	22.0	12.2	17.5	543
Gaya	25.1	63.2	84.6	94.9	81.1	18.9	7.1	22.4	473
Gopalganj	27.9	53.2	82.6	90.1	73.8	23.6	8.6	22.0	334
Jamui	37.9	73.8	79.8	95.2	82.1	27.8	11.7	22.4	235
Jehanabad	17.4	58.4	82.8	94.2	78.4	24.2	16.1	16.2	122
Kaimur (Bhabua)	25.6	62.4	82.1	93.5	82.0	11.2	3.6	26.8	172
Katihar	15.3	40.9	75.4	84.4	71.4	16.2	8.4	18.3	459
Khagaria	17.4	44.6	68.4	83.9	74.4	15.8	3.5	6.0	299
Kishanganj	17.1	37.6	64.1	79.2	71.6	17.5	10.9	16.7	250
Lakhisarai	28.0	66.1	79.1	92.8	79.4	21.1	8.0	23.3	132
Madhepura	20.9	53.8	76.8	87.7	75.5	14.9	8.2	16.3	287
Madhubani	34.9	67.5	88.1	94.0	74.4	16.2	9.1	17.9	565
Munger	36.8	68.7	79.5	90.5	88.2	33.0	15.3	23.0	199
Muzaffarpur	28.2	55.9	80.0	93.8	69.8	13.7	8.1	17.0	668
Nalanda	29.3	64.7	80.5	94.2	71.5	16.4	5.3	17.2	348
Nawada	31.6	69.5	80.3	94.8	79.3	17.5	9.5	12.6	248
Pashchim Champaran	25.4	54.9	82.6	89.7	59.9	9.9	6.5	19.2	496
Patna	17.9	51.7	67.7	83.0	71.9	20.7	15.7	10.5	573
Purba Champaran	21.7	45.4	73.2	86.3	59.9	18.4	9.8	14.4	782
Purnia	11.1	26.3	70.2	83.6	78.6	12.7	6.5	17.3	553
Rohtas	34.2	64.9	79.6	95.0	80.1	17.4	7.7	30.1	363
Saharsa	11.7	34.8	61.3	82.7	65.1	12.1	4.4	12.7	290
Samastipur	23.5	53.4	68.5	90.4	81.3	20.8	8.9	24.0	606
Saran	30.7	44.4	76.3	88.0	61.4	14.8	8.5	16.4	470
Sheikhpura	28.4	68.8	79.6	95.8	72.2	24.1	6.7	19.7	72
Sheohar	25.3	62.8	85.4	94.0	74.0	11.3	5.0	17.0	92
Sitamarhi	20.3	57.8	78.8	87.6	74.0	14.3	9.6	24.1	577
Siwan	30.3	61.0	87.3	96.6	79.1	21.1	12.8	15.9	331
Supaul	30.9	59.0	77.6	89.8	83.0	13.2	8.0	26.9	362
Vaishali	24.5	46.7	65.2	80.8	79.1	14.8	6.8	19.0	399
Bihar	25.2	52.9	76.9	89.5	73.9	18.0	9.2	19.1	13,823

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, Bihar, 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	77.9	65.5	76.0	68.2	64.3	950
20-34	80.1	67.6	77.2	69.7	67.3	5,695
35-49	76.5	68.3	78.1	70.3	67.5	236
Birth order						
1	79.9	67.3	77.3	71.3	65.8	1,650
2-3	80.6	68.1	78.0	69.6	67.7	3,428
4 or more	77.7	66.1	75.2	67.5	66.5	1,802
Residence						
Urban	80.6	66.1	76.0	69.0	65.9	722
Rural	79.5	67.5	77.2	69.6	67.0	6,159
Schooling						
No schooling	77.0	64.3	74.6	66.4	65.5	2,868
<5 years complete	79.6	64.7	75.8	66.8	63.7	450
5-9 years complete	81.3	69.8	78.0	71.2	67.2	1,846
10-11 years complete	82.5	69.5	80.8	72.8	68.4	702
12 or more years complete	82.3	71.1	80.5	74.2	70.7	1,014
Religion						
Hindu	80.0	67.4	77.3	69.2	67.1	5,897
Muslim	77.9	67.4	76.2	71.7	66.1	972
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	81.8	68.4	78.2	69.5	67.5	1,980
Scheduled tribe	78.6	74.2	79.1	76.6	68.8	234
Other backward class	79.1	66.4	76.5	68.6	66.0	3,766
Other	77.9	67.6	76.9	72.1	68.8	851
Don't know	(73.2)	(56.3)	(71.2)	(59.4)	(71.1)	49
Total	79.7	67.3	77.1	69.5	66.9	6,881

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

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *anganwadi* worker, and other community health workers

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 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	63.4	6,088	46.9	40.6	3.8	8.7	100.0	3,859
20-34	55.6	18,603	47.0	39.6	4.8	8.6	100.0	10,341
35-49	36.0	702	44.3	38.8	9.5	7.4	100.0	253
Residence								
Urban	69.8	3,290	47.4	39.7	6.1	6.8	100.0	2,298
Rural	55.0	22,103	46.8	39.8	4.4	9.0	100.0	12,155
Antenatal care visits²								
None	37.8	2,930	47.8	36.5	3.5	12.2	100.0	1,107
1-3	59.0	9,378	48.3	40.3	4.2	7.2	100.0	5,537
4 or more	72.6	4,330	51.5	37.5	4.8	6.1	100.0	3,144
Don't know	63.0	87	(51.0)	(41.9)	(5.9)	(1.2)	100.0	55
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	42.2	10,634	47.2	40.9	4.1	7.7	100.0	4,492
<5 years complete	53.3	1,620	46.5	41.2	4.9	7.4	100.0	863
5-9 years complete	61.7	6,917	47.4	39.3	4.1	9.2	100.0	4,268
10-11 years complete	71.4	2,470	44.9	37.8	5.7	11.5	100.0	1,763
12 or more years complete	81.7	3,753	47.0	39.6	5.6	7.8	100.0	3,067
Religion								
Hindu	56.0	20,984	47.1	39.5	4.7	8.7	100.0	11,754
Muslim	61.5	4,358	46.0	41.2	4.3	8.5	100.0	2,680
Other ³	(38.4)	31	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	46.8	6,937	46.7	40.0	4.6	8.7	100.0	3,247
Scheduled tribe	51.2	878	47.1	40.2	4.7	8.0	100.0	449
Other backward class	59.4	13,839	46.3	39.9	4.6	9.1	100.0	8,221
Other	68.3	3,530	49.2	39.0	5.0	6.8	100.0	2,411
Don't know	59.9	210	45.8	41.3	2.3	10.6	100.0	126

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	71.1	8,184	45.1	40.3	4.9	9.6	100.0	5,818
1 child	59.3	7,133	46.3	41.6	3.4	8.8	100.0	4,233
0 sons	59.2	3,491	48.2	39.6	3.5	8.7	100.0	2,066
1 son	59.5	3,641	44.5	43.5	3.2	8.8	100.0	2,166
2 children	47.6	5,268	50.3	37.3	4.9	7.5	100.0	2,509
0 sons	52.9	1,540	54.0	33.6	5.2	7.2	100.0	814
1 or more sons	45.5	3,727	48.6	39.0	4.7	7.7	100.0	1,694
3 children	42.5	2,715	50.4	37.7	5.6	6.4	100.0	1,152
0 sons	49.5	552	52.0	36.8	4.4	6.8	100.0	273
1 or more sons	40.7	2,163	49.9	38.0	5.9	6.2	100.0	879
4 or more children	35.4	2,094	47.1	38.2	7.5	7.1	100.0	741
0 sons	42.6	316	56.5	27.9	10.5	5.0	100.0	134
1 or more sons	34.1	1,778	45.1	40.5	6.9	7.6	100.0	607
Total	56.9	25,394	46.9	39.8	4.6	8.6	100.0	14,453

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 Christian women, 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

³ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

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, Bihar, 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	85.8	1,906	74.4	25.1	0.3	91.0	1,635
20-34	83.6	11,358	74.2	25.3	0.5	89.3	9,491
35-49	75.1	559	70.5	29.4	0.1	88.6	420
Birth order							
1	84.9	3,418	75.1	24.4	0.4	90.1	2,902
2-3	84.5	6,801	75.3	24.1	0.5	89.0	5,746
4 or more	80.4	3,604	70.5	29.0	0.5	90.0	2,899
Residence							
Urban	81.3	1,856	72.5	27.2	0.4	85.0	1,508
Rural	83.9	11,967	74.3	25.2	0.5	90.2	10,038
Schooling							
No schooling	81.1	5,845	71.1	28.4	0.5	90.9	4,741
<5 years complete	86.1	853	71.7	28.0	0.3	91.2	734
5-9 years complete	85.1	3,606	74.1	25.4	0.4	89.5	3,067
10-11 years complete	86.1	1,304	77.5	22.1	0.4	88.3	1,123
12 or more years complete	84.9	2,216	80.4	18.9	0.6	86.3	1,881
Religion							
Hindu	85.1	11,488	74.8	24.7	0.5	89.7	9,775
Muslim	76.2	2,304	70.1	29.3	0.5	88.8	1,756
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	83.5	3,713	74.0	25.4	0.6	90.7	3,102
Scheduled tribe	75.9	502	77.4	21.6	0.3	90.4	381
Other backward class	85.4	7,466	73.8	25.8	0.3	89.9	6,377
Other	79.0	2,027	74.6	24.5	0.9	85.6	1,602
Don't know	74.3	115	68.8	31.2	0.0	88.1	85
Total	83.5	13,823	74.1	25.4	0.5	89.5	11,547

Note: Total includes women belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	84.1	75.0	76.2
Public sector	47.4	58.3	56.9
NGO/trust	1.0	0.3	0.4
Private sector	35.7	16.4	18.9
At home	15.8	24.8	23.7
Own home	12.4	20.5	19.4
Parent's home	3.1	4.3	4.1
Other home	0.3	0.1	0.1
Other ¹	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	40.4	32.3	33.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	42.5	45.2	44.9
Other health personnel	0.2	0.8	0.7
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	8.4	12.6	12.1
Friends/relatives	3.9	6.3	6.0
Other	3.1	1.8	2.0
No one	1.4	0.9	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	83.1	78.3	78.9
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	3.6	6.5	6.1
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	15.7	8.8	9.7
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	7.3	4.7	5.0
Number of births	2,718	18,241	20,959
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	44.1	47.6	47.3
Clean blade used to cut the cord	96.2	93.5	93.7
Either of the above	96.4	94.2	94.4
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	95.3	88.6	89.2
Number of births delivered at home	277	2,801	3,078
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	58.4	56.6	56.8
4-23 hours	5.3	2.9	3.2
1-2 days	2.7	4.4	4.2
3-41 days	1.8	2.0	2.0
No postnatal check	31.9	34.1	33.8
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, Bihar, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	33.6	22.5	24.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	29.9	34.4	33.8
Other health personnel	0.0	0.3	0.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	2.0	4.7	4.3
Other	2.6	4.0	3.8
No postnatal check	31.9	34.1	33.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,856	11,967	13,823

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered				Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹		Percentage of women with a postnatal check			Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
	In a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of births 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	
Mother's age at birth											
<20	60.4	18.0	78.4	81.1	3,756	66.8	64.1	1,906	84.1	742	
20-34	56.4	19.9	76.3	78.9	16,538	66.7	64.9	11,358	82.1	3,775	
35-49	50.3	11.8	62.0	68.9	666	54.3	50.8	559	75.3	130	
Residence											
Urban	47.4	36.7	84.1	83.1	2,718	68.1	66.3	1,856	85.9	564	
Rural	58.3	16.7	75.0	78.3	18,241	65.9	63.9	11,967	81.7	4,083	
Birth order											
1	56.9	27.7	84.6	85.8	6,308	72.1	69.9	3,418	89.8	1,444	
2-3	57.5	18.2	75.8	78.6	10,093	67.1	65.4	6,801	80.5	2,230	
4 or more	55.5	10.0	65.5	70.3	4,558	58.8	56.5	3,604	74.9	973	
Antenatal care visits²											
None	51.4	12.0	63.4	65.1	2,476	37.4	35.8	2,476	68.5	711	
1-3	60.4	17.9	78.3	81.1	7,792	69.4	67.4	7,792	82.8	2,623	
4 or more	51.5	34.6	86.1	88.9	3,477	79.8	77.5	3,477	88.7	1,240	
Don't know	52.7	25.9	78.6	76.0	79	50.6	50.6	79	*	32	
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	56.2	10.6	66.8	71.6	9,099	59.1	57.0	5,845	74.7	1,720	
<5 years complete	58.9	14.5	73.4	74.6	1,343	66.7	64.5	853	80.2	291	
5-9 years complete	61.8	18.1	79.9	82.1	5,547	67.4	65.6	3,606	83.5	1,342	
10-11 years complete	58.2	27.8	85.9	87.8	1,917	72.4	70.8	1,304	89.3	484	
12 or more years complete	48.3	44.1	92.4	91.3	3,053	78.9	76.9	2,216	92.7	810	

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, Bihar, 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	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 births	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
									Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births
Religion										
Hindu	58.5	19.4	77.9	80.0	67.5	65.8	17,292	11,488	82.5	3,815
Muslim	49.4	18.8	68.2	73.8	59.6	56.6	3,619	2,304	80.8	819
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	59.4	11.9	71.4	75.0	65.3	63.4	5,765	3,713	76.3	1,223
Scheduled tribe	53.5	14.2	67.7	77.0	53.5	51.9	752	502	85.8	159
Other backward class	58.6	20.1	78.7	80.4	66.9	65.1	11,304	7,466	83.3	2,577
Other	46.6	32.6	79.2	82.3	69.4	66.7	2,953	2,027	89.0	644
Don't know	54.6	7.2	61.8	66.4	43.9	41.9	185	115	(71.4)	43
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	70.2	68.9	11,927	7,811	96.1	2,705
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	82.4	80.9	4,043	2,914	96.1	1,002
Home	na	na	na	25.8	40.6	36.6	4,958	3,078	27.4	933
Other ⁵	na	na	na	(62.4)	*	*	31	19	*	7
Total	56.9	19.3	76.2	78.9	66.2	64.2	20,959	13,823	82.2	4,647

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on births to women belonging to Christian or other religions, which is 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, Bihar, 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
Araria	51.5	14.7	66.2	70.3	9.2	814	53.4	498
Arwal	58.6	20.6	79.2	83.1	12.7	131	77.4	86
Aurangabad	61.9	15.6	77.5	84.6	10.2	365	75.9	244
Banka	68.0	11.8	79.8	80.4	7.5	348	80.5	238
Begusarai	63.6	22.4	86.0	85.6	6.3	704	67.0	458
Bhagalpur	52.1	25.1	77.2	77.5	11.5	689	59.6	482
Bhojpur	61.7	25.2	86.9	87.5	12.6	498	57.8	332
Buxer	50.9	38.6	89.4	90.6	7.7	286	73.0	187
Darbhanga	55.8	14.1	69.9	75.9	10.6	818	56.7	543
Gaya	49.1	27.4	76.6	77.7	14.4	679	78.9	473
Gopalganj	60.3	25.7	85.9	88.0	9.1	479	61.1	334
Jamui	53.3	20.1	73.4	72.7	7.5	338	81.0	235
Jehanabad	61.6	27.5	89.1	88.2	20.2	188	81.7	122
Kaimur (Bhabua)	63.2	20.2	83.3	86.0	7.4	273	92.1	172
Katihar	59.9	7.0	66.9	73.7	4.0	688	51.4	459
Khagaria	64.0	10.2	74.1	82.3	4.4	487	62.9	299
Kishanganj	41.5	13.2	54.6	64.9	12.1	387	46.1	250
Lakhisarai	58.4	17.4	75.8	76.2	9.3	197	75.2	132
Madhepura	68.8	6.1	74.9	77.1	3.0	452	56.1	287
Madhubani	52.4	21.3	73.7	78.5	13.2	828	73.3	565
Munger	60.0	33.2	93.2	92.3	21.8	286	83.8	199
Muzaffarpur	51.3	21.2	72.5	78.2	10.5	1,014	64.9	668
Nalanda	53.9	26.4	80.3	85.1	17.1	517	80.3	348
Nawada	51.5	28.5	79.9	79.5	12.4	354	80.3	248
Pashchim Champaran	60.6	18.8	79.4	78.4	6.4	759	65.2	496
Patna	51.0	38.1	89.1	81.4	22.0	900	59.9	573
Purba Champaran	43.0	18.5	61.5	67.4	5.4	1,183	52.2	782
Purnia	55.7	13.2	68.9	74.2	7.1	883	45.8	553
Rohtas	51.7	37.4	89.1	91.2	14.1	564	90.4	363
Saharsa	62.0	8.4	70.4	72.9	6.1	453	42.5	290
Samastipur	71.9	11.5	83.4	83.7	6.2	918	59.0	606
Saran	57.2	15.8	73.0	79.1	8.0	681	55.7	470
Sheikhpura	69.7	19.5	89.2	91.8	14.6	111	81.8	72
Sheohar	63.8	10.4	74.3	77.0	5.3	137	70.8	92
Sitamarhi	49.9	14.5	64.4	69.6	8.5	912	62.5	577
Siwan	65.3	21.1	86.4	86.9	11.3	462	69.5	331
Supaul	73.5	6.8	80.3	79.4	3.7	578	70.0	362
Vaishali	63.1	18.5	81.6	84.8	9.5	596	63.2	399
Bihar	56.9	19.3	76.2	78.9	9.7	20,959	64.2	13,823

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of birth

Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Bihar, 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	3,457	18,673	7,017	38.8	2,512
20-34	2,665	19,197	7,433	43.0	7,917
35-49	2,297	20,820	6,182	48.3	296
Birth order					
1	3,432	20,613	8,936	34.8	5,232
2-3	2,324	17,906	6,286	46.6	3,891
4 or more	2,449	14,515	4,493	55.2	1,603
Residence					
Urban	3,511	18,227	10,575	25.4	1,576
Rural	2,771	19,437	6,743	45.0	9,149
Schooling					
No schooling	2,411	16,005	4,801	50.2	3,988
<5 years complete	3,050	19,861	6,595	46.1	650
5-9 years complete	2,976	18,200	6,582	42.4	2,890
10-11 years complete	3,214	20,295	8,774	36.2	1,126
12 or more years complete	3,609	21,332	12,565	28.1	2,070
Religion					
Hindu	2,871	18,965	7,192	42.8	9,085
Muslim	2,731	20,098	7,938	38.9	1,618
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	2,961	18,003	5,667	49.4	2,680
Scheduled tribe	1,854	16,712	5,191	38.6	352
Other backward class	2,682	18,229	6,873	42.3	5,988
Other	3,582	22,111	12,112	30.6	1,633
Don't know	5,216	14,478	6,611	40.9	72
Total	2,848	19,127	7,301	42.1	10,725

Note: Total includes women belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the 3 years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Bihar, 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
Araria	50.1	499	48.4	38.8	498	46.6	339
Arwal	42.1	81	35.3	54.8	86	52.1	69
Aurangabad	38.0	200	33.1	68.3	244	56.8	192
Banka	37.7	218	40.9	56.7	238	54.7	189
Begusarai	43.7	404	37.1	30.9	458	40.2	399
Bhagalpur	39.8	398	39.9	43.2	482	36.0	384
Bhojpur	43.8	300	46.1	31.2	332	36.2	292
Buxer	37.1	180	40.5	62.3	187	35.9	166
Darbhanga	45.2	522	36.5	38.1	543	38.8	402
Gaya	41.4	401	34.2	61.8	473	52.4	366
Gopalganj	34.4	301	47.3	51.1	334	35.9	282
Jamui	36.3	204	43.3	66.0	235	44.0	175
Jehanabad	45.6	102	35.3	45.5	122	43.3	110
Kaimur (Bhabua)	50.7	154	32.6	72.7	172	52.6	146
Katihar	47.4	404	31.6	36.7	459	49.6	304
Khagaria	43.6	309	26.0	26.7	299	32.2	232
Kishanganj	49.4	236	35.8	25.6	250	33.3	145
Lakhisarai	38.9	114	37.0	57.3	132	48.5	105
Madhepura	43.6	272	29.8	45.2	287	74.0	221
Madhubani	38.5	501	44.8	55.0	565	42.6	430
Munger	34.2	164	45.8	58.0	199	41.8	184
Muzaffarpur	34.8	604	40.6	46.5	668	34.1	487
Nalanda	40.2	308	42.9	65.4	348	45.4	280
Nawada	36.6	213	48.5	66.7	248	47.2	199
Pashchim Champaran	40.0	474	43.6	57.8	496	38.7	394
Patna	47.0	501	35.2	34.9	573	27.7	521
Purba Champaran	44.4	677	41.8	37.7	782	27.7	480
Purnia	42.4	529	29.9	22.5	553	34.2	393
Rohtas	32.6	314	34.5	68.7	363	41.7	323
Saharsa	41.0	289	30.3	22.0	290	58.5	210
Samastipur	43.5	555	37.8	38.6	606	50.0	508
Saran	34.0	424	48.4	36.1	470	39.2	352
Sheikhpura	44.8	65	33.6	70.3	72	55.8	65
Sheohar	50.9	77	30.3	64.8	92	58.3	69
Sitamarhi	47.5	557	40.0	51.7	577	45.2	401
Siwan	38.4	263	29.3	57.3	331	34.1	289
Supaul	40.8	345	41.5	57.2	362	63.1	290
Vaishali	36.8	380	37.4	28.0	399	33.6	335
Bihar	41.6	12,537	38.7	45.6	13,823	42.1	10,725

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, Bihar, 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	18.4	38.3	3.2	4.3	1.4	33.4	100.0	64.3	3,177
20-34	16.9	39.9	4.0	4.0	1.2	33.1	100.0	64.8	10,176
35-49	13.3	30.2	4.3	4.1	1.0	45.8	100.0	51.9	471
Birth order									
1	19.3	43.4	4.2	4.0	1.3	26.7	100.0	70.9	3,418
2-3	17.4	40.1	4.0	3.8	1.1	32.8	100.0	65.2	6,801
4-5	15.2	34.5	3.3	4.8	1.6	39.8	100.0	57.7	2,785
6 or more	11.9	30.9	3.6	3.9	1.0	47.9	100.0	50.3	819
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	19.0	46.6	4.6	3.3	0.7	25.0	100.0	73.5	7,811
Private health facility ²	23.8	50.4	4.0	4.2	1.1	14.8	100.0	82.4	2,914
Home	6.1	10.1	2.0	5.6	2.9	73.0	100.0	23.8	3,078
Residence									
Urban	16.9	45.0	4.7	2.9	0.9	28.4	100.0	69.4	1,856
Rural	17.1	38.3	3.7	4.2	1.3	34.4	100.0	63.4	11,967
Religion									
Hindu	17.6	40.4	4.0	4.0	1.2	31.9	100.0	66.0	11,488
Muslim	14.8	33.7	3.0	4.0	1.7	41.5	100.0	55.6	2,304
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	17.3	36.9	3.7	3.9	1.2	36.3	100.0	61.8	3,713
Scheduled tribe	9.7	33.7	4.3	5.8	1.5	44.3	100.0	53.5	502
Other backward class	17.4	40.6	3.8	4.0	1.1	32.3	100.0	65.8	7,466
Other	17.6	40.5	4.5	4.2	1.7	30.1	100.0	66.8	2,027
Don't know	15.1	23.7	0.0	3.6	5.1	46.1	100.0	42.5	115
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	14.3	34.2	3.1	4.2	1.3	42.1	100.0	55.8	5,845
<5 years complete	19.4	37.7	3.7	3.8	0.9	33.4	100.0	64.5	853
5-9 years complete	16.6	41.4	3.8	3.9	1.3	31.9	100.0	65.7	3,606
10-11 years complete	18.2	44.5	5.0	3.8	1.1	26.2	100.0	71.6	1,304
12 or more years complete	23.7	46.5	5.6	3.9	1.3	18.2	100.0	79.7	2,216
Total	17.1	39.2	3.9	4.0	1.3	33.6	100.0	64.2	13,823

Note: Total includes information on births delivered in an other place of delivery and births to women belonging to Christian or other religions, which is not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

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, Bihar

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	86.2	69.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	32.2	26.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	59.9	50.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	84.0	74.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	83.1	79.0
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	80.8	54.6
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	24.1	13.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	52.0	32.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	75.1	62.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	78.4	69.0
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	81.5	56.1
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	25.2	14.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	53.0	34.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	76.2	63.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	79.0	70.0

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	85.5	84.3	84.5
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	62.9	54.1	55.7
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	53.1	39.6	42.0
Convulsions	57.3	47.3	49.1
Prolonged labour	47.0	47.4	47.3
Severe abdominal pain	60.4	54.4	55.4
High blood pressure	50.3	47.8	48.3
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	41.4	40.2	40.4
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	87.7	78.5	80.1
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	55.5	51.6	52.3
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	70.3	64.3	65.3
Family planning or delaying his next child	53.7	42.6	44.6
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	182	834	1,017
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	*	52.0	48.5
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	56.8	55.9
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	57.7	53.6
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	22	180	202

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, Bihar, 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						
Sex																			
Male	96.3	68.3	93.4	90.2	83.8	83.8	95.2	92.1	86.3	81.7	93.4	88.3	77.3	87.1	73.2	52.0	2.3	78.6	2,042
Female	94.6	68.1	90.1	86.7	80.6	80.6	91.8	89.4	83.6	80.4	91.2	86.3	73.6	84.3	68.5	49.9	4.1	74.2	1,900
Birth order																			
1	95.4	70.9	92.8	89.3	83.1	83.1	93.2	91.3	85.3	83.6	92.0	87.6	74.5	87.8	70.9	53.2	3.2	75.7	1,212
2-3	96.5	68.3	92.3	89.0	83.3	83.3	94.5	91.4	85.6	81.8	92.9	88.0	76.4	86.5	71.7	50.8	2.5	77.3	1,900
4-5	95.4	66.2	91.7	88.9	82.1	82.1	94.2	91.4	86.2	77.1	93.9	87.9	78.6	84.3	72.6	51.4	2.7	79.2	643
6 or more	87.1	56.7	81.0	76.4	67.7	67.7	83.3	79.6	71.9	70.6	83.9	77.0	62.8	70.2	58.3	38.1	11.3	64.6	188
Residence																			
Urban	95.3	71.0	91.4	88.1	80.2	80.2	93.0	89.5	82.9	83.5	92.3	87.2	71.1	84.2	66.6	46.8	4.2	73.7	511
Rural	95.5	67.8	91.9	88.6	82.6	82.6	93.6	91.0	85.3	80.7	92.4	87.3	76.2	86.0	71.6	51.6	3.0	76.9	3,431
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	94.8	65.6	91.0	87.3	80.2	80.2	92.5	89.6	83.6	78.3	91.7	86.1	72.7	84.8	68.0	46.8	3.6	74.5	1,680
<5 years complete	94.5	66.8	93.5	88.1	80.3	80.3	93.8	90.8	83.5	81.0	91.4	87.6	78.1	83.1	72.9	53.5	4.7	76.0	238
5-7 years complete	96.9	68.5	94.2	91.4	83.7	83.7	94.7	92.4	85.6	84.5	92.8	85.5	76.3	86.6	73.0	52.2	2.2	77.4	463
8-9 years complete	95.8	72.4	91.3	88.4	82.5	82.5	93.9	91.2	85.4	83.8	92.0	88.5	79.5	85.5	73.5	55.5	3.1	79.1	582
10-11 years complete	94.5	66.1	91.0	89.1	85.8	85.8	95.2	93.8	88.6	80.9	94.5	91.0	77.5	88.9	74.3	52.8	4.1	76.2	353
12 or more years complete	97.0	72.7	92.6	89.5	85.2	85.2	94.1	90.7	86.3	83.5	93.2	88.6	77.0	87.0	72.4	55.2	1.9	79.1	625
Religion																			
Hindu	96.2	69.5	92.8	89.8	83.6	83.6	94.6	92.0	86.0	82.2	93.5	88.3	76.5	86.6	71.9	52.5	2.6	77.3	3,279
Muslim	92.4	62.0	87.0	82.3	75.8	75.8	88.4	84.8	79.5	75.4	86.8	82.3	71.0	81.6	66.2	43.8	6.2	73.1	657

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, Bihar, 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	1	2	3	0	1	2							3
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	94.9	68.1	91.3	87.5	80.8	93.4	89.7	83.6	79.8	92.6	85.8	72.6	84.6	67.8	49.5	3.3	74.4	1,122
Scheduled tribe	92.9	56.0	92.3	89.5	83.2	94.5	92.5	85.7	72.8	92.2	88.3	75.5	87.1	71.8	44.9	3.9	76.8	141
Other backward class	96.1	70.2	92.2	89.4	83.9	93.9	91.8	86.7	82.3	92.9	88.8	78.3	86.7	73.6	53.4	2.8	78.0	2,103
Other	95.1	64.2	91.5	86.9	79.2	92.7	89.1	81.3	80.9	89.7	85.3	71.9	85.0	67.7	47.5	4.3	75.6	541
Don't know	(97.9)	(61.5)	(89.1)	(89.1)	(72.8)	(89.1)	(89.1)	(78.8)	(83.4)	(91.7)	(71.6)	(59.5)	(73.8)	(59.5)	(34.5)	(2.1)	(64.0)	35
Total	95.5	68.2	91.8	88.5	82.3	93.6	90.8	85.0	81.1	92.3	87.3	75.5	85.7	71.0	51.0	3.2	76.5	3,942
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	91.7	65.1	83.7	79.9	65.5	90.2	87.2	80.1	76.3	89.9	85.1	72.9	79.4	61.7	na	6.5	58.9	4,903

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

³ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁵ Child has not received any 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, Bihar, 2019-21

District	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹					DPT or Penta					Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3								
Araria	90.0	61.3	87.0	84.8	74.2	88.5	85.5	77.3	72.9	85.5	79.4	67.3	83.0	61.6	39.7	7.5	72.4	143		
Arwal	97.3	74.2	95.5	94.6	92.2	96.4	96.4	93.9	83.7	93.8	93.1	85.0	94.7	84.2	62.7	2.7	87.5	26		
Aurangabad	99.4	83.0	95.6	92.7	91.2	100.0	99.3	95.9	93.5	97.4	95.1	91.2	96.8	89.7	71.2	0.0	93.6	81		
Banka	98.1	72.6	96.0	94.9	93.8	95.1	94.0	92.9	76.4	97.2	96.1	90.2	95.0	88.1	62.2	1.9	90.6	66		
Begusarai	96.6	75.3	89.8	87.0	80.4	93.4	89.4	82.3	89.7	90.2	87.5	72.9	81.0	65.8	53.3	3.4	77.5	131		
Bhagalpur	96.0	49.6	93.5	93.5	89.2	95.3	94.4	91.1	82.3	96.7	90.6	73.4	91.8	66.8	41.9	1.4	71.1	135		
Bhojpur	98.4	72.9	89.7	87.4	80.9	90.6	87.4	80.6	89.2	90.2	84.2	64.1	85.7	61.9	47.7	1.6	75.8	102		
Buxer	97.3	76.5	95.3	94.3	89.6	97.3	95.2	90.5	91.6	92.3	87.4	75.0	90.5	75.0	59.2	1.8	83.8	47		
Darbhanga	95.2	61.3	87.9	83.4	78.2	88.8	83.4	78.2	70.1	89.7	79.9	69.0	81.9	66.3	39.4	4.8	74.3	171		
Gaya	97.1	75.2	96.2	93.7	91.8	97.0	94.6	92.6	82.3	96.0	94.4	90.7	92.5	85.0	65.9	1.1	93.3	133		
Gopalganj	98.4	82.3	97.2	97.2	91.1	97.2	97.2	91.1	85.2	93.7	87.7	79.0	89.6	75.8	61.5	0.8	73.6	92		
Jamui	97.5	66.0	92.4	81.3	76.7	93.4	82.0	77.4	74.9	89.5	81.2	68.2	85.7	66.4	45.6	0.7	78.4	65		
Jehanabad	100.0	82.7	96.7	95.7	87.1	97.9	96.1	88.4	85.0	90.3	89.1	77.2	97.2	70.3	57.0	0.0	77.0	36		
Kaimur (Bhabua)	98.2	83.7	94.3	90.2	87.4	96.4	93.4	91.4	87.4	96.4	92.7	89.9	93.5	88.9	73.1	1.8	92.8	46		
Katihar	93.2	64.5	89.1	85.2	78.3	92.3	89.3	84.1	82.6	91.4	88.2	79.1	83.9	73.6	55.7	6.8	79.2	130		
Khagaria	97.1	69.0	91.1	89.3	82.9	95.7	88.6	83.7	92.3	90.4	86.5	73.1	82.6	64.7	50.3	2.4	66.3	106		
Kishanganj	93.2	54.5	85.9	79.3	77.4	89.6	85.4	80.3	69.4	84.8	79.0	70.2	82.0	67.3	39.6	6.8	76.7	73		
Lakhisarai	92.9	53.5	94.3	92.8	82.4	94.3	92.9	82.4	70.8	95.1	90.1	73.7	83.9	68.9	40.1	3.5	85.6	36		
Madhepura	97.6	67.6	92.9	89.7	77.5	94.4	92.0	83.2	84.3	93.5	91.1	77.6	86.5	72.0	53.9	2.4	77.7	90		
Madhubani	95.7	64.7	94.3	90.8	83.1	95.4	94.1	85.7	71.1	97.8	96.5	80.3	91.2	74.1	51.3	0.0	74.6	159		
Munger	94.9	71.5	90.4	86.6	83.4	90.9	89.3	85.9	82.1	92.0	86.7	75.1	86.8	73.4	55.9	5.1	81.5	57		
Muzaffarpur	99.1	70.2	98.0	95.2	88.4	98.0	94.1	88.5	81.4	97.0	87.2	75.9	91.9	74.9	55.3	0.9	76.0	183		
Nalanda	95.7	64.8	91.9	88.9	84.8	93.0	88.9	86.6	80.9	90.8	87.5	82.2	83.4	75.2	53.4	3.4	86.8	92		
Nawada	94.6	57.1	92.4	90.8	86.4	92.4	90.8	87.9	68.1	94.2	90.1	79.0	87.5	74.5	44.6	3.1	82.7	76		
Pashchim Champaran	88.8	58.3	86.7	84.1	73.4	88.7	86.1	74.3	74.2	91.7	88.5	74.7	79.9	62.1	41.8	6.1	70.0	130		
Patna	98.4	70.6	92.8	90.1	78.7	96.0	91.4	83.9	90.1	88.2	84.5	66.9	78.6	56.6	42.6	1.6	68.4	145		
Purba Champaran	90.8	57.3	88.3	84.3	77.7	88.3	86.0	79.2	68.6	92.4	84.3	74.1	77.0	68.3	40.5	6.0	69.3	231		
Purnia	88.1	55.5	84.5	80.0	71.1	88.2	86.5	80.0	76.6	85.1	77.5	67.7	79.5	62.7	40.6	9.4	64.9	154		
Rohtas	97.6	81.0	96.8	95.8	95.8	96.8	95.8	95.8	88.8	97.7	96.9	86.8	95.8	86.8	74.0	1.6	84.4	106		

Continued...

Table 60 Vaccinations by district—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 district, Bihar, 2019-21

District	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹						DPT or Penta				Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3								
Saharsa	97.1	77.7	91.0	88.1	82.8	92.7	91.2	85.1	84.2	91.1	86.5	74.5	88.0	72.2	58.6	2.9	77.9	95		
Samastipur	99.0	77.8	98.2	97.3	88.5	99.1	98.2	89.5	87.7	96.0	89.5	74.6	89.4	71.4	57.3	0.0	74.7	166		
Saran	95.2	64.0	93.6	91.0	83.1	96.3	93.7	89.1	86.4	95.3	89.9	75.7	88.9	72.0	47.8	2.9	71.6	118		
Sheikhpura	99.2	82.3	96.6	92.8	87.1	96.6	95.7	90.0	87.0	99.2	97.1	85.6	88.7	82.8	67.8	0.0	85.7	21		
Sheohar	92.8	66.1	91.1	85.0	75.0	92.5	83.7	75.0	82.7	92.6	82.6	69.0	81.3	62.9	47.6	5.0	78.5	24		
Sitamarhi	92.7	67.7	88.8	85.1	77.7	89.4	86.4	78.3	77.3	88.0	83.4	70.4	78.4	66.6	47.4	6.4	77.1	169		
Siwan	97.4	78.6	90.6	89.6	87.2	96.0	96.0	92.6	83.8	92.3	91.1	78.4	86.4	76.1	57.9	2.6	74.7	77		
Supaul	99.2	78.9	89.7	86.5	81.7	92.7	91.2	88.0	89.8	96.5	89.6	76.8	85.5	73.6	54.2	0.0	76.7	100		
Vaishali	97.4	76.1	91.8	75.7	72.7	96.4	93.6	85.0	86.9	88.6	82.8	74.8	82.3	71.0	47.9	1.8	75.9	128		
Bihar	95.5	68.2	91.8	88.5	82.3	93.6	90.8	85.0	81.1	92.3	87.3	75.5	85.7	71.0	51.0	3.2	76.5	3,942		

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, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 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	3.3	20.0	1,851	68.3	15.3	61	77.0	369
6-11	5.0	29.4	2,217	68.2	18.6	111	73.5	652
12-23	4.5	28.0	3,942	68.3	19.4	177	71.3	1,103
24-35	3.3	22.8	3,957	61.0	22.3	130	70.0	903
36-47	3.1	20.4	3,896	60.7	25.0	120	71.1	797
48-59	2.6	15.5	4,032	59.2	16.0	105	69.6	623
Sex								
Male	3.9	23.7	10,428	60.5	20.0	407	72.8	2,471
Female	3.1	20.9	9,468	69.4	19.8	296	70.1	1,976
Residence								
Urban	3.0	19.8	2,589	70.2	21.3	77	69.7	514
Rural	3.6	22.7	17,306	63.6	19.7	627	71.8	3,933
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	3.5	22.5	8,627	62.8	17.0	298	70.7	1,944
<5 years complete	3.0	24.3	1,247	(59.7)	(29.4)	38	66.9	303
5-7 years complete	3.9	23.3	2,272	68.2	26.8	89	73.5	530
8-9 years complete	3.8	23.5	2,815	72.1	20.1	108	73.0	662
10-11 years complete	3.9	20.8	1,847	59.4	16.1	72	70.7	385
12 or more years complete	3.2	20.2	3,089	61.8	21.2	99	73.8	623
Religion								
Hindu	3.4	21.9	16,423	66.8	20.0	564	71.5	3,604
Muslim	4.0	24.3	3,427	54.3	19.9	136	72.2	832
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	3.7	21.4	5,462	72.1	15.0	202	74.4	1,167
Scheduled tribe	4.2	26.5	707	(52.3)	(9.8)	30	68.5	187
Other backward class	3.5	22.0	10,743	63.8	21.9	374	71.2	2,361
Other	3.3	24.9	2,808	53.1	24.8	92	70.5	699
Don't know	2.5	18.8	175	*	*	4	*	33
Mother's smoking status								
Smokes cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	(6.0)	(26.8)	34	*	*	2	*	9
Does not smoke cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	3.5	22.3	19,861	64.5	20.0	701	71.6	4,438
Total	3.5	22.4	19,895	64.3	19.9	703	71.6	4,447

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 belong to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

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, Bihar, 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					
			whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or in-cased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids and zinc	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug		Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment
Age in months																			
<6	13.5	1,851	59.2	31.3	12.3	32.0	4.7	34.7	19.9	12.1	34.1	16.4	21.6	2.4	6.1	0.0	10.4	30.9	250
6-11	23.0	2,217	72.0	52.7	29.6	58.7	4.7	60.7	24.9	17.9	55.0	36.9	21.1	5.4	11.8	0.9	7.2	19.1	511
12-23	18.7	3,942	67.5	63.4	41.5	72.5	9.0	73.5	22.9	17.6	64.8	47.5	17.2	6.9	12.2	0.8	10.0	10.6	738
24-35	13.1	3,957	60.8	59.1	44.5	66.3	8.7	67.9	27.0	20.7	61.4	47.1	21.5	5.7	9.0	0.1	7.4	14.3	520
36-47	9.8	3,896	63.4	65.4	48.1	71.7	10.9	75.4	29.0	20.6	69.0	57.0	17.0	7.2	12.8	0.5	5.8	11.4	380
48-59	8.1	4,032	58.4	66.0	52.7	70.6	8.2	73.1	30.7	27.1	68.5	48.3	15.8	6.5	9.4	0.6	4.6	15.8	328
Sex																			
Male	14.3	10,428	65.2	60.0	41.2	66.0	8.9	67.9	25.5	19.6	62.3	44.1	19.5	6.7	10.9	0.6	9.1	13.7	1,489
Female	13.1	9,468	63.9	56.0	37.3	63.1	6.7	65.2	25.7	18.9	58.3	43.9	18.3	5.1	10.4	0.4	6.2	17.7	1,237
Residence																			
Urban	12.6	2,589	63.2	56.7	32.0	61.8	6.8	64.2	25.3	17.1	59.1	41.6	16.5	7.1	11.0	0.0	8.5	15.6	327
Rural	13.9	17,306	64.8	58.4	40.5	65.1	8.0	67.0	25.6	19.6	60.7	44.3	19.3	5.8	10.7	0.6	7.7	15.5	2,399
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	13.8	8,627	65.6	58.6	40.2	65.6	7.1	67.4	25.2	19.2	60.7	43.4	19.1	6.2	10.0	0.6	6.8	15.7	1,194
<5 years complete	17.8	1,247	65.2	54.9	30.6	59.9	8.1	63.6	21.1	16.2	58.6	43.8	21.9	8.5	7.7	0.6	12.6	12.4	222
5-7 years complete	14.0	2,272	61.4	61.3	38.4	65.4	10.7	68.2	25.7	20.2	64.1	48.6	14.5	3.7	11.3	0.5	7.6	18.0	318
8-9 years complete	13.9	2,815	67.0	57.9	44.0	66.2	7.6	68.8	31.0	21.9	60.8	45.8	20.8	4.3	13.6	0.7	9.5	12.6	391
10-11 years complete	11.5	1,847	64.2	58.0	39.2	65.7	11.8	68.0	29.7	24.4	61.4	44.9	16.7	5.4	11.8	0.9	7.3	15.3	212
12 or more years complete	12.6	3,089	62.1	56.9	38.7	61.9	6.0	62.3	21.4	15.2	57.4	39.9	19.8	7.6	10.7	0.0	6.7	17.9	390
Religion																			
Hindu	13.3	16,423	64.1	58.3	40.0	64.5	8.0	66.4	26.8	20.1	60.6	43.1	19.7	6.0	11.3	0.4	8.4	15.2	2,182
Muslim	15.7	3,427	67.1	58.0	37.3	65.8	7.7	68.0	20.6	16.4	60.4	47.7	16.0	5.8	8.5	1.2	5.1	16.2	540

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, Bihar, 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				
			whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or in-creased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORT ² and increased feeding	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intra-venous solution		Home remedy/ herbal/ other			
Caste/tribe																				
Scheduled caste	12.8	5,462	66.9	58.1	41.9	64.7	8.1	67.0	28.1	22.7	60.9	43.2	18.5	7.9	12.7	0.1	8.8	14.9	702	
Scheduled tribe	13.1	707	73.5	64.5	46.9	69.1	9.9	72.0	33.6	24.1	67.4	53.9	8.4	5.1	2.1	0.0	5.6	17.1	93	
Other backward class	13.8	10,743	65.1	56.3	36.9	62.8	8.2	65.1	25.6	18.7	58.9	44.0	20.0	4.5	11.5	0.5	7.7	16.0	1,480	
Other	15.7	2,808	57.7	63.9	42.6	70.1	6.2	70.8	19.4	15.1	64.6	44.2	18.9	8.4	6.6	1.3	6.9	14.4	440	
Don't know	6.6	175	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Source of drinking water⁴																				
Improved	13.7	19,734	64.6	58.2	39.6	64.7	7.9	66.7	25.6	19.3	60.5	44.1	18.9	5.9	10.8	0.5	7.8	15.5	2,709	
Unimproved	9.1	133	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Toilet facility⁵																				
Improved	13.2	8,521	64.7	60.1	39.7	66.3	9.0	68.6	26.3	19.3	62.8	44.7	18.2	5.4	12.2	0.6	7.6	14.8	1,124	
Shared ⁵	15.6	2,100	68.4	63.2	40.4	68.8	6.1	70.5	31.6	26.9	64.9	48.5	24.4	6.4	6.7	0.0	6.3	13.3	328	
Unimproved	18.2	549	65.7	64.5	44.4	69.2	6.8	71.6	11.8	9.5	66.9	54.4	10.6	6.5	7.9	0.0	6.2	15.7	100	
No facility/open defecation	13.5	8,726	63.4	54.5	38.5	61.5	7.4	63.3	24.3	18.0	56.6	41.2	18.8	6.4	10.6	0.6	8.5	16.8	1,174	
Total	13.7	19,895	64.6	58.2	39.4	64.7	7.9	66.7	25.6	19.3	60.5	44.0	19.0	6.0	10.7	0.5	7.8	15.5	2,726	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to Christian or other religions and children in households having an other source of drinking water, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

² Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

³ Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup

⁴ See Table 4 for definition of categories

⁵ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 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	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food		Don't know	Total	
Age in months																
<6	4.7	29.7	30.1	20.6	13.6	1.3	100.0	1.2	19.1	22.4	20.9	1.7	32.7	2.0	100.0	250
6-11	4.7	27.7	38.2	25.0	3.7	0.8	100.0	2.7	20.1	36.7	23.5	1.1	15.0	0.9	100.0	511
12-23	9.0	23.0	40.1	24.9	2.6	0.4	100.0	4.2	19.6	41.9	26.1	1.7	5.8	0.8	100.0	738
24-35	8.7	28.3	38.7	21.0	2.4	1.0	100.0	4.1	24.9	41.5	23.7	1.5	4.0	0.3	100.0	520
36-47	10.9	22.2	40.7	21.9	2.8	1.6	100.0	6.6	22.4	44.0	23.5	1.1	2.1	0.3	100.0	380
48-59	8.2	26.9	31.7	28.6	2.9	1.8	100.0	2.4	24.5	37.4	29.5	2.7	2.0	1.5	100.0	328
Sex																
Male	8.9	26.2	37.3	22.7	4.2	0.7	100.0	3.4	21.6	38.8	24.9	1.3	9.2	0.9	100.0	1,489
Female	6.7	25.5	38.0	25.1	3.4	1.3	100.0	4.1	21.7	38.8	24.6	2.0	8.0	0.8	100.0	1,237
Residence																
Urban	6.8	33.6	32.1	24.1	3.0	0.3	100.0	5.0	29.7	28.6	27.3	1.2	7.2	1.0	100.0	327
Rural	8.0	24.8	38.4	23.8	3.9	1.1	100.0	3.6	20.5	40.2	24.4	1.6	8.9	0.8	100.0	2,399
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	7.1	25.0	38.8	24.1	3.7	1.2	100.0	3.1	19.9	40.1	24.7	2.0	9.2	0.9	100.0	1,194
<5 years complete	8.1	26.2	36.5	24.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	2.3	23.3	38.8	24.4	1.6	9.1	0.4	100.0	222
5-7 years complete	10.7	26.2	39.7	20.1	3.3	0.1	100.0	6.6	25.0	39.4	23.1	1.5	4.3	0.1	100.0	318
8-9 years complete	7.6	24.4	37.4	25.8	3.9	0.8	100.0	3.0	20.4	40.3	24.0	2.0	8.9	1.4	100.0	391
10-11 years complete	11.8	26.9	38.8	18.9	3.2	0.5	100.0	6.6	26.2	34.3	22.6	0.2	9.1	1.0	100.0	212
12 or more years complete	6.0	28.8	32.5	26.3	4.0	2.3	100.0	3.3	22.1	35.1	28.0	0.6	10.1	0.9	100.0	390
Religion																
Hindu	8.0	25.7	37.0	24.8	3.8	0.8	100.0	4.3	21.7	37.5	25.5	1.4	8.9	0.7	100.0	2,182
Muslim	7.7	26.7	39.7	19.8	4.1	2.0	100.0	1.2	21.5	43.8	21.7	2.2	8.0	1.5	100.0	540
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	8.1	28.9	33.9	24.8	3.6	0.6	100.0	4.2	24.6	35.0	24.5	1.9	9.0	0.7	100.0	702
Scheduled tribe	9.9	20.3	46.7	19.6	2.0	1.5	100.0	10.5	15.6	49.5	18.8	3.2	0.8	1.5	100.0	93
Other backward class	8.2	24.8	39.8	22.5	4.1	0.6	100.0	3.6	20.8	41.0	23.4	1.4	9.4	0.5	100.0	1,480
Other	6.2	26.2	34.6	27.1	3.4	2.5	100.0	2.1	21.3	35.7	30.5	1.5	7.2	1.7	100.0	440
Total	7.9	25.9	37.6	23.8	3.8	1.0	100.0	3.7	21.6	38.8	24.7	1.6	8.7	0.9	100.0	2,726

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children belonging to Christian or other religions and 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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	88.2	665
20-24	90.8	4,925
25-34	92.7	7,013
35-49	89.5	1,220
Residence		
Urban	94.2	1,856
Rural	91.1	11,967
Schooling		
No schooling	87.9	5,845
<5 years complete	88.7	853
5-9 years complete	93.1	3,606
10-11 years complete	95.6	1,304
12 or more years complete	97.3	2,216
Religion		
Hindu	92.0	11,488
Muslim	89.1	2,304
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	90.6	3,713
Scheduled tribe	86.8	502
Other backward class	91.8	7,466
Other	94.0	2,027
Don't know	81.6	115
Total	91.5	13,823

Note: Total includes women belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months										
<12	60.3	43.6	54.7	36.6	4,068	Na	na	35.1	4,068	64.0
12-23	64.5	48.8	60.4	41.1	3,942	na	na	39.9	3,942	63.7
24-35	55.8	44.1	49.2	35.3	3,957	na	na	35.3	3,957	63.9
36-47	48.8	39.8	40.6	32.1	3,896	41.9	3,896	33.5	3,896	62.5
48-59	45.4	37.7	35.6	31.9	4,032	40.6	4,032	32.3	4,032	64.6
60-71	40.1	33.7	32.0	27.1	4,091	35.4	4,091	na	na	na
0-35	60.2	45.5	54.8	37.7	11,968	na	na	36.7	11,968	63.8
36-71	44.7	37.0	36.0	30.3	12,019	39.3	12,019	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	52.1	40.8	44.6	33.6	12,593	38.8	6,359	34.5	10,428	63.7
Female	52.8	41.7	46.2	34.3	11,394	39.7	5,660	36.0	9,468	63.7
Residence										
Urban	45.0	35.1	38.7	28.8	3,138	32.6	1,636	32.0	2,589	58.2
Rural	53.6	42.2	46.3	34.7	20,848	40.3	10,383	35.7	17,306	64.5
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	52.6	41.6	45.6	34.0	10,394	39.5	5,198	35.0	8,627	64.6
<5 years complete	51.5	38.7	45.5	34.5	1,518	39.6	759	36.0	1,247	59.5
5-7 years complete	54.6	43.1	46.6	35.8	2,735	42.4	1,355	37.5	2,272	61.3
8-9 years complete	52.9	41.2	46.3	33.8	3,352	38.4	1,636	34.0	2,815	65.0
10-11 years complete	51.2	40.0	44.0	31.6	2,234	37.6	1,131	33.2	1,847	64.3
12 or more years complete	51.1	40.8	43.7	33.8	3,753	38.0	1,939	36.0	3,089	63.4

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Religion										
Hindu	53.9	42.5	46.6	35.2	19,862	40.4	10,009	36.2	16,423	64.6
Muslim	45.5	35.2	39.5	28.2	4,073	33.6	1,989	30.5	3,427	58.5
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	57.3	47.2	48.6	38.5	6,586	45.0	3,294	38.4	5,462	66.8
Scheduled tribe	55.7	50.3	46.5	37.7	855	43.0	428	40.8	707	58.6
Other backward class	51.7	39.6	45.1	33.1	12,964	38.4	6,517	34.6	10,743	63.7
Other	45.9	34.3	40.7	29.0	3,375	31.4	1,686	31.2	2,808	59.1
Don't know	35.9	29.7	28.9	12.6	207	19.4	95	18.2	175	(40.1)
Total	52.4	41.3	45.3	34.0	23,987	39.3	12,019	35.2	19,895	63.7

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

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

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, Bihar, 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	40.2	36.7	31.1	25.3	3,138	37.4	35.0	25.7	22.8	3,134
Rural	52.4	44.8	43.7	36.4	20,848	47.0	42.8	36.4	32.8	20,828
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	51.6	44.5	42.2	35.1	10,394	46.4	42.4	35.2	31.9	10,386
<5 years complete	51.9	44.2	43.0	35.3	1,518	46.8	41.6	35.6	31.7	1,518
5-7 years complete	50.5	42.5	42.2	35.8	2,735	46.0	41.9	35.8	32.9	2,734
8-9 years complete	52.4	45.6	42.4	35.3	3,352	46.5	42.4	35.8	31.8	3,350
10-11 years complete	49.0	41.4	40.9	34.2	2,234	44.0	39.5	33.7	29.9	2,230
12 or more years complete	48.3	42.3	41.2	33.7	3,753	43.9	40.7	33.4	30.1	3,744
Religion										
Hindu	53.1	45.7	44.2	36.8	19,862	47.7	43.5	36.8	33.2	19,845
Muslim	39.9	34.6	31.3	26.0	4,073	36.5	33.3	26.1	23.8	4,067
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	58.7	52.0	49.5	41.8	6,586	52.0	48.3	40.0	36.2	6,584
Scheduled tribe	49.1	43.9	38.8	32.7	855	46.0	43.0	34.8	30.2	851
Other backward class	50.1	42.4	41.3	34.1	12,964	45.5	41.1	34.7	31.2	12,956
Other	39.0	33.0	31.9	26.2	3,375	34.3	30.7	27.0	24.9	3,366
Don't know	49.3	45.4	25.9	19.1	207	50.3	49.6	24.0	18.7	206
Total	50.8	43.8	42.0	34.9	23,987	45.8	41.8	35.0	31.5	23,962

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

² Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age						
	Percentage below -3 SD	Mean Z- score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z- score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z- score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months													
<6	12.0	19.8	1,604	15.1	31.4	7.1	-1.1	1,479	10.8	27.1	2.2	-1.3	1,718
6-8	13.2	24.4	900	11.4	29.2	6.2	-1.0	894	8.6	30.9	0.7	-1.4	923
9-11	13.8	28.9	1,113	11.2	31.7	3.0	-1.2	1,121	12.1	36.3	1.1	-1.6	1,148
12-17	19.6	42.2	1,732	13.1	28.3	2.4	-1.2	1,728	14.5	40.3	0.7	-1.7	1,786
18-23	26.3	50.1	1,910	8.1	23.1	1.8	-1.0	1,901	15.5	42.5	0.5	-1.7	1,944
24-35	23.3	48.3	3,621	7.5	20.1	1.5	-1.0	3,579	15.6	43.7	0.3	-1.8	3,664
36-47	22.5	49.8	3,576	6.2	18.3	1.3	-1.0	3,537	14.8	44.6	0.3	-1.9	3,614
48-59	18.1	46.6	3,569	7.0	19.5	1.7	-1.1	3,536	13.5	45.0	0.1	-1.9	3,596
Sex													
Male	20.0	43.3	9,469	9.3	23.3	2.5	-1.1	9,302	13.9	40.7	0.5	-1.7	9,658
Female	20.0	42.6	8,556	8.3	22.5	2.3	-1.1	8,474	13.9	41.4	0.7	-1.7	8,735
Birth interval in months³													
First birth ⁴	16.1	37.3	5,301	9.0	22.1	2.8	-1.0	5,248	10.9	35.8	0.8	-1.6	5,431
<24	24.2	48.5	4,306	9.2	23.9	2.3	-1.1	4,253	17.7	45.2	0.3	-1.9	4,391
24-35	22.1	46.3	4,285	8.6	23.0	1.8	-1.1	4,202	14.9	45.1	0.4	-1.8	4,355
36 or more	18.5	41.1	4,088	8.4	22.8	2.7	-1.1	4,029	12.7	39.3	0.7	-1.7	4,172
Birth order³													
1	16.1	37.3	5,275	9.0	22.0	2.8	-1.0	5,223	10.9	35.7	0.8	-1.6	5,405
2-3	20.1	43.5	8,738	8.4	23.1	2.2	-1.1	8,602	13.7	41.6	0.5	-1.7	8,905
4-5	24.1	48.9	3,115	9.4	23.0	2.4	-1.1	3,061	17.2	46.7	0.4	-1.9	3,167
6 or more	27.7	50.7	853	10.2	26.0	2.1	-1.2	845	22.5	47.7	0.9	-2.0	872
Residence													
Urban	17.9	36.8	2,310	7.6	21.6	2.2	-1.0	2,269	12.6	35.8	0.5	-1.6	2,356
Rural	20.3	43.8	15,714	9.0	23.1	2.4	-1.1	15,506	14.1	41.8	0.6	-1.7	16,037

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Size at birth³														
Very small	25.8	46.7	-1.7	660	11.5	27.1	4.0	-1.2	646	22.4	50.8	0.8	-2.0	680
Small	22.7	48.3	-1.7	1,451	9.4	26.2	3.2	-1.1	1,450	16.4	46.7	0.3	-1.9	1,503
Average or larger	19.4	42.1	-1.5	15,440	8.7	22.4	2.3	-1.1	15,198	13.3	40.0	0.6	-1.7	15,723
Don't know	23.1	50.5	-1.8	430	8.0	24.0	2.4	-1.1	438	15.1	45.1	0.5	-1.9	443
Mother's schooling⁵														
No schooling	25.8	51.3	-1.9	7,731	9.6	24.4	2.1	-1.1	7,639	18.3	48.6	0.5	-1.9	7,890
<5 years complete	20.0	46.4	-1.8	1,142	8.8	20.8	2.9	-1.0	1,133	14.2	40.4	0.2	-1.8	1,168
5-7 years complete	19.2	44.0	-1.6	2,167	7.1	21.5	2.5	-1.0	2,144	11.8	40.0	0.6	-1.7	2,205
8-9 years complete	17.3	39.7	-1.5	2,632	7.7	21.7	2.5	-1.0	2,595	10.6	36.9	0.6	-1.6	2,698
10-11 years complete	13.9	34.0	-1.3	1,685	7.7	21.2	2.6	-1.0	1,643	10.5	33.7	0.4	-1.6	1,716
12 or more years complete	10.2	25.2	-0.9	2,668	9.9	22.7	2.8	-1.0	2,622	8.3	28.7	1.2	-1.3	2,718
Religion														
Hindu	20.0	42.8	-1.6	14,877	9.0	23.0	2.4	-1.1	14,658	14.0	41.5	0.5	-1.7	15,185
Muslim	20.0	43.5	-1.6	2,958	8.1	22.6	2.5	-1.1	2,929	13.5	39.1	0.8	-1.7	3,014
Other ⁶	18.5	42.4	-1.6	176	7.9	16.9	3.7	-0.8	174	11.0	30.3	0.7	-1.6	179
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	24.6	49.0	-1.8	4,969	10.0	24.7	2.3	-1.1	4,889	17.1	47.9	0.4	-1.9	5,083
Scheduled tribe	21.0	42.4	-1.6	596	8.1	25.4	1.5	-1.2	598	14.2	45.4	0.4	-1.8	614
Other backward class	18.7	41.8	-1.5	9,678	8.5	22.8	2.4	-1.1	9,543	13.4	39.7	0.5	-1.7	9,858
Other	15.2	34.9	-1.2	2,460	7.7	19.3	2.9	-0.9	2,425	9.7	31.6	1.1	-1.4	2,509
Don't know	21.3	50.6	-1.7	165	12.5	26.2	1.6	-1.4	165	12.9	49.9	0.0	-1.9	169
No caste/tribe or missing	19.3	41.3	-1.6	157	8.5	16.3	3.3	-0.8	154	12.3	29.2	0.8	-1.6	160

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	20.0	43.0	17,980	8.8	22.9	2.4	-1.1	17,732	41.0	0.6	-1.7	18,349
Not interviewed but in the household	(9.7)	(29.9)	44	(8.8)	(18.9)	(0.0)	(-1.1)	44	(37.1)	(1.2)	(-1.5)	45
Mother's nutritional status⁷												
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	23.5	48.8	4,544	9.7	27.7	1.8	-1.3	4,471	51.1	0.3	-2.0	4,640
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	19.6	42.3	11,503	9.0	22.6	2.6	-1.0	11,348	39.5	0.6	-1.7	11,736
Overweight (BMI≥25.0)	13.3	32.3	1,864	5.7	13.8	2.5	-0.7	1,844	26.1	1.1	-1.3	1,901
Missing	31.5	50.4	114	7.1	15.3	2.4	-0.9	112	41.1	0.6	-1.8	116
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	20.4	43.5	11,273	9.1	23.1	2.2	-1.1	11,105	42.2	0.5	-1.8	11,486
Living with one or neither parent	19.3	42.0	6,718	8.4	22.6	2.7	-1.0	6,637	39.2	0.8	-1.7	6,872
Total	20.0	42.9	18,025	8.8	22.9	2.4	-1.1	17,775	41.0	0.6	-1.7	18,393
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	23.1	48.3	22,772	7.0	20.8	1.2	-1.1	22,772	43.9	0.3	-1.8	22,772

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes Christian children, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁶ Does not include Hindu, Muslim, and Christian

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, 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, Bihar, 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	95.8	35.5	83.5	986	20.9	945
Rural	94.9	30.5	84.6	6,918	17.7	6,567
Sex						
Male	94.5	31.3	83.1	4,138	19.9	3,911
Female	95.6	30.9	86.0	3,766	16.2	3,601
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	94.4	30.0	83.9	3,428	17.7	3,235
<5 years complete	95.2	32.7	85.4	510	18.1	486
5-7 years complete	94.7	28.2	82.5	899	15.9	851
8-9 years complete	95.9	33.7	86.7	1,146	17.6	1,100
10-11 years complete	94.3	30.9	85.9	727	19.6	686
12 or more years complete	96.7	33.4	84.0	1,194	20.4	1,155
Religion						
Hindu	95.3	32.0	85.0	6,524	17.6	6,216
Muslim	94.3	26.9	82.5	1,363	20.5	1,285
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	94.3	33.5	86.2	2,160	15.1	2,037
Scheduled tribe	88.0	22.8	79.0	287	16.6	253
Other backward class	96.1	31.9	85.3	4,286	18.1	4,120
Other	94.1	24.3	79.0	1,096	24.6	1,031
Don't know	96.8	45.6	89.8	74	15.4	72
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	95.0	31.6	84.2	6,442	18.0	6,123
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	96.3	29.1	85.0	784	20.6	755
Other/no one	93.5	28.4	86.7	678	15.7	634
Place of delivery						
Health facility	95.2	32.4	84.8	6,260	17.4	5,963
At home	94.3	26.2	83.2	1,633	20.8	1,540
Total	95.0	31.1	84.5	7,904	18.1	7,512

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

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

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

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

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:							Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2 years
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids ¹	Other milk	Complementary foods	Complementary foods					
<2	5.2	73.8	3.6	0.2	10.4	6.8	100.0	94.8	657	9.5	658	
2-3	4.4	60.9	14.0	0.5	10.7	9.5	100.0	95.6	609	13.1	610	
4-5	5.8	40.0	21.3	1.8	17.4	13.8	100.0	94.2	579	19.2	582	
6-8	6.1	14.9	24.1	2.8	13.2	38.9	100.0	93.9	990	20.4	996	
9-11	7.0	6.5	12.6	2.5	10.0	61.4	100.0	93.0	1,209	20.9	1,221	
12-17	13.2	3.6	8.2	1.1	4.7	69.1	100.0	86.8	1,816	21.0	1,881	
18-23	22.0	2.5	2.8	0.6	3.7	68.4	100.0	78.0	1,772	20.5	2,062	
0-3	4.8	67.6	8.6	0.4	10.5	8.1	100.0	95.2	1,266	11.2	1,268	
0-5	5.1	58.9	12.6	0.8	12.7	9.9	100.0	94.9	1,845	13.7	1,851	
6-9	5.9	12.9	21.4	3.0	12.4	44.4	100.0	94.1	1,397	20.9	1,408	
12-15	12.2	3.6	9.1	1.2	4.9	69.0	100.0	87.8	1,319	20.7	1,349	
12-23	17.6	3.1	5.5	0.9	4.2	68.8	100.0	82.4	3,587	20.7	3,942	
20-23	24.4	2.5	2.4	0.9	4.1	65.8	100.0	75.6	1,200	20.4	1,439	

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, Bihar, 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	3.6	6.1	5,592
Female	33.3	3.9	6.1	4,885
Residence				
Urban	28.7	3.4	5.7	1,311
Rural	34.6	3.8	6.2	9,166
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	34.3	3.8	6.2	4,554
<5 years complete	33.5	4.2	6.3	663
5-7 years complete	a	3.5	5.8	1,213
8-9 years complete	a	3.6	5.5	1,485
10-11 years complete	34.1	3.7	6.3	964
12 or more years complete	29.7	3.3	6.1	1,599
Religion				
Hindu	a	3.8	6.1	8,653
Muslim	27.9	3.2	6.3	1,800
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	a	3.8	6.6	2,861
Scheduled tribe	(33.5)	5.0	6.2	382
Other backward class	34.1	3.7	6.1	5,645
Other	31.9	3.2	5.3	1,494
Total	34.7	3.7	6.1	10,477

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

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

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

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

Table 71. Minimum acceptable diet

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

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	19.8	28.1	5.9	2,054	56.2	6.1	41.0	5.2	145	97.1	9.6	28.9	5.9	2,199
6-8	11.9	32.9	5.4	930	46.9	3.7	28.6	3.7	60	96.8	5.9	32.6	5.3	990
9-11	26.3	24.1	6.4	1,124	62.8	7.9	49.7	6.3	85	97.4	12.5	25.9	6.4	1,209
12-17	41.8	35.3	12.3	1,576	70.0	17.3	62.4	13.9	240	96.0	22.3	38.9	12.5	1,816
18-23	53.1	40.5	16.0	1,381	61.9	16.5	61.4	12.4	390	91.6	27.4	45.1	15.2	1,772
Sex														
Male	36.9	32.4	10.7	2,599	64.9	10.8	58.8	8.8	386	95.5	18.5	35.8	10.4	2,985
Female	34.8	35.3	10.7	2,412	61.8	18.7	57.0	14.2	389	94.7	19.5	38.3	11.2	2,801
Residence														
Urban	35.7	33.1	8.2	611	76.2	14.3	70.3	13.8	129	95.8	16.7	39.6	9.1	740
Rural	35.9	33.9	11.1	4,400	60.7	14.9	55.4	11.1	646	95.0	19.3	36.6	11.1	5,046
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	35.1	33.6	10.5	2,169	60.1	12.0	55.4	9.1	319	94.9	19.0	36.4	10.3	2,489
<5 years complete	35.8	34.5	12.0	335	(59.0)	(26.0)	(64.2)	(22.5)	43	95.4	19.6	37.8	13.2	377
5-7 years complete	33.7	37.3	12.9	566	59.7	24.0	57.8	17.7	98	94.0	20.4	40.3	13.6	664
8-9 years complete	35.2	32.9	8.8	741	64.6	9.0	59.3	6.6	108	95.5	16.6	36.2	8.6	849
10-11 years complete	38.1	38.3	12.0	447	76.3	25.5	65.3	20.1	84	96.2	21.1	42.6	13.3	531
12 or more years complete	39.2	29.6	10.2	753	66.1	8.6	56.0	7.4	122	95.3	18.7	33.3	9.8	876
Religion														
Hindu	36.3	34.1	10.5	4,211	65.2	12.8	58.7	10.1	576	95.8	18.6	37.1	10.4	4,787
Muslim	33.9	32.1	12.0	792	59.9	20.4	56.8	16.1	193	92.2	20.9	36.9	12.8	985

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	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 meal frequency ²	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	35.5	35.7	10.5	1,377	57.3	11.5	7.2	209	94.1	18.3	38.5	10.1	1,586
Scheduled tribe	34.4	30.4	11.9	177	(39.8)	(21.3)	(9.5)	52	89.5	21.6	32.6	11.3	228
Other backward class	35.6	32.8	10.1	2,770	59.6	16.4	14.0	354	96.3	18.7	35.9	10.5	3,124
Other	39.1	35.1	14.4	641	61.8	14.0	12.9	154	93.7	21.6	40.3	14.1	795
Don't know	(24.5)	(27.9)	(0.0)	46	*	*	*	6	(95.5)	(9.3)	(28.9)	(0.0)	53
Total	35.9	33.8	10.7	5,011	57.9	14.8	11.5	775	95.1	19.0	37.0	10.8	5,786

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Bihar, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
	Araria	31.0	291	69.0	65	49.9	683	23.9	681	47.8
Arwal	42.7	48	(50.4)	10	45.6	117	36.8	115	52.9	121
Aurangabad	36.1	137	(59.7)	34	41.2	338	32.9	318	48.7	345
Banka	38.1	142	58.5	40	46.7	319	26.9	314	45.8	330
Begusarai	41.0	267	(50.8)	54	37.8	624	21.0	603	35.6	656
Bhagalpur	35.0	266	52.6	65	40.0	615	21.2	607	40.4	631
Bhojpur	23.9	185	(33.8)	40	40.6	450	31.3	430	44.0	462
Buxer	37.7	108	(33.0)	30	39.6	258	33.2	252	45.3	268
Darbhanga	30.1	329	(71.7)	77	45.4	715	19.3	705	39.2	724
Gaya	40.0	254	66.9	71	47.4	616	24.3	592	43.5	626
Gopalganj	38.7	192	83.5	56	34.2	414	21.5	402	29.2	424
Jamui	37.6	134	63.9	29	43.0	307	19.4	303	37.5	314
Jehanabad	43.9	68	(32.8)	14	41.3	170	36.6	165	51.7	172
Kaimur (Bhabua)	47.5	91	(45.1)	24	44.1	246	27.3	241	47.2	251
Katihar	24.6	250	(36.1)	43	43.9	551	23.5	549	48.1	560
Khagaria	26.7	199	48.2	44	34.8	421	25.3	419	36.4	427
Kishanganj	16.6	152	(53.5)	33	38.7	324	23.9	320	41.1	328
Lakhisarai	37.5	77	51.2	20	42.7	183	25.6	179	45.1	187
Madhepura	34.5	173	(64.1)	36	46.3	400	20.6	396	43.5	401
Madhubani	28.9	307	(74.6)	63	43.3	712	17.1	708	36.0	718
Munger	27.4	108	(60.3)	23	35.5	260	26.7	259	39.5	267
Muzaffarpur	31.9	360	(71.9)	84	42.6	867	19.9	859	34.7	878
Nalanda	18.9	196	67.2	50	42.6	464	27.8	458	46.7	477
Nawada	39.4	137	60.5	40	49.4	330	18.2	325	37.3	334
Pashchim Champaran	27.9	303	64.2	82	43.5	610	13.2	608	30.3	622
Patna	32.8	291	(22.3)	59	34.5	767	27.5	748	39.6	774
Purba Champaran	31.8	435	(72.0)	90	49.1	989	16.8	982	37.9	1,002
Purnia	26.7	344	53.6	74	43.5	707	25.8	709	47.1	717
Rohtas	31.5	200	(56.6)	45	40.0	499	31.8	486	48.2	507
Saharsa	37.1	187	48.5	39	47.8	376	20.5	372	42.7	383
Samastipur	30.1	360	63.5	89	44.0	800	21.3	793	42.8	818
Saran	26.9	270	(45.0)	56	39.7	566	28.8	549	45.0	581
Sheikhpura	24.7	42	81.7	11	53.5	99	16.3	98	37.6	102
Sheohar	27.5	48	(83.5)	11	34.4	115	35.4	114	42.2	120
Sitamarhi	22.6	343	63.7	94	54.2	746	16.2	746	40.8	755
Siwan	21.0	166	(59.5)	42	36.7	359	18.2	361	30.8	371
Supaul	38.1	203	64.1	49	42.3	507	25.8	504	45.0	515
Vaishali	28.6	241	47.0	61	38.3	499	19.6	504	38.4	522
Bihar	31.1	7,904	58.9	1,845	42.9	18,025	22.9	17,775	41.0	18,393

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

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, Bihar, 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	27.1	50.7	2.5	80.3	695
9-11	28.5	52.2	1.9	82.6	848
12-17	26.5	54.8	2.9	84.2	1,323
18-23	29.0	46.8	2.4	78.2	1,471
24-35	30.2	38.3	1.2	69.7	2,734
36-47	33.8	28.7	1.2	63.8	2,612
48-59	33.9	20.8	0.6	55.3	2,613
Sex					
Male	30.6	36.5	1.5	68.7	6,475
Female	31.2	37.5	1.5	70.2	5,823
Birth order¹					
1	30.6	34.7	1.3	66.6	3,962
2-3	30.4	38.0	1.7	70.0	6,077
4-5	33.4	38.0	1.7	73.0	1,802
6 or more	31.6	39.4	0.9	71.9	431
Residence					
Urban	31.5	35.4	1.0	67.9	1,761
Rural	30.8	37.3	1.6	69.7	10,537
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	31.4	37.4	1.7	70.5	4,569
<5 years complete	31.5	38.9	1.3	71.7	808
5-7 years complete	31.4	33.3	1.6	66.4	1,597
8-9 years complete	30.5	39.1	1.6	71.1	1,990
10-11 years complete	29.9	37.5	1.2	68.7	1,271
12 or more years complete	30.4	35.9	1.3	67.5	2,063
Religion					
Hindu	30.9	37.4	1.5	69.8	10,194
Muslim	31.0	35.6	1.5	68.1	1,963
Other ³	25.9	31.3	2.8	60.0	132
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	30.7	41.2	1.8	73.6	3,116
Scheduled tribe	29.9	39.5	1.7	71.1	391
Other backward class	31.6	34.8	1.5	67.8	6,712
Other	29.9	37.3	1.3	68.5	1,840
Don't know	27.1	45.0	0.0	72.1	120
No caste/tribe or missing	23.3	31.7	3.2	58.2	117
Mother's interview status⁴					
Interviewed	30.9	37.0	1.5	69.4	12,272
Not interviewed but in the household	(28.5)	(39.1)	(0.0)	(67.7)	26

Continued...

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Bihar, 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	30.8	36.5	1.5	68.8	7,934
Living with one or neither parent	31.1	37.9	1.7	70.7	4,363
Mother's anaemia status⁵					
Not anaemic	31.6	29.8	1.2	62.6	4,178
Mildly anaemic	31.0	37.0	1.5	69.5	3,556
Moderately/severely anaemic	30.3	43.6	1.8	75.7	4,460
Total	30.9	37.0	1.5	69.4	12,298
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	30.2	31.8	1.4	63.5	21,408

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes Christian children, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Does not include Hindu, Muslim, and Christian

⁴ Includes children whose mother was not interviewed and not in the household, who are not shown separately.

⁵ Mildly anaemic is 11.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <11.0 g/dl for non-pregnant women and <10.0 g/dl for pregnant women. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:				Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶
Age in months														
6-8	14.9	4.7	990	8.0	20.9	16.8	996	na	na	na	92.8	967	92.8	967
9-11	31.4	10.8	1,209	12.3	23.3	21.5	1,221	54.3	1,221	93.1	1,206	93.1	1,206	1,206
12-17	49.3	19.4	1,816	12.2	26.7	26.7	1,881	58.2	1,881	92.8	1,847	92.8	1,847	1,847
18-23	59.0	23.3	1,772	12.4	25.2	32.0	2,062	57.2	2,062	92.7	2,005	92.7	2,005	2,005
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	54.9	3,957	92.6	3,861	92.6	3,861	3,861
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	93.3	3,761	93.3	3,761	3,761
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	93.8	3,822	93.8	3,822	3,822
Sex														
Male	42.7	16.5	2,985	11.9	25.2	26.0	3,151	55.9	4,758	93.4	9,141	93.4	9,141	9,141
Female	42.6	16.0	2,801	11.2	23.9	25.7	3,009	56.1	4,363	92.8	8,328	92.8	8,328	8,328
Birth order														
1	37.9	13.0	1,718	13.1	24.7	23.9	1,898	56.5	2,726	93.2	5,130	93.2	5,130	5,130
2-3	45.2	17.2	2,812	10.9	24.3	26.3	2,975	55.8	4,453	93.2	8,432	93.2	8,432	8,432
4-5	43.3	18.6	979	12.1	25.1	27.2	1,005	56.7	1,541	92.7	3,006	92.7	3,006	3,006
6 or more	43.6	19.1	276	7.6	25.5	29.0	281	52.5	402	92.5	856	92.5	856	856
Breastfeeding status⁷														
Breastfeeding	41.1	15.6	5,011	11.5	24.2	25.7	5,019	57.0	5,612	92.4	7,322	92.4	7,322	7,322
Not breastfeeding	52.6	20.4	775	11.8	26.1	26.6	1,141	54.4	3,510	93.6	10,102	93.6	10,102	10,102
Residence														
Urban	39.6	14.6	740	8.9	22.9	23.7	789	52.5	1,154	96.3	2,280	96.3	2,280	2,280
Rural	43.1	16.5	5,046	12.0	24.8	26.1	5,370	56.5	7,967	92.6	15,189	92.6	15,189	15,189

Continued...

Table 74. Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:			Among children age 9-35 months:			Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:		
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	43.7	17.0	2,489	12.2	25.5	25.8	2,630	56.0	3,974	92.1	7,640	
<5 years complete	43.0	14.6	377	7.2	16.7	27.5	397	53.1	577	92.0	1,122	
5-7 years complete	40.9	17.2	664	13.3	27.3	26.8	707	56.9	1,052	94.1	2,069	
8-9 years complete	39.4	15.4	849	12.1	23.8	26.1	900	56.1	1,310	93.6	2,447	
10-11 years complete	43.6	17.8	531	8.2	24.0	24.8	567	56.2	822	93.9	1,586	
12 or more years complete	43.4	14.1	876	11.9	24.5	24.9	958	56.3	1,387	94.6	2,605	
Religion												
Hindu	42.4	14.7	4,787	12.1	24.3	26.1	5,100	55.9	7,553	92.6	14,343	
Muslim	44.1	23.6	985	9.2	26.5	24.9	1,045	56.6	1,547	95.0	2,913	
Other ⁸	*	*	11	*	*	*	11	*	15	97.8	199	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	44.7	15.6	1,586	11.7	26.2	27.8	1,681	56.7	2,553	91.8	4,764	
Scheduled tribe	46.3	19.6	228	16.8	33.1	29.6	235	66.3	332	92.1	608	
Other backward class	40.9	15.7	3,124	11.0	22.6	24.8	3,334	55.6	4,874	93.2	9,331	
Other	44.3	19.5	795	13.2	28.0	26.4	855	54.0	1,275	95.2	2,427	
Don't know	(42.3)	(6.3)	53	(0.0)	(2.3)	(2.5)	55	48.3	88	90.1	162	
No caste/tribe or missing	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	97.5	177	
Total	42.6	16.3	5,786	11.6	24.6	25.8	6,160	56.0	9,121	93.1	17,469	

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 Christian children, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

nc = No cases

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

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

³ Based on mother's recall

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

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

⁶ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested

⁷ 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, Bihar, 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	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	5,588	96.2	5,543
Rural	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	30,246	92.8	30,090
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	29,725	93.0	29,575
Muslim	99.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	4,775	94.8	4,749
Christian	(97.5)	(0.0)	(2.5)	100.0	24	(85.8)	24
Other	98.1	0.3	1.6	100.0	1,310	93.5	1,285
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	8,359	91.9	8,317
Scheduled tribe	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,188	93.0	1,180
Other backward class	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	19,011	93.3	18,913
Other	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	5,766	95.3	5,741
Don't know	98.6	0.3	1.2	100.0	241	91.7	237
No caste/tribe or missing	98.0	0.3	1.7	100.0	1,269	93.5	1,244
Total	99.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	35,834	93.3	35,632
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	36,772	93.6	36,662

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

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, Bihar, 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
Araria	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,023	93.7	1,017
Arwal	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	234	90.1	233
Aurangabad	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	720	92.4	716
Banka	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	670	90.1	667
Begusarai	99.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,214	89.2	1,205
Bhagalpur	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,212	85.2	1,206
Bhojpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	944	92.2	944
Buxer	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	518	93.5	517
Darbhanga	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,488	96.0	1,481
Gaya	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,287	94.9	1,285
Gopalganj	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	868	96.6	864
Jamui	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	557	91.0	554
Jehanabad	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	345	91.0	344
Kaimur (Bhabua)	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	489	93.7	487
Katihar	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,081	96.7	1,077
Khagaria	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	615	88.0	613
Kishanganj	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	633	94.8	632
Lakhisarai	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	315	84.2	314
Madhepura	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	693	95.4	690
Madhubani	99.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	1,582	91.9	1,566
Munger	99.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	535	92.6	531
Muzaffarpur	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,761	96.1	1,750
Nalanda	99.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	942	89.1	937
Nawada	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	666	98.2	662
Pashchim Champaran	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,365	97.7	1,361
Patna	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,892	92.9	1,891
Purba Champaran	99.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	1,798	96.9	1,780
Purnia	97.9	0.3	1.8	100.0	1,210	92.6	1,185
Rohtas	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,016	97.4	1,011
Saharsa	99.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	690	94.6	685
Samastipur	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,489	91.9	1,481
Saran	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,196	92.9	1,190
Sheikhpura	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	198	90.3	197
Sheohar	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	301	95.6	300
Sitamarhi	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,371	95.0	1,368
Siwan	98.2	0.0	1.8	100.0	1,026	94.1	1,008
Supaul	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	804	94.3	802
Vaishali	99.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,085	86.2	1,079
Bihar	99.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	35,834	93.3	35,632

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	44.6	26.6	25.2	3.7	100.0	42,483
Pulses or beans	70.1	26.1	3.4	0.4	100.0	42,483
Dark green leafy vegetables	62.8	28.0	9.0	0.1	100.0	42,483
Fruits	6.5	27.9	64.5	1.0	100.0	42,483
Eggs	1.6	34.0	45.2	19.2	100.0	42,483
Fish	1.4	35.5	48.0	15.2	100.0	42,483
Chicken or meat	0.9	31.7	48.9	18.4	100.0	42,483
Fish or chicken/meat	1.8	40.4	44.2	13.7	100.0	42,483
Fried foods	2.9	41.5	53.8	1.8	100.0	42,483
Aerated drinks	3.2	15.9	71.3	9.6	100.0	42,483
MEN						
Milk or curd	47.8	32.7	17.1	2.3	100.0	4,545
Pulses or beans	61.7	33.7	4.1	0.5	100.0	4,545
Dark green leafy vegetables	57.2	36.2	6.2	0.5	100.0	4,545
Fruits	6.8	32.6	57.9	2.7	100.0	4,545
Eggs	2.8	40.4	46.6	10.2	100.0	4,545
Fish	1.5	39.5	48.9	10.1	100.0	4,545
Chicken or meat	1.1	37.4	50.7	10.9	100.0	4,545
Fish or chicken/meat	2.0	44.4	45.2	8.4	100.0	4,545
Fried foods	6.2	42.7	47.2	3.8	100.0	4,545
Aerated drinks	2.6	20.8	67.9	8.7	100.0	4,545

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹				Body Mass Index: Men				Number of women	≥30.0 (obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men		
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)						
Age														
15-19	43.6	25.1	18.5	2.6	1.9	0.7	8,818	46.2	24.8	21.4	2.4	2.2	0.2	1,036
20-29	27.0	16.4	10.6	10.9	9.2	1.7	11,608	16.6	10.4	6.2	10.9	9.5	1.5	1,272
30-39	16.4	10.1	6.3	24.2	19.2	5.0	9,779	11.6	8.8	2.9	22.8	20.5	2.3	1,011
40-49	14.2	8.2	6.1	28.5	21.9	6.6	7,639	10.4	6.6	3.7	25.8	22.7	3.1	827
Marital status														
Never married	42.2	23.6	18.5	4.0	3.2	0.7	9,212	33.3	18.0	15.4	6.1	5.4	0.8	1,707
Currently married	20.4	12.5	7.9	19.7	15.6	4.1	27,704	13.2	9.3	3.9	20.9	18.5	2.4	2,387
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	15.9	9.6	6.3	23.0	18.9	4.2	927	(15.6)	(7.5)	(8.1)	(8.4)	(8.4)	(0.0)	53
Residence														
Urban	18.7	11.2	7.5	25.2	19.0	6.2	6,096	12.9	7.7	5.2	18.7	17.5	1.2	855
Rural	26.9	15.9	11.0	14.2	11.4	2.7	31,747	23.8	14.2	9.6	13.6	11.8	1.8	3,291
Schooling														
No schooling	23.1	13.8	9.2	15.6	12.8	2.8	14,719	20.1	12.0	8.1	11.1	9.9	1.2	768
<5 years complete	24.1	14.4	9.7	17.9	14.7	3.2	1,892	23.7	16.2	7.5	14.3	11.3	3.0	291
5-9 years complete	29.6	17.4	12.2	13.6	10.5	3.1	10,376	27.3	14.8	12.5	12.3	11.2	1.2	1,336
10-11 years complete	29.8	17.3	12.5	16.1	12.5	3.6	4,947	26.5	15.8	10.7	15.0	12.4	2.7	635
12 or more years complete	21.6	12.9	8.7	20.2	15.5	4.7	5,909	12.3	8.5	3.8	19.7	18.0	1.7	1,116
Religion														
Hindu	25.6	15.2	10.4	15.7	12.4	3.3	32,391	21.5	12.8	8.7	14.5	12.8	1.7	3,510
Muslim	25.4	14.9	10.5	17.7	14.1	3.5	5,389	21.1	12.5	8.6	15.6	13.8	1.8	629
Christian	(13.2)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Other	(32.4)	(20.4)	(12.0)	(6.4)	(6.4)	(0.0)	41	*	*	*	*	*	*	1

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, Bihar, 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	28.4	16.9	11.4	11.5	9.7	1.8	8,735	26.0	14.3	11.7	11.2	10.4	0.9	955
Scheduled tribe	29.6	17.4	12.2	13.2	10.8	2.3	1,295	23.5	16.3	7.2	10.9	8.5	2.4	144
Other backward class	25.3	14.9	10.4	15.7	12.6	3.1	21,107	20.8	12.8	8.0	14.9	13.0	1.8	2,319
Other	21.6	12.8	8.7	23.5	17.3	6.2	6,470	17.5	10.3	7.2	19.5	17.3	2.2	716
Don't know	32.9	18.0	14.9	9.7	8.1	1.6	236	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Total age 15-49	25.6	15.1	10.4	15.9	12.6	3.3	37,844	21.5	12.8	8.7	14.7	13.0	1.7	4,146
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.3	8.9	4.5	24.1	21.2	2.8	328
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.9	12.5	8.4	15.3	13.6	1.8	4,474
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	30.5	18.5	12.1	11.7	9.5	2.2	41,410	25.5	16.4	9.0	12.6	11.3	1.3	5,322

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

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

Background characteristic	Women				Men							
	Waist circumference		Waist-to-hip ratio		Waist circumference		Waist-to-hip ratio					
	Normal (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Normal (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)				
Age												
15-19	89.2	10.8	1.8	48.5	51.5	8,806	98.9	1.1	0.3	70.4	29.6	1,037
20-29	71.4	28.6	9.2	42.8	57.2	11,599	95.8	4.2	0.8	54.0	46.0	1,271
30-39	54.5	45.5	19.7	36.6	63.4	9,775	85.8	14.2	3.9	41.4	58.6	1,011
40-49	45.7	54.3	26.9	29.2	70.8	7,632	82.0	18.0	6.4	40.2	59.8	830
Marital status												
Never married	86.9	13.1	2.9	47.7	52.3	9,201	97.7	2.3	0.6	63.5	36.5	1,707
Currently married	59.5	40.5	17.2	37.4	62.6	27,688	86.8	13.2	4.1	44.2	55.8	2,390
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	53.2	46.8	19.9	32.8	67.2	924	(97.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(53.6)	(46.4)	53
Residence												
Urban	54.9	45.1	22.6	31.7	68.3	6,096	88.7	11.3	3.9	45.2	54.8	855
Rural	68.1	31.9	12.1	41.3	58.7	31,717	92.1	7.9	2.2	54.1	45.9	3,294
Schooling												
No schooling	63.4	36.6	13.7	38.3	61.7	14,709	95.6	4.4	1.8	54.2	45.8	770
<5 years complete	63.5	36.5	15.4	37.5	62.5	1,892	89.6	10.4	3.8	56.3	43.7	291
5-9 years complete	71.2	28.8	11.8	41.9	58.1	10,366	92.8	7.2	1.7	56.3	43.7	1,337
10-11 years complete	70.3	29.7	13.1	42.6	57.4	4,944	89.7	10.3	3.1	55.0	45.0	635
12 or more years complete	60.6	39.4	17.3	38.1	61.9	5,902	88.1	11.9	3.6	43.5	56.5	1,117
Religion												
Hindu	66.4	33.6	13.5	40.3	59.7	32,368	91.1	8.9	2.5	51.7	48.3	3,513
Muslim	63.3	36.7	15.6	36.7	63.3	5,382	93.2	6.8	3.1	55.5	44.5	629
Christian	(82.7)	(17.3)	(2.8)	(44.1)	(55.9)	23	*	*	*	*	*	6
Other	(78.8)	(21.2)	(3.6)	(55.4)	(44.6)	41	*	*	*	*	*	1

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal (>80 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal (>80 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>85)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>85)	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal (>90)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>90)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>90)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	70.7	29.3	10.3	41.3	58.7	8,726	92.0	8.0	2.5	56.7	43.3	961
Scheduled tribe	70.3	29.7	9.4	40.9	59.1	1,294	95.1	4.9	2.5	63.6	36.4	144
Other backward class	66.4	33.6	13.5	39.7	60.3	21,091	91.7	8.3	2.3	50.3	49.7	2,316
Other	57.4	42.6	20.5	37.4	62.6	6,467	88.5	11.5	3.5	50.4	49.6	717
Don't know	73.1	26.9	7.8	47.0	53.0	235	*	*	*	*	*	12
Total	66.0	34.0	13.8	39.8	60.2	37,813	91.4	8.6	2.6	52.3	47.7	4,149

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 80. Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 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	30.9	32.7	2.0	65.7	20.6	13.9	0.4	34.8	1,033
20-29	29.5	32.3	2.1	63.9	14.0	10.3	0.7	24.9	1,267
30-39	29.2	30.8	1.9	61.8	15.8	10.3	0.6	26.6	1,006
40-49	29.3	30.6	2.4	62.3	17.8	14.5	1.1	33.3	821
Marital status									
Never married	30.9	31.2	2.1	64.2	18.7	11.9	0.5	31.1	1,703
Currently married	29.5	31.8	2.0	63.3	15.6	12.0	0.8	28.4	2,371
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	26.8	35.4	2.4	64.6	(12.2)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(27.7)	53
Maternity status									
Pregnant	28.8	32.4	1.9	63.1	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	29.6	36.2	2.1	67.8	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	29.9	30.4	2.1	62.4	na	na	na	na	na
Residence									
Urban	31.4	32.7	1.4	65.6	14.9	11.9	0.3	27.1	853
Rural	29.4	31.5	2.2	63.1	17.3	12.0	0.8	30.1	3,274
Schooling									
No schooling	28.5	32.4	2.3	63.2	18.2	14.7	0.6	33.5	763
<5 years complete	29.8	30.1	1.8	61.8	17.8	13.1	0.2	31.0	292
5-9 years complete	30.4	31.9	2.1	64.4	16.2	13.4	1.2	30.8	1,333
10-11 years complete	31.3	31.6	1.7	64.7	18.0	10.0	0.4	28.4	631
12 or more years complete	30.0	30.4	1.9	62.3	15.6	9.3	0.4	25.3	1,108
Religion									
Hindu	30.0	32.3	2.1	64.4	16.6	11.9	0.7	29.2	3,492
Muslim	28.1	28.2	1.9	58.2	18.0	12.6	0.4	31.0	629
Christian	(35.0)	(52.9)	(2.2)	(90.1)	*	*	*	*	6
Other	(37.3)	(27.5)	(0.0)	(64.8)	*	*	*	*	1

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 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)	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	28.9	33.6	2.1	64.6	15.8	14.4	0.3	30.4	960
Scheduled tribe	29.4	32.6	2.7	64.7	10.9	9.6	0.0	20.5	138
Other backward class	30.0	31.0	2.0	63.0	16.4	11.3	0.6	28.3	2,308
Other	29.8	31.5	2.3	63.6	20.9	11.6	1.5	34.0	711
Don't know	32.2	26.1	1.3	59.6	*	*	*	*	11
Smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	22.0	24.2	3.8	49.9	16.0	8.8	0.0	24.8	579
Does not smoke cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	29.8	31.8	2.1	63.6	16.9	12.5	0.8	30.2	3,548
Total age 15-49	29.7	31.7	2.1	63.5	16.8	12.0	0.7	29.5	4,127
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	18.7	19.1	3.0	40.9	321
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	16.9	12.5	0.8	30.3	4,448
Age 15-49									
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	28.3	30.1	1.9	60.3	17.2	13.8	1.3	32.3	5,323

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

² For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl

³ For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl

⁴ For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

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

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 years with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Bihar, 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
Araria	75.8	493	67.9	1,157	30.4	9.9	1,054
Arwal	65.8	77	66.9	275	31.9	12.4	257
Aurangabad	68.4	250	60.4	900	25.9	10.0	844
Banka	77.8	234	65.9	731	23.8	13.4	671
Begusarai	74.5	491	62.9	1,417	26.0	17.6	1,331
Bhagalpur	78.7	448	73.0	1,378	22.9	19.4	1,269
Bhojpur	67.7	330	73.6	1,158	23.1	20.8	1,092
Buxer	68.3	193	66.2	663	21.1	16.6	610
Darbhanga	68.9	443	60.8	1,655	25.6	13.4	1,533
Gaya	76.7	414	64.3	1,469	26.8	10.8	1,353
Gopalganj	56.1	305	53.8	1,090	22.7	17.9	1,034
Jamui	81.9	200	75.2	640	31.0	12.7	590
Jehanabad	61.9	99	68.0	385	27.1	14.3	359
Kaimur (Bhabua)	71.4	190	70.3	560	25.6	11.8	533
Katihar	65.6	379	68.4	1,074	26.4	13.1	1,016
Khagaria	67.1	309	59.5	686	24.7	18.1	615
Kishanganj	67.5	230	65.1	706	29.1	11.6	660
Lakhisarai	77.2	113	72.5	388	25.3	16.2	355
Madhepura	67.7	241	65.7	756	32.0	12.9	694
Madhubani	71.0	470	61.4	1,580	25.1	13.7	1,475
Munger	74.3	200	71.3	555	23.7	20.9	515
Muzaffarpur	64.6	668	58.9	2,008	25.2	16.5	1,895
Nalanda	80.3	303	71.0	1,095	23.8	16.0	1,026
Nawada	73.3	191	70.4	819	28.4	15.7	758
Pashchim Champaran	61.6	412	50.6	1,492	24.6	20.6	1,397
Patna	65.4	534	67.1	1,932	22.6	21.5	1,845
Purba Champaran	61.0	581	57.3	2,146	23.4	16.3	2,004
Purnia	68.0	451	66.0	1,276	31.4	14.4	1,152
Rohtas	70.3	396	64.9	1,326	22.9	19.8	1,245
Saharsa	69.2	222	65.3	701	31.0	12.9	630
Samastipur	67.2	567	60.5	1,672	26.7	15.2	1,554
Saran	69.8	377	62.8	1,448	22.0	19.1	1,402
Sheikhpura	80.1	59	69.5	236	24.1	13.3	224
Sheohar	73.1	71	61.6	264	20.0	7.6	242
Sitamarhi	70.0	476	61.7	1,441	31.8	13.9	1,308
Siwan	63.9	253	53.1	1,305	18.1	23.3	1,260
Supaul	63.6	336	60.7	949	30.9	9.4	874
Vaishali	77.1	294	63.1	1,232	26.1	16.9	1,168
Bihar	69.4	12,298	63.5	40,563	25.6	15.9	37,844

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	73.6	90.2	54.7	79.1	57.6	77.0	10.1	25.3	66.1	77.0	2,662	1,913
15-19	70.0	88.5	49.8	76.6	53.3	74.7	10.0	23.8	61.6	73.7	1,505	1,130
20-24	78.4	92.6	61.1	82.8	63.3	80.4	10.3	27.4	72.1	81.9	1,157	783
25-29	78.1	94.5	58.9	82.1	64.0	80.0	9.8	24.4	71.2	83.0	1,012	627
30-39	78.4	93.1	61.5	82.1	65.9	80.9	10.7	25.6	71.2	83.6	1,524	1,101
40-49	74.6	92.4	57.1	79.6	61.1	78.4	10.7	24.9	68.6	80.5	1,188	903
Residence												
Urban	82.0	93.5	66.6	82.6	69.7	81.0	13.5	33.1	76.2	81.4	1,072	973
Rural	74.4	91.5	55.6	79.7	59.6	78.0	9.7	23.0	67.1	79.8	5,314	3,572
Schooling												
No schooling	67.4	84.1	49.5	68.9	52.0	64.5	7.5	14.9	59.7	67.6	2,466	827
<5 years complete	67.3	85.5	51.2	67.0	55.3	71.2	7.8	12.4	63.2	70.2	332	325
5-7 years complete	71.4	89.3	51.9	78.6	57.9	78.2	9.7	20.0	64.8	78.4	700	587
8-9 years complete	75.2	92.4	56.2	80.3	59.3	77.4	10.1	21.2	67.5	78.5	1,067	861
10-11 years complete	86.7	95.7	66.5	83.6	71.5	83.4	12.0	33.2	78.6	86.1	788	695
12 or more years complete	93.1	97.7	76.4	90.4	81.9	88.4	17.1	35.9	87.8	89.7	1,033	1,250
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	85.4	94.8	68.0	85.7	71.9	83.4	13.5	30.4	78.2	83.5	2,168	2,379
No	70.7	88.8	52.0	74.5	55.8	73.5	8.7	19.3	63.7	76.4	4,218	2,166
Marital status												
Never married	75.3	90.4	54.5	79.8	58.1	76.8	11.5	26.5	66.9	77.8	1,515	1,882
Currently married	76.0	93.2	58.6	80.9	62.6	80.2	10.1	24.3	69.2	81.9	4,724	2,606
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	69.9	(86.9)	51.0	(73.8)	52.9	(69.2)	7.3	(20.1)	67.8	(76.9)	147	56

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, Bihar, 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	76.8	91.5	61.5	77.8	61.5	75.8	9.5	19.0	74.2	78.3	654	1,254
Not been away	75.5	92.1	56.9	81.3	61.3	79.8	10.4	27.5	68.0	80.8	5,732	3,290
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	77.1	94.1	59.3	79.6	62.5	76.9	8.8	17.5	68.8	80.5	1,362	611
Not been away	75.3	91.6	56.9	80.5	61.0	78.9	10.7	26.3	68.6	80.1	5,025	3,934
Religion												
Hindu	76.5	92.4	58.3	80.5	62.1	79.3	11.1	24.6	69.4	80.3	5,232	3,796
Muslim	72.3	89.5	53.7	79.7	57.8	75.5	7.0	28.0	65.6	79.5	1,141	742
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	71.4	89.2	54.5	77.3	57.9	75.6	9.9	21.3	65.9	73.2	1,543	1,045
Scheduled tribe	62.7	84.8	43.3	72.3	47.4	76.6	9.2	11.5	57.1	70.1	170	155
Other backward class	76.6	92.5	58.2	80.2	61.3	78.0	10.3	24.1	69.1	82.2	3,507	2,516
Other	81.7	95.3	62.9	86.5	69.1	85.2	11.7	35.5	73.9	84.9	1,120	817
Don't know	(45.9)	*	(18.2)	*	(32.5)	*	(0.0)	*	(40.5)	*	46	12
Total	75.7	91.9	57.4	80.3	61.3	78.7	10.3	25.1	68.6	80.1	6,386	4,545

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:							Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative		Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators
Age									
15-24	76.7	69.5	72.0	69.5	69.0	66.3	68.1	26.9	1,960
15-19	76.9	69.1	73.4	70.0	68.7	67.9	69.2	27.0	1,054
20-24	76.6	69.9	70.4	68.9	69.2	64.4	66.7	26.8	907
25-29	74.8	67.5	65.6	71.7	64.9	63.7	64.8	26.2	791
30-39	78.5	68.4	69.9	70.7	68.4	64.1	67.5	27.7	1,195
40-49	75.9	67.8	68.3	69.9	67.0	65.9	65.1	26.4	887
Residence									
Urban	77.8	69.2	68.8	76.6	69.8	64.1	65.7	26.5	880
Rural	76.4	68.5	70.0	68.8	67.3	65.5	67.1	27.0	3,953
Schooling									
No schooling	73.9	64.5	65.5	68.5	65.4	63.2	64.5	25.2	1,663
<5 years complete	74.1	67.0	69.0	69.7	70.9	64.4	66.0	23.6	223
5-7 years complete	77.0	65.2	68.5	69.4	64.0	63.5	63.8	25.0	500
8-9 years complete	75.7	71.3	71.5	69.6	68.0	64.7	65.5	25.2	802
10-11 years complete	78.1	69.8	73.3	73.0	67.9	67.8	69.7	30.0	683
12 or more years complete	81.7	74.6	74.1	72.3	73.0	68.6	71.7	30.8	962
Regular media exposure¹									
Yes	79.5	71.0	73.2	71.8	71.9	67.9	69.8	29.6	1,851
No	74.9	67.1	67.6	69.3	65.2	63.6	65.0	25.2	2,981

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:							Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	
Marital status								
Never married	76.8	69.7	74.0	70.5	70.5	67.5	69.8	1,141
Currently married	76.6	68.2	68.6	69.9	67.0	64.7	66.1	3,588
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	78.2	69.6	64.5	78.3	64.7	58.3	61.9	103
Religion								
Hindu	77.0	69.1	70.8	70.7	68.6	65.8	67.5	4,003
Muslim	75.3	66.2	64.6	67.7	63.6	62.6	63.7	825
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	77.4	68.4	71.4	70.1	70.1	67.9	68.3	1,102
Scheduled tribe	76.5	70.7	73.4	57.6	71.8	67.3	69.4	106
Other backward class	76.1	68.3	69.5	71.3	67.2	64.3	66.7	2,688
Other	78.1	69.9	68.5	68.6	66.6	64.8	65.7	915
Total	76.7	68.6	69.8	70.2	67.8	65.3	66.8	4,832

Note: Total includes women belonging to Christian or other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:							Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative		Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators
Age									
15-24	81.2	64.2	69.3	82.4	64.4	60.3	62.8	34.9	1,726
15-19	79.2	59.8	66.8	82.4	61.9	57.4	59.4	32.3	1,000
20-24	83.9	70.2	72.7	82.4	68.0	64.3	67.4	38.5	726
25-29	79.5	66.4	67.5	80.2	64.4	57.4	62.3	31.9	593
30-39	83.9	66.6	70.9	84.2	65.6	60.2	69.0	36.7	1,026
40-49	80.7	64.7	69.5	82.4	64.4	62.0	63.8	36.3	834
Residence									
Urban	81.0	70.4	74.2	83.3	70.0	64.4	68.4	40.4	909
Rural	81.7	63.7	68.1	82.3	63.3	59.1	63.4	33.7	3,270
Schooling									
No schooling	76.6	57.9	59.5	83.3	54.0	51.2	56.2	29.1	695
<5 years complete	75.4	57.8	59.1	77.4	58.0	50.2	57.5	24.9	278
5-7 years complete	80.2	56.7	64.6	86.5	58.8	51.7	57.6	28.6	524
8-9 years complete	80.5	62.4	67.4	81.6	62.7	57.6	63.2	33.2	796
10-11 years complete	79.3	63.9	71.1	82.1	65.4	62.5	62.1	33.5	665
12 or more years complete	88.1	77.2	80.0	82.4	75.9	71.7	75.7	46.1	1,221
Regular media exposure¹									
Yes	83.5	71.4	75.6	82.9	70.6	65.7	70.1	40.6	2,256
No	79.2	57.9	62.2	82.1	57.8	53.8	57.9	28.8	1,923

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, Bihar, 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	
Marital status								
Never married	80.5	64.7	69.8	82.6	65.1	60.9	63.3	1,701
Currently married	82.3	65.7	69.4	82.7	64.6	60.0	65.2	2,429
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(74.6)	(57.1)	(60.1)	(72.3)	(58.4)	(44.7)	(65.7)	49
Religion								
Hindu	81.2	63.9	68.4	82.0	63.4	59.2	63.8	3,508
Muslim	83.2	71.6	74.9	85.8	71.5	65.8	68.4	664
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	80.3	62.1	66.8	80.8	61.3	55.6	58.9	932
Scheduled tribe	80.7	44.3	57.5	80.5	44.8	42.5	54.1	131
Other backward class	81.3	64.9	67.9	82.4	63.8	59.1	63.8	2,326
Other	83.6	73.4	79.4	85.5	75.0	72.2	74.8	779
Total	81.5	65.2	69.5	82.5	64.7	60.2	64.4	4,179

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

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

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

Indicators of higher- risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Bihar, 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	2.6	0.9	1.6	2.4	0.5	1.2	2.4	0.6	1.3
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	12.6	1.1	6.1	7.9	0.5	3.2	8.9	0.6	3.7
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.6	0.8	1.6	2.0	0.1	0.8	2.1	0.2	0.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	555	719	1,274	2,038	3,547	5,584	2,592	4,265	6,858
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	62.3	*	57.5	45.5	*	43.9	50.6	*	48.0
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	70	8	78	161	16	177	231	24	255
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	598	802	1,400	2,226	3,977	6,203	2,824	4,779	7,603
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	3.1	na	na	1.2	na	na	1.6	na	na
Number of men	973	na	na	3,572	na	na	4,545	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
	*	na	na	42.6	na	na	44.0	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months									
	30	na	na	44	na	na	75	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
	na	16.0	na	na	9.6	na	na	10.7	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy									
	na	281	na	na	1,422	na	na	1,703	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5									
	8.8	10.2	9.5	3.8	7.2	5.9	4.9	7.7	6.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion									
	2.6	4.5	3.6	2.0	4.0	3.2	2.1	4.1	3.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months									
	50.6	50.6	50.6	48.2	53.7	51.5	48.7	53.2	51.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months									
	3.5	5.7	4.7	5.6	6.8	6.3	5.2	6.6	6.0
Number of respondents									
	973	1,072	2,045	3,572	5,314	8,886	4,545	6,386	10,931
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	71.6	72.2	71.9	87.9	70.1	76.8	84.3	70.4	75.9
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months									
	492	543	1,035	1,721	2,854	4,576	2,214	3,397	5,611

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, Bihar, 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	33.1	14.2	23.0	23.4	9.3	15.1	25.3	10.1	16.5
Percentage who know a condom source	87.3	47.6	65.9	81.5	38.9	56.3	82.6	40.3	58.0
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	33.6	46.6	40.6	25.4	44.8	36.9	27.0	45.1	37.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	2.8	5.0	4.0	1.1	3.2	2.3	1.4	3.5	2.6
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	1.2	4.7	3.1	1.6	5.9	4.2	1.6	5.7	4.0
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	53.1	50.9	51.9	49.4	53.5	51.8	50.1	53.1	51.8
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.6	4.9	4.3	4.7	5.7	5.3	4.5	5.5	5.1
Number age 15-24	375	438	812	1,538	2,224	3,763	1,913	2,662	4,575
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	73.9	68.8	71.2	89.9	68.8	77.0	86.6	68.8	76.0
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	199	223	422	759	1,190	1,949	958	1,413	2,371
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	44.8	16.4	27.0	27.7	14.7	18.3	31.8	15.0	20.0
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	126	212	338	396	1,030	1,426	522	1,241	1,763
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	59.1	3.0	21.6	36.5	1.0	10.4	41.4	1.4	12.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	91	184	275	332	922	1,253	423	1,106	1,528
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	(60.4)	*	(56.6)	45.2	*	45.1	49.9	*	48.7
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	54	5	59	121	10	131	175	15	190
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	74.7	93.2	82.5	87.3	97.0	92.0	84.7	96.4	90.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	15.7	2.1	10.0	9.0	1.2	5.3	10.4	1.4	6.1
Number never married	333	242	576	1,307	1,229	2,536	1,641	1,471	3,112

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, Bihar, 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	312	306	13,476
Male	286	283	13,854
Age			
<15	550	535	8,516
15-59	134	134	15,838
60 and over	456	456	2,978
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	535	515	6,427
Other fuel	226	226	20,905
Total ⁴	299	294	27,333
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	515	503	75,969
Male	438	418	69,100
Age			
<15	672	645	53,609
15-59	268	260	75,022
60 and over	804	790	16,447
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	515	494	102,285
Other fuel	391	388	42,792
Total ⁴	478	462	145,077
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	485	473	89,445
Male	412	396	82,954
Age			
<15	655	630	62,125
15-59	245	238	90,860
60 and over	751	739	19,425
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	516	495	108,712
Other fuel	337	335	63,698
Total ⁴	450	436	172,410

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would family member's TB kept secret	Number 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 family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age												
15-19	92.9	9,836	54.3	73.3	90.7	11.0	9,140	61.8	76.5	93.0	8.8	1,065
20-34	93.5	19,757	52.8	72.6	92.4	10.4	18,469	61.1	76.2	95.6	8.4	1,874
35-49	94.0	12,891	52.0	73.4	93.4	10.2	12,119	60.2	76.8	96.7	6.9	1,397
Residence												
Urban	96.7	6,758	59.9	78.3	94.5	9.4	6,536	60.8	79.4	96.9	8.5	931
Rural	92.9	35,725	51.5	71.9	91.9	10.7	33,192	61.0	75.6	94.8	7.9	3,405
Schooling												
No schooling	90.8	16,342	43.7	67.4	91.2	11.1	14,845	54.6	68.7	94.3	9.6	758
<5 years complete	93.0	2,143	50.1	68.9	89.8	10.1	1,994	52.9	71.9	92.4	6.1	306
5-7 years complete	93.4	4,764	49.2	69.7	91.6	10.1	4,448	58.0	72.6	95.4	8.5	554
8-9 years complete	94.4	6,985	54.4	74.3	91.5	10.9	6,596	61.5	77.0	94.7	7.8	831
10-11 years complete	96.3	5,534	61.7	78.8	93.9	10.3	5,328	61.8	81.7	95.8	9.9	673
12 or more years complete	97.1	6,716	68.3	83.3	95.5	9.1	6,518	67.5	80.9	96.7	6.3	1,215
Religion												
Hindu	94.1	36,132	53.3	73.8	92.2	10.0	34,010	61.3	75.9	95.2	8.1	3,634
Muslim	90.3	6,283	50.2	68.2	92.6	13.2	5,674	59.6	79.0	95.9	7.6	696
Christian	(78.5)	25	*	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	*	4
Other	(57.1)	43	(46.9)	(62.6)	(93.3)	(30.1)	25	*	*	*	*	1

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:									
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have 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	Number of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	93.0	9,944	49.4	72.4	92.0	10.3	9,243	95.6	1,045	56.9	77.1	92.4	8.0	999
Scheduled tribe	87.1	1,443	45.4	66.2	94.0	19.4	1,257	91.7	155	54.9	78.0	95.6	11.2	142
Other backward class	94.2	23,667	53.6	73.3	92.2	9.9	22,298	95.4	2,516	63.4	76.2	95.7	8.4	2,399
Other	93.7	7,160	57.7	75.7	93.0	10.8	6,706	95.9	817	59.5	76.6	97.8	6.2	784
Don't know	83.2	269	20.8	29.5	83.9	14.5	224	*	12	*	*	*	*	12
Total	93.5	42,483	52.9	73.0	92.3	10.5	39,728	95.4	4,545	61.0	76.5	95.3	8.0	4,336

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

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme by background characteristics, Bihar, 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	9.0	9,836	9.9	1,130
20-24	6.2	7,870	7.1	783
25-34	10.3	11,886	8.7	1,172
35-49	14.5	12,891	14.5	1,459
Residence				
Urban	8.1	6,758	7.7	973
Rural	11.0	35,725	11.4	3,572
Schooling				
No schooling	13.5	16,342	12.4	827
<5 years complete	13.2	2,143	13.8	325
5-7 years complete	9.5	4,764	10.7	587
8-9 years complete	9.8	6,985	10.2	861
10-11 years complete	8.1	5,534	9.6	695
12 or more years complete	6.0	6,716	9.3	1,250
Religion				
Hindu	11.2	36,132	10.5	3,796
Muslim	6.7	6,283	10.7	742
Christian	(16.0)	25	*	6
Other	(7.6)	43	*	1
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	14.9	9,944	16.6	1,045
Scheduled tribe	11.1	1,443	8.7	155
Other backward class	9.6	23,667	9.4	2,516
Other	7.7	7,160	6.9	817
Don't know	5.4	269	*	12
Total age 15-49	10.5	42,483	10.6	4,545
Age 50-54	na	na	12.0	352
Total age 15-54	na	na	10.7	4,897

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

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

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

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	24.6	18.5	19.4
Government/municipal hospital	11.7	5.7	6.7
Government dispensary	1.2	0.6	0.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.7	0.4	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	6.5	8.9	8.6
PHC/additional PHC	3.1	2.6	2.7
Sub-centre	0.0	0.1	0.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.4	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	0.6	0.6
Private health sector	71.5	72.9	72.7
Private hospital	24.8	17.8	18.9
Private doctor/clinic	45.9	54.0	52.8
Private paramedic	0.5	1.0	0.9
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.1	0.0	0.0
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other source	1.6	4.7	4.2
Shop	0.1	0.2	0.2
Home treatment	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other	0.6	3.5	3.0
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	11.6	15.1	14.5
Number of households	5,588	30,246	35,834
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)	3.7	1.2	1.5
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	20.2	6.7	8.4
State health insurance scheme	4.4	1.0	1.4
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	9.9	18.8	17.7
Community health insurance programme	1.1	0.2	0.3
Other health insurance through employer	1.2	0.2	0.3
Medical reimbursement from employer	0.7	0.2	0.2
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	2.5	0.8	1.0
Other	59.4	71.9	70.4
Number of households	647	4,565	5,212

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

Table 90 Health problems

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000					Number of men of men	
	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
Age												
15-19	453	586	283	468	68	9,836	0	330	79	639	90	1,130
20-34	894	954	1,324	850	85	19,757	873	482	308	820	211	1,955
35-49	2,780	2,271	3,375	2,440	175	12,891	2,714	999	596	1,531	21	1,459
Residence												
Urban	2,171	1,418	3,709	1,232	105	6,758	902	462	153	1,056	0	973
Rural	1,212	1,240	1,326	1,246	109	35,725	1,341	650	396	989	153	3,572
Schooling												
No schooling	1,652	1,664	1,269	1,576	118	16,342	675	282	207	1,283	281	827
<5 years complete	1,214	1,371	1,480	1,618	76	2,143	1,535	898	682	1,201	349	325
5-7 years complete	1,384	1,354	1,586	1,207	172	4,764	1,230	1,298	838	1,704	170	587
8-9 years complete	1,002	881	1,491	958	66	6,985	692	923	132	1,101	0	861
10-11 years complete	1,305	903	2,069	913	99	5,534	912	291	390	858	0	695
12 or more years complete	1,122	918	2,847	912	102	6,716	2,127	392	234	450	80	1,250
Marital status												
Never married	448	657	412	523	60	9,726	441	389	255	488	107	1,882
Currently married	1,618	1,438	2,084	1,368	116	31,779	1,856	783	416	1,396	132	2,606
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2,243	1,850	2,266	4,366	338	979	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	56
Religion												
Hindu	1,321	1,226	1,717	1,246	75	36,132	1,339	671	291	988	34	3,796
Muslim	1,625	1,502	1,601	1,246	304	6,283	788	305	619	1,090	560	742
Christian	(0)	(0)	(7,601)	(0)	(0)	25	*	*	*	*	*	6
Other	(0)	(3,416)	(3,416)	(0)	(0)	43	*	*	*	*	*	1

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, Bihar, 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	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,099	890	1,035	1,233	137	942	634	410	1,218	222	1,045	
Scheduled tribe	1,009	1,727	1,366	683	77	1,119	1,972	1,089	2,230	0	155	
Other backward class	1,358	1,299	1,614	1,181	86	1,336	617	181	959	40	2,516	
Other	1,842	1,639	3,055	1,572	137	1,406	309	623	644	262	817	
Don't know	854	250	399	1,434	461	*	*	*	*	*	12	
Total age 15-49	1,364	1,269	1,705	1,244	108	1,247	610	344	1,003	120	4,545	
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	8,310	2,785	727	1,374	537	352	
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	1,755	767	371	1,030	150	4,897	

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

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer, by background characteristics, Bihar, 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	0.2	0.2	9,449	1.1	1,053
20-24	0.3	0.1	0.4	7,649	1.3	715
25-29	0.4	0.3	0.4	6,354	1.3	586
30-34	0.9	0.4	0.4	5,282	1.1	502
35-39	0.9	0.3	0.2	4,909	0.3	518
40-44	0.8	0.3	0.3	3,867	1.9	405
45-49	0.7	0.3	0.2	3,827	0.9	439
Residence						
Urban	0.5	0.3	0.3	6,501	1.8	872
Rural	0.5	0.2	0.3	34,836	0.9	3,345
Schooling						
No schooling	0.6	0.3	0.3	15,959	1.0	780
<5 years complete	0.9	0.2	0.1	2,090	0.0	293
5-7 years complete	0.7	0.3	0.3	4,643	2.8	563
8-9 years complete	0.3	0.2	0.3	6,813	0.8	796
10-11 years complete	0.5	0.2	0.2	5,379	1.4	649
12 or more years complete	0.3	0.2	0.4	6,453	0.7	1,137
Religion						
Hindu	0.5	0.3	0.3	35,270	0.9	3,568
Muslim	0.5	0.1	0.2	5,999	2.1	642
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.5	0.3	0.3	9,691	1.7	981
Scheduled tribe	0.4	0.1	0.3	1,405	1.7	146
Other backward class	0.6	0.2	0.3	23,050	0.8	2,349
Other	0.5	0.2	0.3	6,929	1.2	730
Don't know	0.4	0.0	0.0	261	*	12
Total	0.5	0.2	0.3	41,337	1.1	4,217

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. Total includes women/men belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	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				
Age										
15-19	3.2	81.1	17.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	1.3	9,338	
20-24	4.7	77.6	20.0	1.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	1.8	7,564	
25-29	6.0	69.8	26.4	3.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	1.6	6,293	
30-34	8.7	61.0	32.9	5.1	0.6	0.4	100.0	1.6	5,250	
35-39	12.2	53.5	37.2	7.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	1.7	4,887	
40-44	17.5	46.1	40.0	10.6	2.4	0.9	100.0	1.7	3,845	
45-49	23.1	42.2	40.1	13.3	3.1	1.4	100.0	2.1	3,800	
Residence										
Urban	9.1	65.0	28.6	5.1	0.9	0.5	100.0	1.5	6,438	
Rural	8.8	66.1	27.7	4.8	0.9	0.4	100.0	1.7	34,540	
Schooling										
No schooling	11.4	59.8	32.0	6.4	1.3	0.5	100.0	1.8	15,854	
<5 years complete	10.5	62.7	30.2	5.5	1.0	0.6	100.0	1.8	2,076	
5-7 years complete	9.0	66.1	27.4	5.2	0.8	0.5	100.0	1.4	4,614	
8-9 years complete	6.6	72.8	22.8	3.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	1.6	6,753	
10-11 years complete	6.2	72.3	23.3	3.4	0.6	0.4	100.0	1.2	5,320	
12 or more years complete	6.7	69.9	26.2	3.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	1.9	6,361	
Religion										
Hindu	8.7	65.9	28.0	4.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	1.6	34,997	
Muslim	10.1	66.3	26.8	5.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	2.3	5,914	
Christian	(7.4)	(72.9)	(24.2)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	24	
Other	(2.7)	(78.6)	(20.5)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.8)	43	

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total				
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	7.8	67.7	26.6	4.6	0.7	0.3	100.0	1.3	9,620			
Scheduled tribe	9.9	65.6	28.0	4.6	1.2	0.6	100.0	2.4	1,386			
Other backward class	8.7	66.0	27.9	4.8	0.8	0.5	100.0	1.6	22,865			
Other	10.7	63.4	29.3	5.5	1.4	0.5	100.0	2.1	6,848			
Don't know	8.3	68.6	25.1	3.9	2.4	0.0	100.0	1.5	259			
Total	8.9	66.0	27.8	4.9	0.9	0.4	100.0	1.7	40,978			

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

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹A 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, Bihar, 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 men
		SBP <120 mmHg or DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg						
Age													
15-19	2.6	68.9	29.4	1.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	0.6	1,038				
20-24	7.7	55.4	40.0	4.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.4	705				
25-29	8.4	49.2	43.4	5.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.5	567				
30-34	12.6	36.1	52.4	8.8	2.4	0.3	100.0	0.4	494				
35-39	15.2	37.2	48.0	12.5	1.9	0.3	100.0	0.3	518				
40-44	19.1	40.0	43.2	12.9	2.7	1.2	100.0	0.4	396				
45-49	25.5	33.4	45.5	15.6	4.2	1.4	100.0	1.2	434				
Residence													
Urban	10.4	46.9	45.2	5.9	1.7	0.2	100.0	0.6	855				
Rural	11.1	50.3	40.1	7.7	1.5	0.4	100.0	0.8	3,297				
Schooling													
No schooling	12.6	45.1	43.6	9.5	1.3	0.4	100.0	0.8	771				
<5 years complete	11.9	46.0	42.9	9.8	1.1	0.2	100.0	0.2	294				
5-7 years complete	9.8	50.0	41.7	6.8	0.9	0.6	100.0	1.2	546				
8-9 years complete	9.8	55.3	37.2	6.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	0.7	789				
10-11 years complete	10.8	55.5	36.2	6.6	1.3	0.5	100.0	0.9	634				
12 or more years complete	11.2	46.0	44.5	6.4	2.6	0.4	100.0	0.5	1,118				
Religion													
Hindu	11.3	49.0	41.4	7.7	1.6	0.4	100.0	0.6	3,515				
Muslim	9.0	53.0	40.3	5.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	1.3	630				

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive				Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg					
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	10.9	49.5	41.0	8.3	1.2	0.1	100.0	0.6	959		
Scheduled tribe	14.8	46.4	40.2	8.8	3.2	1.4	100.0	1.4	144		
Other backward class	10.7	50.9	40.3	6.8	1.6	0.4	100.0	0.6	2,321		
Other	11.4	45.9	44.6	7.7	1.4	0.4	100.0	1.0	716		
Total age 15-49	11.0	49.6	41.2	7.3	1.5	0.4	100.0	0.7	4,152		
Age 50-54	28.5	31.7	42.1	18.5	7.1	0.6	100.0	0.7	329		
Total age 15-54	12.3	48.3	41.3	8.1	1.9	0.4	100.0	0.7	4,481		

Note: Total includes men belonging to Christian or other religions and 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, Bihar, 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	96.8	2.4	0.8	100.0	0.6	3.8	9,277
20-24	95.9	3.0	1.1	100.0	0.7	4.7	7,496
25-29	94.0	4.4	1.7	100.0	0.5	6.6	6,245
30-34	91.9	5.3	2.8	100.0	0.6	8.7	5,202
35-39	89.8	5.6	4.5	100.0	0.6	10.7	4,854
40-44	86.0	7.2	6.8	100.0	0.9	14.9	3,795
45-49	83.6	7.9	8.5	100.0	0.8	17.3	3,734
Residence							
Urban	90.7	5.2	4.1	100.0	0.7	9.9	6,363
Rural	92.8	4.4	2.7	100.0	0.6	7.8	34,241
Schooling							
No schooling	91.2	5.2	3.5	100.0	0.5	9.3	15,683
<5 years complete	92.1	4.6	3.3	100.0	0.5	8.5	2,054
5-7 years complete	92.9	3.9	3.2	100.0	0.6	7.8	4,579
8-9 years complete	93.8	3.9	2.3	100.0	0.8	7.0	6,706
10-11 years complete	93.6	4.1	2.4	100.0	0.8	7.2	5,288
12 or more years complete	93.3	4.2	2.5	100.0	0.7	7.4	6,294
Religion							
Hindu	92.5	4.5	3.0	100.0	0.6	8.1	34,700
Muslim	92.6	4.4	3.0	100.0	0.7	8.1	5,837
Christian	(95.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(4.7)	24
Other	(84.0)	(12.6)	(3.4)	100.0	(0.0)	(16.0)	43
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	93.6	3.8	2.5	100.0	0.5	6.9	9,545
Scheduled tribe	93.8	4.1	2.1	100.0	0.7	6.9	1,379
Other backward class	92.4	4.7	2.9	100.0	0.6	8.2	22,662
Other	91.1	5.2	3.8	100.0	0.9	9.8	6,762
Don't know	93.5	3.0	3.5	100.0	0.5	6.9	256
Total	92.5	4.5	3.0	100.0	0.6	8.1	40,604

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

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Bihar, 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	96.4	2.4	1.3	100.0	0.7	4.4	1,035
20-24	95.2	3.8	1.1	100.0	2.5	7.3	704
25-29	93.6	4.7	1.7	100.0	1.4	7.8	565
30-34	90.2	5.9	3.9	100.0	0.8	10.6	493
35-39	85.2	8.5	6.2	100.0	1.4	16.2	517
40-44	82.0	11.1	6.9	100.0	3.2	21.2	390
45-49	80.3	8.9	10.8	100.0	4.4	24.0	433
Residence							
Urban	87.5	8.3	4.2	100.0	1.7	14.2	853
Rural	91.4	4.9	3.6	100.0	1.9	10.4	3,282
Schooling							
No schooling	90.5	6.5	3.0	100.0	1.5	11.0	767
<5 years complete	88.6	5.5	5.9	100.0	1.5	13.0	293
5-7 years complete	90.8	4.3	4.9	100.0	1.7	10.9	543
8-9 years complete	91.9	4.6	3.5	100.0	1.6	9.7	791
10-11 years complete	90.0	6.0	4.1	100.0	1.7	11.7	632
12 or more years complete	90.6	6.2	3.2	100.0	2.5	11.8	1,110
Religion							
Hindu	90.5	5.7	3.9	100.0	1.9	11.4	3,500
Muslim	91.5	5.3	3.3	100.0	1.5	10.0	629
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	91.2	5.6	3.2	100.0	1.8	10.5	961
Scheduled tribe	90.7	5.6	3.7	100.0	1.4	10.7	138
Other backward class	90.5	6.1	3.4	100.0	1.7	11.1	2,311
Other	90.3	4.2	5.6	100.0	2.5	12.2	714
Total age 15-49	90.6	5.6	3.8	100.0	1.8	11.2	4,136
Age 50-54	75.7	12.9	11.3	100.0	3.1	27.4	324
Total age 15-54	89.5	6.1	4.3	100.0	1.9	12.4	4,460

Note: Total includes men belonging to Christian or other religions and 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, Bihar, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.8	12.6	12.2
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.9	1.6
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.8	15.8	15.4
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.2	0.4	0.3	30.5	39.2	37.3
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.8	5.8	5.2
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Uses any type of tobacco	0.5	1.0	1.0	40.1	49.6	47.5
Drinks alcohol	0.0	0.1	0.1	13.4	18.0	17.0
Number of respondents	6,758	35,725	42,483	973	3,572	4,545
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	nc	(80.7)	(80.7)	87.0	84.3	84.8
5-9	nc	(11.2)	(11.2)	10.9	2.5	4.1
10-14	nc	(2.3)	(2.3)	0.0	3.7	3.0
15-24	nc	(4.2)	(4.2)	0.0	1.9	1.6
25 or more	nc	(1.6)	(1.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	nc	(0.0)	(0.0)	2.1	7.5	6.5
Total	nc	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	0	41	41	105	450	555
Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	50.5	50.7	*	36.7	37.4
5-9	*	22.3	23.5	*	21.5	20.3
10-14	*	12.7	12.0	*	27.4	28.8
15-24	*	8.3	7.9	*	12.9	12.2
25 or more	*	6.2	5.8	*	1.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	6	114	120	4	68	72
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	nc	(10.2)	(10.2)	14.7	9.5	10.3
About once a week	nc	(43.3)	(43.3)	33.4	37.5	36.8
Less than once a week	nc	(46.5)	(46.5)	51.9	53.1	52.9
Don't know	nc	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	nc	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	0	28	28	130	643	774

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

nc = No cases

Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 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	66.6	17.0	42.2	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	59.3	9,836
20-24	67.7	17.5	41.8	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	58.4	7,870
Residence									
Urban	51.5	17.4	59.5	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	74.7	2,692
Rural	69.9	17.2	38.9	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.9	56.1	15,014
Schooling									
No schooling	84.3	10.0	19.4	1.1	0.0	0.3	2.9	29.9	2,751
<5 years complete	82.9	12.6	22.2	1.2	0.2	0.7	2.0	35.4	682
5-7 years complete	77.4	13.1	29.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.7	41.6	2,133
8-9 years complete	71.0	16.7	40.8	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	57.8	4,691
10-11 years complete	59.4	20.3	52.4	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	72.7	3,706
12 or more years complete	48.6	23.4	60.9	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	82.1	3,743
Religion									
Hindu	66.8	17.3	43.0	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.8	59.8	14,722
Muslim	68.6	17.0	37.0	2.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	54.6	2,955
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	73.8	13.6	36.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	49.2	4,103
Scheduled tribe	69.7	18.0	36.3	4.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	56.6	587
Other backward class	67.8	17.1	42.9	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	59.9	10,030
Other	54.2	23.2	48.8	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	70.8	2,861
Don't know	73.5	6.4	31.8	0.5	0.0	3.7	3.5	38.7	125
Total	67.1	17.2	42.0	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.8	58.9	17,706

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cup are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and type of employment, according to age, Bihar, 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			Total	Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture			Non-agriculture
WOMEN											
15-19	8.3	1,505	52.5	13.8	4.5	29.3	100.0	7.8	92.2	100.0	125
20-24	9.6	1,157	64.1	11.6	3.6	20.7	100.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	111
25-29	15.7	1,012	63.2	13.8	3.7	19.3	100.0	4.0	96.0	100.0	159
30-34	20.7	748	61.4	13.2	3.6	21.8	100.0	5.6	94.4	100.0	155
35-39	27.3	775	51.8	14.2	7.9	26.1	100.0	10.1	89.9	100.0	212
40-44	30.5	606	56.1	17.9	4.4	21.5	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0	185
45-49	29.8	582	51.1	20.8	3.3	24.8	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	173
Total	17.5	6,386	56.7	15.3	4.6	23.4	100.0	6.2	93.8	100.0	1,119
MEN											
15-19	32.0	1,130	76.2	10.1	5.1	8.7	100.0	33.5	66.5	100.0	362
20-24	67.4	783	86.8	6.1	2.4	4.7	100.0	25.5	74.5	100.0	528
25-29	91.6	627	83.8	9.7	2.6	3.9	100.0	29.6	70.4	100.0	575
30-34	96.2	545	87.4	7.1	2.4	3.1	100.0	25.9	74.1	100.0	524
35-39	97.8	556	84.3	10.6	1.5	3.5	100.0	33.8	66.2	100.0	544
40-44	95.7	431	78.7	13.1	3.5	4.7	100.0	37.7	62.3	100.0	413
45-49	97.2	472	74.9	13.7	5.3	6.2	100.0	43.7	56.3	100.0	458
Total	74.9	4,545	82.3	9.9	3.1	4.8	100.0	32.4	67.6	100.0	3,404
Age 50-54	96.2	352	67.5	19.8	7.4	5.4	100.0	56.3	43.7	100.0	339
Total age 15-54	76.4	4,897	80.9	10.8	3.5	4.8	100.0	34.5	65.5	100.0	3,742

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

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, Bihar, 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 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 decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
15-19	*	10	70.9	105	*	4	*	1	*	21	*	1
20-29	89.3	167	73.3	855	37.3	96	71.7	42	74.9	615	(63.1)	38
30-39	90.3	232	83.8	820	46.0	130	76.6	82	74.7	943	52.9	77
40-49	93.7	232	84.1	570	49.9	124	68.4	100	77.7	761	51.4	86
Residence												
Urban	91.6	90	79.3	484	(47.4)	58	*	25	81.0	478	*	23
Rural	91.2	552	79.5	1,866	45.3	296	72.1	199	74.3	1,862	56.0	179
Schooling												
No schooling	91.0	409	79.9	1,149	43.6	231	78.7	78	72.6	594	61.1	75
<5 years complete	(92.4)	31	76.6	142	*	12	(76.2)	24	75.7	230	*	21
5-7 years complete	(95.6)	39	79.6	267	*	20	(54.6)	33	77.8	370	(44.0)	29
8-9 years complete	(95.7)	37	77.9	270	*	16	(65.8)	37	71.4	372	(54.2)	32
10-11 years complete	(89.2)	42	80.4	185	*	23	*	18	78.0	254	*	17
12 or more years complete	89.4	85	80.0	337	50.4	51	(76.9)	35	79.6	520	(52.2)	28
Religion												
Hindu	91.4	585	79.8	2,012	45.9	329	73.3	196	76.0	2,006	53.9	178
Muslim	89.8	56	77.7	332	(41.4)	25	(66.4)	27	73.6	331	(57.4)	24
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	93.5	250	82.3	623	46.1	143	87.3	82	76.7	624	65.9	79
Scheduled tribe	*	14	80.2	58	*	7	*	22	81.6	86	*	19
Other backward class	89.3	314	78.0	1,287	44.2	174	65.3	92	75.1	1,253	50.1	81
Other	96.6	61	79.8	370	(57.7)	28	(73.0)	28	74.9	369	*	23
Total	91.3	642	79.5	2,350	45.6	354	72.1	224	75.7	2,340	54.3	202

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

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision							
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
	URBAN											
Own health care	8.6	68.2	17.7	3.4	2.2	100.0	30.3	64.0	4.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	5.0	72.1	16.1	3.4	3.3	100.0	20.2	75.8	2.5	1.4	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.8	67.2	18.0	3.7	2.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL											
Own health care	9.5	72.1	15.0	2.5	0.9	100.0	28.3	62.1	8.6	1.0	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	5.8	72.8	16.6	3.5	1.3	100.0	24.6	69.1	4.0	2.1	0.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.6	71.0	17.4	3.1	0.9	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL											
Own health care	9.4	71.4	15.4	2.7	1.1	100.0	28.7	62.4	7.9	1.0	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	5.7	72.7	16.6	3.5	1.6	100.0	23.8	70.4	3.7	1.9	0.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.8	70.4	17.5	3.2	1.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
15-19	64.9	60.1	64.2	52.9	27.6	290	*	*	*	*	30
20-24	76.2	72.5	73.3	66.2	18.2	893	90.6	90.8	86.3	5.0	237
25-29	80.1	76.8	74.9	67.5	14.4	958	90.7	93.3	87.9	3.9	442
30-39	83.3	81.4	80.4	74.0	11.2	1,470	92.9	95.3	91.1	2.9	1,025
40-49	86.0	85.1	85.8	78.7	8.3	1,113	89.2	94.6	87.8	4.0	871
Residence											
Urban	76.8	77.1	76.0	68.3	16.0	776	94.3	96.1	91.5	1.2	510
Rural	81.6	78.6	78.6	71.6	13.0	3,948	90.3	93.7	88.3	4.3	2,096
Schooling											
No schooling	82.4	80.1	79.4	72.5	12.3	2,263	90.6	94.4	88.9	4.0	639
<5 years complete	75.4	76.2	75.1	67.8	17.0	272	88.6	91.5	85.2	5.1	253
5-7 years complete	83.9	80.8	81.4	74.7	11.5	524	88.8	92.3	86.2	5.1	389
8-9 years complete	78.8	77.5	76.6	69.1	14.6	608	92.6	94.0	90.5	3.9	410
10-11 years complete	76.6	73.0	78.6	69.2	15.8	397	93.6	96.2	91.6	1.9	299
12 or more years complete	79.5	75.3	74.0	67.3	15.3	660	91.9	95.4	89.9	2.6	616
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	88.1	86.3	85.5	79.4	7.2	907	91.3	94.5	89.4	3.6	2,505
Employed, for cash	89.5	88.6	87.8	81.4	5.3	642	91.9	94.6	89.9	3.4	2,340
Employed, not for cash	84.8	80.8	79.9	74.7	12.0	266	83.0	92.4	81.6	6.3	165
Not employed	79.1	76.5	76.5	69.0	15.0	3,816	85.0	87.2	78.5	6.4	101

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	71.2	65.5	69.1	57.6	20.5	489	91.0	90.5	85.8	4.3	335
1-2	78.6	75.9	75.5	69.1	16.2	1,696	91.0	94.4	89.3	3.9	898
3-4	82.8	82.0	80.8	73.9	11.4	1,863	92.3	94.7	90.5	3.4	1,039
5 or more	87.9	83.7	84.3	77.7	7.5	677	87.6	95.5	86.4	3.3	334
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	83.0	81.4	80.5	73.8	11.1	2,207	90.7	95.4	89.4	3.3	1,230
Non-nuclear	78.9	75.7	76.2	68.6	15.5	2,517	91.5	93.1	88.5	4.0	1,376
Religion											
Hindu	81.2	78.6	78.5	71.3	13.2	3,956	91.4	94.2	89.2	3.6	2,241
Muslim	79.1	77.5	76.4	69.5	15.0	759	89.7	94.5	87.9	3.7	361
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	82.0	77.9	79.1	71.4	12.6	1,188	92.2	93.9	89.8	3.8	667
Scheduled tribe	85.9	83.6	82.2	75.6	8.8	125	83.2	89.4	82.3	9.7	101
Other backward class	81.0	78.8	77.7	71.3	13.7	2,602	90.5	94.5	88.2	3.1	1,402
Other	77.4	76.8	76.9	68.7	15.5	777	93.0	94.5	91.4	3.9	429
Don't know	(86.3)	(81.2)	(96.7)	(74.6)	(0.0)	32	*	*	*	*	7
Total	80.8	78.4	78.2	71.0	13.5	4,724	91.1	94.2	88.9	3.7	2,606

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹					
Age										
15-19	33.1	68.0	55.5	3.7	26.9	1,505	9.7	382		
20-24	47.9	73.7	59.1	8.4	31.6	1,157	14.2	725		
25-29	51.6	78.0	55.8	15.6	41.0	1,012	12.1	706		
30-39	55.7	83.6	60.6	20.5	54.3	1,524	7.7	946		
40-49	56.9	80.6	66.3	24.4	62.7	1,188	7.9	521		
Residence										
Urban	56.3	79.1	58.8	12.5	45.0	1,072	12.7	662		
Rural	46.9	76.2	59.5	14.7	42.8	5,314	9.8	2,618		
Schooling										
No schooling	49.6	74.4	60.5	19.6	51.6	2,466	6.0	1,186		
<5 years complete	46.0	74.5	58.2	20.0	42.6	332	6.6	168		
5-7 years complete	45.1	70.3	57.6	15.1	37.3	700	7.8	362		
8-9 years complete	43.8	75.4	55.0	9.8	34.3	1,067	9.0	463		
10-11 years complete	46.7	84.0	60.4	8.5	36.5	788	16.3	373		
12 or more years complete	55.1	83.1	62.3	8.4	41.5	1,033	17.4	727		
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	62.1	81.9	62.2	22.1	58.7	1,119	12.1	616		
Employed, for cash	64.9	81.6	67.3	24.0	63.4	805	13.6	455		
Employed, not for cash	55.1	82.7	49.1	17.1	46.5	314	7.7	160		
Not employed	45.6	75.6	58.8	12.6	39.9	5,267	10.0	2,664		
Number of living children										
0	38.0	68.6	56.3	4.2	28.7	2,016	14.7	669		
1-2	52.5	77.3	57.5	13.0	40.5	1,749	12.2	1,195		
3-4	53.7	82.5	62.5	22.4	54.7	1,920	7.1	1,106		
5 or more	54.6	82.6	64.7	24.3	59.8	701	5.8	310		

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women		
Household structure²								
Nuclear	48.5	78.1	60.3	16.1	46.3	3,059	10.2	1,502
Non-nuclear	48.5	75.4	58.6	12.6	40.3	3,327	10.5	1,778
Religion								
Hindu	49.0	77.2	60.4	15.3	43.9	5,232	10.4	2,670
Muslim	46.1	74.4	55.1	9.9	40.4	1,141	10.0	606
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	48.7	76.7	61.8	17.8	46.5	1,543	9.1	727
Scheduled tribe	40.6	72.0	48.2	19.5	45.7	170	17.8	71
Other backward class	48.9	77.2	60.6	14.4	43.4	3,507	9.5	1,782
Other	49.1	76.3	54.7	8.6	38.2	1,120	13.3	686
Don't know	(29.7)	(62.6)	(44.9)	(4.4)	(29.4)	46	*	14
Total	48.5	76.7	59.4	14.3	43.2	6,386	10.4	3,280

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 101 Ownership of assets

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

Background characteristic	Women			Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use				Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	36.9	31.2	25.4	1,505	71.5	382	47.3	40.7	1,130
20-24	45.7	37.9	62.7	1,157	66.4	725	53.5	43.0	783
25-29	58.3	46.4	69.8	1,012	47.0	706	68.6	50.4	627
30-34	62.6	47.0	64.2	748	40.2	481	75.4	59.6	545
35-39	68.2	55.1	60.0	775	33.0	465	82.5	60.0	556
40-44	67.9	53.7	47.1	606	37.7	286	91.6	69.7	431
45-49	67.2	53.9	40.4	582	32.1	235	91.8	70.5	472
Residence									
Urban	53.1	37.7	61.7	1,072	69.6	662	66.4	45.6	973
Rural	54.7	45.0	49.3	5,314	44.1	2,618	68.2	54.9	3,572
Religion									
Hindu	54.3	44.0	51.0	5,232	50.3	2,670	68.6	54.3	3,796
Muslim	55.0	42.4	53.1	1,141	44.7	606	63.7	45.7	742
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	56.8	42.6	47.1	1,543	35.4	727	70.8	48.2	1,045
Scheduled tribe	64.1	54.8	42.1	170	31.6	71	75.0	67.5	155
Other backward class	53.5	44.2	50.8	3,507	48.9	1,782	68.5	55.5	2,516
Other	53.3	43.7	61.2	1,120	67.1	686	60.9	48.5	817
Don't know	(31.1)	(15.8)	(29.5)	46	*	14	*	*	12
Schooling									
No schooling	61.6	48.3	48.1	2,466	1.7	1,186	78.1	55.3	827
<5 years complete	57.6	43.5	50.6	332	17.7	168	82.1	61.4	325
5-7 years complete	53.5	42.8	51.7	700	41.0	362	75.3	58.0	587
8-9 years complete	47.9	40.6	43.4	1,067	80.0	463	60.5	50.8	861
10-11 years complete	46.7	39.0	47.4	788	93.5	373	62.7	51.5	695
12 or more years complete	49.4	40.7	70.4	1,033	96.1	727	61.6	49.0	1,250
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	57.5	45.9	49.1	3,059	39.9	1,502	70.8	53.4	2,179
Non-nuclear	51.6	41.9	53.4	3,327	57.2	1,778	65.0	52.5	2,366
Total age 15-49	54.4	43.8	51.4	6,386	49.3	3,280	67.8	52.9	4,545
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	96.6	76.9	352
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	69.9	54.6	4,897

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

Table 102 Gender role attitudes

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

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	17.3	11.8	15.9	14.2	16.9	12.8
She neglects the house or children	19.1	12.3	19.7	13.5	19.3	12.8
She argues with him	21.4	16.9	20.8	18.7	21.3	17.6
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	10.4	7.7	10.0	9.3	10.3	8.4
She doesn't cook properly	14.7	10.1	15.7	10.6	14.9	10.3
He suspects her of being unfaithful	16.8	16.0	16.6	17.2	16.7	16.5
She shows disrespect for in-laws	23.7	20.8	22.1	24.1	23.3	22.2
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	37.5	33.1	36.4	35.0	37.3	33.9
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	89.6	85.4	80.0	85.4	87.3	85.4
Knows her husband has sex with other women	90.1	77.3	81.6	76.7	88.1	77.0
Is tired or not in the mood	88.5	76.7	78.6	76.8	86.1	76.8
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	82.3	65.3	71.5	66.7	79.7	65.8
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	5.2	8.0	13.3	9.2	7.2	8.5
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	15.8	na	14.0	na	15.0
Refuse to give her financial support	na	10.1	na	9.6	na	9.9
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	9.2	na	9.4	na	9.3
Have sex with another woman	na	8.1	na	8.2	na	8.1
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	4.2	na	3.9	na	4.1
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	78.2	na	78.6	na	78.4
Number of respondents	4,871	2,662	1,515	1,882	6,386	4,545

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, Bihar, 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	37.9	36.9	70.5	65.0	75.2	1,505	1,130
20-24	35.2	33.2	83.4	66.7	76.0	1,157	783
25-29	38.4	37.0	82.1	67.6	75.0	1,012	627
30-39	39.2	31.3	81.8	66.5	80.7	1,524	1,101
40-49	35.0	31.7	83.1	64.2	75.7	1,188	903
Residence							
Urban	34.4	31.0	82.9	70.4	72.6	1,072	973
Rural	37.8	34.7	79.1	64.6	77.9	5,314	3,572
Schooling							
No schooling	40.5	37.9	78.4	63.4	76.9	2,466	827
<5 years complete	42.7	48.8	82.5	53.3	65.2	332	325
5-7 years complete	43.1	35.3	80.4	65.5	73.9	700	587
8-9 years complete	35.6	37.6	76.3	64.8	75.8	1,067	861
10-11 years complete	36.7	34.5	79.6	66.2	76.9	788	695
12 or more years complete	26.0	23.8	85.0	71.4	81.6	1,033	1,250
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	38.2	34.9	80.9	65.4	76.5	1,119	3,404
Employed, for cash	41.5	34.7	80.5	65.5	77.2	805	3,136
Employed, not for cash	29.8	37.1	82.0	63.6	68.8	314	268
Not employed	37.1	30.8	79.5	67.3	77.4	5,267	1,141
Marital status							
Never married	36.4	35.0	71.5	66.7	75.5	1,515	1,882
Currently married	37.6	33.1	82.5	65.4	77.5	4,724	2,606
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	36.5	(32.2)	75.0	(60.7)	(83.3)	147	56
Number of living children							
0	34.9	34.6	74.0	67.0	75.4	2,016	2,235
1-2	36.9	33.3	82.7	66.9	77.5	1,749	914
3-4	38.5	31.9	82.4	64.2	79.4	1,920	1,058
5 or more	41.5	36.3	81.3	60.7	75.0	701	338
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	38.5	36.3	77.8	65.0	75.2	3,059	2,179
Non-nuclear	36.2	31.6	81.5	66.6	78.2	3,327	2,366

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Religion							
Hindu	36.3	33.0	80.5	66.0	77.2	5,232	3,796
Muslim	41.3	38.2	76.6	65.0	74.5	1,141	742
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	40.4	35.0	78.4	62.5	77.4	1,543	1,045
Scheduled tribe	34.6	35.2	68.1	72.6	81.4	170	155
Other backward class	36.8	34.7	80.2	65.5	75.5	3,507	2,516
Other	34.4	29.5	82.3	69.7	79.2	1,120	817
Don't know	(52.7)	*	(65.9)	*	*	46	12
Total	37.3	33.9	79.7	65.8	76.7	6,386	4,545

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	33.7	16.2	31.9
Sexual violence only	0.9	2.2	1.0
Physical and sexual violence	7.4	0.7	6.7
Physical or sexual violence	42.0	19.1	39.6
Number of women	3,598	415	4,013
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	95.1	na	90.8
Former husband	0.2	na	0.2
Father/step-father	4.1	16.1	4.6
Mother/step-mother	8.9	63.7	11.4
Sister/brother	5.1	23.3	5.9
Daughter/son	0.3	0.0	0.3
Other relative	0.9	6.9	1.2
Current boyfriend	0.1	0.0	0.1
Former boyfriend	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mother in-law	1.2	na	1.1
Father in-law	0.5	na	0.5
Other in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Teacher	0.7	5.6	0.9
Employer/someone at work	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	2.8	0.4
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	1,478	70	1,548
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	98.1	na	94.3
Former husband	1.0	na	1.0
Father/step-father	0.2	*	0.2
Brother/step-brother	0.0	*	0.7
Other relative	0.4	*	1.8
Own friend/acquaintance	0.0	*	0.4
Family friend	0.3	*	0.3
Teacher	0.0	*	0.6
Other	0.0	*	0.7
Number who experienced sexual violence	299	12	311

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
18-19	2.4	95
20-24	2.0	529
25-29	4.0	660
30-39	2.7	1,147
40-49	2.5	972
Residence		
Urban	1.9	526
Rural	3.0	2,877
Marital status		
Currently married	2.7	3,296
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	5.2	105
Number of living children		
0	1.1	141
1-2	2.6	1,161
3-4	3.1	1,487
5 or more	2.7	614
Schooling		
No schooling	3.3	1,734
<5 years complete	3.3	206
5-7 years complete	1.3	372
8-9 years complete	2.5	399
10-11 years complete	4.0	273
12 or more years complete	1.1	419
Religion		
Hindu	2.8	2,843
Muslim	2.7	556
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	3.1	853
Scheduled tribe	2.8	85
Other backward class	2.6	1,867
Other	2.6	575
Total	2.8	3,403

Note: Total includes never married women, women belonging to Christian or other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	39.1	4.6	29.0	33.6
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	15.1	2.0	11.1	13.0
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	14.8	2.0	10.8	12.9
Slapped her	36.3	3.4	27.1	30.4
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	12.5	1.7	8.9	10.7
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	9.3	1.7	6.3	8.1
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.8	0.7	1.9	2.6
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.0
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	7.9	1.4	5.7	7.1
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	5.5	0.8	4.0	4.8
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	3.1	0.6	2.3	2.9
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	4.3	1.0	2.9	3.9
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	16.8	3.4	11.5	14.9
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	11.9	2.3	8.0	10.3
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	8.1	2.0	5.1	7.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	9.0	1.7	6.3	8.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	40.0	5.1	29.7	34.8
Any form of physical and sexual violence	7.0	0.9	5.0	5.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	42.4	6.6	30.7	37.3
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	4.3	0.7	2.7	3.4
Any violence by women against their husband ²	3.6	0.5	2.7	3.3
Number of ever-married women	3,598	3,598	3,598	3,598

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, Bihar, 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	9.4	24.0	9.2	25.4	27.5	156
20-24	13.2	31.4	5.6	32.0	34.7	607
25-29	19.4	39.9	9.4	40.4	43.0	671
30-39	17.9	43.9	9.3	45.4	47.3	1,176
40-49	17.2	39.9	6.2	40.4	43.1	990
Residence						
Urban	12.2	39.5	6.7	40.6	42.4	555
Rural	17.7	39.0	8.1	39.9	42.3	3,043
Schooling						
No schooling	19.3	43.1	8.7	44.1	46.5	1,786
<5 years complete	18.1	39.1	10.1	40.8	45.0	211
5-7 years complete	11.3	38.1	4.3	38.2	40.4	395
8-9 years complete	14.7	38.8	11.0	39.7	41.5	435
10-11 years complete	14.4	37.0	7.3	37.0	38.6	296
12 or more years complete	14.8	26.5	4.3	27.8	30.3	475
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	14.7	36.1	7.4	37.0	39.3	2,832
Employed for cash	25.1	46.4	10.0	46.9	50.1	542
Employed not for cash	23.9	59.8	8.9	60.8	62.7	224
Marital status						
Currently married	16.5	39.0	7.7	39.9	42.3	3,486
Widowed	12.1	33.6	5.3	33.6	34.8	93
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	16.7	38.8	7.9	39.6	42.0	3,526
0-4 years	12.0	25.1	6.6	26.1	28.7	623
5-9 years	15.4	36.6	7.3	36.9	38.9	622
10 or more years	18.3	43.1	8.4	44.0	46.5	2,280
Married more than once	24.3	54.9	5.0	57.6	60.5	73
Number of living children						
0	13.1	24.1	6.9	26.0	29.0	336
1-2	13.9	35.0	6.4	35.5	38.0	1,161
3-4	19.8	44.1	8.3	45.1	47.6	1,487
5 or more	17.1	42.9	10.1	43.8	45.3	614
Household structure²						
Nuclear	18.5	42.6	9.8	43.5	45.6	1,711
Non-nuclear	15.3	35.9	6.1	36.8	39.4	1,887

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Religion						
Hindu	17.0	40.4	7.8	41.3	43.4	2,997
Muslim	15.7	32.2	7.9	33.5	37.0	597
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	20.6	44.7	8.1	45.8	47.8	908
Scheduled tribe	14.2	37.0	4.0	37.0	39.6	88
Other backward class	16.2	39.4	8.8	40.4	42.9	1,966
Other	14.2	30.5	4.8	31.0	33.4	613
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	31.1	67.1	16.1	67.8	69.7	530
No	14.1	33.3	6.2	34.3	36.7	2,937
Don't know	20.3	54.6	10.6	55.4	58.2	131
Total	16.8	39.1	7.9	40.0	42.4	3,598

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes divorced/separated/deserted women, women belonging to Christian or other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, 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, Bihar, 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	20.5	42.5	9.0	43.7	46.4	1,107
<5 years complete	20.5	48.6	9.9	49.2	51.0	195
5-7 years complete	15.0	39.7	8.7	40.6	43.4	492
8-9 years complete	14.4	44.2	9.3	45.0	46.3	514
10-11 years complete	15.9	38.4	5.4	39.0	41.6	525
12 or more years complete	14.0	28.8	6.0	29.6	31.9	735
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	13.8	33.1	5.5	33.8	36.4	2,808
Drinks/never gets drunk	13.7	43.1	3.8	43.1	45.5	57
Gets drunk sometimes	24.1	58.1	14.1	60.0	61.4	626
Gets drunk often	55.8	81.8	35.2	83.3	84.4	107
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(9.3)	(45.1)	(7.5)	(45.1)	(47.8)	50
Wife is same age	8.2	21.5	4.8	23.2	23.6	89
Wife 1-4 years younger	16.8	40.6	8.7	41.5	43.5	1,602
Wife 5-9 years younger	17.3	37.9	7.3	39.0	41.9	1,405
Wife 10 or more years younger	15.6	39.0	6.2	39.6	42.3	339
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	14.6	38.3	7.4	39.2	41.3	1,759
Wife has more schooling	18.1	39.5	9.5	40.3	42.5	544
Both have equal schooling	14.1	34.7	3.9	35.5	37.9	350
Neither attended school	21.4	42.7	9.5	43.8	46.6	914
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	8.3	28.8	1.9	28.9	29.5	1,096
1-2	11.8	38.1	6.7	39.3	41.0	1,370
3-4	23.8	45.4	12.1	46.8	50.5	821
5-6	50.5	62.9	22.8	64.2	72.1	311
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	21.3	40.6	11.5	41.6	43.8	440
1-2	18.2	39.6	9.5	40.5	43.4	531
3	15.4	38.6	6.7	39.5	41.8	2,514
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	13.4	33.6	6.0	34.4	36.4	2,224
1-2	21.0	47.6	10.1	49.1	52.2	580
3-4	27.5	54.6	13.2	55.3	58.9	417
5-6	18.9	42.5	10.6	43.1	44.8	236
7	19.1	38.1	8.2	39.9	43.1	143

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, Bihar, 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	28.0	38.9	15.6	41.3	44.0	187
1-2	26.2	47.6	12.6	48.4	53.2	446
3	14.7	37.8	6.7	38.6	40.6	2,965
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	28.0	53.4	16.4	55.2	56.6	637
Sometimes	15.5	38.3	6.5	39.1	41.8	2,392
Never	10.1	26.4	4.0	26.9	28.7	569
Total	16.8	39.1	7.9	40.0	42.4	3,598

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, Bihar, 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	20.8	1.4	6.2	5.7	23.5	1,406
In the past 12 months	22.0	1.7	6.7	5.9	24.9	1,209
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ¹	36.4	4.2	14.6	15.2	39.6	283
In the past 12 months	36.9	4.7	14.5	15.5	40.0	256
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ¹	20.8	1.5	6.2	5.7	23.4	1,439
In the past 12 months	21.9	1.7	6.6	5.8	24.7	1,253
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ¹	38.5	4.4	15.8	16.8	42.1	250
In the past 12 months	40.9	5.2	16.8	17.8	44.2	211

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, Bihar, 2019-21

Help seeking/source of help	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	84.3	(88.2)	69.0	82.2	74.6	81.8
Never sought help but told someone	6.8	(3.4)	11.0	7.3	10.1	7.4
Sought help	8.9	(8.4)	20.0	10.5	15.3	10.8
Don't know/missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	1,279	42	269	1,511	79	1,590
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	39.7	*	38.7	40.0	*	40.1
Husband's family	46.7	*	43.5	48.5	*	45.1
Current/former husband	1.4	*	2.0	1.9	*	1.8
Friend	10.0	*	13.5	8.5	*	10.9
Neighbour	8.9	*	9.0	9.4	*	8.8
Religious leader	2.8	*	3.9	3.3	*	3.1
Doctor/medical personnel	4.8	*	0.0	3.4	*	3.2
Police	0.0	*	6.4	2.2	*	2.0
Social service organization	1.5	*	0.0	1.1	*	1.0
Other	4.2	*	1.0	2.1	*	3.1
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	114	4	54	159	12	171

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 weighted 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 Bihar, there were 1710 clusters. Hence, 1710 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 1710 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1709 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 Bihar 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, Bihar, 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, Bihar, 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	0.991	0.001	35,834	35,834	1.787	0.001	0.990	0.993
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.473	0.005	35,834	35,834	1.985	0.011	0.463	0.484
Using iodized salt	0.933	0.002	35,665	35,632	1.694	0.002	0.928	0.937
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1089.621	5.419	83,226	82,975	1.335	0.005	1078.784	1100.459
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.389	0.003	79,031	78,649	1.746	0.008	0.382	0.395
Urban residence	0.159	0.005	42,483	42,483	2.684	0.030	0.150	0.169
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.385	0.004	42,483	42,483	1.785	0.011	0.376	0.393
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.288	0.005	42,483	42,483	2.152	0.016	0.279	0.298
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.229	0.002	42,483	42,483	1.180	0.011	0.224	0.234
Currently married	0.748	0.003	42,483	42,483	1.220	0.003	0.743	0.753
Married before age 18	0.570	0.004	32,537	32,647	1.546	0.007	0.562	0.579
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.558	0.004	31,828	31,779	1.575	0.008	0.549	0.566
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.444	0.004	31,828	31,779	1.487	0.009	0.436	0.452
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.114	0.002	31,828	31,779	1.367	0.021	0.109	0.119
Currently using pill	0.020	0.001	31,828	31,779	1.383	0.054	0.018	0.023
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.008	0.001	31,828	31,779	1.337	0.086	0.006	0.009
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.040	0.002	31,828	31,779	1.383	0.038	0.037	0.043
Currently using female sterilization	0.348	0.004	31,828	31,779	1.454	0.011	0.340	0.355
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.641	0.006	14,111	13,946	1.463	0.009	0.629	0.653
Unmet need for family planning	0.136	0.003	31,828	31,779	1.405	0.020	0.130	0.141
Want no more children	0.653	0.004	31,828	31,779	1.348	0.006	0.646	0.660
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.135	0.002	31,828	31,779	1.271	0.018	0.130	0.140
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.252	0.006	13,874	13,823	1.579	0.023	0.240	0.263
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.180	0.005	13,874	13,823	1.492	0.027	0.170	0.189
Birth registration	0.756	0.005	19,530	19,457	1.442	0.007	0.746	0.767
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.789	0.006	21,040	20,959	1.654	0.007	0.778	0.801
Institutional delivery	0.762	0.006	21,040	20,959	1.720	0.008	0.750	0.774
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.642	0.007	13,874	13,823	1.619	0.010	0.629	0.655
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.642	0.007	13,874	13,823	1.654	0.010	0.629	0.656
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.590	0.014	1,862	1,843	1.216	0.024	0.562	0.618
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.137	0.004	19,965	19,895	1.586	0.030	0.129	0.145
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.582	0.013	2,494	2,726	1.343	0.023	0.556	0.609
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.646	0.012	2,494	2,726	1.312	0.019	0.622	0.671
Child received BCG vaccination	0.955	0.004	3,977	3,942	1.321	0.005	0.946	0.964
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.850	0.007	3,977	3,942	1.198	0.008	0.836	0.863
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.755	0.008	3,977	3,942	1.186	0.011	0.739	0.772
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.857	0.007	3,977	3,942	1.205	0.008	0.844	0.871
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.823	0.007	3,977	3,942	1.202	0.009	0.808	0.837
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.710	0.009	3,977	3,942	1.211	0.012	0.692	0.727
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.429	0.005	18,294	18,025	1.283	0.012	0.419	0.440
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.229	0.005	18,023	17,775	1.348	0.020	0.220	0.238
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.410	0.005	18,692	18,393	1.257	0.012	0.400	0.420
Children with any anaemia	0.694	0.006	12,369	12,298	1.310	0.008	0.683	0.706
Women with any anaemia	0.635	0.004	40,851	40,563	1.585	0.006	0.628	0.643
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.256	0.003	38,005	37,846	1.377	0.012	0.249	0.262
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.159	0.003	38,005	37,846	1.514	0.018	0.154	0.165
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.602	0.005	37,976	37,815	2.089	0.009	0.592	0.613
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.757	0.010	6,350	6,386	1.941	0.014	0.736	0.778
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.103	0.006	6,350	6,386	1.508	0.056	0.092	0.115
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.396	0.012	4,013	4,013	1.496	0.029	0.373	0.419
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.984	0.034	117,406	117,606	1.302	0.011	2.915	3.052
Neonatal mortality	34.459	1.551	21,114	21,059	1.175	0.045	31.358	37.561
Postneonatal mortality	12.304	0.896	21,180	21,115	1.172	0.073	10.512	14.096
Infant mortality	46.763	1.810	21,128	21,077	1.206	0.039	43.143	50.383
Child mortality	10.156	0.798	21,254	21,193	1.153	0.079	8.560	11.753
Under-five mortality	56.444	1.940	21,222	21,167	1.194	0.034	52.564	60.325
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.208	0.003	70,284	70,105	1.692	0.014	0.202	0.214
Urban residence	0.214	0.011	4,544	4,545	1.757	0.050	0.193	0.235
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.182	0.007	4,544	4,545	1.295	0.041	0.167	0.197
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.428	0.012	4,544	4,545	1.618	0.028	0.404	0.452
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.414	0.009	4,544	4,545	1.278	0.023	0.396	0.433
Currently married	0.573	0.009	4,544	4,545	1.260	0.016	0.555	0.592
Married before age 21	0.424	0.013	2,622	2,631	1.390	0.032	0.397	0.451
Want no more children	0.699	0.012	2,643	2,606	1.396	0.018	0.674	0.724
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.113	0.007	2,643	2,606	1.155	0.063	0.099	0.128
Men with any anaemia	0.295	0.009	4,180	4,127	1.222	0.031	0.277	0.313
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.215	0.008	4,199	4,146	1.183	0.038	0.199	0.231
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.147	0.007	4,199	4,146	1.174	0.047	0.133	0.160
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.477	0.012	4,202	4,149	1.504	0.024	0.454	0.501
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.919	0.007	4,544	4,545	1.826	0.008	0.905	0.934
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.251	0.013	4,544	4,545	2.036	0.052	0.225	0.278

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Bihar, 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	0.995	0.002	3,789	5,588	1.405	0.002	0.991	0.998
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.679	0.015	3,789	5,588	2.020	0.023	0.649	0.710
Using iodized salt	0.962	0.005	3,766	5,543	1.473	0.005	0.953	0.971
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	982.264	13.449	9,416	13,876	1.266	0.014	955.365	1009.162
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.258	0.011	8,216	12,074	2.221	0.044	0.235	0.280
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.225	0.014	4,601	6,758	2.224	0.061	0.198	0.252
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.480	0.019	4,601	6,758	2.541	0.039	0.442	0.517
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.270	0.008	4,601	6,758	1.181	0.029	0.254	0.285
Currently married	0.700	0.008	4,601	6,758	1.238	0.012	0.683	0.717
Married before age 18	0.433	0.015	3,613	5,367	1.856	0.035	0.403	0.464
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.623	0.014	3,219	4,730	1.618	0.022	0.595	0.650
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.470	0.013	3,219	4,730	1.466	0.027	0.445	0.496
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.152	0.009	3,219	4,730	1.399	0.058	0.135	0.170
Currently using pill	0.036	0.004	3,219	4,730	1.306	0.119	0.027	0.045
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.013	0.003	3,219	4,730	1.389	0.216	0.007	0.018
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.073	0.006	3,219	4,730	1.374	0.086	0.061	0.086
Currently using female sterilization	0.318	0.013	3,219	4,730	1.542	0.040	0.293	0.343
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.493	0.020	1,522	2,219	1.566	0.041	0.453	0.533
Unmet need for family planning	0.115	0.008	3,219	4,730	1.442	0.070	0.099	0.131
Want no more children	0.675	0.012	3,219	4,730	1.474	0.018	0.650	0.699
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.135	0.008	3,219	4,730	1.255	0.056	0.119	0.150
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.324	0.023	1,265	1,856	1.753	0.071	0.277	0.370
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.260	0.019	1,265	1,856	1.524	0.072	0.223	0.298
Birth registration	0.754	0.018	1,726	2,484	1.433	0.024	0.718	0.790
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.831	0.021	1,849	2,718	1.967	0.025	0.789	0.873
Institutional delivery	0.841	0.020	1,849	2,718	1.900	0.023	0.801	0.880
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.663	0.019	1,265	1,856	1.391	0.028	0.626	0.700
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.694	0.020	1,265	1,856	1.552	0.029	0.654	0.735
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.558	0.051	155	221	1.250	0.091	0.457	0.660
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.126	0.011	1,763	2,589	1.374	0.088	0.104	0.149
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.567	0.045	203	327	1.392	0.079	0.477	0.657
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.632	0.043	203	327	1.286	0.068	0.546	0.718
Child received BCG vaccination	0.953	0.013	354	511	1.165	0.014	0.927	0.980
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.829	0.023	354	511	1.125	0.027	0.784	0.875
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.711	0.024	354	511	0.981	0.034	0.664	0.759
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.842	0.022	354	511	1.142	0.027	0.797	0.887
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.802	0.023	354	511	1.077	0.029	0.756	0.848
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.666	0.025	354	511	1.005	0.038	0.616	0.717
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.368	0.017	1,616	2,310	1.225	0.045	0.335	0.401
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.216	0.014	1,594	2,269	1.279	0.066	0.188	0.245
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.358	0.018	1,652	2,356	1.391	0.050	0.322	0.394
Children with any anaemia	0.679	0.020	1,236	1,761	1.431	0.029	0.640	0.718
Women with any anaemia	0.656	0.012	4,366	6,354	1.598	0.018	0.633	0.679
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.187	0.009	4,181	6,098	1.452	0.047	0.169	0.204
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.252	0.011	4,181	6,098	1.705	0.046	0.229	0.275
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.683	0.016	4,181	6,098	2.224	0.024	0.651	0.715
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.820	0.031	743	1,072	2.206	0.038	0.758	0.883
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.135	0.014	743	1,072	1.127	0.105	0.107	0.164
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.378	0.027	463	639	1.196	0.071	0.324	0.432
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.347	0.100	12,871	18,996	1.537	0.043	2.146	2.547
Neonatal mortality	29.489	5.012	1,858	2,733	1.238	0.170	19.464	39.514
Postneonatal mortality	13.560	3.313	1,858	2,729	1.248	0.244	6.935	20.186
Infant mortality	43.049	6.257	1,859	2,735	1.299	0.145	30.536	55.563
Child mortality	7.209	2.361	1,899	2,794	1.275	0.327	2.488	11.931
Under-five mortality	49.948	6.543	1,863	2,742	1.267	0.131	36.862	63.035
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.134	0.009	8,281	12,238	1.924	0.064	0.117	0.152
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.125	0.013	697	973	1.039	0.104	0.099	0.151
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.571	0.030	697	973	1.588	0.052	0.512	0.631
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.464	0.020	697	973	1.039	0.042	0.424	0.503
Currently married	0.525	0.019	697	973	0.990	0.036	0.487	0.562
Married before age 21	0.256	0.026	425	598	1.224	0.102	0.204	0.307
Want no more children	0.629	0.040	372	510	1.575	0.063	0.550	0.709
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.121	0.018	372	510	1.061	0.149	0.085	0.156
Men with any anaemia	0.271	0.021	627	853	1.098	0.077	0.229	0.312
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.129	0.011	628	855	0.759	0.084	0.107	0.151
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.187	0.021	628	855	1.198	0.113	0.145	0.229
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.548	0.025	628	855	1.239	0.046	0.498	0.598
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.935	0.021	697	973	2.275	0.023	0.892	0.977
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.331	0.034	697	973	1.927	0.104	0.262	0.400

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Bihar, 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	0.991	0.001	32,045	30,246	1.847	0.001	0.989	0.993
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.435	0.005	32,045	30,246	1.934	0.012	0.425	0.446
Using iodized salt	0.928	0.003	31,899	30,090	1.734	0.003	0.922	0.933
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1111.181	5.868	73,810	69,099	1.328	0.005	1099.444	1122.917
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.412	0.003	70,815	66,575	1.547	0.007	0.407	0.418
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.415	0.004	37,882	35,725	1.638	0.010	0.407	0.423
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.252	0.004	37,882	35,725	1.825	0.016	0.244	0.260
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.221	0.002	37,882	35,725	1.142	0.011	0.216	0.226
Currently married	0.757	0.003	37,882	35,725	1.161	0.003	0.752	0.762
Married before age 18	0.597	0.004	28,924	27,281	1.356	0.007	0.590	0.605
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.546	0.005	28,609	27,049	1.537	0.008	0.537	0.555
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.439	0.004	28,609	27,049	1.469	0.010	0.431	0.448
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.107	0.002	28,609	27,049	1.299	0.022	0.102	0.112
Currently using pill	0.018	0.001	28,609	27,049	1.335	0.059	0.016	0.020
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.007	0.001	28,609	27,049	1.235	0.089	0.005	0.008
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.034	0.001	28,609	27,049	1.311	0.041	0.031	0.037
Currently using female sterilization	0.353	0.004	28,609	27,049	1.410	0.011	0.345	0.361
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.669	0.006	12,589	11,727	1.396	0.009	0.657	0.681
Unmet need for family planning	0.139	0.003	28,609	27,049	1.378	0.020	0.134	0.145
Want no more children	0.649	0.004	28,609	27,049	1.301	0.006	0.642	0.657
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.135	0.003	28,609	27,049	1.256	0.019	0.130	0.140
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.240	0.006	12,609	11,967	1.488	0.023	0.229	0.252
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.167	0.005	12,609	11,967	1.437	0.028	0.158	0.177
Birth registration	0.757	0.006	17,804	16,973	1.434	0.007	0.746	0.768
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.783	0.006	19,191	18,241	1.589	0.007	0.772	0.795
Institutional delivery	0.750	0.006	19,191	18,241	1.703	0.009	0.737	0.763
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.639	0.007	12,609	11,967	1.656	0.011	0.625	0.653
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.634	0.007	12,609	11,967	1.673	0.011	0.620	0.649
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.594	0.014	1,707	1,622	1.199	0.024	0.566	0.622
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.139	0.004	18,202	17,306	1.619	0.032	0.130	0.147
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.584	0.014	2,291	2,399	1.332	0.023	0.557	0.611
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.648	0.013	2,291	2,399	1.309	0.020	0.623	0.674
Child received BCG vaccination	0.955	0.005	3,623	3,431	1.343	0.005	0.946	0.965
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.853	0.007	3,623	3,431	1.201	0.008	0.838	0.867
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.762	0.009	3,623	3,431	1.215	0.011	0.745	0.779
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.860	0.007	3,623	3,431	1.207	0.008	0.846	0.874
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.826	0.008	3,623	3,431	1.216	0.009	0.810	0.841
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.716	0.009	3,623	3,431	1.241	0.013	0.697	0.735
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.438	0.005	16,678	15,714	1.292	0.012	0.428	0.449
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.231	0.005	16,429	15,506	1.355	0.021	0.221	0.240
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.418	0.005	17,040	16,037	1.228	0.012	0.408	0.428
Children with any anaemia	0.697	0.006	11,133	10,537	1.259	0.008	0.686	0.708
Women with any anaemia	0.631	0.004	36,485	34,208	1.558	0.006	0.623	0.639
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.269	0.003	33,824	31,748	1.341	0.012	0.262	0.275
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.142	0.003	33,824	31,748	1.364	0.018	0.136	0.147
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.587	0.005	33,795	31,718	2.013	0.009	0.576	0.598
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.744	0.011	5,607	5,314	1.873	0.015	0.722	0.766
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.097	0.006	5,607	5,314	1.599	0.065	0.084	0.109
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.400	0.013	3,550	3,374	1.549	0.032	0.374	0.425
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.107	0.034	104,535	98,610	1.211	0.011	3.039	3.174
Neonatal mortality	35.199	1.618	19,256	18,326	1.159	0.046	31.962	38.435
Postneonatal mortality	12.109	0.904	19,322	18,385	1.141	0.075	10.301	13.916
Infant mortality	47.307	1.861	19,269	18,342	1.177	0.039	43.585	51.030
Child mortality	10.612	0.846	19,355	18,399	1.135	0.080	8.920	12.305
Under-five mortality	57.418	2.006	19,359	18,425	1.169	0.035	53.405	61.430
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.223	0.003	62,003	57,868	1.573	0.013	0.217	0.229
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.197	0.009	3,847	3,572	1.341	0.044	0.180	0.215
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.389	0.012	3,847	3,572	1.496	0.030	0.365	0.412
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.401	0.010	3,847	3,572	1.311	0.026	0.380	0.421
Currently married	0.587	0.010	3,847	3,572	1.307	0.018	0.566	0.608
Married before age 21	0.473	0.015	2,197	2,034	1.365	0.031	0.444	0.503
Want no more children	0.715	0.012	2,271	2,096	1.242	0.016	0.692	0.739
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.112	0.008	2,271	2,096	1.169	0.069	0.096	0.127
Men with any anaemia	0.301	0.010	3,553	3,274	1.239	0.034	0.281	0.321
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.238	0.010	3,571	3,291	1.259	0.041	0.218	0.257
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.136	0.007	3,571	3,291	1.122	0.050	0.122	0.150
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.459	0.013	3,574	3,294	1.571	0.029	0.433	0.485
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.915	0.007	3,847	3,572	1.642	0.008	0.901	0.930
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.230	0.013	3,847	3,572	1.940	0.057	0.203	0.256



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