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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Uttarkhand



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

2019-21

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

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UTTARAKHAND

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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 Uttarakhand was conducted in all 13 districts of the state. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttarakhand was conducted from 7th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 5th December 2020 to 31st March 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 12,169 households, 13,280 women age 15-49 (including 1,192 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 1,586 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Uttarakhand, 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 Uttarakhand, more than two-thirds (67%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.4 members. Twenty-one percent of households are headed by women, with 17 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Eighty-five percent of households in Uttarakhand have household heads who are Hindu. Thirteen percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and two percent of households have household heads who are Sikhs.

Eighteen percent of households in Uttarakhand have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 3 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 26 percent belong to an other backward class. More than half (52%) of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (58%) are nuclear, and 54 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

More than one-quarter (26%) of Uttarakhand's population is under age 15; only 8 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1016 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 918 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-five percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 81 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 16 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of more than nine in ten (92%) children under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 80 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Nearly three quarters (72%) of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (44 percent of deaths at age 0-4 and 77 percent of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 66 percent of deaths were registered among Muslims and 74 percent among Hindus. Sixty-eight percent of deaths were registered among other backward classes, 71 percent among scheduled castes, and 75 percent among resident who do not belong to scheduled tribes, schedule caste and other backward classes. Overall in Uttarakhand, death registration is higher in urban (81%) than rural areas (68%) and among males (76%) than females (68%).

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 prominent type of disability is locomotor (0.4%). Men are more likely than women to have any disability (1.2% men compared with 0.6% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, nearly 2 percent of the household members age 70 and above are reported to have any disability, compared with about 1 percent of household members in the younger age groups.

Housing characteristics

Over three-quarters (76%) of households in Uttarakhand live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (99%) have electricity. Ninety-three percent of households in Uttarakhand have basic drinking water service, and 96 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 56 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (72%) are more likely than rural households (48%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Thirty percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by use of electric purifier). Nearly three fifths of households (59%) in Uttarakhand use a clean fuel for cooking.

Nearly three-fifths (56%) of households in Uttarakhand 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.

Six percent of all households (9% in rural areas and 2% in urban areas) do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Uttarakhand, 94 percent of households have access to a toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (98%) than in rural areas (92%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 87 percent among scheduled caste households to 97 percent among households which are not scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class households. Access to a toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 86 percent in Uttarkashi district to almost 99 percent in Dehradun.

Selected household possessions

In Uttarakhand, 82 percent of households own a house (85% of rural households and 78% of urban households). Almost all urban households (97%) and most rural households (96%) in Uttarakhand have a mobile phone. Ninety-seven percent of households have a bank or post office account. Forty-six percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 32 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 43 percent of rural households and 10 percent of urban households. Overall, 47 percent of all households in Uttarakhand own agricultural land, and nearly half (44%) of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Thirty-four percent of women and 37 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 31 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Sixty-seven percent of women and 69 percent of men are in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 80 percent of women age 15-49 and 89 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Seventeen percent of women and 6 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 37 percent of women age 15-49 in Uttarakhand have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 43 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Uttarakhand. Sixty-one percent of men and 62 percent of women watch television at least once a week. Men (25%) are much more likely than women (13%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Thirty-three percent of men and 34 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (69% versus 56%) or widowed (3%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (43% versus 28%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindus (83%), while 14 percent are Muslims, and 2 percent are Sikhs.

Twenty-nine percent of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 20 percent belong to a scheduled caste. Three percent of women and 4 percent of men belong to a scheduled tribe, while 40 percent of men and 47 percent of women 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Seventy-three percent of women and 25 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Three percent of women and 13 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 22 percent of women and 58 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 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.

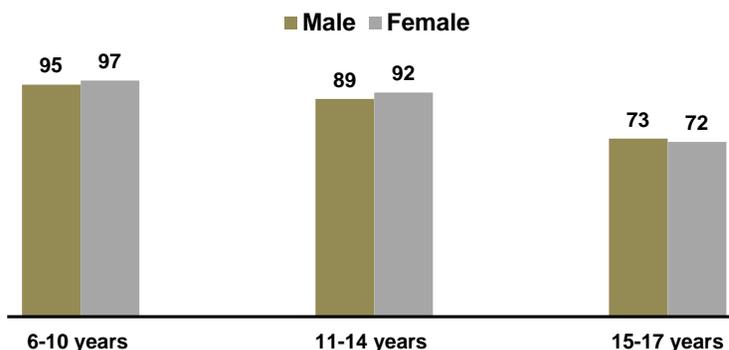
In Uttarakhand, 31 percent of boys and 33 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in nuclear households (25%) than children in non-nuclear households (37%). Preschool attendance is higher among children in households headed by Hindus (35%) than households headed by Muslims (20%). Preschool attendance is highest among household not belonging to scheduled caste, schedule tribes and other backward class households (38%), slightly lower among scheduled tribe households (34%), and lowest in households belonging to an other backward classes (24%). Preschool attendance is higher in households with 6 or more members (35%), compared with households with 3-5 members (29%). Overall, urban households (29%) show lower preschool attendance than rural households (33%). Preschool attendance is highest in Tehri Garhwal district (62%) and lowest in Uttarkashi district (12%).

School attendance among children

Eighty-eight percent of children age 6-17 years in Uttarakhand attend school (89% in urban areas and 88% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (94%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 72 percent at age 15-17 years. Ninety-two percent of boys attend school compared to 95 percent of girls in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 72 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

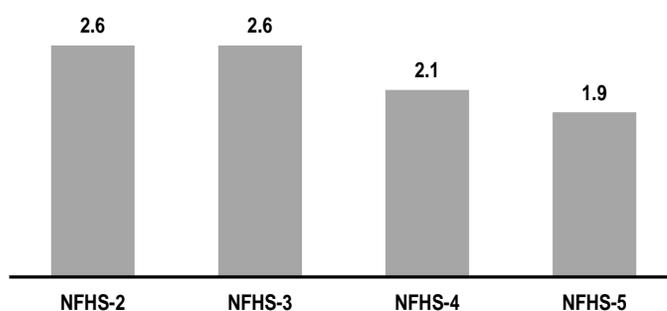
In Uttarakhand, the median age at first marriage is 20.5 years among women age 25-29 years and 19.5 years among women age 25-49 years. Only 14 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 29 percent of men age 20-49 years. Nearly one in ten women of age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 14 percent in NFHS-4. Fifty-two percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 89 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Uttarakhand.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Uttarakhand is 1.9 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.2 children per woman between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.8 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 1.9 children per woman, are both below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 11 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 14 percent in NFHS-4.

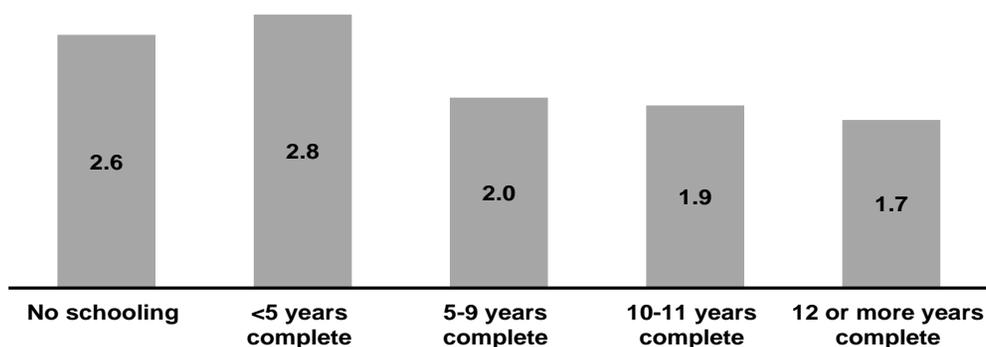
Fertility Trends
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 0.9 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women will have an average of 0.8 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.5, compared with 1.7) and 0.2 children more than Sikh women (a TFR of 2.3).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-eight percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 12 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 8 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 4 percent.

The two main reasons for abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (49%), health did not permit (14%) and complications in pregnancy (12%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (62%), manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (10%), and other surgical methods (25%). Nearly half of abortions (47%) of abortions were performed in the private health sector, more than one-third (36%) were performed at home and 17 percent were performed in the public health sector. Thirty-five percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most abortions (43%) in Uttarakhand are performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Uttarakhand, 2 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which is almost the same as in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 1 percent at age 17 years to 4 percent among women age 18 years and to 8 percent among women age 19 years.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Uttarakhand is 35 months. Twelve percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 26 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high (34%) for mothers age 20-29 and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (50%). More than half (52%) of all births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality and has a positive impact on maternal health.

More than half (52%) of births in Uttarakhand occur within three years of the previous birth.

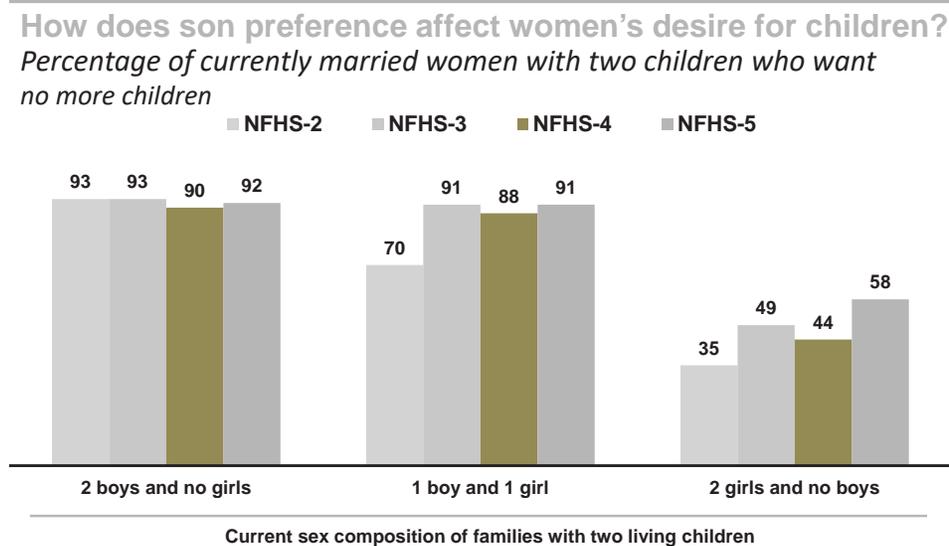
Fertility preferences

Seventy-three percent of currently married women and 75 percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 43 percent of women and 41 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-four percent of women and 86 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Uttarakhand, there is a strong preference for sons. Nine percent of women and 8 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-3 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, about three-quarters of women and men would like to have at least one son and a little less than three-quarters want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 92 percent with 1-2 sons want no more children, compared with 58 percent with two daughters who want no more children.

In Uttarakhand, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.5 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.9 children per woman.



FAMILY PLANNING

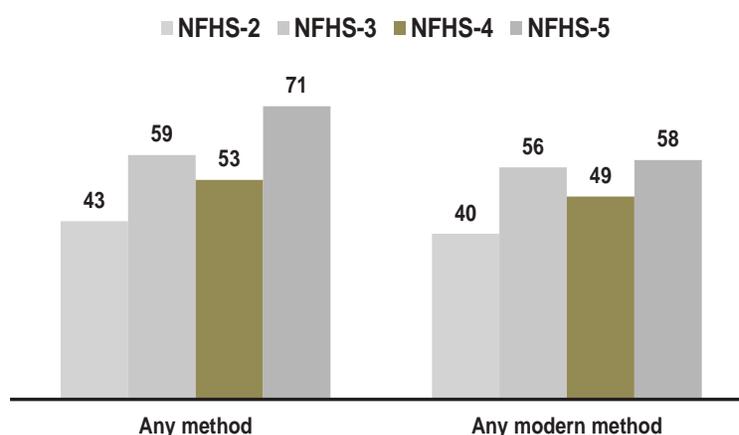
The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women age 15-49 years. It also includes information on men's attitude towards women using a contraceptive method. As in previous rounds of the survey, 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 Uttarakhand. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 60 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 31 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 65 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 71 percent, it is substantial increase from NFHS-4 (53%). The use of modern family planning methods (58%) has also increased from its level in NFHS-4 (49%). The use of female sterilization has declined slightly, from 27 percent to 26 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has decreased from 51 to 37 percent from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age from 26 percent for women age 15-19 to 76 percent for women age 40-49.

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

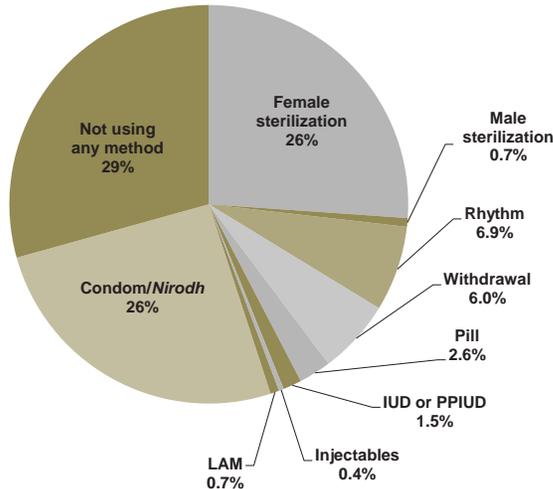


In Uttarakhand, contraceptive use shows little difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Thirty-six percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 11 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. There are very little differences in contraceptive use by religious groups.

Women in Uttarakhand are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 83 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 65 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 Uttarakhand are condoms (26%), followed by the pill (3%), IUD or PPIUD (2%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Ninety percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 15 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the private sector.

The majority of pill and condom/Nirodh users get their supply

from the private health sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 41 percent of pill users and 12 percent of condom/Nirodh users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 44 percent for all contraceptive methods. Forty-four percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

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

Informed choice

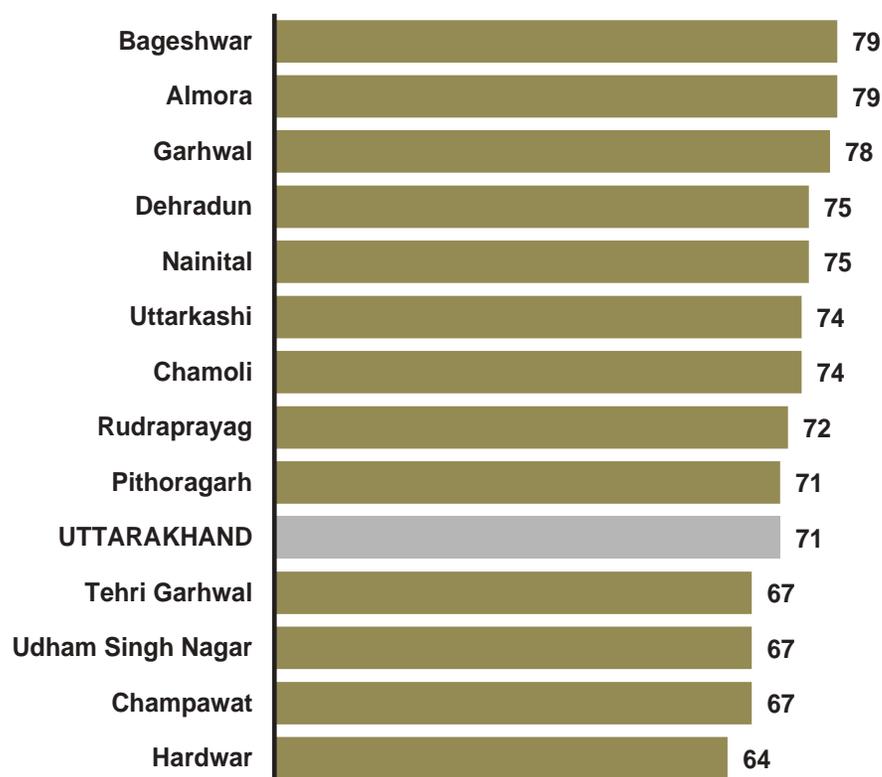
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 67 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 60 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (52%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Nearly two-fifth (38%) of men age 15-49 in Uttarakhand agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 15 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Seventy-nine percent of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

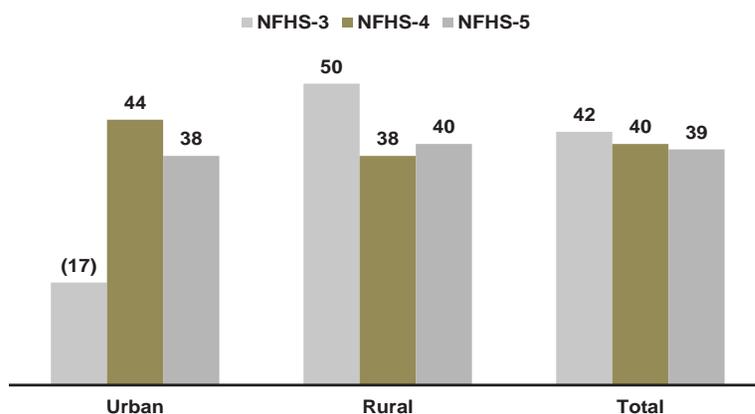
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 9 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, which has decreased from 16 percent in NFHS-4. Currently, 89 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 73 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal, and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate in Uttarakhand in NFHS-5 is estimated at 39 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 40, the NFHS-3 estimate of 42, the NFHS-2 estimate of 38. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 46 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, almost the same as U5MR in NFHS-4 (47 per 1,000).

Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births

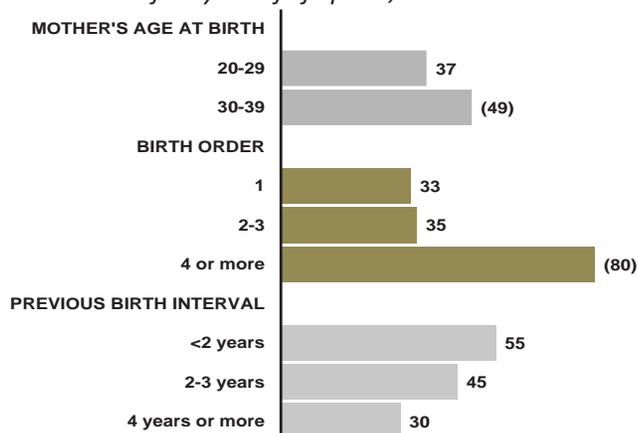


Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

As expected, boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls during neonatal period (in the first month of life). Boys have a higher mortality rate than girls during infancy (42 for boys and 37 for girls) and also in under five mortality rates (49 for boys and 42 for girls).

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Note: Category "Mother's age at birth <20 and 40-49" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death; figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

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 49 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39 compared to 37 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

Infant mortality rates are also higher for Muslims than for Hindus and are highest for other backward classes than for schedule castes and other social group.

The infant mortality rate is almost identical in rural and urban areas from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5.

The infant mortality rate is higher for children whose mothers have no schooling or less than 10 years of schooling than for mothers who have more than 10 years of schooling.

Children born less than two years after a previous birth are nearly twice as likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

MATERNAL HEALTH

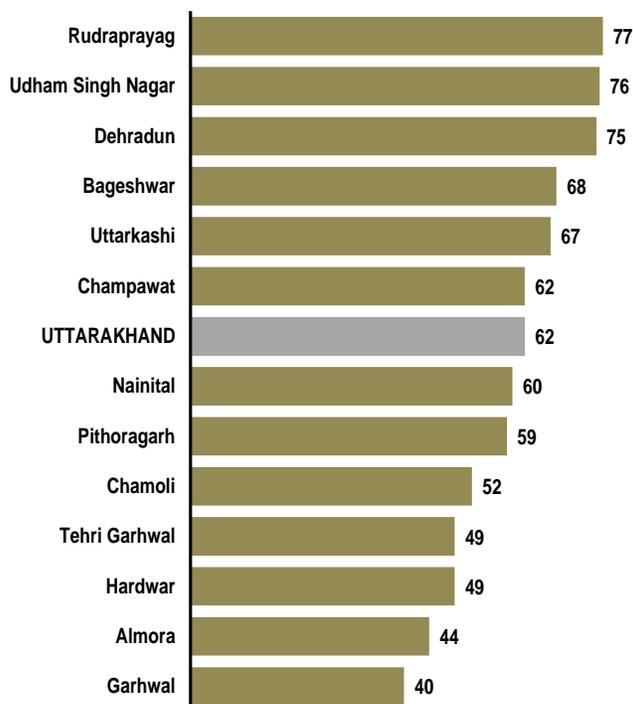
Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal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

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, nearly than 9 in 10 received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (67% from a doctor and 21% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Eight percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 95 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 97 percent received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card.

More than two-thirds (69%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Sixty-two percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits.

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



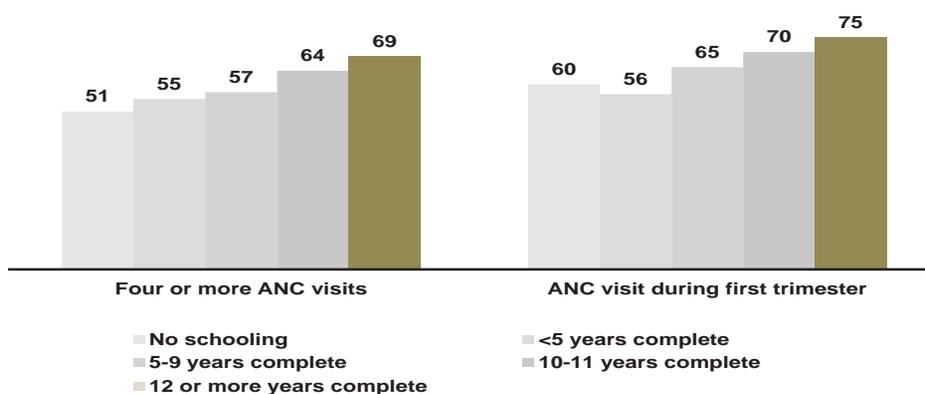
Sixty-two percent of mothers in Uttarakhand had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women. Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 54% to 69%) and a substantial increase in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 31% to 62%). For 89 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 47 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 25 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-four percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Nineteen percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, nearly 8 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (88% received advice on breastfeeding, 87% on the importance of institutional delivery, 83% on keeping the baby warm and on cord care, and 77% on family planning).

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

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Uttarakhand, more than 92 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 (98%), their blood pressure measured (97%), having a blood sample taken (96%), having a urine sample taken (94%), and having their abdomen examined (92%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 84 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Eighty-nine percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 72 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with no sons (84%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (67%).

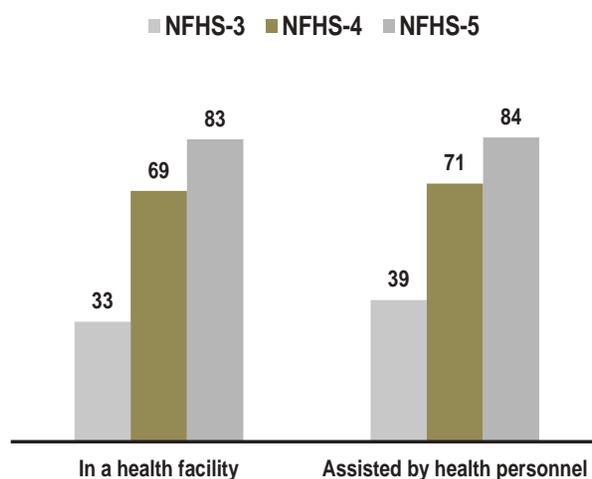
Delivery care

Eighty-three percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 17 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years from 69 percent (NFHS-4) to 83 percent (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 10 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 97 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 71 percent of deliveries. Eighty-seven percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



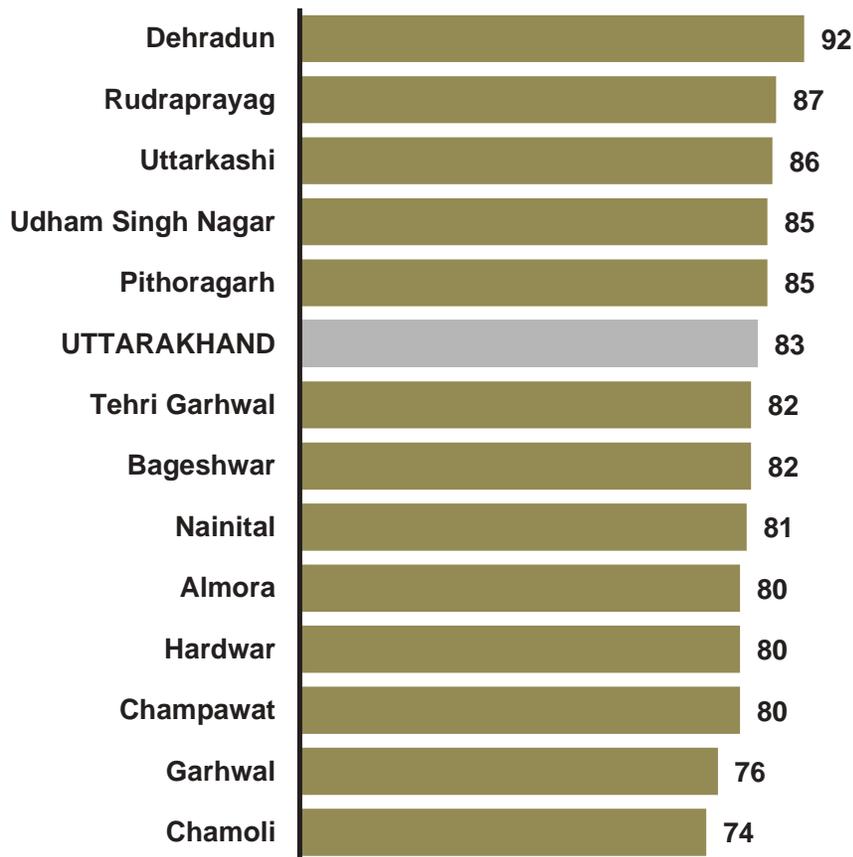
Eighty-three percent of children in Uttarakhand who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Eighty-four percent 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.

Twenty percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Forty-two percent of caesarean sections (9% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections. Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 35 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (39%) were more likely than urban women (29%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women (45%) and scheduled caste women (38%) were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Uttarakhand, 86 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 84 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; 90 percent of births in both public health facilities and 89 percent in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 55 percent of home births.

Eighty-four percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth in any health facility. Only 41 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-six percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Seventy-nine percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (78% in urban areas and 80% in rural areas), but only 44 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 46-53 percent of men were

told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Seventy-one percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 57 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Fifty-two percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

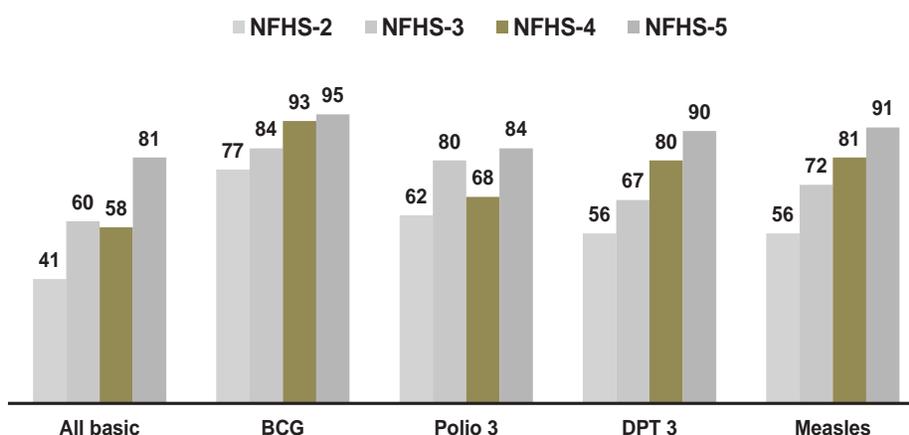
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Eighty-one percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 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 (86%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (58%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Ninety-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, more than four-fifths (84%) have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 90 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 91 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 95% to 90%) and polio vaccine (from 93% to 84%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 80% to 90%), measles (from 81% to 91%), and BCG (from 93% to 95%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 68 percent to 84 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 58% to 81%). In addition, over nine in ten (93%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 87 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for boys than girls (83% versus 79%). There is not much variation in vaccination coverage by residence. Vaccination coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children not belonging to schedule caste, schedule tribe and other backward class (86%). All basic vaccination coverage for other backward class is 78 percent and schedule caste is 74 percent.

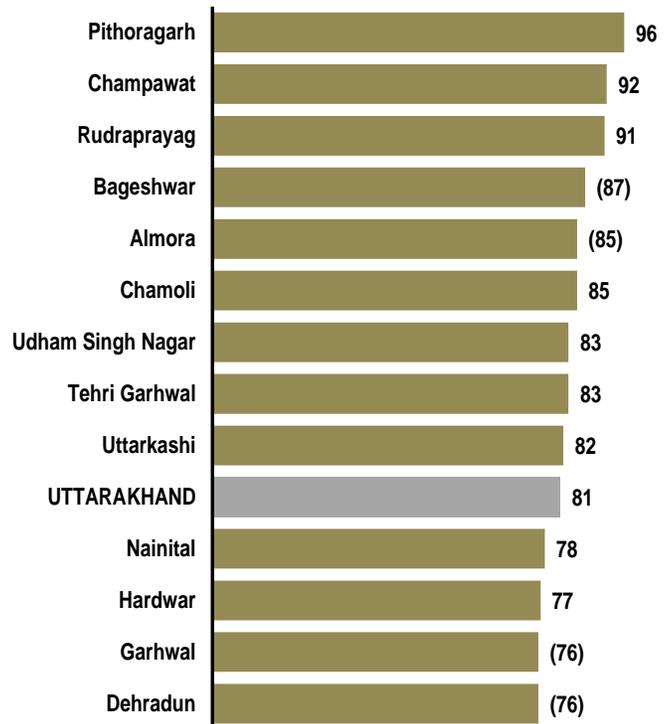
Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 64 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

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

Overall, 4 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Eighty percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-seven percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 56 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Thirty-nine percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and less than three-quarters (72%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty percent were given zinc supplements. Twelve percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

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

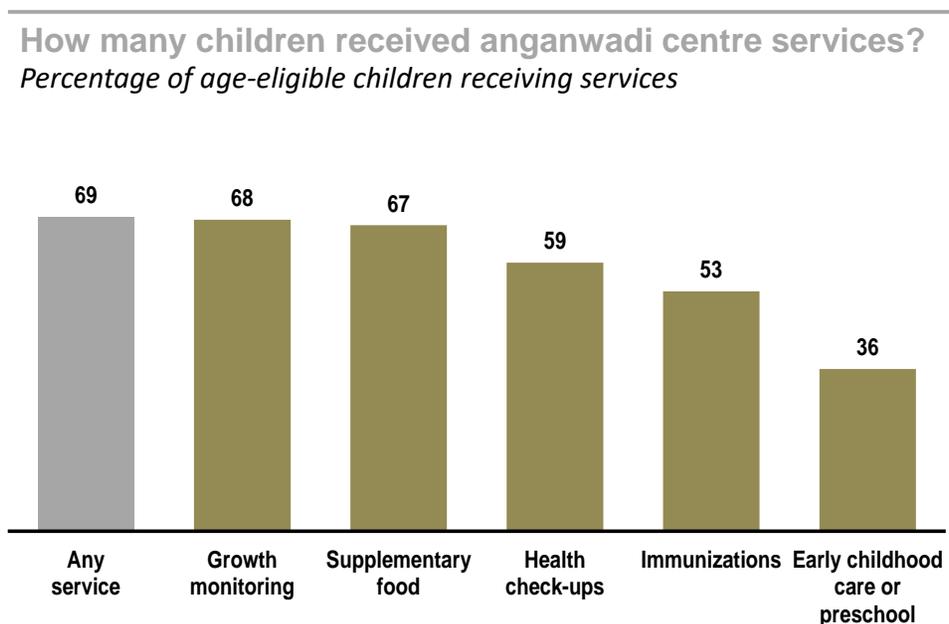


Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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 Uttarakhand only 9 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 30 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, slightly more than three-fifth (61%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Nearly one-third of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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



Sixty-nine percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are growth monitoring (68%), supplementary food (67%), health check-ups (59%), and early childhood care or preschool (36%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (53%). Nearly two-thirds (65%) of mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under age 6 years, eighty-seven percent of mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and more than four-fifths (84%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Uttarakhand, only 53 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Seventy-seven percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 42 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, 30 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 77 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and more than two-thirds (70%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 28.2 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 51 percent of children in Uttarakhand 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. Nearly half (48%) 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 12 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 Uttarakhand, more than half (54%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 41 percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Thirteen percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 18 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. Twenty-seven 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. Thirteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and five percent are severely wasted. Twenty-one percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 17 percent of children are stunted, 26 percent are wasted, and 20 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Uttarakhand has improved since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted decreased from 34 percent to 27 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 27 to 21 percentage and percentage of wasted children decreased from 20 to 13 percent in the 4 years from NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. However, the continuing of undernutrition remains a major public health problem among under five children in Uttarakhand.

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

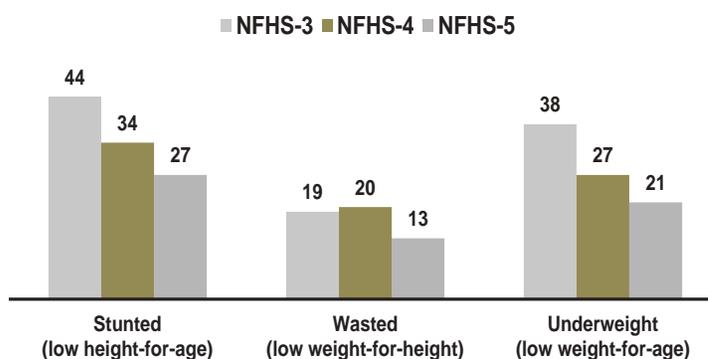
Adults' nutritional status

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

More than two-fifths (44%) of women and 43 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 30 percent, which has increased by ten percentages since NFHS-4. More men are overweight or obese (27%) than thin

(10%), thinness among men has decreased while overweight or obesity has increased since NFHS-4. Five percent of women in Uttarakhand are too thin. Almost three-fifths of women (56%) and men (57%) are at a healthy weight for their height. Undernutrition is particularly common in the

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

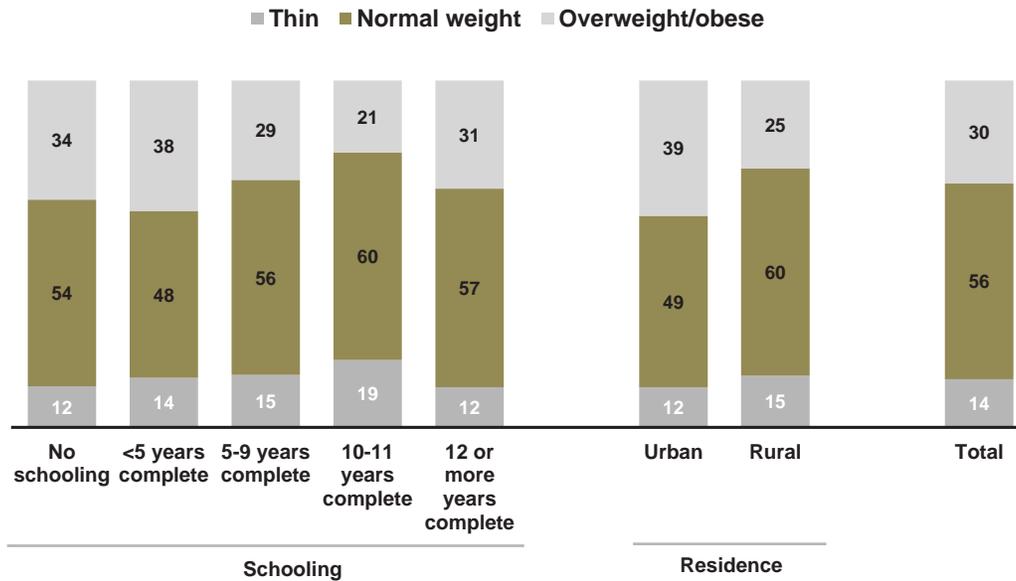


Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural areas for women, and among scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and more educated men.

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

Percent distribution of women



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

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of women and 56 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with such increased risk WHR increases with age, from 48 percent for women age 15-19 to 74 percent for women age 40-49, and from 35 percent for men age 15-19 to 75 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is almost same for women in urban and rural areas and among men it is higher in urban areas (60%) than in rural areas (54%).

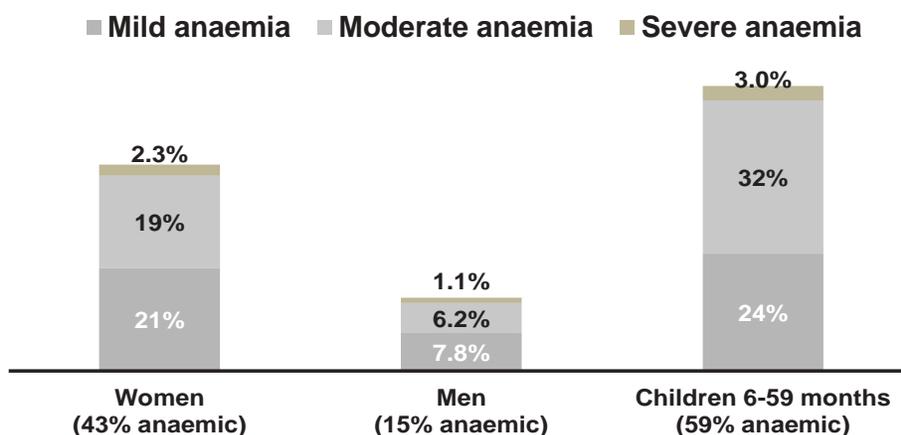
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-three percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

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 Uttarakhand, especially among women and children.

Nearly three-fifths (59%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 24 percent who are mildly anaemic, 32 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 3 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 53 percent in NFHS-4 to 59 percent in NFHS-5. Boys are slightly more likely than girls to have any anaemia 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 (69%) of children in Uttarakhand are anaemic if their mother has no schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Forty-three percent of women in Uttarakhand have anaemia, including 21 percent with mild anaemia, 19 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among urban women, women age 20-29 & 40-49, and scheduled tribe women, but anaemia is nearly 40 percent or more for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by one percentage point since NFHS-4. Nearly one-sixth (15%) of men in Uttarakhand are anaemic. Scheduled tribe men, men with no schooling or less than 10 years of schooling, 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 Uttarakhand, 123 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (134) than among women (111) and is higher in urban areas (125) than in rural areas (122).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (98% of women and 97% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 75 percent of women and 69 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than three-fourth (77%) of women and 74 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 94 percent of women and 97 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 6 percent of women and 11 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, 1,375 women and 1,663 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 916 women and 732 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups, those who have less schooling, and those in rural areas. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (2,411 women and 430 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among women (457 per 100,000) than among men (207 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 69 women and no 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.

Fourteen percent of women age 15-49 in Uttarakhand have hypertension, including 10 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and two percent each with Stage 2 and nearly one percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Nearly half of women (48%) have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is higher than among women. Twenty-six percent of men in Uttarakhand have hypertension, including 21 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and two percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Twenty-six percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

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

In Uttarakhand, three percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional three percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, seven percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional five percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and with fewer than 5 years of schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

More than 9 in 10 women (94%) and nearly same number of men (88%) age 15-49 have normal blood glucose levels. Men and women are equally likely to have normal blood glucose levels and to be taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (0.6% of men versus 0.5% of women). Seven percent of women and 13 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 Uttarakhand, 0.3 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, while nearly a percent of men (0.8) have undergone an oral cavity screening test.

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, 63 percent of households in Uttarakhand have any

kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is nearly same in rural and urban areas. In Uttarakhand, three types of programmes dominate: the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), the Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), and 'other' privately purchased commercial health insurance.

Nearly half of men (49%) and 44 percent of women age 15-49 in Uttarakhand are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is much higher among men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with no schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over one-third (38%) of men, but only 1 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are Cigarettes (20%), *Khaini* (16%), *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco and *bidis* (10%) each, *paan* with tobacco (1%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is almost same in urban and rural areas. Most men (80%) who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Uttarakhand, among adults age 15-49, a negligible proportion (0.2%) of women and less than one-third (32%) of men drink alcohol. Among men, consumption is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (33% versus 32%). Most men who drink alcohol drink it less than once a week (58%), and 37 percent drink almost once a week.

HIV/AIDS

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

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Ninety percent of women in Uttarakhand have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 91 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 89 percent in rural areas. Women age 15-24 are more likely (90%) than older women age 40-49 (85%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (72%), women with no regular exposure to media (84%), and other backward class women (81%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-eight percent of men in Uttarakhand have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 98 percent in urban areas.

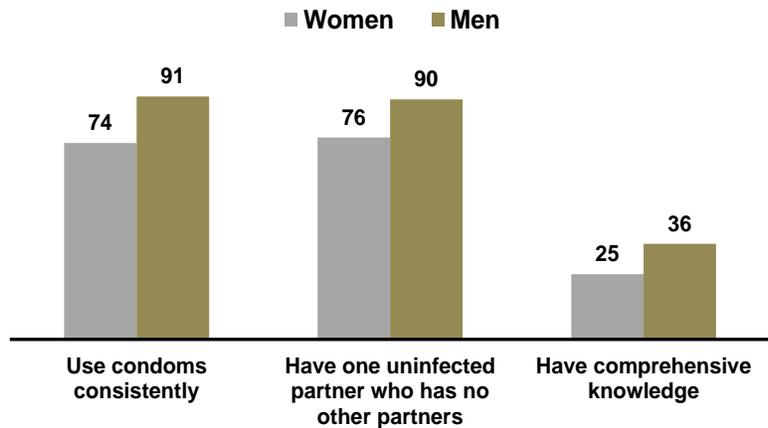
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 74 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 91 percent of men, and 76 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 90 percent of men.

Only 25 percent of women and 36 percent of men in Uttarakhand 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 two-thirds of women (70%) and 81 percent of men in Uttarakhand would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (72%) and men (78%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Sixty-six percent of women and 72 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-nine percent of women and 75 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Seven in ten women (70%) and 75 percent men say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Over two-thirds of women (67%) and men (66%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. More than two-third (71%) women and men (74%) 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 21 percent of women and five 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. Thirty 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 (26%) are slightly less likely than rural women (32%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Thirty 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 Uttarakhand, seven percent of women and three 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 (25% of men, compared with 32% of Women). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 92 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, 11 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is higher in rural areas (12%) than in urban areas (10%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (2% of men).

Nearly three-fifths (60%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Nearly 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 Uttarakhand, 86 percent use sanitary napkins, 39 percent use cloth, seven percent use locally prepared napkins. Overall, 91 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 70 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 90 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 95 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 27 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, 80 percent earned cash, including five percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Nineteen percent were not paid at all. Ninety-eight percent of men who were employed earned cash, including four percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Only one percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (88%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 83 percent of employed men.

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

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 93 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Nearly one-third (32%) 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. Eighty-three 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 half (50%) of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are equally likely to participate in decisions about their own health care decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (85% each) or about major household purchases (82%). Overall, 76 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and nine percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 66 percent among women age 20-24 to 82 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 participate in making decisions about their own health care (92%) and 97 percent participate in decisions about major household purchases. Overall, 91 percent of currently married men participate in making both these decisions, and only two percent of men do not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Uttarakhand, nearly half of women (49%) have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is almost same among urban (48%) and rural (49%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (56%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (66%) than any other group of women.

Eighty percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is particularly high among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (88%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Fifty percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only eight percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

More than three-quarters (80%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Less than one-fifth (19%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more likely (23%) as likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (16%). This percentage increases with education with nearly one-third (29%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions. Twenty-eight percent of employed women who earn cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 14 percent of employed women who don't earn cash and have a mobile phone. Muslim women are least likely (12%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (19%) women. Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or other backward class are much more likely (22%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

Nearly one quarter of women (24%) and 52 percent of men age 15-49 in Uttarakhand own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 18 percent of women and 39 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural areas than urban areas.

Twenty-four percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 18 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Uttarakhand, 61 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 83 percent can read SMS messages. Seventy-three percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 56 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 28 percent among women with no schooling to 89 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 46 percent of other backward class women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 52-72 percent of women who belong to any other caste/tribe group. Schedule tribe women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also less likely to be able to read SMS messages (66%) than women who belong to any other caste/tribe group (73-89%).

Sixty-one percent of women in Uttarakhand have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Twenty-two 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 (13%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (12%), if she argues with him (11%) and he suspects her of being unfaithful (9%). Men are less likely to agree: 12 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (8%) or if he suspects her being unfaithful (6%) if she argues with him (5%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling,

13 percent of women and 7 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Ninety percent of women and 80 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. More than four-fifths of men (83%) 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 Uttarakhand, 18 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and three percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 18 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 3 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.

Nearly one-fifth of ever-married women age 18-49 in Uttarakhand have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

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

Spousal violence

In Uttarakhand, 15 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, three percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and eight percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Twelve percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Seven percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Five percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, and being

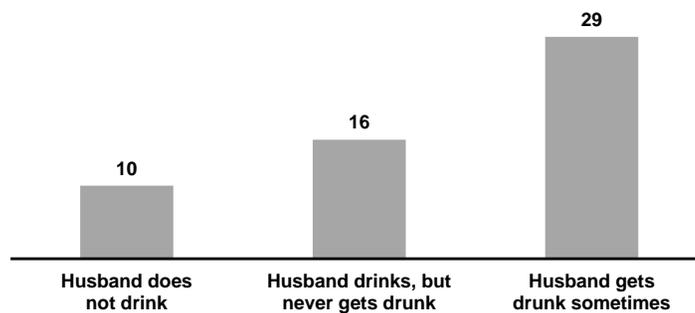
punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, and nearly one percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Two percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 15 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (3%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, 1 in 10 women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (19%) than in urban areas (15%); among widowed women (20%) than currently married women (17%); and among women who are employed for cash (19%) than women who are not employed (16%). Husband’s characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband displays 3-4 marital control behaviours (52%), if their husband gets drunk sometimes (32%), and if their husband never attended school (24%). Nearly half of women (47%) of women who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as compared with women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Note: Category "Husband gets drunk often" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

In past 12 months preceding the survey, more than one-third of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (35%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (11%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (7%); and severe burns (4%).

Help seeking

Only 15 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 10 percent never sought help but told someone. More than three-quarters (75%) never sought help and never told anyone.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	2,619	10,194	12,813
Households occupied	2,532	9,981	12,513
Households interviewed	2,358	9,811	12,169
Household response rate ¹	93.1	98.3	97.3
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	2,793	11,208	14,001
Number of eligible women interviewed	2,586	10,694	13,280
Women response rate ²	92.6	95.4	94.9
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	407	1,455	1,862
Number of eligible men interviewed	316	1,270	1,586
Men response rate ²	77.6	87.3	85.2

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, Uttarakhand, 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	
Almora	103	872	975	99.6	92	846	938	98.1	11	80	91	95.8
Bageshwar	43	932	975	99.6	54	954	1,008	97.0	7	106	113	85.0
Chamoli	143	786	929	99.0	146	870	1,016	97.0	18	96	114	89.8
Champawat	152	827	979	99.8	177	1,000	1,177	96.8	29	118	147	91.3
Dehradun	459	413	872	90.6	484	495	979	88.8	44	49	93	66.9
Garhwal	133	761	894	95.5	135	701	836	94.8	19	61	80	85.1
Hardwar	287	556	843	90.2	286	682	968	88.1	35	86	121	76.1
Nainital	373	566	939	96.6	438	640	1,078	94.2	60	95	155	86.1
Pithoragarh	126	841	967	99.8	137	948	1,085	97.0	19	126	145	92.9
Rudraprayag	43	919	962	98.9	56	976	1,032	95.4	8	100	108	87.8
Tehri Garhwal	104	843	947	98.9	106	865	971	96.4	16	95	111	88.1
Udham Singh Nagar	333	607	940	96.8	411	732	1,143	93.7	38	105	143	77.7
Uttarkashi	59	888	947	98.7	64	985	1,049	96.3	12	153	165	89.2
Uttarakhand	2,358	9,811	12,169	97.3	2,586	10,694	13,280	94.9	316	1,270	1,586	85.2

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.1	8.2	7.6	8.3	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.8
5-9	9.1	7.4	8.3	9.8	8.4	9.1	9.6	8.1	8.8
10-14	9.5	8.2	8.9	10.7	9.5	10.1	10.3	9.1	9.7
15-19	9.6	8.9	9.3	10.6	9.1	9.9	10.3	9.1	9.7
20-24	8.6	10.6	9.6	8.4	9.2	8.8	8.4	9.7	9.1
25-29	9.6	9.3	9.5	7.5	8.8	8.2	8.2	9.0	8.6
30-34	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.5
35-39	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.7
40-44	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.2	6.0	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.7
45-49	6.1	6.8	6.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.8
50-54	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.6
55-59	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.1
60-64	4.1	3.2	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4
65-69	2.4	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
70-74	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
75-79	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
80 and over	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4
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	94.5	94.4	94.4	95.1	95.9	95.5	94.9	95.4	95.1
Number	8,832	8,333	17,165	17,769	18,685	36,456	26,601	27,018	53,621
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	943	na	na	1,052	na	na	1,016
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	962	na	na	900	na	na	918
Schooling²									
No schooling	8.5	17.4	12.8	9.1	27.9	18.8	8.9	24.7	16.9
<5 years complete	13.8	11.0	12.5	15.4	13.0	14.2	14.9	12.4	13.6
5-9 years complete	28.3	25.9	27.2	35.9	30.9	33.3	33.4	29.4	31.4
10-11 years complete	13.1	10.6	11.9	14.1	8.7	11.3	13.7	9.3	11.5
12 or more years complete	36.0	34.8	35.4	25.4	19.4	22.3	29.0	24.1	26.5
Don't know	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	8,061	7,521	15,583	15,921	17,001	32,925	23,983	24,522	48,507
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.9	7.9	8.5	7.8	4.9	7.1	8.1	6.3	7.4

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	82.9	77.7	79.4	83.2
Female	17.1	22.3	20.6	16.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.3	4.4	4.4	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	61.8	56.0	57.9	46.6
Non-nuclear	38.2	44.0	42.1	53.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	82.9	85.6	84.7	81.4
Muslim	15.4	11.7	13.0	16.3
Sikh	1.0	2.6	2.1	2.1
Other	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	15.0	19.5	18.0	19.2
Scheduled tribe	1.9	3.4	2.9	3.2
Other backward class	25.9	26.0	26.0	29.1
Other	55.5	50.2	51.9	47.3
Don't know	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.6	99.3	99.4	99.6
No	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	99.6	93.5	95.5	95.9
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	72.3	48.3	56.1	55.3
Piped to neighbour	1.3	2.5	2.1	2.0
Public tap/standpipe	7.4	16.6	13.6	12.9
Tube well or borehole	17.2	21.7	20.3	22.7
Other improved ²	1.4	4.4	3.4	3.1
Unimproved source	0.4	6.4	4.4	4.0
Unprotected dug well	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unprotected spring	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.9
Surface water	0.3	4.7	3.2	3.0
Other source	0.0	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, Uttarakhand, 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	92.9	78.9	83.5	84.5
Less than 30 minutes	6.2	16.3	13.0	12.3
Thirty minutes or longer	0.9	4.7	3.5	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service ³	98.8	90.6	93.3	93.8
Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	0.8	2.9	2.2	2.1
Water treatment prior to drinking⁵				
Boil	13.3	10.7	11.6	10.9
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7
Strain through cloth	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.3
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	9.4	4.1	5.8	5.3
Use electric purifier	27.7	6.4	13.3	12.6
Use solar disinfection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5
No treatment	50.8	78.3	69.3	71.1
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶	47.6	20.7	29.5	27.7
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	80.3	76.7	77.9	78.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	80.0	73.0	75.3	76.3
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.2	1.8	1.3	1.2
Other ⁷	0.0	1.8	1.2	1.2
Shared facility ⁸	16.7	13.7	14.7	14.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	16.5	13.2	14.3	13.7
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other ⁷	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Dry toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
No facility/uses open spaces/field	1.8	8.6	6.4	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹	80.3	76.7	77.9	78.7
Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰	16.7	13.7	14.7	14.0

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of house¹¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.9	5.9	4.2	3.8
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	6.1	26.2	19.6	19.0
<i>Pucca</i>	92.5	67.5	75.7	76.7
Missing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	65.5	66.1	65.9	58.3
3-4	23.8	23.8	23.8	28.1
5-6	9.2	8.3	8.6	10.7
7 and over	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3
LPG/natural gas	92.1	42.2	58.5	56.6
Biogas	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
Kerosene	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	6.7	54.9	39.2	40.8
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dung cakes	0.1	1.6	1.1	1.3
No food cooked in the household	0.2	0.2	0.2	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	92.9	42.9	59.2	57.4
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³	6.9	56.8	40.5	42.4
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	72.8	54.7	60.6	59.8
In the house, no separate room	15.1	15.9	15.6	14.8
In a separate building	10.6	22.8	18.9	20.0
Outdoors	1.2	6.2	4.5	5.0
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,964	8,205	12,169	53,657

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³				
Stove	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
<i>Chullah</i>	99.8	99.5	99.5	99.4
Open fire	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	274	4,660	4,934	22,775
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴				
Daily	24.8	37.6	33.4	36.1
Weekly	6.6	8.6	7.9	8.3
Monthly	5.7	4.8	5.1	5.2
Less than monthly	6.8	6.0	6.2	6.1
Never	56.0	43.1	47.3	44.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,964	8,205	12,169	53,657

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	98.6	91.7	93.9
Muslim	96.3	96.8	96.6
Sikh	*	66.2	71.6
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	94.0	84.6	87.2
Scheduled tribe	100.0	85.3	88.4
Other backward class	98.3	91.1	93.4
Other	99.5	95.2	96.7
Don't know	(95.6)	90.0	92.6
Total	98.3	91.7	93.8

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, who 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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Almora	99.1	94.6	95.1
Bageshwar	(100.0)	97.7	97.8
Chamoli	99.4	95.4	96.0
Champawat	92.8	90.9	91.3
Dehradun	100.0	97.2	98.8
Garhwal	99.3	93.0	94.0
Hardwar	99.3	86.6	91.7
Nainital	94.7	95.4	95.2
Pithoragarh	100.0	94.6	95.3
Rudraprayag	(100.0)	96.6	96.9
Tehri Garhwal	100.0	90.4	91.6
Udham Singh Nagar	96.2	86.1	90.1
Uttarkashi	98.7	85.1	86.3
Uttarakhand	98.3	91.7	93.8

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	97.5	95.2	95.9	95.9
Pressure cooker	97.8	94.6	95.6	95.8
Chair	92.7	88.3	89.7	90.7
Cot or bed	90.6	94.6	93.3	93.9
Table	85.5	74.7	78.2	79.8
Electric fan	95.5	73.0	80.3	82.8
Radio or transistor	5.9	3.1	4.0	4.2
Television (black and white)	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.1
Television (colour)	88.1	75.4	79.5	81.2
Any television	88.4	76.8	80.6	82.2
Sewing machine	57.4	42.3	47.2	52.2
Mobile telephone	97.4	96.0	96.5	97.5
Landline telephone	2.7	0.4	1.2	1.1
Internet	82.2	62.8	69.1	73.1
Computer	25.9	8.0	13.9	13.7
Refrigerator	74.9	44.2	54.2	57.8
Air conditioner/cooler	45.6	16.0	25.7	27.7
Washing machine	59.7	25.9	36.9	40.1
Watch or clock	90.3	76.0	80.7	82.1
Water pump	35.5	17.8	23.5	25.5
Thresher	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.9
Tractor	0.6	4.5	3.2	4.2
None of the above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Means of transport				
Bicycle	35.9	27.5	30.2	35.0
Motorcycle or scooter	62.1	38.4	46.1	50.8
Animal-drawn cart	0.8	2.0	1.6	2.1
Car	21.8	8.3	12.7	13.4
None of the above	24.2	49.7	41.4	36.2
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	82.8	38.9	53.2	53.4
Irrigated land only	9.8	40.8	30.7	32.0
Non-irrigated land only	2.3	11.9	8.8	8.0
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.3	1.7	1.3	1.1
Irrigation not determined	4.8	6.7	6.1	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	77.8	84.7	82.4	83.8
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	9.0	61.3	44.3	47.4
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	96.6	97.0	96.9	97.0
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme ³	61.6	62.9	62.5	62.9
Percentage having a BPL card	16.0	39.3	31.7	32.5
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	10.8	12.4	11.9	13.3
Number	3,964	8,205	12,169	53,657

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	29.2	38.1	33.3	35.3	35.0	35.2	33.5	35.8	34.6
Muslim	17.7	16.6	17.2	19.9	23.8	21.9	19.0	21.0	20.0
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	(27.0)	(22.6)	24.8	38.0	32.8	35.3	35.4	30.5	32.8
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	(34.2)	36.3	(37.8)	(31.0)	33.9
Other backward class	19.1	25.0	21.7	22.9	27.6	25.1	21.5	26.7	23.9
Other	34.5	42.0	38.0	36.8	37.8	37.3	36.0	39.2	37.5
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(15.5)
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	19.5	23.4	21.3	26.0	28.9	27.5	23.4	27.0	25.1
Non-nuclear	36.2	42.2	39.0	36.6	36.3	36.5	36.5	37.8	37.1
Family size									
3-5 members	22.7	28.9	25.7	29.6	32.8	31.2	27.2	31.5	29.3
6 or more members	32.6	36.9	34.4	35.5	33.5	34.5	34.6	34.3	34.5
Total	26.9	32.2	29.4	32.3	33.2	32.7	30.6	32.9	31.7

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children in households with household head belonging to Sikh or other religions and children in households with 1-2 members, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear household are those 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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Almora	*	*	*	49.5	59.7	54.7	47.8	63.1	55.6
Bageshwar	*	*	*	32.6	33.4	33.0	32.6	33.3	32.9
Chamoli	*	*	*	36.1	26.1	30.9	35.3	26.2	30.8
Champawat	*	*	*	23.1	25.7	24.4	20.9	26.6	23.7
Dehradun	(23.3)	(24.1)	23.6	(23.9)	23.8	23.8	23.5	23.9	23.7
Garhwal	*	*	*	(33.7)	50.5	42.6	36.8	52.6	44.9
Hardwar	(36.5)	(47.6)	42.0	31.6	30.6	31.1	33.0	35.7	34.3
Nainital	(46.2)	(56.3)	51.5	56.1	54.7	55.5	52.6	55.4	53.9
Pithoragarh	*	*	*	19.7	27.7	22.9	19.5	26.1	22.2
Rudraprayag	*	*	*	20.7	19.9	20.3	18.3	20.5	19.5
Tehri Garhwal	*	*	(79.2)	63.4	52.9	58.3	63.9	60.6	62.3
Udham Singh Nagar	13.5	(4.6)	9.7	20.2	25.7	23.1	16.8	17.1	16.9
Uttarkashi	*	*	*	13.3	8.9	11.2	14.4	9.9	12.2
Uttarakhand	26.9	32.2	29.4	32.3	33.2	32.7	30.6	32.9	31.7

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

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	91.8	96.6	95.2	97.7	96.6	96.9	94.5	96.6	96.0
6-13 (Elementary)	91.3	94.5	93.5	96.9	94.6	95.3	93.9	94.6	94.4
11-13 (Upper Primary)	90.7	91.2	91.0	95.6	91.7	92.8	92.9	91.4	91.8
14-15 (Secondary)	84.8	82.2	83.0	91.0	86.2	87.6	87.6	84.1	85.1
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	70.3	68.8	69.3	72.5	60.6	64.6	71.4	65.0	67.1
11-14 years	88.1	89.8	89.3	94.2	91.2	92.0	90.7	90.5	90.6
15-17 years	75.8	72.0	73.1	78.8	68.3	71.7	77.3	70.2	72.4
6-14 years	90.0	93.5	92.4	96.2	94.1	94.6	92.8	93.7	93.5
6-17 years	86.5	88.0	87.5	91.0	87.6	88.6	88.6	87.8	88.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	91.5	93.0	92.5	93.3	92.5	92.7	92.3	92.8	92.6
Muslim	67.8	70.7	69.8	82.8	68.7	73.3	74.7	69.8	71.4
Sikh	*	78.9	81.0	*	72.4	73.5	*	75.8	77.4
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(81.6)
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	84.5	89.4	88.2	90.6	90.5	90.5	87.2	89.9	89.3
Scheduled tribe	(87.6)	87.3	87.3	*	86.5	85.0	(83.1)	86.8	86.1
Other backward class	80.2	81.1	80.8	86.6	78.8	81.1	83.2	80.0	81.0
Other	93.5	93.2	93.3	94.8	93.3	93.8	94.1	93.3	93.5

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, Uttarakhand, 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	83.8	15.1	0.5	0.7	100.0	1.4	4,142
5-9 years	82.8	13.4	1.6	2.2	100.0	3.8	4,714
10-14 years	80.7	14.1	2.3	2.9	100.0	6.7	5,203
15-17 years	76.1	15.7	3.2	5.0	100.0	9.6	3,150
Residence							
Urban	85.8	9.0	2.4	2.7	100.0	4.8	5,184
Rural	79.2	16.7	1.6	2.5	100.0	5.3	12,026
Sex							
Male	81.2	14.6	2.0	2.2	100.0	5.6	9,065
Female	81.2	14.2	1.7	2.9	100.0	4.7	8,144
Total age <15 years	82.3	14.1	1.5	2.0	100.0	4.2	14,059
Total age <18 years	81.2	14.4	1.8	2.6	100.0	5.2	17,209

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, Uttarakhand, 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	75.0	16.1	91.1	1,625
2-4	82.9	9.5	92.4	2,517
Sex				
Male	79.4	12.8	92.2	2,092
Female	80.2	11.4	91.6	2,050
Residence				
Urban	79.8	12.4	92.2	1,319
Rural	79.8	12.0	91.8	2,823
Total	79.8	12.1	91.9	4,142

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, Uttarakhand, 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	
Almora	85.9	5.2	91.1	164
Bageshwar	77.2	17.6	94.7	87
Chamoli	87.2	9.6	96.8	138
Champawat	82.9	11.7	94.6	98
Dehradun	89.8	5.7	95.5	613
Garhwal	73.1	12.9	86.0	175
Hardwar	72.9	15.0	88.0	974
Nainital	85.0	6.7	91.7	410
Pithoragarh	86.1	10.2	96.4	162
Rudraprayag	77.2	20.5	97.7	100
Tehri Garhwal	86.5	3.9	90.4	192
Udham Singh Nagar	74.4	17.9	92.3	920
Uttarkashi	84.4	9.7	94.1	109
Uttarakhand	79.8	12.1	91.9	4,142

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	*	*	(43.9)	(46.5)	(40.0)	43.8	47.3	39.7	43.8
15-24	*	*	*	*	*	(41.6)	*	*	(58.4)
25-34	*	*	*	(56.5)	*	(58.8)	(72.0)	*	(72.8)
35 and over	85.2	88.5	86.9	79.3	64.9	73.0	80.9	72.5	77.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	83.9	81.8	82.8	73.8	63.9	69.6	76.5	69.9	73.5
Muslim	*	*	(75.5)	(73.7)	*	(61.8)	(74.5)	(55.6)	66.3
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	*	*	(78.2)	68.5	69.4	68.9	72.5	69.4	71.2
Other backward class	(67.6)	*	80.1	69.2	52.8	62.8	68.8	66.7	67.9
Other	86.2	85.6	85.9	77.3	60.7	69.6	80.2	69.3	75.1
Total	81.8	81.0	81.4	73.6	61.5	68.4	75.9	68.0	72.3

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes deaths of persons age 5-9 or 10-14, persons in households with household head belonging to Sikh or other religions, persons in households with household head belonging to scheduled tribe or who don't know their caste/tribe, 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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Almora	*	*	*	74.0	(60.8)	68.1	75.7	(59.2)	68.5
Bageshwar	*	*	*	83.9	(64.7)	76.1	83.9	(64.7)	76.1
Chamoli	*	*	*	71.8	(47.9)	62.5	74.9	(53.0)	66.5
Champawat	*	*	*	(76.2)	(76.4)	76.3	(77.7)	77.7	77.7
Dehradun	(80.0)	*	(82.8)	*	*	(60.8)	(73.2)	(74.4)	73.7
Garhwal	*	*	*	78.0	(59.7)	71.1	77.0	(64.3)	71.9
Hardwar	*	*	(79.5)	(57.4)	(61.0)	58.7	65.2	69.6	67.1
Nainital	*	*	(83.6)	(85.7)	(67.1)	77.5	87.0	(70.7)	79.9
Pithoragarh	*	*	*	83.3	(77.1)	80.8	81.0	(77.2)	79.5
Rudraprayag	*	*	*	89.7	(76.1)	84.3	90.0	(81.4)	86.1
Tehri Garhwal	*	*	*	68.4	43.9	57.1	67.9	48.3	58.4
Udham Singh Nagar	*	*	*	(86.4)	*	73.8	(85.1)	(66.6)	76.4
Uttarkashi	*	*	*	(89.5)	(76.9)	82.3	(85.1)	(77.6)	81.1
Uttarakhand	81.8	81.0	81.4	73.6	61.5	68.4	75.9	68.0	72.3

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of disability						Number of persons	
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor		Other
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	8,334
Rural	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	18,642
Age								
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,050
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	4,627
15-24	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	5,019
25-34	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	4,457
35-49	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	5,040
50-69	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	4,566
70 and over	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	1,216
Total	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	26,976
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	8,866
Rural	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	17,815
Age								
0-4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2,092
5-14	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	5,291
15-24	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	4,965
25-34	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	4,125
35-49	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	4,765
50-69	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	4,229
70 and over	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	1,215
Total	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	26,681
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	17,200
Rural	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	36,457
Age								
0-4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,142
5-14	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	9,918
15-24	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	9,983
25-34	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	8,582
35-49	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	9,806
50-69	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	8,795
70 and over	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	2,432
Total	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	53,657

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	16.8	20.1	2,235	2,247	295	308
20-24	17.5	16.6	2,328	2,253	244	209
25-29	16.6	16.3	2,200	2,078	240	214
30-34	14.3	14.2	1,896	1,855	208	198
35-39	12.6	12.2	1,678	1,733	179	208
40-44	11.6	10.9	1,543	1,576	160	161
45-49	10.5	9.8	1,399	1,538	144	156
Residence						
Urban	32.7	31.3	4,342	2,586	461	295
Rural	67.3	68.7	8,938	10,694	1,010	1,159
Schooling						
No schooling	16.9	5.7	2,247	1,915	84	47
<5 years complete	2.5	3.0	332	284	44	21
5-9 years complete	30.2	31.5	4,012	4,197	463	411
10-11 years complete	13.7	17.1	1,819	1,974	251	292
12 or more years complete	36.7	42.7	4,869	4,910	628	683
Literacy						
Literate ¹	79.8	89.3	10,597	10,911	1,313	1,353
Not literate	19.9	10.4	2,647	2,344	154	96
Not measured	0.3	0.2	36	25	4	5
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	13.1	25.3	1,735	1,502	372	343
Watches television at least once a week	62.4	61.2	8,285	7,913	899	892
Listens to the radio at least once a week	2.0	4.4	264	181	64	36
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	6.2	6.2	823	573	91	76
Not regularly exposed to any media	33.7	32.5	4,471	4,922	478	480
Marital status						
Never married	27.6	43.4	3,663	3,502	638	647
Currently married	68.9	56.1	9,151	9,297	825	797
Widowed	3.0	0.0	394	421	0	1
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.5	0.5	71	60	8	9
Religion						
Hindu	83.3	86.6	11,067	12,206	1,274	1,344
Muslim	14.4	10.6	1,909	900	157	84
Sikh	2.0	2.7	266	154	40	26
Other	0.3	0.0	38	20	0	0

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	20.1	26.9	2,674	2,808	395	366
Scheduled tribe	3.4	4.1	450	324	60	46
Other backward class	29.1	28.6	3,861	2,785	420	341
Other	46.5	40.3	6,178	7,295	592	698
Don't know	0.9	0.2	117	68	2	3
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	13,280	13,280	1,471	1,454
Age 50-54	na	7.3	na	na	115	132
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,586	1,586
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	27.0	75.0	476	495	1,104	1,022
In agricultural occupation	3.2	13.1	57	54	193	219
In non-agricultural occupation	21.7	57.8	383	412	851	754
Don't know	2.0	4.1	35	29	60	49
Not employed	73.0	25.0	1,289	1,386	367	432
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,764	1,881	1,471	1,454
Age 50-54	na	7.3	na	na	115	132
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,586	1,586

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, Uttarakhand

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.017	0.021	0.019	0.021	0.025	0.023	0.024	0.053	0.045
20-24	0.120	0.155	0.143	0.134	0.200	0.175	0.162	0.232	0.214
25-29	0.151	0.131	0.137	0.121	0.146	0.137	0.182	0.154	0.162
30-34	0.068	0.051	0.056	0.069	0.052	0.058	0.060	0.073	0.069
35-39	0.010	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.018	0.016	0.013	0.015	0.015
40-44	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.000	0.007	0.005
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.003	*	0.000	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.84	1.86	1.85	1.80	2.24	2.07	2.21	2.67	2.55
CBR	16.8	16.6	16.7	17.1	20.0	19.0	18.5	23.1	21.8

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2017-2019 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure and has been suppressed.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.84	3.0	2.9	1.47
Rural	1.86	3.7	3.4	1.47
Schooling				
No schooling	2.62	2.4	3.9	1.93
<5 years complete	2.83	6.2	3.2	1.98
5-9 years complete	1.97	3.0	3.1	1.49
10-11 years complete	1.89	2.7	2.6	1.56
12 or more years complete	1.74	4.4	2.2	1.53
Religion				
Hindu	1.73	3.0	3.1	1.40
Muslim	2.46	6.1	4.4	1.77
Sikh	2.31	2.4	(3.0)	1.81
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.73	3.0	3.6	1.28
Scheduled tribe	1.30	1.5	3.1	1.13
Other backward class	2.13	4.5	3.5	1.60
Other	1.75	3.1	2.9	1.47
Don't know	(2.42)	5.4	*	(1.98)
Total	1.85	3.4	3.2	1.46

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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, Uttarakhand, 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	1.0	0.0	1.0	1,344
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	455
16	0.5	0.0	0.5	441
17	0.6	0.0	0.6	448
18	1.7	1.8	3.5	478
19	4.1	3.9	8.1	414
Residence				
Urban	1.2	0.9	2.1	685
Rural	1.4	1.2	2.6	1,550
Schooling				
No schooling	(9.0)	(1.5)	(10.5)	57
5-9 years complete	1.5	1.5	3.0	869
10-11 years complete	1.1	0.4	1.5	749
12 or more years complete	0.6	1.3	1.9	535
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,116
Currently married	24.9	21.1	46.0	119
Religion				
Hindu	1.4	1.1	2.5	1,810
Muslim	1.0	1.0	2.0	370
Sikh	(0.0)	(3.6)	(3.6)	49
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.6	0.3	2.0	480
Scheduled tribe	2.7	2.1	4.8	76
Other backward class	1.9	1.5	3.3	670
Other	0.7	1.2	2.0	994
Total	1.3	1.1	2.4	2,235

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who have less than 5 years of schooling, widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted women, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, 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, Uttarakhand, 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	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
20-29	49.2	32.0	14.0	4.8	100.0	1,778
30-39	15.8	29.4	26.4	28.5	100.0	527
Residence						
Urban	39.8	31.0	20.9	8.3	100.0	751
Rural	43.0	30.9	14.6	11.6	100.0	1,600
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	18.5	21.1	23.3	37.1	100.0	332
<5 years complete	(27.1)	(28.5)	(18.9)	(25.6)	100.0	73
5-9 years complete	29.3	31.6	25.6	13.5	100.0	647
10-11 years complete	38.6	40.6	17.7	3.1	100.0	267
12 or more years complete	59.4	31.3	8.3	1.0	100.0	1,032
Religion						
Hindu	44.4	33.2	15.5	6.9	100.0	1,834
Muslim	31.3	23.1	20.8	24.8	100.0	462
Sikh	(51.1)	(21.8)	(18.5)	(8.5)	100.0	49
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	38.4	31.9	19.8	9.9	100.0	476
Scheduled tribe	(39.5)	(43.7)	(16.0)	(0.8)	100.0	59
Other backward class	37.0	25.1	19.8	18.1	100.0	799
Other	48.0	34.4	12.3	5.3	100.0	987
Total	42.0	30.9	16.6	10.5	100.0	2,351
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	38.0	33.6	14.2	14.2	100.0	3500

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 40-49, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are 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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more			
Mother's current age									
20-29	14.9	18.9	29.6	17.8	11.0	7.7	100.0	1,436	29.9
30-39	7.9	7.4	20.7	17.3	12.8	33.8	100.0	928	46.0
40-49	(1.5)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(9.0)	(3.0)	(82.1)	100.0	51	(90.5)
Residence									
Urban	9.0	10.2	26.4	16.7	12.2	25.6	100.0	766	40.4
Rural	13.4	15.9	25.3	17.8	11.3	16.4	100.0	1,648	34.0
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	14.5	15.0	27.5	16.6	9.7	16.5	100.0	548	32.2
<5 years complete	7.8	14.3	21.1	17.2	13.6	26.1	100.0	90	43.7
5-9 years complete	12.7	14.6	29.7	15.7	11.2	16.0	100.0	820	33.4
10-11 years complete	11.9	14.4	23.7	22.2	6.6	21.2	100.0	239	36.0
12 or more years complete	9.7	12.7	20.9	18.4	14.7	23.6	100.0	718	40.9
Religion									
Hindu	11.0	14.6	24.7	18.3	11.8	19.6	100.0	1,810	35.9
Muslim	14.5	13.8	29.1	14.6	10.3	17.7	100.0	561	32.0
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	16.0	17.9	27.9	15.8	9.9	12.4	100.0	514	30.1
Scheduled tribe	(2.8)	(9.9)	(28.6)	(24.6)	(21.6)	(12.5)	100.0	68	(40.4)
Other backward class	12.9	15.2	27.6	16.8	9.8	17.7	100.0	901	32.9
Other	9.8	11.7	21.6	18.7	12.7	25.5	100.0	899	40.8
Birth order									
2-3	12.0	14.9	25.2	17.9	11.3	18.5	100.0	1,962	35.1
4-6	11.1	9.5	28.4	15.3	12.4	23.2	100.0	411	36.3
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	11.9	10.7	26.0	18.0	11.5	21.9	100.0	1,110	37.7
Female	12.0	17.0	25.4	16.9	11.6	17.0	100.0	1,305	34.3
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	10.6	14.1	25.6	17.7	11.9	20.0	100.0	2,284	35.9
Dead	35.9	14.5	26.1	12.1	4.7	6.7	100.0	131	23.9
Total	12.0	14.1	25.7	17.4	11.6	19.3	100.0	2,415	35.2

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 age 15-19, women belonging to Sikh or other religions, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and births of order 7 or more, which is not shown separately.

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Uttarakhand, 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	75.5	20.9	4.1	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.8	10.5	na
Want another later ³	8.8	38.3	3.1	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.9	na
Want another, undecided when	2.6	3.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	na
Undecided	1.7	8.4	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.9	3.4	3.7	na
Want no more	4.3	23.5	59.3	49.0	49.0	53.2	61.2	46.0	na
Sterilized ⁴	0.6	3.4	27.3	42.3	44.8	35.2	26.5	26.6	na
Declared infecund	6.5	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.4	5.4	1.5	na
Missing	0.1	0.3	1.7	2.0	3.0	5.7	1.7	1.7	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	569	1,643	3,469	2,053	851	364	203	9,151	na
MEN									
Want another soon ²	40.5	29.3	6.0	1.0	0.0	*	*	10.7	9.5
Want another later ³	8.6	32.3	5.4	2.3	0.0	*	*	8.9	7.8
Want another, undecided when	12.5	4.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	*	*	2.3	2.2
Undecided	8.4	4.8	2.3	2.3	0.0	*	*	2.9	2.5
Want no more	28.9	29.2	81.4	92.8	94.3	*	*	72.9	75.8
Sterilized ⁴	0.4	0.0	3.3	1.6	5.7	*	*	2.2	2.2
Declared infecund	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.0
Missing	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	61	144	319	172	75	33	19	825	933

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

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

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4 or more		0	1	2	3	4 or more	
Age												
15-24	1.5	9.1	69.6	(71.3)	*	22.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-34	3.6	21.4	82.8	86.3	89.3	67.3	(8.0)	12.6	72.3	(88.6)	*	57.2
35-49	(29.3)	80.1	93.9	94.9	92.1	92.0	*	55.4	93.6	98.2	99.4	90.0
Residence												
Urban	6.6	30.8	85.0	89.1	91.9	71.1	*	(21.8)	77.9	(93.6)	*	68.0
Rural	4.2	24.7	87.5	92.2	91.4	73.3	(29.6)	34.7	87.5	94.9	99.3	78.7
Schooling												
No schooling	(24.1)	39.0	80.7	87.9	90.3	82.7	*	*	*	*	*	(94.0)
<5 years complete	*	*	86.0	91.4	100.0	83.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
5-9 years complete	5.1	25.0	86.9	91.5	92.3	77.9	*	*	81.4	94.9	99.0	82.3
10-11 years complete	3.1	34.5	85.1	92.4	90.0	71.1	*	(43.4)	(97.5)	(95.8)	*	75.9
12 or more years complete	2.3	24.4	88.5	96.3	94.8	60.6	(19.5)	27.7	81.5	(98.0)	*	63.6
Religion												
Hindu	5.2	29.2	89.5	93.3	93.0	74.4	33.2	32.2	86.1	98.8	99.3	76.3
Muslim	(0.5)	13.7	56.7	80.5	88.5	62.6	*	*	*	*	*	(69.6)
Sikh	*	*	(85.4)	(89.6)	*	66.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	10.2	26.9	84.4	88.6	92.1	72.7	*	(28.8)	82.3	(100.0)	(99.4)	81.3
Scheduled tribe	*	(30.6)	85.4	(95.5)	(98.8)	72.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	1.2	16.4	79.9	89.5	88.4	69.3	*	(24.3)	83.4	86.9	(100.0)	77.6
Other	4.1	32.1	91.0	93.9	94.7	74.9	(16.8)	28.6	86.5	98.2	(98.1)	70.2
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	67.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	4.9	16.6	58.0	55.1	70.3	26.9	29.3	14.4	(54.6)	*	*	37.8
1	na	36.5	90.8	94.6	94.5	80.5	na	39.0	90.5	93.1	(99.0)	79.1
2	na	na	91.6	94.6	91.2	92.5	na	na	89.1	100.0	(99.3)	94.8
3	na	na	na	87.8	93.4	90.6	na	na	na	*	*	(93.2)
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	89.2	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	4.9	26.9	86.6	91.3	91.5	72.6	29.3	29.2	84.7	94.4	99.5	75.2
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	2.8	24.5	82.6	87.3	88.7	69.7	3.7	21.2	80.8	90.0	92.9	69.8

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Uttarakhand, 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	3.6	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.5	1.5	4.1	1.7	2.6
1	15.8	17.9	4.0	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	8.9	7.9
2	73.3	77.3	89.3	66.0	53.0	35.4	24.5	73.7	68.4
3	3.7	3.1	5.0	26.4	23.7	36.0	26.2	10.4	13.8
4	2.0	0.9	1.1	4.0	19.7	21.1	30.8	4.2	6.1
5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.7	8.1	0.3	0.5
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.0	3.9	0.2	0.3
Non-numeric responses	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.7	2.3	0.6	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,264	1,697	3,623	2,174	909	394	218	13,280	17,300
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.2
Number of all respondents	4,209	1,693	3,619	2,171	902	388	213	13,195	17,242
Currently married respondents	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.3
Number of currently married respondents	569	1,638	3,465	2,050	843	357	198	9,121	11,746
MEN									
0	3.4	2.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	*	*	2.0	3.2
1	9.4	20.4	1.3	2.1	0.6	*	*	7.1	5.1
2	77.7	71.2	92.2	63.1	62.9	*	*	76.8	69.2
3	7.5	1.5	5.3	28.2	16.1	*	*	9.5	13.6
4	0.6	2.9	1.2	4.4	11.7	*	*	2.9	6.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.9	*	*	0.4	0.9
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.8
Non-numeric responses	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	*	*	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	696	151	319	176	75	33	19	1,471	1,990
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	*	*	2.1	2.2
Number of all respondents	687	149	319	176	71	31	19	1,453	1,966
Currently married respondents	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	*	*	2.2	2.4
Number of currently married respondents	62	146	319	176	71	31	19	825	1,098

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

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

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

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	2.9	4.0	61.1	63.4	2,197	9.1	1.6	72.6	68.0	291
20-29	6.4	2.2	68.9	68.1	4,505	6.3	3.5	65.4	66.0	478
30-39	12.0	1.9	77.3	75.3	3,558	9.1	2.1	69.9	68.5	383
40-49	15.7	1.2	78.9	77.8	2,932	10.3	2.2	75.5	73.4	299
Residence										
Urban	7.7	2.8	66.6	67.1	4,300	7.8	2.3	64.6	62.9	451
Rural	10.2	1.9	74.7	73.5	8,892	8.7	2.5	72.6	71.1	999
Schooling										
No schooling	23.8	1.0	83.8	81.9	2,226	(19.4)	(0.9)	(76.4)	(73.5)	82
<5 years complete	15.5	1.5	83.9	80.6	328	*	*	*	*	44
5-9 years complete	10.4	1.8	77.6	76.0	3,989	9.3	3.0	75.5	73.3	454
10-11 years complete	4.6	2.7	66.3	66.4	1,805	5.5	3.0	76.5	75.9	250
12 or more years complete	3.4	3.0	63.6	64.0	4,844	7.5	2.2	62.2	60.7	621
Marital status										
Never married	2.9	3.8	58.6	60.6	3,608	6.5	2.9	64.7	63.7	628
Currently married	11.6	1.6	77.0	75.3	9,119	9.9	2.0	74.1	72.3	815
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	17.4	0.9	81.6	78.6	464	*	*	*	*	8
Religion										
Hindu	8.6	2.4	71.7	71.1	11,010	8.2	2.7	67.2	65.5	1,259
Muslim	13.9	1.4	74.2	73.0	1,879	9.7	0.9	90.9	91.3	153
Sikh	11.1	1.9	72.6	73.2	265	(10.4)	(0.0)	(82.4)	(78.4)	39
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	11.0	2.0	73.8	73.1	2,654	10.7	2.5	63.7	61.8	390
Scheduled tribe	6.8	0.3	70.4	70.3	446	(3.9)	(5.7)	(69.6)	(66.9)	58
Other backward class	12.3	1.9	75.4	74.3	3,837	9.0	2.6	75.3	74.5	412
Other	7.0	2.7	69.4	69.0	6,144	6.9	2.0	70.7	69.2	588
Total	9.4	2.2	72.1	71.4	13,192	8.4	2.5	70.1	68.6	1,451
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	15.2	2.3	81.1	79.0	17,178	16.9	2.5	89.6	85.9	1,965

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

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.5	99.9	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	99.5	99.9	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female sterilization	97.1	99.1	92.8	97.8	99.7	95.0
Male sterilization	88.8	95.3	73.6	95.9	99.6	90.2
Pill	94.6	98.7	84.8	90.8	97.1	81.3
IUD or PPIUD	84.8	95.7	59.7	68.5	81.4	48.7
Injectables	80.6	87.9	63.5	80.5	88.7	67.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	97.5	99.5	93.3	98.2	100.0	95.6
Female condom	36.3	38.1	33.1	68.6	69.0	67.3
Emergency contraception	72.1	78.9	57.1	78.5	84.6	69.0
Diaphragm	10.2	10.4	9.3	22.3	24.0	18.4
Foam or jelly	6.8	7.5	5.4	19.4	20.9	15.8
Standard days method	19.9	24.4	9.0	29.1	38.5	13.8
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	51.4	62.2	24.8	31.6	46.6	10.1
Other modern method	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	83.2	94.7	57.1	68.1	80.9	48.4
Any traditional method	84.0	97.9	50.9	90.0	97.8	78.2
Rhythm	70.7	84.0	39.1	67.3	84.5	41.0
Withdrawal	77.0	93.2	38.3	87.1	96.2	73.2
Other	1.5	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.9	9.8	6.8	9.4	10.3	7.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	4,342	2,926	1,275	461	273	184

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	99.3	100.0	97.3	99.8	100.0	99.5
Any modern method	99.2	100.0	97.2	99.5	99.6	99.4
Female sterilization	96.6	98.6	90.8	95.0	98.0	91.3
Male sterilization	87.0	93.0	70.8	90.8	95.1	85.4
Pill	92.7	96.5	82.6	87.9	91.9	83.1
IUD or PPIUD	81.4	90.7	56.1	48.7	59.7	35.4
Injectables	78.6	84.9	62.5	72.5	76.4	67.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	95.4	98.2	88.1	98.6	98.9	98.2
Female condom	26.3	28.3	21.4	53.5	54.7	52.3
Emergency contraception	62.0	68.0	47.5	65.6	69.6	60.6
Diaphragm	7.9	8.2	7.2	16.6	18.2	14.4
Foam or jelly	4.8	5.0	4.3	8.2	9.2	7.0
Standard days method	28.1	33.8	12.6	27.7	38.6	14.7
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	48.7	58.4	22.3	27.9	36.9	17.1
Other modern method	0.4	0.5	0.2	4.9	5.3	4.4
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	79.0	88.8	52.5	47.5	58.6	34.3
Any traditional method	83.6	95.6	51.2	86.8	94.7	77.2
Rhythm	71.7	83.9	39.0	60.5	71.2	47.3
Withdrawal	75.2	89.2	37.8	84.7	91.6	76.2
Other	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.1	1.9	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.6	9.4	6.4	8.4	9.2	7.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	8,938	6,225	2,388	1,010	552	454

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	99.3	100.0	97.7	99.8	100.0	99.6
Any modern method	99.3	100.0	97.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
Female sterilization	96.7	98.8	91.5	95.9	98.6	92.3
Male sterilization	87.6	93.8	71.8	92.4	96.6	86.8
Pill	93.3	97.2	83.4	88.8	93.6	82.5
IUD or PPIUD	82.5	92.3	57.4	54.9	66.9	39.3
Injectables	79.2	85.8	62.8	75.0	80.5	67.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	96.1	98.6	89.9	98.5	99.3	97.4
Female condom	29.5	31.4	25.4	58.2	59.5	56.6
Emergency contraception	65.3	71.5	50.8	69.6	74.6	63.0
Diaphragm	8.7	8.9	7.9	18.4	20.1	15.5
Foam or jelly	5.5	5.8	4.7	11.7	13.0	9.6
Standard days method	25.4	30.8	11.4	28.1	38.5	14.4
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	49.6	59.6	23.2	29.1	40.1	15.1
Other modern method	0.4	0.4	0.2	3.3	3.5	3.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	80.4	90.7	54.1	54.0	66.0	38.4
Any traditional method	83.7	96.3	51.1	87.8	95.7	77.5
Rhythm	71.4	84.0	39.0	62.6	75.6	45.5
Withdrawal	75.8	90.5	38.0	85.5	93.1	75.4
Other	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.7	9.5	6.6	8.7	9.6	7.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	13,280	9,151	3,663	1,471	825	638

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

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Number of women			
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Nirodh	Condom/ Nirodh	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Not currently using	
Age																	
15-19	26.2	19.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	6.7	1.1	5.6	73.8	100.0	119
20-24	44.7	32.6	2.4	1.4	1.8	0.3	24.4	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.0	12.1	6.5	5.6	55.3	100.0	1,119
25-29	62.5	49.0	8.9	0.1	1.7	0.6	33.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	13.5	6.9	6.7	37.5	100.0	1,922
30-39	81.8	67.1	28.5	3.3	1.9	0.7	31.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	14.6	7.8	6.8	18.2	100.0	3,359
40-49	75.9	64.9	46.4	1.2	2.5	0.8	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.0	6.3	4.7	24.1	100.0	2,632
Residence																	
Urban	73.5	59.5	17.8	2.6	2.0	0.6	35.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	14.0	7.8	6.2	26.5	100.0	2,926
Rural	69.5	57.1	29.8	0.9	2.7	1.3	21.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	12.4	6.5	5.9	30.5	100.0	6,225
Schooling																	
No schooling	70.9	57.0	36.3	2.6	0.6	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	13.9	8.1	5.8	29.1	100.0	1,979
<5 years complete	75.9	63.6	40.7	1.4	1.5	0.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	12.3	7.9	4.4	24.1	100.0	273
5-9 years complete	73.9	62.4	34.2	3.1	1.4	0.7	21.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	11.6	5.9	5.7	26.1	100.0	2,888
10-11 years complete	68.7	52.8	22.9	0.6	2.7	1.4	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	16.0	9.7	6.3	31.3	100.0	937
12 or more years complete	67.8	55.1	11.2	2.4	2.2	0.2	37.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	12.7	6.2	6.5	32.2	100.0	3,073
Religion																	
Hindu	72.2	59.6	29.6	2.7	1.6	0.3	23.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	12.6	6.5	6.1	27.8	100.0	7,665
Muslim	60.9	46.4	4.8	2.8	0.6	1.1	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	14.5	8.9	5.6	39.1	100.0	1,276
Sikh	75.6	58.8	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	16.8	10.7	6.1	24.4	100.0	185
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	71.0	57.0	30.8	3.3	1.4	0.2	19.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	14.0	8.0	6.0	29.0	100.0	1,767
Scheduled tribe	77.9	65.3	28.6	3.7	1.4	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	12.7	3.0	9.6	22.1	100.0	291
Other backward class	66.9	52.9	19.0	2.5	1.1	0.7	27.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	14.0	8.5	5.5	33.1	100.0	2,719
Other	72.7	61.1	28.3	2.4	1.8	0.2	26.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	11.6	5.5	6.1	27.3	100.0	4,282
Don't know	67.0	42.3	21.2	1.7	0.0	2.6	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	18.9	5.8	33.0	100.0	92

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

Background characteristic	Modern method											Traditional method			Number of women		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Not currently using	Total
Number of living children																	
No children	19.0	15.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.5	2.9	81.0	100.0	756
1 child	57.2	42.6	3.4	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.2	34.2	0.1	1.4	0.1	14.5	6.9	7.6	42.8	100.0	1,643
1 son	58.5	42.1	4.0	0.0	1.3	2.1	0.3	32.8	0.0	1.2	0.2	16.5	8.1	8.4	41.5	100.0	954
No sons	55.2	43.4	2.6	0.1	1.5	1.2	0.1	36.0	0.2	1.7	0.0	11.8	5.3	6.5	44.8	100.0	690
2 children	80.8	67.0	27.6	0.9	3.8	2.5	0.6	30.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	13.9	7.7	6.2	19.2	100.0	3,323
1 or more sons	83.1	69.4	30.7	1.0	3.7	2.7	0.5	29.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	13.7	7.6	6.1	16.9	100.0	2,918
No sons	64.7	49.5	5.1	0.1	4.5	1.0	0.9	36.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	15.2	8.2	7.0	35.3	100.0	405
3 children	81.3	68.6	41.9	0.9	2.3	1.1	0.6	20.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	12.7	6.6	6.1	18.7	100.0	2,032
1 or more sons	82.3	69.5	43.7	0.9	2.3	1.0	0.6	20.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	12.8	6.8	6.0	17.7	100.0	1,918
No sons	65.1	53.4	11.5	0.0	2.4	1.9	0.0	35.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	11.7	3.5	8.2	34.9	100.0	114
4 or more children	75.6	61.2	39.2	1.0	3.0	0.4	0.2	16.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	14.4	9.0	5.4	24.4	100.0	1,397
1 or more sons	76.4	62.1	40.6	0.9	2.9	0.4	0.2	16.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	14.3	9.0	5.3	23.6	100.0	1,346
No sons	54.1	37.2	3.6	3.2	5.9	0.5	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	16.9	10.8	6.1	45.9	100.0	50
Total	70.8	57.8	26.0	0.7	2.6	1.5	0.4	25.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	12.9	6.9	6.0	29.2	100.0	9,151
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	53.4	49.3	27.4	0.7	3.2	1.6	0.2	16.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.1	1.6	2.5	46.6	100.0	11,775

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Almora	78.6	70.5	37.9	1.8	30.8	8.2	457
Bageshwar	78.8	66.4	33.4	4.2	28.8	12.4	238
Chamoli	73.7	64.0	49.0	1.2	13.9	9.6	361
Champawat	66.7	57.7	38.0	0.1	19.6	9.1	239
Dehradun	75.0	59.1	19.2	0.5	39.4	15.8	1,575
Garhwal	78.0	64.0	33.9	0.6	29.5	14.0	465
Hardwar	63.6	50.9	12.8	0.1	38.0	12.7	1,727
Nainital	74.7	64.4	26.7	1.1	36.6	10.3	881
Pithoragarh	71.2	63.6	42.5	0.7	20.5	7.5	488
Rudraprayag	72.1	61.3	47.6	0.9	12.8	10.8	223
Tehri Garhwal	67.3	52.4	36.5	0.0	15.9	14.9	440
Udham Singh Nagar	67.2	51.8	19.6	0.2	32.0	15.4	1,792
Uttarkashi	73.8	60.2	42.2	2.7	15.3	13.6	267
Uttarakhand	70.8	57.8	26.0	0.7	31.2	12.9	9,151

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, Uttarakhnad, 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
Type of sexual partner													
Currently married	38.1	27.2	5.1	1.1	0.7	17.2	0.7	10.9	2.7	8.1	0.0	61.9	825
Wife	40.5	28.8	5.3	1.0	0.8	18.6	0.7	11.7	2.9	8.8	0.0	59.5	765
Other ¹	6.6	6.1	2.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	93.4	60
Not currently married	(41.5)	(38.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(58.5)	34
Age													
20-24	(30.7)	(25.6)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(69.3)	44
25-29	23.7	18.8	0.5	0.0	0.6	16.9	0.6	4.9	2.1	2.8	0.0	76.3	158
30-34	42.2	29.4	3.3	0.2	0.4	23.2	1.3	12.8	4.6	8.2	0.0	57.8	180
35-39	48.8	34.8	6.9	2.0	1.4	18.4	0.3	14.0	2.6	11.4	0.0	51.2	170
40-44	39.3	28.5	8.6	0.4	1.2	15.6	0.3	10.8	2.6	8.2	0.0	60.7	157
45-49	40.5	28.8	7.0	3.3	0.0	14.8	1.0	11.8	1.8	9.9	0.0	59.5	137
Residence													
Urban	41.1	32.8	3.0	0.2	0.6	25.8	0.4	8.3	0.8	7.5	0.0	58.9	289
Rural	36.8	25.0	5.8	1.5	0.7	14.1	0.8	11.7	3.6	8.2	0.0	63.2	570
Schooling													
No schooling	(35.2)	(21.1)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(3.1)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(64.8)	71
5-9 years complete	35.5	27.0	6.9	1.1	0.5	15.8	0.2	8.6	2.8	5.8	0.0	64.5	304
10-11 years complete	30.1	23.6	6.0	1.2	2.4	11.7	0.5	6.4	1.7	4.7	0.0	69.9	117
12 or more years complete	43.7	31.5	3.3	1.1	0.4	22.7	1.1	12.2	1.6	10.5	0.0	56.3	336
Marital status													
Never married	(34.9)	(31.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(65.1)	31
Currently married	38.1	27.2	5.1	1.1	0.7	17.2	0.7	10.9	2.7	8.1	0.0	61.9	825

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, Uttarakhnad, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men				
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh method	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Other	Not used at last sex		
Religion															
Hindu	37.9 (46.1)	26.7 (39.2)	5.6 (0.5)	1.2 (0.0)	2.2 (4.3)	0.7 (0.9)	16.3 (33.5)	0.8 (0.0)	11.2 (6.9)	3.1 (0.0)	8.1 (6.9)	0.0 (0.0)	62.1 (53.9)	100.0 100.0	735 96
Muslim															
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	40.0	24.2	4.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	18.0	0.0	15.8	5.4	10.4	0.0	60.0	100.0	232
Other backward class	32.8	25.6	3.0	1.1	3.3	0.9	15.9	1.2	7.3	1.5	5.7	0.0	67.2	100.0	248
Other	41.7	31.5	6.4	0.9	2.8	0.5	20.2	0.8	10.2	1.7	8.5	0.0	58.3	100.0	348
Total age 15-49	38.2	27.6	4.9	1.0	2.3	0.7	18.1	0.7	10.6	2.6	7.9	0.0	61.8	100.0	859
Age 50-54	34.6	27.8	16.0	0.8	2.1	0.0	9.0	0.0	6.8	1.7	5.1	0.0	65.4	100.0	109
Total age 15-54	37.8	27.6	6.1	1.0	2.3	0.6	17.0	0.6	10.2	2.5	7.6	0.0	62.2	100.0	968

Note: Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner/girlfriend, men age 15-19, men with less than 5 years of schooling, men who are separated/widowed/divorced/deserted, men belonging to Sikh or other religions, and men belonging to scheduled tribe or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
1 Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 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	74.5	*	(19.1)	(76.5)	*	8.8	32.8
Government/municipal hospital	43.8	*	(3.2)	(42.7)	*	3.2	17.8
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.2	*	(0.0)	(11.4)	*	0.4	0.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.3	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.5	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	19.3	*	(1.0)	(15.1)	*	1.3	7.4
PHC/Additional PHC	3.2	*	(0.0)	(7.2)	*	0.3	1.4
Sub-centre/ANM	0.4	*	(4.9)	(0.0)	*	0.1	0.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.2	0.1
Camp	6.3	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	2.0
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	*	(3.8)	(0.0)	*	1.1	0.8
ASHA	0.0	*	(6.1)	(0.0)	*	1.1	0.9
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.2	0.3
Other public health sector	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.3	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.7	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.3	0.4
Private health sector	23.8	*	(58.3)	(23.5)	*	44.2	37.6
Private hospital	22.6	*	(0.0)	(14.9)	*	1.2	8.3
Private doctor/clinic	1.2	*	(14.4)	(8.6)	*	5.2	4.8
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	(6.6)	(0.0)	*	0.2	0.4
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	(1.2)	(0.0)	*	0.2	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	(36.1)	(0.0)	*	37.2	23.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.0	*	(22.6)	(0.0)	*	46.8	28.6
Shop	0.0	*	(9.1)	(0.0)	*	8.4	5.4
Husband	0.0	*	(13.4)	(0.0)	*	38.1	23.1
Friend/relative	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.2	0.1
Other	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	1.0	*	(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	549	7	76	58	17	1,037	1,753

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, Uttarakhand, 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	94.6	95.1	50.6	90.5	*	13.8	62.6
Government/municipal hospital	41.6	31.9	9.6	47.7	*	1.9	25.5
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.8	0.7	4.3	0.0	*	0.6	0.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.8	0.0	1.4	1.2	*	0.0	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	31.9	35.5	6.8	29.0	*	0.9	19.2
PHC/Additional PHC	5.4	7.9	1.1	8.1	*	0.4	3.5
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	0.0	5.5	2.2	*	2.0	1.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	*	0.2	0.1
Camp	13.6	19.0	0.0	1.3	*	0.0	7.7
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	*	2.6	1.2
ASHA	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.9	*	5.0	2.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.2
Private health sector	5.1	4.3	32.2	9.5	*	37.2	18.3
Private hospital	4.8	4.3	0.2	9.5	*	0.5	3.2
Private doctor/clinic	0.3	0.0	9.2	0.0	*	5.2	2.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	*	1.5	0.6
<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	*	0.5	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.0	*	29.2	11.6
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	*	49.0	18.5
Shop	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	*	6.4	2.4
Husband	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	*	42.5	16.1
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,982	55	167	80	19	1,312	3,638

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	90.2	95.0	40.8	84.6	(62.4)	11.6	52.9
Government/municipal hospital	42.1	34.9	7.6	45.6	(39.9)	2.5	23.0
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.6	4.4	2.9	4.8	(1.9)	0.5	0.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.7	(0.0)	0.2	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	29.1	31.7	5.0	23.2	(9.3)	1.1	15.4
PHC/Additional PHC	5.0	7.1	0.8	7.8	(2.7)	0.4	2.8
Sub-centre/ANM	0.4	0.0	5.3	1.3	(1.6)	1.1	1.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.1
Camp	12.0	17.0	0.0	0.8	(0.0)	0.0	5.8
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	(0.0)	2.0	1.1
ASHA	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.5	(0.0)	3.3	2.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	0.2	0.1
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.2
Private health sector	9.1	4.4	40.3	15.4	(37.6)	40.3	24.6
Private hospital	8.7	4.4	0.1	11.7	(7.2)	0.8	4.9
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	0.0	10.8	3.6	(30.5)	5.2	3.3
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.9	0.6
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	25.5	0.0	(0.0)	32.7	15.6
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	(0.0)	48.0	21.8
Shop	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	(0.0)	7.3	3.4
Husband	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	(0.0)	40.6	18.4
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,530	62	242	138	36	2,349	5,391

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, Uttarakhand, 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	(55.5)	(54.5)	(61.2)	(47.5)	76
Pill	*	*	*	*	35
IUD or PPIUD	*	*	*	*	33
Total	57.3	55.6	66.7	50.2	143
RURAL					
Female sterilization ¹	57.4	45.7	63.9	42.2	289
Pill	67.8	60.2	77.8	53.0	77
IUD or PPIUD	74.2	65.7	71.5	61.0	53
Total	61.4	50.9	67.4	46.6	418
TOTAL					
Female sterilization ¹	57.0	47.5	63.3	43.3	364
Pill	59.7	53.2	74.7	46.0	111
IUD or PPIUD	75.7	70.1	74.0	67.2	85
Total	60.4	52.1	67.2	47.5	561

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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, Uttarakhand, 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	4.7	9.9	7.4	12.7	4.2	6.8	5.2	50.9	7.6	333
IUD or PPIUD	(0.6)	(3.6)	(0.3)	(10.2)	(0.3)	(5.5)	(0.5)	(21.1)	(3.6)	160
Condom/Nirodh	2.8	17.6	8.9	0.9	1.9	3.9	6.1	42.0	2.8	2,737
Rhythm	2.6	14.5	15.2	0.1	3.8	2.3	8.9	47.4	8.7	872
Withdrawal	4.0	18.3	14.3	0.9	6.2	3.8	10.6	58.2	11.0	985
Other ⁶	(3.9)	(8.4)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(31.9)	(4.0)	(27.9)	(85.7)	(37.7)	169
All modern spacing methods ⁷	3.0	15.7	8.3	2.6	3.2	4.2	6.6	43.5	4.7	3,445
All spacing methods ⁸	3.1	16.0	10.6	1.9	3.9	3.8	7.8	47.0	6.6	5,307
All methods	2.9	14.8	9.8	1.7	3.7	3.5	7.2	43.7	6.1	5,717

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 include female and male sterilization, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods, which are not shown separately. 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 methods include female and male sterilization, and injectables, which are not shown separately.

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, Uttarakhand, 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	Some times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	31.5	10.0	75.8	5.5	4.7	14.0	100.0	295
20-24	35.2	18.0	76.0	11.8	9.4	2.8	100.0	244
25-29	52.3	23.0	81.5	10.8	3.2	4.6	100.0	240
30-34	35.5	13.9	80.1	11.6	7.7	0.5	100.0	208
35-39	40.6	13.0	88.2	11.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	179
40-44	37.5	13.3	79.3	14.0	4.8	1.9	100.0	160
45-49	32.1	15.9	71.8	19.0	5.3	3.8	100.0	144
Residence								
Urban	39.4	12.9	82.8	10.5	0.0	6.7	100.0	461
Rural	37.3	16.4	77.1	11.5	7.5	3.9	100.0	1,010
Schooling								
No schooling	(37.3)	(22.1)	(60.9)	(27.4)	(9.1)	(2.6)	(100.0)	84
5-9 years complete	39.5	12.7	72.5	11.8	6.0	9.7	100.0	463
10-11 years complete	38.7	15.9	84.5	8.4	1.8	5.2	100.0	251
12 or more years complete	35.8	14.7	83.7	10.4	5.1	0.8	100.0	628
Religion								
Hindu	36.9	15.7	77.2	11.9	5.9	5.0	100.0	1,274
Muslim	46.1	10.4	94.4	2.5	0.6	2.5	100.0	157
Sikh	(39.0)	(23.0)	(70.8)	(23.5)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(100.0)	40
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	27.6	11.6	66.8	10.4	17.7	5.1	100.0	395
Scheduled tribe	(37.9)	(31.3)	(64.9)	(28.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(100.0)	60
Other backward class	48.8	20.9	84.9	10.8	1.1	3.2	100.0	420
Other	37.1	12.2	84.3	10.3	0.2	5.3	100.0	592
Total age 15-49	37.9	15.3	78.9	11.2	5.2	4.8	100.0	1,471
Age 50-54	45.3	11.5	82.4	8.9	6.6	2.1	100.0	115
Total age 15-54	38.4	15.0	79.1	11.0	5.3	4.6	100.0	1,586

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes men with less than 5 years of schooling 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, Uttarakhnad, 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	15.5	1.6	17.2	19.3	6.9	26.2	34.9	8.5	43.4	119	60.5	45.0
20-24	10.7	3.3	14.0	29.6	15.1	44.7	40.3	18.4	58.7	1,119	76.2	55.5
25-29	5.3	6.2	11.6	20.6	41.9	62.5	26.0	48.1	74.1	1,922	84.4	66.1
30-34	1.7	5.9	7.7	11.2	69.1	80.3	12.9	75.0	87.9	1,779	91.3	74.1
35-39	1.1	5.8	6.9	2.3	81.1	83.4	3.4	86.9	90.3	1,580	92.3	76.7
40-44	0.1	6.9	7.0	0.4	76.8	77.2	0.5	83.6	84.2	1,404	91.7	77.4
45-49	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.4	74.0	74.4	0.4	79.3	79.7	1,227	93.4	81.1
Residence												
Urban	2.2	4.2	6.5	13.5	60.0	73.5	15.8	64.2	80.0	2,926	91.9	74.3
Rural	3.6	6.3	9.9	9.6	59.8	69.5	13.3	66.2	79.4	6,225	87.5	71.8
Schooling												
No schooling	1.9	6.2	8.0	4.7	66.3	70.9	6.5	72.5	79.0	1,979	89.8	72.2
<5 years complete	0.0	2.8	2.8	4.9	71.1	75.9	4.9	73.9	78.7	273	96.4	80.8
5-9 years complete	2.6	5.9	8.5	7.5	66.4	73.9	10.2	72.3	82.4	2,888	89.7	75.6
10-11 years complete	2.6	5.6	8.2	10.2	58.5	68.7	12.8	64.1	76.9	937	89.4	68.6
12 or more years complete	5.0	5.4	10.4	18.8	49.1	67.8	23.8	54.4	78.3	3,073	86.7	70.4

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning		Met need for family planning (currently using)		Total demand for family planning ¹		Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	For spacing	For limiting	For spacing	For limiting			
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total			
Religion									
Hindu	3.2	5.7	8.9	10.4	61.8	72.2	81.1	7,665	89.0
Muslim	3.8	5.5	9.3	12.7	48.2	60.9	70.2	1,276	86.7
Sikh	0.0	4.3	4.3	17.3	58.3	75.6	79.9	185	94.6
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.6	5.1	7.7	9.9	61.2	71.0	78.8	1,767	90.2
Scheduled tribe	4.2	2.4	6.6	13.5	64.5	77.9	84.6	291	92.2
Other backward class	3.3	5.4	8.6	11.5	55.4	66.9	75.6	2,719	88.6
Other	3.3	6.3	9.6	10.7	62.0	72.7	82.2	4,282	88.4
Don't know	3.1	5.7	8.8	14.1	52.9	67.0	75.8	92	88.4
Total	3.2	5.7	8.8	10.9	59.9	70.8	79.6	9,151	88.9

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. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PIUD, 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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Almora	6.4	2.6	3.8	457
Bageshwar	8.4	2.9	5.6	238
Chamoli	9.3	3.6	5.7	361
Champawat	10.3	3.5	6.8	239
Dehradun	6.5	2.8	3.8	1,575
Garhwal	9.9	3.2	6.7	465
Hardwar	11.8	4.1	7.7	1,727
Nainital	6.5	2.0	4.5	881
Pithoragarh	11.3	4.5	6.7	488
Rudraprayag	12.2	4.5	7.7	223
Tehri Garhwal	13.8	5.6	8.2	440
Udham Singh Nagar	7.2	2.1	5.1	1,792
Uttarkashi	7.7	3.9	3.7	267
Uttarakhand	8.8	3.2	5.7	9,151
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	15.5	5.2	10.3	11,775

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, Uttarakhand, 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	0.1	6,764	*	4	*	*	*	100.0	4
30-39	1.6	3,575	32.6	57	35.9	64.1	0.0	100.0	57
40-49	7.4	2,942	37.9	217	28.7	71.3	0.0	100.0	217
Residence									
Urban	2.0	4,342	36.3	88	26.7	73.3	0.0	100.0	88
Rural	2.1	8,938	36.1	189	31.8	68.2	0.0	100.0	189
Schooling									
No schooling	4.7	2,247	36.7	105	25.2	74.8	0.0	100.0	105
<5 years complete	4.3	332	*	14	*	*	*	100.0	14
5-9 years complete	2.4	4,012	36.6	95	35.9	64.1	0.0	100.0	95
10-11 years complete	1.4	1,819	*	25	*	*	*	100.0	25
12 or more years complete	0.8	4,869	(34.9)	39	(27.0)	(73.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Religion									
Hindu	2.1	11,067	36.7	228	32.5	67.5	0.0	100.0	228
Muslim	2.0	1,909	*	37	*	*	*	100.0	37
Sikh	4.4	266	*	12	*	*	*	100.0	12
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.2	2,674	39.3	59	33.8	66.2	0.0	100.0	59
Scheduled tribe	1.4	450	*	6	*	*	*	100.0	6
Other backward class	2.2	3,861	34.9	86	21.8	78.2	0.0	100.0	86
Other	1.9	6,178	36.3	119	36.5	63.5	0.0	100.0	119
Don't know	5.8	117	*	7	*	*	*	100.0	7
Total	2.1	13,280	36.1	277	30.2	69.8	0.0	100.0	277

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

¹ 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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	(73.2)	(4.3)	(22.5)	(0.0)	100.0	36
20-29	89.2	2.9	7.3	0.6	100.0	2,265
30-39	87.4	4.5	6.7	1.5	100.0	1,008
40-49	65.3	14.0	20.4	0.4	100.0	75
Residence						
Urban	87.2	4.1	8.7	0.1	100.0	1,119
Rural	88.4	3.4	7.0	1.3	100.0	2,266
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	85.8	5.8	6.1	2.3	100.0	504
<5 years complete	90.8	4.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	96
5-9 years complete	86.4	3.8	8.9	0.9	100.0	949
10-11 years complete	84.4	2.7	11.4	1.6	100.0	359
12 or more years complete	90.4	3.0	6.4	0.2	100.0	1,477
Religion						
Hindu	88.0	3.7	7.7	0.6	100.0	2,677
Muslim	87.5	3.0	7.6	1.9	100.0	635
Sikh	(89.9)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(100.0)	62
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	87.1	4.3	8.2	0.4	100.0	667
Scheduled tribe	74.5	9.5	12.9	3.2	100.0	110
Other backward class	87.2	3.9	7.4	1.5	100.0	1,116
Other	90.0	2.8	6.8	0.4	100.0	1,457
Total	88.0	3.6	7.5	0.9	100.0	3,385

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

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

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

Characteristic of abortion	Total
Main reason for abortion	
Unplanned pregnancy	49.3
Contraceptive failure	4.3
Complications(s) in pregnancy	12.0
Health did not permit	13.5
Female foetus	2.0
Economic reasons	4.8
Last child too young	10.1
Foetus had congenital abnormality	0.1
Husband/mother in law did not want	3.7
Total	100.0
Method of abortion	
Medicines	62.0
MVA	10.4
Other surgical	25.4
Other	0.2
Don't know	2.0
Total	100.0
Place of abortion	
Public health sector	16.6
Private health sector ¹	47.3
At home	36.1
Total	100.0
Person who performed the abortion	
Doctor	42.8
Nurse/ANM/LHV	17.3
Family member/relative/friend	3.0
Self	37.0
Total	100.0
Complications from the abortion	
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	34.7
Number of women with abortions	123

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, Uttarakhhand, 2019-21

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.2	na	na	na	na	94.7	2,235	a	a	a
20-24	1.6	9.8	26.4	na	na	51.6	2,328	a	a	a
25-29	5.1	22.8	44.6	54.5	79.8	11.3	2,200	20.5	20.5	20.6
30-34	7.6	28.6	51.2	61.3	86.5	3.4	1,896	19.9	19.9	19.9
35-39	9.3	34.4	57.6	66.6	87.6	1.0	1,678	19.3	19.3	19.3
40-44	13.5	42.9	64.1	73.7	91.5	0.7	1,543	18.6	18.6	18.8
45-49	11.3	43.3	66.4	74.1	90.9	0.4	1,399	18.5	18.5	18.5
20-49	7.4	28.2	49.4	na	na	14.0	11,045	a	a	a
25-49	8.9	33.1	55.5	64.8	86.6	4.0	8,716	19.5	19.5	19.5
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.4	295	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	0.7	3.6	na	na	88.6	244	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	3.7	12.1	16.6	50.3	35.7	240	24.9	24.9	23.3
30-34	0.0	6.9	25.8	29.5	55.5	13.6	208	24.3	24.0	23.0
35-39	0.0	11.3	17.1	25.5	47.3	4.4	179	25.3	25.3	24.3
40-44	1.4	6.7	21.3	32.8	60.9	0.6	160	23.2	23.0	23.3
45-49	0.0	7.2	18.4	24.0	58.0	3.6	144	23.9	23.9	23.9
50-54	1.7	6.4	12.0	22.6	69.3	0.4	115	23.1	23.5	23.3
20-49	0.2	5.6	15.5	na	na	29.3	1,175	a	a	a
25-49	0.2	6.9	18.7	25.1	53.9	13.8	931	24.4	24.3	23.6

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 41 Early childhood mortality rates

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ Q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ Q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ Q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	36.2	2.1	38.3	8.2	46.2
5-9	25.1	6.4	31.5	5.0	36.4
10-14	13.8	9.8	23.6	11.1	34.4
NFHS-4 (0-4)	33.4	10.6	44.0	5.1	48.8
NFHS-3 (0-4)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(17.1)	(13.7)	30.5
RURAL					
0-4	30.6	8.9	39.5	6.1	45.3
5-9	26.3	10.7	36.9	4.1	40.9
10-14	23.3	8.3	31.6	6.0	37.4
NFHS-4 (0-4)	25.7	12.4	38.1	8.1	45.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	31.0	18.9	49.9	16.1	65.1
TOTAL					
0-4	32.4	6.7	39.1	6.7	45.5
5-9	25.9	9.4	35.3	4.4	39.6
10-14	20.5	8.8	29.3	7.5	36.6
NFHS-4 (0-4)	28.1	11.8	40.0	7.1	46.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	27.6	14.3	41.9	15.5	56.8

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, Uttarakhand, 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	(68.9)	(17.6)	(86.5)	(13.8)	(99.1)
< 10 years complete	38.0	7.5	45.4	4.4	49.6
10 or more years complete	16.9	2.6	19.5	5.6	25.0
Religion					
Hindu	28.1	4.0	32.1	5.4	37.3
Muslim	(47.8)	(17.1)	(64.9)	(12.3)	(76.4)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	40.2	1.9	42.1	11.1	52.7
Other backward class	46.8	9.9	56.6	8.3	64.5
Other	16.5	7.2	23.7	2.7	26.4
Child's sex					
Male	35.1	6.4	41.5	8.2	49.4
Female	29.6	7.0	36.6	5.2	41.6
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(43.2)	*	*	(11.4)	*
20-29	30.2	6.9	37.1	7.4	44.2
30-39	(39.8)	(8.7)	(48.6)	(0.0)	(48.6)
Birth order					
1	29.0	4.1	33.1	6.4	39.2
2-3	30.6	4.0	34.6	5.2	39.7
4 or more	(52.5)	(27.4)	(79.9)	(13.6)	(92.4)
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	44.2	10.6	54.7	10.8	65.0
2-3 years	35.7	9.2	44.9	6.7	51.3
4 years or more	25.0	5.4	30.4	2.5	32.8
Total	32.4	6.7	39.1	6.7	45.5

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes Christian children, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children with mother's age at birth 40-49, who are not shown separately.

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

² Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Uttarakhand, 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	34.6	1.0	46.6 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	38.6	1.1	7.2
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	0.8	(2.7)	0.1
Mother's age >34	1.5	0.0	13.8
Birth interval <24 months	13.2	1.1	8.0
Birth order >3	7.2	2.2	6.6
Subtotal	22.7	1.4	28.5
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.0	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.6	(2.3)	14.6
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.0	*	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.5	4.2	2.5
Subtotal	4.1	3.4	17.6
In any avoidable high-risk category	26.8	1.7	46.1
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	4,003	na	9,151

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilized women

Table 44 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	64.3	22.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	10.1	100.0	155	86.9
20-34	67.0	20.6	0.5	2.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	7.2	100.0	2,864	87.5
35-49	63.7	15.3	1.3	2.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	15.1	100.0	113	79.0
Birth order											
1	70.8	19.3	0.2	2.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	5.6	100.0	1,114	90.1
2-3	66.9	20.3	0.7	2.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	7.5	100.0	1,632	87.2
4 or more	54.1	24.6	0.6	3.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	13.9	100.0	386	78.7
Residence											
Urban	76.3	13.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	2.0	0.0	6.1	100.0	1,032	89.4
Rural	62.0	24.1	0.8	2.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	8.4	100.0	2,100	86.1
Schooling											
No schooling	58.5	18.4	1.2	4.4	0.0	4.2	0.0	13.3	100.0	462	76.9
<5 years complete	51.4	34.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	90	86.0
5-9 years complete	61.4	24.6	0.5	2.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	9.3	100.0	869	86.0
10-11 years complete	68.1	23.8	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	4.3	100.0	319	91.9
12 or more years complete	73.4	16.9	0.4	2.2	0.1	1.8	0.0	5.2	100.0	1,393	90.3
Religion											
Hindu	64.9	22.0	0.6	2.5	0.1	2.4	0.0	7.6	100.0	2,484	87.0
Muslim	74.4	13.1	0.5	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	8.0	100.0	580	87.5
Sikh	(68.0)	(32.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	58	(100.0)
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	56.0	26.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	12.9	100.0	617	82.0
Scheduled tribe	69.8	26.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	92	95.8
Other backward class	70.0	14.9	0.3	3.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	9.3	100.0	1,017	84.9
Other	68.8	21.7	0.8	2.5	0.1	1.5	0.0	4.6	100.0	1,369	90.5
Total	66.7	20.5	0.5	2.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	3,132	87.2

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received

Percent of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Uttarakhand, 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	96.9	97.9	97.7	98.1	98.2	94.6	97.6
Blood pressure measured	96.8	96.5	97.0	98.1	98.2	85.5	96.6
Urine sample taken	96.2	92.8	94.8	94.6	95.9	83.7	94.0
Blood sample taken	98.0	94.7	96.5	97.9	99.4	83.1	95.8
Abdomen examined	94.0	90.8	92.5	93.7	94.8	80.2	91.9
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	70.0	62.1	66.3	63.7	68.9	60.7	64.8
Convulsions	69.6	62.4	66.2	62.2	66.9	66.2	64.8
Prolonged labour	73.3	64.6	68.1	67.5	69.1	62.8	67.5
Severe abdominal pain	71.8	66.4	69.2	67.5	70.4	63.8	68.2
High blood pressure	78.9	69.5	73.3	74.1	75.7	61.6	72.6
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	86.7	81.3	84.4	81.4	84.2	75.9	83.1
Number of women	969	1,924	2,320	931	506	144	2,893

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, Uttarakhand, 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	60.6	70.7	92.9	95.0	87.6	41.1	25.1	21.3	155
20-34	62.3	69.2	88.1	93.8	89.3	46.9	25.1	19.4	2,864
35-49	51.7	56.6	86.6	88.3	86.2	45.4	23.6	14.6	113
Birth order									
1	67.2	74.0	92.6	94.1	93.2	52.9	31.0	16.8	1,114
2-3	62.4	68.7	86.6	94.2	88.6	46.1	23.3	20.2	1,632
4 or more	43.8	54.2	82.9	89.8	79.6	30.0	15.4	22.8	386
Residence									
Urban	71.0	74.6	90.1	95.2	89.9	52.0	28.7	17.9	1,032
Rural	57.3	66.0	87.4	92.8	88.7	43.8	23.2	20.0	2,100
Schooling									
No schooling	50.8	59.6	84.9	92.1	81.9	37.4	19.5	22.7	462
<5 years complete	54.8	56.4	88.2	93.6	73.0	34.9	16.7	7.1	90
5-9 years complete	57.0	65.1	88.0	93.4	84.0	40.0	17.6	19.3	869
10-11 years complete	63.9	70.0	89.0	94.2	91.2	48.6	26.7	19.6	319
12 or more years complete	68.5	74.6	89.5	94.1	95.2	53.9	31.7	18.9	1,393
Religion									
Hindu	61.1	68.0	88.0	93.5	90.3	46.6	25.0	18.2	2,484
Muslim	62.6	71.2	89.5	94.3	84.6	46.0	24.3	25.1	580
Sikh	(87.8)	(81.0)	(88.9)	(92.2)	(88.6)	(50.8)	(35.3)	(14.6)	58
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	49.8	61.0	82.7	91.2	88.8	38.1	15.9	14.7	617
Scheduled tribe	67.1	77.7	93.3	95.4	91.1	54.9	20.3	16.9	92
Other backward class	64.0	68.4	88.6	94.3	84.1	44.3	24.1	24.9	1,017
Other	65.1	72.1	90.1	94.0	92.7	51.6	30.0	17.6	1,369
Total	61.8	68.8	88.3	93.6	89.1	46.5	25.0	19.3	3,132

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

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

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

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by district, Uttarakhand, 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
Almora	44.3	52.3	81.9	87.7	95.5	38.6	20.8	21.0	126
Bageshwar	67.9	63.8	91.0	94.8	93.5	42.4	25.1	19.3	72
Chamoli	52.2	58.6	85.3	94.6	93.2	40.8	18.8	35.4	107
Champawat	62.0	72.3	90.9	96.6	94.6	57.7	30.7	22.8	73
Dehradun	75.3	83.5	95.1	98.4	92.3	57.7	33.2	18.8	517
Garhwal	39.6	49.0	83.5	90.5	84.4	40.2	14.9	9.4	130
Hardwar	48.5	57.3	82.1	89.7	83.7	38.2	21.8	17.5	695
Nainital	59.7	70.0	84.4	88.8	92.3	45.7	29.4	13.0	311
Pithoragarh	58.7	68.7	88.2	94.0	94.4	52.6	24.3	24.5	133
Rudraprayag	76.5	74.2	91.8	94.0	93.7	51.9	28.7	16.6	76
Tehri Garhwal	48.9	62.3	91.3	94.0	89.1	57.6	27.5	21.3	144
Udham Singh Nagar	75.9	77.3	91.7	96.9	86.6	45.7	23.1	22.8	671
Uttarkashi	66.8	77.1	93.0	95.3	93.3	46.9	18.9	12.8	78
Uttarakhand	61.8	68.8	88.3	93.6	89.1	46.5	25.0	19.3	3,132

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, Uttarakhand, 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	90.9	79.1	88.0	86.9	81.5	120
20-34	87.0	83.3	87.6	82.6	77.4	2,235
35-49	87.3	80.2	86.8	77.0	70.4	75
Birth order						
1	86.9	81.5	88.7	84.4	76.8	847
2-3	87.4	83.8	87.5	82.3	77.3	1,287
4 or more	87.4	84.2	84.6	78.9	79.2	295
Residence						
Urban	88.8	86.7	90.3	87.1	80.3	772
Rural	86.5	81.3	86.3	80.5	76.0	1,658
Schooling						
No schooling	87.5	83.7	85.3	81.4	76.7	362
<5 years complete	(84.0)	(71.5)	(80.3)	(75.4)	(67.4)	66
5-9 years complete	87.9	83.3	86.8	80.1	76.9	686
10-11 years complete	90.1	85.7	91.5	87.3	81.2	256
12 or more years complete	86.2	82.7	88.3	84.0	77.7	1,059
Religion						
Hindu	86.6	82.3	87.8	82.0	77.1	1,937
Muslim	89.3	86.3	86.8	86.0	79.7	447
Sikh	(94.7)	(81.6)	(87.2)	(76.3)	(66.6)	45
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	83.7	77.1	83.9	77.7	70.7	477
Scheduled tribe	80.9	80.4	82.3	74.7	72.0	75
Other backward class	88.1	85.1	86.9	82.8	78.0	795
Other	88.8	85.3	90.5	85.9	80.5	1,057
Total	87.2	83.0	87.6	82.6	77.4	2,430

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

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, Uttarakhand, 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	88.5	470	43.8	44.1	5.6	6.4	100.0	416
20-34	83.3	4,401	44.3	42.3	5.9	7.6	100.0	3,666
35-49	75.4	145	35.5	37.9	20.2	6.4	100.0	110
Residence								
Urban	85.7	1,601	41.0	44.7	7.1	7.2	100.0	1,371
Rural	82.6	3,415	45.5	41.2	5.8	7.5	100.0	2,821
Antenatal care visits²								
None	73.9	310	45.7	35.0	11.9	7.3	100.0	229
1-3	80.1	1,169	46.8	41.0	4.4	7.7	100.0	936
4 or more	87.6	2,441	46.3	40.8	7.2	5.7	100.0	2,137
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	72.1	815	46.7	43.0	6.1	4.2	100.0	588
<5 years complete	81.9	157	41.9	40.8	7.7	9.6	100.0	129
5-9 years complete	80.5	1,436	43.1	45.2	5.4	6.3	100.0	1,156
10-11 years complete	87.3	541	40.0	43.8	7.6	8.6	100.0	472
12 or more years complete	89.3	2,068	44.9	40.1	6.3	8.7	100.0	1,848
Religion								
Hindu	84.4	3,902	44.6	42.1	6.3	7.1	100.0	3,293
Muslim	81.3	1,011	41.1	43.4	6.2	9.2	100.0	822
Sikh	75.1	91	(48.5)	(43.4)	(5.6)	(2.6)	100.0	69
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	79.3	1,032	42.2	45.7	5.7	6.5	100.0	818
Scheduled tribe	87.3	157	36.9	45.5	13.0	4.7	100.0	137
Other backward class	82.5	1,730	44.2	41.3	6.8	7.8	100.0	1,428
Other	86.2	2,042	45.6	41.2	5.4	7.8	100.0	1,759
Don't know	(89.8)	55	(33.4)	(48.6)	(10.6)	(7.4)	100.0	50

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, Uttarakhand, 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	90.8	1,999	43.5	42.4	5.8	8.3	100.0	1,816
1 child	85.4	1,697	42.3	44.4	4.9	8.5	100.0	1,448
0 sons	86.5	824	43.9	44.1	3.8	8.2	100.0	713
1 son	84.3	873	40.6	44.6	6.0	8.8	100.0	736
2 children	74.0	808	46.0	39.3	10.0	4.7	100.0	598
0 sons	83.5	333	54.9	32.1	7.3	5.8	100.0	278
1 or more sons	67.4	475	38.2	45.6	12.4	3.7	100.0	320
3 children	64.4	319	54.5	36.3	8.3	0.9	100.0	206
0 sons	79.0	102	62.7	28.8	7.8	0.8	100.0	80
1 or more sons	57.6	217	49.3	41.2	8.6	1.0	100.0	125
4 or more children	64.3	193	45.4	42.0	6.3	6.3	100.0	124
0 sons	(76.3)	34	(51.2)	(29.8)	(8.3)	(10.8)	100.0	26
1 or more sons	61.7	159	43.9	45.2	5.8	5.1	100.0	98
Total	83.6	5,016	44.0	42.3	6.2	7.4	100.0	4,192

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

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

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

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mother's given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	97.3	155	86.6	13.0	0.0	96.9	151
20-34	95.3	2,864	84.4	15.2	0.4	97.2	2,730
35-49	94.3	113	79.7	20.3	0.0	94.6	107
Birth order							
1	96.6	1,114	87.0	12.9	0.1	97.1	1,076
2-3	96.0	1,632	85.3	14.2	0.5	97.3	1,567
4 or more	89.2	386	71.2	27.3	0.9	96.5	344
Residence							
Urban	96.5	1,032	84.2	15.5	0.3	97.5	996
Rural	94.8	2,100	84.3	15.1	0.4	96.9	1,992
Schooling							
No schooling	92.1	462	83.2	16.0	0.3	96.6	425
<5 years complete	93.7	90	82.6	17.4	0.0	92.6	84
5-9 years complete	95.6	869	79.8	19.2	0.9	98.1	831
10-11 years complete	98.5	319	86.7	13.3	0.0	96.2	314
12 or more years complete	95.8	1,393	87.0	12.8	0.2	97.2	1,334
Religion							
Hindu	95.9	2,484	83.2	16.5	0.3	96.7	2,382
Muslim	93.3	580	89.6	9.4	0.7	99.0	541
Sikh	(96.7)	58	(82.8)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	56
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	92.8	617	78.8	20.5	0.7	95.7	572
Scheduled tribe	99.6	92	88.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	92
Other backward class	96.0	1,017	86.2	13.2	0.3	97.1	976
Other	95.9	1,369	85.3	14.4	0.2	97.8	1,313
Total	95.4	3,132	84.3	15.2	0.4	97.1	2,988

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

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	89.4	80.4	83.2
Public sector	52.3	53.8	53.3
NGO/trust	0.4	0.2	0.3
Private sector	36.7	26.3	29.6
At home	10.5	19.4	16.6
Own home	9.6	18.8	15.9
Parent's home	0.7	0.4	0.5
Other home	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other ¹	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	76.1	66.0	69.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	10.3	15.8	14.1
Other health personnel	0.2	0.6	0.5
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	7.5	13.4	11.5
Friends/relatives	5.4	3.9	4.3
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3
No one	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	86.6	82.4	83.7
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	1.3	4.4	3.4
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	28.6	16.6	20.4
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	10.7	7.5	8.5
Number of births	1,270	2,733	4,003
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	84.2	67.7	71.4
Clean blade used to cut the cord	99.6	95.7	96.6
Either of the above	99.6	96.7	97.4
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	94.7	84.8	87.0
Number of births delivered at home	107	361	468
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	80.3	73.7	75.9
4-23 hours	3.7	3.5	3.6
1-2 days	4.0	4.8	4.6
3-41 days	1.4	2.7	2.3
No postnatal check	10.6	15.2	13.6
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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	66.7	53.0	57.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	18.0	23.6	21.7
Other health personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.9	3.0	2.3
Other	3.9	5.3	4.8
No postnatal check	10.6	15.2	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,032	2,100	3,132

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, Uttarakhnad, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Among births in the year preceding the survey:		
								Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	54.9	24.3	79.2	76.9	257	86.4	83.4	155	(69.1)	47
20-34	53.7	30.0	83.7	84.4	3,621	86.5	84.1	2,864	85.6	829
35-49	39.8	38.9	78.7	77.5	125	83.8	83.6	113	*	29
Residence										
Urban	52.3	37.1	89.4	86.6	1,270	89.4	88.0	1,032	83.5	300
Rural	53.8	26.6	80.4	82.4	2,733	84.8	82.1	2,100	84.7	606
Birth order										
1	55.0	34.9	90.0	89.2	1,588	87.9	85.8	1,114	89.8	425
2-3	54.2	27.7	81.9	82.4	1,962	85.7	83.8	1,632	80.8	389
4 or more	43.6	21.8	65.4	70.0	453	84.7	80.1	386	73.7	92
Antenatal care visits²										
None	39.2	30.2	69.4	71.3	239	72.9	69.4	239	(79.4)	69
1-3	53.1	24.2	77.3	78.5	940	80.5	77.6	940	75.5	278
4 or more	53.6	36.8	90.4	89.8	1,937	90.8	88.8	1,937	89.4	542
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	45.5	25.5	71.0	73.1	670	84.3	81.0	462	77.2	139
<5 years complete	52.2	21.2	73.5	77.8	120	67.7	67.7	90	*	25
5-9 years complete	55.5	21.7	77.2	79.8	1,152	82.0	79.6	869	81.2	218
10-11 years complete	55.2	34.5	89.7	88.3	422	91.8	87.7	319	84.7	98
12 or more years complete	54.5	37.0	91.5	90.1	1,639	89.7	88.1	1,393	88.9	426

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, Uttarakhnad, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a facility		Percentage of births delivered in a health facility		Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹		Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}		Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
	public health facility	private health facility	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}		Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births			
Religion												
Hindu	56.5	28.4	84.9	84.9	84.9	3,132	86.2	84.0	2,484	84.3	736	
Muslim	40.6	35.5	76.0	79.7	79.7	786	86.6	83.9	580	84.7	151	
Sikh	(53.4)	(32.2)	(85.7)	(75.0)	(75.0)	75	(92.0)	(92.0)	58	*	15	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	58.1	21.6	79.7	81.2	81.2	832	82.8	79.6	617	77.8	188	
Scheduled tribe	50.3	34.5	84.8	88.0	88.0	116	86.3	86.3	92	*	25	
Other backward class	46.1	34.7	80.8	81.2	81.2	1,354	88.5	86.1	1,017	83.6	321	
Other	56.9	30.2	87.1	86.8	86.8	1,657	86.4	84.4	1,369	88.1	357	
Don't know	(57.4)	(18.5)	(75.9)	(81.5)	(81.5)	44	*	*	37	*	15	
Place of delivery												
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.6	96.6	2,134	90.6	89.6	1,640	95.3	476	
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	95.8	95.8	1,198	91.7	88.7	1,020	96.5	296	
Home	na	na	na	20.6	20.6	663	59.9	54.8	468	16.4	131	
Total	53.3	29.9	83.2	83.7	83.7	4,003	86.4	84.1	3,132	84.3	905	

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 other religions and women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, 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

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, Uttarakhand, 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
Almora	69.4	10.7	80.1	85.4	16.3	157	83.3	126
Bageshwar	75.1	6.9	82.0	85.0	12.4	87	85.9	72
Chamoli	67.2	6.7	73.9	75.3	8.8	139	87.9	107
Champawat	51.8	28.1	79.8	80.7	16.3	94	88.5	73
Dehradun	49.4	42.4	91.7	92.7	25.8	601	82.9	517
Garhwal	59.4	16.6	76.0	76.9	9.4	163	67.0	130
Hardwar	37.9	42.0	79.8	83.1	22.1	955	80.4	695
Nainital	56.4	24.8	81.2	83.9	30.1	395	81.9	311
Pithoragarh	80.0	4.9	84.9	83.2	17.0	162	89.3	133
Rudrapur	81.0	5.6	86.6	85.8	16.7	97	93.0	76
Tehri Garhwal	59.3	22.8	82.2	77.6	15.0	186	90.9	144
Udham Singh Nagar	51.0	34.1	85.1	81.6	20.4	859	89.4	671
Uttarkashi	77.0	8.9	85.9	84.5	6.2	108	75.6	78
Uttarakhand	53.3	29.9	83.2	83.7	20.4	4,003	84.1	3,132

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 the birth

Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance

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

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	2,625	32,665	12,806	41.3	189
20-34	3,430	27,664	12,907	35.0	2,381
35-49	2,520	24,234	14,084	32.3	90
Birth order					
1	3,345	30,104	14,380	32.9	1,414
2-3	3,677	25,740	12,012	37.1	1,042
4 or more	1,801	20,136	7,827	43.2	204
Residence					
Urban	3,124	32,190	15,945	29.1	924
Rural	3,447	24,981	11,332	38.6	1,736
Schooling					
No schooling	1,760	20,375	9,331	34.3	332
<5 years complete	(207)	(21,580)	(6,771)	(35.5)	67
5-9 years complete	2,955	25,061	9,930	41.6	688
10-11 years complete	2,753	26,126	11,845	35.0	283
12 or more years complete	4,366	31,212	16,060	32.3	1,290
Religion					
Hindu	3,632	30,153	13,384	36.7	2,138
Muslim	1,919	20,470	11,210	28.3	460
Sikh	(1,757)	(25,525)	(11,326)	(40.5)	51
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	3,288	25,913	10,471	37.5	503
Scheduled tribe	3,141	26,876	12,856	45.0	79
Other backward class	3,186	23,510	12,605	30.7	844
Other	3,556	32,087	14,335	37.1	1,206
Total	3,343	27,808	12,941	35.3	2,660

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

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

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

District	Percentage of births of 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
Almora	26.9	90	60.0	61.4	126	56.1	103
Bageshwar	19.5	50	75.1	83.4	72	61.6	60
Chamoli	22.6	79	52.5	83.7	107	52.9	80
Champawat	27.6	58	59.7	82.8	73	35.8	60
Dehradun	24.8	382	79.8	61.5	517	20.3	480
Garhwal	22.5	97	47.1	42.3	130	43.9	101
Hardwar	38.6	511	57.5	47.4	695	19.2	572
Nainital	16.6	230	71.9	55.0	311	51.4	261
Pithoragarh	15.6	97	67.7	67.3	133	53.1	116
Rudrapur	12.5	58	77.7	81.0	76	55.6	66
Tehri Garhwal	18.1	112	45.8	61.9	144	48.7	118
Udham Singh Nagar	30.7	518	74.5	67.8	671	35.5	577
Uttarkashi	22.9	68	62.4	74.5	78	51.8	66
Uttarakhand	27.1	2,351	66.7	61.1	3,132	35.3	2,660

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check					Don't know/missing	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	38.7	40.9	0.5	4.5	0.6	0.0	14.0	100.0	84.7	238
20-34	35.3	40.8	2.3	5.3	1.2	0.0	13.7	100.0	83.6	2,790
35-49	31.9	43.8	4.6	1.0	0.6	0.0	15.0	100.0	81.3	105
Birth order										
1	36.1	41.6	3.4	5.1	1.0	0.0	10.5	100.0	86.2	1,114
2-3	35.9	40.8	1.6	4.8	1.1	0.0	14.8	100.0	83.1	1,632
4-5	33.2	39.6	1.5	5.4	0.8	0.0	18.1	100.0	79.7	314
6 or more	(23.3)	(37.9)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(24.4)	100.0	(71.6)	72
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	37.9	46.3	2.2	4.9	0.7	0.0	7.3	100.0	91.3	1,640
Private health facility ²	40.2	43.9	2.9	3.9	0.5	0.0	5.2	100.0	90.9	1,020
Home	16.6	15.4	0.7	8.6	3.9	0.0	54.6	100.0	41.2	468
Residence										
Urban	40.9	38.8	3.0	5.0	1.1	0.0	10.3	100.0	87.7	1,032
Rural	32.7	41.9	1.8	5.2	1.1	0.0	15.5	100.0	81.6	2,100
Religion										
Hindu	34.7	41.1	2.2	5.3	1.0	0.0	14.1	100.0	83.2	2,484
Muslim	37.6	41.7	1.1	3.4	1.4	0.0	13.8	100.0	83.8	580
Sikh	(51.3)	(27.0)	(6.6)	(10.4)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(3.3)	100.0	(95.2)	58
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	29.6	41.4	3.1	6.5	1.4	0.0	16.6	100.0	80.6	617
Scheduled tribe	49.9	37.6	1.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	8.4	100.0	91.6	92
Other backward class	38.1	38.8	1.1	5.6	1.4	0.0	13.4	100.0	83.5	1,017
Other	35.6	42.2	2.6	4.1	0.9	0.0	13.0	100.0	84.6	1,369
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	34.0	39.7	0.4	6.0	1.5	0.0	16.5	100.0	80.1	462
<5 years complete	26.5	33.4	2.1	3.3	3.3	0.0	31.3	100.0	65.3	90
5-9 years complete	32.4	39.5	1.6	6.1	1.1	0.0	18.4	100.0	79.6	869
10-11 years complete	39.1	42.8	1.0	4.1	1.1	0.0	10.6	100.0	87.0	319
12 or more years complete	37.5	42.1	3.5	4.5	0.8	0.0	9.6	100.0	87.7	1,393
Total	35.4	40.9	2.2	5.1	1.1	0.0	13.8	100.0	83.6	3,132

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women who delivered in an other place of delivery, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, 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, Uttarakhand

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	93.4	84.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	71.0	41.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	74.4	63.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	89.2	79.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	86.4	81.6
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	90.9	90.6
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	57.5	25.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	66.0	48.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	80.6	63.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	82.5	66.3
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.8	88.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	62.0	30.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	68.7	53.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	83.3	68.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	83.8	71.2

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, by residence, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	97.5	95.7	96.3
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	77.7	79.9	79.1
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	48.0	45.3	46.2
Convulsions	53.6	44.8	47.9
Prolonged labour	54.4	45.9	48.9
Severe abdominal pain	53.7	52.2	52.7
High blood pressure	49.5	43.4	45.5
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	40.9	45.6	43.9
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	94.8	86.0	89.1
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	57.4	56.2	56.6
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	77.5	67.8	71.2
Family planning or delaying his next child	42.0	58.1	52.4
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	93	172	266

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

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹					DPT or Penta					Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR vaccinations ³	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	BCG	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																			
Male	95.4	70.6	95.7	93.2	89.2	88.2	95.5	95.3	92.2	88.1	92.4	92.0	85.7	91.9	83.2	62.9	3.2	86.4	361
Female	95.1	66.5	90.1	88.0	84.0	84.0	94.1	92.4	87.3	85.5	94.0	90.5	82.2	89.8	79.0	56.3	3.4	84.7	364
Birth order																			
1	96.5	68.3	94.9	92.3	90.4	90.4	95.2	94.5	92.6	86.2	95.0	93.6	90.5	95.1	87.9	62.2	2.8	88.4	291
2-3	94.9	67.9	91.8	89.2	83.0	83.0	95.2	93.9	87.5	88.5	92.4	89.5	78.6	87.6	74.9	56.0	2.8	82.9	366
4-5	(95.2)	(72.0)	(93.9)	(93.9)	(92.7)	(92.7)	(94.5)	(94.5)	(92.7)	(81.2)	(93.7)	(93.7)	(87.1)	(93.7)	(87.1)	(65.3)	(4.1)	(90.3)	53
Residence																			
Urban	92.5	71.7	92.1	90.6	88.6	88.6	93.8	93.8	91.8	90.0	94.8	92.8	85.2	91.1	82.0	62.4	5.2	88.1	234
Rural	96.5	67.0	93.2	90.6	85.7	85.7	95.2	93.9	88.7	85.3	92.5	90.5	83.4	90.8	80.6	58.2	2.4	84.3	491
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	82.7	52.7	86.7	84.8	83.4	83.4	87.7	85.0	84.8	68.8	85.1	82.4	73.7	81.1	68.7	41.2	12.3	82.0	100
5-7 years complete	94.8	64.4	93.7	93.7	93.7	93.7	94.4	94.4	94.4	81.9	94.4	91.5	87.0	94.4	87.0	57.1	5.2	92.6	81
8-9 years complete	94.8	75.5	89.0	82.7	79.3	79.3	94.0	93.2	82.8	90.5	92.1	87.1	79.8	87.7	75.6	61.3	2.3	80.6	117
10-11 years complete	98.8	56.4	97.1	96.1	80.1	80.1	97.8	96.4	90.5	87.9	92.2	92.0	75.6	87.3	72.9	50.2	1.2	77.2	85
12 or more years complete	98.1	74.2	94.7	93.0	89.9	89.9	96.4	95.9	92.3	91.0	95.9	95.3	89.6	95.1	86.9	66.1	1.3	89.0	318

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, Uttarakhhand, 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						
Religion																			
Hindu	95.7	70.4	92.6	90.6	87.5	95.1	94.2	90.3	88.0	95.3	92.9	85.6	91.8	81.8	61.5	2.5	85.9	566	
Muslim	93.1	62.9	93.1	89.7	81.7	93.1	92.1	86.6	83.8	84.4	84.0	76.3	86.4	76.3	52.8	6.9	82.9	146	
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	94.1	61.8	86.3	84.8	79.1	92.9	92.9	83.7	88.9	94.9	91.5	80.3	86.1	74.1	50.0	0.9	82.9	146	
Other backward class	95.1	64.2	94.1	91.0	85.4	94.5	92.8	89.1	82.9	91.1	89.6	80.0	89.6	77.8	53.9	4.3	84.7	239	
Other	96.1	74.2	95.1	92.8	90.5	96.1	95.3	92.7	89.1	94.1	92.3	88.0	93.9	85.9	66.9	3.3	88.4	315	
Total	95.2	68.5	92.9	90.6	86.6	94.8	93.9	89.7	86.8	93.2	91.2	84.0	90.9	81.1	59.6	3.3	85.5	725	
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	92.9	59.7	83.3	77.0	59.4	90.9	86.3	80.0	73.9	90.5	83.6	68.0	80.5	57.7	na	5.1	57.9	1,103	

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 of birth order 6 or more, children whose mothers have less than 5 years of schooling, Sikh children, and children belonging to scheduled tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

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

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

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

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

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

Table 60. Vaccinations by district

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

District	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	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Almora	(96.3)	(85.3)	(96.3)	(88.2)	(85.1)	(92.2)	(88.2)	(85.1)	(89.1)	(92.2)	(92.2)	(85.1)	(96.3)	(85.1)	(78.2)	(3.7)	(84.6)	21				
Bageshwar	(95.3)	(67.0)	(86.2)	(86.2)	(82.6)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(93.8)	(89.1)	(93.2)	(93.2)	(88.8)	(93.2)	(86.9)	(61.0)	(2.2)	(93.3)	16				
Chamoli	100.0	78.0	95.4	91.9	90.4	100.0	96.7	92.0	94.8	98.4	96.5	87.9	92.0	85.0	69.7	0.0	90.3	29				
Champawat	98.0	67.8	95.5	95.5	94.1	100.0	100.0	97.2	79.3	100.0	98.0	93.9	98.7	91.9	61.3	0.0	97.2	20				
Dehradun	(95.3)	(80.2)	(93.0)	(91.0)	(85.9)	(93.0)	(93.0)	(87.8)	(89.4)	(87.0)	(84.9)	(76.0)	(86.2)	(76.0)	(66.6)	(4.7)	(81.9)	116				
Garhwal	(90.6)	(63.0)	(87.5)	(84.2)	(84.2)	(87.5)	(87.5)	(81.7)	(81.4)	(90.2)	(85.4)	(81.7)	(90.2)	(76.0)	(44.3)	(6.4)	(82.9)	29				
Hardwar	92.6	60.2	86.9	85.5	80.7	92.7	92.7	86.2	89.1	95.7	92.5	84.0	89.4	76.5	48.2	2.9	78.4	154				
Nainital	97.4	68.5	94.0	90.1	83.5	97.2	92.4	87.7	91.8	95.6	92.1	84.8	87.9	77.5	61.0	1.5	90.1	62				
Pithoragarh	100.0	89.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.8	100.0	100.0	96.0	100.0	96.0	88.4	0.0	96.8	32				
Rudrapur	97.1	74.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	94.4	95.7	95.7	91.4	95.5	91.4	72.1	2.9	93.1	21				
Tehri Garhwal	100.0	87.0	100.0	97.9	96.5	100.0	100.0	98.6	93.1	97.3	97.3	85.0	98.0	83.0	74.0	0.0	87.4	34				
Udham Singh Nagar	94.8	58.0	94.8	91.6	86.2	94.8	93.7	90.1	78.7	90.7	89.5	83.2	90.1	83.2	53.5	5.2	86.7	168				
Uttarkashi	89.9	60.4	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	75.9	94.3	91.9	86.2	95.8	81.8	53.9	4.2	88.1	24				
Uttarakhand	95.2	68.5	92.9	90.6	86.6	94.8	93.9	89.7	86.8	93.2	91.2	84.0	90.9	81.1	59.6	3.3	85.5	725				

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

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

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta 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 facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	3.1	9.5	409	*	*	13	(73.7)	39
6-11	3.8	12.6	367	*	*	14	(80.6)	46
12-23	3.9	11.1	725	*	*	29	84.3	81
24-35	1.3	9.6	761	*	*	10	67.6	73
36-47	1.8	10.4	718	*	*	13	75.9	75
48-59	1.1	5.3	848	*	*	9	(64.9)	45
Sex								
Male	2.3	10.0	1,930	(61.9)	(7.3)	44	70.3	193
Female	2.3	8.7	1,899	(65.2)	(0.0)	44	80.7	166
Residence								
Urban	3.0	8.6	1,219	*	*	37	74.4	105
Rural	1.9	9.7	2,610	65.4	1.2	51	75.4	253
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	4.8	11.9	583	*	*	28	(76.4)	69
<5 years complete	3.0	9.5	97	*	*	3	*	9
5-7 years complete	2.0	8.6	453	*	*	9	(80.3)	39
8-9 years complete	2.3	12.0	649	*	*	15	62.2	78
10-11 years complete	1.7	6.2	372	*	*	6	(85.5)	23
12 or more years complete	1.6	8.4	1,674	(52.0)	(1.1)	26	77.8	140
Religion								
Hindu	2.1	8.9	3,017	60.4	1.0	62	73.4	270
Muslim	3.5	10.5	731	*	*	25	(81.1)	77
Sikh	(0.0)	(12.7)	70	nc	nc	0	*	9
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	3.1	14.7	789	*	*	24	73.5	116
Scheduled tribe	4.2	14.9	113	*	*	5	*	17
Other backward class	3.2	9.6	1,271	*	*	41	80.0	122
Other	1.1	6.3	1,616	*	*	18	73.9	102
Don't know	(0.0)	(7.2)	40	nc	nc	0	*	3
Total	2.3	9.4	3,829	63.5	3.7	87	75.1	359

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

nc = No cases

¹ Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related

² Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

Table 62. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹		Percentage of children who were given:		Percentage who were given other treatments										Number of children with diarrhoea	
			A fluid made from an ORS packet	Either ORS or gruel	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Increased fluids	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment			
Age in months																		
<6	4.2	409	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
6-11	6.5	367	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
12-23	6.3	725	(86.7)	(47.7)	(83.3)	(11.5)	(85.6)	(28.9)	(11.9)	(64.5)	(64.6)	(22.5)	(2.3)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(4.1)	46
24-35	3.3	761	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
36-47	5.4	718	(70.8)	(45.1)	(71.6)	(7.1)	(77.5)	(35.4)	(29.5)	(76.1)	(52.2)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(22.5)	39
48-59	2.1	848	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Sex																		
Male	5.0	1,930	80.4	42.1	69.1	14.0	77.5	25.9	12.4	64.9	57.9	19.8	0.8	12.8	1.2	11.5	10.4	97
Female	3.8	1,899	78.5	35.8	64.3	2.8	65.0	35.7	22.4	57.0	34.9	8.7	10.5	5.9	0.0	12.4	14.0	71
Residence																		
Urban	5.1	1,219	(91.2)	(44.5)	(75.0)	(10.7)	(79.4)	(40.8)	(20.2)	(67.0)	(61.3)	(16.3)	(9.9)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(11.0)	(6.0)	62
Rural	4.1	2,610	72.8	36.4	62.3	8.4	67.9	23.8	14.6	58.3	40.4	14.4	2.0	10.5	1.1	12.4	15.4	106
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	5.2	583	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
<5 years complete	6.1	97	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
5-7 years complete	2.8	453	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
8-9 years complete	4.3	649	(83.7)	(60.6)	(59.9)	(76.6)	(76.6)	(16.2)	(8.0)	(60.6)	(39.2)	(19.7)	(2.9)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(9.4)	28
10-11 years complete	2.9	372	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
12 or more years complete	4.8	1,674	75.9	43.6	70.5	5.9	74.1	18.7	8.7	61.5	50.6	7.5	1.7	10.7	1.4	14.4	15.0	81
Religion																		
Hindu	4.3	3,017	76.4	34.9	65.7	7.7	70.3	30.1	14.9	61.0	48.3	12.4	5.7	11.9	0.9	12.1	12.5	131
Muslim	4.1	731	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Sikh	(10.1)	70	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹		Percentage of children who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea				
			A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	and zinc	ORS and increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³		Intravenous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	6.6	789	(81.7)	(58.7)	(32.5)	(67.8)	(5.4)	(68.8)	(50.7)	(29.0)	(59.8)	(53.8)	(10.9)	(9.1)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(11.3)	52
Scheduled tribe	2.8	113	(82.8)	(46.6)	(42.1)	(53.2)	(20.8)	(66.6)	(22.5)	(12.3)	(60.0)	(36.9)	(23.0)	(3.5)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(14.8)	3
Other backward class	4.2	1,271	74.8	65.0	45.8	82.1	3.0	83.9	17.1	11.0	68.0	55.9	9.8	2.9	2.9	1.9	5.1	10.9	53
Other	3.6	1,616	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	58
Don't know	(5.0)	40	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Source of drinking water⁴																			
Improved	4.5	3,675	79.9	56.7	39.9	67.6	9.0	72.4	30.3	17.0	61.9	48.3	15.4	5.0	10.1	0.7	11.6	11.8	165
Unimproved	2.4	154	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Toilet facility⁵																			
Improved	4.3	2,833	75.7	53.8	37.7	65.3	12.8	72.5	28.4	18.0	61.6	45.5	16.0	2.5	8.6	0.9	13.7	14.9	122
Shared ⁵	4.8	692	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	33
No facility/open defecation	3.5	279	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Total	4.4	3,829	79.6	55.9	39.4	67.0	9.3	72.2	30.1	16.7	61.5	48.2	15.1	4.9	9.9	0.7	11.9	11.9	169

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children in households with an unimproved toilet facility, 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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less			Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know
Age in months																
12-23	(11.5)	(30.2)	(33.1)	(20.3)	(5.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.7)	(34.4)	(31.6)	(19.1)	(1.6)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	46
36-47	(7.1)	(45.4)	(31.4)	(14.1)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(34.3)	(28.9)	(26.1)	(8.7)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Sex																
Male	14.0	36.2	27.0	18.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	5.7	34.6	28.4	21.6	1.2	8.4	0.0	100.0	97
Female	2.8	21.0	42.1	29.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	0.4	19.1	38.2	27.8	10.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	71
Residence																
Urban	(10.7)	(39.5)	(19.9)	(26.3)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.9)	(39.8)	(22.6)	(15.3)	(8.8)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	62
Rural	8.4	24.1	41.4	21.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	21.2	38.4	29.6	3.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	106
Mother's schooling																
8-9 years complete	(9.8)	(20.6)	(29.0)	(30.9)	(9.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.8)	(17.5)	(20.9)	(35.6)	(0.0)	(16.2)	(0.0)	100.0	28
12 or more years complete	5.9	32.0	32.9	26.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	0.3	31.7	33.7	26.5	2.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	81
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	(5.4)	(32.6)	(41.2)	(20.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(26.3)	(47.7)	(7.9)	(13.2)	(5.0)	(0.0)	100.0	52
Other backward class	(20.8)	(15.9)	(30.6)	(20.3)	(12.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.4)	(21.7)	(18.3)	(37.9)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(0.0)	100.0	53
Other	3.0	39.6	27.1	28.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	0.5	35.5	30.0	27.2	3.3	3.6	0.0	100.0	58
Total	9.3	29.8	33.4	23.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	3.4	28.0	32.6	24.3	5.2	6.5	0.0	100.0	169

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children age less than 6 or 6-11 or 24-35, or 48-59 months, children whose mother has no schooling or has less than 5 years or 5-7 years, or 10-11 years of schooling, and children belonging to scheduled tribe or 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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	(99.2)	30
20-24	97.7	755
25-34	97.1	2,063
35-49	98.7	285
Residence		
Urban	98.2	1,032
Rural	97.0	2,100
Schooling		
No schooling	96.3	462
<5 years complete	98.6	90
5-9 years complete	97.5	869
10-11 years complete	97.1	319
12 or more years complete	97.7	1,393
Religion		
Hindu	97.4	2,484
Muslim	97.2	580
Sikh	(100.0)	58
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	97.3	617
Scheduled tribe	99.2	92
Other backward class	95.9	1,017
Other	98.5	1,369
Total	97.4	3,132

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 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	84.3	82.1	68.0	67.6	776	na	na	68.1	776	63.4
12-23	91.9	91.5	75.3	81.6	725	na	na	86.1	725	67.0
24-35	87.2	85.7	64.7	73.5	761	na	na	78.4	761	63.9
36-47	70.6	69.2	46.4	61.0	718	41.1	718	66.2	718	65.9
48-59	50.0	47.8	37.4	44.0	848	38.4	848	45.6	848	66.2
60-71	36.4	33.3	28.2	30.9	855	28.0	855	na	na	na
0-35	87.7	86.3	69.2	74.1	2,262	na	na	77.3	2,262	64.9
36-71	51.3	49.0	36.8	44.4	2,422	35.5	2,422	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	68.9	67.1	53.3	58.7	2,385	34.0	1,234	67.4	1,930	65.2
Female	68.9	67.0	51.6	58.9	2,299	37.1	1,188	69.0	1,899	65.3
Residence										
Urban	63.3	61.1	49.6	54.5	1,463	26.0	734	61.3	1,219	69.5
Rural	71.4	69.7	53.8	60.7	3,221	39.7	1,687	71.4	2,610	63.5
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	68.6	67.8	51.4	56.5	727	31.4	391	68.0	583	65.7
<5 years complete	67.0	67.0	48.6	58.0	112	(27.8)	51	69.0	97	59.2
5-7 years complete	72.1	70.9	57.4	61.5	578	43.1	319	71.0	453	71.0
8-9 years complete	70.9	69.3	55.0	62.1	804	41.7	424	74.1	649	63.2
10-11 years complete	66.3	63.8	49.6	57.1	466	32.6	234	68.1	372	62.2
12 or more years complete	67.9	65.5	51.3	57.9	1,997	33.2	1,002	65.2	1,674	65.4

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, Uttarakhhand, 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	68.2	66.1	52.0	58.2	3,701	36.7	1,930	67.1	3,017	66.3
Muslim	71.4	70.8	54.2	60.8	892	30.9	451	72.4	731	61.3
Sikh	(77.1)	(74.2)	(58.0)	(63.7)	80	*	36	(77.5)	70	(61.0)
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	69.4	68.2	53.0	60.3	980	40.2	528	71.7	789	62.6
Scheduled tribe	58.5	58.5	39.2	50.0	149	30.8	92	62.0	113	(67.8)
Other backward class	71.1	69.5	56.5	61.3	1,559	34.0	800	70.0	1,271	66.4
Other	67.7	65.1	49.8	56.8	1,949	34.7	981	65.7	1,616	65.9
Don't know	(65.2)	(65.2)	(57.7)	(51.5)	47	*	21	(59.5)	40	*
Total	68.9	67.0	52.5	58.8	4,684	35.5	2,422	68.2	3,829	65.2

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

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, Uttarakhnad, 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	80.4	78.4	68.3	65.3	1,463	77.6	77.2	64.3	61.8	1,462
Rural	89.8	89.5	76.2	71.6	3,221	87.3	87.0	73.7	69.1	3,219
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	89.5	87.6	77.5	71.3	727	88.4	88.0	74.7	69.4	727
<5 years complete	76.5	76.1	64.5	65.7	112	72.9	72.9	60.0	58.8	112
5-7 years complete	88.7	88.3	75.3	69.1	578	85.1	84.7	71.9	68.9	578
8-9 years complete	88.2	87.1	74.3	70.9	804	83.5	83.1	72.9	67.9	804
10-11 years complete	87.5	87.3	74.3	69.6	466	83.8	83.6	69.1	65.6	466
12 or more years complete	85.3	84.7	72.1	68.9	1,997	83.7	83.3	69.2	65.5	1,994
Religion										
Hindu	86.4	85.4	72.6	68.5	3,701	83.1	82.7	69.4	65.2	3,698
Muslim	88.9	88.6	78.9	74.8	892	89.5	89.5	76.8	73.8	891
Sikh	(96.4)	(96.4)	(79.2)	(74.6)	80	(90.7)	(90.7)	(73.5)	(70.6)	80
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	86.2	84.9	73.0	66.8	980	80.2	80.0	68.4	61.9	980
Scheduled tribe	92.0	92.0	84.9	80.0	149	87.4	87.4	79.3	76.8	149
Other backward class	88.5	87.7	74.9	71.4	1,559	87.2	86.8	71.8	69.3	1,555
Other	85.6	84.9	72.2	69.1	1,949	84.2	83.9	71.1	67.1	1,949
Don't know	(81.5)	(81.5)	(76.7)	(59.5)	47	(65.4)	(65.4)	(43.8)	(39.7)	47
Total	86.9	86.0	73.7	69.7	4,684	84.3	84.0	70.8	66.8	4,680

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

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	7.6	16.8	-0.1	367	12.4	26.2	7.9	-0.8	336	11.2	19.7	2.6	-1.1	382
6-8	2.0	7.6	0.2	178	4.1	14.0	2.9	-0.7	181	3.3	11.9	2.9	-0.6	182
9-11	6.7	15.6	-0.5	142	10.0	23.5	3.6	-0.9	143	6.7	21.7	2.8	-0.9	144
12-17	12.7	26.9	-1.1	348	6.3	14.0	3.3	-0.6	355	9.0	19.4	3.2	-0.9	357
18-23	23.9	45.4	-1.7	301	5.4	13.5	5.6	-0.4	305	8.5	26.2	0.8	-1.1	306
24-35	12.0	27.2	-1.2	680	3.5	10.4	2.6	-0.4	682	6.1	19.3	1.4	-1.0	688
36-47	10.0	29.3	-1.2	667	3.1	10.8	3.4	-0.4	661	6.3	20.2	0.7	-1.1	668
48-59	7.7	29.3	-1.3	740	1.7	9.2	4.3	-0.5	725	4.5	24.4	1.0	-1.2	745
Sex														
Male	11.2	27.3	-1.1	1,721	5.0	13.2	4.9	-0.5	1,703	6.8	21.8	2.0	-1.0	1,747
Female	10.0	26.8	-1.0	1,702	4.4	13.2	3.2	-0.5	1,685	6.7	20.1	1.1	-1.0	1,724
Birth interval in months³														
First birth ⁴	8.3	22.3	-0.9	1,348	4.6	12.4	4.9	-0.4	1,322	4.9	17.3	1.4	-0.9	1,357
<24	16.2	35.8	-1.4	497	3.3	13.2	3.8	-0.6	492	8.2	26.6	1.4	-1.3	503
24-35	11.6	30.9	-1.3	504	7.9	13.7	2.5	-0.7	496	8.9	25.9	0.6	-1.3	510
36 or more	10.3	27.0	-1.0	1,064	4.1	14.0	3.9	-0.5	1,068	7.2	20.7	2.4	-1.0	1,091
Birth order³														
1	8.4	22.2	-0.9	1,345	4.6	12.4	4.9	-0.4	1,319	4.9	17.3	1.4	-0.9	1,353
2-3	10.0	27.2	-1.1	1,704	4.2	12.9	3.5	-0.6	1,693	6.5	20.7	1.6	-1.1	1,734
4-5	20.8	40.6	-1.3	289	7.0	18.2	3.8	-0.7	289	11.8	31.7	2.6	-1.3	296
6 or more	(23.2)	(56.4)	(-2.1)	76	(8.4)	(15.6)	(3.4)	(-0.9)	78	(23.7)	(49.8)	(2.6)	(-1.8)	78
Residence														
Urban	8.9	24.3	-0.9	1,046	4.7	17.4	4.4	-0.6	1,040	6.3	21.0	1.5	-1.0	1,061
Rural	11.3	28.2	-1.1	2,377	4.7	11.3	3.9	-0.5	2,348	6.9	20.9	1.6	-1.0	2,411

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, Uttarakhnad, 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	12.4	29.4	-1.3	122	8.7	27.8	3.7	-0.9	118	13.2	37.2	0.0	-1.5	122
Small	10.5	28.3	-1.1	287	5.2	16.1	2.3	-0.8	287	8.4	26.6	3.1	-1.2	299
Average or larger	10.6	26.8	-1.0	2,970	4.6	12.3	4.3	-0.5	2,940	6.3	19.8	1.5	-1.0	3,007
Don't know	(4.9)	(26.9)	(-0.6)	34	(1.9)	(14.4)	(4.3)	(-1.0)	34	(2.9)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(-1.1)	34
Mother's schooling⁵														
No schooling	15.1	35.9	-1.4	544	4.9	13.3	2.6	-0.8	544	9.7	30.5	1.4	-1.4	553
<5 years complete	20.4	48.4	-1.5	94	1.8	10.2	7.9	-0.2	94	7.4	18.7	0.0	-1.0	96
5-7 years complete	15.8	38.9	-1.4	428	5.2	13.1	1.4	-0.7	409	13.9	29.5	0.4	-1.5	435
8-9 years complete	11.7	29.0	-1.1	565	7.4	19.1	3.0	-0.8	567	6.4	22.8	1.5	-1.2	576
10-11 years complete	9.9	25.9	-1.1	368	6.0	15.6	3.7	-0.5	364	6.6	24.6	1.5	-1.0	369
12 or more years complete	6.4	18.2	-0.7	1,424	3.3	10.3	5.7	-0.3	1,410	3.6	13.2	2.2	-0.7	1,442
Religion														
Hindu	10.3	26.2	-1.0	2,750	4.5	12.9	4.7	-0.5	2,721	6.7	19.4	1.7	-1.0	2,786
Muslim	12.9	31.4	-1.2	575	5.6	14.7	1.3	-0.8	571	7.5	26.8	1.2	-1.3	585
Sikh	(6.2)	(26.9)	(-0.9)	60	(7.5)	(14.2)	(3.0)	(-0.9)	58	(6.3)	(39.6)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	62
Other	(3.2)	(19.6)	(-1.1)	38	(1.3)	(5.5)	(2.8)	(-0.2)	38	(3.0)	(13.3)	(2.8)	(-0.8)	38
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	15.2	34.5	-1.4	703	6.0	13.7	4.4	-0.6	690	10.0	25.3	0.9	-1.3	708
Scheduled tribe	4.6	23.7	-0.6	111	1.7	6.2	3.7	-0.4	113	2.2	12.4	2.1	-0.7	113
Other backward class	11.4	29.1	-1.1	1,041	5.2	13.0	2.1	-0.7	1,044	6.7	24.2	1.4	-1.1	1,068
Other	8.5	22.5	-0.9	1,493	4.0	13.7	5.4	-0.4	1,469	5.9	17.9	1.8	-0.9	1,509
Don't know	(7.1)	(31.8)	(-0.6)	41	*	*	*	*	38	(0.0)	(0.9)	(4.6)	(-0.8)	41
No caste/tribe or missing	(3.7)	(13.8)	(-1.1)	33	(1.5)	(6.3)	(3.2)	(-0.2)	33	(3.5)	(15.2)	(3.2)	(-0.8)	33

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, Uttarakhand, 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 -2 SD ²	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's nutritional status⁶														
Underweight (BMI <18.5)	18.0	37.2	-1.6	453	4.9	11.3	3.5	-0.7	441	9.9	32.4	0.0	-1.5	458
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	10.0	27.6	-1.0	2,098	5.5	15.5	2.9	-0.6	2,074	7.1	21.3	1.1	-1.1	2,123
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	7.8	19.5	-0.7	847	2.8	8.4	7.4	-0.1	848	4.4	13.4	3.6	-0.6	866
Missing	(21.0)	(49.6)	(-2.0)	25	(0.0)	(16.4)	(1.9)	(-0.5)	25	(0.0)	(41.9)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	25
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	10.9	27.8	-1.1	2,772	4.7	13.3	4.0	-0.5	2,757	7.0	21.6	1.6	-1.0	2,815
Living with one or neither parent	9.1	23.8	-0.9	649	4.7	12.8	4.6	-0.5	628	5.8	18.2	1.6	-1.0	655
Total	10.6	27.0	-1.0	3,423	4.7	13.2	4.1	-0.5	3,388	6.7	21.0	1.6	-1.0	3,471
NFHS - 4 (2015-16)	14.0	33.5	-1.2	5,245	9.0	19.5	3.5	-0.8	5,245	7.5	26.6	0.6	-1.3	5,245

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.

BMI = Body mass index

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

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

⁶ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	96.1	43.4	75.5	483	32.7	464
Rural	95.2	41.9	77.6	1,030	28.9	981
Sex						
Male	94.1	41.4	74.2	785	32.2	739
Female	97.0	43.5	79.9	728	27.9	706
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	92.0	42.7	77.0	229	33.6	211
<5 years complete	(92.2)	(52.6)	(86.9)	54	(16.3)	50
5-7 years complete	95.9	47.8	76.6	179	28.3	172
8-9 years complete	95.3	44.3	80.4	246	25.6	234
10-11 years complete	97.2	40.6	69.2	160	28.4	156
12 or more years complete	96.6	39.6	76.7	644	32.6	622
Religion						
Hindu	96.1	40.0	76.4	1,205	31.6	1,158
Muslim	93.0	53.8	79.6	274	24.2	255
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	97.2	33.4	75.3	315	36.1	306
Scheduled tribe	(98.0)	(37.8)	(64.6)	39	(52.5)	38
Other backward class	92.9	53.2	79.6	514	25.1	477
Other	96.7	37.6	76.0	625	30.0	604
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	95.0	41.7	75.7	1,281	31.0	1,217
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	97.9	46.9	84.9	160	27.6	157
Other/no one	98.6	44.5	81.4	72	19.5	71
Place of delivery						
Health facility	95.4	42.1	75.8	1,280	30.6	1,222
At home	95.9	44.1	82.9	230	27.2	220
Total	95.5	42.4	76.9	1,513	30.1	1,445

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to Sikh or other religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

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

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

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2 years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids ¹	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	7.9	62.8	3.2	1.7	20.8	3.5	100.0	92.1	133	22.6	133
2-3	8.0	64.5	3.5	0.0	19.8	4.2	100.0	92.0	131	18.9	132
4-5	13.2	32.2	9.8	0.0	20.4	24.3	100.0	86.8	141	31.0	144
6-8	12.8	12.4	11.8	1.8	10.6	50.5	100.0	87.2	213	38.8	213
9-11	14.8	4.3	8.8	2.1	6.2	63.8	100.0	85.2	152	34.5	154
12-17	22.7	2.7	7.4	0.2	1.7	65.3	100.0	77.3	392	46.4	402
18-23	30.3	1.0	1.9	0.2	1.7	64.9	100.0	69.7	297	41.8	324
0-3	7.9	63.6	3.4	0.9	20.3	3.9	100.0	92.1	265	20.7	265
0-5	9.8	52.7	5.6	0.6	20.4	11.0	100.0	90.2	406	24.4	409
6-9	13.7	11.1	10.9	2.7	8.8	52.8	100.0	86.3	261	37.5	261
12-15	24.5	2.0	9.5	0.0	1.3	62.7	100.0	75.5	292	48.2	292
12-23	26.0	2.0	5.1	0.2	1.7	65.1	100.0	74.0	689	44.4	725
20-23	30.1	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	66.1	100.0	69.9	204	38.3	227

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, Uttarakhand, 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	28.4	2.8	3.7	1,114
Female	26.7	3.2	4.5	1,034
Residence				
Urban	27.9	*	*	709
Rural	28.5	3.3	4.3	1,440
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	(26.2)	a	a	322
<5 years complete	*	a	*	60
5-7 years complete	*	3.5	(5.9)	241
8-9 years complete	31.3	*	3.3	353
10-11 years complete	(28.0)	*	*	223
12 or more years complete	33.4	4.0	5.1	949
Religion				
Hindu	34.2	3.2	4.2	1,675
Muslim	(23.9)	a	a	421
Sikh	*	*	*	46
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	a	3.3	4.6	429
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	56
Other backward class	25.7	a	a	715
Other	33.2	3.7	4.4	923
Total	28.2	2.9	4.0	2,148

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

Table 71. Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 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 ¹	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	25.2	37.1	4.4	316	(79.5)	(1.8)	(63.7)	(1.8)	50	97.2	7.0	40.8	4.1	366
6-8	17.5	44.7	3.5	186	*	*	*	*	27	98.2	3.4	45.3	3.0	213
9-11	36.3	26.2	5.8	130	*	*	*	*	23	95.9	12.1	34.4	5.6	152
12-17	49.3	41.9	17.1	303	87.7	14.2	79.6	14.2	89	97.2	22.3	50.4	16.4	392
18-23	62.7	45.0	18.8	207	78.8	13.8	73.6	11.1	90	93.6	28.7	53.7	16.4	297
Sex														
Male	45.2	44.9	13.9	429	79.9	15.6	64.1	13.5	118	95.7	19.5	49.1	13.8	547
Female	41.6	36.4	11.4	397	85.0	6.8	84.0	6.8	111	96.7	18.1	46.8	10.4	508
Residence														
Urban	54.9	44.4	12.5	253	85.3	13.1	79.1	13.1	84	96.3	20.0	53.1	12.7	337
Rural	38.4	39.3	12.7	573	80.7	10.3	70.6	8.6	144	96.1	18.2	45.6	11.9	718
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	37.2	42.1	7.8	130	*	*	*	*	34	94.5	12.2	45.7	6.2	164
5-7 years complete	40.5	38.1	9.6	85	*	*	*	*	23	96.0	24.6	44.8	10.5	108
8-9 years complete	41.2	39.6	20.7	131	(81.7)	(10.4)	(83.2)	(10.4)	38	95.9	21.4	49.3	18.4	168
10-11 years complete	45.9	47.8	9.9	94	(64.8)	(23.6)	(55.2)	(14.3)	26	92.4	17.7	49.4	10.9	119
12 or more years complete	47.0	40.0	13.3	363	88.8	12.9	79.9	12.9	98	97.6	19.7	48.5	13.2	461

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, Uttarakhnad, 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 feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Religion														
Hindu	43.9	39.3	12.1	663	90.2 (66.9)	10.6 (14.9)	79.0 (59.9)	10.6 (11.2)	153	98.2	18.8	46.8	11.8	816
Muslim	42.3	44.4	16.2	153					65	90.1	20.9	49.0	14.7	217
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	49.0	40.6	19.3	182	*	*	*	*	16	100.0	24.8	43.9	17.7	198
Other backward class	38.4	36.9	9.9	283	78.0	12.6	69.1	10.1	97	94.4	16.4	45.1	10.0	380
Other	44.5	44.5	11.6	331	82.4	8.3	76.8	8.3	108	95.7	17.2	52.5	10.8	439
Total	43.5	40.8	12.7	826	82.4	11.3	73.8	10.3	229	96.2	18.8	48.0	12.2	1,055

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children of mothers who have less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to Sikh or other religions, and children belonging to scheduled tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Uttarakhand, 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	Percentage 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
Almora	31.3	58	(66.6)	20	26.0	157	17.0	153	22.9	157
Bageshwar	36.2	31	*	6	23.6	86	7.7	86	11.9	86
Chamoli	65.0	52	*	12	34.1	131	16.2	126	21.6	132
Champawat	44.0	38	(57.2)	12	24.9	95	12.4	93	15.3	96
Dehradun	61.9	240	(55.4)	68	20.9	432	10.1	422	19.1	439
Garhwal	44.4	65	(75.2)	24	30.0	157	12.0	156	18.8	158
Hardwar	29.0	340	(42.4)	80	31.1	716	16.4	699	27.0	724
Nainital	18.6	137	(41.2)	48	23.1	377	14.0	374	14.8	382
Pithoragarh	57.9	64	(61.8)	17	25.6	160	12.4	154	20.6	159
Rudrapur	48.8	39	(59.0)	10	25.1	95	8.0	94	10.9	95
Tehri Garhwal	42.9	71	(64.6)	21	29.3	181	12.8	180	20.7	184
Udham Singh Nagar	43.2	334	(52.2)	76	26.8	741	12.4	753	22.0	759
Uttarkashi	65.3	44	(52.4)	11	34.1	96	10.6	97	23.5	99
Uttarakhand	42.4	1,513	52.7	406	27.0	3,423	13.2	3,388	21.0	3,471

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

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	23.3	43.3	0.5	67.2	150
9-11	29.7	34.4	2.6	66.6	129
12-17	19.0	52.1	6.8	77.8	312
18-23	18.6	44.7	6.7	69.9	263
24-35	26.9	34.2	1.9	62.9	617
36-47	26.8	24.6	2.2	53.7	580
48-59	23.4	17.5	2.0	42.9	674
Sex					
Male	24.9	32.0	3.4	60.4	1,356
Female	23.5	31.2	2.5	57.3	1,369
Birth order¹					
1	24.6	33.3	2.1	60.1	1,067
2-3	22.7	30.6	3.5	56.8	1,372
4-5	29.7	29.3	4.3	63.3	229
6 or more	(32.5)	(35.5)	(0.0)	(68.0)	48
Residence					
Urban	25.6	33.4	4.8	63.8	826
Rural	23.6	30.8	2.1	56.6	1,899
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	28.5	37.0	3.3	68.8	389
<5 years complete	(22.4)	(43.6)	(0.0)	(65.9)	74
5-7 years complete	30.5	29.5	2.3	62.3	294
8-9 years complete	25.7	29.3	2.9	57.9	438
10-11 years complete	21.9	35.7	1.9	59.5	305
12 or more years complete	21.5	29.5	3.5	54.5	1,225
Religion					
Hindu	23.8	31.3	2.3	57.4	2,271
Muslim	24.6	35.3	6.2	66.0	384
Other	(28.2)	(27.8)	(9.9)	(65.8)	29
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	18.7	36.6	2.7	58.0	541
Scheduled tribe	18.4	31.3	1.0	50.7	91
Other backward class	26.6	31.8	4.9	63.3	816
Other	25.3	28.9	1.8	56.0	1,224
No caste/tribe or missing	(33.8)	(21.5)	(11.8)	(67.1)	24

Continued...

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	24.8	32.0	3.1	59.9	2,203
Living with one or neither parent	21.9	29.9	2.5	54.3	522
Mother's anaemia status³					
Not anaemic	22.1	26.3	2.8	51.2	1,474
Mildly anaemic	30.9	34.8	1.6	67.2	581
Moderately/severely anaemic	22.2	41.0	4.7	67.9	643
Total	24.2	31.6	3.0	58.8	2,726
NFHS – 4 (2015-16)	25.9	26.8	2.2	54.9	4,954

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

Table 74. Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 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 iron rich in foods in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶
Age in months														
6-8	14.9	3.8	213	3.8	11.2	10.6	213	na	92.2	na	217	92.2	217	
9-11	30.7	5.9	152	2.9	24.7	23.1	154	50.5	90.2	154	155	90.2	155	
12-17	44.9	15.9	392	5.4	17.9	27.2	402	58.6	91.7	402	407	91.7	407	
18-23	61.2	20.8	297	4.0	20.7	30.1	324	65.0	91.9	324	323	91.9	323	
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	47.1	94.4	761	769	94.4	769	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	94.0	na	727	94.0	727	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	92.7	na	843	92.7	843	
Sex														
Male	44.5	14.7	547	5.1	18.9	25.6	560	55.5	93.5	818	1,720	93.5	1,720	
Female	37.9	12.0	508	3.5	17.8	22.8	532	51.9	92.6	822	1,721	92.6	1,721	
Birth order														
1	36.6	11.9	447	4.7	19.5	22.1	473	53.3	94.3	657	1,325	94.3	1,325	
2-3	45.1	14.6	504	4.3	18.5	26.4	511	54.4	92.7	816	1,732	92.7	1,732	
4-5	40.1	12.9	85	3.4	11.2	20.1	87	49.4	89.6	129	298	89.6	298	
6 or more	*	*	19	*	*	*	22	*	(92.8)	38	77	(92.8)	77	
Breastfeeding status⁷														
Breastfeeding	39.9	13.5	826	3.8	17.1	24.8	826	55.5	92.3	957	1,391	92.3	1,391	
Not breastfeeding	46.6	12.9	229	5.9	22.2	22.4	266	51.3	93.5	683	2,041	93.5	2,041	
Residence														
Urban	47.0	18.2	337	2.0	20.1	20.2	347	58.7	97.6	527	1,064	97.6	1,064	
Rural	38.7	11.1	718	5.4	17.5	26.2	745	51.4	91.0	1,113	2,377	91.0	2,377	

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 6 months preceding the survey; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Uttarakhhand, 2019-21, and total from NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:			Among children age 9-35 months:			Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:		
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	33.8	13.4	164	0.6	12.0	17.2	172	47.9	250	90.0	550	90.0
<5 years complete	*	*	35	3.8	(3.2)	(15.4)	38	(74.4)	35	95.6	97	95.6
5-7 years complete	36.4	12.5	108	4.1	19.1	26.4	111	46.5	169	89.7	437	89.7
8-9 years complete	42.0	11.5	168	3.9	22.4	19.6	172	51.2	286	90.7	560	90.7
10-11 years complete	46.6	17.9	119	4.4	23.9	25.5	123	55.3	169	92.4	368	92.4
12 or more years complete	43.8	13.3	461	5.9	18.7	28.4	477	57.1	731	96.1	1,429	96.1
Religion												
Hindu	42.9	13.8	816	5.0	19.8	26.9	846	53.8	1,256	92.9	2,660	92.9
Muslim	36.7	12.6	217	1.1	11.7	14.9	225	52.6	351	92.9	679	92.9
Sikh	*	*	19	*	*	*	19	*	30	(96.6)	57	(96.6)
Other	*	*	3	*	*	*	3	*	3	(96.6)	45	(96.6)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	53.2	18.2	198	1.5	15.6	21.2	206	44.4	318	90.0	687	90.0
Scheduled tribe	*	*	25	0.0	*	*	25	(34.1)	40	93.6	103	93.6
Other backward class	32.0	8.0	380	5.9	18.2	22.1	393	56.5	555	92.2	1,127	92.2
Other	43.2	14.1	439	4.6	20.6	26.8	455	57.2	711	95.0	1,456	95.0
No caste/tribe or missing	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	(95.6)	35	(95.6)
Total	41.4	13.4	1,055	4.3	18.3	24.3	1,092	53.7	1,640	93.0	3,441	93.0

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 who don't know their caste/tribe, 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. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order; ⁷ Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	98.9	0.3	0.7	100.0	3,964	95.4	3,922
Rural	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	8,205	92.2	8,163
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.5	0.1	0.5	100.0	9,758	93.1	9,705
Muslim	99.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,367	94.5	1,356
Sikh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	227	89.7	227
Other	97.3	1.8	0.8	100.0	817	92.6	795
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,158	93.6	2,149
Scheduled tribe	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	335	92.1	335
Other backward class	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	3,048	92.1	3,032
Other	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	5,759	94.0	5,723
Don't know	97.2	0.0	2.8	100.0	89	84.3	87
No caste/tribe or missing	97.2	1.9	0.8	100.0	781	92.2	759
Total	99.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	12,169	93.2	12,084
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	15,171	95.3	15,086

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, Uttarakhand, 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
Almora	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	763	88.1	759
Bageshwar	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	335	98.6	335
Chamoli	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	495	93.8	495
Champawat	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	300	97.1	298
Dehradun	98.5	0.6	0.9	100.0	2,089	92.2	2,058
Garhwal	99.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	777	92.3	772
Hardwar	99.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	2,176	89.8	2,154
Nainital	99.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,156	97.4	1,147
Pithoragarh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	643	97.7	643
Rudraprayag	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	300	91.7	300
Tehri Garhwal	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	641	92.8	637
Udham Singh Nagar	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,148	95.9	2,139
Uttarkashi	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	346	87.2	345
Uttarakhand	99.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	12,169	93.2	12,084

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	51.0	23.8	21.2	4.0	100.0	13,280
Pulses or beans	57.5	37.8	4.4	0.2	100.0	13,280
Dark green leafy vegetables	48.1	45.0	6.7	0.2	100.0	13,280
Fruits	18.8	41.8	38.7	0.7	100.0	13,280
Eggs	3.7	30.1	39.2	27.0	100.0	13,280
Fish	0.6	13.1	42.6	43.7	100.0	13,280
Chicken or meat	1.1	18.0	47.0	33.9	100.0	13,280
Fish or chicken/meat	1.4	20.7	45.1	32.7	100.0	13,280
Fried foods	4.1	31.7	60.7	3.5	100.0	13,280
Aerated drinks	1.8	8.7	79.9	9.6	100.0	13,280
MEN						
Milk or curd	54.4	26.4	17.9	1.3	100.0	1,471
Pulses or beans	61.4	36.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,471
Dark green leafy vegetables	49.1	47.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	1,471
Fruits	15.2	45.8	38.4	0.6	100.0	1,471
Eggs	7.6	36.8	42.6	12.9	100.0	1,471
Fish	1.2	16.9	50.8	31.1	100.0	1,471
Chicken or meat	0.9	23.5	56.8	18.8	100.0	1,471
Fish or chicken/meat	1.4	26.9	53.9	17.8	100.0	1,471
Fried foods	12.7	29.6	53.3	4.4	100.0	1,471
Aerated drinks	5.8	6.0	79.3	8.9	100.0	1,471

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men					Number of men	
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		
Age												
15-19	31.1	18.7	12.4	6.7	5.9	0.8	2,004	16.6	3.6	3.2	0.3	254
20-29	15.2	10.0	5.2	19.7	15.8	4.0	3,772	12.4	24.5	20.2	4.2	437
30-39	8.5	6.3	2.2	39.5	28.3	11.3	3,248	4.7	36.8	30.9	5.9	342
40-49	5.8	4.2	1.6	48.6	36.1	12.5	2,752	3.1	41.8	31.9	9.9	257
Marital status												
Never married	26.2	16.0	10.1	10.7	9.0	1.7	3,303	17.1	13.5	10.2	3.3	569
Currently married	9.1	6.5	2.6	37.2	27.5	9.7	8,040	5.2	37.9	31.4	6.5	713
Widowed/divorced/separated/ deserted	8.2	5.1	3.1	35.8	26.2	9.6	434	*	*	*	*	8
Residence												
Urban	11.6	7.3	4.3	39.1	27.5	11.6	3,720	13.2	31.4	25.4	6.1	411
Rural	14.9	9.9	5.0	25.4	19.9	5.5	8,056	14.1	25.0	20.5	4.6	878
Schooling												
No schooling	11.8	7.9	3.9	34.4	25.7	8.8	2,011	(30.3)	(13.4)	(13.4)	(0.0)	64
<5 years complete	14.3	10.0	4.2	37.7	33.3	4.4	290	*	*	*	*	25
5-9 years complete	15.1	9.6	5.4	28.7	21.3	7.4	3,647	17.4	22.8	19.1	3.6	415
10-11 years complete	19.4	11.6	7.8	20.8	16.2	4.6	1,627	24.8	25.5	20.4	5.0	219
12 or more years complete	11.6	8.2	3.5	31.2	23.1	8.1	4,202	10.3	33.2	26.3	6.9	567
Religion												
Hindu	14.0	9.4	4.6	29.0	21.8	7.1	9,977	16.0	27.4	22.1	5.3	1,148
Muslim	13.5	7.9	5.6	33.0	23.7	9.3	1,530	16.2	25.5	21.5	4.0	105
Sikh	11.5	6.7	4.8	37.9	30.0	8.0	244	*	*	*	*	37

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men					Number of men	
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥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)		≥30.0 (obese)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	17.1	10.7	6.4	24.8	19.4	2,408	14.7	8.8	5.9	23.5	18.4	5.1
Scheduled tribe	15.1	11.1	3.9	25.6	20.4	419	(3.4)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(33.5)	(29.7)	(3.8)
Other backward class	14.6	8.8	5.8	32.4	23.5	3,307	22.1	15.0	7.1	27.4	24.4	3.1
Other	11.8	8.4	3.5	30.7	23.0	5,543	14.4	8.9	5.5	28.7	22.2	6.5
Don't know	17.8	13.9	3.9	25.9	21.5	100	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total age 15-49	13.9	9.1	4.8	29.7	22.3	11,777	16.2	10.4	5.8	27.1	22.0	5.0
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.1	5.5	3.6	47.2	41.4	5.8
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.7	10.0	5.6	28.6	23.5	5.1
Age 15-49												
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	18.4	11.8	6.6	20.5	15.6	16,139	16.1	10.4	5.8	17.7	15.2	2.5

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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, Uttarakhand, 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 (>85)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>85)	Normal (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal (>90)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>90)	
Age									
15-19	77.9	22.1	52.0	48.0	95.1	4.9	65.0	35.0	254
20-29	51.8	48.2	41.9	58.1	84.4	15.6	49.8	50.2	439
30-39	31.7	68.3	31.9	68.1	77.9	22.1	35.2	64.8	342
40-49	26.8	73.2	26.2	73.8	64.3	35.7	25.3	74.7	257
Marital status									
Never married	70.0	30.0	49.8	50.2	90.4	9.6	57.5	42.5	569
Currently married	35.2	64.8	32.6	67.4	73.2	26.8	33.6	66.4	715
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	32.7	67.3	26.6	73.4	*	*	*	*	8
Residence									
Urban	38.6	61.4	37.3	62.7	80.6	19.4	39.6	60.4	411
Rural	47.8	52.2	37.2	62.8	80.9	19.1	46.1	53.9	880
Schooling									
No schooling	38.4	61.6	31.2	68.8	(92.2)	(7.8)	(53.1)	(46.9)	64
<5 years complete	36.2	63.8	32.3	67.7	*	*	*	*	27
5-9 years complete	46.4	53.6	36.4	63.6	81.8	18.2	40.5	59.5	415
10-11 years complete	54.7	45.3	41.5	58.5	83.5	16.5	48.4	51.6	219
12 or more years complete	43.4	56.6	39.5	60.5	77.6	22.4	43.2	56.8	567

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, Uttarakhand, 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 (>85)	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)
Religion												
Hindu	45.5	54.5	26.4	37.9	62.1	9,968	81.0	19.0	5.3	44.4	55.6	1,150
Muslim	41.8	58.2	30.9	32.6	67.4	1,518	78.4	21.6	3.1	35.0	65.0	105
Sikh	41.2	58.8	30.7	40.9	59.1	244	*	*	*	*	*	37
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	50.9	49.1	23.1	35.4	64.6	2,402	80.9	19.1	3.6	38.4	61.6	347
Scheduled tribe	55.9	44.1	19.9	44.3	55.7	419	(86.6)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(43.1)	(56.9)	53
Other backward class	44.9	55.1	30.2	37.8	62.2	3,294	79.7	20.3	5.1	47.9	52.1	363
Other	41.3	58.7	27.5	37.2	62.8	5,541	80.8	19.2	6.8	44.9	55.1	526
Don't know	48.4	51.6	33.9	35.0	65.0	100	*	*	*	*	*	2
Total	44.9	55.1	27.1	37.2	62.8	11,755	80.8	19.2	5.2	44.0	56.0	1,292

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

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of men	
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)		Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)
Age										
15-19	22.0	17.0	2.0	40.9	1,984	14.5	12.9	0.3	27.6	254
20-29	21.4	19.3	2.4	43.1	4,103	5.2	3.4	0.7	9.3	426
30-39	21.1	19.1	2.2	42.4	3,241	5.8	6.4	1.9	14.0	330
40-49	20.6	20.2	2.3	43.1	2,651	8.0	3.8	1.6	13.4	240
Marital status										
Never married	22.0	16.4	2.2	40.6	3,229	9.5	8.5	0.2	18.2	561
Currently married	20.8	20.2	2.3	43.3	8,326	6.4	4.2	1.9	12.5	682
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	23.9	17.0	1.5	42.5	425	*	*	*	*	8
Maternity status										
Pregnant	20.5	22.8	3.1	46.4	422	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	22.0	21.6	1.5	45.1	1,549	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	21.1	18.5	2.3	42.0	10,010	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	24.3	19.6	1.9	45.8	3,710	6.2	6.2	1.7	14.1	389
Rural	19.8	18.8	2.4	41.1	8,270	8.5	6.2	0.9	15.5	862
Schooling										
No schooling	19.8	23.2	2.9	45.9	2,004	(8.4)	(15.6)	(5.5)	(29.6)	61
<5 years complete	23.5	20.4	2.8	46.7	299	*	*	*	*	27
5-9 years complete	20.5	18.7	2.3	41.6	3,705	8.6	8.3	1.4	18.3	398
10-11 years complete	20.6	19.4	2.0	42.0	1,650	8.3	7.0	0.0	15.4	215
12 or more years complete	22.6	17.3	1.9	41.7	4,322	6.1	3.2	0.5	9.8	549

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of men
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	
Religion									
Hindu	21.0	18.2	2.1	41.2	10,196	7.5	6.4	0.8	14.6
Muslim	23.2	23.2	2.5	48.9	1,518	6.4	4.9	3.1	14.4
Sikh	21.9	27.9	8.2	58.0	240	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	20.3	18.6	2.0	40.8	2,465	9.7	4.7	1.1	15.6
Scheduled tribe	27.9	25.4	2.7	56.0	424	(17.9)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(28.8)
Other backward class	21.7	21.5	3.7	46.9	3,364	7.5	7.1	1.7	16.3
Other	20.8	17.4	1.5	39.7	5,622	5.7	6.1	0.8	12.6
Don't know	22.2	20.7	0.0	42.9	105	*	*	*	*
Smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	16.6	22.4	0.0	39.0	64	9.8	3.8	1.3	14.9
Does not smoke cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	21.3	19.0	2.3	42.6	11,917	7.1	7.1	1.0	15.1
Total age 15-49	21.2	19.1	2.3	42.6	11,980	7.8	6.2	1.1	15.1
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	6.8	4.5	0.0	11.3
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	7.7	6.1	1.0	14.8
Age 15-49									
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	21.6	21.3	2.3	45.2	16,877	8.3	5.3	0.5	15.5

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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, Uttarakhand, 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
Almora	57.7	128	33.4	667	15.6	19.4	643
Bageshwar	43.7	80	27.8	319	17.2	17.6	311
Chamoli	65.5	116	41.7	482	9.6	24.2	465
Champawat	43.1	76	32.5	331	14.6	17.9	315
Dehradun	59.5	334	47.9	1,889	13.1	39.8	1,948
Garhwal	57.2	123	40.3	678	16.1	21.0	671
Hardwar	63.1	524	43.8	2,255	15.9	29.8	2,152
Nainital	59.7	315	34.5	1,219	12.7	33.2	1,173
Pithoragarh	36.1	140	25.5	662	11.5	21.8	642
Rudraprayag	52.3	80	40.5	304	8.8	25.3	294
Tehri Garhwal	61.7	156	42.2	600	12.7	20.9	582
Udham Singh Nagar	60.8	571	51.0	2,233	14.1	35.4	2,255
Uttarkashi	73.6	83	60.9	343	12.9	21.5	324
Uttarakhand	58.8	2,726	42.6	11,980	13.9	29.7	11,777

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, Uttarakhnad, 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
Age												
15-24	90.2	97.5	72.7	89.2	72.9	85.9	21.5	27.1	75.7	68.4	551	539
15-19	88.6	95.7	69.3	84.4	69.3	81.0	19.7	21.3	71.9	65.0	283	295
20-24	91.8	99.7	76.2	95.1	76.6	91.7	23.3	34.2	79.6	72.5	268	244
25-29	91.2	96.8	76.7	91.6	81.8	92.6	25.8	43.0	75.0	73.8	323	240
30-39	91.8	99.2	77.5	94.0	80.2	94.9	27.5	42.1	80.6	84.0	503	387
40-49	84.9	95.8	68.3	91.5	69.9	89.9	24.1	37.9	73.6	77.7	387	304
Residence												
Urban	91.1	98.2	80.4	90.9	78.1	93.9	33.6	41.9	75.1	75.5	534	461
Rural	89.1	97.2	71.0	91.5	75.0	88.5	20.6	33.2	77.1	75.2	1,231	1,010
Schooling												
No schooling	72.3	(92.7)	55.8	(83.8)	57.3	(84.9)	13.4	(36.9)	62.6	(69.5)	284	84
<5 years complete	(82.7)	*	(65.6)	*	(67.4)	*	(9.3)	*	(79.7)	*	51	44
5-7 years complete	87.5	93.6	63.0	89.1	67.2	84.8	19.5	25.3	74.9	78.3	181	119
8-9 years complete	86.7	96.8	69.8	89.3	68.6	86.1	15.8	24.8	69.1	66.8	359	344
10-11 years complete	94.0	98.1	74.5	89.7	80.8	87.9	24.7	30.0	84.4	77.3	264	251
12 or more years complete	98.7	99.8	87.8	95.7	89.7	96.3	37.3	46.9	83.9	81.1	625	628
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	92.7	97.7	77.6	92.8	81.0	92.7	28.9	38.1	79.4	78.3	1,177	992
No	83.7	97.0	66.3	88.3	65.7	84.8	15.8	31.4	70.6	69.0	587	478
Marital status												
Never married	91.1	98.1	75.5	89.6	74.3	88.5	26.1	32.4	75.3	69.9	453	638
Currently married	90.0	97.0	74.4	92.7	77.0	91.5	24.7	39.0	77.3	79.8	1,246	825
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	73.7	*	52.1	*	66.0	*	10.2	*	68.7	*	65	8

Continued...

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Uttarakhhand, 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	93.3	96.6	87.5	94.5	86.6	93.2	22.3	37.4	84.7	72.9	129	210
Not been away	89.4	97.7	72.8	90.8	75.1	89.6	24.7	35.6	75.8	75.7	1,635	1,260
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	92.6	99.1	81.7	98.1	81.3	96.3	22.5	47.1	84.2	73.3	158	96
Not been away	89.4	97.4	73.1	90.9	75.4	89.7	24.7	35.1	75.7	75.4	1,607	1,375
Religion												
Hindu	90.6	97.4	74.3	90.8	75.8	89.6	25.8	36.7	77.8	76.1	1,508	1,274
Muslim	87.9	98.0	73.9	93.7	78.9	92.5	18.2	30.0	71.4	64.8	204	157
Sikh	(68.5)	(100.0)	(57.6)	(100.0)	(64.9)	(100.0)	(13.6)	(32.3)	(59.6)	(92.0)	50	40
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	89.0	94.4	66.2	90.2	71.8	85.2	19.7	30.6	75.1	71.1	441	395
Scheduled tribe	83.6	(97.4)	68.3	(85.8)	48.0	(90.9)	11.3	(40.5)	70.8	(75.8)	77	60
Other backward class	80.7	98.0	66.2	91.1	71.0	91.2	22.9	35.8	64.5	70.8	424	420
Other	95.2	99.2	82.3	92.8	83.2	92.6	29.2	39.2	84.1	81.1	818	592
Total	89.7	97.5	73.8	91.3	75.9	90.2	24.5	35.9	76.5	75.3	1,764	1,471

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 other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of a condom every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

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, Uttarakhand, 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 attitudes on all seven indicators				
Age												
15-24	71.8	65.4	73.1	69.1	70.6	66.9	72.0	28.7	497			
15-19	73.5	60.8	73.1	65.8	70.7	67.2	72.2	26.4	251			
20-24	70.1	70.1	73.2	72.5	70.4	66.5	71.9	31.1	246			
25-29	71.8	67.4	73.5	68.6	70.3	70.7	75.1	35.3	295			
30-39	68.9	64.9	72.4	67.5	70.5	67.7	68.5	27.0	462			
40-49	68.4	66.5	69.2	70.0	68.5	64.4	67.6	30.2	329			
Residence												
Urban	73.8	70.5	79.4	66.1	78.1	72.5	79.6	35.0	486			
Rural	68.7	63.8	69.0	70.0	66.5	65.0	66.7	27.4	1,096			
Schooling												
No schooling	61.1	54.3	57.2	63.3	56.2	55.6	55.2	12.4	206			
<5 years complete	(59.8)	(58.4)	(57.1)	(81.6)	(49.1)	(53.5)	(50.3)	(26.1)	43			
5-7 years complete	63.5	57.0	68.2	56.8	64.9	58.8	66.2	15.0	158			
8-9 years complete	66.8	55.8	66.8	72.2	64.4	61.3	64.9	26.7	311			
10-11 years complete	70.8	68.6	73.7	68.1	72.3	74.7	75.4	31.8	248			
12 or more years complete	77.3	76.4	81.4	71.3	79.5	74.3	79.3	40.3	617			
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	73.9	70.4	76.2	70.1	74.9	70.5	74.4	33.4	1,091			
No	62.1	55.7	63.3	65.8	59.4	60.2	62.2	21.6	492			

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, Uttarakhand, 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 HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
Marital status												
Never married	75.2	66.9	76.4	70.3	74.7	69.5	75.1	32.4	412			
Currently married	68.2	65.2	70.8	68.8	68.4	66.4	69.2	29.0	1,122			
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	76.3	72.5	67.3	55.6	68.3	68.9	65.7	24.8	48			
Religion												
Hindu	70.3	67.1	72.3	69.6	71.0	68.1	71.3	31.6	1,367			
Muslim	69.4	57.5	72.2	60.5	66.1	60.0	66.9	16.1	180			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	66.2	64.9	65.3	73.0	67.8	63.5	65.3	28.4	392			
Scheduled tribe	63.5	43.0	53.2	79.6	54.9	60.4	55.2	26.6	65			
Other backward class	71.0	66.0	71.5	62.6	69.5	66.6	72.1	22.9	342			
Other	72.4	68.0	77.4	68.4	72.6	69.9	73.8	33.5	779			
Total	70.3	65.8	72.2	68.8	70.1	67.3	70.6	29.8	1,582			

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 Sikh 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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:									
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
Age										
15-24	80.6	66.4	74.4	72.9	69.1	61.8	69.6	30.8	526	
15-19	83.6	66.5	74.5	73.7	70.0	58.8	69.6	32.3	282	
20-24	77.0	66.3	74.3	72.0	68.2	65.3	69.5	29.2	243	
25-29	81.3	70.9	77.8	78.9	73.8	66.1	70.1	36.9	233	
30-39	82.2	79.2	82.7	74.1	81.9	72.7	81.0	41.3	384	
40-49	78.6	75.3	76.6	74.7	78.3	66.9	76.7	36.0	291	
Residence										
Urban	72.8	75.4	79.7	81.8	76.0	74.4	81.3	41.5	452	
Rural	84.4	71.0	76.7	71.2	74.8	62.8	70.9	33.0	981	
Schooling										
No schooling	(76.2)	(53.2)	(57.1)	(81.4)	(57.0)	(46.2)	(55.8)	(17.5)	78	
5-7 years complete	68.4	67.0	68.5	74.1	67.0	66.2	77.0	29.7	111	
8-9 years complete	80.7	62.3	70.4	73.8	67.2	61.9	67.4	28.3	334	
10-11 years complete	78.3	71.7	78.7	74.1	71.8	60.5	74.7	31.2	247	
12 or more years complete	84.5	82.2	86.9	75.6	85.4	75.2	81.2	46.0	627	
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	82.2	77.5	84.5	74.7	80.7	70.9	81.4	39.0	970	
No	77.7	61.6	63.3	74.4	63.8	57.0	59.1	28.6	464	

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:									
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
Marital status										
Never married	82.9	69.1	76.5	72.1	72.1	64.9	71.6	34.1	625	
Currently married	79.5	75.3	78.9	76.8	78.0	68.0	76.6	37.0	800	
Religion										
Hindu	81.7	74.1	78.7	74.5	76.6	67.5	75.1	35.9	1,240	
Muslim	74.2	61.1	72.8	75.0	68.3	66.7	70.5	39.3	153	
Sikh	(76.6)	(61.0)	(63.3)	(73.7)	(59.4)	(33.2)	(59.4)	(14.4)	40	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	83.3	70.1	75.2	70.0	73.1	69.4	74.7	34.5	373	
Scheduled tribe	(68.8)	(64.4)	(66.8)	(66.9)	(62.8)	(57.4)	(64.2)	(23.6)	59	
Other backward class	81.4	68.1	70.0	73.7	68.1	56.1	64.2	29.8	412	
Other	79.8	77.5	85.5	78.7	82.6	72.6	81.7	41.4	588	
Total	80.7	72.4	77.6	74.6	75.2	66.4	74.2	35.7	1,434	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes men with less than 5 years of schooling, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, 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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.7	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.2	1.3	2.1	0.2	1.0
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	9.9	0.0	4.5	11.9	0.0	4.9	11.2	0.0	4.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.7	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	298	360	657	563	792	1,355	860	1,152	2,012
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	*	nc	*	(48.1)	nc	(48.1)	60.0	nc	60.0
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	30	0	30	67	0	67	96	0	96
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	2.5	1.0	1.7	5.9	1.2	3.1	4.7	1.1	2.7
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	322	399	721	625	896	1,521	947	1,296	2,243
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.4	na	na	1.7	na	na	1.6	na	na
Number of men	461	na	na	1,010	na	na	1,471	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
Number of women with a birth in the last five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	26.2	na	na	32.2	na	na	30.1	na
Number of women with a birth in the last five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	143	na	na	260	na	na	403	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	6.6	25.5	16.8	4.7	19.7	12.9	5.3	21.4	14.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.7	8.9	6.5	3.0	6.3	4.8	3.2	7.0	5.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	24.7	29.7	27.4	25.5	33.0	29.7	25.3	32.0	29.0
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.4	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Number of respondents	461	534	994	1,010	1,231	2,240	1,471	1,764	3,235
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	96.1	99.3	98.0	81.6	95.2	89.9	86.0	96.4	92.3
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	114	158	272	258	407	665	372	565	937

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

na = Not applicable; nc = No cases

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, Uttarakhand, 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	33.0	34.1	33.6	25.0	17.0	21.0	27.1	21.5	24.3
Percentage who know a condom source	96.8	75.1	85.8	87.9	53.0	70.3	90.3	58.8	74.3
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	26.0	28.6	27.3	23.1	29.0	26.1	23.8	28.9	26.4
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.4
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	0.0	13.5	6.8	0.5	9.2	4.9	0.4	10.3	5.4
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	6.1	5.2	5.6	2.3	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.4
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	33.2	20.8	26.9	27.9	32.3	30.1	29.3	29.3	29.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	5.3	5.8	5.5	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.9
Number age 15-24	141	144	285	398	407	805	539	551	1,091
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	(100.0)	*	(100.0)	74.3	95.1	85.6	81.9	96.0	89.0
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	47	30	77	111	132	243	158	162	320
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	(44.4)	(60.1)	34.1	38.5	36.6	46.5	40.1	42.9
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	37	41	78	92	119	211	129	161	289
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	*	(0.0)	(36.5)	64.5	0.0	25.7	72.6	0.0	28.5
Number who had sexual intercourse the past 12 months	25	41	65	74	111	185	98	152	251
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	*	nc	*	(49.0)	nc	(49.0)	(61.2)	nc	(61.2)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse the past 12 months	24	0	24	48	0	48	71	0	71
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	74.4	99.4	85.0	83.0	99.4	90.2	80.6	99.4	88.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	17.0	0.0	9.8	13.0	0.0	7.3	14.1	0.0	7.9
Number never married	140	104	244	369	290	659	510	393	903

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

¹ 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, Uttarakhand, 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	148	148	8,334
Male	103	103	8,866
Age			
<15	303	303	4,240
15-59	52	52	11,158
60 or more	156	156	1,803
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	58	58	1,483
Other fuel	131	131	15,717
Total ⁴	125	125	17,200
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	125	95	18,642
Male	152	150	17,813
Age			
<15	316	274	9,819
15-59	84	75	21,960
60 or more	19	19	4,677
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	102	84	21,292
Other fuel	189	174	15,165
Total ⁴	138	122	36,457
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	132	111	26,976
Male	136	134	26,679
Age			
<15	312	283	14,059
15-59	73	68	33,118
60 or more	57	57	6,480
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	99	83	22,775
Other fuel	160	152	30,882
Total ⁴	134	123	53,657

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of women who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age												
15-19	96.9	73.1	75.9	90.4	5.6	2,166	68.4	66.9	93.2	10.8	279	
20-34	97.7	76.0	78.0	94.2	5.6	6,279	67.4	77.9	97.3	10.1	678	
35-49	97.8	73.0	76.3	94.7	5.8	4,516	70.4	73.6	97.6	10.9	462	
Residence												
Urban	98.8	79.2	75.2	95.7	4.4	4,290	78.6	76.2	98.5	3.2	445	
Rural	97.0	72.2	78.0	92.8	6.3	8,671	64.0	73.5	95.8	13.8	974	
Schooling												
No schooling	95.4	67.1	72.0	90.9	8.8	2,144	(62.6)	(77.2)	(92.6)	(15.9)	79	
<5 years complete	95.3	70.1	79.2	94.0	4.0	317	*	*	*	*	40	
5-7 years complete	96.5	67.0	75.8	92.1	5.9	1,448	56.7	85.1	98.4	12.6	109	
8-9 years complete	96.8	71.7	76.5	92.5	5.3	2,431	66.1	66.1	96.8	11.6	337	
10-11 years complete	98.7	77.0	76.5	93.8	5.4	1,795	64.9	69.6	95.2	10.9	245	
12 or more years complete	99.1	80.8	80.0	96.0	4.6	4,827	75.4	78.1	97.7	9.1	611	
Religion												
Hindu	97.7	75.0	76.7	94.3	4.9	10,816	68.2	74.7	96.3	11.1	1,228	
Muslim	96.4	70.8	79.2	90.9	10.3	1,841	75.3	66.0	98.4	5.6	151	
Sikh	100.0	266	78.6	91.8	4.2	266	(54.9)	(93.9)	(100.0)	(8.0)	40	

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, Uttarakhand, 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	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	97.1	2,674	71.1	76.4	93.8	5.6	2,597	96.7	395	69.4	73.2	92.3	21.4	382
Scheduled tribe	97.1	450	69.2	82.9	95.2	4.1	437	(96.3)	60	(70.0)	(58.3)	(96.0)	(7.8)	58
Other backward class	97.4	3,861	73.9	77.3	92.8	8.0	3,762	95.8	420	62.6	80.2	99.0	6.3	402
Other	98.1	6,178	76.9	77.2	94.3	4.4	6,060	96.9	592	72.1	72.8	98.0	6.4	574
Don't know	91.2	117	61.8	50.8	89.1	6.4	106	*	2	*	*	*	*	2
Total	97.6	13,280	74.5	77.0	93.7	5.7	12,961	96.5	1,471	68.6	74.3	96.6	10.5	1,419

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

¹ 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, Uttarakhand, 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	36.8	2,235	39.6	295
20-24	30.3	2,328	44.3	244
25-34	40.3	4,096	47.1	449
35-49	57.2	4,620	59.3	483
Residence				
Urban	46.8	4,342	49.9	461
Rural	42.4	8,938	48.8	1,010
Schooling				
No schooling	41.2	2,247	(44.4)	84
<5 years complete	41.3	332	*	44
5-7 years complete	40.6	1,502	39.7	119
8-9 years complete	42.2	2,511	48.9	344
10-11 years complete	47.7	1,819	45.0	251
12 or more years complete	45.6	4,869	53.6	628
Religion				
Hindu	46.4	11,067	50.2	1,274
Muslim	30.8	1,909	41.0	157
Sikh	34.6	266	(45.8)	40
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	37.5	2,674	45.1	395
Scheduled tribe	45.9	450	(42.3)	60
Other backward class	39.6	3,861	46.6	420
Other	49.5	6,178	54.3	592
Don't know	22.5	117	*	2
Total age 15-49	43.8	13,280	49.1	1,471
Age 50-54	na	na	69.6	115
Total age 15-54	na	na	50.6	1,586

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Public health sector	41.1	45.7	44.2
Government/municipal hospital	25.2	18.1	20.4
Government dispensary	1.7	1.0	1.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.8	0.3	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	10.4	17.2	15.0
PHC/additional PHC	2.1	6.7	5.2
Sub-centre	0.7	1.8	1.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.5	0.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.8	0.4	0.6
Private health sector	56.1	52.3	53.5
Private hospital	17.1	13.0	14.4
Private doctor/clinic	38.7	39.0	38.9
Private paramedic	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other source	1.5	1.1	1.2
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other	0.6	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	61.6	62.9	62.5
Number of households	3,964	8,205	12,169
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)	5.4	3.4	4.0
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	15.4	7.3	9.9
State health insurance scheme	4.6	4.4	4.5
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	1.8	4.1	3.4
Community health insurance programme	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other health insurance through employer	0.5	0.2	0.3
Medical reimbursement from employer	0.8	0.2	0.4
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	4.7	0.5	1.8
Other	74.3	84.6	81.3
Number of households	2,442	5,162	7,604

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, Uttarakhnad, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	156	451	298	74	0	2,235	0	0	183	0	0	295
20-34	531	582	1,436	200	21	6,425	716	354	630	39	0	693
35-49	3,138	1,604	4,791	998	168	4,620	4,038	1,721	294	574	0	483
Residence												
Urban	2,278	995	3,751	674	111	4,342	2,825	1,399	0	137	0	461
Rural	936	877	1,761	351	48	8,938	1,133	428	627	239	0	1,010
Schooling												
No schooling	1,929	1,879	1,671	944	0	2,247	(0)	(3,194)	(0)	(0)	(0)	84
<5 years complete	1,006	2,635	3,111	0	0	332	*	*	*	*	*	44
5-7 years complete	1,047	1,325	2,180	710	495	1,502	2,118	941	376	821	0	119
8-9 years complete	1,132	448	2,302	217	13	2,511	1,857	1,158	0	221	0	344
10-11 years complete	965	472	2,324	90	0	1,819	1,316	976	0	251	0	251
12 or more years complete	1,523	634	2,866	445	28	4,869	1,579	81	937	108	0	628
Marital status												
Never married	129	586	353	73	8	3,663	96	385	85	0	0	638
Currently married	1,683	901	3,229	601	97	9,151	2,859	1,007	702	369	0	825
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	5,123	3,798	2,537	636	0	465	*	*	*	*	*	8
Religion												
Hindu	1,363	912	2,400	436	61	11,067	1,670	774	497	239	0	1,274
Muslim	1,339	924	1,952	360	122	1,909	550	578	0	0	0	157
Sikh	1,542	1,132	5,290	1,261	0	266	(5748)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	40

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, Uttarakhnad, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,229	1,166	2,148	409	185	2,674	1,192	2,325	255	507	0	395
Scheduled tribe	413	1,456	1,689	460	0	450	(507)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	60
Other backward class	1,726	816	2,396	758	61	3,861	1,522	215	191	0	0	420
Other	1,271	847	2,537	298	30	6,178	2,202	113	762	175	0	592
Don't know	2,325	0	5,118	0	0	117	*	*	*	*	*	2
Total age 15-49	1,375	916	2,411	457	69	13,280	1,663	732	430	207	0	1,471
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	14,125	2,860	0	1,526	0	115
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	2,570	887	399	303	0	1,586

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.
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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.2	0.1	0.1	2,067	1.3	264
20-24	0.2	0.2	0.2	2,235	1.5	230
25-29	0.2	0.2	0.3	2,092	0.3	220
30-34	0.1	0.1	0.3	1,785	0.0	187
35-39	0.6	0.1	0.5	1,604	0.4	156
40-44	0.5	0.3	0.4	1,492	1.2	135
45-49	0.5	0.3	0.0	1,324	0.2	132
Residence						
Urban	0.6	0.2	0.1	4,022	0.8	419
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.4	8,577	0.7	905
Schooling						
No schooling	0.4	0.4	0.1	2,123	(0.0)	67
<5 years complete	0.4	0.3	1.5	313	*	30
5-7 years complete	0.3	0.2	0.6	1,441	0.0	108
8-9 years complete	0.3	0.0	0.3	2,402	0.6	318
10-11 years complete	0.4	0.0	0.2	1,726	0.9	224
12 or more years complete	0.2	0.1	0.2	4,594	1.1	578
Religion						
Hindu	0.3	0.2	0.2	10,568	0.9	1,173
Muslim	0.5	0.2	0.1	1,745	0.0	114
Sikh	0.0	0.0	2.5	254	*	37
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.3	0.3	0.3	2,527	0.2	350
Scheduled tribe	0.5	0.1	0.0	428	(0.0)	60
Other backward class	0.4	0.2	0.3	3,618	0.4	368
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	5,917	1.4	543
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	109	*	2
Total	0.3	0.2	0.3	12,599	0.8	1,324

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

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg							
Age													
15-19	4.4	66.1	30.0	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.4	2,013		
20-24	5.3	62.7	32.7	4.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	2,157		
25-29	7.5	56.4	37.0	6.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.4	2,041		
30-34	13.0	45.2	43.6	9.4	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.5	1,738		
35-39	18.9	33.5	50.0	12.9	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.8	1,572		
40-44	26.1	28.1	48.5	17.5	3.9	2.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	1,455		
45-49	33.5	24.6	45.4	21.3	5.7	2.9	2.9	0.0	100.0	0.7	1,300		
Residence													
Urban	15.7	48.8	37.8	10.3	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	3,849		
Rural	12.9	47.5	40.9	9.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.5	8,427		
Schooling													
No schooling	21.0	35.4	46.2	13.6	3.2	1.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	0.7	2,066		
<5 years complete	18.3	42.2	42.8	11.4	2.4	1.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	1.1	311		
5-7 years complete	15.9	41.7	43.9	11.7	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.5	1,415		
8-9 years complete	13.6	48.0	39.3	10.7	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.3	2,373		
10-11 years complete	10.6	53.3	37.6	7.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.6	1,676		
12 or more years complete	10.8	53.9	36.8	7.2	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.5	4,435		
Religion													
Hindu	13.9	48.0	39.6	9.8	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.5	10,377		
Muslim	12.8	48.3	41.0	8.6	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.6	1,622		
Sikh	15.1	41.8	45.6	11.5	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	0.8	251		

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg		
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	14.4	49.6	37.8	10.1	1.7	0.8	100.0	0.6	2,504
Scheduled tribe	12.4	50.3	38.9	10.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.6	424
Other backward class	14.5	45.7	41.5	10.1	2.0	0.7	100.0	0.4	3,487
Other	13.2	48.3	39.9	9.2	1.8	0.8	100.0	0.5	5,752
Total	13.8	47.9	39.9	9.7	1.8	0.7	100.0	0.5	12,276

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

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

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

Background characteristic	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total				
Age											
15-19	6.3	48.7	45.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	254	
20-24	13.4	31.4	55.3	10.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	217	
25-29	20.9	22.1	57.0	18.0	1.2	1.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	218	
30-34	34.6	17.0	48.3	29.1	5.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	186	
35-39	29.5	21.8	48.7	25.6	1.6	2.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	155	
40-44	49.0	14.8	37.1	29.6	9.4	9.0	100.0	0.7	0.7	126	
45-49	54.6	10.1	38.3	42.1	6.5	3.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	130	
Residence											
Urban	26.3	28.5	45.8	20.6	1.9	3.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	405	
Rural	25.7	25.2	49.4	20.5	3.9	1.1	100.0	0.1	0.1	882	
Schooling											
No schooling	(48.1)	(24.1)	(31.7)	(41.2)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	64	
5-7 years complete	30.4	16.7	52.9	17.1	4.6	8.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	108	
8-9 years complete	22.7	25.7	51.8	19.6	1.6	1.3	100.0	0.2	0.2	308	
10-11 years complete	21.2	29.0	49.8	19.1	1.1	1.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	219	
12 or more years complete	26.4	27.4	46.6	20.2	4.5	1.2	100.0	0.1	0.1	561	
Religion											
Hindu	26.5	27.0	47.0	21.1	3.2	1.6	100.0	0.1	0.1	1,145	
Muslim	16.5	20.8	62.7	12.6	0.0	3.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	104	

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, Uttarakhnad, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	29.2 (16.6)	22.1 (24.3)	49.4 (59.1)	20.9 (16.0)	4.6 (0.6)	3.0 (0.0)	100.0	0.0 (0.0)	100.0	0.0 (0.0)	348	
Scheduled tribe	21.6	30.0	48.4	16.5	3.4	1.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	55	
Other backward class	27.8	26.2	46.4	23.6	2.6	1.1	100.0	0.2	100.0	0.2	358	
Other											523	
Total age 15-49	25.9	26.2	48.2	20.5	3.2	1.8	100.0	0.1	100.0	0.1	1,286	
Age 50-54	51.2	10.5	41.9	33.0	10.6	4.0	100.0	1.1	100.0	1.1	109	
Total age 15-54	27.9	25.0	47.7	21.5	3.8	1.9	100.0	0.2	100.0	0.2	1,395	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men with less than 5 years of schooling, Sikh men, 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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	98.4	1.0	0.6	100.0	0.3	1.9	1,986
20-24	97.3	2.0	0.8	100.0	0.5	3.2	2,102
25-29	96.8	1.8	1.3	100.0	0.2	3.3	2,002
30-34	93.7	3.4	2.9	100.0	0.8	7.0	1,703
35-39	90.8	3.2	6.0	100.0	0.7	9.9	1,541
40-44	87.5	6.3	6.1	100.0	0.5	12.9	1,400
45-49	87.8	4.4	7.7	100.0	1.0	13.1	1,254
Residence							
Urban	92.5	3.3	4.2	100.0	0.9	8.5	3,711
Rural	94.6	2.8	2.7	100.0	0.3	5.8	8,277
Schooling							
No schooling	89.8	4.2	5.9	100.0	0.5	10.7	2,005
<5 years complete	94.5	3.8	1.7	100.0	1.3	6.8	299
5-7 years complete	93.1	3.4	3.5	100.0	0.3	7.2	1,386
8-9 years complete	95.0	2.9	2.1	100.0	0.7	5.7	2,323
10-11 years complete	95.9	2.1	2.0	100.0	0.4	4.5	1,650
12 or more years complete	94.8	2.4	2.8	100.0	0.5	5.7	4,325
Religion							
Hindu	93.9	2.9	3.1	100.0	0.5	6.6	10,201
Muslim	94.0	2.7	3.3	100.0	0.4	6.4	1,521
Sikh	93.7	2.3	4.0	100.0	0.0	6.3	240
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	93.1	3.1	3.9	100.0	0.4	7.3	2,465
Scheduled tribe	90.8	6.7	2.5	100.0	0.4	9.6	424
Other backward class	94.1	2.4	3.5	100.0	0.3	6.2	3,369
Other	94.5	2.7	2.7	100.0	0.7	6.2	5,625
Don't know	89.7	10.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	10.3	105
Total	93.9	2.9	3.2	100.0	0.5	6.6	11,988

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

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	96.2	2.9	0.9	100.0	0.0	3.8	254
20-24	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	0.1	4.3	211
25-29	85.8	9.7	4.5	100.0	0.0	14.2	215
30-34	82.2	10.0	7.8	100.0	0.6	18.4	182
35-39	89.9	5.2	4.9	100.0	0.0	10.1	149
40-44	83.4	6.6	10.0	100.0	2.9	19.5	114
45-49	70.6	13.6	15.8	100.0	2.3	31.7	126
Residence							
Urban	88.3	6.1	5.6	100.0	0.1	11.9	389
Rural	87.6	7.4	5.0	100.0	0.8	13.2	862
Schooling							
No schooling	(87.4)	(12.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(12.6)	61
5-7 years complete	87.3	1.2	11.5	100.0	0.0	12.7	98
8-9 years complete	86.0	7.7	6.3	100.0	0.4	14.4	300
10-11 years complete	94.5	3.8	1.7	100.0	0.0	5.5	215
12 or more years complete	88.1	7.4	4.5	100.0	1.1	13.0	550
Religion							
Hindu	89.0	6.0	5.0	100.0	0.7	11.6	1,113
Muslim	79.6	16.0	4.4	100.0	0.0	20.4	101
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	87.7	6.8	5.5	100.0	0.0	12.3	332
Scheduled tribe	(89.6)	(7.5)	(3.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(10.4)	53
Other backward class	85.3	7.0	7.8	100.0	0.8	15.6	347
Other	89.4	7.1	3.5	100.0	0.9	11.5	517
Total age 15-49	87.8	7.0	5.2	100.0	0.6	12.8	1,251
Age 50-54	74.6	5.6	19.9	100.0	5.0	30.4	105
Total age 15-54	86.8	6.9	6.3	100.0	0.9	14.1	1,356

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes men with less than 5 years of schooling, Sikh men, 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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Tobacco/alcohol use						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.1	0.1	22.7	18.8	20.0
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.2	0.5	0.4	9.3	10.3	10.0
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan</i> masala with tobacco	0.3	0.3	0.3	12.1	9.3	10.2
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	17.8	14.9	15.8
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.9
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4
Uses any type of tobacco	0.9	1.4	1.2	40.1	37.0	38.0
Drinks alcohol	0.2	0.0	0.1	32.7	31.8	32.1
Number of respondents	4,342	8,938	13,280	461	1,010	1,471
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	83.5	78.3	80.2
5-9	*	*	*	5.5	5.3	5.4
10-14	*	*	*	5.9	7.9	7.2
15-24	*	*	*	0.0	0.5	0.3
Missing	*	*	*	5.0	7.9	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	2	9	11	105	190	294
Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	(40.7)	(42.9)	*	31.1	31.7
5-9	*	(41.2)	(36.8)	*	20.1	20.8
10-14	*	(17.6)	(15.4)	*	25.2	23.9
15-24	*	(0.5)	(4.9)	*	14.4	17.1
25 or more	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	5.3	3.7
Missing	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	3.9	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	7	48	55	43	104	146
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	*	*	6.9	4.8	5.5
About once a week	*	*	*	32.1	39.0	36.8
Less than once a week	*	*	*	61.0	56.2	57.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	9	4	13	151	321	472

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

Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	37.9	6.5	86.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	91.5	2,235
20-24	39.7	6.7	85.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	91.0	2,328
Residence									
Urban	25.7	5.2	90.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	94.5	1,456
Rural	44.9	7.3	83.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.7	3,108
Schooling									
No schooling	78.8	3.4	62.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.8	174
<5 years complete	(60.9)	(9.4)	(74.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.7)	74
5-7 years complete	60.4	10.3	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.3	333
8-9 years complete	44.8	6.6	83.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	88.5	968
10-11 years complete	34.9	7.5	88.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	95.5	1,001
12 or more years complete	30.0	5.7	90.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	94.9	2,014
Religion									
Hindu	33.9	7.0	87.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	93.0	3,712
Muslim	63.9	4.0	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.5	750
Sikh	34.6	11.1	79.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.1	93
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	38.2	6.0	83.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.4	1,001
Scheduled tribe	42.2	9.2	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	134
Other backward class	51.9	5.8	83.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.7	1,357
Other	29.3	7.3	87.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	93.8	2,034
Total	38.8	6.6	85.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	91.2	4,564

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and type of employment, according to age, Uttarakhnad, 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	Missing	Agriculture	Non-agriculture			
WOMEN												
15-19	16.5	283	(73.5)	(7.8)	(1.2)	(17.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.9)	(93.1)	100.0	47
20-24	22.8	268	66.5	2.9	5.6	24.9	0.0	100.0	7.7	92.3	100.0	61
25-29	22.9	323	87.4	2.0	1.0	9.7	0.0	100.0	12.8	87.2	100.0	74
30-34	24.2	262	74.9	1.6	0.0	23.5	0.0	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	63
35-39	33.7	240	79.5	2.4	0.4	17.7	0.0	100.0	22.2	77.8	100.0	81
40-44	41.4	201	75.6	7.3	0.8	16.4	0.0	100.0	13.3	86.7	100.0	83
45-49	35.5	186	63.5	13.0	0.4	23.1	0.0	100.0	10.0	90.0	100.0	66
Total	27.0	1,764	75.0	5.2	1.2	18.7	0.0	100.0	12.0	88.0	100.0	476
MEN												
15-19	22.4	295	96.9	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	20.3	79.7	100.0	66
20-24	66.0	244	91.9	4.4	1.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	17.5	82.5	100.0	161
25-29	90.2	240	97.4	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.2	89.8	100.0	217
30-34	92.7	208	92.6	4.1	2.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	13.0	87.0	100.0	193
35-39	96.6	179	92.1	5.8	1.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	24.2	75.8	100.0	173
40-44	97.7	160	95.6	2.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	14.0	86.0	100.0	156
45-49	95.4	144	92.0	6.2	0.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	29.3	70.7	100.0	137
Total	75.0	1,471	94.0	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	17.5	82.5	100.0	1,104
Age 50-54	86.3	115	89.5	8.4	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	29.4	70.6	100.0	100
Total age 15-54	75.9	1,586	93.6	4.1	1.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	18.4	81.6	100.0	1,203

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

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, Uttarakhnad, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:			Percentage of currently married men who report that:								
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband's cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash	They alone or jointly with wife decide how their cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
20-29	(96.8)	77.6	62	260	(27.5)	46	*	18	85.2	167	*	13
30-39	91.6	79.1	96	286	34.8	61	(72.4)	28	90.7	332	(40.7)	27
40-49	91.1	79.7	91	191	31.3	62	(83.5)	45	84.6	275	(58.5)	44
Residence												
Urban	(97.1)	75.3	71	248	(27.0)	51	*	33	88.0	267	*	32
Rural	91.0	80.5	178	492	33.5	117	91.5	58	87.0	509	58.6	52
Schooling												
No schooling	89.6	74.4	60	155	(35.6)	35	*	11	(86.5)	67	*	11
5-7 years complete	(92.1)	88.4	30	90	*	18	*	8	95.3	89	*	8
8-9 years complete	(88.4)	78.6	42	143	(38.0)	36	*	20	74.9	188	*	20
10-11 years complete	(96.8)	79.8	25	86	*	18	*	12	93.4	101	*	9
12 or more years complete	95.5	79.1	87	246	30.7	58	(87.7)	34	91.3	302	(44.9)	30
Religion												
Hindu	93.2	80.3	228	643	29.3	153	82.3	86	88.0	657	47.5	79
Muslim	*	(64.2)	10	72	*	6	*	3	(84.0)	95	*	3

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:			Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husbands are employed for cash	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	87.9	79	200	58	(84.7)	29	82.1	214	(58.4)
Scheduled tribe	*	20	32	10	*	3	*	22	*
Other backward class	(91.6)	42	185	30	*	25	86.7	228	*
Other	95.3	108	320	71	(83.0)	34	91.0	312	(50.8)
Total	92.7	249	740	169	83.2	91	87.4	776	50.4

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men age 15-19, women/men with less than 5 years of schooling, women/men belonging to Sikh religion, 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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Total
	URBAN										
Own health care	8.7	74.3	16.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	13.3	79.5	5.7	1.5	100.0
Major household purchases	5.2	79.5	14.5	0.2	0.7	100.0	15.7	81.7	0.9	1.6	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	11.1	77.8	10.2	0.2	0.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL										
Own health care	9.3	76.1	12.7	1.5	0.4	100.0	23.9	68.3	7.2	0.6	100.0
Major household purchases	4.4	76.7	14.4	4.0	0.5	100.0	13.0	84.0	2.3	0.7	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.0	76.3	12.9	3.4	0.4	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL										
Own health care	9.2	75.6	13.8	1.0	0.5	100.0	20.4	72.0	6.7	0.9	100.0
Major household purchases	4.6	77.6	14.4	2.9	0.5	100.0	13.9	83.2	1.8	1.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.3	76.8	12.0	2.4	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
20-24	78.0	68.6	76.0	65.6	15.6	151	*	*	*	*	28
25-29	82.4	84.0	84.9	75.7	9.6	274	93.2	98.7	92.0	0.2	154
30-39	85.2	82.9	86.3	76.1	8.2	471	92.2	97.3	91.6	2.1	350
40-49	89.3	86.3	88.2	81.7	6.3	343	93.9	97.6	92.5	0.9	291
Residence											
Urban	83.1	84.7	88.9	77.8	8.3	385	92.8	97.4	92.3	2.1	273
Rural	85.5	81.1	83.3	75.3	9.4	862	92.2	97.0	91.0	1.8	552
Schooling											
No schooling	85.1	82.5	82.1	77.1	11.1	250	(91.9)	(97.2)	(89.1)	(0.0)	67
<5 years complete	(75.0)	(75.8)	(72.5)	(64.6)	(20.6)	43	*	*	*	*	31
5-7 years complete	88.9	81.6	88.7	77.5	5.0	152	96.5	99.6	96.5	0.4	90
8-9 years complete	83.2	79.9	85.9	74.5	8.6	229	90.6	98.8	90.2	0.9	198
10-11 years complete	81.6	82.4	83.0	76.0	13.0	143	93.5	95.7	91.6	2.4	109
12 or more years complete	85.9	84.1	87.0	77.1	6.9	429	92.1	95.7	91.1	3.3	329
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	88.1	88.2	89.9	83.2	6.3	320	92.6	97.3	91.6	1.7	794
Employed, for cash	89.0	90.4	92.1	85.6	5.4	249	92.6	97.3	91.6	1.7	776
Employed, not for cash	84.8	80.4	82.2	74.7	9.7	71	*	*	*	*	18
Not employed	83.6	80.1	83.4	73.7	9.9	926	(88.3)	(93.0)	(88.3)	(7.0)	31
Number of living children											
0	68.1	67.7	72.3	58.6	17.8	95	89.7	93.7	87.0	3.6	78
1-2	87.2	84.0	87.7	77.9	7.1	688	91.8	96.9	91.0	2.3	451
3-4	85.8	84.1	85.9	78.8	8.0	382	93.5	98.8	92.6	0.3	245
5 or more	78.0	75.0	73.5	69.0	19.3	81	(96.8)	(96.8)	(96.8)	(3.2)	50

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, Uttarakhand, 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
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	85.0	86.2	87.3	79.7	8.3	607	92.5	98.1	91.3	0.7	399
Non-nuclear	84.5	78.4	82.9	72.7	9.7	639	92.2	96.1	91.6	2.9	426
Religion											
Hindu	85.8	83.9	87.2	77.7	7.6	1,073	92.3	96.7	91.1	2.2	704
Muslim	71.6	68.7	66.2	61.6	22.9	135	(94.6)	(100.0)	(94.6)	(0.0)	95
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	88.8	86.1	86.6	80.6	5.8	300	90.7	97.7	89.5	1.0	219
Scheduled tribe	(85.1)	(88.8)	(92.8)	(81.4)	(7.2)	51	*	*	*	*	29
Other backward class	78.3	78.7	79.2	71.7	15.5	317	93.9	97.4	92.7	1.4	243
Other	86.0	81.5	86.7	75.6	7.3	576	93.4	97.2	92.7	2.1	332
Total	84.7	82.2	85.1	76.1	9.0	1,246	92.4	97.2	91.4	1.9	825

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

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

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes							Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Women's access to money			Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹						
	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	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone	
Age										
15-19	28.8	67.4	39.7	1.5	27.6	23.3	283	23.3	95	
20-24	50.1	80.0	48.8	2.8	50.7	23.5	268	23.5	185	
25-29	47.9	82.4	48.7	5.1	57.5	27.5	323	27.5	227	
30-39	53.6	83.7	55.4	12.3	63.4	13.9	503	13.9	356	
40-49	56.0	83.3	52.6	11.3	68.2	11.3	387	11.3	212	
Residence										
Urban	48.2	81.3	45.8	7.3	60.7	23.1	534	23.1	390	
Rural	48.7	79.7	51.9	7.7	53.5	16.3	1,231	16.3	685	
Schooling										
No schooling	42.6	73.9	51.9	9.1	50.7	0.0	284	0.0	80	
<5 years complete	(42.3)	(71.0)	(52.1)	(3.2)	(54.3)	*	51	*	26	
5-7 years complete	42.5	78.6	52.7	13.2	54.9	0.8	181	0.8	83	
8-9 years complete	49.0	77.1	48.7	10.2	48.6	12.1	359	12.1	188	
10-11 years complete	42.0	74.8	38.9	2.4	49.5	11.9	264	11.9	140	
12 or more years complete	56.1	88.4	53.7	6.4	65.0	28.9	625	28.9	557	
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	61.3	83.9	58.7	12.8	66.7	25.4	476	25.4	289	
Employed, for cash	66.2	86.6	60.8	14.4	70.0	28.1	381	28.1	235	
Employed, not for cash	41.6	73.0	50.4	6.3	53.9	13.6	95	13.6	55	
Not employed	43.9	78.8	46.8	5.7	51.6	16.3	1,289	16.3	786	

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	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
	Women's access to money		Percentage who know of a microcredit programme		Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use				
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use				
Number of living children										
0	37.1	73.6	44.0	2.9	40.3	55.5	25.9	294		
1-2	55.1	83.2	52.3	6.9	64.7	71.5	19.5	528		
3-4	55.7	85.0	53.6	13.6	62.9	401	9.9	223		
5 or more	35.6	76.3	53.0	14.9	47.3	93	(0.0)	30		
Household structure²										
Nuclear	46.2	82.8	50.6	8.8	57.2	914	16.8	538		
Non-nuclear	51.1	77.4	49.4	6.3	54.1	850	20.6	537		
Religion										
Hindu	48.8	81.1	49.7	7.8	59.7	1,508	19.1	977		
Muslim	42.4	71.3	45.1	5.0	24.1	204	(11.9)	73		
Sikh	(65.0)	(88.7)	(77.3)	(7.5)	(64.7)	50	*	23		
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	46.8	75.1	46.5	7.3	55.8	441	14.4	245		
Scheduled tribe	39.6	80.5	45.4	15.5	47.7	77	(10.4)	40		
Other backward class	49.0	78.7	54.9	5.7	39.6	424	17.7	195		
Other	50.2	83.6	49.9	8.0	64.9	818	21.6	591		
Total	48.6	80.2	50.0	7.6	55.7	1,764	18.7	1,075		

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

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

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

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Men			Number of men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women		Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly
Age									
15-19	5.5	5.4	33.5	283	96.6	95	28.8	27.7	295
20-24	11.1	6.8	68.8	268	92.4	185	33.8	26.3	244
25-29	20.8	15.7	70.3	323	93.0	227	45.2	22.9	240
30-34	25.2	19.5	77.0	262	79.1	202	60.3	41.5	208
35-39	30.7	19.9	64.0	240	76.6	154	60.6	46.4	179
40-44	46.7	37.0	57.2	201	70.0	115	83.0	65.1	160
45-49	39.4	27.3	52.5	186	60.4	98	88.0	66.8	144
Residence									
Urban	22.5	15.6	73.1	534	87.3	390	54.9	32.6	461
Rural	24.4	18.3	55.6	1,231	80.2	685	51.1	41.6	1,010
Religion									
Hindu	24.1	17.7	64.8	1,508	84.8	977	49.9	37.4	1,274
Muslim	16.6	12.5	35.7	204	(55.5)	73	69.7	48.3	157
Sikh	(40.0)	(31.9)	(45.7)	50	*	23	(60.3)	(45.3)	40
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	28.1	19.3	55.5	441	80.3	245	48.8	37.3	395
Scheduled tribe	19.5	16.6	52.4	77	(65.9)	40	(37.9)	(26.9)	60
Other backward class	25.9	19.1	45.9	424	72.5	195	54.5	38.0	420
Other	20.8	15.7	72.3	818	88.5	591	54.7	41.7	592

Continued...

Table 101 Ownership of assets—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Women			Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages			Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Number of women	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Schooling									
No schooling	35.1 (29.9)	25.4 (17.8)	28.3 (51.4)	284 51	7.6 *	80 26	(81.0) *	(57.4) *	84 44
<5 years complete	32.5	24.1	46.1	181	50.0	83	68.6	41.4	119
5-7 years complete	22.3	16.4	52.3	359	85.3	188	47.1	35.3	344
8-9 years complete	15.3	12.4	53.1	264	89.3	140	48.5	37.1	251
10-11 years complete	20.1	14.7	89.1	625	98.2	557	48.9	38.2	628
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	27.3	20.8	58.9	914	80.8	538	58.0	41.8	781
Non-nuclear	20.1	13.9	63.1	850	84.8	537	45.9	35.4	689
Total age 15-49	23.8	17.5	60.9	1,764	82.8	1,075	52.3	38.8	1,471
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	96.2	84.2	115
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	55.5	42.1	1,586

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 other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

Table 102 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Uttarakhand, 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	8.5	3.0	5.0	3.5	7.6	3.2
She neglects the house or children	13.0	2.1	10.2	4.1	12.3	3.0
She argues with him	12.3	4.3	7.9	5.7	11.2	4.9
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	9.6	1.3	3.6	2.4	8.1	1.8
She doesn't cook properly	8.6	1.7	4.8	2.1	7.6	1.9
He suspects her of being unfaithful	9.8	5.4	6.7	7.2	9.0	6.2
She shows disrespect for in-laws	12.7	8.0	12.4	9.0	12.7	8.4
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	23.5	11.7	18.7	13.3	22.2	12.4
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	95.9	91.8	90.3	89.0	94.4	90.6
Knows her husband has sex with other women	95.5	86.5	91.6	83.7	94.5	85.3
Is tired or not in the mood	94.7	90.7	89.9	88.4	93.4	89.7
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	91.6	82.0	84.7	78.3	89.8	80.4
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	2.2	4.1	5.1	6.4	2.9	5.1
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	11.0	na	14.3	na	12.4
Refuse to give her financial support	na	7.7	na	7.3	na	7.5
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	5.5	na	6.1	na	5.8
Have sex with another woman	na	5.1	na	7.6	na	6.2
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	4.0	na	5.5	na	4.6
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	86.7	na	83.7	na	85.4
Number of respondents	1,312	833	453	638	1,764	1,471

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, Uttarakhand, 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	23.5	15.1	81.7	78.2	76.5	283	295
20-24	22.8	14.4	90.8	76.2	80.8	268	244
25-29	18.3	15.1	91.1	81.7	85.6	323	240
30-39	25.3	9.9	92.0	79.2	88.1	503	387
40-49	20.2	9.3	91.2	86.4	83.0	387	304
Residence							
Urban	17.3	7.0	93.5	86.7	82.7	534	461
Rural	24.4	14.9	88.2	77.5	83.3	1,231	1,010
Schooling							
No schooling	32.0	(10.2)	82.5	(86.2)	(89.5)	284	84
<5 years complete	(35.0)	*	(84.6)	*	*	51	44
5-7 years complete	30.3	23.0	89.3	80.4	86.0	181	119
8-9 years complete	27.6	17.2	86.8	74.1	83.6	359	344
10-11 years complete	19.3	15.6	91.0	81.0	82.9	264	251
12 or more years complete	12.5	6.9	94.9	82.5	81.3	625	628
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	26.9	13.0	85.8	81.4	83.6	476	1,104
Employed, for cash	25.2	12.7	86.9	81.3	83.7	381	1,078
Employed, not for cash	33.9	(23.6)	81.5	(82.9)	(82.0)	95	25
Not employed	20.5	10.7	91.3	77.5	81.5	1,289	367
Marital status							
Never married	18.7	13.3	84.7	78.3	79.3	453	638
Currently married	23.1	11.7	91.8	81.8	86.3	1,246	825
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	30.2	*	87.5	*	*	65	8

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, Uttarakhand, 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
Number of living children							
0	21.5	14.4	86.2	78.9	79.0	555	713
1-2	19.5	9.3	93.3	86.2	86.5	715	458
3-4	22.4	10.5	90.8	76.0	87.6	401	249
5 or more	46.6	(21.4)	80.7	(70.7)	(88.8)	93	50
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	22.5	11.6	88.7	78.2	81.6	914	781
Non-nuclear	22.0	13.3	91.0	82.9	84.9	850	689
Religion							
Hindu	21.2	10.8	89.7	79.8	82.3	1,508	1,274
Muslim	30.3	25.2	88.9	82.6	89.1	204	157
Sikh	(20.2)	(14.3)	(96.4)	(90.0)	(85.7)	50	40
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	26.4	11.1	88.2	75.1	79.9	441	395
Scheduled tribe	29.7	(19.4)	83.6	(68.1)	(71.3)	77	60
Other backward class	23.1	16.6	88.8	83.1	88.1	424	420
Other	18.8	9.6	91.8	83.3	82.8	818	592
Total	22.2	12.4	89.8	80.4	83.1	1,764	1,471

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 other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	16.1	11.3	15.3
Sexual violence only	0.2	0.2	0.2
Physical and sexual violence	3.2	0.0	2.7
Physical or sexual violence	19.5	11.5	18.2
Number of women	1,075	211	1,286
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	77.6	na	69.6
Father/step-father	8.8	*	8.4
Mother/step-mother	13.6	*	13.4
Sister/brother	7.8	*	14.6
Daughter/son	0.1	*	0.1
Mother-in-law	0.3	na	0.3
Teacher	9.4	*	10.3
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	208	24	231
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	(93.4)	na	(92.3)
Former husband	(0.0)	na	(0.0)
Current/former boyfriend	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Father/step-father	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Brother/step-brother	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Other relative	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
In-law	(0.0)	na	(0.0)
Own friend/acquaintance	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Family friend	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Teacher	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Employer/someone at work	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Police/soldier	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Priest/religious leader	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Stranger	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Other	(6.6)	nc	(7.7)
Number who experienced sexual violence	37	0	37

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

na = Not applicable; nc = No cases

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	2.0	92
25-29	1.3	189
30-39	2.2	426
40-49	2.5	315
Residence		
Urban	2.4	301
Rural	2.0	722
Marital status		
Currently married	1.8	976
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	9.4	47
Number of living children		
1-2	2.9	568
3-4	0.4	328
5 or more	3.2	106
Schooling		
No schooling	2.7	224
<5 years complete	(0.0)	34
5-7 years complete	3.9	148
8-9 years complete	1.7	190
10-11 years complete	2.1	107
12 or more years complete	1.3	321
Religion		
Hindu	2.2	874
Muslim	0.0	116
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	4.2	270
Scheduled tribe	(0.0)	45
Other backward class	1.7	257
Other	1.3	450
Total	2.1	1,023

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 age 18-19, women belonging to Sikh 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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	15.0	1.9	8.2	10.1
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	7.3	1.4	4.6	6.1
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	5.1	1.3	2.8	4.1
Slapped her	12.3	0.9	7.4	8.3
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	4.7	0.7	3.3	4.0
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.9	0.9	2.3	3.2
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	3.2	0.4	2.5	2.9
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	2.4	0.2	2.0	2.2
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.0	0.4	1.4	1.8
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	8.1	1.8	5.1	6.9
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	6.1	1.0	4.3	5.3
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	3.6	1.4	1.7	3.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	5.1	1.5	3.1	4.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	15.1	2.0	8.3	10.3
Any form of physical and sexual violence	3.1	0.2	2.5	2.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	17.7	2.3	10.5	12.7
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.0	0.2	1.5	1.7
Any violence by women against their husband ²	2.8	0.3	2.1	2.4
Number of ever-married women	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	5.1	9.2	0.0	9.2	12.2	115
25-29	8.4	16.0	4.4	16.0	19.6	197
30-39	9.7	16.2	5.0	16.5	19.3	436
40-49	6.9	15.0	1.2	15.0	16.5	324
Residence						
Urban	5.9	12.1	2.9	12.5	15.1	322
Rural	9.0	16.2	3.3	16.2	18.8	754
Schooling						
No schooling	14.5	26.3	4.2	26.3	29.7	229
<5 years complete	(19.0)	(15.1)	(9.2)	(15.1)	(19.9)	38
5-7 years complete	7.0	16.1	7.1	16.1	17.6	148
8-9 years complete	6.0	16.0	2.8	16.0	18.2	196
10-11 years complete	6.3	12.7	0.9	12.7	15.2	119
12 or more years complete	4.9	7.2	1.2	7.6	10.1	345
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	7.2	14.0	3.5	14.2	16.3	752
Employed for cash	8.2	16.7	3.0	16.7	18.8	262
Employed not for cash	18.0	19.0	0.8	19.0	30.1	62
Marital status						
Currently married	7.8	14.2	2.7	14.4	17.1	1,023
Widowed	(11.6)	(19.8)	(10.4)	(19.8)	(19.8)	45
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	8.1	15.1	3.2	15.2	17.8	1,067
0-4 years	6.5	5.1	2.4	5.1	9.3	160
5-9 years	7.3	14.7	3.2	15.5	19.4	172
10 or more years	8.7	17.3	3.4	17.3	19.3	734
Number of living children						
0	3.1	8.9	2.5	8.9	9.3	73
1-2	8.5	12.8	4.0	13.1	16.2	568
3-4	6.5	17.4	1.5	17.4	19.3	328
5 or more	14.0	23.1	4.9	23.1	26.6	106

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Household structure²						
Nuclear	9.5	19.5	3.4	19.8	22.5	540
Non-nuclear	6.7	10.4	3.0	10.4	12.9	535
Religion						
Hindu	8.1	15.0	3.3	15.1	18.0	920
Muslim	8.2	14.9	1.5	14.9	16.2	121
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	11.8	17.4	5.4	17.4	20.0	285
Scheduled tribe	(0.7)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(18.9)	46
Other backward class	12.3	23.3	5.7	23.8	28.4	265
Other	4.3	8.7	0.8	8.7	10.3	477
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	16.1	33.9	5.9	33.9	37.9	98
No	6.9	13.3	3.0	13.5	15.4	960
Total	8.1	15.0	3.2	15.1	17.7	1,075

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women age 18-19, divorced/separated/deserted women, women married more than once, women belonging to Sikh or other religions, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and women who don't know if their father had beaten their mother, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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, Uttarakhand, 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	11.5	21.7	4.8	21.7	24.3	137
5-7 years complete	7.1	26.2	0.5	26.2	27.3	112
8-9 years complete	12.3	23.4	4.7	23.4	27.3	202
10-11 years complete	7.4	9.5	2.2	9.5	12.3	165
12 or more years complete	5.4	8.0	2.2	8.4	10.9	426
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	4.7	9.5	1.2	9.5	11.7	761
Drinks/never gets drunk	12.7	15.5	3.8	15.5	20.4	87
Gets drunk sometimes	13.6	28.2	7.4	28.9	32.0	209
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife is same age	(4.3)	(4.1)	(3.3)	(4.1)	(8.4)	50
Wife 1-4 years younger	9.2	14.9	2.6	14.9	18.2	488
Wife 5-9 years younger	7.1	16.3	3.2	16.7	18.6	365
Wife 10 or more years younger	8.1	9.4	2.6	9.4	12.8	82
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	8.3	15.1	3.5	15.1	17.7	500
Wife has more schooling	5.9	13.5	2.8	14.0	15.0	279
Both have equal schooling	7.6	10.2	1.6	10.2	14.3	208
Neither attended school	15.9	32.1	6.6	32.1	36.3	84
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	2.9	7.3	0.4	7.3	9.5	741
1-2	12.3	22.1	6.2	22.7	26.9	244
3-4	25.4	50.1	9.9	50.1	52.3	67
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	10.3	18.2	3.4	18.2	20.8	106
1-2	6.4	19.5	2.4	19.5	22.1	147
3	7.7	12.7	2.7	12.9	15.6	770

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, Uttarakhand, 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 for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	5.6	10.4	2.0	10.6	13.0	820
1-2	12.2	27.7	5.0	27.7	31.1	134
3-4	(24.3)	(41.0)	(11.9)	(41.0)	(47.6)	52
7	(16.7)	(26.0)	(4.5)	(26.0)	(26.0)	41
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	(21.3)	(28.1)	(0.0)	(28.1)	(30.2)	25
1-2	16.2	27.1	4.8	27.1	31.1	65
3	7.2	13.8	3.2	14.0	16.5	985
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	29.1	42.3	12.1	42.3	47.1	79
Sometimes	8.1	16.6	3.2	16.8	19.6	666
Never	3.0	5.1	1.0	5.1	6.8	330
Total	8.1	15.0	3.2	15.1	17.7	1,075

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women whose husband has less than 5 years of schooling, women whose husband gets drunk often, women who are older than their husband, women whose husband displayed 6-7 marital control behaviours, and women who gave 5-6 reasons for which wife-beating is justified, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Uttarakhand, 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	28.4	2.5	8.5	8.2	30.7	161
In the past 12 months	36.1	3.7	11.6	7.3	37.3	109
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ¹	28.1	2.5	8.4	8.1	30.4	163
In the past 12 months	35.4	3.6	11.4	7.2	36.6	111

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, Uttarakhand, 2019-21

Help seeking/source of help	Marital status
	Total
Help seeking	
Never sought help and never told anyone	75.0
Never sought help but told someone	10.4
Sought help	14.7
Number of women who experienced violence	234
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹	
Own family	(76.1)
Husband's family	(26.8)
Current/former husband	(0.0)
Current/former boyfriend	(0.0)
Friend	(6.6)
Neighbour	(5.7)
Religious leader	(0.0)
Doctor/medical personnel	(0.0)
Police	(3.8)
Lawyer	(2.4)
Social service organization	(0.0)
Other	(0.0)
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	34

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

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 Uttarakhand, there were 585 clusters. Hence, 585 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 585 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 584 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 Uttarakhand 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, Uttarakhand, 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, Uttarakhand, 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	0.955	0.005	12,169	12,169	2.609	0.005	0.946	0.965
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.779	0.011	12,169	12,169	2.800	0.014	0.757	0.800
Using iodized salt	0.932	0.006	12,110	12,084	2.614	0.006	0.920	0.944
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,015.676	9.811	24,538	26,601	1.529	0.010	996.053	1,035.299
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.247	0.006	24,344	24,522	2.107	0.022	0.236	0.258
Urban residence	0.327	0.012	13,280	13,280	3.040	0.038	0.302	0.352
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.169	0.008	13,280	13,280	2.305	0.044	0.154	0.184
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.504	0.011	13,280	13,280	2.495	0.022	0.482	0.525
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.276	0.005	13,280	13,280	1.392	0.020	0.265	0.287
Currently married	0.689	0.006	13,280	13,280	1.499	0.009	0.677	0.701
Married before age 18	0.282	0.007	11,033	11,045	1.731	0.026	0.267	0.297
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.708	0.007	9,297	9,151	1.556	0.010	0.693	0.722
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.578	0.008	9,297	9,151	1.645	0.015	0.561	0.595
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.129	0.006	9,297	9,151	1.626	0.044	0.118	0.141
Currently using pill	0.026	0.003	9,297	9,151	1.575	0.099	0.021	0.032
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.015	0.002	9,297	9,151	1.421	0.119	0.011	0.019
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.256	0.007	9,297	9,151	1.652	0.029	0.241	0.271
Currently using female sterilization	0.260	0.008	9,297	9,151	1.730	0.030	0.244	0.275
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.529	0.011	5,752	5,391	1.716	0.021	0.507	0.552
Unmet need for family planning	0.088	0.004	9,297	9,151	1.503	0.050	0.080	0.097
Want no more children	0.726	0.007	9,297	9,151	1.416	0.009	0.713	0.739
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.089	0.004	9,297	9,151	1.344	0.044	0.082	0.097
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.618	0.014	2,966	3,132	1.608	0.022	0.591	0.646
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.465	0.015	2,966	3,132	1.706	0.032	0.435	0.496
Birth registration	0.919	0.008	3,757	4,142	1.601	0.009	0.903	0.935
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.837	0.013	3,784	4,003	1.874	0.015	0.812	0.862
Institutional delivery	0.832	0.013	3,784	4,003	1.859	0.015	0.807	0.858
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.841	0.011	2,966	3,132	1.773	0.014	0.818	0.864
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.836	0.012	2,966	3,132	1.779	0.014	0.813	0.859
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.532	0.032	394	402	1.281	0.059	0.469	0.595
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.044	0.005	3,649	3,829	1.411	0.105	0.035	0.053
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.559	0.057	163	169	1.515	0.102	0.445	0.674
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.796	0.035	163	169	1.131	0.044	0.727	0.865
Child received BCG vaccination	0.952	0.011	714	725	1.427	0.012	0.930	0.975
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.897	0.019	714	725	1.704	0.021	0.859	0.935
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.840	0.023	714	725	1.711	0.027	0.794	0.886
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.909	0.016	714	725	1.491	0.017	0.877	0.940
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.866	0.022	714	725	1.791	0.026	0.821	0.911
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.808	0.024	714	725	1.662	0.030	0.760	0.856
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.270	0.011	3,345	3,423	1.381	0.041	0.248	0.293
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.132	0.009	3,311	3,388	1.497	0.071	0.113	0.150
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.210	0.011	3,387	3,471	1.506	0.054	0.187	0.232
Children with any anaemia	0.588	0.014	2,784	2,726	1.452	0.025	0.559	0.617
Women with any anaemia	0.426	0.009	12,464	11,980	1.924	0.020	0.408	0.443
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.139	0.005	12,125	11,777	1.505	0.035	0.129	0.148
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.297	0.007	12,125	11,777	1.735	0.025	0.283	0.312
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.628	0.011	12,115	11,755	2.520	0.018	0.605	0.650
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.897	0.014	1,881	1,764	2.063	0.016	0.868	0.926
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.245	0.018	1,881	1,764	1.782	0.072	0.210	0.281
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.182	0.018	1,286	1,286	1.648	0.097	0.147	0.218
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.849	0.057	37,645	37,778	1.566	0.031	1.736	1.963
Neonatal mortality	32.384	4.920	3,791	4,014	1.707	0.152	22.544	42.225
Postneonatal mortality	6.720	1.899	3,778	3,979	1.500	0.283	2.922	10.518
Infant mortality	39.104	5.312	3,794	4,017	1.704	0.136	28.480	49.729
Child mortality	6.703	1.843	3,852	4,086	1.425	0.275	3.018	10.388
Under-five mortality	45.545	5.539	3,799	4,026	1.686	0.122	34.468	56.623
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.089	0.005	22,158	23,983	2.666	0.060	0.078	0.100
Urban residence	0.313	0.033	1,454	1,471	2.670	0.104	0.248	0.378
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.057	0.012	1,454	1,471	1.926	0.205	0.034	0.081
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.598	0.033	1,454	1,471	2.593	0.056	0.531	0.665
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.434	0.017	1,454	1,471	1.323	0.040	0.399	0.468
Currently married	0.561	0.018	1,454	1,471	1.395	0.032	0.525	0.597
Married before age 21	0.251	0.030	937	931	2.078	0.117	0.192	0.310
Want no more children	0.752	0.022	797	825	1.451	0.030	0.707	0.796
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.089	0.013	797	825	1.301	0.148	0.062	0.115
Men with any anaemia	0.151	0.017	1,287	1,250	1.572	0.116	0.116	0.186
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.162	0.022	1,316	1,290	1.895	0.133	0.119	0.205
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.271	0.018	1,316	1,290	1.425	0.067	0.235	0.307
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.560	0.028	1,316	1,292	1.984	0.049	0.504	0.615
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.975	0.006	1,454	1,471	1.583	0.007	0.962	0.988
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.359	0.028	1,454	1,471	2.210	0.078	0.303	0.415

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Uttarakhand, 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	0.996	0.002	2,358	3,964	1.312	0.002	0.993	1.000
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.803	0.024	2,358	3,964	2.962	0.030	0.754	0.852
Using iodized salt	0.954	0.007	2,338	3,922	1.559	0.007	0.940	0.967
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	943.461	20.846	5,091	8,832	1.560	0.022	901.770	985.152
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.174	0.011	4,408	7,521	2.011	0.065	0.152	0.197
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.137	0.015	2,586	4,342	2.204	0.109	0.107	0.167
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.594	0.023	2,586	4,342	2.410	0.039	0.547	0.640
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.294	0.012	2,586	4,342	1.336	0.041	0.270	0.318
Currently married	0.674	0.014	2,586	4,342	1.474	0.020	0.647	0.701
Married before age 18	0.251	0.016	2,173	3,656	1.710	0.063	0.220	0.283
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.735	0.014	1,735	2,926	1.275	0.018	0.708	0.762
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.595	0.015	1,735	2,926	1.283	0.025	0.564	0.625
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.140	0.011	1,735	2,926	1.288	0.077	0.119	0.162
Currently using pill	0.026	0.005	1,735	2,926	1.236	0.182	0.016	0.035
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.020	0.004	1,735	2,926	1.149	0.194	0.012	0.027
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.354	0.015	1,735	2,926	1.331	0.043	0.324	0.385
Currently using female sterilization	0.178	0.016	1,735	2,926	1.706	0.088	0.147	0.209
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.328	0.022	1,079	1,753	1.523	0.066	0.285	0.372
Unmet need for family planning	0.065	0.008	1,735	2,926	1.418	0.129	0.048	0.082
Want no more children	0.711	0.014	1,735	2,926	1.292	0.020	0.683	0.739
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.107	0.010	1,735	2,926	1.307	0.091	0.088	0.127
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.710	0.023	572	1,032	1.241	0.032	0.665	0.755
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.520	0.030	572	1,032	1.491	0.058	0.460	0.580
Birth registration	0.922	0.015	710	1,319	1.397	0.017	0.891	0.953
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.866	0.022	699	1,270	1.537	0.026	0.821	0.910
Institutional delivery	0.894	0.020	699	1,270	1.577	0.023	0.853	0.934
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.880	0.021	572	1,032	1.621	0.024	0.838	0.922
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.877	0.022	572	1,032	1.656	0.025	0.834	0.921
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.450	0.066	71	138	1.204	0.147	0.318	0.582
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.051	0.010	675	1,219	1.275	0.203	0.030	0.072
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.626	0.126	37	62	1.590	0.201	0.374	0.878
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.912	0.050	37	62	1.086	0.055	0.811	1.012
Child received BCG vaccination	0.925	0.028	120	234	1.233	0.030	0.870	0.980
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.918	0.024	120	234	1.040	0.026	0.870	0.966
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.852	0.037	120	234	1.220	0.043	0.779	0.926
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.911	0.028	120	234	1.141	0.030	0.856	0.966
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.886	0.032	120	234	1.176	0.036	0.822	0.949
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.820	0.039	120	234	1.204	0.048	0.742	0.898
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.243	0.024	598	1,046	1.311	0.098	0.196	0.291
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.174	0.022	593	1,040	1.304	0.127	0.130	0.218
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.210	0.024	604	1,061	1.318	0.112	0.163	0.257
Children with any anaemia	0.638	0.028	484	826	1.183	0.044	0.582	0.694
Women with any anaemia	0.458	0.017	2,286	3,710	1.606	0.037	0.424	0.492
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.116	0.009	2,277	3,720	1.251	0.074	0.099	0.133
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.391	0.014	2,277	3,720	1.337	0.035	0.363	0.419
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.627	0.024	2,276	3,718	2.345	0.038	0.579	0.675
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.911	0.027	357	534	1.776	0.029	0.858	0.965
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.336	0.029	357	534	1.156	0.086	0.278	0.394
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.151	0.037	249	388	1.634	0.247	0.077	0.226
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.838	0.112	7,386	12,465	1.442	0.061	1.613	2.063
Neonatal mortality	36.204	11.474	704	1,279	1.633	0.317	13.257	59.151
Postneonatal mortality	2.090	1.325	702	1,265	1.129	0.634	0.000	4.740
Infant mortality	38.295	11.405	705	1,282	1.573	0.298	15.484	61.105
Child mortality	8.184	3.807	712	1,271	1.239	0.465	0.570	15.799
Under-five mortality	46.165	11.501	707	1,287	1.483	0.249	23.163	69.168
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.085	0.011	4,665	8,061	2.500	0.135	0.062	0.108
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.066	0.030	295	461	2.042	0.449	0.007	0.126
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.622	0.063	295	461	2.230	0.102	0.495	0.749
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.399	0.042	295	461	1.455	0.104	0.316	0.482
Currently married	0.592	0.046	295	461	1.610	0.078	0.500	0.685
Married before age 21	0.255	0.071	210	320	2.319	0.277	0.114	0.396
Want no more children	0.680	0.054	166	273	1.479	0.079	0.572	0.788
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.125	0.027	166	273	1.049	0.216	0.071	0.179
Men with any anaemia	0.141	0.039	252	389	1.497	0.276	0.063	0.219
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.207	0.047	262	411	1.648	0.227	0.113	0.300
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.314	0.045	262	411	1.494	0.144	0.223	0.405
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.604	0.053	262	411	1.735	0.087	0.499	0.709
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.982	0.010	295	461	1.298	0.010	0.962	1.002
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.419	0.055	295	461	1.891	0.131	0.309	0.528

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Uttarakhand, 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	0.935	0.007	9,811	8,205	2.886	0.008	0.921	0.950
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.767	0.010	9,811	8,205	2.446	0.014	0.746	0.788
Using iodized salt	0.922	0.008	9,772	8,163	3.014	0.009	0.905	0.938
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,051.571	10.103	19,447	17,769	1.359	0.010	1,031.365	1,071.778
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.279	0.006	19,936	17,001	1.987	0.021	0.267	0.290
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.185	0.008	10,694	8,938	2.215	0.045	0.168	0.202
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.460	0.011	10,694	8,938	2.335	0.024	0.437	0.482
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.267	0.005	10,694	8,938	1.279	0.020	0.256	0.278
Currently married	0.696	0.006	10,694	8,938	1.340	0.009	0.684	0.708
Married before age 18	0.297	0.008	8,860	7,388	1.607	0.026	0.282	0.313
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.695	0.009	7,562	6,225	1.621	0.012	0.678	0.712
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.571	0.010	7,562	6,225	1.773	0.018	0.550	0.591
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.124	0.007	7,562	6,225	1.739	0.053	0.111	0.138
Currently using pill	0.027	0.003	7,562	6,225	1.700	0.118	0.020	0.033
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.013	0.002	7,562	6,225	1.480	0.149	0.009	0.017
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.210	0.009	7,562	6,225	1.828	0.041	0.193	0.227
Currently using female sterilization	0.298	0.009	7,562	6,225	1.724	0.030	0.280	0.316
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.626	0.013	4,673	3,638	1.846	0.021	0.600	0.652
Unmet need for family planning	0.099	0.005	7,562	6,225	1.475	0.051	0.089	0.110
Want no more children	0.733	0.007	7,562	6,225	1.367	0.009	0.719	0.747
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.081	0.004	7,562	6,225	1.152	0.045	0.074	0.088
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.573	0.017	2,394	2,100	1.746	0.030	0.539	0.607
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.438	0.017	2,394	2,100	1.719	0.038	0.405	0.472
Birth registration	0.918	0.009	3,047	2,823	1.648	0.010	0.899	0.936
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.824	0.015	3,085	2,733	1.972	0.018	0.793	0.854
Institutional delivery	0.804	0.016	3,085	2,733	1.940	0.020	0.772	0.835
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.821	0.014	2,394	2,100	1.814	0.017	0.794	0.849
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.816	0.014	2,394	2,100	1.807	0.017	0.788	0.843
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.575	0.034	323	264	1.225	0.059	0.508	0.643
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.041	0.005	2,974	2,610	1.340	0.115	0.031	0.050
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.520	0.056	126	106	1.277	0.108	0.408	0.632
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.728	0.044	126	106	1.130	0.061	0.640	0.816
Child received BCG vaccination	0.965	0.010	594	491	1.337	0.010	0.946	0.985
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.887	0.025	594	491	1.968	0.029	0.836	0.938
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.834	0.029	594	491	1.906	0.035	0.776	0.891
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.908	0.019	594	491	1.627	0.021	0.869	0.946
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.857	0.029	594	491	2.041	0.034	0.798	0.915
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.802	0.030	594	491	1.845	0.037	0.742	0.862
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.282	0.012	2,747	2,377	1.319	0.042	0.259	0.306
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.113	0.009	2,718	2,348	1.398	0.077	0.096	0.131
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.209	0.012	2,783	2,411	1.532	0.060	0.184	0.234
Children with any anaemia	0.566	0.016	2,300	1,899	1.507	0.029	0.534	0.599
Women with any anaemia	0.411	0.010	10,178	8,270	1.984	0.024	0.391	0.431
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.149	0.006	9,848	8,056	1.586	0.039	0.138	0.161
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.254	0.009	9,848	8,056	1.938	0.034	0.237	0.271
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.628	0.012	9,839	8,038	2.449	0.019	0.604	0.652
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.891	0.017	1,524	1,231	2.164	0.019	0.856	0.925
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.206	0.021	1,524	1,231	2.046	0.103	0.164	0.249
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.196	0.019	1,037	898	1.580	0.100	0.157	0.235
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.858	0.064	30,260	25,314	1.545	0.035	1.729	1.986
Neonatal mortality	30.603	4.917	3,087	2,735	1.560	0.161	20.770	40.437
Postneonatal mortality	8.869	2.663	3,076	2,714	1.634	0.300	3.543	14.196
Infant mortality	39.473	5.784	3,089	2,736	1.661	0.147	27.905	51.040
Child mortality	6.086	2.085	3,140	2,815	1.436	0.343	1.917	10.256
Under-five mortality	45.319	6.193	3,092	2,739	1.702	0.137	32.933	57.704
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.091	0.006	17,493	15,921	2.501	0.062	0.080	0.102
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.053	0.011	1,159	1,010	1.593	0.197	0.032	0.074
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.587	0.039	1,159	1,010	2.700	0.067	0.509	0.665
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.449	0.016	1,159	1,010	1.064	0.035	0.418	0.481
Currently married	0.547	0.015	1,159	1,010	1.052	0.028	0.516	0.577
Married before age 21	0.249	0.025	727	612	1.581	0.102	0.199	0.300
Want no more children	0.787	0.020	631	552	1.219	0.025	0.747	0.827
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.071	0.014	631	552	1.354	0.196	0.043	0.098
Men with any anaemia	0.155	0.018	1,035	862	1.511	0.118	0.118	0.192
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.141	0.020	1,054	878	1.709	0.144	0.100	0.182
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.250	0.018	1,054	878	1.278	0.070	0.215	0.285
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.539	0.034	1,054	880	2.140	0.062	0.472	0.606
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.972	0.008	1,159	1,010	1.657	0.008	0.956	0.988
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.332	0.032	1,159	1,010	2.339	0.098	0.267	0.397



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