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Odisha



**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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CONTENTS

	Page
KEY FINDINGS	
Introduction	1
Household Characteristics	3
Education.....	6
Fertility	7
Family Planning.....	10
Infant and Child Mortality.....	13
Maternal Health.....	14
Child Health.....	18
Breastfeeding, Nutrition, and Anaemia.....	21
Adult Health and Health Care	25
HIV/AIDS.....	27
Sexual Behaviour.....	29
Women’s Empowerment.....	29
Domestic Violence.....	32

TABLES

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

	Page
Table 23	Fertility preferences by number of living children62
Table 24	Desire not to have any more children63
Table 25	Ideal number of children 64
Table 26	Indicators of sex preference65
Table 27	Knowledge of contraceptive methods.....66
Table 28	Current use of contraception by background characteristics69
Table 29	Current use of contraceptive methods by district71
Table 30	Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse72
Table 31	Source of modern contraceptive methods74
Table 32	Informed choice77
Table 33	Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates.....78
Table 34	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge79
Table 35	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women80
Table 36	Unmet need for family planning by district.....82
Table 37	Hysterectomy83
Table 38	Pregnancy outcome84
Table 39	Characteristics of abortions.....85
Table 40	Age at first marriage86
Table 41	Early childhood mortality rates.....87
Table 42	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics.....88
Table 43	High-risk fertility behaviour.....89
Table 44	Antenatal care90
Table 45	Antenatal care services and information received91
Table 46	Antenatal care indicators.....92
Table 47	Antenatal care indicators by district.....93
Table 48	Advice received during pregnancy94
Table 49	Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done.....95
Table 50	Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card97
Table 51	Delivery and postnatal care98
Table 52	Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics100
Table 53	Delivery and postnatal care by district102
Table 54	Delivery costs and financial assistance103
Table 55	Birth order and delivery characteristics by district104
Table 56	Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn105
Table 57	Trends in maternal care indicators106
Table 58	Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report.....107
Table 59	Vaccinations by background characteristics.....108
Table 60	Vaccinations by district.....110
Table 61	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever112
Table 62	Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea113
Table 63	Feeding practices during diarrhoea.....116
Table 64	Knowledge of ORS packets.....118
Table 65	Indicators of utilization of ICDS services.....119

Table 66	Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding.....	121
Table 67	Nutritional status of children	122
Table 68	Initial breastfeeding.....	125
Table 69	Breastfeeding status by age.....	126
Table 70	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.....	127
Table 71	Minimum acceptable diet.....	128
Table 72	Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district.....	130
Table 73	Prevalence of anaemia in children	131
Table 74	Micronutrient intake among children	133
Table 75	Presence of iodized salt in household	136
Table 76	Presence of iodized salt in household by district	137
Table 77	Women's and men's food consumption.....	138
Table 78	Nutritional status of adults	139
Table 79	Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio	141
Table 80	Prevalence of anaemia in adults.....	143
Table 81	Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district.....	145
Table 82	Knowledge and prevention of HIV/ AIDS	146
Table 83.1	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/ AIDS: Women.....	149
Table 83.2	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/ AIDS: Men.....	151
Table 84	Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections.....	153
Table 85	Knowledge of HIV/ AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth.....	154
Table 86	Prevalence of tuberculosis.....	155
Table 87	Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis.....	156
Table 88	Health insurance coverage among women and men.....	158
Table 89	Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households	159
Table 90	Health problems	160
Table 91	Screening tests for cancer	162
Table 92.1	Blood pressure status: Women.....	163
Table 92.2	Blood pressure status: Men.....	165
Table 93.1	Random blood glucose levels: Women	167
Table 93.2	Random blood glucose levels: Men.....	168
Table 94	Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men.....	169
Table 95	Methods of menstrual protection.....	171
Table 96	Employment and cash earnings of women and men.....	172
Table 97	Control over and magnitude of women's and men's cash earnings.....	173
Table 98	Participation in decision making.....	175
Table 99	Decision making by background characteristics	176
Table 100	Women's access to money and credit.....	178
Table 101	Ownership of assets	180
Table 102	Gender role attitudes	182

	Page
Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics.....	183
Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence.....	185
Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy	186
Table 106 Forms of spousal violence	187
Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics	188
Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators	190
Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence	192
Table 110 Help seeking.....	193
 APPENDIX	
Estimates of sampling errors	195

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 Odisha was conducted in all 30 districts of the state from 19th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 30th November 2020 to 31st March 2021, by the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR). Information was collected from 26,467 households, 27,971 women age 15-49 (including 4,379 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 3,865 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Odisha, 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 Odisha, over four-fifths (83%) of the households are in rural areas. An average, households are comprised of 4.0 members. Seventeen percent of households are headed by women, with 14 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Ninety-five percent of households in Odisha have household heads who are Hindu. Three percent of households have household heads who are Christian and 2 percent of households have household heads who are Muslim.

Twenty percent of households in Odisha have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 24 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 35 percent belong to an other backward class. Twenty-one percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (62%) are nuclear, and 38 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

One-quarter (25%) of Odisha's population is under age 15; only 8 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,063 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 922 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-five percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 83 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 15 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all (91%) children under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and only 63 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Seventy percent of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (60 percent of deaths at age 0-4 , 78 percent of deaths at age 25-34, and 71 percent of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 70 percent of deaths were registered among Hindus, and 67 percent among Christian. Seventy-three percent of deaths were registered among other backward classes and other each, 69 percent among scheduled castes, and 62 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in Odisha, death registration is higher in urban (80%) than rural areas (68%) and among males (74%) than females (65%).

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they have any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. Just 1 percent of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is locomotor (0.3%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (1.1% men compared with 0.8% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, over 2 percent of the household members age 50 and above are reported to have any disability, compared with about 1 percent of household members in the younger age groups.

Housing characteristics

Nearly three-fifths (59%) of households in Odisha live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (96%) have electricity. Eighty-seven percent of households in Odisha have basic drinking water service, and 91 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 17 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (50%) are more likely than rural households (11%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Twenty-eight percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly boil water). Just over one-third of households (35%) in Odisha use a clean fuel for cooking.

Nearly one-sixth (17%) of households in Odisha have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Access to toilet facility

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

Thirty-four percent of all households (37% in rural areas and 19% in urban areas) do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Odisha, 71 percent of households have access to a toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (83%) than in rural areas (69%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 60 percent among scheduled tribe households to 86 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 53 percent in Nabarangpur district (much lower in the rural areas (51%)) to almost 87 percent in Baleshwar district. At least 90 percent of urban households have access to a toilet facility in six districts (Balangir, Baleshwar, Kandhamal, Khordha, Rayagada, and Puri).

Selected household possessions

In Odisha, 83 percent of households own a house (86% of rural households and 70% of urban households). Most all urban households (95%) and most rural households (87%) in Odisha have a mobile phone. Ninety-seven percent of households have a bank or post office account. Forty-four percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 49 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 22 percent of rural households and 7 percent of urban households. Overall, 57 percent of all households in Odisha own agricultural land, and 47 percent of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Thirty percent of women and men are in the 15-24 age group, while 32 percent and 29 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Eighty-two percent of women and 79 percent men are in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 70 percent of women age 15-49 and 85 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Over one-fifth (22%) of women and one-tenth of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 17 percent and 22 percent of women and men aged 15-49 in Odisha have completed 12 or more years of schooling respectively.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Odisha. Fifty-nine percent of women and 53 percent of men watch television at least once a week. Men (23%) are much more likely than women (9%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Thirty-eight percent of men and women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (72% versus 61%) or widowed (4% versus 0.4%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (38% versus 23%).

A majority of respondents are Hindus (95%), while only 2 percent and 3 percent are Muslims and Christian respectively.

Over one-third (35%) of respondents belong to an other backward class, while one-fifth belong to a scheduled caste. Nearly one-quarter of respondents belong to scheduled tribes, while 16 percent of men and 20 percent of women 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Seventy-one percent of women and 16 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Three percent of women and 26 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 25 percent of women and 55 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.

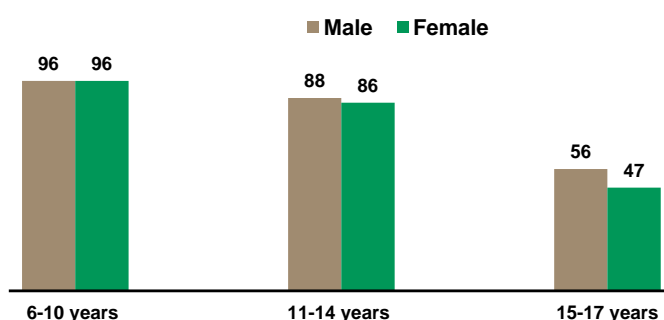
In Odisha, forty-three percent boys and 42 percent girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is marginally lower among children in nuclear households (41%) than children in non-nuclear households (44%). Preschool attendance is higher among children in households headed by Hindus (43%) or Muslim (42%) than households headed by Christian (35%). Preschool attendance is highest among scheduled caste (45%) as compared to scheduled tribe, other backward class and other households (42% each). Preschool attendance is higher in households with 3 to 5 members (44%), compared with households with 1-2 members (34%) and household with 6 or more members (41%). Overall, urban households (37%) show lower preschool attendance than rural households (44%). Preschool attendance is highest in Baleswar district (56%) and lowest in Kalahandi district (28%).

School attendance among children

Eighty-three percent of children age 6-17 years in Odisha attend school (87% in urban areas and 82% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (92%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 51 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 47 percent of girls compared with 56 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 Odisha, the median age at first marriage is 20.2 years among women age 25-29 years and 19.9 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 12 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 27 percent of men age 20-49 years. Over one-fifth (21%) of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, it was 21 percent in NFHS-4. Forty-two percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 80 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Odisha.

Fertility levels

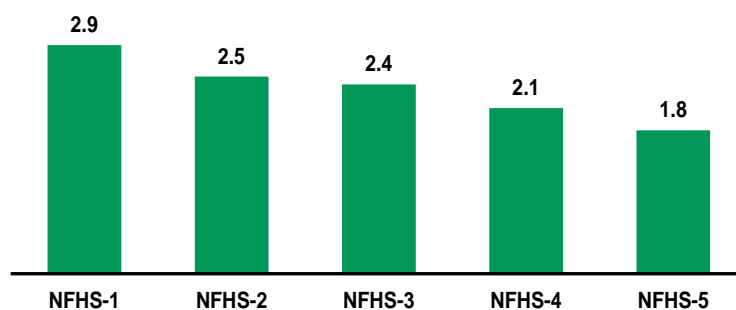
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Odisha is 1.8 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.3 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.5 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, 7 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 10 percent in NFHS-4.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 0.7 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Christian and muslim women will have an average of 0.5 children and 0.1 more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.3, and 1.9 compared with 1.8).

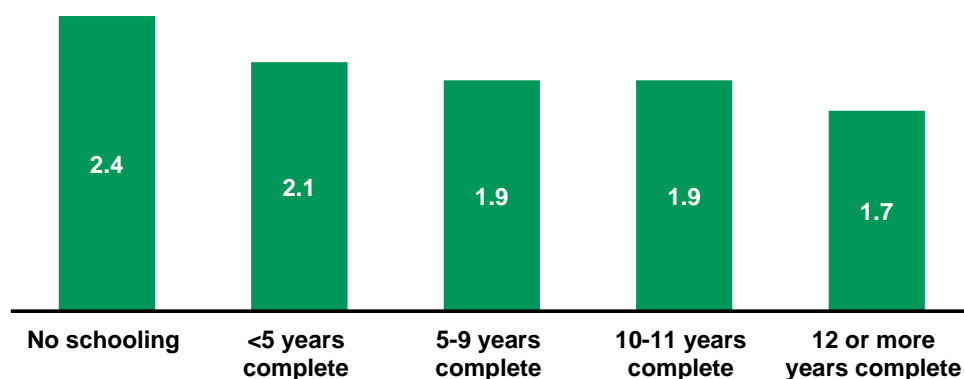
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-seven percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 13 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 5 percent.

The two main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (51%) and last child too young (16%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (84%), manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (8%), and other surgical methods (6%). More than half (56%) of women performed abortions at home and 24 percent and 19 percent were performed in the public and private health sector respectively. Fourteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. More than half of the abortions (54%) in Odisha are performed by respondent itself, followed doctor (33%).

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Odisha, 8 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 3 percent at age 17 years to 21 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (24%) and less than 5 years of schooling (22%) and among those who had 5-9 years of schooling (8%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Odisha is 43.6 months. Four percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 11 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high (15%) for mothers age 20-29 and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (45%). Over one-third (35%) 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.

Over one-third (35%) of births in Odisha occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

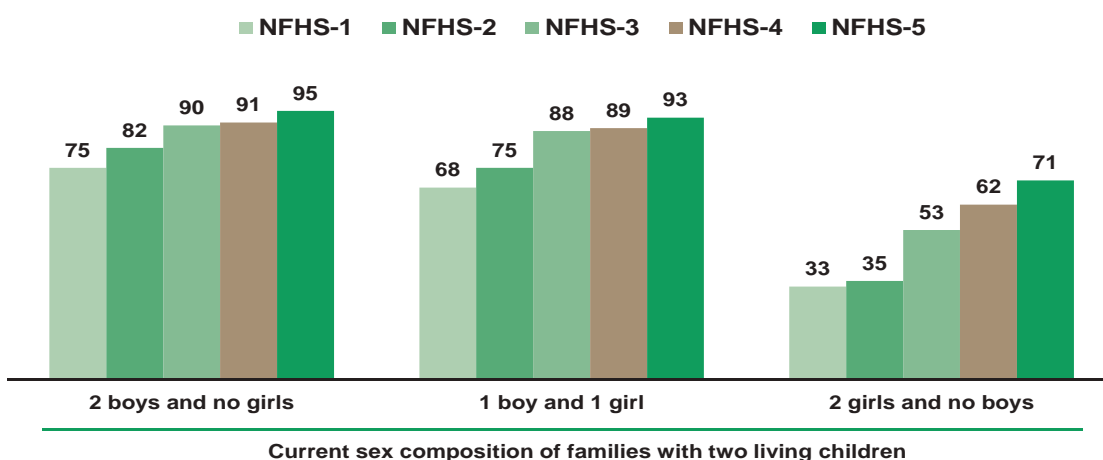
Seventy-two percent of currently married women and 70 percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 55 percent of women and 57 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-nine percent of women and 88 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Odisha, there is a strong preference for sons. Thirteen percent of women and 14 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only three percent of women and 2 percent of men want more daughters than sons. However, over three-quarters of women (78%) and men (72%) would like to have at least one son and a little less than three-quarters of women and two-thirds of men want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 95 percent with 1-2 sons want no more children, compared with 71 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has increased slightly to ninety percent and 89 percent respectively from eighty-five percent and 83 percent in the 4 years since NFHS-4.

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

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



In Odisha, 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 1.8 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.

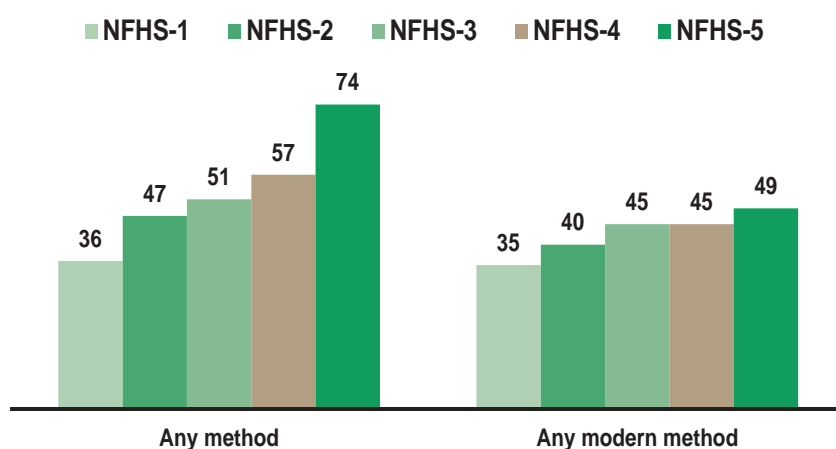
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Odisha. However, some methods are still less well known. Fifty-nine percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 24 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 50 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 74 percent, and it has substantially increase from NFHS-4 (57%). The use of modern family planning methods (49%) has also increased slightly from its level in NFHS-4 (45%). The use of female sterilization remain unchanged (28%), between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use is the highest in NFHS-2 (72%) and it is the lowest in NFHS-5 (38%). Contraceptive use increases sharply with age, from 40 percent for women age 15-19 to 75 percent for women age 40-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women

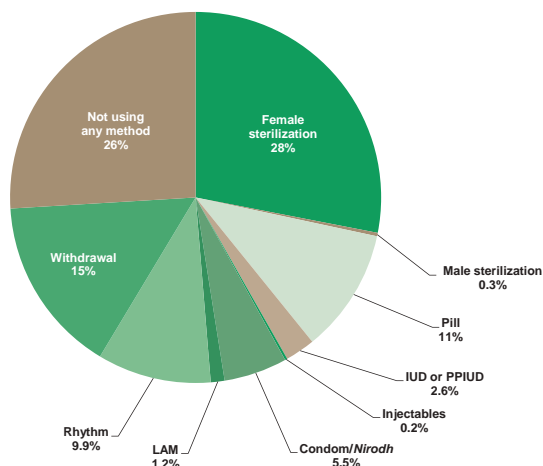


In Odisha, contraceptive use shows little difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence slightly decreases with increasing years of schooling of women. Thirty-nine percent and 40 percent of currently married women with no schooling and women how have less than 5 years of schooling use female sterilization respectively, compared with only 11 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Marginal difference has been observed in terms of use of contraception among all religion, Hindu (74%), Muslim (73%) and Christian (72%) of currently married women.

Women in Odisha are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, eighty-six percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 77 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 Odisha are pills (11%), followed by the condom or *Nirodh* and IUD or PPIUD (6% and 3% respectively). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Ninety-three percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC, as well as 47 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector or other source, including a shop and pharmacy/drugstore. Nonetheless, forty-nine percent of pill users and 24 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 46 percent for all contraceptive methods. Fifty 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 other fertility related reason (11%) and the desire to become pregnant (9%).

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

Informed choice

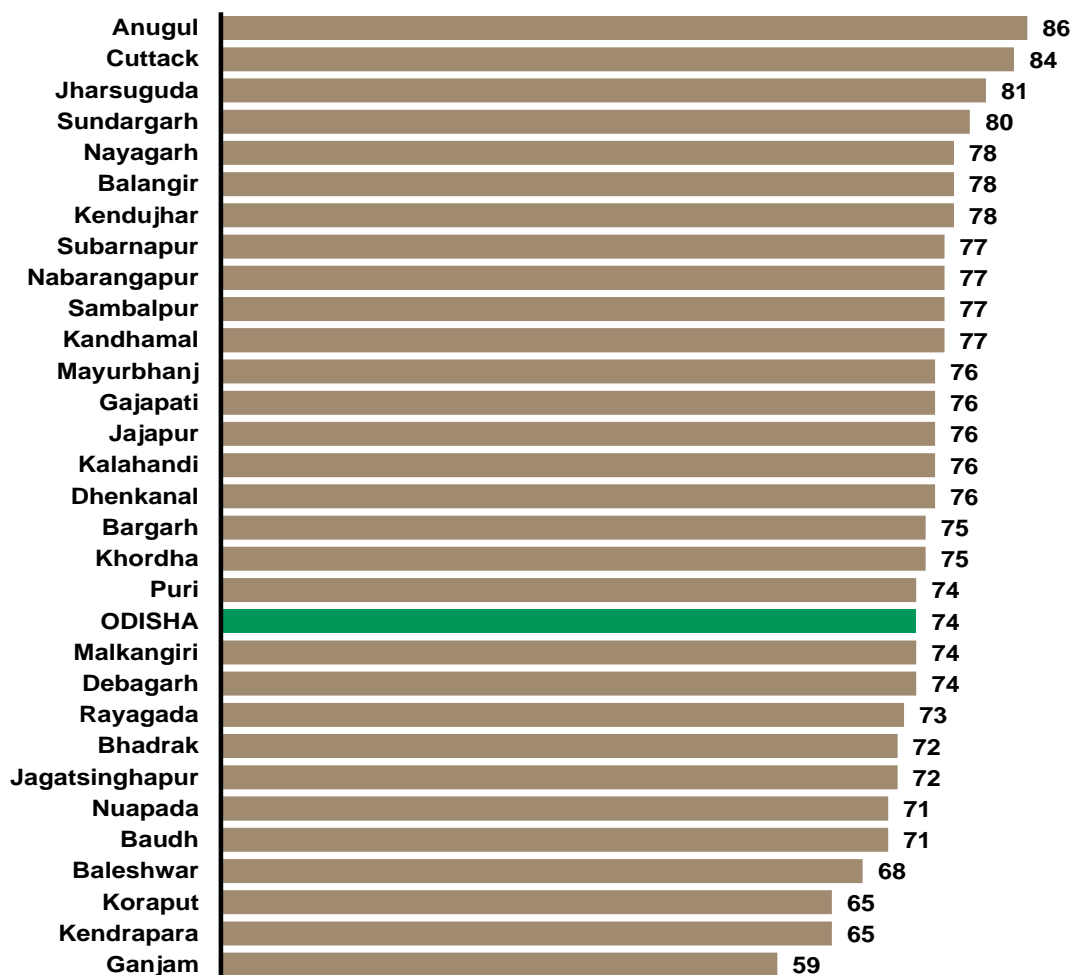
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Eighty percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 74 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even 67 percent were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Nearly one-fifth (19%) of men age 15-49 in Odisha agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 7 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Sixty-seven percent men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

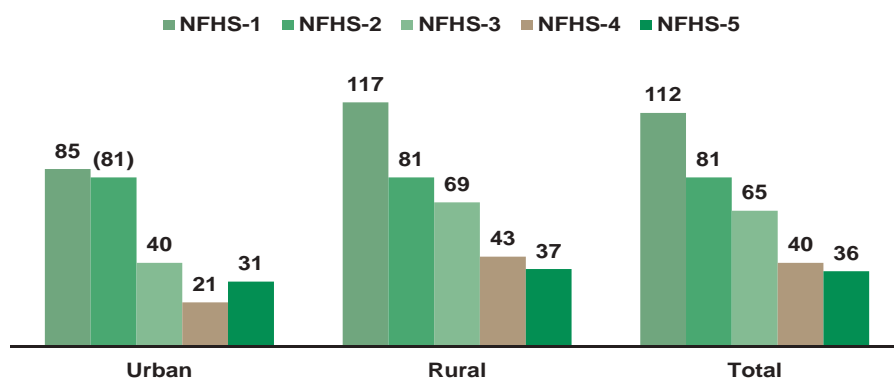
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 7 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, it was 14 percent in NFHS-4. Currently, 91 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 60 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 Odisha is estimated at 36 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 65, the NFHS-2 estimate of 81, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 112. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 41 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, it was 49 per 1,000 as U5MR in NFHS-4.

Trends in Infant Mortality

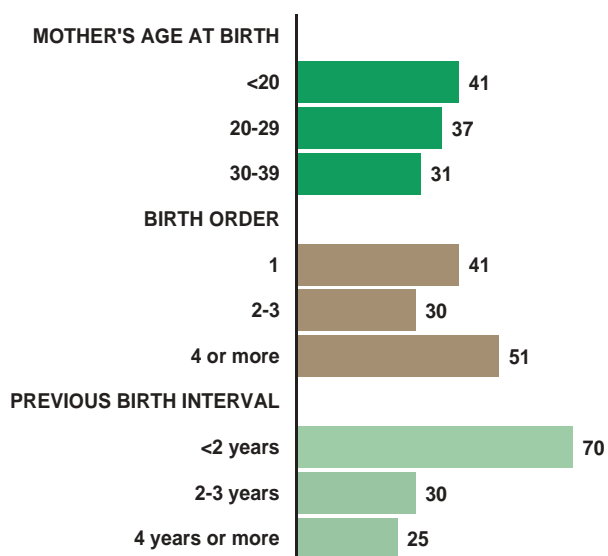
Deaths per 1,000 live births



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

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



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

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

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 41 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 31 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 37 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

Infant mortality rates are highest for scheduled tribes than their counterparts.

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 at all than for mother have less than 10 years of schooling or who have more than 10 years of schooling.

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

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

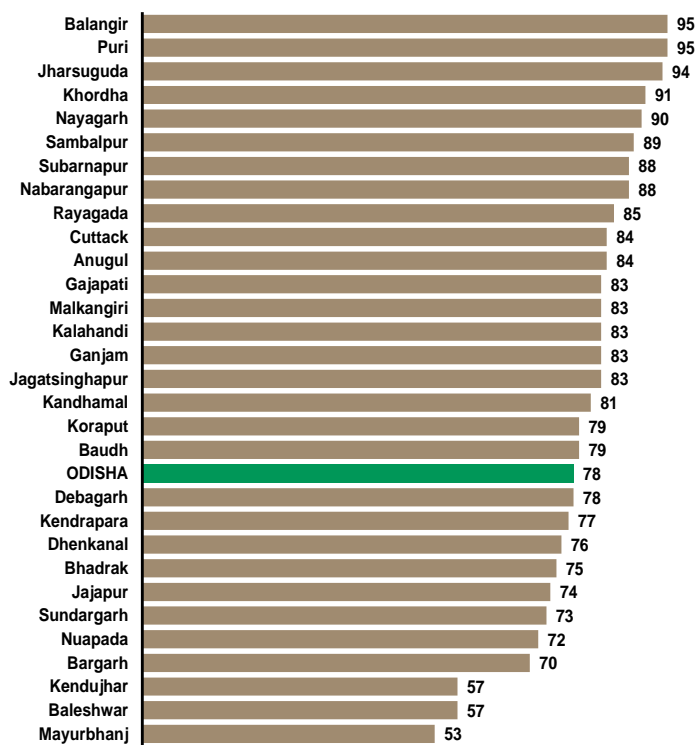
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than 9 in 10 received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (82% from a doctor and 8% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). One percent did not receive antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 98 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 99 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Over three-quarters of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Seventy-eight percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years



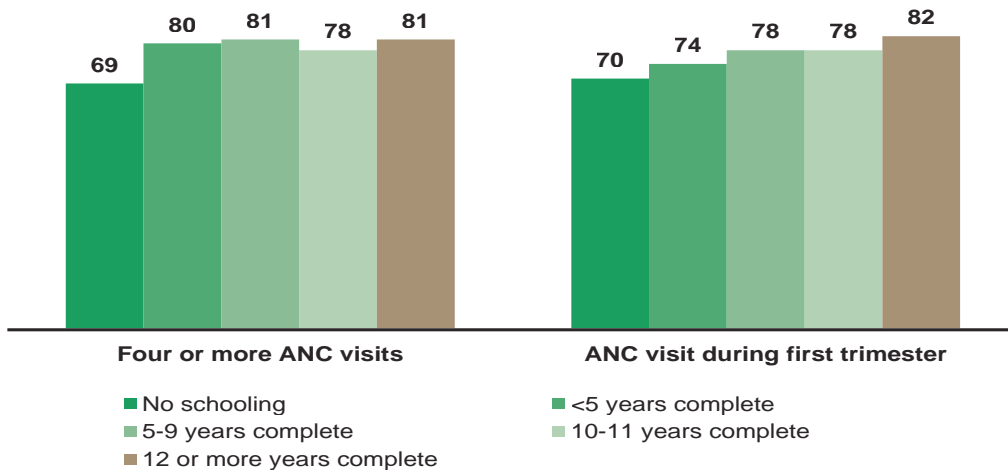
Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 64% to 77%) and in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 62% to 78%). For 97 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 61 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 34 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-five percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Sixty-one percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Seventy-eight percent of mothers in Odisha had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, over 9 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (96% received advice on breastfeeding, 95% on the importance of institutional delivery, 93% on keeping the baby warm, 92% on cord care, and 91% 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 Odisha, almost all women (99%) who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (100%), their blood pressure measured (99%), having a urine sample taken & blood sample taken (98% each), and having their abdomen examined (97%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 73 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-six percent of women with 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 53 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 (63%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (51%).

Delivery care

Ninety-two percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 8 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years from eighty-five percent (NFHS-4) to 92 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 94 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 46 percent of deliveries. Eighty-nine percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

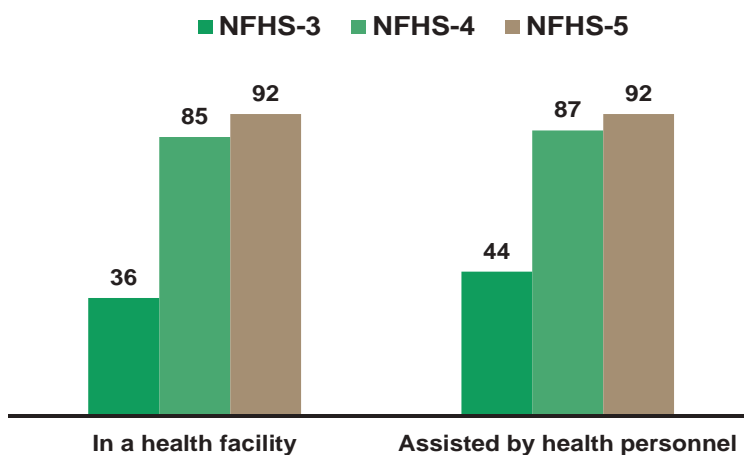
Ninety-two percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 2 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Twenty-two percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Forty-eight percent of caesarean sections (10% 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, 73 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (75%) were more likely than urban women (62%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women (76%) and scheduled caste women (78%) were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

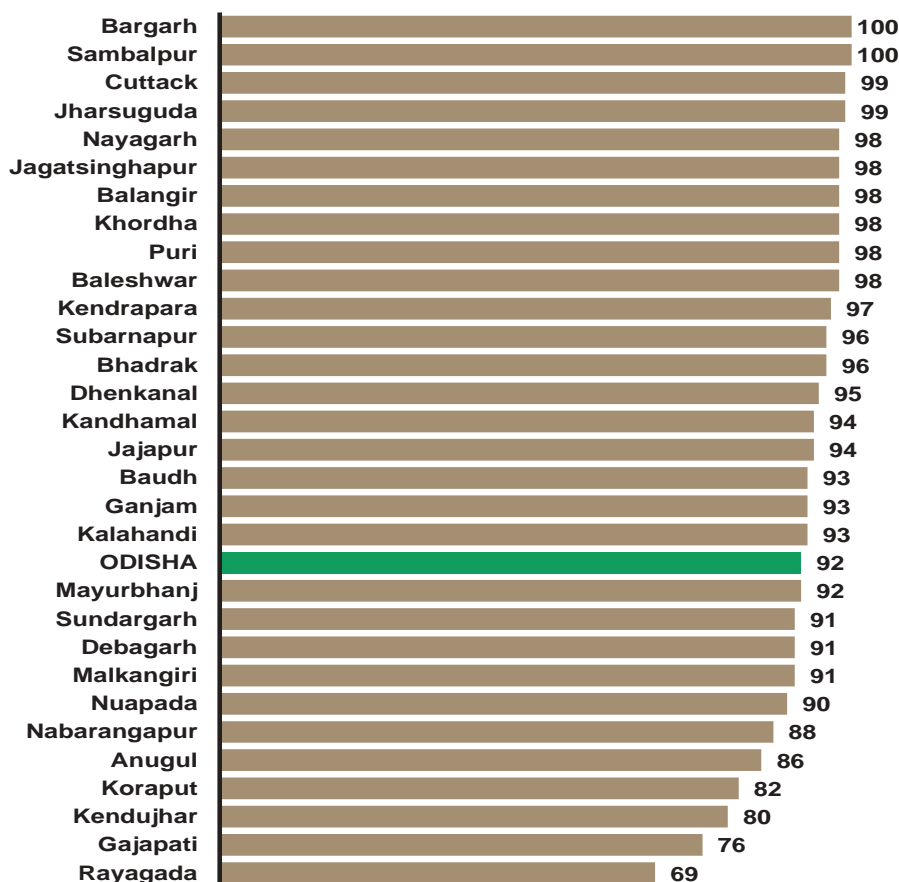
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Ninety-two percent of children in Odisha who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Odisha, 94 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 92 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; 94 percent of births in public health facilities and 93 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 71 percent of home births.

Ninety-two percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 46 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-eight percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Ninety-two percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (93% in urban areas and 92% in rural areas), but only 75 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 59 percent to 75 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (high blood pressure, vaginal bleeding, convulsions, prolonged labour, and severe abdominal pain).

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

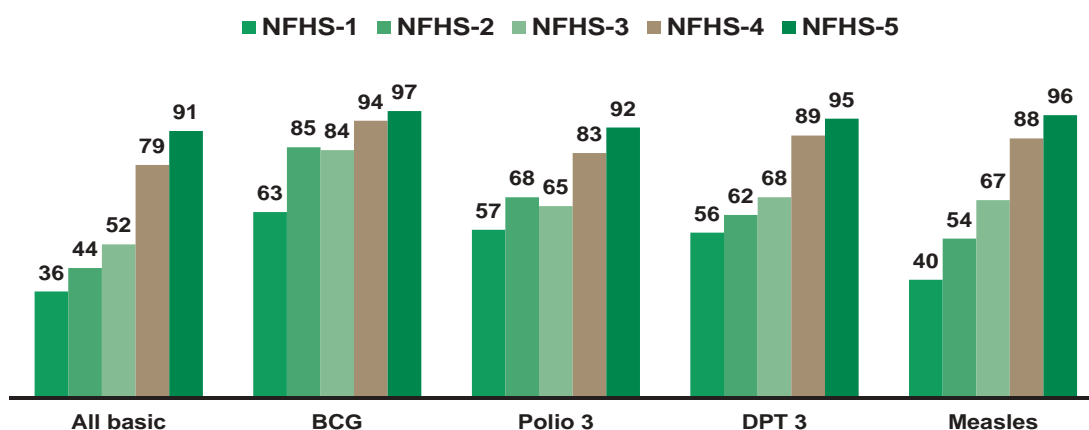
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Ninety-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, 98 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 2 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (96%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (81%). Ninety-seven percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, 92 percent have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 95 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 96 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is slightly dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 97% to 95%) and polio vaccine (from 96% to 92%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

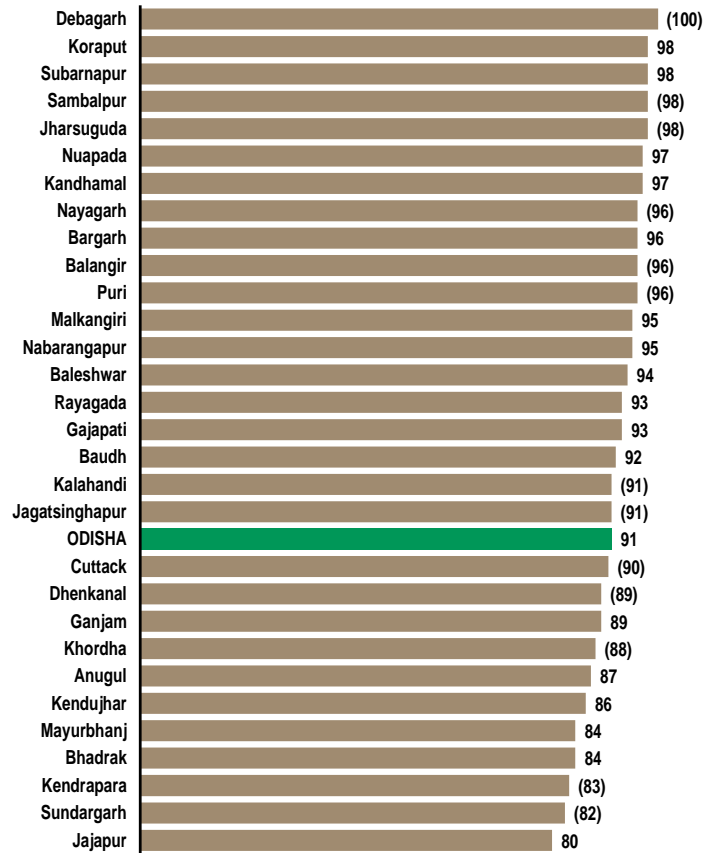


It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-5 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 89% to 95%), measles (from 88% to 96%), and BCG (from 94% to 97%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 83 percent to 92 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 79% to 91%). In addition, ninety-seven percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 94 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is almost equal for boys (91%) and girls (90%) and for rural areas and urban areas (90% versus 92%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children from an Schedule caste and other backward class (92% each) than children from any other caste/tribe group.

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



Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, three 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, 41 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Thirteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 73 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

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

thirds (70%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty-seven percent were given zinc supplements. Eighteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Odisha only 9 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 37 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, slightly more than half of (54%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Forty percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

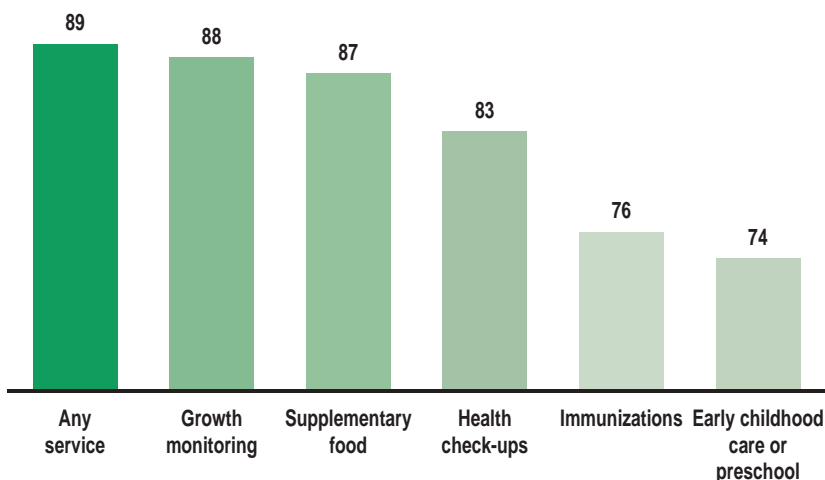
The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

Eighty-nine percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (87%), growth monitoring (88%), health check-ups (83%), and early childhood care or preschool (74%). The service that is to be accessed is immunizations (76%). Eighty-four percent of mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi*

worker or an ANM. Among children under age 6 years, ninety-six percent of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and ninety-five percent of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Odisha, only 73 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-three percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 68 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, 6 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, ninety-six percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 94 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 68 percent of children in Odisha 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. Less than half of children (48%) age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and forty percent are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 20 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 Odisha, eighty-seven percent of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months and 74 percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

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

Children's nutritional status

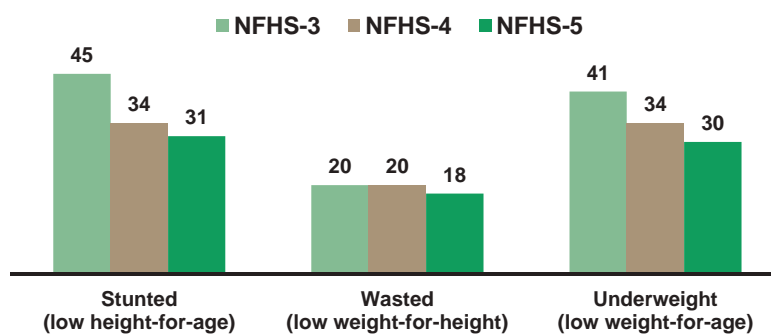
Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Thirty-one percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Eighteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 6 percent are severely wasted. Thirty 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, 24 percent of children are stunted, 28 percent are wasted, and 28 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Odisha has slightly improved since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted, wasted and underweighted decreased marginally from 34 percent, 20 percent and 34 percent to 31 percent, 18 percent and 30 percent respectively in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

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 female children than male children on two nutritional status measures (stunting & underweight).

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

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 over weight 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 38 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 23 percent, which is higher than NFHS-4 (17%). More men are overweight or obese (22%) than thin (15%), which is similar pattern observed in NFHS-4. Twenty-one percent of women in Odisha are too thin. Almost three-fifths of women (56%) and men (62%) are at a healthy weight for their height. Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural areas for women, and among scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in

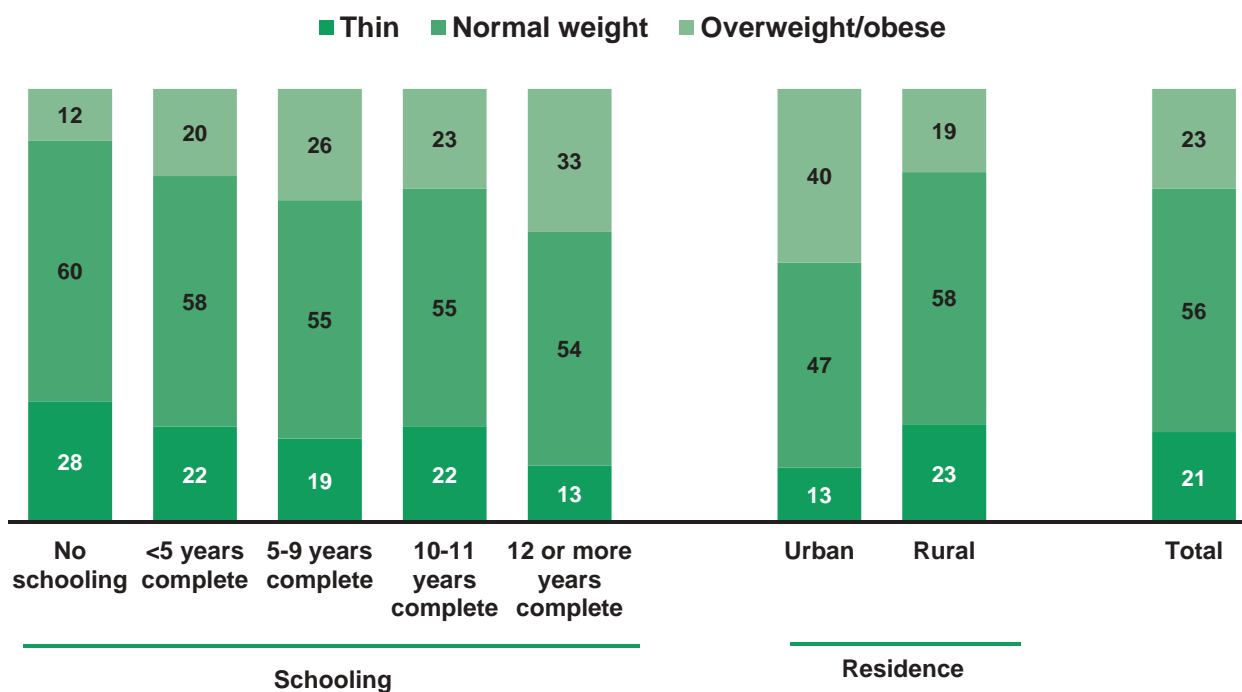
older adults, those in urban areas, and more educated men.

For the first time, NFHS-5 measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death.

Sixty-three percent 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 an increased risk WHR increases with age, from 49 percent for women age 15-19 to 71 percent for women age 40-49, and from 30 percent for men age 15-19 to 70 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk of WHR is higher in urban areas (71%) than in rural areas (61%) and among men it is only somewhat higher in urban areas (60%) than in rural areas (55%).

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

Percent distribution of women

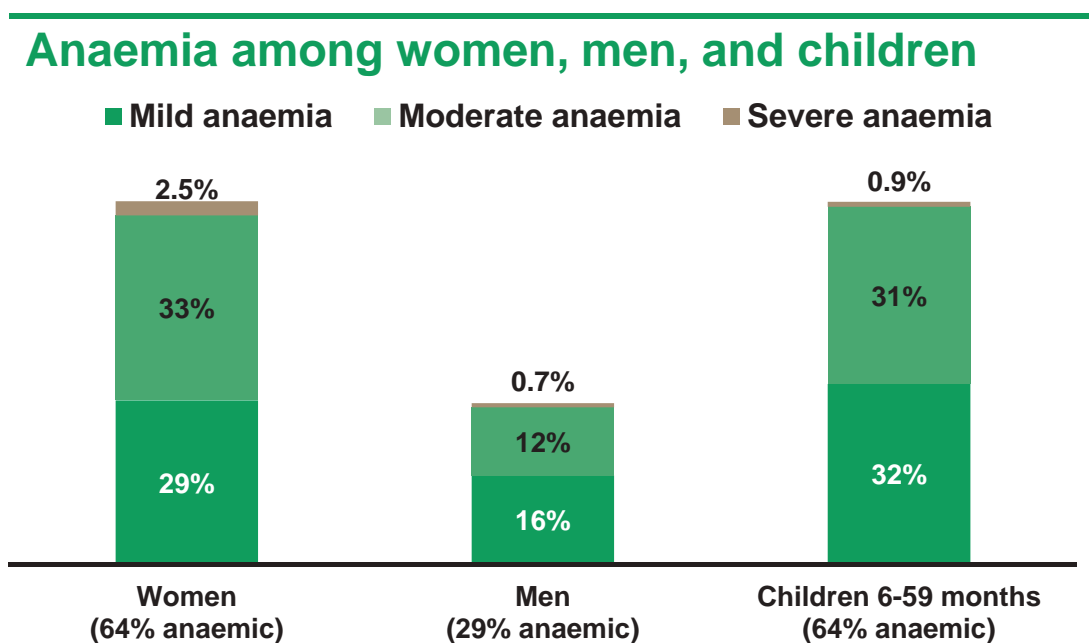


The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-eight percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworms and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Odisha, especially among women and children.

Sixty-four percent of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 32 percent who are mildly anaemic, 31 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 45 percent in NFHS-4 to 64 percent in NFHS-5. There is slight difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls (65%) and boys (64%). Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Over three-fifths (62%) of children in Odisha are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.



Slightly less than two-thirds of women (64%) in Odisha have anaemia, including 29 percent with mild anaemia, 33 percent with moderate anaemia, and 3 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 15-19 or 40-49, and scheduled tribe women, but anaemia exceeds 53 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 13 percentage points since NFHS-4. Over one-quarter (29%) of men in Odisha are anaemic. Scheduled tribe men, men with no schooling or less than 10 years of schooling, men age 15-19 or 40-49, and men in rural areas are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of getting tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Odisha, 235 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (219) than among women (250) and is lower in urban areas (183) than in rural areas (245).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (98% of women and men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only seventy-four percent of women and 79 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About just more than half (54%) of women and 56 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 93 percent of women and 96 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 5 percent of women and 9 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 2,205 women and 2,713 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 2,040 women and 806 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (2,081 women and 745 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among women (526 per 100,000) than among men (1,067 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 76 women per 100,000 and 311 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.

Thirteen percent of women age 15-49 in Odisha have hypertension, including 9 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 2 percent each with Stage 2 and one percent Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Fifty-two percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Eighteen percent of men in Odisha have hypertension, including 13 percent with Stage 1

hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and one percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Thirty-three 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 Odisha, five percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 4 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, five percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional 6 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Ninety-one percent of women and 89 percent of men age 15-49 have normal blood glucose levels. Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and to be taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (2% of men versus less than one percent of women). Nine 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 Odisha, only 1 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, less than one percent (0.1%) have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer, and less than one percent (0.2%) have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is slightly high in men (1%).

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, only 48 percent of households in Odisha have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is higher in rural (52%) area than urban areas (30%). In Odisha, three types of

programmes dominate: the State health insurance scheme, *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY) and 'other' health insurance.

Thirty-four percent of women and 42 percent of men age 15-49 in Odisha 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 almost universal among men across the years of schooling .

Tobacco and alcohol use

More than half (55%) of men and 13 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (31%), *khaini* (19%), *paan* with tobacco (14%), and cigarettes (13%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (14% for women and 57% for men) than in urban areas (7% for women and 47% for men). Most men (85%) who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Odisha, among adults age 15-49, three percent of women and 38 percent of men drink alcohol. Among men, consumption is almost similar in urban areas and rural areas (37% versus 39%). Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (40%) or less than once a week (48%), and 11 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Ninety-eight percent of women and men in Odisha have heard of HIV or AIDS and it is same in urban and rural areas. Women age 25-29 are slightly more likely (99%) than older women age 40-49 (97%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (94%), women with no regular exposure to media (96%), and scheduled tribe women (95%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

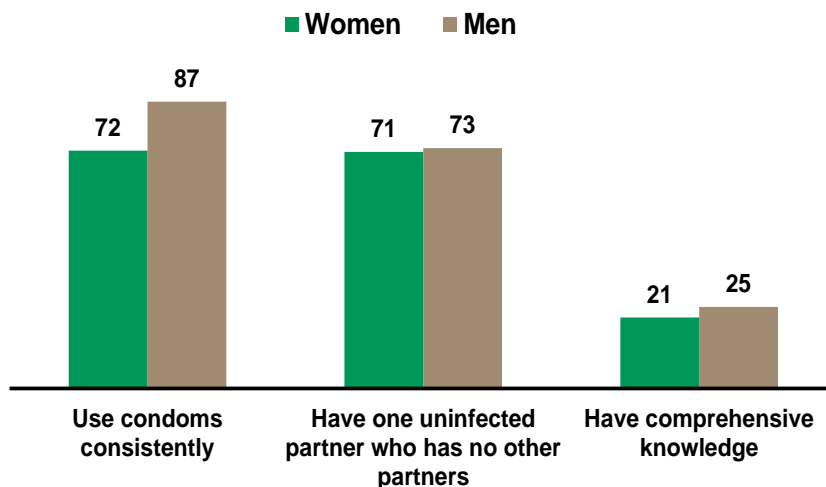
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only seventy-two percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 87 percent of men, and 71 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 73 percent of men.

Only twenty-one percent of women and 25 percent of men in Odisha 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

Just less than three-quarters of women (71%) and 78 percent of men in Odisha would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (72%) and men (72%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Sixty-three percent of women and 57 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Eighty percent of women and 82 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. An almost equal proportion of women (68%) and men (69%) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Women and men (68% each) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Seventy percent of women and 68 percent of men think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

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

Only 27 percent of women and 12 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-eight 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 (40%) are slightly more likely than rural women (38%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Thirty-eight 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 Odisha, six percent of women and 3 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are slightly less likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (34% of women, compared with 37% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections, eighty-two percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 0.3 percent of women and 2 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is slightly higher (3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (2%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.3% of women and 1% of men).

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

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

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

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Odisha, sixty-eight percent use sanitary napkins, 43 percent use cloth, 16 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 1 percent use tampons. Overall, 82 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 47 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only four-fifths percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 92 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only twenty-nine percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 84 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, ninety percent

earned cash, including 7 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Eight percent were not paid at all. Eighty-six percent of men who were employed earned cash, including 17 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Two percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (91%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 69 percent of employed men.

Only 29 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, ninety-two percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Over one-third (34%) of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Seventy-eight 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 almost half of men (49%) 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. Eighty percent of women participate in decisions about their own health care, decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (82%) and about major household purchases (82%). Overall, 71 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 10 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 67 percent among women age 15-19 to 73 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 (93%) and 96 percent participate in decisions about major household purchases. Overall, 91 percent of currently married men participate in making both these decisions, and only 1 percent of men do not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Odisha, 45 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban (56%) than rural (43%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (54%), and is the highest among women who are employed for cash (66%) than any other group of women.

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

Eighty-seven 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 (93%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Seventy-four percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 25 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Seventeen percent of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more than twice (30%) as likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (14%). This percentage increases with education with 37 percent of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with less than five years of schooling (6%) or no schooling (2%). Twenty-one percent of employed women who earn cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 9 percent of employed women who don't earn cash and have a mobile phone. Seventeen percent of Hindu and 16 percent of Christian women use mobile phone for financial transaction. Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class are much more likely (25%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

Forty-three percent of women and 73 percent of men age 15-49 in Odisha own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 37 percent of women and 58 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.

Forty-three percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 37 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Odisha, half of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 68 percent can read SMS messages. Fifty-nine percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 48 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 23 percent among women with no schooling to 83 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 33 percent of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 46-68 percent of women who belong to any other caste/tribe group. Scheduled tribe women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also less likely to be able to read SMS messages (53%) than women who belong to any other caste/tribe group (61-79%).

Half of women in Odisha have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Forty-nine 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 (41%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (26%) and if she argues with him (24%). Men are less likely to agree: 32 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (26%) or if she neglects the house or children (13%) or if she argues with him (13%) or if he suspects her of being unfaithful (9%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, thirty-four percent of women and 28 percent of men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Over four-fifths (83%) of women and 70 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. Nearly four-fifths (79%) of men agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

In Odisha, thirty-one percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 5 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 32 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 4 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-third of ever-married women (31%) age 18-49 in Odisha have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Four percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with no schooling, women with 3-4 children and women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, scheduled tribe women are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

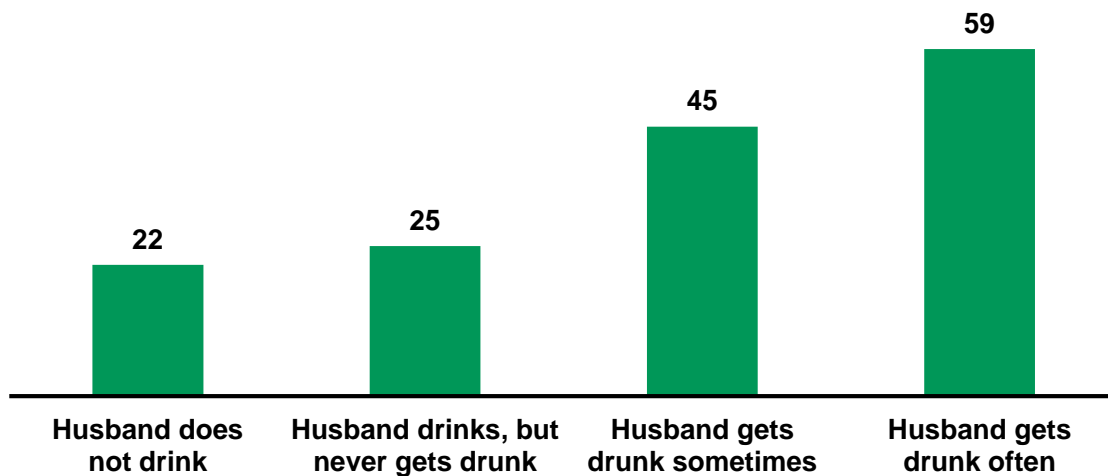
In Odisha, thirty percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 5 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 10 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Twenty-six percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Sixteen percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Seven percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 6 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, 5 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 2 percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Four 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 3 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 31 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (3%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, 19 percent of women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is almost similar among women in rural (32%) and urban areas (34%); among currently married women (32%); and It is higher among women who are employed for cash (38%) than women who are not employed (31%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband gets drunk often (59%), displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (90%), gets drunk sometimes (48%), and if their husband never attended school (34%). Nearly three-fifths of women (58%) 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 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



Little less than one-quarter of ever-married women (22%) age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. That proportion doubles to 42 percent among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (37%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (12%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (7%); and severe burns (2%).

Help seeking

Only eleven percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 7 percent never sought help but told someone. More than three-quarters (82%) never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (58%), a friend (26%) or their husband's family (19%). Only 6 percent sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	4,050	23,673	27,723
Households occupied	3,836	23,029	26,865
Households interviewed	3,707	22,760	26,467
Household response rate ¹	96.6	98.8	98.5
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	4,296	24,385	28,681
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,109	23,862	27,971
Women response rate ²	95.6	97.9	97.5
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	716	3,425	4,141
Number of eligible men interviewed	646	3,219	3,865
Men response rate ²	90.2	94.0	93.3

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, Odisha, 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	
Anugul	153	760	913	99.8	157	807	964	98.7	25	123	148	96.1
Balangir	107	802	909	99.8	120	869	989	99.0	25	118	143	98.6
Baleshwar	104	789	893	98.6	114	742	856	96.4	23	77	100	87.7
Bargarh	80	816	896	99.0	84	807	891	98.1	15	130	145	98.0
Baudh	44	872	916	99.3	56	914	970	98.5	11	129	140	97.2
Bhadrak	100	753	853	96.2	104	832	936	97.4	17	89	106	84.1
Cuttack	247	632	879	97.8	255	590	845	97.1	49	81	130	95.6
Debagarh	61	796	857	99.1	58	801	859	97.1	17	97	114	94.2
Dhenkanal	77	768	845	96.8	79	778	857	98.5	9	89	98	91.6
Gajapati	97	758	855	97.9	118	765	883	96.5	18	91	109	94.8
Ganjam	179	670	849	99.1	232	723	955	95.3	38	73	111	90.2
Jagatsinghapur	84	801	885	99.0	76	813	889	97.3	13	90	103	93.6
Jajapur	62	827	889	99.2	73	886	959	98.0	9	131	140	88.6
Jharsuguda	331	523	854	98.2	399	505	904	96.4	50	83	133	88.7
Kalahandi	65	854	919	99.7	74	960	1,034	99.5	16	145	161	99.4
Kandhamal	87	828	915	99.6	104	911	1,015	98.8	11	141	152	99.3
Kendrapara	39	794	833	94.8	43	817	860	96.1	13	98	111	86.0
Kendujhar	125	767	892	99.2	132	839	971	97.2	18	110	128	93.4
Khordha	370	457	827	94.9	413	514	927	93.6	54	62	116	75.3
Koraput	138	747	885	98.7	167	815	982	98.5	23	117	140	98.6
Malkangiri	65	851	916	99.9	84	996	1,080	98.5	10	127	137	97.9
Mayurbhanj	62	834	896	99.2	74	847	921	97.2	9	114	123	91.8
Nabarangapur	65	851	916	99.6	69	948	1,017	98.5	11	144	155	97.5
Nayagarh	63	818	881	98.0	69	848	917	98.7	11	121	132	93.0
Nuapada	41	840	881	99.1	51	893	944	98.6	18	121	139	99.3
Puri	137	733	870	99.2	151	779	930	98.1	18	102	120	90.9
Rayagada	119	761	880	98.2	120	790	910	96.9	19	116	135	93.1
Sambalpur	244	646	890	99.6	257	619	876	96.8	38	95	133	94.3
Subarnapur	66	845	911	99.6	62	885	947	98.7	11	133	144	97.3
Sundargarh	295	567	862	96.3	314	569	883	94.9	47	72	119	90.2
Odisha	3,707	22,760	26,467	98.5	4,109	23,862	27,971	97.5	646	3,219	3,865	93.3

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified.

The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.7	6.3	6.5	8.8	7.4	8.1	8.5	7.2	7.8
5-9	8.1	7.2	7.7	9.3	8.4	8.8	9.1	8.2	8.6
10-14	8.4	7.3	7.8	9.1	8.2	8.6	9.0	8.0	8.5
15-19	8.7	7.7	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7
20-24	7.6	8.8	8.2	6.9	8.7	7.8	7.0	8.7	7.9
25-29	8.3	9.4	8.9	7.2	9.0	8.1	7.4	9.1	8.3
30-34	7.7	8.8	8.3	6.9	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.9	7.5
35-39	7.6	8.3	7.9	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3
40-44	7.3	7.4	7.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.4
45-49	7.2	7.4	7.3	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2
50-54	6.0	5.5	5.8	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.1
55-59	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.3
60-64	4.1	3.8	4.0	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0
65-69	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.3
70-74	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2
75-79	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3
80 and over	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an Aadhaar card	94.8	95.2	95.0	94.5	94.7	94.6	94.6	94.8	94.7
Number	9,069	9,161	18,230	41,747	44,831	86,579	50,816	53,992	104,809
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,010	na	na	1,074	na	na	1,063
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	922	na	na	922	na	na	922
Schooling²									
No schooling	6.7	16.8	11.8	14.7	30.9	23.1	13.2	28.5	21.1
<5 years complete	14.6	15.3	15.0	20.9	18.9	19.9	19.7	18.3	19.0
5-9 years complete	35.2	33.5	34.3	40.1	32.4	36.1	39.2	32.6	35.8
10-11 years complete	13.9	11.8	12.9	11.3	9.5	10.4	11.8	9.9	10.8
12 or more years complete	29.4	22.4	25.9	12.8	8.2	10.4	15.8	10.7	13.1
Don't know	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	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	8,314	8,467	16,781	37,266	40,763	78,030	45,580	49,229	94,811
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.5	7.4	8.2	6.1	4.0	4.9	6.6	4.5	5.5

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	82.1	82.6	82.6	86.4
Female	17.9	17.4	17.4	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.1	4.0	4.0	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	64.1	61.1	61.6	49.8
Non-nuclear	35.9	38.9	38.4	50.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	91.2	95.2	94.5	94.2
Muslim	5.4	1.3	2.0	2.1
Christian	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.3
Other	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	17.6	20.4	19.9	20.3
Scheduled tribe	10.8	27.1	24.3	24.8
Other backward class	33.4	34.7	34.5	34.2
Other	37.9	17.4	20.9	20.3
Don't know	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	98.6	95.8	96.3	97.0
No	1.4	4.2	3.7	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source				
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	50.4	10.7	17.4	17.7
Piped to neighbour	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.9
Public tap/standpipe	16.5	12.8	13.4	13.2
Tube well or borehole	24.6	60.8	54.7	55.0
Other improved ²	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3
Unimproved source				
Unprotected dug well	2.6	9.2	8.1	7.8
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Surface water	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other source	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Odisha, 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	77.9	39.1	45.7	46.0
Less than 30 minutes	19.8	55.2	49.2	48.7
Thirty minutes or longer	2.2	5.7	5.1	5.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service ³	95.1	84.8	86.5	86.6
Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	2.1	4.8	4.3	4.5
Water treatment prior to drinking⁵				
Boil	20.8	17.7	18.2	18.6
Bleach or chlorine tablets	2.1	3.6	3.3	3.2
Strain through cloth	11.6	13.5	13.2	13.6
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	12.8	2.2	4.0	3.9
Use electronic purifier	16.0	2.0	4.4	4.5
Use solar disinfection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allow water to stand and settle	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
No treatment	45.2	66.1	62.6	62.0
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶	47.2	23.9	27.9	28.2
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	70.7	56.7	59.1	60.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	64.5	47.8	50.6	52.2
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	5.3	8.2	7.7	7.5
Other ⁷	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Shared facility⁸	9.7	5.2	6.0	5.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	8.4	4.2	4.9	4.3
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.8
Other ⁷	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Dry toilet	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
No facility/uses open spaces/field	18.5	37.0	33.9	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹	70.7	56.7	59.1	60.5
Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰	9.7	5.2	6.0	5.2

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of house¹¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	3.1	13.0	11.3	10.9
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	11.8	28.8	26.0	25.9
<i>Pucca</i>	83.4	54.0	59.0	59.6
Missing	1.6	4.1	3.7	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	65.8	62.2	62.8	56.5
3-4	27.0	29.7	29.2	32.6
5-6	6.2	7.3	7.1	9.2
7 and over	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	3.4	1.0	1.4	1.4
LPG/natural gas	73.0	24.8	33.0	32.6
Biogas	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Coal/lignite	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.6
Charcoal	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Wood	18.8	67.1	58.9	59.4
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.3	2.6	2.2	2.2
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Dung cakes	0.4	2.0	1.7	1.8
No food cooked in the household	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹²	76.9	26.1	34.7	34.4
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³	21.8	73.7	64.9	65.3
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	55.4	31.5	35.6	36.1
In the house, no separate room	15.6	17.5	17.2	15.9
In a separate building	19.5	28.4	26.9	28.1
Outdoors	9.2	22.3	20.1	19.7
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,493	21,974	26,467	106,720

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³				
Stove	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Chullah</i>	92.4	89.9	90.1	90.5
Open fire	7.5	9.8	9.7	9.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	982	16,185	17,167	69,734
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴				
Daily	10.8	13.3	12.8	13.3
Weekly	4.5	6.5	6.2	6.4
Monthly	2.2	3.5	3.3	3.3
Less than monthly	3.5	5.4	5.1	5.3
Never	79.1	71.4	72.7	71.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,493	21,974	26,467	106,720

na = Not applicable

¹Nuclear 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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	82.5	69.0	71.2
Muslim	94.6	85.5	89.7
Christian	75.3	59.0	62.0
Other	*	66.8	67.6
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	68.2	61.1	62.2
Scheduled tribe	56.7	60.7	60.4
Other backward class	85.6	73.8	75.7
Other	94.9	81.4	85.5
Don't know	*	58.0	59.5
Total	82.9	68.9	71.3

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

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

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

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Anugul	72.2	73.9	73.7
Balangir	92.0	71.0	73.3
Baleshwar	93.4	86.5	87.2
Bargarh	75.3	71.1	71.5
Baudh	(65.4)	63.0	63.1
Bhadrak	84.8	70.6	72.6
Cuttack	82.0	67.1	71.5
Debagarh	71.0	78.6	78.1
Dhenkanal	50.9	70.3	68.6
Gajapati	84.3	61.8	64.9
Ganjam	81.4	75.1	76.5
Jagatsinghapur	80.8	68.7	70.1
Jajapur	60.8	58.1	58.3
Jharsuguda	78.9	72.4	74.9
Kalahandi	68.4	70.9	70.6
Kandhamal	94.4	56.1	60.3
Kendrapara	(91.2)	67.2	68.7
Kendujhar	66.5	60.5	61.6
Khordha	93.9	75.2	84.6
Koraput	66.2	59.1	60.1
Malkangiri	76.4	54.1	55.7
Mayurbhanj	71.1	67.7	68.0
Nabarangapur	82.1	51.0	53.4
Nayagarh	76.9	75.2	75.3
Nuapada	(87.7)	70.2	70.7
Puri	97.5	75.0	78.8
Rayagada	89.8	58.1	62.9
Sambalpur	78.1	69.0	71.5
Subarnapur	87.5	73.6	74.7
Sundargarh	89.0	72.2	78.2
Odisha	82.9	68.9	71.3

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	70.9	43.2	47.9	50.2
Pressure cooker	75.9	39.3	45.5	47.5
Chair	89.2	79.6	81.2	82.9
Cot or bed	90.6	86.7	87.3	88.4
Table	69.7	44.3	48.6	50.7
Electric fan	96.1	80.1	82.8	84.2
Radio or transistor	3.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
Television (black and white)	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Television (colour)	81.4	53.1	57.9	61.2
Any television	81.7	53.7	58.5	61.7
Sewing machine	22.7	9.0	11.4	12.8
Mobile telephone	95.2	86.9	88.3	91.6
Landline telephone	3.2	0.6	1.1	1.1
Internet	61.5	30.9	36.1	39.5
Computer	16.3	2.5	4.8	5.3
Refrigerator	54.9	17.7	24.0	25.9
Air conditioner/cooler	35.2	9.6	13.9	15.0
Washing machine	26.3	3.6	7.5	8.2
Watch or clock	88.3	68.4	71.8	74.2
Water pump	22.1	12.5	14.2	16.0
Thresher	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.3
Tractor	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.2
None of the above	0.5	1.8	1.6	1.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	67.3	73.6	72.5	76.6
Motorcycle or scooter	63.1	39.5	43.5	47.9
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	2.1	1.8	2.0
Car	9.3	1.3	2.7	3.1
None of the above	12.4	18.0	17.0	13.0
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	74.2	37.0	43.3	41.7
Irrigated land only	6.9	20.0	17.8	18.2
Non-irrigated land only	12.2	36.3	32.2	33.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.5	2.2	1.9	2.1
Irrigation not determined	6.1	4.4	4.7	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	69.7	85.7	83.0	84.0
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	12.3	53.6	46.6	50.3
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	95.8	97.2	96.9	97.4
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme ³	29.5	51.7	47.9	49.3
Percentage having a BPL card	29.1	53.0	48.9	49.7
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	63.4	70.1	69.0	69.9
Number	4,493	21,974	26,467	106,720

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	34.3	37.8	36.0	44.3	43.5	43.9	42.9	42.7	42.8
Muslim	*	*	(40.7)	(50.7)	(34.1)	42.7	46.8	(36.9)	41.7
Christian	*	*	(40.5)	34.9	32.2	33.5	33.2	35.6	34.5
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	34.6	49.4	42.5	45.1	46.1	45.6	43.7	46.6	45.1
Scheduled tribe	(37.1)	(41.9)	39.2	41.2	43.7	42.4	40.9	43.6	42.2
Other backward class	37.8	33.2	35.7	44.4	41.6	43.0	43.3	40.3	41.8
Other	29.5	36.8	33.0	49.6	39.7	44.9	43.9	38.8	41.5
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(28.7)
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	30.3	38.3	34.4	43.9	40.4	42.3	42.1	40.1	41.1
Non-nuclear	37.5	39.3	38.3	44.2	45.1	44.6	43.1	44.3	43.6
Family size									
1-2 members	*	*	*	(30.7)	(34.6)	32.4	(31.8)	(36.1)	33.7
3-5 members	34.0	39.0	36.5	45.6	43.9	44.8	43.9	43.1	43.6
6 or more members	34.8	38.3	36.3	42.3	41.8	42.1	41.0	41.3	41.2
Total	34.4	38.8	36.5	44.1	42.9	43.5	42.6	42.3	42.5

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.

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

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

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

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anugul	*	*	(54.2)	62.9	45.6	53.9	60.5	47.8	54.0
Balangir	*	*	*	47.8	20.8	34.0	48.2	23.1	34.9
Baleshwar	*	*	*	48.4	62.7	54.7	50.7	61.6	55.5
Bargarh	*	*	*	38.8	(46.6)	42.0	40.0	48.8	43.6
Baudh	*	*	*	30.0	39.2	34.8	27.1	38.8	33.1
Bhadrak	*	*	(31.7)	53.2	55.1	54.3	49.4	51.7	50.7
Cuttack	*	*	(31.0)	51.7	(50.8)	51.3	45.5	47.4	46.4
Debagarh	*	*	*	50.6	57.4	53.9	48.8	56.1	52.3
Dhenkanal	*	*	*	43.0	44.0	43.4	43.6	44.5	44.0
Gajapati	*	*	*	41.2	29.8	34.8	40.6	27.8	33.6
Ganjam	*	*	(22.9)	36.3	35.2	35.7	33.3	33.5	33.4
Jagatsinghapur	*	*	*	45.8	52.4	48.7	49.3	53.2	51.0
Jajapur	*	*	*	59.3	49.9	54.9	58.8	48.2	53.8
Jharsuguda	(30.4)	(39.7)	34.7	(36.1)	(47.6)	41.8	33.3	44.0	38.4
Kalahandi	*	*	*	28.4	30.8	29.5	26.3	29.5	27.9
Kandhamal	*	*	*	28.4	38.1	33.2	29.5	37.7	33.5
Kendrapara	*	*	*	41.8	44.9	43.4	45.9	44.2	45.1
Kendujhar	*	*	*	53.7	58.8	56.3	53.5	54.5	54.0
Khordha	(22.5)	(44.9)	33.4	37.4	(28.3)	33.7	30.4	37.5	33.6
Koraput	*	*	*	37.0	37.8	37.4	36.8	37.7	37.2
Malkangiri	*	*	*	28.5	28.7	28.6	29.2	28.5	28.8
Mayurbhanj	*	*	*	50.6	53.3	51.8	49.5	54.9	51.7
Nabarangapur	*	*	*	35.9	45.4	41.0	36.6	45.9	41.6
Nayagarh	*	*	*	38.8	38.1	38.5	36.9	35.6	36.3
Nuapada	*	*	*	41.4	39.0	40.3	40.3	39.5	39.9
Puri	*	*	*	36.4	22.0	29.5	34.6	23.3	29.1
Rayagada	*	*	*	33.7	28.8	31.0	33.6	29.7	31.4
Sambalpur	*	(36.4)	(34.5)	(48.5)	32.7	40.4	43.5	34.0	38.5
Subarnapur	*	*	*	41.3	46.6	44.0	40.8	47.4	44.2
Sundargarh	*	*	(40.4)	(54.0)	(47.7)	51.1	50.4	44.3	47.6
Odisha	34.4	38.8	36.5	44.1	42.9	43.5	42.6	42.3	42.5

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.

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	97.6	95.8	96.1	96.9	95.6	95.8	97.3	95.7	95.9
6-13 (Elementary)	96.0	94.2	94.5	95.9	93.5	93.9	96.0	93.9	94.2
11-13 (Upper Primary)	93.7	91.6	92.0	94.2	89.9	90.5	93.9	90.8	91.3
14-15 (Secondary)	76.3	68.0	69.6	79.6	63.1	66.1	77.9	65.5	67.8
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	62.1	49.7	52.3	61.2	37.7	41.6	61.7	43.3	46.7
11-14 years	92.2	87.3	88.2	90.5	85.2	86.1	91.4	86.3	87.2
15-17 years	62.9	53.9	55.7	66.0	43.5	47.2	64.3	48.4	51.3
6-14 years	95.0	92.1	92.6	94.0	91.1	91.6	94.6	91.6	92.1
6-17 years	86.7	83.9	84.4	87.0	79.6	80.8	86.9	81.7	82.6
Religion of household head									
Hindu	87.4	84.3	84.8	88.2	79.9	81.1	87.7	82.1	83.0
Muslim	78.8	78.1	78.4	74.5	77.9	76.5	76.8	78.0	77.5
Christian	85.1	79.9	80.6	(80.0)	74.5	75.3	82.7	77.3	78.1
Other	*	*	(66.6)	*	(69.6)	(70.4)	*	67.4	68.6
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	84.5	85.3	85.1	79.7	79.8	79.8	82.1	82.5	82.5
Scheduled tribe	73.3	76.0	75.7	80.6	71.7	72.4	76.7	73.8	74.1
Other backward class	89.5	87.5	87.8	89.2	82.7	83.7	89.4	85.1	85.8
Other	93.2	91.3	91.9	93.6	89.3	90.6	93.4	90.3	91.2

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, Odisha, 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	85.4	13.5	0.6	0.6	100.0	1.9	8,228
5-9 years	84.3	12.0	1.3	2.4	100.0	3.9	9,141
10-14 years	80.7	12.6	2.5	4.2	100.0	8.1	9,027
15-17 years	78.2	13.9	2.9	5.0	100.0	11.3	4,943
Residence							
Urban	85.2	10.7	1.6	2.5	100.0	5.4	4,919
Rural	82.1	13.3	1.7	2.9	100.0	5.8	26,420
Sex							
Male	83.0	12.8	1.7	2.6	100.0	5.6	16,102
Female	82.1	13.0	1.7	3.1	100.0	5.9	15,237
Total age <15 years	83.4	12.7	1.5	2.4	100.0	4.7	26,396
Total age <18 years	82.6	12.9	1.7	2.8	100.0	5.7	31,339

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

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

Table 12 Birth registration of children under age five

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2	51.3	37.4	88.7	3,128
2-4	70.4	21.6	92.0	5,100
Sex				
Male	65.0	26.1	91.1	4,315
Female	61.1	29.3	90.4	3,913
Residence				
Urban	77.0	18.2	95.2	1,175
Rural	60.8	29.2	90.0	7,053
Total	63.1	27.6	90.8	8,228

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, Odisha, 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	
Anugul	65.4	20.1	85.5	241
Balangir	56.7	36.7	93.3	346
Baleshwar	76.1	16.1	92.2	452
Bargarh	61.4	32.5	93.9	264
Baudh	61.1	23.3	84.4	92
Bhadrak	69.1	21.9	91.0	324
Cuttack	78.2	17.0	95.1	402
Debagarh	68.7	23.8	92.4	55
Dhenkanal	64.6	24.8	89.5	215
Gajapati	52.1	37.8	89.9	122
Ganjam	73.3	23.7	97.0	686
Jagatsinghapur	78.4	17.3	95.8	147
Jajapur	76.4	15.0	91.4	399
Jharsuguda	77.0	19.7	96.6	92
Kalahandi	48.9	36.8	85.7	246
Kandhamal	63.8	25.6	89.3	207
Kendrapara	78.9	17.4	96.3	247
Kendujhar	57.4	30.2	87.5	455
Khordha	79.7	17.3	97.0	374
Koraput	39.2	50.9	90.1	324
Malkangiri	40.9	35.9	76.8	169
Mayurbhanj	55.6	29.5	85.1	517
Nabarangapur	35.3	51.8	87.1	370
Nayagarh	67.7	24.8	92.5	191
Nuapada	40.3	43.4	83.7	141
Puri	67.7	26.6	94.4	260
Rayagada	41.1	34.5	75.6	261
Sambalpur	71.1	23.9	95.1	168
Subarnapur	60.1	35.4	95.6	137
Sundargarh	66.2	26.0	92.2	326
Odisha	63.1	27.6	90.8	8,228

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	(77.2)	*	(77.5)	62.6	51.6	57.7	64.9	53.5	60.2
15-24	*	*	*	(68.1)	(70.8)	69.3	(75.5)	(70.1)	73.2
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(55.4)
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	(80.4)	(87.2)	*	(83.8)
25-34	*	*	*	77.8	(71.5)	75.8	79.8	(72.9)	77.7
35 and over	82.8	75.4	79.8	73.4	64.2	69.3	75.2	66.0	71.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	83.2	77.0	80.9	72.0	62.9	68.0	74.0	64.9	70.1
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(61.3)
Christian	*	*	*	75.4	(52.9)	67.2	76.4	(51.7)	66.9
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	69.1	(53.0)	63.7	74.3	63.8	69.8	73.5	62.6	68.9
Scheduled tribe	*	*	(84.5)	62.5	58.3	60.8	64.0	59.3	62.1
Other backward class	86.2	81.0	84.2	76.3	64.5	70.9	78.2	67.1	73.3
Other	84.8	79.2	82.7	73.8	62.8	68.8	77.2	66.8	72.7
Total	82.8	75.6	80.1	71.8	62.6	67.7	73.8	64.5	69.8

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 belonging to other religions, and persons whose caste/tribe is not known, 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, Odisha, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anugul	*	*	*	76.7	(56.3)	67.6	77.8	58.0	68.7
Balangir	*	*	*	(74.2)	(72.9)	73.6	(77.2)	(71.4)	74.3
Baleshwar	*	*	*	(79.2)	62.1	70.5	77.0	63.5	70.5
Bargarh	*	*	*	78.7	(70.3)	75.0	79.4	72.3	76.2
Baudh	*	*	*	72.9	(55.1)	65.4	73.3	(56.0)	66.0
Bhadrak	*	*	*	80.9	61.9	71.8	78.0	57.7	69.0
Cuttack	*	*	(82.9)	(66.0)	(62.8)	64.5	69.7	69.8	69.8
Debagarh	*	*	*	84.8	53.1	67.4	84.3	53.5	67.9
Dhenkanal	*	*	*	68.7	(55.2)	62.5	70.7	57.0	64.2
Gajapati	*	*	*	71.0	(70.0)	70.6	73.1	(71.5)	72.5
Ganjam	*	*	*	82.7	58.6	71.9	82.8	59.1	72.8
Jagatsinghapur	*	*	*	67.6	50.4	59.9	64.1	49.5	57.7
Jajapur	*	*	*	60.8	61.1	61.0	61.3	62.5	61.9
Jharsuguda	*	*	(81.2)	(76.5)	(78.2)	77.2	81.3	(74.7)	78.6
Kalahandi	*	*	*	67.5	(56.7)	63.6	70.3	(59.8)	66.5
Kandhamal	*	*	*	81.4	(63.8)	74.7	81.3	(64.2)	74.4
Kendrapara	*	*	*	72.5	61.9	68.1	73.6	59.4	67.6
Kendujhar	*	*	*	56.4	52.7	54.5	61.9	60.3	61.1
Khordha	(83.1)	*	84.5	(90.9)	*	(84.2)	86.1	(80.5)	84.4
Koraput	*	*	*	52.1	(54.2)	52.9	61.4	(57.9)	60.2
Malkangiri	*	*	*	60.0	(63.1)	61.0	61.6	(59.6)	60.9
Mayurbhanj	*	*	*	62.0	(58.8)	60.8	67.7	(61.4)	65.5
Nabarangapur	*	*	*	62.1	(56.0)	59.7	61.4	(58.8)	60.4
Nayagarh	*	*	*	70.8	(69.9)	70.4	71.8	71.7	71.8
Nuapada	*	*	*	(73.4)	(53.8)	63.1	(72.8)	(54.4)	63.2
Puri	*	*	*	(78.1)	(84.5)	81.3	80.1	85.9	82.8
Rayagada	*	*	*	(70.0)	(58.7)	65.0	(74.9)	(61.8)	68.8
Sambalpur	*	*	*	(69.5)	(96.5)	79.4	74.9	(97.5)	83.7
Subarnapur	*	*	*	79.1	77.8	78.5	80.1	76.1	78.3
Sundargarh	*	*	(65.8)	(77.8)	(62.6)	71.4	76.5	(58.5)	69.7
Odisha	82.8	75.6	80.1	71.8	62.6	67.7	73.8	64.5	69.8

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	9,158
Rural	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	45,445
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3,915
5-14	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	8,856
15-24	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	8,992
25-34	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	9,181
35-49	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	10,882
50-69	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	10,215
70 and over	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	2,560
Total	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	54,602
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	9,200
Rural	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	42,917
Age								
0-4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	4,315
5-14	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	9,316
15-24	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	7,765
25-34	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	7,584
35-49	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	10,463
50-69	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	9,801
70 and over	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	2,874
Total	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	52,118
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	18,358
Rural	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	88,362
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	8,230
5-14	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	18,172
15-24	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	16,757
25-34	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	16,765
35-49	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	21,345
50-69	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	20,017
70 and over	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	5,434
Total	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	106,720

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	14.1	15.7	3,942	4,024	545	543
20-24	16.3	14.3	4,560	4,567	496	500
25-29	17.1	14.9	4,793	4,765	518	522
30-34	14.8	14.1	4,144	4,142	489	471
35-39	14.0	14.9	3,902	3,911	518	534
40-44	11.9	13.0	3,336	3,292	450	448
45-49	11.8	13.2	3,294	3,270	458	459
Residence						
Urban	18.4	20.9	5,137	4,109	727	585
Rural	81.6	79.1	22,834	23,862	2,748	2,892
Schooling						
No schooling	21.9	9.7	6,122	6,759	337	379
<5 years complete	8.1	7.5	2,267	2,299	259	261
5-9 years complete	37.0	44.3	10,356	10,128	1,539	1,534
10-11 years complete	15.8	16.8	4,416	4,307	585	597
12 or more years complete	17.2	21.7	4,810	4,478	755	706
Literacy						
Literate ¹	69.5	84.6	19,434	18,788	2,939	2,920
Not literate	30.1	15.1	8,426	9,102	524	546
Not measured	0.4	0.4	111	81	13	11
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	9.3	22.9	2,599	2,292	796	712
Watches television at least once a week	59.3	53.2	16,592	15,777	1,848	1,786
Listens to the radio at least once a week	1.4	3.2	389	370	112	90
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	4.7	12.4	1,320	1,107	432	365
Not regularly exposed to any media	37.8	38.2	10,567	11,450	1,329	1,425
Marital status						
Never married	22.8	37.9	6,385	6,525	1,317	1,287
Currently married	72.1	61.2	20,176	20,037	2,128	2,158
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	9	8	0	0
Widowed	3.7	0.4	1,023	1,036	13	16
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.4	0.5	378	365	16	16
Religion						
Hindu	94.6	95.3	26,461	26,408	3,311	3,295
Muslim	2.1	2.1	573	421	73	58
Christian	3.0	2.5	842	1,076	88	122
Other	0.3	0.1	94	66	3	2

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	20.2	23.9	5,661	5,722	830	795
Scheduled tribe	24.2	24.3	6,782	7,789	846	1,001
Other backward class	35.2	35.2	9,854	9,717	1,222	1,194
Other	20.0	16.4	5,594	4,676	570	482
Don't know	0.3	0.2	79	67	7	5
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	27,971	27,971	3,475	3,477
Age 50-54	na	10.1	na	na	390	388
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,865	3,865
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	28.7	84.4	1,247	1,321	2,933	2,966
In agricultural occupation	2.7	25.8	117	109	898	1,052
In non-agricultural occupation	24.5	54.6	1,065	1,153	1,896	1,778
Don't know	1.5	4.0	65	59	139	136
Not employed	71.3	15.6	3,093	3,058	542	511
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	4,340	4,379	3,475	3,477
Age 50-54	na	10.1	na	na	390	388
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,865	3,865

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, Odisha

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.027	0.043	0.040	0.039	0.047	0.046	0.055	0.077	0.073
20-24	0.108	0.144	0.138	0.134	0.160	0.156	0.137	0.201	0.190
25-29	0.095	0.120	0.116	0.107	0.133	0.128	0.111	0.133	0.129
30-34	0.049	0.053	0.053	0.049	0.056	0.055	0.060	0.056	0.057
35-39	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.019	0.018	0.009	0.019	0.017
40-44	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.006	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.006
45-49	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	(0.000)	0.002	0.002
TFR (15-49)	1.48	1.89	1.82	1.73	2.12	2.05	1.89	2.48	2.37
CBR	13.1	16.5	15.9	15.6	18.7	18.1	17.7	23.0	22.1

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility by background characteristics, Odisha, 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	1.48	2.5	2.4	1.26
Rural	1.89	3.5	2.9	1.57
Schooling				
No schooling	2.43	2.4	3.2	1.96
<5 years complete	2.05	2.4	2.9	1.71
5-9 years complete	1.89	3.7	2.6	1.61
10-11 years complete	1.85	4.3	2.1	1.62
12 or more years complete	1.65	3.3	1.8	1.47
Religion				
Hindu	1.80	3.3	2.8	1.50
Muslim	1.85	3.6	2.9	1.42
Christian	2.33	4.4	3.4	1.98
Other	(2.53)	2.0	*	(1.45)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.85	3.6	3.2	1.53
Scheduled tribe	2.11	4.1	3.2	1.65
Other backward class	1.70	3.1	2.6	1.48
Other	1.59	2.4	2.3	1.35
Don't know	(1.79)	1.5	*	(1.52)
Total	1.82	3.3	2.8	1.52

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

Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Odisha, 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	1.9	2.4	4.3	2,294
15	0.0	0.4	0.4	775
16	0.6	0.1	0.7	740
17	1.3	1.9	3.2	779
18	6.3	4.5	10.7	824
19	13.4	8.0	21.3	823
Residence				
Urban	3.4	2.7	6.1	664
Rural	4.7	3.1	7.8	3,278
Schooling				
No schooling	17.1	6.4	23.5	173
<5 years complete	15.7	6.1	21.8	93
5-9 years complete	4.6	3.3	7.9	1,486
10-11 years complete	2.6	2.3	5.0	1,497
12 or more years complete	3.6	2.9	6.5	692
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,420
Currently married	33.1	23.6	56.7	508
Religion				
Hindu	4.5	3.1	7.6	3,717
Muslim	2.7	0.0	2.7	86
Christian	4.8	4.9	9.7	120
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	4.4	3.5	7.9	836
Scheduled tribe	6.0	3.2	9.3	1,104
Other backward class	4.1	3.0	7.1	1,302
Other	2.9	2.4	5.2	696
Total	4.5	3.1	7.5	3,942

Note: Total includes 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, Odisha, 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	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	180
20-29	51.5	36.2	9.5	2.8	100.0	3,516
30-39	16.2	41.2	23.0	19.6	100.0	1,140
40-49	6.2	24.4	28.1	41.3	100.0	55
Residence						
Urban	46.7	40.1	9.9	3.3	100.0	704
Rural	43.9	35.4	13.0	7.7	100.0	4,187
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	24.1	30.5	23.3	22.0	100.0	945
<5 years complete	31.3	39.2	16.8	12.8	100.0	295
5-9 years complete	39.2	42.9	13.4	4.5	100.0	1,982
10-11 years complete	60.6	32.4	6.3	0.6	100.0	800
12 or more years complete	67.5	28.9	2.9	0.6	100.0	870
Religion						
Hindu	45.1	36.0	12.4	6.6	100.0	4,576
Muslim	35.3	42.0	16.3	6.4	100.0	103
Christian	32.8	35.4	15.0	16.8	100.0	192
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	43.4	36.4	13.8	6.5	100.0	1,047
Scheduled tribe	36.8	31.5	18.0	13.8	100.0	1,416
Other backward class	51.0	36.5	8.8	3.7	100.0	1,595
Other	45.9	42.7	8.8	2.6	100.0	818
Total	44.3	36.1	12.5	7.0	100.0	4,891
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	43.4	33.4	13	10.2	100.0	6517

Note: Total includes information on births to women age 15-49, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

Table 22 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the 5 years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 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	5.0	10.0	29.2	24.9	16.9	14.1	100.0	2,665	38.4
30-39	1.9	4.7	15.8	20.6	17.1	40.0	100.0	1,875	53.4
40-49	0.3	2.9	12.7	20.8	8.2	55.1	100.0	146	63.0
Residence									
Urban	3.6	7.7	15.8	17.7	17.3	38.0	100.0	635	52.1
Rural	3.6	7.7	24.5	23.8	16.5	23.7	100.0	4,061	42.7
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	3.5	10.2	31.8	24.6	13.3	16.6	100.0	1,305	37.7
<5 years complete	3.2	7.6	24.4	25.0	15.9	23.9	100.0	395	42.0
5-9 years complete	3.9	7.3	20.8	23.9	18.8	25.3	100.0	2,072	45.3
10-11 years complete	4.9	5.5	19.5	17.0	20.6	32.5	100.0	511	48.8
12 or more years complete	1.9	4.5	12.9	19.0	12.1	49.5	100.0	412	58.9
Religion									
Hindu	3.6	7.8	23.2	22.5	16.8	26.0	100.0	4,320	43.9
Muslim	3.4	4.2	12.8	33.8	13.2	32.5	100.0	126	46.5
Christian	3.4	7.6	31.7	25.0	15.1	17.2	100.0	224	39.2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	3.9	9.2	25.7	23.7	16.3	21.3	100.0	999	41.3
Scheduled tribe	3.9	9.7	29.8	24.1	15.2	17.4	100.0	1,550	39.0
Other backward class	3.4	6.2	19.7	22.2	18.5	30.0	100.0	1,371	47.2
Other	3.3	4.6	13.9	20.8	17.2	40.2	100.0	754	52.6

Continued...

Table 22 Birth intervals—Continued

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, Odisha, 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			
Birth order									
2-3	3.5	7.6	22.2	23.2	16.8	26.8	100.0	4,096	44.4
4-6	5.1	8.5	31.9	20.5	16.6	17.4	100.0	561	38.3
7 or more	(1.5)	(14.1)	(25.2)	(33.5)	(5.3)	(20.3)	100.0	38	(38.4)
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	4.4	7.9	22.2	21.9	17.1	26.5	100.0	2,053	44.3
Female	3.1	7.5	24.2	23.8	16.3	25.1	100.0	2,642	43.1
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	1.8	7.3	23.1	23.6	17.4	26.7	100.0	4,404	44.8
Dead	30.8	14.6	26.9	13.0	4.5	10.3	100.0	291	25.8
Total	3.6	7.7	23.4	23.0	16.6	25.7	100.0	4,695	43.6

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. 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 age 15-19, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Odisha, 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	68.7	14.8	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	10.1	na
Want another later ³	12.7	36.9	4.3	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	12.6	na
Want another, undecided when Undecided	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	na
Want no more	1.4	4.3	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.8	na
Sterilized ⁴	6.3	36.9	53.9	45.2	44.1	45.2	61.4	43.7	na
Declared infecund	0.8	4.0	35.6	48.2	50.8	48.9	31.3	28.3	na
Missing	7.9	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	3.2	2.8	2.0	na
Total	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.4	1.1	na
Total Number	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
	1,461	5,252	8,035	3,493	1,331	447	158	20,176	na
MEN									
Want another soon ²	61.4	14.2	4.5	1.7	1.9	3.4	(1.7)	11.1	9.6
Want another later ³	17.5	42.5	5.2	6.7	0.9	2.3	(0.0)	15.9	13.7
Want another, undecided when Undecided	4.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.7
Want no more	4.9	2.4	1.4	2.7	1.1	0.0	(2.0)	2.1	2.2
Sterilized ⁴	7.6	38.9	84.0	83.1	85.1	88.9	(80.4)	65.8	69.0
Declared infecund	1.7	0.4	4.5	5.5	10.3	4.7	(15.9)	3.8	4.1
Missing	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	(0.0)	0.5	0.7
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total Number	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	175	560	839	364	125	45	21	2,128	2,500

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

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, Odisha, 2019-21, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹						Men: Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Age												
15-24	1.9	15.9	72.2	84.9	*	25.6	(3.7)	10.6	*	*	*	13.1
25-34	3.6	37.7	87.5	90.7	91.5	68.6	5.9	22.9	80.8	80.1	*	48.9
35-49	24.4	82.3	94.1	94.9	95.3	90.6	17.6	61.9	92.6	90.9	95.4	83.8
Residence												
Urban	10.4	50.8	92.6	94.9	97.4	75.0	(1.6)	52.0	96.3	92.3	*	76.5
Rural	6.5	38.4	88.7	93.2	94.3	71.4	11.2	36.5	86.4	87.9	94.5	68.1
Schooling												
No schooling	14.7	46.6	84.6	94.3	94.2	80.3	*	(28.8)	75.7	81.9	97.1	71.2
<5 years complete	6.0	46.5	89.3	93.1	94.8	81.4	*	(46.4)	87.4	84.0	(94.8)	77.9
5-9 years complete	5.6	38.3	90.6	93.2	95.9	73.2	11.7	34.3	88.1	91.3	94.3	67.4
10-11 years complete	3.9	36.3	91.3	89.7	(88.0)	59.4	(2.0)	40.9	92.7	(95.3)	*	68.3
12 or more years complete	4.1	44.7	90.7	91.0	*	58.5	(6.7)	50.7	94.5	*	*	70.9
Religion												
Hindu	6.9	41.7	89.8	93.4	94.6	72.2	9.3	39.8	88.8	88.9	95.9	69.8
Muslim	*	19.8	87.3	99.0	(98.2)	73.0	*	*	*	*	*	(67.0)
Christian	(15.9)	23.5	78.2	90.1	92.0	68.2	*	*	(79.7)	*	*	69.3
Other	*	*	*	*	*	(70.5)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.5	35.7	89.5	95.9	95.7	73.0	(18.8)	31.7	93.1	91.1	96.0	72.9
Scheduled tribe	9.4	25.9	80.9	90.2	93.1	66.0	11.5	26.3	75.0	84.5	93.4	63.6
Other backward class	5.9	43.0	91.8	93.9	95.5	73.7	4.8	40.6	92.1	86.5	(95.7)	69.2
Other	6.7	52.8	92.1	94.8	95.6	75.0	*	57.6	92.7	(98.0)	*	76.2
Don't know	*	*	(96.6)	*	*	77.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	7.1	28.2	70.5	76.2	83.9	38.0	9.3	28.0	67.0	60.2	(81.5)	36.9
1	na	51.7	92.7	93.7	94.6	80.4	na	49.3	93.0	90.4	94.4	78.7
2	na	na	95.1	97.3	96.8	96.0	na	na	95.6	93.7	97.4	95.3
3	na	na	na	96.5	96.2	96.4	na	na	na	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	93.5	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	7.1	41.0	89.5	93.4	94.6	72.1	9.3	39.3	88.5	88.6	95.1	69.7
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	5.4	33.7	85.1	90.5	91.7	68.1	16.4	33.0	83.4	92.7	89.3	65.3

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Odisha, 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	9.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.9	1.8	1.4	4.2	5.6
1	23.6	27.8	6.5	2.3	0.8	1.5	0.5	14.7	10.1
2	61.5	68.0	86.5	66.4	52.7	43.2	24.6	70.0	69.5
3	2.8	2.2	4.5	24.1	22.5	30.5	30.6	7.7	10.3
4	0.6	0.3	0.5	4.6	19.4	16.1	30.3	2.5	3.3
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	4.7	3.9	0.2	0.6
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	7.5	0.1	0.2
Non-numeric responses	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	8,042	5,599	8,476	3,736	1,448	487	183	27,971	33,721
Mean ideal number of children for:²									
All respondents	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.4	1.9	2.0
Number of all respondents	7,897	5,596	8,473	3,728	1,441	483	180	27,798	33,554
Currently married respondents	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.4	2.0	2.1
Number of currently married respondents	1,458	5,249	8,031	3,484	1,324	443	155	20,145	24,073
MEN									
0	3.4	2.4	1.2	0.6	4.9	0.0	(5.6)	2.5	4.9
1	18.5	24.7	6.2	3.0	2.5	0.0	(0.0)	14.0	9.6
2	69.2	67.7	84.5	62.4	47.8	56.4	(60.7)	71.0	67.3
3	4.4	3.9	5.8	28.3	24.1	25.6	(4.3)	8.2	11.0
4	0.9	0.8	1.4	4.1	17.8	12.2	(24.5)	2.2	2.4
5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	5.8	(4.9)	0.3	0.4
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Non-numeric responses	3.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	1.9	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,505	567	846	365	125	46	21	3,475	4,212
Mean ideal number of children for:²									
All respondents	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	(2.6)	1.9	2.0
Number of all respondents	1,452	565	840	362	124	46	21	3,410	4,031
Currently married respondents	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	(2.6)	2.0	2.1
Number of currently married respondents	185	565	840	362	124	46	21	2,142	2,628

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

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, Odisha, 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	7.9	4.1	64.2	62.3	3,842	16.6	2.5	70.8	61.4	522
20-29	10.0	2.6	75.7	71.8	9,264	12.2	1.7	67.9	63.1	989
30-39	12.8	2.2	81.9	76.6	8,012	12.2	1.5	70.9	66.3	995
40-49	18.1	2.2	85.4	80.4	6,589	15.4	2.5	76.5	70.2	901
Residence										
Urban	10.4	3.3	70.6	66.6	5,076	10.2	1.5	64.4	59.0	712
Rural	12.9	2.5	79.9	75.5	22,631	14.7	2.1	73.4	67.4	2,696
Schooling										
No schooling	22.4	2.6	88.8	84.4	6,093	25.1	2.2	82.6	77.2	336
<5 years complete	15.3	1.9	89.1	84.1	2,251	15.6	1.5	80.8	75.7	254
5-9 years complete	9.9	2.1	80.1	75.6	10,264	14.6	1.9	75.4	69.4	1,502
10-11 years complete	7.8	2.7	70.6	66.3	4,355	10.3	2.4	68.0	62.1	575
12 or more years complete	8.0	4.1	62.4	58.8	4,744	8.7	1.9	58.1	52.2	740
Marital status										
Never married	7.6	4.0	60.6	58.4	6,226	12.4	2.1	66.2	59.7	1,267
Currently married	13.8	2.2	83.2	78.3	20,087	14.6	1.9	74.6	69.1	2,112
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	15.2	3.0	84.4	79.2	1,394	(8.4)	(0.0)	(77.8)	(72.1)	29
Religion										
Hindu	12.2	2.6	78.0	73.6	26,214	13.7	2.0	71.1	64.9	3,252
Muslim	10.3	3.8	73.2	70.8	563	7.9	0.0	62.9	60.0	64
Christian	20.4	3.5	87.1	84.8	836	19.6	2.6	94.8	96.3	88
Other	15.0	3.1	86.0	77.0	93	*	*	*	*	3
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	12.7	2.1	80.4	76.7	5,620	14.0	1.5	73.9	68.8	810
Scheduled tribe	17.5	2.8	85.6	81.7	6,718	18.1	1.8	78.4	73.3	833
Other backward class	10.4	2.3	76.6	72.0	9,770	11.9	2.2	69.0	62.9	1,206
Other	9.7	3.5	69.8	65.2	5,520	10.8	2.7	63.0	55.7	552
Don't know	11.5	0.0	72.8	64.7	79	*	*	*	*	7
Total	12.5	2.6	78.2	73.9	27,707	13.7	2.0	71.5	65.7	3,407
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	15.9	2.9	82.4	76.9	33519	17.3	3.6	82.2	75.5	4013

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

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Odisha, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never Married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.7	100.0	98.7	99.2	100.0	98.1
Any modern method	99.7	100.0	98.7	99.2	100.0	98.1
Female sterilization	99.0	99.8	96.6	93.8	98.3	88.1
Male sterilization	74.1	82.7	49.5	70.5	78.3	60.2
Pill	96.1	99.0	87.8	92.6	97.8	85.8
IUD or PPIUD	84.1	93.7	55.9	41.9	53.7	26.5
Injectables	78.1	84.9	58.1	75.7	84.2	65.3
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	96.1	97.6	92.0	98.0	99.6	95.9
Female condom	25.7	27.2	22.7	37.2	39.3	34.7
Emergency contraception	56.3	61.9	41.2	44.4	46.4	41.8
Diaphragm	7.8	8.7	5.5	7.7	8.6	6.4
Foam or jelly	6.1	6.4	5.5	8.7	8.0	9.5
Standard days method	22.1	25.4	12.5	20.8	25.2	14.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	51.4	59.6	26.4	26.2	33.9	16.4
Other modern method	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	82.2	91.8	54.4	41.5	53.5	25.9
Any traditional method	85.7	97.4	50.5	90.8	95.7	84.6
Rhythm	75.9	87.5	41.2	53.3	66.0	36.6
Withdrawal	82.9	95.9	44.1	90.0	94.9	83.6
Other	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.6	9.3	6.4	7.6	8.4	6.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	5,137	3,555	1,270	727	403	319

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Odisha, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	99.6	100.0	98.3	99.6	100.0	98.9
Any modern method	99.6	99.9	98.2	99.6	100.0	98.9
Female sterilization	98.5	99.4	95.3	94.1	97.3	88.6
Male sterilization	71.5	79.2	45.8	75.8	82.1	65.0
Pill	96.1	98.6	87.7	92.4	96.4	85.5
IUD or PPIUD	81.3	89.6	53.8	42.6	53.2	24.5
Injectables	72.6	78.8	52.6	71.2	77.9	60.1
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	91.2	93.6	84.6	98.7	99.0	98.1
Female condom	20.3	22.7	13.7	32.7	33.9	31.0
Emergency contraception	48.8	54.2	32.3	48.4	55.6	36.0
Diaphragm	5.1	5.6	3.8	8.0	9.6	5.3
Foam or jelly	3.7	3.9	2.9	5.8	6.0	5.2
Standard days method	21.1	24.4	10.5	23.3	29.9	11.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	50.0	58.5	21.4	25.6	34.0	11.1
Other modern method	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	77.2	85.5	50.4	41.9	52.3	24.2
Any traditional method	86.1	97.1	48.5	91.0	97.2	80.2
Rhythm	72.0	82.4	36.7	56.0	69.1	33.2
Withdrawal	82.8	95.2	40.7	90.4	97.0	78.9
Other	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.2	8.9	5.8	7.7	8.4	6.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	22,834	16,621	5,124	2,748	1,725	998

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Odisha, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	99.6	100.0	98.4	99.5	100.0	98.7
Any modern method	99.6	100.0	98.3	99.5	100.0	98.7
Female sterilization	98.6	99.5	95.5	94.1	97.5	88.5
Male sterilization	72.0	79.8	46.5	74.7	81.3	63.9
Pill	96.1	98.7	87.7	92.5	96.7	85.6
IUD or PPIUD	81.8	90.3	54.2	42.5	53.3	25.0
Injectables	73.6	79.8	53.7	72.1	79.1	61.4
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	92.1	94.3	86.0	98.5	99.1	97.6
Female condom	21.3	23.5	15.5	33.6	34.9	31.9
Emergency contraception	50.2	55.5	34.1	47.5	53.9	37.4
Diaphragm	5.6	6.1	4.1	7.9	9.4	5.6
Foam or jelly	4.1	4.4	3.5	6.4	6.4	6.2
Standard days method	21.3	24.6	10.9	22.7	29.0	12.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	50.3	58.7	22.4	25.7	34.0	12.4
Other modern method	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.2
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	78.1	86.6	51.2	41.8	52.5	24.6
Any traditional method	86.0	97.2	48.9	91.0	96.9	81.3
Rhythm	72.7	83.3	37.6	55.4	68.5	34.0
Withdrawal	82.8	95.3	41.4	90.3	96.6	80.0
Other	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.2	9.0	5.9	7.7	8.4	6.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	27,971	20,176	6,394	3,475	2,128	1,317

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 age 15-49 years by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Total	Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condoms	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal
Age																	
15-19	40.4	20.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.1	0.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	20.4	6.2	14.2	59.6	508
20-24	56.6	33.3	3.9	0.0	11.2	5.8	0.5	8.1	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	23.3	8.1	15.2	43.4	2,602
25-29	72.0	44.9	16.4	0.2	14.0	4.2	0.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	27.1	9.7	17.4	28.0	4,072
30-39	83.6	54.9	32.6	0.4	13.2	2.1	0.2	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	28.7	11.5	17.2	16.4	7,322
40-49	74.5	53.2	43.9	0.5	5.8	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	9.3	11.9	25.5	5,672
Residence																	
Urban	76.9	47.2	24.4	0.2	10.3	2.3	0.4	8.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	29.7	11.9	17.8	23.1	3,555
Rural	73.5	49.1	28.8	0.3	10.9	2.6	0.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	24.4	9.5	14.9	26.5	16,621
Schooling																	
No schooling	74.4	54.7	39.2	0.8	9.8	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	19.7	8.3	11.4	25.6	5,055
<5 years complete	75.3	54.2	39.9	0.3	9.1	1.8	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	21.1	9.1	12.0	24.7	1,917
5-9 years complete	75.6	48.7	27.6	0.2	11.6	2.5	0.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	26.8	10.2	16.6	24.4	7,966
10-11 years complete	70.4	42.9	15.9	0.2	12.9	3.8	0.3	8.3	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	27.6	10.2	17.4	29.6	2,500
12 or more years complete	72.0	39.5	11.0	0.1	9.6	3.5	0.3	13.6	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	32.5	12.6	19.9	28.0	2,739
Religion																	
Hindu	74.2	49.0	28.3	0.3	10.8	2.6	0.2	5.5	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	25.2	9.8	15.4	25.8	19,133
Muslim	73.0	42.9	15.1	0.0	15.7	0.4	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	30.1	13.5	16.5	27.0	411
Christian	71.5	43.8	25.7	1.9	7.6	3.6	0.8	2.7	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	27.7	11.6	16.1	28.5	568
Other	(80.0)	(53.3)	(35.2)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.6)	(13.6)	(13.0)	(20.0)	65

Continued...

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

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 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	Condoms	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	76.1	52.5	33.4	0.3	9.7	2.4	0.3	5.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	23.6	8.8	14.7	23.9	100.0	3,978
Scheduled tribe	71.4	47.0	25.6	0.7	11.8	3.9	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	24.4	10.6	13.8	28.6	100.0	4,719
Other backward class	74.2	49.6	29.5	0.2	10.3	2.1	0.2	6.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	24.6	9.3	15.3	25.8	100.0	7,267
Other	75.2	45.5	22.8	0.1	11.7	1.9	0.2	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	29.7	11.5	18.2	24.8	100.0	4,148
Don't know	78.8	53.5	36.4	0.0	9.5	2.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	25.3	10.4	14.9	21.2	100.0	64
Number of living children																		
No children	22.0	8.2	0.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	4.0	9.7	78.0	100.0	1,923
1 child	69.0	34.2	4.1	0.1	13.3	4.5	0.4	10.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	34.8	13.1	21.7	31.0	100.0	5,133
1 son	72.5	35.7	4.9	0.1	14.4	3.9	0.4	10.5	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	36.8	13.5	23.3	27.5	100.0	3,003
No sons	64.0	32.0	3.0	0.0	11.6	5.4	0.4	9.3	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.0	32.0	12.5	19.5	36.0	100.0	2,130
2 children	84.6	58.4	36.4	0.3	12.0	2.6	0.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	26.3	10.4	15.9	15.4	100.0	7,778
1 or more sons	86.1	61.1	40.8	0.4	10.8	2.3	0.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	25.0	9.9	15.1	13.9	100.0	6,496
No sons	77.3	44.6	14.0	0.0	17.9	3.8	0.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	32.7	12.9	19.8	22.7	100.0	1,283
3 children	83.8	64.3	48.7	0.5	10.1	1.6	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	19.6	8.7	10.9	16.2	100.0	3,426
1 or more sons	84.1	66.3	51.8	0.5	9.2	1.6	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	17.8	7.9	10.0	15.9	100.0	3,087
No sons	81.0	45.6	20.0	0.3	18.0	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.7	3.2	0.0	35.4	16.1	19.3	19.0	100.0	340
4 or more children	80.3	61.8	48.3	1.0	9.2	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	18.4	7.9	10.5	19.7	100.0	1,915
1 or more sons	80.2	62.7	49.7	1.0	8.8	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	17.6	7.6	10.0	19.8	100.0	1,757
No sons	80.7	52.5	32.0	1.1	13.7	3.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	28.2	11.8	16.4	19.3	100.0	158
Total	74.1	48.8	28.0	0.3	10.8	2.6	0.2	5.5	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	25.4	9.9	15.4	25.9	100.0	20,176
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	57.3	45.4	28.2	0.2	12.0	1.1	0.2	3.4	0.0	na	0.2	0.1	11.9	3.5	8.4	42.7	100.0	24,101

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
na = Not available

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Anugul	85.8	52.6	25.7	0.0	27.0	33.2	628
Balangir	77.8	58.6	34.9	0.1	23.6	19.2	849
Baleshwar	68.3	49.7	21.0	0.2	28.5	18.6	1,156
Bargarh	75.4	55.7	33.2	0.0	22.5	19.7	698
Baudh	70.7	45.3	21.5	0.1	23.7	25.4	234
Bhadrak	72.0	50.4	28.5	0.0	21.9	21.6	698
Cuttack	84.4	47.0	26.1	0.2	20.8	37.4	1,236
Debagarh	74.1	42.8	21.9	0.0	21.0	31.3	138
Dhenkanal	75.9	48.2	31.5	0.3	16.4	27.7	556
Gajapati	76.2	53.9	40.7	0.5	12.7	22.3	247
Ganjam	59.2	46.7	33.9	0.0	12.8	12.5	1,703
Jagatsinghapur	71.9	38.8	22.0	0.0	16.8	33.1	518
Jajapur	76.1	44.9	27.1	0.0	17.8	31.2	917
Jharsuguda	81.4	50.3	28.0	0.2	22.2	31.0	263
Kalahandi	75.9	48.6	29.4	0.2	19.0	27.3	594
Kandhamal	76.7	49.6	19.2	0.3	30.1	27.2	370
Kendrapara	64.7	34.3	20.6	0.2	13.5	30.4	679
Kendujhar	77.6	45.8	21.3	0.0	24.5	31.8	954
Khordha	74.7	42.4	24.4	0.4	17.5	32.3	1,123
Koraput	65.4	56.0	34.8	4.0	17.2	9.4	658
Malkangiri	74.1	53.4	34.3	1.0	18.1	20.6	316
Mayurbhanj	76.3	50.8	25.0	0.3	25.5	25.5	1,251
Nabarangapur	77.1	56.2	30.7	0.0	25.6	20.8	626
Nayagarh	78.2	43.7	31.7	0.1	11.9	34.5	520
Nuapada	71.4	54.9	34.1	0.1	20.7	16.6	291
Puri	74.4	48.6	31.0	0.0	17.6	25.7	816
Rayagada	72.7	45.3	30.6	1.5	13.3	27.4	468
Sambalpur	77.1	58.1	32.6	0.3	25.2	19.0	427
Subarnapur	77.4	57.0	27.9	0.0	29.0	20.4	300
Sundargarh	79.7	47.9	24.9	0.5	22.5	31.8	942
Odisha	74.1	48.8	28.0	0.3	20.5	25.4	20,176

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, Odisha, 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
Type of sexual partner												
Currently married	48.2	27.2	11.2	7.9	1.6	5.1	1.0	21.0	6.4	14.5	0.1	51.8
Wife	49.6	27.9	11.3	8.0	1.7	5.4	1.1	21.7	6.6	15.0	0.1	50.4
Other ¹	26.2	16.4	9.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	3.6	6.2	0.0	73.8
Age												
20-24	45.2	28.7	1.6	8.9	2.7	13.1	2.4	16.5	4.6	11.9	0.0	54.8
25-29	45.3	23.8	2.5	7.8	2.0	8.5	2.3	21.6	6.3	14.6	0.6	54.7
30-34	47.9	26.2	7.5	9.1	2.2	5.6	1.4	21.7	7.6	14.1	0.0	52.1
35-39	48.9	26.8	10.7	9.3	1.6	4.7	0.4	22.1	6.0	16.2	0.0	51.1
40-44	51.8	28.1	15.1	7.7	0.8	3.8	0.3	23.6	6.7	16.9	0.0	48.2
45-49	47.2	30.2	18.6	5.6	1.3	3.6	0.9	16.9	5.9	11.0	0.0	52.8
Residence												
Urban	47.2	31.1	11.3	6.4	2.8	9.2	1.3	16.1	6.8	9.3	0.0	52.8
Rural	48.5	26.5	11.1	8.3	1.3	4.5	0.9	22.0	6.3	15.6	0.1	51.5
Schooling												
No schooling	45.7	23.7	15.3	5.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	22.0	7.8	14.2	0.0	54.3
<5 years complete	50.8	28.6	14.2	9.1	1.1	3.5	0.0	22.3	8.8	13.4	0.0	49.2
5-9 years complete	48.0	27.5	11.3	7.9	1.4	5.5	1.3	20.5	4.5	15.8	0.2	52.0
10-11 years complete	46.7	25.9	8.0	8.8	1.5	6.8	0.8	20.8	7.1	13.6	0.0	53.3
12 or more years complete	50.6	30.6	7.6	8.8	3.5	8.8	1.1	20.0	8.5	11.5	0.0	49.4
Religion												
Hindu	48.0	27.2	11.1	7.7	1.7	5.4	1.0	20.8	6.4	14.3	0.1	52.0
Muslim	(62.1)	(39.5)	(4.4)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(22.6)	(10.9)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(37.9)
Christian	52.0	27.6	17.0	4.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	24.4	2.5	21.8	0.0	48.0

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Number of men	
	Any modern method	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	With-drawal	Rhythm	Other	Not used at last sex		
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	53.1	28.3	13.0	0.3	6.7	2.1	5.7	0.5	24.8	6.2	18.6	0.0	46.9	100.0	497
Scheduled tribe	46.5	23.7	9.9	0.1	7.3	1.2	4.0	0.9	22.8	8.1	14.4	0.3	53.5	100.0	549
Other backward class	47.1	28.7	11.4	0.2	9.2	1.9	4.9	0.9	18.4	5.8	12.6	0.0	52.9	100.0	756
Other	46.5	28.8	9.6	0.2	7.7	0.9	8.3	2.0	17.7	5.2	12.5	0.0	53.5	100.0	334
Total age 15-49	48.3	27.4	11.1	0.2	7.9	1.6	5.4	1.0	20.9	6.4	14.4	0.1	51.7	100.0	2,141
Age 50-54	41.4	26.5	18.1	0.3	4.1	0.4	2.3	1.2	15.0	5.4	9.6	0.0	58.6	100.0	372
Total age 15-54	47.2	27.3	12.2	0.2	7.4	1.4	4.9	1.0	20.0	6.2	13.7	0.1	52.8	100.0	2,513

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

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method; 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, Odisha, 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	83.1	*	34.5	86.3	*	17.1	61.0
Government/municipal hospital	42.5	*	7.4	51.4	*	8.1	29.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.1	*	1.0	0.4	*	0.2	1.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.0	*	0.2	6.5	*	0.4	1.8
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	24.0	*	8.0	21.7	*	2.9	16.6
PHC/Additional PHC	3.1	*	2.1	3.8	*	1.0	2.5
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	*	0.8	0.0	*	0.1	0.3
Government mobile clinic	0.1	*	0.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Camp	9.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	4.9
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	*	5.0	0.0	*	2.3	1.5
ASHA	0.0	*	8.8	2.6	*	2.1	2.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	*	0.8	0.0	*	0.0	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Private health sector	16.7	*	48.7	11.6	*	49.3	29.1
Private hospital	12.5	*	4.1	8.0	*	4.3	9.1
Private doctor/clinic	3.2	*	4.1	3.6	*	2.6	3.3
Private mobile clinic	0.3	*	4.1	0.0	*	1.9	1.4
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.6	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	34.7	0.0	*	37.3	14.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.7	*	1.1	0.0	*	3.1	1.2
Other source	0.2	*	16.8	2.0	*	33.5	9.7
Shop	0.0	*	8.1	0.0	*	8.7	3.2
Husband	0.0	*	6.0	2.0	*	24.2	5.7
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	*	2.7	0.0	*	0.7	0.8
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	954	7	365	84	15	311	1,743

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, Odisha, 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	97.1	52.4	94.7	(88.0)	26.7	78.3
Government/municipal hospital	20.0	27.8	3.7	27.1	(12.6)	4.0	15.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.0	0.0	0.7	1.9	(1.3)	0.4	0.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.0	5.8	0.0	1.4	(2.4)	0.0	0.8
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	48.3	56.2	9.0	51.9	(26.3)	5.4	35.3
PHC/Additional PHC	9.2	3.5	3.1	8.6	(20.0)	1.0	7.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	0.0	2.1	1.1	(8.9)	0.6	0.8
Government mobile clinic	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.3	(2.6)	0.4	0.4
Camp	14.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	8.9
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.3	(6.7)	2.1	1.7
ASHA	0.0	0.0	26.1	1.9	(7.3)	12.3	7.2
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	(0.0)	0.6	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.5)	0.1	0.1
Private health sector	4.8	2.9	35.0	4.7	(5.4)	38.3	14.9
Private hospital	3.9	0.0	1.9	2.1	(5.4)	0.4	3.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.8	1.4	3.0	1.7	(0.0)	2.5	1.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	(0.0)	1.2	0.5
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.7	(0.0)	33.4	9.6
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	(0.0)	0.8	0.2
Other source	0.4	0.0	12.6	0.6	(0.0)	34.9	6.6
Shop	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.6	(0.0)	11.5	2.9
Husband	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	(0.0)	22.3	3.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0
Other	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.9	0.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	5,019	58	1,824	436	35	824	8,215

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female	Male	Pill	IUD or	Injectables	Condom/	All modern methods ¹
	sterilization	sterilization		PPIUD		Nirodh	
TOTAL							
Public health sector	92.8	96.7	49.4	93.4	83.3	24.1	75.2
Government/municipal hospital	23.6	32.4	4.3	31.1	18.4	5.1	17.6
Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.4	1.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.2	8.0	0.1	2.3	5.9	0.1	0.9
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	44.5	49.8	8.8	47.0	26.4	4.7	32.1
PHC/Additional PHC	8.3	3.1	2.9	7.8	13.9	1.0	6.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.9	6.2	0.5	0.7
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.3	0.3
Camp	13.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.2	4.6	2.1	1.7
ASHA	0.0	0.0	23.2	2.0	5.1	9.5	6.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	6.7	3.3	37.3	5.8	11.1	41.3	17.4
Private hospital	5.2	0.7	2.3	3.1	11.1	1.4	4.0
Private doctor/clinic	1.2	1.3	3.2	2.0	0.0	2.5	1.9
Private mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	28.9	0.6	0.0	34.5	10.4
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.4
Other source	0.4	0.0	13.3	0.8	1.0	34.5	7.2
Shop	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.5	0.0	10.7	2.9
Husband	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.3	0.0	22.8	3.7
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.5
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	5,974	66	2,189	521	51	1,135	9,958

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, Odisha, 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	71.9	65.0	77.6	63.4	181
Pill	71.9	66.7	83.9	65.7	206
IUD or PPIUD	79.7	75.4	77.9	67.9	62
Total	73.0	67.2	80.5	65.0	449
RURAL					
Female sterilization ¹	75.7	70.6	77.9	64.5	1,085
Pill	70.6	63.1	82.9	61.0	1,156
IUD or PPIUD	76.6	70.9	76.5	63.0	392
Total	73.6	67.3	79.9	62.8	2,633
TOTAL					
Female sterilization ¹	75.1	69.8	77.9	64.4	1,267
Pill	70.8	63.7	83.0	61.7	1,362
IUD or PPIUD	77.0	71.5	76.7	63.7	453
Total	73.5	67.3	80.0	63.1	3,082

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Pill	1.6	8.1	11.0	13.2	2.2	4.3	6.1	46.7	6.7	3,591
IUD or PPIUD	1.4	3.2	0.5	13.0	2.3	3.8	2.5	26.6	8.8	734
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	3.3	11.0	11.1	2.4	3.3	9.6	12.1	53.0	9.8	2,143
Rhythm	2.0	9.6	11.9	1.6	5.3	6.6	12.4	49.4	9.0	2,898
Withdrawal	4.4	12.9	16.1	1.7	4.5	2.8	8.7	51.1	7.7	4,967
Other ⁶	10.0	4.6	6.4	9.3	29.1	4.1	25.5	89.0	51.7	653
All modern spacing methods ⁷	2.9	8.2	9.4	9.8	4.9	5.9	9.1	50.2	11.6	7,188
All spacing methods ⁸	3.2	10.0	12.1	5.5	4.8	5.0	9.6	50.4	9.8	15,076
All methods	2.9	9.1	11.1	5.0	4.4	4.5	8.8	45.9	8.9	16,531

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes 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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	16.4	6.7	61.0	24.0	0.4	14.7	100.0	545
20-24	23.3	7.5	71.0	25.0	0.3	3.7	100.0	496
25-29	19.5	6.7	69.3	25.3	0.7	4.8	100.0	518
30-34	19.6	7.0	69.6	28.5	0.8	1.1	100.0	489
35-39	18.3	8.7	70.8	25.1	0.5	3.6	100.0	518
40-44	17.3	6.0	65.5	31.1	0.9	2.6	100.0	450
45-49	21.4	8.1	67.4	25.2	1.7	5.8	100.0	458
Residence								
Urban	12.0	5.4	64.6	30.1	0.2	5.0	100.0	727
Rural	21.3	7.7	68.6	25.2	0.9	5.4	100.0	2,748
Schooling								
No schooling	23.4	7.5	59.2	32.6	0.6	7.6	100.0	337
<5 years complete	15.5	3.7	72.8	19.4	1.2	6.7	100.0	259
5-9 years complete	17.8	7.2	67.5	26.7	0.7	5.1	100.0	1,539
10-11 years complete	19.4	8.3	65.9	25.5	1.4	7.2	100.0	585
12 or more years complete	22.0	7.5	71.9	25.2	0.1	2.8	100.0	755
Religion								
Hindu	19.4	7.0	67.4	26.5	0.7	5.4	100.0	3,311
Muslim	14.9	5.2	71.5	24.2	1.3	3.0	100.0	73
Christian	23.1	17.6	76.2	17.8	0.0	6.0	100.0	88
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	20.3	6.8	68.7	24.6	1.0	5.7	100.0	830
Scheduled tribe	20.9	8.8	65.8	27.6	0.8	5.9	100.0	846
Other backward class	17.1	5.8	70.9	24.6	0.5	4.0	100.0	1,222
Other	20.1	8.3	62.8	30.0	0.5	6.7	100.0	570
Total age 15-49	19.4	7.2	67.8	26.2	0.7	5.3	100.0	3,475
Age 50-54	19.8	9.1	63.1	29.4	1.3	6.2	100.0	390
Total age 15-54	19.4	7.4	67.3	26.5	0.8	5.4	100.0	3,865

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

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

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

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	12.6	2.4	15.0	36.4	4.0	40.4	49.0	6.4	55.4	508	72.9	36.1
20-24	8.7	2.8	11.6	37.0	19.6	56.6	45.7	22.4	68.2	2,602	83.1	48.9
25-29	3.4	5.2	8.6	23.8	48.2	72.0	27.2	53.4	80.6	4,072	89.4	55.7
30-34	1.5	4.7	6.2	11.5	71.3	82.9	13.1	76.0	89.1	3,781	93.0	61.3
35-39	0.5	5.6	6.0	3.4	80.9	84.3	3.8	86.5	90.4	3,541	93.3	61.2
40-44	0.3	5.7	6.0	0.9	78.0	78.9	1.1	83.8	84.9	2,892	92.9	62.6
45-49	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.2	69.7	70.0	0.3	73.1	73.4	2,780	95.3	72.7
Residence												
Urban	1.9	4.6	6.6	12.4	64.5	76.9	14.3	69.1	83.5	3,555	92.1	56.6
Rural	2.7	4.6	7.3	13.6	59.9	73.5	16.3	64.5	80.8	16,621	91.0	60.7
Schooling												
No schooling	1.1	4.3	5.4	8.1	66.3	74.4	9.2	70.7	79.9	5,055	93.2	68.5
<5 years complete	1.2	5.2	6.4	7.0	68.4	75.3	8.1	73.6	81.7	1,917	92.2	66.3
5-9 years complete	2.6	4.7	7.4	12.9	62.6	75.6	15.6	67.4	82.9	7,966	91.1	58.7
10-11 years complete	4.4	4.2	8.6	20.1	50.3	70.4	24.6	54.5	79.1	2,500	89.1	54.2
12 or more years complete	4.1	4.8	8.9	23.0	49.0	72.0	27.0	53.8	80.9	2,739	89.0	48.8
Religion												
Hindu	2.5	4.6	7.1	13.3	60.9	74.2	15.8	65.5	81.3	19,133	91.3	60.3
Muslim	2.2	8.3	10.5	13.7	59.3	73.0	15.9	67.6	83.5	411	87.4	51.4
Christian	3.8	3.5	7.3	16.8	54.6	71.5	20.6	58.1	78.8	568	90.8	55.6
Other	(5.4)	(2.8)	(8.2)	(16.7)	(63.2)	(80.0)	(22.1)	(66.0)	(88.1)	65	90.7	60.5

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2.7	4.0	6.7	13.5	62.6	76.1	16.2	66.6	82.8	3,978	92.0	63.5
Scheduled tribe	2.6	3.6	6.2	16.6	54.8	71.4	19.1	58.4	77.6	4,719	92.1	60.7
Other backward class	2.5	5.1	7.6	12.2	61.9	74.2	14.7	67.1	81.8	7,267	90.7	60.7
Other	2.4	5.5	8.0	11.8	63.4	75.2	14.3	68.9	83.2	4,148	90.4	54.7
Don't know	1.2	4.6	5.8	12.8	66.0	78.8	14.0	70.6	84.6	64	93.1	63.2
Total	2.5	4.6	7.2	13.4	60.7	74.1	15.9	65.4	81.3	20,176	91.2	60.0

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), other modern methods

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

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

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Anugul	2.9	1.5	1.5	628
Balangir	3.4	1.8	1.6	849
Baleshwar	9.3	2.8	6.5	1,156
Bargarh	5.0	1.6	3.5	698
Baudh	5.2	2.1	3.1	234
Bhadrak	11.8	5.3	6.5	698
Cuttack	3.6	1.1	2.5	1,236
Debagarh	6.8	2.4	4.4	138
Dhenkanal	8.1	2.4	5.6	556
Gajapati	5.4	2.2	3.3	247
Ganjam	16.9	5.8	11.1	1,703
Jagatsinghapur	11.5	3.5	8.0	518
Jajapur	9.0	2.0	7.0	917
Jharsuguda	3.7	1.3	2.4	263
Kalahandi	4.0	1.6	2.4	594
Kandhamal	4.5	2.5	2.0	370
Kendrapara	12.3	4.2	8.1	679
Kendujhar	3.8	1.4	2.4	954
Khordha	7.4	1.7	5.6	1,123
Koraput	6.6	2.9	3.7	658
Malkangiri	4.4	2.0	2.4	316
Mayurbhanj	5.9	2.5	3.5	1,251
Nabarangapur	3.4	2.1	1.3	626
Nayagarh	4.5	1.5	3.0	520
Nuapada	7.2	2.4	4.8	291
Puri	7.3	2.9	4.4	816
Rayagada	6.1	2.5	3.6	468
Sambalpur	9.1	3.6	5.5	427
Subarnapur	5.8	1.7	4.1	300
Sundargarh	2.4	0.6	1.8	942
Odisha	7.2	2.5	4.6	20,176
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	13.6	4.7	8.9	24,101

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, Odisha, 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	13,295	*	11	*	*	*	100.0	11
30-39	1.0	8,046	33.4	82	55.7	43.2	1.1	100.0	82
40-49	6.6	6,631	38.8	439	52.4	47.1	0.5	100.0	440
Residence									
Urban	2.5	5,137	38.5	130	57.1	42.9	0.0	100.0	130
Rural	1.8	22,834	36.7	403	52.6	46.7	0.7	100.0	403
Schooling									
No schooling	2.7	6,122	36.4	167	70.1	29.7	0.2	100.0	167
<5 years complete	3.8	2,267	37.1	86	50.8	47.0	2.2	100.0	86
5-9 years complete	1.9	10,356	36.8	196	48.5	51.0	0.4	100.0	197
10-11 years complete	0.9	4,416	(36.9)	38	(57.8)	(42.2)	(0.0)	100.0	38
12 or more years complete	1.0	4,810	(43.3)	46	(18.0)	(82.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Religion									
Hindu	1.9	26,461	37.6	510	54.6	45.2	0.2	100.0	511
Muslim	2.7	573	*	16	*	*	*	100.0	16
Christian	0.6	842	*	5	*	*	*	100.0	5
Other	1.6	94	*	2	*	*	*	100.0	2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	1.6	5,661	38.4	93	65.4	34.6	0.0	100.0	93
Scheduled tribe	0.8	6,782	(31.4)	52	(76.1)	(23.9)	(0.0)	100.0	52
Other backward class	2.3	9,854	38.3	222	48.3	51.2	0.5	100.0	223
Other	2.9	5,594	37.4	164	47.8	51.0	1.1	100.0	164
Don't know	2.5	79	*	2	*	*	*	100.0	2
Total	1.9	27,971	37.5	532	53.7	45.8	0.6	100.0	533

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 38 Pregnancy outcome

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

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	86.8	2.0	10.0	1.2	100.0	196
20-29	88.2	4.3	6.6	1.0	100.0	5,009
30-39	84.5	5.8	9.0	0.6	100.0	2,265
40-49	78.3	8.9	11.9	0.8	100.0	183
Residence						
Urban	84.0	7.1	8.3	0.5	100.0	1,203
Rural	87.3	4.3	7.4	0.9	100.0	6,450
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	90.9	2.1	6.2	0.7	100.0	1,390
<5 years complete	83.6	6.3	8.6	1.5	100.0	517
5-9 years complete	85.6	5.4	8.0	1.0	100.0	3,257
10-11 years complete	85.8	5.6	7.7	0.9	100.0	1,188
12 or more years complete	87.5	4.7	7.2	0.6	100.0	1,302
Religion						
Hindu	86.6	4.9	7.6	0.9	100.0	7,168
Muslim	83.5	8.3	8.2	0.0	100.0	178
Christian	93.2	0.9	5.3	0.6	100.0	274
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	86.2	5.6	7.5	0.7	100.0	1,579
Scheduled tribe	90.5	2.2	6.5	0.8	100.0	2,055
Other backward class	85.3	5.7	7.7	1.2	100.0	2,561
Other	84.8	5.9	8.7	0.6	100.0	1,429
Don't know	(82.2)	(5.7)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	29
Total	86.8	4.8	7.5	0.9	100.0	7,653

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

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

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

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	46.8	51.6	50.5
Contraceptive failure	12.6	5.2	6.9
Complications in pregnancy	4.1	4.4	4.4
Health did not permit	7.9	5.7	6.2
Female foetus	0.0	2.0	1.5
Economic reasons	10.9	4.0	5.6
Last child too young	12.3	17.3	16.1
Foetus had congenital abnormality	1.9	0.3	0.7
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	0.6	6.6	5.2
Other	2.9	2.9	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	83.2	84.7	84.4
MVA	8.9	7.7	8.0
Other surgical	4.4	6.8	6.2
Other	3.6	0.7	1.3
Don't know	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	18.2	26.0	24.2
Private health sector ¹	19.3	19.1	19.2
At home	62.5	53.6	55.7
Other	0.0	1.3	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	27.5	34.5	32.9
Nurse/ANM/LHV	4.5	2.9	3.3
Family member/relative/friend	13.6	7.5	9.0
Self	54.5	54.0	54.1
Other	0.0	1.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	16.9	12.8	13.8
Number of women with abortions	86	281	366
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	(81.0)	(75.2)
Number of women with complications	14	36	50
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	(73.4)	(63.6)
Private health sector ¹	*	(23.9)	(34.3)
At home	*	(2.7)	(2.0)
Other	*	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	9	29	38

Note: There were no women who gave "male foetus" as the main reason for abortion. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 40 Age at first marriage

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

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	1.0	na	na	na	na	86.8	3,942	a	a	a
20-24	2.4	20.5	40.6	na	na	41.9	4,560	a	a	a
25-29	4.2	26.1	47.9	57.8	81.8	12.2	4,793	20.2	20.2	20.4
30-34	6.6	29.2	50.7	60.2	85.3	4.7	4,144	19.9	19.9	20.1
35-39	7.6	34.0	55.4	65.0	85.8	3.2	3,902	19.5	19.5	19.7
40-44	8.4	37.2	59.2	68.2	86.5	3.3	3,336	19.1	19.1	19.4
45-49	8.1	39.0	61.0	69.6	87.6	1.5	3,294	18.9	18.9	19.0
20-49	6.0	30.2	51.6	na	na	12.4	24,029	19.9	19.8	20.0
25-49	6.8	32.4	54.2	63.5	85.1	5.5	19,469	19.6	19.6	19.8
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.5	545	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	2.3	7.8	na	na	79.7	496	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	2.8	8.5	13.3	38.3	48.4	518	a	a	a
30-34	0.0	3.3	9.8	17.0	44.3	19.4	489	25.9	26.0	25.9
35-39	0.4	3.2	10.1	15.4	42.7	3.8	518	25.9	25.9	26.3
40-44	0.4	3.2	12.2	17.1	46.5	2.1	450	25.7	25.5	25.9
45-49	0.0	2.0	9.1	16.2	47.3	1.1	458	25.3	25.2	25.6
50-54	0.0	1.9	8.6	13.3	42.6	0.8	390	25.8	25.7	25.7
20-49	0.1	2.8	9.5	na	na	26.5	2,930	a	a	a
25-49	0.2	2.9	9.9	15.7	43.7	15.6	2,434	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 41 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Odisha, 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	24.6	6.6	31.2	0.7	31.9
5-9	20.6	6.0	26.6	3.8	30.3
10-14	33.2	8.2	41.4	7.2	48.4
NFHS-4 (0-4)	17.3	3.5	20.9	4.5	25.2
NFHS-3 (0-4)	31.4	8.9	40.3	10.3	50.1
RURAL					
0-4	27.5	9.7	37.2	5.7	42.7
5-9	31.0	10.0	41.0	8.3	49.0
10-14	35.3	15.2	50.5	12.5	62.4
NFHS-4 (0-4)	30.3	13.0	43.3	9.7	52.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	47.6	21.0	68.7	30.5	97.1
TOTAL					
0-4	27.0	9.3	36.3	5.0	41.1
5-9	29.4	9.4	38.8	7.6	46.1
10-14	35.0	14.1	49.1	11.6	60.1
NFHS-4 (0-4)	28.4	11.6	40.1	8.9	48.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	45.4	19.3	64.7	27.6	90.6

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

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

Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Odisha, 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	37.5	19.9	57.5	11.7	68.5
<10 years complete	30.0	6.7	36.7	3.2	39.8
10 or more years complete	14.9	6.1	21.0	2.0	23.0
Religion					
Hindu	25.1	9.1	34.1	4.9	38.9
Christian	(47.8)	(8.7)	(56.6)	(5.6)	(61.9)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	25.0	10.9	36.0	3.8	39.7
Scheduled tribe	41.6	14.3	55.9	10.9	66.2
Other backward class	18.8	5.3	24.1	2.6	26.6
Other	21.0	6.2	27.2	1.2	28.3
Child's sex					
Male	31.4	9.2	40.6	4.9	45.3
Female	22.1	9.4	31.5	5.0	36.3
Mother's age at birth					
<20	31.0	10.3	41.3	8.2	49.2
20-29	27.0	9.7	36.7	3.6	40.2
30-39	24.7	6.8	31.4	7.5	38.6
Birth order					
1	31.4	9.7	41.1	4.0	45.0
2-3	21.2	8.6	29.9	4.1	33.8
4 or more	40.5	10.6	51.1	14.6	64.9
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	53.4	16.3	69.7	17.0	85.5
2-3 years	20.5	9.3	29.8	3.8	33.4
4 years or more	19.1	6.3	25.4	3.8	29.0
Total	27.0	9.3	36.3	5.0	41.1

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children with mother's age at birth 40-49, who are not shown separately

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

² Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Odisha, 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	42.1	1.0	51.4 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	40.8	1.5	7.3
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.3	1.9	0.2
Mother's age >34	2.1	1.2	17.1
Birth interval <24 months	5.3	2.4	7.3
Birth order >3	4.7	1.7	3.5
Subtotal	14.4	1.9	28.1
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.3
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.5	1.9	11.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.1	*	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.9	3.3	1.4
Subtotal	2.7	2.9	13.2
In any avoidable high-risk category	17.1	2.1	41.3
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	8,293	na	20,176

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women

Table 44 Antenatal care

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

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwif/ LHV	<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	<i>Anganwadi</i> / 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	80.4	7.3	0.0	6.3	0.5	2.5	0.1	2.9	100.0	666	87.7
20-34	82.6	8.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	2.5	0.1	1.1	100.0	6,071	90.6
35-49	75.6	11.6	0.1	8.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	2.5	100.0	293	87.2
Birth order											
1	85.5	6.0	0.1	5.1	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.1	100.0	2,869	91.5
2-3	82.1	8.6	0.0	5.4	0.1	2.8	0.1	1.0	100.0	3,642	90.6
4 or more	63.7	16.5	0.3	10.8	0.0	3.2	0.7	5.0	100.0	518	80.2
Residence											
Urban	87.9	6.8	0.0	3.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	1,074	94.7
Rural	81.0	8.4	0.1	6.1	0.1	2.8	0.1	1.4	100.0	5,955	89.4
Schooling											
No schooling	66.5	15.0	0.2	10.1	0.2	3.7	0.3	3.9	100.0	1,312	81.6
<5 years complete	80.7	9.9	0.0	5.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	467	90.6
5-9 years complete	83.8	7.4	0.0	5.3	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.9	100.0	2,973	91.2
10-11 years complete	89.4	5.0	0.0	2.9	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,090	94.4
12 or more years complete	88.9	4.4	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,188	93.3
Religion											
Hindu	82.9	7.8	0.0	5.4	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.2	100.0	6,565	90.7
Muslim	80.8	15.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	166	96.5
Christian	68.1	10.9	0.2	12.2	0.0	5.8	0.2	2.7	100.0	267	79.0
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	82.9	6.8	0.0	5.7	0.0	2.8	0.2	1.5	100.0	1,450	89.7
Scheduled tribe	70.4	13.9	0.2	9.0	0.3	3.6	0.2	2.4	100.0	1,928	84.3
Other backward class	88.0	5.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	2,327	93.2
Other	88.0	6.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,298	94.1
Total	82.1	8.1	0.0	5.7	0.1	2.5	0.1	1.3	100.0	7,029	90.2

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. 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, Odisha, 2019-21

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	99.9	99.5	99.6	99.8	100.0	98.5	99.6
Blood pressure measured	98.9	98.8	98.8	99.1	98.9	96.3	98.8
Urine sample taken	97.1	97.5	97.6	97.3	97.0	93.6	97.5
Blood sample taken	98.7	98.1	98.1	98.8	98.7	97.5	98.2
Abdomen examined	98.0	96.6	96.8	97.4	96.7	95.4	96.8
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	80.4	80.0	80.6	74.8	75.3	84.3	80.1
Convulsions	80.5	81.0	81.5	75.5	76.7	84.4	80.9
Prolonged labour	81.1	83.3	83.6	78.6	80.4	84.6	83.0
Severe abdominal pain	81.8	84.3	84.6	80.2	82.9	86.0	83.9
High blood pressure	83.9	85.1	85.6	80.1	82.3	86.1	84.9
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	82.2	87.6	87.3	83.2	84.1	86.6	86.8
Number of women	1,064	5,871	6,002	1,335	622	211	6,935

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	76.7	75.8	91.0	94.2	96.7	58.4	34.3	61.3	666
20-34	78.3	77.4	90.9	95.4	97.2	61.0	34.7	60.7	6,071
35-49	75.3	68.2	90.1	92.6	97.7	63.2	28.1	64.3	293
Birth order									
1	80.0	79.2	92.3	95.5	97.9	62.3	37.4	59.0	2,869
2-3	78.1	76.5	90.3	95.5	97.3	60.3	33.2	61.8	3,642
4 or more	67.3	67.0	86.7	91.1	92.5	55.8	26.2	65.5	518
Residence									
Urban	82.0	79.2	90.0	94.5	97.3	64.4	38.0	55.6	1,074
Rural	77.4	76.5	91.0	95.3	97.2	60.2	33.7	61.9	5,955
Schooling									
No schooling	68.7	70.1	89.1	94.5	95.2	56.1	29.7	68.6	1,312
<5 years complete	79.9	74.2	91.7	95.4	97.3	62.0	35.4	64.9	467
5-9 years complete	80.7	78.0	90.8	95.0	97.7	59.5	33.4	59.9	2,973
10-11 years complete	77.8	77.7	92.0	96.3	97.6	62.1	33.3	58.7	1,090
12 or more years complete	81.4	81.9	91.5	95.1	97.7	67.8	42.7	55.5	1,188
Religion									
Hindu	78.3	77.1	91.1	95.3	97.3	61.3	34.9	60.6	6,565
Muslim	77.6	74.7	87.0	94.2	95.6	46.4	18.0	61.6	166
Christian	74.0	77.3	87.7	92.9	94.8	60.7	35.2	70.4	267
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	79.1	76.7	90.5	94.8	97.6	58.2	30.8	61.3	1,450
Scheduled tribe	69.8	73.9	89.1	94.0	96.6	59.3	32.4	67.6	1,928
Other backward class	82.3	80.0	93.0	96.4	97.4	63.4	38.3	59.2	2,327
Other	82.0	76.5	90.2	95.1	97.3	61.6	34.8	54.0	1,298
Total	78.1	76.9	90.8	95.2	97.2	60.8	34.4	60.9	7,029

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

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹Includes 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, Odisha, 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
Anugul	83.6	78.7	94.4	97.0	97.7	53.7	21.6	51.1	209
Balangir	95.4	89.1	95.7	97.1	100.0	83.0	54.4	78.9	288
Baleshwar	56.6	62.5	87.6	94.0	94.9	36.0	20.7	49.1	389
Bargarh	70.1	80.9	86.7	90.9	98.5	52.2	25.2	67.2	221
Baudh	79.0	78.8	90.3	95.7	98.7	58.3	28.9	79.1	79
Bhadrak	74.9	75.9	88.2	94.2	95.9	53.7	27.1	49.5	259
Cuttack	84.2	73.6	92.1	96.2	98.4	63.3	28.5	53.9	343
Debagarh	77.5	75.2	86.4	94.2	96.2	60.2	31.7	52.4	47
Dhenkanal	75.8	72.4	89.1	95.6	95.5	50.9	26.4	49.3	176
Gajapati	83.0	79.3	96.5	99.2	97.1	64.9	36.5	71.4	97
Ganjam	82.7	77.6	96.0	96.8	95.3	67.0	42.2	45.4	615
Jagatsinghapur	82.6	71.6	89.8	95.4	98.9	64.3	33.7	54.5	139
Jajapur	73.8	65.2	90.8	94.7	93.9	49.0	21.2	42.7	331
Jharsuguda	94.1	92.6	94.6	96.9	99.4	84.7	54.5	77.3	77
Kalahandi	82.8	80.1	87.7	96.8	97.9	61.0	32.2	82.0	213
Kandhamal	81.1	74.7	91.3	97.6	99.0	72.5	42.7	87.2	164
Kendrapara	77.1	76.2	87.4	90.8	98.1	54.2	24.5	41.8	216
Kendujhar	57.1	70.7	87.7	90.9	97.2	48.1	22.2	50.5	373
Khordha	91.0	85.1	96.4	98.4	95.9	71.7	53.6	51.2	360
Koraput	79.2	87.1	95.9	97.6	98.5	72.3	45.4	81.1	255
Malkangiri	82.8	81.7	88.1	95.0	99.1	63.8	34.3	92.3	137
Mayurbhanj	52.9	65.9	82.9	91.2	95.1	41.7	21.6	55.1	447
Nabarangapur	87.7	82.1	97.3	98.9	99.7	83.2	48.7	73.2	304
Nayagarh	90.3	86.0	88.3	96.1	98.3	66.4	49.3	81.5	166
Nuapada	71.6	76.6	91.9	95.4	97.7	52.0	21.4	69.7	113
Puri	94.9	83.3	97.2	97.6	98.5	76.4	49.2	60.0	252
Rayagada	85.3	74.1	83.8	94.1	97.3	64.3	43.0	85.1	207
Sambalpur	88.9	79.0	85.5	90.8	97.2	63.1	35.6	66.2	148
Subarnapur	87.8	84.3	94.3	97.4	99.6	68.8	40.9	77.8	118
Sundargarh	73.1	81.3	86.2	93.1	98.0	60.3	27.4	64.0	284
Odisha	78.1	76.9	90.8	95.2	97.2	60.8	34.4	60.9	7,029

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, Odisha, 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	95.1	92.4	95.9	93.9	92.3	627
20-34	94.3	91.4	95.6	93.3	90.9	5,539
35-49	97.3	93.9	96.4	94.3	94.4	257
Birth order						
1	93.9	90.5	94.9	92.8	89.8	2,611
2-3	95.0	92.5	96.3	93.7	92.1	3,341
4 or more	94.4	91.4	95.9	93.9	92.0	471
Residence						
Urban	92.5	91.3	93.2	92.4	92.8	899
Rural	94.8	91.6	96.1	93.5	90.9	5,523
Schooling						
No schooling	95.4	93.9	95.8	93.5	92.5	1,208
<5 years complete	91.2	92.2	95.7	92.8	92.4	444
5-9 years complete	94.6	91.0	95.4	92.6	90.5	2,751
10-11 years complete	95.4	92.1	96.5	95.7	91.6	999
12 or more years complete	93.6	89.8	95.5	93.4	90.6	1,021
Religion						
Hindu	94.6	91.6	95.8	93.4	91.2	6,013
Muslim	88.3	87.1	91.5	91.5	86.7	137
Christian	96.7	94.8	96.4	95.8	95.2	244
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	93.6	90.6	94.2	92.0	90.7	1,316
Scheduled tribe	96.1	93.7	96.9	94.9	94.0	1,821
Other backward class	95.1	91.7	96.7	93.8	90.7	2,135
Other	91.7	89.2	93.7	91.7	88.1	1,127
Total	94.5	91.6	95.7	93.4	91.2	6,423

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

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

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, Odisha, 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	73.5	1,585	44.9	42.5	5.8	6.7	100.0	1,165
20-34	73.3	8,592	48.4	39.9	5.4	6.2	100.0	6,298
35-49	54.9	380	36.5	44.7	15.1	3.6	100.0	208
Residence								
Urban	79.1	1,576	46.0	42.1	6.0	5.9	100.0	1,247
Rural	71.5	8,982	47.9	40.1	5.6	6.3	100.0	6,425
Antenatal care visits²								
None	32.7	121	(45.7)	(44.9)	(8.2)	(1.2)	(100.0)	40
1-3	72.4	1,766	49.2	39.5	5.7	5.6	100.0	1,278
4 or more	74.9	7,170	48.7	39.2	5.9	6.2	100.0	5,369
Don't know	(73.8)	36	*	*	*	*	*	27
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	52.5	2,010	48.2	43.9	2.9	5.0	100.0	1,055
<5 years complete	65.6	716	43.9	47.3	4.6	4.2	100.0	470
5-9 years complete	75.4	4,518	49.0	39.7	5.8	5.5	100.0	3,407
10-11 years complete	79.8	1,660	47.5	37.2	7.2	8.2	100.0	1,325
12 or more years complete	85.5	1,654	45.0	40.6	6.5	7.8	100.0	1,415
Religion								
Hindu	73.4	9,869	47.8	40.2	5.7	6.3	100.0	7,239
Muslim	82.8	252	40.6	46.0	7.3	6.1	100.0	209
Christian	52.8	395	49.9	43.2	2.8	4.0	100.0	209
Other	(37.0)	41	*	*	*	*	*	15
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	73.7	2,254	48.6	41.0	4.0	6.4	100.0	1,661
Scheduled tribe	58.7	2,940	47.7	42.1	3.8	6.3	100.0	1,724
Other backward class	78.5	3,486	46.0	40.3	7.2	6.5	100.0	2,738
Other	82.5	1,842	49.2	38.3	7.0	5.5	100.0	1,520
Don't know	(79.6)	36	(48.6)	(42.8)	(4.3)	(4.2)	(100.0)	29

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, Odisha, 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	82.7	4,609	46.6	40.6	5.5	7.3	100.0	3,812
1 child	71.4	3,986	49.3	39.7	5.4	5.7	100.0	2,844
0 sons	73.5	2,090	49.4	39.8	5.0	5.9	100.0	1,536
1 son	69.0	1,897	49.1	39.6	5.9	5.4	100.0	1,308
2 children	55.9	1,372	45.4	42.4	8.0	4.2	100.0	768
0 sons	62.9	562	51.6	39.1	6.0	3.3	100.0	354
1 or more sons	51.1	810	40.0	45.3	9.7	5.0	100.0	414
3 children	41.6	392	49.3	40.2	7.6	2.9	100.0	163
0 sons	45.4	140	47.8	35.9	9.7	6.6	100.0	64
1 or more sons	39.5	252	50.3	42.9	6.3	0.5	100.0	99
4 or more children	42.7	198	51.5	44.3	0.6	3.6	100.0	84
0 sons	59.7	43	(48.5)	(48.7)	(1.8)	(0.9)	100.0	26
1 or more sons	38.0	154	52.8	42.4	0.0	4.8	100.0	59
Total	72.7	10,557	47.6	40.5	5.7	6.3	100.0	7,671

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

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

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

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given a MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	98.5	666	86.7	13.0	0.3	99.6	656
20-34	98.3	6,071	87.8	12.0	0.1	99.4	5,969
35-49	97.4	293	83.5	16.5	0.0	99.3	285
Birth order							
1	98.2	2,869	87.5	12.4	0.1	99.4	2,817
2-3	98.7	3,642	88.1	11.6	0.1	99.5	3,594
4 or more	96.3	518	83.1	16.9	0.0	98.7	499
Residence							
Urban	96.3	1,074	85.6	14.2	0.0	99.4	1,035
Rural	98.7	5,955	87.9	11.9	0.1	99.4	5,875
Schooling							
No schooling	98.5	1,312	87.0	12.5	0.2	99.0	1,292
<5 years complete	97.6	467	85.2	14.8	0.0	99.1	455
5-9 years complete	99.0	2,973	87.5	12.3	0.1	99.7	2,942
10-11 years complete	97.7	1,090	87.4	12.5	0.1	99.5	1,065
12 or more years complete	97.3	1,188	89.1	10.7	0.1	99.2	1,156
Religion							
Hindu	98.4	6,565	87.8	12.0	0.1	99.4	6,463
Muslim	95.7	166	72.8	26.1	1.0	96.9	159
Christian	96.3	267	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	257
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	98.1	1,450	87.6	12.0	0.1	99.4	1,422
Scheduled tribe	98.4	1,928	88.2	11.7	0.1	99.3	1,896
Other backward class	98.9	2,327	88.3	11.6	0.1	99.5	2,300
Other	97.4	1,298	85.0	14.8	0.3	99.4	1,265
Total	98.3	7,029	87.5	12.3	0.1	99.4	6,910

Note: 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, Odisha, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	97.5	91.3	92.2
Public sector	70.8	80.0	78.7
NGO/trust	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private sector	26.5	11.2	13.4
At home	2.5	8.4	7.5
Own home	2.4	7.8	7.0
Parent's home	0.1	0.5	0.5
Other home	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ¹	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	85.9	75.3	76.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	8.7	15.4	14.4
Other health personnel	0.2	0.6	0.6
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.5	2.6	2.3
Friends/relatives	4.0	5.0	4.8
Other	0.1	0.8	0.7
No one	0.5	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	94.8	91.3	91.8
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	1.0	2.1	1.9
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	34.1	19.5	21.6
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	15.6	9.5	10.4
Number of births	1,209	7,081	8,290
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	*	44.9	45.7
Clean blade used to cut the cord	*	93.5	93.6
Either of the above	*	95.0	95.3
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	*	90.1	89.2
Number of births delivered at home	28	441	469
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	86.9	83.7	84.2
4-23 hours	3.1	3.7	3.6
1-2 days	2.8	4.7	4.4
3-41 days	2.6	2.0	2.1
No postnatal check	4.6	6.0	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	79.9	68.5	70.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	13.7	19.5	18.7
Other health personnel	0.0	0.1	0.1
Dai (TBA)	1.5	5.2	4.7
Other	0.3	0.6	0.5
No postnatal check	4.6	6.0	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,074	5,955	7,029

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

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes missing

² If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

³ Skilled health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

⁴ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check 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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	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:		
									Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	
Mother's age at birth											
<20	83.2	9.2	92.4	91.2	92.8	905	94.4	92.8	666	92.7	158
20-34	78.7	14.1	92.8	92.3	92.2	7,076	94.2	92.2	6,071	93.3	1,547
35-49	64.8	13.9	78.7	83.3	89.3	310	93.2	89.3	293	83.4	69
Residence											
Urban	70.8	26.7	97.5	94.8	92.8	1,209	95.4	92.8	1,074	97.0	243
Rural	80.0	11.3	91.3	91.3	92.0	7,081	94.0	92.0	5,955	92.2	1,531
Birth order											
1	78.7	17.9	96.6	94.8	92.3	3,597	94.1	92.3	2,869	95.3	796
2-3	80.1	11.3	91.4	91.6	93.2	4,095	94.8	93.2	3,642	92.9	854
4 or more	68.7	2.6	71.3	75.5	84.6	597	90.1	84.6	518	77.8	124
Antenatal care visits²											
None	60.7	7.9	68.6	75.5	75.1	94	77.7	75.1	94	(79.0)	25
1-3	80.0	10.4	90.4	87.2	87.5	1,416	90.5	87.5	1,416	90.0	338
4 or more	78.0	16.1	94.1	94.1	93.7	5,487	95.4	93.7	5,487	93.8	1,384
Don't know	(78.3)	(19.0)	(97.3)	(90.2)	(89.3)	32	(95.2)	(89.3)	32	*	6
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	75.3	1.4	76.7	78.7	88.1	1,713	91.3	88.1	1,312	82.4	329
<5 years complete	85.9	6.0	91.9	91.8	93.0	563	94.7	93.0	467	89.9	97
5-9 years complete	84.4	11.1	95.5	95.2	93.5	3,509	95.0	93.5	2,973	94.2	679
10-11 years complete	80.2	17.2	97.4	96.6	92.7	1,228	94.5	92.7	1,090	97.4	312
12 or more years complete	62.8	36.3	99.1	95.5	92.4	1,277	94.9	92.4	1,188	96.8	357

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of births of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
							Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births
Religion								
Hindu	79.1	13.6	92.7	92.4	92.6	7,728	93.2	1,664
Muslim	68.4	28.2	96.6	90.2	86.1	194	(94.6)	44
Christian	73.0	4.6	77.7	80.9	87.0	333	83.2	61
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	84.6	9.7	94.3	93.7	92.4	1,756	95.2	368
Scheduled tribe	81.0	1.9	82.8	82.8	89.2	2,412	83.3	523
Other backward class	77.8	18.3	96.1	96.0	94.5	2,651	97.9	550
Other	69.2	28.8	98.1	96.9	92.1	1,442	96.9	327
Don't know	(75.6)	(19.2)	(94.8)	(86.3)	*	29	*	6
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	93.9	6,521	97.2	1,365
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	92.8	1,123	99.0	292
Home	na	na	na	25.3	71.0	622	24.3	109
Total	78.7	13.5	92.2	91.8	92.2	8,290	92.9	1,774

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. 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, Odisha, 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
Anugul	67.6	18.1	85.7	89.8	18.3	242	91.5	209
Balangir	90.9	6.9	97.9	98.2	19.8	354	96.9	288
Baleshwar	80.8	16.8	97.6	93.5	35.0	428	88.0	389
Bargarh	91.9	7.7	99.6	96.2	29.5	255	92.8	221
Baudh	86.7	6.6	93.4	95.0	13.4	92	92.9	79
Bhadrak	74.0	22.0	96.1	97.2	28.7	307	90.7	259
Cuttack	69.5	29.4	98.9	98.9	34.6	377	93.2	343
Debagarh	76.6	14.6	91.2	90.7	15.9	56	90.9	47
Dhenkanal	72.8	22.0	94.8	93.2	30.0	213	93.8	176
Gajapati	71.2	5.2	76.4	80.4	13.9	122	93.2	97
Ganjam	72.3	20.7	93.0	92.4	22.5	717	91.9	615
Jagatsinghapur	79.1	19.2	98.3	96.7	42.2	150	90.6	139
Jajapur	74.4	19.4	93.8	96.1	25.8	390	95.6	331
Jharsuguda	66.7	31.9	98.6	96.8	30.7	91	97.2	77
Kalahandi	84.7	8.1	92.8	92.2	13.2	252	99.1	213
Kandhamal	92.4	1.5	93.9	94.8	10.0	203	91.6	164
Kendrapara	77.3	19.4	96.7	94.6	25.3	255	86.1	216
Kendujhar	70.0	10.4	80.4	79.9	15.2	460	83.8	373
Khordha	70.6	27.2	97.8	97.4	37.3	403	96.5	360
Koraput	79.2	2.9	82.1	86.3	5.0	331	91.7	255
Malkangiri	89.9	0.8	90.7	93.8	5.7	182	94.2	137
Mayurbhanj	90.2	1.4	91.7	87.1	8.6	527	90.1	447
Nabarangapur	84.6	2.9	87.6	87.5	7.2	382	96.0	304
Nayagarh	75.2	23.1	98.3	98.4	28.1	181	97.4	166
Nuapada	85.1	4.7	89.8	92.7	14.0	138	93.6	113
Puri	83.5	14.2	97.7	94.9	35.3	270	95.9	252
Rayagada	63.5	5.4	68.9	72.0	8.5	267	86.4	207
Sambalpur	88.7	10.8	99.5	97.6	25.3	172	91.3	148
Subarnapur	83.0	13.1	96.1	94.9	26.4	136	95.2	118
Sundargarh	80.3	11.0	91.3	88.2	20.8	335	87.7	284
Odisha	78.7	13.5	92.2	91.8	21.6	8,290	92.2	7,029

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

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

Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance

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

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	3,936	19,773	5,602	74.7	789
20-34	4,208	24,977	7,845	73.5	5,536
35-49	3,088	22,933	6,844	61.9	216
Birth order					
1	4,807	25,846	9,028	73.5	3,424
2-3	3,605	22,269	6,193	73.9	2,831
4 or more	2,218	22,343	3,230	65.5	285
Residence					
Urban	5,066	25,391	11,274	62.4	1,046
Rural	3,998	24,152	6,844	75.4	5,496
Schooling					
No schooling	2,288	28,696	2,764	72.7	1,021
<5 years complete	3,036	16,887	4,099	75.7	427
5-9 years complete	4,325	22,474	6,802	76.4	2,850
10-11 years complete	5,090	23,863	8,665	75.0	1,066
12 or more years complete	5,504	26,941	13,650	63.9	1,177
Religion					
Hindu	4,156	24,647	7,573	73.7	6,144
Muslim	6,163	21,494	11,423	57.4	159
Christian	2,868	25,629	4,575	72.0	209
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	4,322	24,777	6,711	77.5	1,370
Scheduled tribe	2,670	20,438	3,097	75.5	1,625
Other backward class	4,450	23,671	8,563	73.1	2,247
Other	5,927	25,774	12,285	66.3	1,274
Total	4,139	24,510	7,544	73.3	6,541

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to other religion and who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

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

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Anugul	15.6	136	90.3	43.1	209	72.9	182
Balangir	21.4	223	87.5	48.8	288	80.5	281
Baleshwar	6.8	236	75.8	19.3	389	70.4	381
Bargarh	11.2	153	74.6	27.4	221	79.1	220
Baudh	24.2	56	89.0	38.0	79	79.7	74
Bhadrak	16.2	181	95.1	26.1	259	71.3	250
Cuttack	3.2	224	94.4	40.7	343	74.4	339
Debagarh	19.6	30	84.7	41.8	47	70.0	44
Dhenkanal	16.5	139	90.6	32.2	176	74.0	166
Gajapati	29.1	72	78.9	64.0	97	71.6	74
Ganjam	10.8	437	84.9	47.7	615	62.7	572
Jagatsinghapur	5.2	97	91.3	37.7	139	75.9	136
Jajapur	18.7	210	90.5	35.7	331	72.5	312
Jharsuguda	16.1	53	90.5	63.5	77	65.2	76
Kalahandi	26.9	156	93.1	53.0	213	73.7	199
Kandhamal	31.5	125	80.2	49.7	164	83.1	157
Kendrapara	16.9	147	92.7	29.6	216	73.1	209
Kendujhar	29.3	256	65.9	31.3	373	70.4	314
Khordha	9.6	223	87.9	46.5	360	72.6	351
Koraput	36.3	194	63.2	44.6	255	72.0	212
Malkangiri	39.3	111	72.1	58.8	137	73.6	127
Mayurbhanj	26.3	317	65.3	30.4	447	79.8	417
Nabarangapur	29.7	226	83.4	53.2	304	78.6	270
Nayagarh	12.1	102	87.5	64.5	166	69.2	163
Nuapada	25.2	83	64.9	36.5	113	76.1	102
Puri	12.5	159	93.5	50.6	252	77.8	246
Rayagada	34.5	162	66.3	64.1	207	65.6	148
Sambalpur	15.3	99	86.6	39.7	148	81.2	148
Subarnapur	13.7	84	86.3	35.4	118	78.6	114
Sundargarh	25.9	201	75.7	43.7	284	67.9	261
Odisha	19.6	4,891	82.1	41.6	7,029	73.3	6,541

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check					No postnatal health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	36.4	45.0	3.5	5.5	1.4	7.3	100.0	90.4	858
20-34	40.2	43.5	3.7	4.7	1.3	5.4	100.0	92.1	5,901
35-49	30.6	43.6	4.6	5.2	3.6	11.6	100.0	84.0	271
Birth order									
1	41.1	43.8	3.9	4.6	1.0	4.2	100.0	93.4	2,869
2-3	39.4	43.8	3.5	4.8	1.3	6.0	100.0	91.6	3,642
4-5	30.4	42.5	3.9	6.1	3.3	13.2	100.0	82.9	424
6 or more	25.2	39.1	2.7	6.1	7.4	19.5	100.0	73.2	94
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	40.5	46.4	3.8	4.3	0.9	3.0	100.0	95.0	5,496
Private health facility ²	46.2	41.4	2.9	4.3	1.1	1.8	100.0	94.7	1,045
Home	11.8	17.8	4.3	12.0	7.5	46.5	100.0	45.9	469
Residence									
Urban	43.7	44.3	2.2	2.8	1.4	5.2	100.0	93.0	1,074
Rural	38.6	43.6	4.0	5.2	1.4	6.0	100.0	91.3	5,955
Religion									
Hindu	39.4	44.0	3.8	4.9	1.2	5.5	100.0	92.1	6,565
Muslim	40.1	41.1	3.1	1.2	4.5	9.0	100.0	85.5	166
Christian	37.9	36.8	2.5	4.3	4.0	12.3	100.0	81.5	267
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	41.1	43.6	4.3	4.4	1.0	4.6	100.0	93.4	1,450
Scheduled tribe	31.4	43.3	3.6	7.5	2.6	10.2	100.0	85.9	1,928
Other backward class	41.8	44.9	3.6	3.9	0.5	4.4	100.0	94.1	2,327
Other	44.5	42.5	3.2	3.0	1.5	3.7	100.0	93.2	1,298
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	31.6	41.4	3.3	7.2	2.9	12.5	100.0	83.6	1,312
<5 years complete	36.5	46.2	3.4	6.2	1.4	5.7	100.0	92.3	467
5-9 years complete	42.0	43.8	3.7	3.5	0.9	4.8	100.0	93.0	2,973
10-11 years complete	41.2	42.6	4.3	5.6	0.9	4.2	100.0	93.7	1,090
12 or more years complete	40.6	45.9	3.7	4.1	1.2	2.8	100.0	94.4	1,188
Total	39.3	43.7	3.7	4.8	1.4	5.9	100.0	91.5	7,029

Note: Total includes information on births delivered in an other place of delivery, births to women belonging to other religions, and births whose caste/tribe is not known, 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, Odisha

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	98.8	95.6
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	82.1	69.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	78.9	69.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	97.4	89.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	94.9	89.7
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	98.1	94.1
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	77.3	60.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	76.5	63.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	91.3	84.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	91.3	86.1
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	98.2	94.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	78.1	62.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	76.9	64.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	92.2	85.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	91.8	86.6

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey² Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

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

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Odisha, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	99.6	97.1	97.5
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	92.7	91.9	92.0
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	67.4	58.5	59.9
Convulsions	66.6	66.3	66.3
Prolonged labour	73.0	70.2	70.6
Severe abdominal pain	75.8	74.4	74.6
High blood pressure	60.3	59.2	59.4
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	70.9	76.1	75.3
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	96.4	90.5	91.4
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	85.9	91.6	90.7
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	94.7	94.5	94.5
Family planning or delaying his next child	88.4	83.9	84.6
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	108	604	712
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	72.1	71.6
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	80.1	81.4
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	83.2	82.0
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	4	57	61

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

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹					DPT or Penta					Polio ²			MCV/ Measle/ 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	97.8	89.8	97.1	96.4	94.3	97.5	96.9	94.8	93.7	96.7	94.7	91.6	96.2	90.8	83.8	1.7	96.3	830		
Female	96.6	87.1	96.9	96.3	94.4	96.9	96.3	94.4	94.0	96.0	95.4	91.8	95.4	90.0	81.3	2.6	96.0	684		
Birth order																				
1	98.3	90.1	97.7	97.6	96.3	97.9	97.9	96.5	95.6	97.0	96.9	93.8	97.8	92.9	85.5	1.4	97.4	671		
2-3	96.9	89.6	96.9	96.3	93.6	96.9	96.3	93.7	93.8	96.0	94.4	90.6	94.9	88.8	81.9	2.4	95.6	740		
4-5	93.2	80.5	95.6	92.6	90.2	96.2	93.2	90.8	86.2	94.6	90.1	88.9	94.0	88.9	77.7	3.8	94.7	85		
Residence																				
Urban	98.2	93.4	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.6	98.6	98.4	95.6	96.7	96.7	92.6	97.7	92.0	86.1	1.4	94.6	220		
Rural	97.1	87.8	96.8	96.0	93.7	97.0	96.3	94.0	93.5	96.3	94.7	91.6	95.6	90.2	82.1	2.2	96.4	1,293		
Mother's schooling																				
No schooling	95.3	82.3	95.0	92.8	91.1	95.7	93.5	91.8	88.6	95.0	91.4	89.7	92.2	89.1	79.3	3.3	95.9	305		
<5 years complete	97.1	85.7	98.4	98.4	93.6	98.4	98.4	93.6	90.4	99.1	99.1	93.1	98.8	91.4	80.1	0.5	98.8	111		
5-7 years complete	97.4	91.3	96.5	96.5	95.0	96.5	96.5	95.5	94.6	94.7	94.7	92.5	95.6	91.9	85.9	2.6	95.4	222		
8-9 years complete	98.2	92.3	97.8	97.6	96.0	97.8	97.6	96.0	96.6	97.6	96.7	92.3	96.5	91.0	85.1	1.4	96.7	396		
10-11 years complete	97.4	88.2	97.8	97.8	94.8	97.8	97.8	94.8	96.2	95.6	94.6	91.1	96.8	89.7	81.9	2.2	95.6	225		
12 or more years complete	98.0	89.8	97.5	96.6	95.2	98.0	97.4	95.6	94.5	96.9	95.4	92.4	97.4	90.1	82.1	2.0	95.6	255		
Religion																				
Hindu	97.3	88.8	97.0	96.7	94.6	97.3	97.0	94.9	94.1	96.3	95.2	92.0	96.0	90.7	82.9	2.1	96.4	1,426		
Christian	98.5	79.4	98.5	89.2	86.9	98.5	89.2	86.9	84.2	98.5	89.2	83.1	92.4	83.1	74.0	1.5	96.0	50		

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

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹				DPT or Penta				Polio ²				MCV/Measle/MMR/MR 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
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	97.9	90.8	98.7	98.3	95.2	98.7	98.6	95.2	96.6	96.9	96.8	93.2	97.1	91.8	84.3	1.3	97.1	317
Scheduled tribe	97.0	85.7	96.1	94.3	91.5	96.6	94.8	92.0	90.5	96.7	93.6	89.8	94.0	88.6	79.9	1.8	97.4	419
Other backward class	97.1	89.8	97.1	97.1	96.8	97.1	97.1	96.8	94.9	96.1	95.3	93.0	96.6	92.1	85.9	2.6	96.5	521
Other	97.1	87.9	96.4	95.9	93.0	96.8	96.3	93.8	93.5	95.4	94.4	90.2	95.9	88.1	78.2	2.5	92.1	250
Total	97.3	88.6	97.0	96.4	94.4	97.3	96.7	94.7	93.8	96.3	95.0	91.7	95.9	90.5	82.7	2.1	96.2	1,513
MFHS-4 (2015-16)	94.1	81.2	92.2	90.1	83.2	93.1	92.4	89.2	89.0	93.3	91.4	82.8	87.9	78.6	na	5.8	81.1	2,060

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children belonging to other religions and Muslim, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

District	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹										DPT or Penta			Polio ²			MCV/ Measle/ 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	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3								
Anugul	98.2	85.0	98.2	98.2	94.3	98.2	98.2	98.2	94.3	98.2	96.1	92.2	88.8	96.1	87.0	77.6	1.8	96.9	49					
Balangir	(97.8)	(93.5)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(95.7)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(97.8)	(95.8)	(89.4)	(2.2)	(97.8)	64					
Baleshwar	100.0	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	95.8	94.1	100.0	94.1	92.1	0.0	96.3	86					
Bargarh	100.0	94.4	100.0	98.1	98.1	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.1	95.9	97.8	95.9	90.3	0.0	95.9	58					
Baudh	95.1	93.0	96.9	95.3	95.3	96.9	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.1	95.2	93.7	93.7	95.3	91.8	89.7	3.1	96.9	19					
Bhadrak	95.4	94.1	98.6	98.6	97.2	98.6	98.6	97.2	97.2	94.2	91.8	90.2	85.4	97.2	83.7	79.2	1.4	94.3	64					
Cuttack	(94.2)	(80.8)	(94.2)	(94.2)	(94.2)	(94.2)	(94.2)	(94.2)	(94.2)	(87.4)	(94.2)	(90.4)	(90.4)	(94.2)	(90.4)	(73.9)	(5.8)	(93.2)	59					
Debagarh	(100.0)	(92.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	8					
Dhenkanal	(97.8)	(81.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(95.5)	(97.5)	(95.4)	(95.4)	(97.7)	(88.6)	(72.5)	(0.0)	(97.8)	38					
Gajapati	96.5	83.1	96.5	94.4	94.4	96.5	94.4	94.4	94.4	93.2	96.5	94.4	92.6	94.4	92.6	79.2	3.5	94.7	22					
Ganjam	96.0	86.6	96.0	92.6	90.6	96.0	92.6	90.6	90.6	88.5	93.8	90.4	88.5	92.3	88.5	82.5	4.0	95.8	124					
Jagatsinghapur	(100.0)	(89.2)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(98.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(93.4)	(97.9)	(91.3)	(82.6)	(0.0)	(92.1)	35					
Jajapur	98.2	84.1	98.2	96.4	91.0	98.2	96.4	91.0	91.0	91.3	96.2	94.6	81.3	96.5	79.5	67.1	1.8	95.9	73					
Jharsuguda	(100.0)	(84.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(90.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.6)	(82.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	17					
Kalahandi	(100.0)	(85.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.3)	(91.3)	(93.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(93.0)	(98.1)	(91.3)	(76.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	36					
Kandhamal	100.0	93.2	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	100.0	98.4	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	96.8	90.1	0.0	100.0	42					
Kendrapara	(93.8)	(81.3)	(88.6)	(88.6)	(85.9)	(91.4)	(91.4)	(91.4)	(91.4)	(91.0)	(93.8)	(93.8)	(87.7)	(88.9)	(82.8)	(70.1)	(6.2)	(80.3)	40					
Kendujhar	94.1	90.1	96.1	96.1	89.9	96.1	96.1	89.9	96.2	94.0	92.1	88.1	88.1	94.0	86.0	86.0	2.0	95.9	65					
Khordha	(97.4)	(94.3)	(99.2)	(99.2)	(92.9)	(99.2)	(99.2)	(92.9)	(92.9)	(97.4)	(99.2)	(99.2)	(92.4)	(96.6)	(87.9)	(87.1)	(0.8)	(97.3)	76					
Koraput	100.0	92.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	98.0	90.3	0.0	100.0	52					
Malkangiri	100.0	88.2	100.0	100.0	97.3	100.0	100.0	97.3	94.8	100.0	98.7	94.8	94.8	97.2	94.8	83.0	0.0	96.4	32					
Mayurbhanj	93.1	86.6	89.6	88.0	88.0	91.3	89.6	89.6	88.2	91.3	88.0	86.2	86.2	88.0	84.4	82.8	5.1	91.5	104					
Nabarangapur	100.0	85.1	98.7	97.4	96.1	98.7	97.4	96.1	96.1	89.9	98.7	97.4	94.8	97.4	94.8	80.0	0.0	98.7	67					
Nayagarh	(98.2)	(94.3)	(98.2)	(98.2)	(96.1)	(98.2)	(98.2)	(96.1)	(96.1)	(96.1)	(98.2)	(98.2)	(96.1)	(98.2)	(96.1)	(90.0)	(1.8)	(100.0)	34					
Nuapada	100.0	90.7	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	100.0	98.4	98.4	97.0	100.0	97.0	87.7	0.0	98.6	27					
Puri	(100.0)	(94.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.0)	(100.0)	(95.8)	(89.7)	(0.0)	(95.7)	60					
Rayagada	93.9	73.2	94.0	94.0	92.8	94.9	94.9	93.7	77.1	94.9	94.9	93.7	93.7	93.7	92.7	72.0	5.1	100.0	58					

Continued...

Table 60 Vaccinations by district—Continued

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

District	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹				DPT or Penta				Polio ²			MCV/ Measle/ 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						
Sambalpur	(100.0)	(97.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.0)	(98.0)	(98.0)	(98.0)	(98.0)	(95.4)	(0.0)	(98.0)	29
Subarnapur	100.0	96.4	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.3	0.0	100.0	23
Sundargarh	(91.7)	(80.2)	(88.8)	(88.8)	(86.0)	(88.8)	(86.0)	(86.0)	(91.7)	(91.7)	(88.8)	(82.0)	(88.8)	(73.4)	(8.3)	(97.2)	54
Odisha	97.3	88.6	97.0	96.4	94.4	97.3	96.7	94.7	93.8	96.3	95.0	91.7	95.9	82.7	2.1	96.2	1,513

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

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

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

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

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

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

Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 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	1.9	9.5	841	*	*	16	72.7	80
6-11	5.4	20.7	755	(44.0)	(2.4)	41	77.7	157
12-23	3.4	15.8	1,513	(39.6)	(9.8)	52	76.1	239
24-35	3.1	13.2	1,598	(42.2)	(12.7)	50	72.8	211
36-47	2.6	12.1	1,598	(21.1)	(10.4)	41	66.2	193
48-59	3.1	11.5	1,681	(51.6)	(13.8)	52	73.5	192
Sex								
Male	3.6	14.0	4,215	47.8	11.7	152	73.6	589
Female	2.6	12.8	3,770	31.3	7.6	100	72.7	483
Residence								
Urban	2.8	12.9	1,173	(30.3)	(9.4)	33	77.9	151
Rural	3.2	13.5	6,813	42.9	10.2	219	72.4	921
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	2.3	10.0	1,593	(44.8)	(7.0)	37	63.6	159
<5 years complete	2.7	10.9	517	*	*	14	77.8	56
5-7 years complete	4.2	13.5	1,272	(42.6)	(15.4)	54	78.4	172
8-9 years complete	2.7	15.1	2,089	41.0	6.6	57	69.6	314
10-11 years complete	3.8	15.3	1,213	(30.3)	(16.1)	47	80.8	186
12 or more years complete	3.3	14.2	1,301	(48.4)	(3.5)	43	73.5	185
Religion								
Hindu	3.2	13.8	7,459	42.8	10.7	237	73.4	1,027
Muslim	3.1	11.3	181	*	*	6	*	20
Christian	1.5	7.2	316	*	*	5	(61.4)	23
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	4.1	16.0	1,691	44.6	14.0	69	75.6	271
Scheduled tribe	2.3	9.6	2,279	(23.5)	(6.4)	52	60.7	219
Other backward class	2.6	12.8	2,581	43.8	6.7	68	73.7	331
Other	4.5	17.4	1,406	49.4	12.7	63	80.3	245
Don't know	(0.0)	(21.1)	29	*	*	0	*	6
Total	3.2	13.4	7,986	41.3	10.1	252	73.2	1,072

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

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

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

Table 62. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children who were given:				Percentage who were given other treatments							Number of children with diarrhoea					
			whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Either ORS or gruel	In-creased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or in-creased fluids)	Zinc	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		
Age in months																			
<6	10.7	841	46.1	38.0	8.3	38.0	5.6	39.9	25.0	16.4	39.9	28.0	13.0	2.7	11.1	0.0	4.6	43.1	90
6-11	17.2	755	64.7	18.3	66.7	10.9	68.5	40.6	30.1	63.2	51.3	15.5	4.2	13.5	0.7	12.2	18.2	130	
12-23	12.5	1,513	65.8	70.4	23.9	73.8	10.1	75.0	36.7	30.7	72.2	63.2	15.5	5.3	12.2	0.2	12.3	13.0	190
24-35	9.4	1,598	56.9	73.9	30.5	79.0	8.6	79.0	43.2	36.2	74.7	65.4	16.0	3.9	16.9	0.6	11.9	9.1	150
36-47	8.3	1,598	45.6	71.2	29.1	73.2	7.4	74.5	40.2	36.2	72.5	57.2	17.4	2.3	8.7	0.0	7.4	17.0	133
48-59	4.7	1,681	47.1	67.8	22.8	67.8	7.5	71.3	26.9	25.0	71.3	59.6	14.1	7.0	6.0	0.0	11.7	23.3	78
Sex																			
Male	9.8	4,215	56.6	65.2	20.8	69.0	8.3	70.4	38.7	31.7	67.0	55.4	15.7	6.4	13.3	0.5	10.9	18.1	414
Female	9.5	3,770	55.8	66.2	26.0	68.5	9.2	69.8	34.8	28.9	67.8	56.9	15.3	1.6	10.5	0.0	9.8	18.7	357
Residence																			
Urban	10.2	1,173	55.1	61.1	22.8	63.5	5.0	63.9	31.4	28.5	61.5	53.4	19.1	2.1	16.4	0.0	7.0	24.6	120
Rural	9.6	6,813	56.4	66.5	23.3	69.7	9.4	71.2	37.9	30.7	68.4	56.6	14.8	4.6	11.2	0.3	11.0	17.2	651

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea						
			Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	In-creased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or in-creased fluids)	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug		Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other		
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	8.6	1,593	54.1	65.2	32.2	70.1	9.2	72.4	44.8	38.9	67.5	58.1	17.1	2.9	11.2	0.0	9.4	18.3	137
<5 years complete	11.6	517	53.6	60.0	28.9	68.0	7.3	70.1	49.2	40.1	63.9	57.1	11.8	1.2	8.1	1.6	16.9	17.2	60
5-7 years complete	8.7	1,272	47.3	67.2	26.6	70.0	5.4	70.0	37.5	27.8	67.2	53.8	15.1	3.3	12.2	0.8	9.2	19.3	110
8-9 years complete	8.9	2,089	52.1	68.1	16.1	70.1	13.3	71.5	29.1	26.2	70.1	57.8	22.2	5.5	8.6	0.0	9.8	20.9	187
10-11 years complete	11.1	1,213	59.0	59.5	16.5	62.0	10.1	64.5	36.2	26.6	62.1	51.4	9.0	4.9	15.5	0.0	12.8	19.6	135
12 or more years complete	11.0	1,301	69.0	70.1	25.2	71.4	4.0	71.4	34.4	29.2	70.1	57.8	13.1	4.9	15.2	0.2	8.2	13.7	143
Religion																			
Hindu	9.9	7,459	56.3	66.2	23.9	69.2	8.6	70.4	37.1	30.9	67.7	55.8	15.2	4.2	12.0	0.3	10.3	18.2	736
Muslim	8.7	181	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Christian	5.7	316	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	10.5	1,691	58.0	69.9	22.3	72.9	10.0	76.0	41.1	35.6	73.0	60.5	14.0	7.3	13.4	0.0	11.2	12.2	177
Scheduled tribe	10.0	2,279	46.5	56.6	23.6	60.5	9.7	62.5	37.9	29.3	59.0	53.6	12.1	2.9	8.1	0.0	9.5	26.4	228
Other backward class	8.4	2,581	58.6	67.6	22.8	71.0	6.7	71.0	38.8	32.5	68.2	55.2	17.7	2.1	16.3	0.6	12.7	16.8	217
Other	10.5	1,406	66.5	72.9	24.6	74.2	8.7	74.5	27.9	23.2	73.2	56.9	19.4	5.6	10.1	0.6	7.7	14.4	147
Don't know	(8.2)	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children 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				
		Number of children with diarrhoea	Percentage	Either ORS or gruel	In-creased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or in-creased fluids)	ORS and zinc	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment						
Source of drinking water⁴																				
Improved	9.7	7,244	57.0	66.3	23.6	69.3	9.2	70.6	36.6	29.8	68.0	56.7	15.9	3.4	11.4	0.2	10.6	17.7	704	
Unimproved	9.1	731	47.6	58.7	18.0	63.2	3.0	64.6	40.5	36.6	60.2	49.9	11.6	12.6	18.5	1.4	8.7	25.2	67	
Toilet facility⁴																				
Improved	9.8	4,513	57.9	67.9	21.5	69.6	8.1	70.1	36.0	31.2	68.8	55.5	13.9	0.8	13.7	0.2	11.6	19.9	441	
Shared ⁵	8.3	426	(56.7)	(54.8)	(10.0)	(54.8)	(18.9)	(60.9)	(29.1)	(18.1)	(60.9)	(48.1)	(23.9)	(14.4)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(11.3)	(6.3)	35	
Unimproved	12.6	77	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
No facility/open defecation	9.6	2,970	53.0	63.3	27.3	69.0	8.0	71.1	38.1	29.9	65.8	57.4	17.5	8.3	9.9	0.4	8.9	17.9	285	
Total	9.7	7,986	56.2	65.7	23.2	68.8	8.7	70.1	36.9	30.4	67.3	56.1	15.5	4.2	12.0	0.3	10.4	18.4	771	

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.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts.

¹Includes 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. ²Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode. ³Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup. ⁴See Table 4 for definition of categories. ⁵Facilities 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, Odisha, 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
Age in months															
<6	5.6	40.2	24.5	13.5	16.2	0.0	100.0	4.1	35.3	25.2	12.2	0.0	23.1	100.0	90
6-11	10.9	35.8	36.0	13.1	2.8	1.5	100.0	3.7	37.2	37.6	19.4	0.0	2.1	100.0	130
12-23	10.1	36.8	42.0	10.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	5.0	34.0	46.1	12.6	0.3	2.1	100.0	190
24-35	8.6	40.5	36.1	12.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	1.8	36.6	45.5	14.7	0.8	0.6	100.0	150
36-47	7.4	37.4	37.9	17.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	41.4	33.4	22.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	133
48-59	7.5	27.9	39.8	20.1	2.6	2.1	100.0	7.5	33.0	40.4	19.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
Sex															
Male	8.3	32.3	41.4	13.8	3.8	0.4	100.0	4.0	31.6	43.2	17.8	0.4	3.0	100.0	414
Female	9.2	42.4	31.6	13.7	2.6	0.6	100.0	3.6	41.9	34.8	15.1	0.1	4.4	100.0	357
Residence															
Urban	5.0	36.0	46.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.7	26.3	50.1	17.5	0.0	2.4	100.0	120
Rural	9.4	37.2	35.1	14.0	3.8	0.6	100.0	3.8	38.2	37.3	16.3	0.4	3.9	100.0	651
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	9.2	42.6	29.3	14.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	3.2	48.6	30.7	14.1	0.4	3.1	100.0	137
<5 years complete	7.3	43.2	36.3	11.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	3.9	46.5	32.3	14.2	0.0	3.0	100.0	60
5-7 years complete	5.4	41.8	35.8	16.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	5.3	34.6	37.8	21.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	110
8-9 years complete	13.3	26.9	43.3	12.7	1.8	2.0	100.0	3.3	32.5	44.6	16.5	0.3	2.8	100.0	187
10-11 years complete	10.1	38.6	31.4	10.7	9.1	0.0	100.0	4.4	36.5	31.7	17.3	0.9	9.3	100.0	135
12 or more years complete	4.0	36.8	41.8	16.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	3.2	26.8	52.1	15.4	0.0	2.5	100.0	143

Continued...

Table 63. Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less		Much less	None	Never gave food	Total
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	10.0	34.7	36.3	15.0	2.9	1.1	100.0	3.8	36.1	42.8	15.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	177
Scheduled tribe	9.7	47.9	28.8	10.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	6.4	46.6	30.9	12.7	0.5	2.9	100.0	228
Other backward class	6.7	35.8	40.3	15.4	1.2	0.8	100.0	1.4	33.5	41.6	20.9	0.6	2.1	100.0	217
Other	8.7	24.3	45.6	14.8	6.6	0.0	100.0	2.4	24.9	45.5	18.2	0.0	9.0	100.0	147
Total	8.7	37.0	36.9	13.8	3.2	0.5	100.0	3.8	36.4	39.3	16.5	0.3	3.7	100.0	771

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	99.0	176
20-24	98.8	1,892
25-34	99.0	4,284
35-49	99.4	679
Residence		
Urban	98.4	1,074
Rural	99.1	5,958
Schooling		
No schooling	98.2	1,313
<5 years complete	99.5	467
5-9 years complete	99.2	2,973
10-11 years complete	99.2	1,091
12 or more years complete	98.8	1,188
Religion		
Hindu	99.0	6,568
Muslim	98.8	166
Christian	99.3	267
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	99.1	1,452
Scheduled tribe	98.4	1,929
Other backward class	99.2	2,327
Other	99.3	1,298
Total	99.0	7,032

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and who don't know their caste/tribe is not known, 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, Odisha, 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/pre-school children	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	93.2	91.0	84.0	86.3	1,596	na	na	86.8	1,596	85.8
12-23	97.2	97.0	94.0	92.0	1,513	na	na	94.0	1,513	86.7
24-35	94.9	94.4	85.7	88.6	1,598	na	na	91.1	1,598	81.8
36-47	90.5	89.1	73.6	85.0	1,598	79.1	1,598	86.9	1,598	84.6
48-59	83.3	80.8	61.6	78.5	1,681	76.9	1,681	79.9	1,681	80.0
60-71	74.6	70.1	59.8	67.7	1,812	66.9	1,812	na	na	na
0-35	95.1	94.1	87.8	88.9	4,707	na	na	90.6	4,707	84.7
36-71	82.5	79.6	64.7	76.7	5,091	74.0	5,091	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	88.6	86.3	76.3	82.5	5,150	73.3	2,659	87.5	4,215	83.5
Female	88.5	86.8	75.2	82.7	4,648	74.9	2,432	87.6	3,770	84.2
Residence										
Urban	78.0	74.9	66.1	70.9	1,436	57.8	753	77.6	1,173	85.7
Rural	90.3	88.5	77.5	84.6	8,362	76.9	4,338	89.3	6,813	83.5
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	92.5	91.1	78.8	87.0	1,954	78.5	1,000	89.9	1,593	83.7
<5 years complete	88.0	86.7	74.1	81.8	649	74.4	330	88.5	517	83.3
5-7 years complete	90.6	89.0	77.7	86.1	1,564	79.1	836	89.6	1,272	85.7
8-9 years complete	87.8	85.1	74.7	81.5	2,595	73.6	1,389	87.7	2,089	82.9
10-11 years complete	87.2	85.6	75.8	80.3	1,453	71.3	735	86.8	1,213	84.0
12 or more years complete	84.1	81.7	72.9	77.7	1,582	66.5	800	82.9	1,301	83.4

Continued...

Table 65. Indicators of utilization of ICDS services—Continued

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/pre-school children	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	88.8	86.8	76.0	82.9	9,166	74.3	4,749	87.9	7,459	83.5
Muslim	79.0	76.1	66.3	70.5	214	60.0	121	76.2	181	81.9
Christian	87.8	86.1	76.2	81.2	381	75.3	199	86.2	316	93.5
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	88.4	86.4	75.6	82.6	2,077	74.7	1,067	87.1	1,691	83.0
Scheduled tribe	90.9	90.0	78.0	86.3	2,781	79.0	1,440	90.1	2,279	85.0
Other backward class	90.1	87.8	77.1	84.3	3,157	75.2	1,608	89.1	2,581	85.2
Other	82.0	78.9	70.2	73.4	1,743	63.7	951	81.2	1,406	79.6
Don't know	(89.3)	(80.6)	(73.1)	(83.6)	40	*	24	(86.2)	29	*
Total	88.5	86.5	75.8	82.6	9,798	74.0	5,091	87.6	7,986	83.8

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.

CDS = 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, Odisha, 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	88.0	87.0	84.5	81.5	1,436	86.2	85.9	81.3	79.4	1,436
Rural	97.3	97.0	95.1	93.3	8,362	96.2	96.0	92.8	91.7	8,358
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	97.7	97.2	95.0	93.2	1,954	96.4	96.3	93.0	91.4	1,954
<5 years complete	97.6	96.8	94.7	91.6	649	96.0	95.6	92.3	90.4	649
5-7 years complete	97.2	96.9	95.0	93.5	1,564	96.4	96.2	93.2	92.0	1,564
8-9 years complete	95.7	95.4	93.5	91.2	2,595	94.0	93.8	90.3	89.0	2,592
10-11 years complete	95.3	95.2	93.2	91.6	1,453	94.8	94.7	90.7	89.7	1,453
12 or more years complete	92.7	92.3	90.2	88.3	1,582	91.5	91.5	87.7	87.4	1,581
Religion										
Hindu	96.1	95.8	93.9	91.8	9,166	94.8	94.7	91.3	90.1	9,163
Muslim	89.3	87.0	84.1	86.3	214	85.5	83.7	83.2	83.2	212
Christian	95.7	94.9	92.1	89.8	381	96.8	96.3	91.1	89.1	381
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	97.0	96.7	94.9	91.3	2,077	94.4	94.3	90.1	88.2	2,077
Scheduled tribe	97.4	97.2	95.1	93.9	2,781	97.4	97.3	93.9	93.0	2,779
Other backward class	96.7	96.5	94.5	93.1	3,157	95.9	95.8	92.5	91.7	3,156
Other	90.8	89.8	87.7	85.2	1,743	88.7	88.3	85.1	83.6	1,742
Don't know	(96.5)	(96.5)	(96.5)	(95.1)	40	(93.2)	(93.2)	(93.2)	(88.8)	40
Total	95.9	95.6	93.6	91.6	9,798	94.7	94.6	91.1	89.9	9,793

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. 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, Odisha, 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	12.7	23.7	-0.8	776	12.7	27.5	8.1	-0.9	720	12.3	28.3	0.7	-1.5	808
6-8	8.9	19.7	-0.4	360	8.5	22.8	3.1	-0.9	351	8.3	22.2	0.5	-1.2	371
9-11	15.4	27.0	-1.0	363	5.6	20.2	5.0	-0.8	354	8.1	22.4	1.6	-1.3	369
12-17	14.7	33.5	-1.2	686	7.7	20.3	3.8	-0.8	678	8.3	28.6	2.1	-1.3	698
18-23	16.7	41.0	-1.5	760	7.8	18.6	2.0	-0.9	755	11.3	32.2	0.7	-1.4	771
24-35	12.4	34.8	-1.4	1,536	5.1	16.7	3.5	-0.8	1,509	7.8	30.0	1.4	-1.4	1,534
36-47	8.7	30.8	-1.4	1,521	5.0	15.4	1.7	-0.9	1,501	7.6	33.4	1.0	-1.4	1,528
48-59	8.0	28.7	-1.3	1,574	3.0	14.7	3.3	-0.8	1,552	6.6	29.3	1.9	-1.4	1,579
Sex														
Male	11.9	30.1	-1.2	3,987	6.4	18.4	3.9	-0.8	3,909	8.3	28.0	1.5	-1.3	4,036
Female	10.9	32.0	-1.3	3,589	5.7	17.7	3.0	-0.9	3,511	8.6	31.5	1.1	-1.4	3,621
Birth interval in months³														
First birth ⁴	10.0	26.6	-1.1	3,228	5.9	16.2	3.8	-0.7	3,167	7.2	25.4	1.8	-1.2	3,268
<24	16.6	39.1	-1.5	425	5.5	17.4	4.1	-1.0	405	13.2	37.6	1.2	-1.7	432
24-35	15.1	39.6	-1.6	933	6.3	18.6	3.1	-1.0	917	12.5	37.3	0.4	-1.7	947
36 or more	11.0	31.9	-1.2	2,967	6.3	19.9	3.2	-0.9	2,907	7.8	30.7	1.1	-1.4	2,986
Birth order³														
1	9.9	26.5	-1.1	3,204	5.8	16.2	3.9	-0.7	3,142	7.1	25.2	1.8	-1.2	3,244
2-3	11.6	32.7	-1.3	3,788	6.1	18.7	3.4	-0.9	3,706	8.4	31.0	1.0	-1.4	3,823
4-5	17.6	42.7	-1.7	462	7.2	23.4	2.3	-1.1	449	15.3	43.7	0.5	-1.9	466
6 or more	24.2	57.4	-2.0	98	10.3	28.3	1.9	-1.4	98	21.3	54.6	0.0	-2.2	100
Residence														
Urban	9.7	24.9	-1.0	1,039	3.9	14.9	5.5	-0.6	1,026	5.8	21.5	1.6	-1.0	1,046
Rural	11.7	32.0	-1.3	6,538	6.4	18.6	3.2	-0.9	6,395	8.9	31.0	1.3	-1.4	6,612

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, Odisha, 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	23.0	47.4	-1.8	175	10.9	25.3	7.2	-1.0	166	22.0	50.0	1.3	-1.9	177
Small	13.3	37.8	-1.4	809	6.6	22.9	2.3	-1.2	787	12.0	43.6	0.4	-1.8	818
Average or larger	10.7	29.5	-1.2	6,537	5.9	17.3	3.6	-0.8	6,410	7.5	27.2	1.4	-1.3	6,605
Don't know	(40.0)	(65.1)	(-2.6)	31	(2.3)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(-0.8)	33	(24.1)	(52.4)	(2.3)	(-2.1)	33
Mother's schooling⁵														
No schooling	18.6	47.8	-1.8	1,566	7.9	21.6	2.5	-1.1	1,519	15.4	45.5	0.3	-1.9	1,572
<5 years complete	13.1	34.8	-1.5	520	6.0	20.5	2.2	-1.1	516	9.0	36.8	0.0	-1.7	530
5-7 years complete	13.1	34.3	-1.4	1,218	7.3	19.6	3.0	-1.0	1,195	9.2	33.7	0.9	-1.6	1,232
8-9 years complete	8.7	25.7	-1.1	1,986	5.0	16.5	3.9	-0.8	1,945	6.6	24.2	1.2	-1.2	2,009
10-11 years complete	9.1	26.1	-1.0	1,124	5.3	16.5	4.0	-0.7	1,096	5.4	24.2	2.1	-1.1	1,133
12 or more years complete	6.0	17.1	-0.6	1,162	5.1	14.7	4.7	-0.6	1,149	4.3	16.0	3.0	-0.8	1,182
Religion														
Hindu	11.2	30.8	-1.2	7,046	6.1	18.0	3.5	-0.8	6,900	8.3	29.6	1.4	-1.4	7,122
Muslim	5.6	17.4	-0.9	145	4.3	13.8	3.4	-0.6	142	3.3	16.1	2.0	-1.0	147
Christian	16.3	39.7	-1.7	309	5.8	20.7	3.0	-1.0	304	12.6	37.2	0.2	-1.7	311
Other	20.7	38.8	-1.5	76	7.7	16.1	4.0	-1.0	74	12.3	37.0	0.0	-1.6	78
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	11.9	35.4	-1.3	1,606	6.3	21.7	2.2	-1.0	1,577	9.1	33.7	0.6	-1.6	1,620
Scheduled tribe	17.1	42.1	-1.6	2,199	8.5	22.8	2.9	-1.1	2,130	13.7	42.1	0.2	-1.8	2,218
Other backward class	8.7	25.0	-1.0	2,432	4.8	14.6	4.4	-0.7	2,398	5.6	22.9	1.8	-1.1	2,460
Other	5.5	17.3	-0.7	1,262	4.2	12.3	4.6	-0.5	1,240	3.5	15.6	3.2	-0.8	1,280
No caste/tribe or missing	21.5	39.8	-1.6	49	8.5	13.1	3.1	-1.1	47	14.7	45.9	0.0	-1.8	50

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	11.4	31.0	-1.2	7,552	6.1	18.1	3.5	-0.8	7,396	8.4	29.6	1.3	-1.4	7,633
Not interviewed but in the household	(12.5)	(42.2)	(-1.7)	24	(7.9)	(19.3)	(0.0)	(-1.4)	24	(6.6)	(48.9)	(0.0)	(-1.9)	24
Mother's nutritional status⁶														
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	14.9	40.5	-1.6	1,686	9.3	26.9	2.2	-1.3	1,652	13.9	44.7	0.5	-1.9	1,700
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	12.2	32.0	-1.3	4,342	5.7	17.2	3.2	-0.8	4,245	8.1	29.3	0.9	-1.4	4,395
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	5.5	17.8	-0.8	1,528	3.3	10.6	5.6	-0.4	1,503	3.4	14.3	3.3	-0.8	1,542
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	11.8	31.8	-1.3	6,359	6.2	18.5	3.4	-0.9	6,222	9.0	30.9	1.2	-1.4	6,420
Living with one or neither parent	9.3	26.9	-1.1	1,210	5.1	15.5	3.9	-0.6	1,191	5.6	23.4	2.1	-1.1	1,230
Total	11.4	31.0	-1.2	7,576	6.1	18.1	3.5	-0.8	7,420	8.4	29.7	1.3	-1.4	7,657
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	12.3	34.1	-1.4	9,743	6.4	20.4	2.6	-1.0	9,743	9.4	34.4	0.8	-1.5	9,743

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

BMI = Body mass index

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

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

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

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	98.0	66.7	92.4	435	8.8	426
Rural	97.0	67.7	93.5	2,728	5.6	2,647
Sex						
Male	97.0	67.3	93.3	1,675	5.8	1,625
Female	97.3	67.8	93.3	1,488	6.3	1,448
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	97.7	72.8	95.4	639	3.2	624
<5 years complete	95.6	68.8	93.2	218	6.3	209
5-7 years complete	97.3	67.9	92.8	494	4.4	481
8-9 years complete	97.1	66.4	93.1	833	8.0	809
10-11 years complete	96.5	65.6	92.7	459	6.3	443
12 or more years complete	97.7	63.8	92.2	519	7.5	507
Religion						
Hindu	97.5	67.8	93.9	2,970	6.0	2,896
Muslim	88.3	51.0	75.0	72	(12.1)	63
Christian	95.9	81.1	95.0	107	3.1	103
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	97.0	67.3	94.7	657	4.9	638
Scheduled tribe	96.4	70.9	94.7	913	3.1	881
Other backward class	98.2	67.9	93.7	1,037	7.5	1,018
Other	96.6	61.1	88.8	544	9.2	526
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	97.3	67.7	93.2	2,937	6.2	2,856
Dai (TBA)	93.8	70.7	90.9	48	4.0	45
Other/no one	96.4	63.4	95.4	178	3.6	172
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.2	67.7	93.3	2,956	6.3	2,874
At home	96.1	65.5	94.5	198	2.5	191
Total	97.2	67.5	93.3	3,163	6.0	3,073

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

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

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

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

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2 years
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids ¹	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	1.7	90.0	1.1	0.1	0.8	6.2	100.0	98.3	259	1.1	261
2-3	3.0	76.1	8.8	0.4	2.4	9.4	100.0	97.0	285	5.7	288
4-5	3.9	54.2	7.6	0.4	8.3	25.5	100.0	96.1	284	13.3	292
6-8	2.7	15.3	7.6	1.8	5.1	67.5	100.0	97.3	371	16.8	374
9-11	4.6	6.5	3.4	0.2	1.9	83.5	100.0	95.4	378	19.0	381
12-17	4.6	1.7	1.8	0.2	1.5	90.2	100.0	95.4	723	13.1	729
18-23	7.9	0.5	1.2	0.1	1.0	89.3	100.0	92.1	765	10.7	784
0-3	2.4	82.7	5.1	0.3	1.6	7.9	100.0	97.6	544	3.5	549
0-5	2.9	72.9	6.0	0.3	3.9	13.9	100.0	97.1	828	6.9	841
6-9	2.8	13.0	5.8	1.3	4.1	73.0	100.0	97.2	507	17.9	511
12-15	4.2	1.6	1.6	0.2	1.9	90.5	100.0	95.8	502	14.1	507
12-23	6.3	1.1	1.5	0.1	1.3	89.7	100.0	93.7	1,489	11.9	1,513
20-23	8.7	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.6	89.2	100.0	91.3	505	11.1	521

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, Odisha, 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	≥36.0	4.7	5.5	2,477
Female	≥36.0	5.0	5.8	2,149
Residence				
Urban	≥36.0	4.7	5.8	675
Rural	≥36.0	4.9	5.7	3,951
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	≥36.0	5.6	6.4	927
<5 years complete	≥36.0	4.7	6.0	319
5-7 years complete	≥36.0	5.0	5.7	713
8-9 years complete	≥36.0	5.1	5.5	1,187
10-11 years complete	≥36.0	4.5	5.6	706
12 or more years complete	≥36.0	3.8	5.1	774
Religion				
Hindu	≥36.0	4.9	5.7	4,329
Christian	≥36.0	(5.5)	(7.3)	177
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	≥36.0	5.3	6.2	986
Scheduled tribe	≥36.0	5.8	6.6	1,312
Other backward class	≥36.0	5.0	5.4	1,529
Other	≥36.0	3.1	4.1	784
Total	≥36.0	4.9	5.7	4,626

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

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed					
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	37.6	47.5	12.3	722	(38.1)	(8.9)	(40.0)	(2.7)	27	97.7	22.1	47.3	12.0	749
6-8	21.4	52.2	10.3	361	*	*	*	*	10	97.8	12.9	51.7	10.1	371
9-11	53.8	42.8	14.4	360	*	*	*	*	17	97.7	31.1	42.9	13.9	378
12-17	70.1	45.0	22.6	690	(57.1)	(34.2)	(58.8)	(26.9)	33	98.0	46.3	45.6	22.8	723
18-23	75.0	49.6	25.7	705	58.6	41.7	66.5	26.7	61	96.7	50.5	50.9	25.8	765
Sex														
Male	60.7	47.4	19.9	1,148	58.2	31.6	67.5	24.9	58	98.0	40.1	48.4	20.2	1,206
Female	60.6	47.3	20.3	969	49.3	32.8	50.1	18.1	63	96.9	39.1	47.4	20.2	1,032
Residence														
Urban	62.7	47.0	13.5	289	*	*	*	*	22	98.3	34.2	50.1	14.0	311
Rural	60.3	47.4	21.2	1,827	48.9	33.9	51.1	21.5	100	97.4	40.5	47.6	21.2	1,927
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	58.2	44.8	20.4	432	*	*	*	*	14	98.6	40.4	45.1	20.9	446
<5 years complete	54.8	52.6	21.7	152	*	*	*	*	8	97.0	34.8	52.8	21.1	160
5-7 years complete	56.5	44.0	15.4	325	(46.2)	(30.9)	(45.4)	(19.7)	29	95.7	37.0	44.1	15.8	353
8-9 years complete	66.9	49.5	24.4	551	(42.9)	(14.1)	(61.7)	(10.3)	31	97.0	44.4	50.1	23.7	582
10-11 years complete	60.8	47.6	20.2	290	(67.2)	(46.0)	(69.1)	(34.2)	29	97.1	41.7	49.5	21.4	319
12 or more years complete	60.2	47.8	16.8	366	*	*	*	*	11	99.2	34.1	48.3	16.7	378
Religion														
Hindu	60.8	47.2	19.9	1,997	53.8	32.9	58.9	21.8	114	97.5	39.7	47.8	20.1	2,111
Muslim	(59.8)	(58.8)	(26.6)	42	*	*	*	*	3	(97.8)	(38.3)	(59.2)	(27.0)	44
Christian	57.8	43.0	20.8	69	*	*	*	*	4	96.5	39.8	42.8	19.6	73

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, Odisha, 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	Number of children breastfed diet ³	Minimum dietary diversity ⁴	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Number of children breastfed diet ⁶	Minimum dietary diversity ⁷	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Number of children breastfed diet ⁹
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	62.3	46.1	19.6	(40.2)	(55.3)	(11.7)	96.7	46.6	19.1
Scheduled tribe	58.0	46.3	19.4	(45.3)	(39.2)	(19.5)	97.8	46.0	19.4
Other backward class	60.1	47.1	19.7	(45.2)	(56.1)	(25.2)	97.0	47.6	20.0
Other	63.5	51.0	22.2	(85.4)	(82.5)	(26.4)	98.9	53.3	22.5
Total	60.6	47.4	20.1	53.6	58.4	21.3	97.5	48.0	20.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
Anugul	63.9	88	*	18	28.1	230	25.1	229	30.5	234
Balangir	79.5	140	(76.8)	43	32.7	330	25.5	315	37.6	336
Baleshwar	47.5	160	(79.4)	48	24.4	395	14.9	383	22.6	399
Bargarh	66.2	107	*	23	38.9	245	17.9	238	30.0	247
Baudh	69.0	35	(58.2)	8	37.0	88	20.1	88	38.6	88
Bhadrak	58.2	122	(86.5)	29	32.3	269	15.8	261	28.9	274
Cuttack	56.0	124	*	27	20.4	359	14.2	355	18.9	364
Debagarh	70.9	19	*	4	28.4	49	27.3	49	34.3	51
Dhenkanal	71.0	91	(65.3)	23	33.3	197	22.7	194	30.0	206
Gajapati	83.3	45	(82.3)	11	43.4	111	16.1	112	34.3	113
Ganjam	68.5	288	(64.5)	88	23.9	638	10.2	631	18.9	642
Jagatsinghapur	66.9	68	*	18	13.2	142	10.7	138	11.0	144
Jajapur	62.4	148	(53.7)	39	25.5	355	15.9	347	21.8	357
Jharsuguda	72.9	31	*	7	27.1	82	16.9	81	26.9	83
Kalahandi	70.3	91	(84.6)	32	33.0	241	17.2	237	33.6	241
Kandhamal	74.1	78	(68.3)	14	34.1	194	23.3	189	35.2	197
Kendrapara	68.5	86	*	21	28.6	218	7.9	212	17.9	225
Kendujhar	59.6	161	(67.7)	40	36.2	414	23.8	408	37.0	419
Khordha	74.7	148	*	35	17.1	345	13.2	345	16.9	349
Koraput	85.6	121	(82.0)	39	43.1	309	15.9	307	33.5	311
Malkangiri	73.2	72	80.9	21	44.3	164	19.3	161	41.6	165
Mayurbhanj	56.2	216	(68.6)	54	36.7	477	28.5	451	45.9	474
Nabarangapur	75.9	147	(72.5)	36	44.1	354	25.2	340	46.6	355
Nayagarh	72.7	67	*	11	20.0	179	10.5	178	20.2	179
Nuapada	75.1	49	(93.7)	11	43.1	130	18.1	125	38.0	132
Puri	77.9	112	*	28	13.8	256	8.9	255	11.3	256
Rayagada	77.2	106	(86.7)	30	43.5	250	16.1	250	39.8	252
Sambalpur	59.3	61	(79.6)	18	40.7	158	25.5	154	36.3	160
Subarnapur	61.2	55	(71.0)	19	29.6	127	26.0	121	34.5	128
Sundargarh	65.6	125	*	32	32.9	270	21.1	267	34.7	276
Odisha	67.5	3,163	72.9	828	31.0	7,576	18.1	7,420	29.7	7,657

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, Odisha, 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	32.9	44.1	1.5	78.6	309
9-11	26.6	47.4	2.0	76.0	316
12-17	29.6	45.8	1.5	76.9	582
18-23	31.6	37.2	1.4	70.3	648
24-35	37.0	30.4	1.2	68.6	1,322
36-47	30.1	26.4	0.5	57.0	1,287
48-59	30.8	21.3	0.2	52.3	1,330
Sex					
Male	32.4	30.3	0.9	63.7	3,095
Female	31.3	32.6	0.9	64.9	2,699
Birth order¹					
1	32.3	29.5	0.9	62.7	2,567
2-3	31.5	32.8	0.9	65.2	2,889
4-5	33.0	31.3	2.4	66.7	274
6 or more	27.0	48.5	0.0	75.5	46
Residence					
Urban	33.0	22.9	0.2	56.2	843
Rural	31.7	32.8	1.1	65.6	4,951
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	32.3	37.4	1.3	71.0	948
<5 years complete	34.3	34.3	1.7	70.2	422
5-7 years complete	31.5	30.9	0.4	62.9	963
8-9 years complete	31.9	28.8	1.0	61.7	1,589
10-11 years complete	30.8	31.6	0.9	63.3	916
12 or more years complete	32.1	28.8	0.7	61.5	956
Religion					
Hindu	31.9	31.6	1.0	64.4	5,410
Muslim	33.7	25.6	0.0	59.3	122
Christian	31.5	33.3	0.0	64.8	208
Other	30.8	19.7	4.0	54.4	54
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	32.2	34.7	1.6	68.4	1,267
Scheduled tribe	31.7	40.1	1.1	72.9	1,426
Other backward class	33.2	27.4	0.6	61.2	2,011
Other	29.3	24.0	0.7	54.0	1,033
No caste/tribe or missing	(31.4)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(51.6)	33

Continued...

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	32.2	31.0	1.0	64.2	4,888
Living with one or neither parent	30.3	33.5	0.7	64.5	905
Mother's anaemia status³					
Not anaemic	30.2	25.1	0.2	55.5	1,979
Mildly anaemic	33.7	31.1	0.9	65.7	1,697
Moderately/severely anaemic	32.2	37.7	1.7	71.5	2,091
Total	31.9	31.4	0.9	64.2	5,794
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	24.8	19.0	0.8	44.6	9,060

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 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 last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Odisha, 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 rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶
Age in months														
6-8	31.2	5.6	371	22.0	44.0	48.8	374	na	na	na	98.6	378	98.6	
9-11	69.5	16.7	378	29.2	56.5	65.1	381	85.3	381	85.3	97.4	376	97.4	
12-17	83.7	33.2	723	32.7	58.0	75.0	729	95.5	729	95.5	97.9	722	97.9	
18-23	88.9	42.8	765	30.1	60.4	83.3	784	90.2	784	90.2	98.6	778	98.6	
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	82.0	1,598	82.0	97.6	1,579	97.6	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.3	1,583	98.3	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.0	1,635	98.0	
Sex														
Male	74.5	27.4	1,206	30.3	56.9	71.9	1,217	88.1	1,882	88.1	98.4	3,741	98.4	
Female	74.2	31.1	1,032	28.4	55.6	71.9	1,051	85.9	1,610	85.9	97.7	3,309	97.7	
Birth order														
1	73.3	28.6	1,013	29.6	56.8	69.1	1,028	87.3	1,552	87.3	98.3	3,015	98.3	
2-3	75.6	29.4	1,080	28.5	55.3	73.3	1,091	87.3	1,700	87.3	98.1	3,505	98.1	
4-5	72.2	32.0	117	32.4	62.8	81.6	121	85.0	198	85.0	96.3	418	96.3	
6 or more	(72.4)	(25.0)	28	(46.2)	(47.9)	(75.9)	28	(75.1)	42	(75.1)	94.9	90	94.9	
Breastfeeding status⁷														
Breastfeeding	74.0	28.5	2,117	30.2	56.2	71.7	2,122	88.1	2,970	88.1	98.0	4,305	98.0	
Not breastfeeding	80.1	39.8	121	18.8	57.0	73.7	146	81.3	521	81.3	98.1	2,722	98.1	

Continued...

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Odisha, 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 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
Residence														
Urban	77.2	23.4	311	26.5	53.1	68.2	316	82.5	531	99.8	1,012			
Rural	73.9	30.0	1,927	29.9	56.8	72.5	1,952	87.9	2,961	97.8	6,039			
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	71.6	37.5	446	32.0	60.6	76.0	456	86.5	709	96.7	1,443			
<5 years complete	70.5	29.7	160	20.8	50.7	76.8	162	86.2	242	98.0	486			
5-7 years complete	73.1	28.9	353	31.4	55.9	69.2	356	90.5	538	98.7	1,147			
8-9 years complete	77.4	26.7	582	29.1	56.4	70.9	588	86.8	882	98.2	1,860			
10-11 years complete	76.2	30.3	319	32.3	58.4	73.0	320	86.3	536	98.6	1,051			
12 or more years complete	74.3	21.9	378	26.3	52.1	67.9	386	85.9	584	98.5	1,063			
Religion														
Hindu	74.6	28.5	2,111	29.4	55.6	71.4	2,139	87.2	3,274	98.1	6,553			
Muslim	(68.5)	(32.3)	44	(15.2)	(68.9)	(78.4)	46	(81.2)	67	100.0	148			
Christian	72.1	46.3	73	38.0	66.9	79.0	74	86.8	139	95.2	269			
Other	*	*	9	*	*	*	9	*	12	98.5	81			

Continued...

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months ; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Odisha, 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 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 last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	73.4	28.8	462	30.9	57.4	71.5	465	86.8	751	98.2	1,491	
Scheduled tribe	74.7	37.7	631	30.2	59.6	78.1	644	87.1	990	96.9	1,994	
Other backward class	74.2	25.5	747	29.2	53.1	69.3	758	88.3	1,165	98.6	2,278	
Other	74.9	21.3	391	27.5	55.2	66.6	395	84.5	576	98.7	1,209	
No caste/tribe or missing	*	*	0	*	*	*	0	*	0	97.8	56	
Total	74.4	29.1	2,238	29.4	56.3	71.9	2,268	87.0	3,492	98.1	7,051	

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

³ Based on mother's recall

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

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

⁶ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:				Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	99.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	4,493	99.5	4,474
Rural	99.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	21,974	97.7	21,901
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	24,471	98.1	24,400
Muslim	98.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	478	99.5	471
Christian	98.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	737	94.8	727
Other	99.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	781	98.1	777
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	99.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	5,104	98.0	5,088
Scheduled tribe	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	6,257	96.8	6,230
Other backward class	99.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	9,180	98.5	9,156
Other	99.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	5,139	98.6	5,120
Don't know	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	82	100.0	81
No caste/tribe or missing	99.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	705	97.9	701
Total	99.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	26,467	98.0	26,375
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	30,242	92.9	30,160

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, Odisha, 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
Anugul	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	815	97.1	815
Balangir	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,164	98.2	1,158
Baleshwar	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,511	95.2	1,509
Bargarh	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,006	99.0	1,004
Baudh	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	305	95.5	305
Bhadrak	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	877	98.8	877
Cuttack	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,717	98.9	1,708
Debagarh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	193	98.8	193
Dhenkanal	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	754	98.0	753
Gajapati	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	352	88.3	350
Ganjam	98.6	0.3	1.0	100.0	2,015	98.9	1,988
Jagatsinghapur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	706	98.2	706
Jajapur	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,142	98.7	1,141
Jharsuguda	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	378	98.9	375
Kalahandi	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	770	97.6	769
Kandhamal	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	490	97.7	488
Kendrapara	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	897	98.9	896
Kendujhar	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,220	98.4	1,220
Khordha	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,361	99.7	1,357
Koraput	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	897	96.4	894
Malkangiri	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	379	96.5	379
Mayurbhanj	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,609	98.9	1,609
Nabarangapur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	782	96.7	782
Nayagarh	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	634	98.1	633
Nuapada	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	397	99.0	397
Puri	98.7	1.0	0.4	100.0	1,049	97.7	1,035
Rayagada	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	619	96.5	616
Sambalpur	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	660	97.8	659
Subarnapur	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	416	98.5	415
Sundargarh	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,351	99.4	1,345
Odisha	99.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	26,467	98.0	26,375

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	14.9	15.1	50.2	19.8	100.0	27,971
Pulses or beans	75.5	19.9	4.0	0.6	100.0	27,971
Dark green leafy vegetables	90.3	8.1	1.5	0.1	100.0	27,971
Fruits	5.6	19.3	73.0	2.1	100.0	27,971
Eggs	1.5	58.6	26.3	13.6	100.0	27,971
Fish	1.7	64.6	26.9	6.8	100.0	27,971
Chicken or meat	0.8	44.5	41.9	12.8	100.0	27,971
Fish or chicken/meat	1.9	67.3	25.1	5.6	100.0	27,971
Fried foods	30.1	24.2	41.0	4.7	100.0	27,971
Aerated drinks	4.2	5.7	76.9	13.1	100.0	27,971
MEN						
Milk or curd	11.9	20.0	55.9	12.2	100.0	3,475
Pulses or beans	78.7	17.4	3.5	0.4	100.0	3,475
Dark green leafy vegetables	89.8	9.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	3,475
Fruits	4.4	22.1	72.5	1.0	100.0	3,475
Eggs	2.2	67.5	25.0	5.3	100.0	3,475
Fish	2.1	69.0	25.2	3.7	100.0	3,475
Chicken or meat	1.2	57.4	36.4	5.1	100.0	3,475
Fish or chicken/meat	2.5	73.3	21.6	2.7	100.0	3,475
Fried foods	38.6	20.8	35.9	4.6	100.0	3,475
Aerated drinks	3.1	8.1	81.7	7.1	100.0	3,475

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men						
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥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)	Number of men
Age												
15-19	36.0	21.6	14.5	6.4	4.8	3,693	32.9	18.8	14.1	8.5	6.3	2.2
20-29	22.2	14.2	8.0	18.8	14.9	8,281	14.3	10.7	3.6	18.9	15.7	3.2
30-39	15.6	9.4	6.3	30.5	23.6	7,725	10.8	7.7	3.2	28.2	22.4	5.9
40-49	16.7	9.5	7.2	28.8	22.1	6,497	10.8	6.3	4.5	27.6	23.2	4.4
Marital status												
Never married	31.3	18.8	12.5	9.4	7.4	6,185	21.7	13.3	8.4	15.8	12.4	3.4
Currently married	17.5	10.7	6.8	27.5	21.4	18,636	11.5	8.0	3.4	26.1	21.7	4.5
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	19.0	11.3	7.7	22.1	16.4	1,377	(18.7)	(5.0)	(13.7)	(18.0)	(9.9)	(8.1)
Residence												
Urban	12.6	7.4	5.2	40.1	28.4	4,734	10.9	6.6	4.3	32.2	23.9	8.3
Rural	22.6	13.8	8.9	19.2	15.5	21,463	16.4	10.8	5.7	19.7	16.7	3.0
Schooling												
No schooling	27.9	16.5	11.4	11.9	10.0	5,830	22.9	14.9	8.0	9.1	8.0	1.1
<5 years complete	22.1	12.5	9.6	20.1	17.1	2,165	24.4	17.2	7.2	12.4	10.6	1.9
5-9 years complete	19.3	12.0	7.4	25.7	19.7	9,683	15.4	9.3	6.1	20.9	17.8	3.2
10-11 years complete	22.0	13.6	8.4	23.0	17.5	4,087	16.2	10.1	6.1	19.8	15.7	4.1
12 or more years complete	13.1	8.2	5.0	33.0	24.7	4,432	7.7	6.3	1.4	36.5	28.2	8.3
Religion												
Hindu	20.9	12.6	8.3	22.8	17.8	24,825	15.3	9.9	5.3	22.5	18.3	4.1
Muslim	11.8	6.3	5.5	47.7	30.9	497	17.3	11.6	5.7	27.2	20.5	6.6
Christian	23.6	15.9	7.8	13.0	11.0	785	17.6	10.3	7.3	9.5	9.0	0.5
Other	33.4	22.2	11.2	13.1	10.2	91	*	*	*	*	*	*

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹						Body Mass Index: Men							
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	(moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	(moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	24.3	14.4	9.9	16.9	14.2	2.7	5,311	18.7	11.8	6.9	16.9	13.8	3.1	808
Scheduled tribe	30.6	19.0	11.6	8.7	7.4	1.3	6,342	18.2	12.8	5.4	12.5	11.3	1.2	819
Other backward class	16.6	9.9	6.6	27.7	21.6	6.1	9,230	13.5	8.8	4.7	28.8	23.1	5.6	1,182
Other	13.0	7.9	5.1	38.0	27.4	10.6	5,240	9.6	5.3	4.3	31.0	24.3	6.8	526
Don't know	22.2	6.0	16.2	26.0	19.9	6.0	74	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Total age 15-49	20.8	12.6	8.2	23.0	17.8	5.2	26,197	15.3	10.0	5.4	22.2	18.1	4.1	3,340
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.5	7.4	4.1	22.6	18.9	3.7	379
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.0	9.7	5.3	22.2	18.2	4.1	3,720
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	26.4	15.6	10.9	16.5	13	3.5	31,817	19.5	13	6.5	17.2	14.9	2.3	4,045

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

na = Not applicable

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

Table 79. Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

	Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Odisha, 2019-21									
	Women					Men				
	Waist circumference		Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference		Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal (>80 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	84.1	15.9	3.9	50.8	49.2	3.6	0.6	69.7	30.3	529
20-29	61.1	38.9	14.8	41.4	58.6	8.6	1.6	50.7	49.3	968
30-39	45.0	55.0	26.2	33.1	66.9	14.4	4.9	37.7	62.3	960
40-49	42.8	57.2	30.0	28.9	71.1	21.3	5.6	29.7	70.3	886
Marital status										
Never married	77.3	22.7	6.5	47.5	52.5	7.8	1.4	57.6	42.4	1,249
Currently married	47.9	52.1	24.8	34.1	65.9	15.9	4.7	36.3	63.7	2,063
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	52.6	47.4	22.9	31.3	68.7	(11.7)	(1.5)	(56.1)	(43.9)	30
Residence										
Urban	39.0	61.0	33.6	29.4	70.6	17.7	4.9	40.3	59.7	664
Rural	58.6	41.4	17.5	38.9	61.1	11.6	3.1	45.4	54.6	2,678
Schooling										
No schooling	64.3	35.7	13.1	35.0	65.0	3.8	0.0	52.6	47.4	330
<5 years complete	54.1	45.9	19.6	34.6	65.4	6.9	1.5	42.1	57.9	249
5-9 years complete	52.1	47.9	22.5	37.0	63.0	12.9	3.6	42.6	57.4	1,499
10-11 years complete	57.6	42.4	19.0	41.4	58.6	11.9	3.3	47.5	52.5	563
12 or more years complete	47.4	52.6	27.0	37.7	62.3	19.8	5.5	42.8	57.2	701

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, Odisha, 2019-21

	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 (≥0.85)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal (≥0.90)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Religion												
Hindu	55.0	45.0	20.3	37.1	62.9	24,813	86.9	13.1	3.5	44.3	55.7	3,189
Muslim	35.1	64.9	39.2	35.0	65.0	497	88.4	11.6	5.8	36.9	63.1	64
Christian	66.9	33.1	12.1	38.5	61.5	784	97.4	2.6	0.0	53.6	46.4	87
Other	63.3	36.7	11.3	44.8	55.2	91	*	*	*	*	*	3
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	58.3	41.7	16.8	36.7	63.3	5,308	90.4	9.6	2.6	44.2	55.8	808
Scheduled tribe	72.9	27.1	7.7	40.4	59.6	6,338	95.8	4.2	0.7	53.2	46.8	819
Other backward class	49.5	50.5	24.3	36.2	63.8	9,228	82.6	17.4	4.4	42.1	57.9	1,182
Other	40.1	59.9	32.6	35.3	64.7	5,236	78.7	21.3	6.8	36.2	63.8	526
Don't know	47.2	52.8	21.7	37.1	62.9	74	*	*	*	*	*	7
Total	55.0	45.0	20.4	37.2	62.8	26,184	87.2	12.8	3.4	44.4	55.6	3,342

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

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any Anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	28.8	33.4	3.2	65.4	3,818	17.3	11.9	0.8	30.0	530
20-29	30.0	32.0	2.1	64.1	9,065	14.4	9.0	0.1	23.5	959
30-39	29.5	31.5	2.3	63.3	7,746	16.1	11.4	0.6	28.1	946
40-49	26.9	35.3	2.8	65.0	6,357	15.8	16.4	1.2	33.4	865
Marital status										
Never married	29.9	31.1	3.0	63.9	6,146	15.5	9.9	0.6	26.0	1,241
Currently married	28.8	33.2	2.2	64.2	19,493	16.0	13.6	0.7	30.2	2,031
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	27.7	35.6	4.3	67.6	1,347	(7.2)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(11.7)	28
Maternity status										
Pregnant	30.7	29.5	1.6	61.8	896	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	29.7	35.8	1.6	67.1	4,915	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	28.7	32.3	2.7	63.7	21,176	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	29.8	29.6	2.1	61.5	4,779	14.4	9.0	0.6	24.0	653
Rural	28.8	33.5	2.5	64.9	22,208	16.0	12.9	0.7	29.6	2,647
Schooling										
No schooling	28.4	37.1	2.8	68.3	5,945	20.1	20.8	0.8	41.7	326
<5 years complete	26.5	36.5	2.9	65.9	2,206	12.8	19.1	0.8	32.8	246
5-9 years complete	29.1	33.0	2.3	64.5	9,998	16.5	11.8	0.5	28.9	1,487
10-11 years complete	29.4	31.1	2.5	63.0	4,276	16.1	12.2	1.2	29.6	558
12 or more years complete	30.2	26.8	1.9	58.9	4,562	12.5	6.0	0.2	18.8	684

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any Anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Religion										
Hindu	28.9	33.0	2.5	64.3	25,573	15.7	12.3	0.7	28.7	3,148
Muslim	28.5	24.2	0.1	52.8	499	9.6	7.2	0.0	16.8	64
Christian	32.0	34.2	1.9	68.1	822	20.4	6.4	0.0	26.9	85
Other	36.2	32.7	4.1	72.9	93	*	*	*	*	3
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	29.7	34.5	3.0	67.2	5,498	15.8	11.8	0.8	28.4	794
Scheduled tribe	29.3	39.6	2.8	71.7	6,637	20.7	18.1	0.7	39.5	811
Other backward class	28.2	30.0	2.3	60.5	9,489	13.7	10.0	0.4	24.1	1,169
Other	29.3	27.7	1.7	58.7	5,291	12.2	7.9	0.9	21.1	520
Don't know	34.7	30.5	3.4	68.7	72	*	*	*	*	7
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/bidis	*	*	*	*	21	14.8	13.3	0.4	28.5	513
Does not smoke cigarettes/bidis	29.0	32.8	2.5	64.3	26,965	15.9	11.9	0.7	28.5	2,787
Total age 15-49	29.0	32.8	2.5	64.3	26,987	15.7	12.1	0.7	28.5	3,300
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	19.8	18.5	2.2	40.4	372
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	16.1	12.8	0.8	29.7	3,672
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	25.9	23.5	1.7	51.0	33,022	15.6	11.8	0.9	28.4	4,013

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 years with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Odisha, 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
Anugul	75.3	193	75.8	835	20.6	22.7	810
Balangir	74.9	288	59.3	1,239	21.5	15.9	1,193
Baleshwar	43.2	288	61.8	1,392	23.8	21.6	1,372
Bargarh	56.2	201	62.6	970	19.0	19.9	933
Baudh	56.2	74	54.1	315	22.1	18.5	302
Bhadrak	68.7	220	64.0	900	24.7	18.3	880
Cuttack	63.8	316	64.5	1,617	15.7	32.5	1,574
Debagarh	61.5	40	72.2	188	23.3	13.4	185
Dhenkanal	61.9	160	65.9	722	18.9	21.8	708
Gajapati	64.4	85	66.1	357	23.5	17.5	339
Ganjam	61.3	503	56.7	2,209	11.2	36.9	2,131
Jagatsinghapur	58.2	119	59.8	678	12.9	35.5	667
Jajapur	66.4	284	63.4	1,175	24.4	21.3	1,143
Jharsuguda	65.5	73	67.8	388	21.2	26.9	383
Kalahandi	68.8	190	64.2	829	23.7	15.0	791
Kandhamal	55.3	162	48.9	531	21.0	15.7	513
Kendrapara	61.5	153	58.8	893	20.4	24.1	873
Kendujhar	64.6	264	69.2	1,283	25.9	17.0	1,250
Khordha	56.1	272	68.1	1,425	10.0	39.3	1,422
Koraput	69.7	181	58.2	972	27.2	9.2	926
Malkangiri	78.7	80	71.9	438	38.6	10.1	408
Mayurbhanj	71.7	324	72.2	1,620	30.2	14.3	1,546
Nabarangapur	70.8	230	69.2	841	30.9	8.1	803
Nayagarh	55.2	164	62.5	635	13.1	30.3	618
Nuapada	73.5	98	64.0	413	30.7	11.9	395
Puri	51.0	219	63.3	1,051	12.9	40.4	1,045
Rayagada	70.5	159	69.1	628	26.7	14.8	600
Sambalpur	64.5	137	66.7	644	19.7	21.4	632
Subarnapur	73.1	107	58.8	420	20.5	21.7	404
Sundargarh	77.0	212	69.8	1,379	21.1	19.6	1,347
Odisha	64.2	5,794	64.3	26,987	20.8	23.0	26,197

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	97.1	97.8	68.1	84.2	66.6	70.7	18.1	22.1	79.8	80.5	1,308	1,040
15-19	95.2	97.0	61.9	80.1	60.8	66.3	14.9	19.3	74.9	79.3	604	545
20-24	98.8	98.6	73.3	88.8	71.5	75.5	20.9	25.2	84.0	81.9	704	496
25-29	99.4	98.1	77.6	86.3	77.0	70.7	22.3	26.2	86.1	80.8	718	518
30-39	97.9	99.6	74.2	87.6	73.9	76.5	24.1	25.8	83.6	84.6	1,260	1,007
40-49	97.1	97.9	69.7	88.4	70.4	71.5	21.4	25.3	81.5	84.6	1,054	908
Residence												
Urban	97.9	97.7	74.4	86.9	75.0	77.0	25.1	25.3	81.9	82.0	840	727
Rural	97.7	98.6	71.2	86.5	70.5	71.4	20.5	24.4	82.5	83.0	3,500	2,748
Schooling												
No schooling	94.2	94.4	62.9	81.8	60.8	64.4	15.1	13.2	77.3	83.6	962	337
<5 years complete	98.3	96.4	65.1	85.1	71.1	68.0	15.5	23.9	80.9	78.1	373	259
5-7 years complete	98.0	98.8	73.8	83.2	72.0	69.2	20.0	18.3	83.7	81.1	666	568
8-9 years complete	98.5	98.6	73.3	86.1	74.8	74.2	23.7	24.3	82.4	83.4	956	971
10-11 years complete	99.1	98.9	75.6	86.8	74.5	70.0	19.9	26.3	84.9	81.0	729	585
12 or more years complete	99.5	100.0	80.6	92.3	77.9	80.3	33.5	33.9	86.2	86.2	655	755
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	98.6	98.8	76.2	88.8	75.7	77.0	23.9	29.2	83.8	84.3	2,671	2,146
No	96.4	97.8	64.8	83.1	64.4	65.4	17.2	17.3	80.1	80.5	1,669	1,329

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Marital status												
Never married	97.1	98.3	64.6	85.3	63.5	71.1	17.2	23.4	78.3	80.0	988	1,317
Currently married	98.3	98.5	74.8	87.6	74.1	73.3	23.1	25.4	83.8	84.5	3,123	2,128
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	92.6	(100.0)	62.7	(75.9)	68.6	(83.3)	15.5	(22.6)	80.2	(90.8)	230	30
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months³												
Been away	99.6	98.1	73.2	87.7	73.8	71.3	22.9	22.1	87.8	82.6	234	525
Not been away	97.6	98.5	71.8	86.4	71.2	72.8	21.3	25.1	82.0	82.9	4,106	2,950
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months³												
Been away	100.0	98.1	77.0	85.2	77.7	72.4	23.8	22.2	87.1	75.4	320	186
Not been away	97.6	98.4	71.4	86.7	70.9	72.6	21.2	24.8	82.0	83.2	4,021	3,288
Religion												
Hindu	97.6	98.4	71.7	86.5	71.4	72.1	21.2	25.0	82.3	82.5	4,117	3,311
Muslim	100.0	100.0	84.7	89.8	85.1	81.5	24.7	20.2	77.9	92.4	90	73
Christian	99.2	97.4	67.9	88.5	60.4	82.3	22.2	16.6	85.1	85.7	123	88

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	98.7	99.7	72.6	87.6	71.4	74.6	21.7	24.6	85.3	84.8	952	830
Scheduled tribe	95.3	96.9	64.1	82.5	61.7	64.1	16.0	17.9	75.0	78.7	1,060	846
Other backward class	98.3	98.7	74.7	89.0	75.6	77.3	21.6	29.9	84.3	83.1	1,519	1,222
Other	99.0	98.1	75.8	86.7	76.3	72.9	28.1	23.5	85.0	85.2	793	570
Total	97.7	98.4	71.8	86.6	71.4	72.6	21.4	24.6	82.4	82.8	4,340	3,475

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe and belonging to other religion, 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 For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

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

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	70.1	59.8	69.3	79.4	65.3	65.6	68.5	29.5	68.5	29.5	1,271	
15-19	67.5	57.2	64.1	77.9	61.8	61.3	63.5	24.6	63.5	24.6	575	
20-24	72.2	61.9	73.7	80.5	68.1	69.2	72.7	33.4	72.7	33.4	696	
25-29	73.6	67.1	76.1	82.1	71.9	71.2	73.8	37.6	73.8	37.6	714	
30-39	73.9	66.8	74.7	79.3	70.8	70.9	72.6	34.5	72.6	34.5	1,234	
40-49	68.2	61.2	69.0	82.0	64.3	63.2	65.4	29.3	65.4	29.3	1,023	
Residence												
Urban	74.7	65.9	71.3	79.5	68.4	70.6	69.9	36.7	69.9	36.7	822	
Rural	70.5	62.8	72.1	80.7	67.6	66.8	69.8	31.2	69.8	31.2	3,420	
Schooling												
No schooling	64.7	55.5	61.4	78.6	58.1	58.2	60.3	25.4	60.3	25.4	906	
<5 years complete	69.4	56.0	67.3	82.3	63.1	64.0	64.0	25.4	64.0	25.4	367	
5-7 years complete	70.4	60.6	69.6	78.7	63.4	65.1	67.1	27.9	67.1	27.9	653	
8-9 years complete	73.7	64.8	75.1	83.0	69.2	70.5	71.4	34.6	71.4	34.6	943	
10-11 years complete	72.3	68.4	76.2	80.6	73.8	71.0	75.0	36.4	75.0	36.4	723	
12 or more years complete	78.0	73.7	82.5	79.9	79.5	76.6	81.2	42.2	81.2	42.2	652	
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	74.1	66.4	76.2	80.0	71.3	71.0	73.1	34.4	73.1	34.4	2,633	
No	66.7	58.5	65.0	81.1	62.0	61.9	64.5	28.8	64.5	28.8	1,609	

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, Odisha, 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	Would allow an HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be allowed to work in the same office with people 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	Express attitudes on all seven indicators		
Marital status												
Never married	70.5	60.0	70.2	79.2	66.3	66.6	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	30.3	959
Currently married	71.5	64.8	72.9	80.7	68.8	68.2		70.7		70.7	33.2	3,070
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	73.0	58.4	67.0	81.9	60.3	62.1		61.9		61.9	27.6	213
Religion												
Hindu	71.3	63.7	72.2	80.7	67.9	67.6		70.0		70.0	32.5	4,019
Muslim	69.5	55.7	64.8	68.2	59.7	68.6		62.1		62.1	21.1	90
Christian	71.5	59.3	68.2	80.6	67.6	60.5		67.9		67.9	33.8	122
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	71.8	65.6	72.6	81.5	68.4	68.0		69.5		69.5	34.1	939
Scheduled tribe	64.3	56.2	66.1	77.5	62.0	61.1		65.8		65.8	24.9	1,010
Other backward class	71.7	62.8	71.2	81.2	67.8	67.8		69.1		69.1	32.5	1,492
Other	78.8	71.1	80.2	81.9	74.5	74.3		76.7		76.7	39.3	785
Total	71.3	63.4	72.0	80.4	67.8	67.5		69.9		69.9	32.3	4,242

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

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

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

Background characteristic		Percentage of men who:											Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
		Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators					
Age														
	15-24	72.6	50.8	67.3	78.3	63.8	65.5	62.3	26.5	1,017				
	15-19	72.7	45.9	64.8	79.5	60.5	63.3	58.9	25.0	528				
	20-24	72.4	56.0	70.0	77.0	67.4	68.0	66.1	28.1	489				
	25-29	82.0	56.7	72.0	82.2	69.3	69.2	69.6	34.3	509				
	30-39	81.6	61.6	77.2	83.7	74.6	71.6	73.4	38.5	1,004				
	40-49	76.0	58.6	71.7	85.8	69.9	66.0	67.5	36.8	890				
Residence														
	Urban	77.3	60.2	73.2	83.4	71.3	70.6	71.1	35.7	710				
	Rural	77.6	56.0	71.8	82.2	68.8	67.3	67.2	33.4	2,710				
Schooling														
	No schooling	69.3	52.1	62.1	80.4	62.1	58.1	58.2	28.3	318				
	<5 years complete	82.5	54.4	67.2	81.3	65.3	65.6	62.3	32.3	250				
	5-7 years complete	74.3	48.8	64.9	82.4	60.8	62.5	62.3	28.8	561				
	8-9 years complete	79.8	54.2	70.6	82.7	67.8	66.9	64.7	31.5	957				
	10-11 years complete	77.4	59.6	76.7	80.3	74.0	70.4	72.6	37.2	579				
	12 or more years complete	78.9	67.0	81.4	84.8	78.5	76.5	79.0	41.0	755				
Regular media exposure¹														
	Yes	81.1	61.8	77.5	81.8	74.7	71.6	73.6	38.3	2,120				
	No	71.7	48.8	63.1	83.4	60.7	62.0	59.0	26.7	1,300				

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:							Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	
Marital status								
Never married	76.3	55.2	71.5	80.7	67.8	69.4	66.4	1,295
Currently married	78.4	57.9	72.3	83.5	70.2	67.0	68.9	2,095
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(70.8)	(58.1)	(76.1)	(76.1)	(74.4)	(70.5)	(71.3)	30
Religion								
Hindu	77.9	57.4	72.4	81.9	69.4	68.0	68.1	3,258
Muslim	84.0	48.1	64.3	92.3	75.2	78.2	72.5	73
Christian	58.0	44.2	62.7	93.7	65.2	60.3	61.2	86
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	79.9	55.2	71.7	81.0	67.6	67.5	65.7	828
Scheduled tribe	70.4	50.4	66.9	81.6	64.7	62.1	62.7	820
Other backward class	81.6	60.0	74.7	83.1	73.3	70.1	72.1	1,207
Other	75.6	62.4	74.7	84.3	71.2	72.5	70.7	559
Total	77.5	56.9	72.1	82.4	69.4	68.0	68.0	3,419

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

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

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

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Odisha, 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	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.6
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.7	0.3	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.0	2.2	0.3	1.1
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	374	524	899	1,653	2,405	4,058	2,027	2,930	4,957
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	*	*	*	(39.6)	*	(33.4)	(41.6)	*	35.3
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	10	2	12	35	7	42	45	9	54
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.7	1.3	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.8
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	417	631	1,047	1,772	2,712	4,484	2,188	3,343	5,531
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.1	na	na	0.4	na	na	0.6	na	na
Number of men	727	na	na	2,748	na	na	3,475	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
	na	40.0	na	na	37.9	na	na	38.2	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy									
	na	171	na	na	902	na	na	1,072	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	15.7	29.2	22.9	11.5	26.7	20.0	12.4	27.2	20.6
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.4	8.0	5.9	3.5	5.0	4.3	3.4	5.6	4.6
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	31.9	29.2	30.5	37.7	34.6	35.9	36.5	33.5	34.8
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	6.5	4.6	5.6	6.3	4.1	5.1	6.3	4.2	5.2
Number of respondents	727	840	1,567	2,748	3,500	6,248	3,475	4,340	7,815
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	78.6	79.5	79.1	85.6	79.2	82.1	84.3	79.2	81.6
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months									
	232	246	477	1,036	1,210	2,245	1,268	1,455	2,723

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

na = Not applicable, ANC = Antenatal care

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

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

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Odisha, 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	22.0	15.6	18.7	22.2	18.7	20.2	22.1	18.1	19.9
Percentage who know a condom source	93.0	54.4	72.9	92.9	61.2	75.0	92.9	60.0	74.6
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	7.8	25.3	16.9	15.7	38.1	28.4	14.0	35.8	26.1
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age15	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.7
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	2.7	12.0	7.5	2.4	19.6	12.2	2.5	18.3	11.3
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	0.1	1.6	0.9	2.1	2.8	2.5	1.7	2.6	2.2
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	34.1	34.2	34.2	38.7	33.7	35.9	37.7	33.8	35.6
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	5.6	3.4	4.5	6.0	3.4	4.6	5.9	3.4	4.6
Number age 15-24	217	236	453	824	1,073	1,896	1,040	1,308	2,349
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	84.9	76.5	80.5	89.3	78.3	83.4	88.4	78.0	82.9
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	74	81	155	319	362	680	393	442	835
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse									
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	*	29.0	31.6	17.9	21.4	20.6	20.6	22.4	22.0
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	17	62	79	129	414	543	146	476	622
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²									
Number who had sexual intercourse the past 12 months	*	(2.8)	5.9	16.1	0.9	4.2	16.6	1.2	4.4
Number who had sexual intercourse the past 12 months	11	55	67	105	386	491	117	441	558
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									
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse the past 12 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(27.7)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse the past 12 months	2	2	4	17	4	21	19	5	24
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	96.2	98.2	97.2	95.2	99.7	97.3	95.4	99.4	97.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.0	0.1	1.1	1.8	0.3	1.1
Number never married	208	176	384	729	661	1,390	937	837	1,775

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

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Odisha, 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	213	192	9,157
Male	174	174	9,200
Age			
<15	262	262	4,010
15-59	153	153	12,266
60 and more	297	207	2,081
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	479	434	4,194
Other fuel	109	109	14,164
Total ⁴	193	183	18,358
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	272	261	45,445
Male	232	229	42,916
Age			
<15	390	384	22,386
15-59	152	147	53,761
60 or more	445	425	12,215
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	285	278	65,540
Other fuel	160	151	22,822
Total ⁴	253	245	88,362
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	262	250	54,601
Male	222	219	52,116
Age			
<15	371	366	26,396
15-59	152	148	66,027
60 or more	424	393	14,297
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	297	288	69,734
Other fuel	140	135	36,986
Total ⁴	242	235	106,720

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, Odisha, 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	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age													
15-19	97.3	3,942	74.6	57.6	89.1	6.7	3,837	96.6	79.2	61.5	94.0	10.3	526
20-34	98.0	13,496	75.0	53.2	93.3	5.3	13,224	97.9	78.0	55.0	95.1	10.7	1,471
35-49	97.5	10,533	73.4	53.8	92.9	5.1	10,271	97.9	80.7	54.9	96.4	5.9	1,396
Residence													
Urban	98.6	5,137	80.6	55.5	94.2	5.0	5,067	96.7	81.4	59.9	95.8	8.5	703
Rural	97.5	22,834	72.9	53.7	92.2	5.5	22,265	97.9	78.8	55.0	95.4	8.7	2,691
Schooling													
No schooling	95.4	6,122	63.3	47.1	89.0	5.7	5,840	96.5	66.5	51.7	93.3	7.5	326
<5 years complete	97.5	2,267	70.2	52.5	91.9	5.1	2,210	94.3	75.3	56.7	93.8	9.9	244
5-7 years complete	98.0	4,155	71.8	52.1	91.9	5.5	4,072	96.6	73.9	54.1	94.7	10.9	549
8-9 years complete	98.4	6,201	75.8	55.0	93.4	5.6	6,098	98.5	79.5	56.0	94.8	9.1	956
10-11 years complete	98.7	4,416	79.2	57.0	92.5	5.2	4,357	97.3	81.1	54.7	96.5	7.8	570
12 or more years complete	98.9	4,810	85.5	60.8	96.6	5.1	4,755	99.3	88.6	60.0	97.7	7.3	749
Religion													
Hindu	97.7	26,461	74.3	54.3	92.6	5.4	25,853	97.7	79.0	56.1	95.4	9.0	3,235
Muslim	98.7	573	78.5	51.3	92.5	7.8	566	98.1	86.6	51.3	97.3	0.6	72
Christian	97.7	842	73.7	49.0	92.1	3.8	823	97.0	84.0	53.4	94.7	2.5	85
Other	95.9	94	56.6	41.8	88.4	7.6	90	* ²	*	*	*	*	1

Continued...

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 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	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	98.0	5,661	75.6	56.2	92.4	5.6	5,547	98.4	77.9	60.5	95.5	830	10.8	817
Scheduled tribe	96.1	6,782	67.9	48.1	90.7	6.1	6,516	97.1	72.5	50.6	95.2	846	9.1	821
Other backward class	98.2	9,854	75.4	54.8	92.9	4.7	9,680	97.9	82.9	56.5	96.1	1,222	7.3	1,196
Other	98.6	5,594	79.0	57.5	94.3	5.5	5,514	96.8	84.2	56.1	95.1	570	7.7	552
Don't know	95.4	79	55.6	47.7	85.4	10.4	76	*	*	*	*	7	*	7
Total	97.7	27,971	74.3	54.0	92.5	5.4	27,332	97.7	79.3	56.0	95.5	3,475	8.7	3,393

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

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

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of men
Age				
15-19	32.3	3,942	36.9	545
20-24	27.2	4,560	44.7	496
25-34	28.9	8,936	36.2	1,007
35-49	41.2	10,533	46.2	1,427
Residence				
Urban	19.0	5,137	21.6	727
Rural	37.0	22,834	46.9	2,748
Schooling				
No schooling	37.2	6,122	42.9	337
<5 years complete	39.9	2,267	42.8	259
5-7 years complete	35.0	4,155	42.1	568
8-9 years complete	31.6	6,201	40.8	971
10-11 years complete	31.8	4,416	42.9	585
12 or more years complete	29.8	4,810	40.4	755
Religion				
Hindu	34.3	26,461	41.8	3,311
Muslim	19.1	573	24.5	73
Christian	26.2	842	50.3	88
Other	25.1	94	*	3
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	35.5	5,661	39.9	830
Scheduled tribe	31.7	6,782	46.7	846
Other backward class	35.2	9,854	42.0	1,222
Other	31.9	5,594	35.7	570
Don't know	29.8	79	*	7
Total age 15-49	33.7	27,971	41.6	3,475
Age 50-54	na	na	52.6	390
Total age 15-54	na	na	42.7	3,865

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

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

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

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	75.7	90.0	87.6
Government/municipal hospital	47.1	15.1	20.5
Government dispensary	1.7	1.0	1.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.3	1.0	1.2
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	20.1	53.3	47.7
PHC/additional PHC	4.0	18.6	16.1
Sub-centre	0.3	0.9	0.8
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0
Private health sector	21.4	8.1	10.3
Private hospital	12.0	2.7	4.3
Private doctor/clinic	9.4	5.0	5.8
Private paramedic	0.1	0.2	0.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other source	1.5	1.3	1.3
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.9	1.1	1.1
Other	0.5	0.1	0.2
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	29.5	51.7	47.9
Number of households	4,493	21,974	26,467
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)	8.8	0.9	1.7
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	5.3	2.0	2.3
State health insurance scheme	42.1	70.6	67.7
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	25.4	33.5	32.7
Community health insurance programme	0.3	0.1	0.1
Other health insurance through employer	7.0	0.2	0.9
Medical reimbursement from employer	2.8	0.1	0.4
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	9.8	0.9	1.8
Other	4.6	3.3	3.4
Number of households	1,325	11,364	12,690

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

Table 90 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Odisha, 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	439	1,446	777	229	96	3,942	228	0	0	990	206	545
20-34	1,229	1,592	2,634	377	59	13,496	841	696	1,085	701	441	1,503
35-49	4,115	2,836	3,772	827	90	10,533	5,633	1,229	672	1,480	214	1,427
Residence												
Urban	3,976	2,091	5,465	536	41	5,137	4,546	231	745	231	319	727
Rural	1,806	2,028	2,201	523	83	22,834	2,228	958	745	1,288	309	2,748
Schooling												
No schooling	1,521	1,318	1,197	434	33	6,122	666	861	980	221	313	337
<5 years complete	3,426	2,334	2,107	709	223	2,267	2,549	1,445	0	943	0	259
5-7 years complete	2,529	1,986	2,867	611	103	4,155	2,360	844	613	957	229	568
8-9 years complete	2,473	2,247	3,113	523	61	6,201	3,088	628	1,091	1,299	355	971
10-11 years complete	1,593	2,092	2,676	459	93	4,416	2,229	1,125	910	1,437	579	585
12 or more years complete	2,434	2,553	4,824	548	41	4,810	3,841	516	423	984	215	755
Marital status												
Never married	457	1,504	1,344	332	127	6,394	539	376	433	1,037	638	1,317
Currently married	2,696	2,151	3,259	563	65	20,176	4,096	1,066	949	1,100	72	2,128
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	3,101	2,888	2,854	880	0	1,401	(0)	(1268)	(0)	(0)	(2977)	30
Religion												
Hindu	2,246	2,044	2,825	543	69	26,461	2,680	822	782	1,119	327	3,311
Muslim	2,447	2,775	4,875	353	323	573	5,684	0	0	0	0	73
Christian	732	1,230	903	173	129	842	0	909	0	0	0	88
Other	2,291	3,754	265	0	0	94	*	*	*	*	*	3

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, Odisha, 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	2,540	2,006	2,859	477	20	5,661	3,309	1,189	1,044	358	526	830
Scheduled tribe	869	752	714	298	50	6,782	731	656	331	1,231	37	846
Other backward class	2,222	1,897	2,980	558	81	9,854	3,867	742	919	1,200	502	1,222
Other	3,456	3,815	4,993	801	153	5,594	2,142	618	559	1,579	0	570
Don't know	2,048	7,220	209	0	0	79	*	*	*	*	*	7
Total age 15-49	2,205	2,040	2,801	526	76	27,971	2,713	806	745	1,067	311	3,475
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	8,430	704	102	1,520	0	390
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,290	796	680	1,112	280	3,865

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

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

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

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.1	0.0	0.1	3,868	0.2	534
20-24	0.5	0.0	0.1	4,502	1.5	490
25-29	0.5	0.1	0.1	4,730	1.0	500
30-34	0.8	0.2	0.3	4,087	0.7	466
35-39	0.8	0.1	0.3	3,849	1.6	512
40-44	1.0	0.3	0.3	3,292	1.0	443
45-49	1.2	0.2	0.2	3,262	1.6	456
Residence						
Urban	0.8	0.1	0.1	4,986	2.2	689
Rural	0.6	0.1	0.2	22,604	0.8	2,711
Schooling						
No schooling	0.6	0.1	0.1	6,058	0.4	332
<5 years complete	0.8	0.3	0.5	2,250	0.3	250
5-7 years complete	0.7	0.1	0.2	4,110	1.9	568
8-9 years complete	0.7	0.2	0.1	6,129	1.2	966
10-11 years complete	0.6	0.1	0.1	4,353	1.1	573
12 or more years complete	0.5	0.2	0.2	4,690	0.8	711
Religion						
Hindu	0.7	0.1	0.2	26,117	1.1	3,243
Muslim	0.0	0.6	1.2	546	0.0	65
Christian	0.2	0.1	0.3	835	1.6	89
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	93	*	3
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	1.2	0.2	0.3	5,600	2.0	825
Scheduled tribe	0.2	0.1	0.1	6,728	0.7	828
Other backward class	0.6	0.1	0.2	9,697	0.9	1,203
Other	0.8	0.1	0.2	5,486	0.6	537
Don't know	0.0	2.3	0.0	79	*	7
Total	0.7	0.1	0.2	27,590	1.1	3,400

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Odisha, 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	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥80 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥80 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg						
Age													
15-19	2.7	74.9	22.8	1.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.4	3,844				
20-24	4.7	68.2	27.9	3.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	0.5	4,453				
25-29	7.5	60.0	34.3	4.7	0.7	0.3	100.0	1.3	4,679				
30-34	11.8	49.4	40.3	8.1	1.5	0.8	100.0	0.7	4,053				
35-39	17.5	39.8	44.7	12.3	2.2	0.9	100.0	0.7	3,822				
40-44	24.6	33.6	45.4	16.2	3.5	1.4	100.0	1.2	3,264				
45-49	31.1	30.4	42.9	19.1	5.5	2.1	100.0	1.2	3,229				
Residence													
Urban	15.0	50.8	36.9	9.4	1.8	1.0	100.0	0.8	4,877				
Rural	12.9	52.7	36.2	8.6	1.8	0.7	100.0	0.9	22,466				
Schooling													
No schooling	19.5	39.4	43.0	13.2	3.2	1.2	100.0	0.6	6,025				
<5 years complete	17.1	42.7	42.3	12.0	2.1	0.8	100.0	0.9	2,232				
5-7 years complete	14.3	49.0	39.0	8.8	2.1	1.1	100.0	1.0	4,087				
8-9 years complete	11.2	58.0	32.7	7.3	1.3	0.7	100.0	1.1	6,077				
10-11 years complete	8.4	62.1	31.0	5.4	1.0	0.4	100.0	0.8	4,308				
12 or more years complete	9.5	60.5	32.1	6.1	1.0	0.4	100.0	0.9	4,614				
Religion													
Hindu	13.3	52.4	36.3	8.8	1.8	0.8	100.0	0.8	25,900				
Muslim	15.5	52.9	37.0	7.5	0.8	1.8	100.0	1.7	520				
Christian	11.2	52.7	36.7	8.4	1.7	0.4	100.0	0.4	830				
Other	3.7	51.7	44.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	93				

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, Odisha, 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	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥80 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥80 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg						
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	12.3	55.6	34.3	8.0	1.4	0.6	100.0	1.1	5,564				
Scheduled tribe	13.7	47.9	39.5	9.4	2.3	0.9	100.0	0.4	6,698				
Other backward class	13.1	53.1	35.8	8.6	1.9	0.7	100.0	0.9	9,612				
Other	13.9	53.2	35.7	8.8	1.5	0.7	100.0	1.1	5,392				
Don't know	19.0	59.5	22.4	10.1	2.3	5.7	100.0	0.0	77				
Total	13.2	52.4	36.3	8.7	1.8	0.8	100.0	0.8	27,343				

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg				
Age										
15-19	5.8	54.2	41.2	4.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.6	530	
20-24	9.2	43.2	49.0	7.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	0.3	479	
25-29	14.5	31.1	54.5	12.9	1.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	492	
30-34	17.3	26.4	57.1	13.7	2.4	0.4	100.0	0.2	459	
35-39	21.6	25.8	53.5	16.4	2.5	1.7	100.0	0.3	501	
40-44	30.4	23.5	47.4	21.2	6.9	1.0	100.0	0.3	435	
45-49	31.8	24.2	46.1	20.5	6.6	2.5	100.0	0.9	450	
Residence										
Urban	22.5	30.0	48.6	14.7	5.3	1.4	100.0	0.0	667	
Rural	17.1	33.9	50.1	13.1	2.3	0.7	100.0	0.5	2,678	
Schooling										
No schooling	20.8	32.4	48.0	14.1	4.7	0.8	100.0	0.4	330	
<5 years complete	18.9	31.0	51.1	15.6	1.7	0.5	100.0	0.0	249	
5-7 years complete	24.4	30.5	46.5	18.8	3.1	1.1	100.0	0.7	559	
8-9 years complete	16.8	34.2	49.8	11.7	3.3	1.0	100.0	0.3	944	
10-11 years complete	13.5	37.0	51.0	9.8	1.7	0.6	100.0	0.6	563	
12 or more years complete	17.4	31.8	51.6	13.2	2.6	0.7	100.0	0.2	700	
Religion										
Hindu	18.4	33.2	49.6	13.4	2.9	0.8	100.0	0.4	3,190	
Muslim	18.3	29.3	52.3	16.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	65	
Christian	12.5	36.4	51.5	10.0	1.2	0.9	100.0	0.4	87	

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, Odisha, 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	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	Total				
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	14.3	38.5	48.1	9.9	2.4	1.0	100.0	0.1	805		
Scheduled tribe	18.0	33.2	50.0	13.3	2.6	0.9	100.0	0.5	820		
Other backward class	19.9	30.3	50.6	15.1	3.3	0.7	100.0	0.3	1,183		
Other	21.0	30.8	50.1	15.4	3.2	0.6	100.0	0.7	531		
Total age 15-49	18.2	33.1	49.8	13.4	2.9	0.8	100.0	0.4	3,345		
Age 50-54	38.2	17.7	47.5	23.8	9.4	1.5	100.0	0.0	379		
Total age 15-54	20.2	31.6	49.5	14.5	3.5	0.9	100.0	0.3	3,724		

Note: Total includes men belonging to other religions and 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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	97.3	1.6	1.1	100.0	0.3	3.0	3,825
20-24	95.7	2.9	1.4	100.0	0.2	4.5	4,437
25-29	93.7	3.9	2.4	100.0	0.2	6.5	4,643
30-34	91.3	5.1	3.6	100.0	0.5	9.2	4,001
35-39	88.2	6.3	5.4	100.0	0.5	12.2	3,765
40-44	85.0	7.7	7.3	100.0	0.9	15.9	3,211
45-49	83.5	8.3	8.2	100.0	0.7	17.1	3,155
Residence							
Urban	88.6	5.8	5.5	100.0	0.7	12.0	4,793
Rural	91.8	4.7	3.6	100.0	0.4	8.6	22,243
Schooling							
No schooling	90.3	5.3	4.4	100.0	0.3	10.0	5,951
<5 years complete	89.5	5.3	5.2	100.0	0.5	10.9	2,207
5-7 years complete	90.1	5.6	4.3	100.0	0.3	10.2	4,018
8-9 years complete	91.5	4.5	4.1	100.0	0.5	9.0	6,012
10-11 years complete	93.4	3.7	2.9	100.0	0.6	7.2	4,280
12 or more years complete	91.8	5.1	3.0	100.0	0.5	8.6	4,569
Religion							
Hindu	91.2	4.9	3.9	100.0	0.4	9.2	25,623
Muslim	90.7	3.4	5.9	100.0	0.3	9.6	499
Christian	92.5	4.5	3.1	100.0	0.8	8.4	822
Other	93.2	4.0	2.8	100.0	0.0	6.8	93
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	91.6	4.6	3.8	100.0	0.4	8.8	5,510
Scheduled tribe	93.9	3.7	2.5	100.0	0.2	6.3	6,643
Other backward class	90.3	5.3	4.4	100.0	0.5	10.2	9,507
Other	89.2	5.8	5.1	100.0	0.6	11.4	5,304
Don't know	88.7	7.3	4.0	100.0	0.0	11.3	72
Total	91.2	4.9	3.9	100.0	0.4	9.2	27,037

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Odisha, 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	96.5	2.2	1.2	100.0	1.3	4.7	530
20-24	95.1	3.1	1.8	100.0	1.1	6.0	471
25-29	92.0	5.1	2.8	100.0	0.3	8.2	488
30-34	89.2	3.7	7.1	100.0	1.1	11.9	457
35-39	84.4	6.1	9.5	100.0	1.4	17.0	489
40-44	80.7	6.8	12.6	100.0	1.5	20.8	431
45-49	80.3	9.0	10.7	100.0	3.8	23.6	436
Residence							
Urban	88.9	4.7	6.4	100.0	1.8	12.9	653
Rural	88.6	5.1	6.3	100.0	1.4	12.8	2,649
Schooling							
No schooling	87.1	6.6	6.3	100.0	0.9	13.7	327
<5 years complete	89.5	5.1	5.4	100.0	1.8	12.3	246
5-7 years complete	88.9	5.5	5.7	100.0	1.5	12.7	550
8-9 years complete	89.6	4.4	6.1	100.0	1.4	11.9	937
10-11 years complete	90.0	3.9	6.1	100.0	1.6	11.5	558
12 or more years complete	86.5	5.8	7.7	100.0	1.5	15.0	685
Religion							
Hindu	88.6	5.0	6.4	100.0	1.5	12.9	3,151
Muslim	80.7	13.5	5.7	100.0	0.0	19.3	64
Christian	95.0	2.1	2.8	100.0	1.6	6.6	85
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	88.8	4.8	6.4	100.0	1.1	12.3	795
Scheduled tribe	91.9	4.2	3.9	100.0	1.4	9.5	811
Other backward class	86.7	5.2	8.2	100.0	1.2	14.5	1,169
Other	87.6	6.5	5.9	100.0	2.8	15.1	521
Total age 15-49	88.6	5.1	6.3	100.0	1.5	12.8	3,302
Age 50-54	81.3	7.5	11.2	100.0	6.3	25.0	373
Total age 15-54	87.9	5.3	6.8	100.0	2.0	14.1	3,675

Note: Total includes men belonging to other religions and 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, Odisha, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.7	12.4	13.3
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.2	3.0
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chews <i>gutkha or paan masala</i> with tobacco	1.8	3.1	2.9	31.3	31.0	31.1
Uses khaini	2.7	6.4	5.7	9.3	21.2	18.7
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	3.0	4.7	4.4	11.2	14.1	13.5
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.2
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.0
Uses any type of tobacco	6.9	13.9	12.6	47.2	56.5	54.5
Drinks alcohol	0.7	3.1	2.7	37.2	38.7	38.4
Number of respondents	5,137	22,834	27,971	727	2,748	3,475
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	79.9	87.3	85.4
5-9	*	*	*	9.9	6.3	7.3
10-14	*	*	*	6.3	2.0	3.2
15-24	*	*	*	2.3	0.0	0.6
25 or more	*	*	*	0.0	0.3	0.2
Missing	*	*	*	1.6	4.1	3.4
Total	*	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	3	15	18	121	340	461
Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	*	46.9	44.4
5-9	*	*	*	*	30.6	32.6
10-14	*	*	*	*	16.5	15.5
15-24	*	*	*	*	2.3	2.0
25 or more	*	*	*	*	2.9	2.6
Missing	*	*	*	*	0.7	2.9
Total	*	*	*	*	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	1	7	8	16	88	104

Continued...

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men—Continued

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Tobacco/ alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	(18.4)	23.7	23.5	9.3	11.9	11.4
About once a week	(41.7)	39.7	39.8	41.6	39.9	40.3
Less than once a week	(39.9)	36.6	36.8	49.1	48.2	48.3
Don't know	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	38	715	753	270	1,065	1,335

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹				Menstrual cup	Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons			
Age							
15-19	37.1	18.1	71.1	1.3	0.0	85.5	3,942
20-24	47.6	14.8	65.8	0.9	0.0	78.1	4,560
Residence							
Urban	22.4	19.3	74.7	1.9	0.1	91.7	1,440
Rural	46.9	15.7	66.9	0.9	0.0	79.5	7,061
Schooling							
No schooling	79.6	8.7	33.3	0.6	0.0	41.4	628
<5 years complete	80.9	9.5	38.6	0.0	0.0	46.1	251
5-7 years complete	68.3	11.9	54.2	0.6	0.2	64.8	728
8-9 years complete	44.1	16.5	67.9	1.3	0.0	81.6	2,122
10-11 years complete	37.0	17.2	75.6	0.9	0.0	89.2	2,561
12 or more years complete	24.9	19.6	77.9	1.5	0.0	93.6	2,212
Religion							
Hindu	42.7	16.4	68.2	1.1	0.0	81.6	8,029
Muslim	16.6	23.9	80.8	0.0	0.0	94.5	173
Christian	60.6	7.6	63.6	0.2	0.0	70.0	263
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	44.2	17.1	69.4	0.7	0.0	82.4	1,887
Scheduled tribe	58.9	13.2	56.9	1.4	0.1	69.0	2,280
Other backward class	38.1	16.7	72.0	1.1	0.0	85.5	2,888
Other	24.3	19.6	77.3	1.1	0.0	92.4	1,432
Total	42.7	16.3	68.2	1.1	0.0	81.5	8,502

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women belonging to other religions and 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, Odisha, 2019-21

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earning			Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents		
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture		Non-agriculture	Total
WOMEN											
15-19	17.4	604	82.4	5.7	1.1	10.8	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	105
20-24	22.9	704	83.7	7.3	3.8	5.3	100.0	10.9	89.1	100.0	162
25-29	20.8	718	81.2	6.7	3.0	9.1	100.0	7.6	92.4	100.0	150
30-34	31.5	676	82.4	4.6	4.7	8.3	100.0	10.7	89.3	100.0	213
35-39	41.2	585	77.7	13.4	2.3	6.7	100.0	8.3	91.7	100.0	241
40-44	39.3	521	85.8	4.3	2.4	7.5	100.0	11.8	88.2	100.0	205
45-49	32.3	533	83.0	7.8	3.3	5.9	100.0	10.0	90.0	100.0	172
Total	28.7	4,340	82.2	7.4	3.0	7.5	100.0	9.4	90.6	100.0	1,247
MEN											
15-19	38.7	545	79.3	13.1	2.2	5.3	100.0	27.1	72.9	100.0	211
20-24	75.4	496	83.4	12.2	1.0	3.3	100.0	21.6	78.4	100.0	374
25-29	90.8	518	84.3	13.9	1.3	0.6	100.0	26.0	74.0	100.0	471
30-34	98.3	489	81.4	16.7	0.8	1.1	100.0	25.4	74.6	100.0	481
35-39	98.3	518	77.9	18.7	1.9	1.4	100.0	34.7	65.3	100.0	510
40-44	97.7	450	77.7	18.2	1.9	2.2	100.0	35.8	64.2	100.0	440
45-49	97.7	458	72.6	22.8	3.3	1.3	100.0	40.6	59.4	100.0	448
Total	84.4	3,475	79.5	16.9	1.8	1.9	100.0	30.6	69.4	100.0	2,933
Age 50-54	97.1	390	61.1	32.7	4.9	1.3	100.0	49.6	50.4	100.0	379
Total age 15-54	85.7	3,865	77.4	18.7	2.1	1.8	100.0	32.8	67.2	100.0	3,312

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number 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 wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age									
15-19	*	9	84.1	72	9	*	1	*	0
20-29	93.7	141	79.3	693	114	*	17	70.9	17
30-39	89.5	333	80.6	830	244	(74.1)	47	72.4	46
40-49	93.1	265	83.4	570	184	81.4	81	72.5	78
Residence									
Urban	94.0	143	76.7	418	110	(82.3)	32	64.7	32
Rural	91.0	606	82.1	1,747	441	76.5	114	74.0	109
Schooling									
No schooling	92.1	316	82.7	559	237	*	27	75.6	27
<5 years complete	88.0	81	88.7	211	63	*	10	71.3	10
5-7 years complete	89.9	97	79.1	351	68	(67.3)	25	69.9	24
8-9 years complete	89.7	105	79.7	502	86	(78.2)	35	74.5	35
10-11 years complete	97.6	70	77.1	279	46	*	12	71.3	12
12 or more years complete	92.3	81	80.9	263	50	(83.6)	36	69.3	34
Religion									
Hindu	91.3	706	80.9	2,053	518	78.0	139	72.6	134
Muslim	*	6	(83.6)	40	5	*	1	(54.7)	1
Christian	(95.6)	35	84.9	66	25	*	6	69.5	6

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:							
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number whose husbands are employed for cash	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	91.5	81.0	162	479	39.8	128	53.9	43	68.0	470	(58.4)	43
Scheduled tribe	90.8	83.7	267	559	30.2	200	90.0	35	76.5	516	(35.0)	34
Other backward class	91.0	79.2	224	796	35.3	162	90.5	43	71.7	728	(46.3)	43
Other	95.4	81.7	93	323	28.4	58	*	22	72.5	304	*	20
Total	91.6	81.0	749	2,165	33.6	550	77.8	146	72.2	2,022	48.5	141

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe and belonging to other religions, 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, Odisha, 2019-21

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision				Total		
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife		Someone else	
	URBAN										
Own health care	4.9	75.8	18.1	0.5	0.7	100.0	32.5	62.5	3.6	1.4	100.0
Major household purchases	3.8	77.9	13.9	2.2	2.3	100.0	23.0	74.9	1.7	0.5	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.5	76.6	13.8	2.6	1.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL										
Own health care	5.2	74.8	18.5	0.9	0.6	100.0	25.5	67.4	6.8	0.2	100.0
Major household purchases	3.4	78.8	13.5	3.5	0.8	100.0	21.0	74.9	2.7	1.4	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.2	75.3	14.6	3.0	0.9	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL										
Own health care	5.1	75.0	18.4	0.9	0.6	100.0	26.8	66.5	6.2	0.4	100.0
Major household purchases	3.5	78.6	13.6	3.2	1.1	100.0	21.4	74.9	2.5	1.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.1	75.6	14.4	3.0	1.0	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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
15-19	72.4	76.6	74.6	67.1	17.2	95	*	*	*	*	3
20-24	74.7	73.3	75.8	62.1	14.5	369	95.6	91.2	89.0	2.2	100
25-29	80.9	79.6	79.8	68.8	10.0	614	92.7	98.4	92.5	1.4	265
30-39	80.7	84.9	83.2	74.3	8.9	1,138	93.8	97.0	91.8	1.0	881
40-49	81.9	84.6	84.0	73.1	7.9	907	92.9	95.4	89.7	1.4	880
Residence											
Urban	80.7	81.7	82.2	71.4	10.1	564	95.0	97.8	93.3	0.5	403
Rural	80.0	82.2	81.5	71.2	9.7	2,558	93.0	95.9	90.3	1.5	1,725
Schooling											
No schooling	82.7	85.7	84.4	75.8	8.2	783	93.3	95.3	89.6	0.9	291
<5 years complete	82.3	85.0	83.5	74.6	7.7	303	93.6	95.3	90.9	2.0	225
5-7 years complete	78.8	82.1	80.6	70.9	11.0	540	93.4	95.9	91.1	1.7	431
8-9 years complete	80.6	81.3	82.2	69.1	8.2	695	94.7	95.9	91.8	1.3	581
10-11 years complete	74.7	76.4	76.0	64.2	14.2	423	89.3	97.6	88.0	1.1	264
12 or more years complete	80.3	80.4	80.9	70.8	10.8	378	94.1	97.7	92.4	0.5	337
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	85.6	88.4	86.6	78.9	6.5	853	93.4	96.3	90.9	1.2	2,089
Employed, for cash	86.4	88.3	86.8	79.5	6.5	749	93.3	96.4	90.9	1.2	2,022
Employed, not for cash	80.2	89.3	84.9	74.3	6.6	104	95.9	94.4	93.0	2.7	66
Not employed	78.1	79.8	79.8	68.3	11.0	2,270	(93.3)	(93.2)	(88.9)	(2.4)	39

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	75.9	75.7	76.0	65.0	14.9	281	92.2	94.7	88.1	1.2	227
1-2	79.6	81.6	81.7	70.4	9.7	1,999	93.6	96.8	91.8	1.3	1,377
3-4	82.7	85.5	83.6	74.8	8.1	742	93.5	95.7	90.4	1.2	460
5 or more	83.7	86.1	81.2	77.5	10.0	101	91.2	93.4	85.2	0.6	64
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	81.1	85.5	84.8	74.3	8.1	1,701	94.5	97.2	92.7	0.9	1,113
Non-nuclear	79.0	78.1	77.9	67.5	11.8	1,422	92.1	95.2	89.0	1.6	1,015
Religion											
Hindu	79.7	82.0	81.5	70.6	9.7	2,959	93.6	96.3	91.1	1.1	2,029
Muslim	84.9	80.3	78.8	78.8	14.5	67	(86.1)	(90.5)	(86.1)	(9.5)	38
Christian	90.8	91.1	90.2	86.1	4.6	87	88.7	98.0	87.3	0.7	58
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	77.1	83.0	80.3	68.1	8.7	642	92.3	95.1	88.2	0.9	491
Scheduled tribe	82.9	85.7	86.1	76.4	7.5	744	93.7	96.2	91.4	1.6	547
Other backward class	80.5	81.1	81.6	71.4	10.7	1,146	94.8	97.1	92.6	0.8	752
Other	79.5	79.1	77.9	67.8	11.5	575	92.1	96.4	90.7	2.2	333
Total	80.1	82.1	81.6	71.2	9.8	3,123	93.4	96.3	90.9	1.3	2,128

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

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

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women		
Age								
15-19	33.8	80.6	64.1	1.7	15.8	604	21.0	219
20-24	43.9	79.7	68.9	12.4	26.2	704	23.5	394
25-29	42.9	89.1	76.7	25.2	30.3	718	18.2	466
30-39	50.0	90.6	77.0	34.5	34.1	1,260	15.6	698
40-49	49.1	87.7	79.3	36.5	36.0	1,054	10.8	396
Residence								
Urban	55.7	82.8	73.2	20.3	43.9	840	30.0	494
Rural	42.9	87.4	74.7	26.5	26.8	3,500	13.5	1,678
Schooling								
No schooling	46.2	82.7	72.2	28.0	30.7	962	1.9	216
<5 years complete	43.0	86.6	81.5	37.2	28.6	373	6.0	141
5-7 years complete	46.1	84.0	71.2	32.6	27.9	666	5.4	331
8-9 years complete	42.5	87.4	76.1	26.8	24.9	956	15.9	501
10-11 years complete	41.2	87.1	74.6	17.9	26.9	729	14.9	441
12 or more years complete	53.6	92.5	74.4	13.2	43.7	655	36.7	542
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	63.9	88.1	76.4	30.2	38.9	1,247	19.5	580
Employed, for cash	65.6	88.1	75.8	30.3	39.5	1,116	20.5	532
Employed, not for cash	50.0	88.1	81.0	29.6	33.9	131	8.9	48
Not employed	37.9	85.9	73.6	23.3	26.6	3,093	16.4	1,592

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹				
Number of living children									
0	42.4	78.6	69.6	8.2	24.4	1,301	24.3	639	
1-2	46.3	90.2	76.9	32.4	32.2	2,100	16.8	1,239	
3-4	48.2	89.6	76.1	34.2	33.9	821	3.8	269	
5 or more	42.2	86.7	71.7	26.9	30.3	119	*	25	
Household structure²									
Nuclear	45.5	86.0	73.7	26.9	31.4	2,401	18.1	1,123	
Non-nuclear	45.3	87.1	75.3	23.4	28.5	1,939	16.3	1,049	
Religion									
Hindu	45.4	86.5	74.6	25.5	29.9	4,117	16.9	2,066	
Muslim	44.5	86.5	67.1	23.8	38.7	90	(30.2)	55	
Christian	46.6	86.9	79.6	20.9	31.1	123	16.1	47	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	45.0	86.2	78.4	29.5	30.8	952	15.6	434	
Scheduled tribe	45.6	83.2	67.7	20.1	28.0	1,060	13.0	354	
Other backward class	45.5	87.5	76.0	26.7	29.4	1,519	15.2	838	
Other	45.9	89.3	75.7	24.1	33.5	793	24.9	539	
Total	45.4	86.5	74.4	25.3	30.1	4,340	17.3	2,172	

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

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

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

Table 101 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 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	percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	32.2	28.1	36.4	604	87.4	219	57.8	43.9	545
20-24	41.4	35.2	55.9	704	83.6	394	64.0	49.3	496
25-29	42.1	37.5	64.8	718	66.3	466	72.0	52.9	518
30-34	42.7	35.1	59.6	676	69.3	403	74.5	59.4	489
35-39	45.5	40.3	50.5	585	60.7	295	78.1	65.7	518
40-44	45.9	39.2	44.1	521	59.2	230	83.7	68.2	450
45-49	49.5	42.4	31.2	533	36.0	166	84.9	69.7	458
Residence									
Urban	34.6	26.1	58.8	840	77.4	494	58.8	36.6	727
Rural	44.4	39.1	47.9	3,500	65.6	1,678	76.9	63.7	2,748
Religion									
Hindu	42.0	36.2	50.2	4,117	67.9	2,066	73.3	58.7	3,311
Muslim	33.4	29.6	60.5	90	(81.5)	55	63.4	18.0	73
Christian	63.5	55.1	38.5	123	69.2	47	71.9	67.2	88
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	42.3	35.1	45.6	952	61.4	434	68.2	47.5	830
Scheduled tribe	51.8	45.4	33.4	1,060	53.1	354	83.9	74.2	846
Other backward class	39.8	34.2	55.2	1,519	71.1	838	71.7	57.2	1,222
Other	36.7	31.9	68.0	793	79.1	539	67.0	50.5	570
Schooling									
No schooling	51.1	42.7	22.5	962	4.5	216	86.0	67.2	337
<5 years complete	42.5	36.7	37.8	373	12.2	141	78.2	57.8	259
5-7 years complete	43.8	36.5	49.7	666	34.5	331	79.4	60.4	568
8-9 years complete	39.1	34.9	52.4	956	79.6	501	72.7	57.7	971
10-11 years complete	36.4	30.6	60.6	729	91.9	441	68.3	55.3	585
12 or more years complete	40.6	37.0	82.7	655	99.3	542	65.2	54.6	755

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, Odisha, 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	Percentage	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	43.1	37.1	46.8	2,401	65.9	1,123	73.6	58.6	1,888
Non-nuclear	41.8	36.0	54.1	1,939	70.9	1,049	72.5	57.4	1,586
Total age 15-49	42.5	36.6	50.1	4,340	68.3	2,172	73.1	58.0	3,475
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	92.6	74.8	390
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	75.1	59.7	3,865

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

na = Not applicable

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

Table 102 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Odisha, 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	18.9	10.4	15.6	11.1	18.1	10.6
She neglects the house or children	26.1	12.0	25.1	15.0	25.9	13.1
She argues with him	24.8	12.0	21.2	14.5	24.0	12.9
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	8.9	3.4	7.3	5.2	8.6	4.1
She doesn't cook properly	14.2	4.7	11.8	5.9	13.7	5.1
He suspects her of being unfaithful	16.6	8.0	15.4	9.4	16.3	8.5
She shows disrespect for in-laws	41.0	23.5	39.5	29.9	40.7	26.0
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	49.0	30.2	47.4	35.8	48.7	32.3
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	89.9	80.6	83.8	79.9	88.5	80.3
Knows her husband has sex with other women	89.1	78.0	84.6	76.7	88.1	77.5
Is tired or not in the mood	89.7	77.9	83.7	78.4	88.3	78.1
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	84.0	69.6	79.1	70.0	82.9	69.8
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	5.1	13.3	11.9	14.0	6.6	13.6
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	15.3	na	16.5	na	15.7
Refuse to give her financial support	na	3.6	na	4.0	na	3.7
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	2.7	na	2.1	na	2.5
Have sex with another woman	na	1.8	na	1.4	na	1.6
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.7	na	0.3	na	0.6
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	82.5	na	80.3	na	81.7
Number of respondents	3,353	2,158	988	1,317	4,340	3,475

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, Odisha, 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	47.8	36.2	77.2	68.5	71.9	604	545
20-24	47.5	38.1	83.1	69.4	73.0	704	496
25-29	44.5	33.4	85.5	68.4	81.4	718	518
30-39	49.6	32.7	83.0	72.5	81.7	1,260	1,007
40-49	51.6	25.8	84.2	68.4	81.9	1,054	908
Residence							
Urban	43.2	27.6	87.8	64.0	82.2	840	727
Rural	50.0	33.6	81.7	71.3	78.0	3,500	2,748
Schooling							
No schooling	53.7	33.4	81.3	72.6	78.3	962	337
<5 years complete	56.4	35.5	81.2	66.4	76.1	373	259
5-7 years complete	53.5	37.4	81.6	69.0	77.8	666	568
8-9 years complete	48.9	30.6	83.8	69.2	79.7	956	971
10-11 years complete	46.1	34.3	81.2	69.4	77.9	729	585
12 or more years complete	34.4	27.8	88.2	71.2	80.7	655	755
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	48.7	32.3	82.8	70.6	80.4	1,247	2,933
Employed, for cash	48.1	32.3	82.7	71.6	80.4	1,116	2,827
Employed, not for cash	53.7	32.6	83.2	45.7	81.1	131	106
Not employed	48.7	32.3	83.0	65.1	70.8	3,093	542
Marital status							
Never married	47.4	35.8	79.1	70.0	74.3	988	1,317
Currently married	48.4	30.2	84.0	69.5	81.6	3,123	2,128
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	57.9	(34.3)	84.5	(79.2)	(90.1)	230	30
Number of living children							
0	47.7	35.2	80.4	70.2	75.1	1,301	1,556
1-2	46.7	28.3	85.3	69.8	81.8	2,100	1,392
3-4	55.6	34.8	81.3	68.3	82.7	821	461
5 or more	46.7	32.7	79.3	68.4	81.5	119	66
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	49.2	31.8	83.5	70.0	77.5	2,401	1,888
Non-nuclear	48.0	33.0	82.2	69.5	80.5	1,939	1,586

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Religion							
Hindu	49.0	32.4	82.7	70.1	78.7	4,117	3,311
Muslim	41.9	28.3	84.5	57.0	88.0	90	73
Christian	44.2	32.5	88.3	70.5	82.8	123	88
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	54.2	36.0	84.5	72.7	80.2	952	830
Scheduled tribe	49.6	34.2	80.9	69.1	77.1	1,060	846
Other backward class	47.5	30.1	83.5	70.2	80.2	1,519	1,222
Other	43.2	28.4	82.6	65.8	77.3	793	570
Total	48.7	32.3	82.9	69.8	78.9	4,340	3,475

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

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

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

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

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

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	29.7	13.2	27.2
Sexual violence only	1.1	1.1	1.1
Physical and sexual violence	4.5	0.7	4.0
Physical or sexual violence	35.3	15.1	32.3
Number of women	2,684	467	3,151
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	86.0	na	80.3
Former husband	0.7	na	0.7
Father/step-father	8.7	33.4	10.4
Mother/step-mother	12.2	52.8	14.9
Sister/brother	8.0	36.5	9.9
Daughter/son	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other relative	2.1	0.5	2.0
Mother-in-law	2.2	na	2.1
Father-in-law	0.6	na	0.6
Other -in-law	0.6	na	0.5
Teacher	3.9	10.3	4.4
Other	0.5	0.0	0.5
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	917	65	982
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	92.3	na	87.7
Former husband	3.3	na	3.2
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	0.7
Father/step-father	0.0	*	0.7
Brother/step-brother	0.0	*	0.7
Other relative	1.3	*	4.3
Teacher	0.8	*	0.8
Stranger	2.2	*	2.1
Number who experienced sexual violence	150	9	159

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

na = Not applicable

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

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
18-19	(2.4)	37
20-24	3.7	262
25-29	3.0	433
30-39	2.8	964
40-49	4.5	854
Residence		
Urban	2.1	459
Rural	3.8	2,091
Marital status		
Never married	*	2
Currently married	3.2	2,378
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	7.1	170
Number of living children		
0	2.4	90
1-2	2.7	1,624
3-4	5.9	715
5 or more	1.2	121
Schooling		
No schooling	5.9	705
<5 years complete	3.8	273
5-7 years complete	3.4	445
8-9 years complete	3.3	548
10-11 years complete	0.5	310
12 or more years complete	1.0	269
Religion		
Hindu	3.6	2,418
Muslim	(2.5)	52
Christian	0.3	74
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	4.6	547
Scheduled tribe	4.9	623
Other backward class	2.0	902
Other	3.5	463
Total	3.5	2,550

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

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	29.6	2.5	17.9	20.4
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	15.5	1.3	9.9	11.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	7.3	0.6	5.3	6.0
Slapped her	25.9	1.7	15.9	17.6
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	6.1	0.6	3.9	4.5
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	5.3	0.6	3.1	3.7
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.2
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	5.2	0.6	3.3	3.8
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	3.7	0.5	2.2	2.7
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.6	0.3	1.7	2.1
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.8	0.3	1.8	2.0
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	9.9	1.4	5.7	7.1
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	7.6	1.2	4.2	5.4
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	2.8	0.6	1.7	2.2
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	6.0	0.8	3.3	4.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	30.6	2.7	18.8	21.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence	4.2	0.4	2.3	2.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	32.6	3.2	19.8	23.1
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.0	0.3	0.9	1.2
Any violence by women against their husband ²	3.2	0.6	1.9	2.5
Number of ever-married women	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
18-19	(2.6)	(23.5)	(3.3)	(25.2)	(25.2)	56
20-24	9.7	25.7	4.1	26.6	29.0	301
25-29	12.0	27.7	5.8	29.5	33.1	461
30-39	9.4	29.9	5.3	30.4	31.8	994
40-49	9.8	31.9	5.4	33.1	35.0	871
Residence						
Urban	11.5	30.0	5.3	30.6	33.5	486
Rural	9.5	29.5	5.2	30.6	32.4	2,198
Schooling						
No schooling	11.2	34.6	6.0	35.3	36.1	736
<5 years complete	12.6	40.6	8.7	43.0	45.6	285
5-7 years complete	10.7	29.7	5.0	30.1	31.4	469
8-9 years complete	9.9	29.2	4.6	30.3	33.4	573
10-11 years complete	6.0	21.8	3.1	23.0	25.6	331
12 or more years complete	7.0	15.5	3.9	16.7	19.4	290
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	7.4	27.6	4.7	28.8	30.5	1,893
Employed for cash	15.8	35.1	6.2	35.5	38.0	707
Employed not for cash	17.5	27.9	8.0	29.9	35.9	83
Marital status						
Currently married	9.2	29.1	5.0	30.0	31.9	2,501
Widowed	5.8	25.4	3.9	26.9	28.1	130
Divorced/separated/deserted	(52.1)	(65.7)	(20.5)	(67.9)	(75.6)	52
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	9.9	29.6	5.1	30.5	32.5	2,648
0-4 years	6.0	19.5	2.9	20.3	21.9	387
5-9 years	11.3	28.4	5.2	29.7	32.3	466
10 or more years	10.4	32.1	5.5	33.0	34.9	1,795
Married more than once	(8.3)	(31.5)	(18.8)	(36.1)	(36.8)	35
Number of living children						
0	12.0	24.4	5.8	24.8	28.3	225
1-2	9.8	28.4	5.2	29.5	31.8	1,622
3-4	10.1	33.9	5.3	34.8	36.0	715
5 or more	6.3	29.5	4.9	30.7	30.9	121
Household structure²						
Nuclear	11.0	33.1	6.3	33.8	35.5	1,480
Non-nuclear	8.5	25.3	4.0	26.7	29.0	1,203

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Religion						
Hindu	9.8	29.6	5.3	30.6	32.4	2,548
Muslim	10.3	33.7	1.8	33.7	38.6	53
Christian	11.0	22.7	3.6	24.7	29.7	75
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	12.8	37.9	4.9	38.3	41.3	571
Scheduled tribe	11.1	32.8	6.8	34.2	35.5	664
Other backward class	8.5	24.1	4.5	25.0	26.8	957
Other	7.6	26.3	4.9	27.9	30.0	476
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	18.3	54.8	9.2	56.4	58.9	607
No	7.4	21.7	4.1	22.6	24.4	2,001
Don't know	8.1	35.2	4.7	35.7	38.7	75
Total	9.9	29.6	5.2	30.6	32.6	2,684

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, and belonging to other religion, 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, Odisha, 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	10.3	30.8	6.9	32.1	33.7	491
<5 years complete	13.1	38.6	8.5	38.8	41.4	281
5-7 years complete	11.6	29.4	3.6	30.3	32.2	532
8-9 years complete	10.8	32.4	6.2	33.5	35.9	579
10-11 years complete	7.8	29.0	4.5	29.9	31.4	368
12 or more years complete	5.4	18.2	2.5	19.7	21.7	417
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	6.7	21.0	3.2	22.1	24.1	1,736
Drinks/never gets drunk	11.2	24.9	4.9	25.3	31.2	87
Gets drunk sometimes	14.0	44.2	7.3	45.4	47.5	670
Gets drunk often	23.6	58.5	16.6	58.5	58.5	190
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(9.8)	(23.7)	(10.7)	(27.2)	(28.4)	28
Wife is same age	7.5	34.5	6.3	34.5	34.5	46
Wife 1-4 years younger	9.3	27.8	5.0	28.9	31.0	865
Wife 5-9 years younger	8.9	29.0	4.2	29.7	31.6	1,095
Wife 10 or more years younger	9.9	31.3	6.4	32.7	34.4	467
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	9.0	32.0	4.5	32.8	33.7	1,213
Wife has more schooling	11.6	26.0	5.6	27.6	31.2	663
Both have equal schooling	9.6	27.9	5.8	28.5	32.0	433
Neither attended school	9.5	29.3	6.4	30.6	31.4	360
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	3.6	20.2	2.2	21.0	22.0	1,543
1-2	10.5	34.8	6.0	36.2	39.0	760
3-4	29.4	51.1	11.6	52.9	56.0	306
5-6	53.2	82.5	35.2	82.5	90.4	75
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	16.6	38.8	4.8	39.4	41.4	255
1-2	9.2	33.2	6.9	34.4	35.4	466
3	8.2	26.6	4.5	27.6	29.7	1,781
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	8.3	24.0	4.0	24.8	27.0	1,358
1-2	9.1	28.7	5.6	30.1	31.6	603
3-4	11.7	39.2	6.6	40.3	42.7	397
5-6	11.6	40.1	7.2	41.5	42.2	217
7	23.5	47.7	10.2	49.7	52.6	109

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	11.0	38.5	6.1	39.5	39.9	132
1-2	6.2	31.0	10.3	32.6	33.3	279
3	10.3	28.9	4.6	29.9	32.1	2,273
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	30.5	54.0	14.2	54.2	58.2	304
Sometimes	8.6	30.8	4.2	31.7	33.5	1,717
Never	3.7	15.3	3.9	16.9	18.5	663
Total	9.9	29.6	5.2	30.6	32.6	2,684

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Odisha, 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	19.8	1.0	3.0	4.0	22.4	794
In the past 12 months	18.9	1.1	2.9	3.9	21.6	546
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ¹	29.6	1.5	5.3	9.9	34.2	141
In the past 12 months	25.8	2.1	5.2	8.8	29.3	103
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ¹	19.1	1.0	2.9	3.8	21.7	821
In the past 12 months	18.1	1.1	3.1	3.7	20.9	578
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ¹	36.7	1.9	6.6	12.2	42.4	113
In the past 12 months	35.8	3.0	4.9	12.7	38.3	72

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, Odisha, 2019-21

Help seeking/Source of help	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	83.3	(88.6)	67.0	81.8	77.4	81.5
Never sought help but told someone	6.5	(0.0)	13.0	6.8	10.4	7.1
Sought help	10.2	(11.4)	20.0	11.4	12.2	11.4
Don't know/missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	858	34	125	946	70	1,017
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	57.8	*	(66.9)	57.2	*	58.3
Husband's family	19.1	*	(20.2)	20.2	*	18.7
Current/former husband	0.4	*	(0.0)	0.4	*	0.3
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Friend	27.2	*	(26.3)	27.1	*	26.1
Neighbour	13.3	*	(12.6)	13.7	*	12.7
Religious leader	2.2	*	(7.0)	3.4	*	3.2
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Police	2.5	*	(3.6)	4.8	*	5.5
Lawyer	1.0	*	(11.4)	3.5	*	3.2
Social service organization	0.6	*	(0.0)	0.5	*	0.4
Other	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	87	4	25	108	9	116

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

¹ Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ,
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-5 sample for Odisha, there were 1260 clusters. Hence, 1,260 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1,260 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,259 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 Odisha 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, Odisha, 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, Odisha, 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	0.908	0.005	26,467	26,467	2.719	0.005	0.899	0.918
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.591	0.006	26,467	26,467	2.103	0.011	0.578	0.604
Using iodized salt	0.980	0.002	26,391	26,375	1.817	0.002	0.977	0.983
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,062.503	5.546	51,179	50,816	1.175	0.005	1,051.412	1,073.594
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.285	0.004	49,345	49,229	1.685	0.012	0.277	0.292
Urban residence	0.184	0.004	27,971	27,971	1.906	0.024	0.175	0.192
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.219	0.005	27,971	27,971	1.826	0.021	0.210	0.228
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.330	0.005	27,971	27,971	1.803	0.015	0.320	0.340
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.229	0.003	27,971	27,971	1.156	0.013	0.223	0.234
Currently married	0.721	0.003	27,971	27,971	1.210	0.004	0.715	0.728
Married before age 18	0.302	0.005	23,947	24,029	1.520	0.015	0.293	0.311
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.741	0.005	20,037	20,176	1.531	0.006	0.732	0.751
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.488	0.005	20,037	20,176	1.518	0.011	0.477	0.498
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.254	0.005	20,037	20,176	1.541	0.019	0.244	0.263
Currently using pill	0.108	0.003	20,037	20,176	1.550	0.031	0.101	0.115
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.026	0.001	20,037	20,176	1.244	0.054	0.023	0.028
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.055	0.002	20,037	20,176	1.398	0.041	0.051	0.060
Currently using female sterilization	0.280	0.005	20,037	20,176	1.502	0.017	0.270	0.289
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.752	0.006	10,002	9,958	1.472	0.008	0.740	0.765
Unmet need for family planning	0.072	0.003	20,037	20,176	1.538	0.039	0.066	0.077
Want no more children	0.721	0.004	20,037	20,176	1.205	0.005	0.713	0.728
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.126	0.003	20,037	20,176	1.249	0.023	0.120	0.132
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.781	0.008	7,141	7,029	1.675	0.011	0.764	0.797
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.608	0.008	7,141	7,029	1.444	0.014	0.591	0.625
Birth registration	0.908	0.005	8,424	8,228	1.283	0.005	0.898	0.917
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.918	0.006	8,522	8,290	1.609	0.006	0.907	0.929
Institutional delivery	0.922	0.005	8,522	8,290	1.554	0.006	0.912	0.933
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.922	0.005	7,141	7,029	1.526	0.005	0.912	0.931
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.915	0.005	7,141	7,029	1.536	0.006	0.905	0.926
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.731	0.017	831	827	1.126	0.024	0.696	0.766
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.097	0.004	8,167	7,986	1.233	0.043	0.088	0.105
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.657	0.024	700	771	1.359	0.037	0.609	0.705
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.562	0.021	700	771	1.167	0.038	0.519	0.605
Child received BCG vaccination	0.973	0.005	1,566	1,513	1.242	0.005	0.962	0.983
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.947	0.008	1,566	1,513	1.308	0.008	0.931	0.962
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.917	0.009	1,566	1,513	1.326	0.010	0.898	0.936
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.959	0.007	1,566	1,513	1.395	0.007	0.944	0.973
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.944	0.008	1,566	1,513	1.368	0.009	0.927	0.960
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.905	0.010	1,566	1,513	1.314	0.011	0.885	0.925
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.310	0.007	7,807	7,576	1.306	0.023	0.296	0.324
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.181	0.006	7,657	7,420	1.259	0.032	0.169	0.192
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.297	0.007	7,900	7,657	1.219	0.022	0.284	0.310
Children with any anaemia	0.642	0.008	5,947	5,794	1.232	0.012	0.627	0.658
Women with any anaemia	0.643	0.005	27,134	26,987	1.597	0.007	0.633	0.652
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.208	0.004	26,279	26,197	1.405	0.017	0.201	0.215
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.230	0.004	26,279	26,197	1.688	0.019	0.221	0.238
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.628	0.006	26,270	26,184	2.069	0.010	0.616	0.641
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.977	0.004	4,379	4,340	1.646	0.004	0.970	0.985
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.214	0.010	4,379	4,340	1.550	0.045	0.194	0.233
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.323	0.012	3,151	3,151	1.393	0.036	0.299	0.346
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.817	0.030	80,356	80,457	1.290	0.016	1.757	1.877
Neonatal mortality	27.043	2.149	8,544	8,318	1.080	0.079	22.744	31.342
Postneonatal mortality	9.262	1.148	8,567	8,348	1.015	0.124	6.967	11.558
Infant mortality	36.305	2.487	8,548	8,321	1.083	0.069	31.331	41.280
Child mortality	4.950	0.838	8,770	8,567	1.054	0.169	3.274	6.626
Under-five mortality	41.076	2.634	8,581	8,348	1.080	0.064	35.808	46.343
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.132	0.003	45,911	45,580	1.584	0.020	0.127	0.138
Urban residence	0.209	0.007	3,477	3,475	1.016	0.034	0.195	0.223
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.097	0.007	3,477	3,475	1.437	0.074	0.083	0.112
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.386	0.012	3,477	3,475	1.503	0.032	0.361	0.410
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.379	0.009	3,477	3,475	1.130	0.025	0.360	0.398
Currently married	0.612	0.010	3,477	3,475	1.152	0.016	0.593	0.631
Married before age 21	0.157	0.009	2,434	2,434	1.236	0.058	0.139	0.176
Want no more children	0.697	0.013	2,158	2,128	1.278	0.018	0.671	0.722
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.159	0.010	2,158	2,128	1.249	0.062	0.139	0.179
Men with any anaemia	0.285	0.011	3,325	3,300	1.274	0.038	0.263	0.306
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.153	0.008	3,360	3,340	1.195	0.052	0.137	0.169
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.222	0.009	3,360	3,340	1.110	0.038	0.205	0.239
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.556	0.012	3,362	3,342	1.450	0.022	0.531	0.581
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.984	0.004	3,477	3,475	1.880	0.004	0.976	0.992
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.246	0.015	3,477	3,475	2.083	0.062	0.216	0.277

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Odisha, 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	0.972	0.006	3,707	4,493	2.106	0.006	0.960	0.983
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.707	0.019	3,707	4,493	2.547	0.027	0.669	0.745
Using iodized salt	0.995	0.001	3,695	4,474	0.953	0.001	0.993	0.997
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,010.111	12.559	7,433	9,069	1.060	0.012	984.994	1,035.228
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.168	0.010	6,902	8,467	2.149	0.059	0.148	0.188
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.114	0.010	4,109	5,137	2.030	0.088	0.094	0.134
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.479	0.018	4,109	5,137	2.366	0.039	0.442	0.516
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.247	0.008	4,109	5,137	1.128	0.031	0.232	0.262
Currently married	0.692	0.009	4,109	5,137	1.254	0.013	0.674	0.710
Married before age 18	0.249	0.013	3,574	4,473	1.744	0.051	0.223	0.274
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.769	0.012	2,818	3,555	1.503	0.016	0.745	0.793
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.472	0.013	2,818	3,555	1.430	0.028	0.445	0.499
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.297	0.013	2,818	3,555	1.470	0.043	0.272	0.322
Currently using pill	0.103	0.009	2,818	3,555	1.488	0.083	0.086	0.120
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.023	0.003	2,818	3,555	1.147	0.140	0.017	0.030
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.087	0.008	2,818	3,555	1.451	0.088	0.072	0.103
Currently using female sterilization	0.244	0.012	2,818	3,555	1.469	0.049	0.220	0.268
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.610	0.022	1,463	1,743	1.737	0.036	0.566	0.655
Unmet need for family planning	0.066	0.006	2,818	3,555	1.344	0.096	0.053	0.078
Want no more children	0.750	0.010	2,818	3,555	1.192	0.013	0.730	0.769
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.105	0.007	2,818	3,555	1.233	0.068	0.091	0.119
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.820	0.022	836	1,074	1.672	0.027	0.775	0.864
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.644	0.023	836	1,074	1.376	0.035	0.598	0.689
Birth registration	0.952	0.010	943	1,175	1.225	0.010	0.933	0.971
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.948	0.014	957	1,209	1.765	0.014	0.921	0.976
Institutional delivery	0.975	0.006	957	1,209	1.148	0.006	0.963	0.987
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.928	0.016	836	1,074	1.825	0.017	0.896	0.960
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.930	0.016	836	1,074	1.845	0.017	0.898	0.962
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.683	0.058	87	109	1.162	0.085	0.567	0.799
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.102	0.013	923	1,173	1.238	0.122	0.077	0.127
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.611	0.076	85	120	1.493	0.125	0.459	0.763
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.551	0.054	85	120	1.040	0.098	0.443	0.660
Child received BCG vaccination	0.982	0.010	165	220	1.028	0.010	0.962	1.003
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.984	0.010	165	220	1.036	0.010	0.965	1.004
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.926	0.022	165	220	1.108	0.024	0.882	0.970
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.977	0.013	165	220	1.140	0.013	0.951	1.003
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.984	0.010	165	220	1.036	0.010	0.965	1.004
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.920	0.022	165	220	1.088	0.024	0.876	0.965
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.249	0.020	852	1,039	1.293	0.079	0.210	0.288
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.149	0.014	842	1,026	1.161	0.096	0.120	0.177
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.215	0.019	857	1,046	1.285	0.086	0.178	0.252
Children with any anaemia	0.562	0.022	701	843	1.117	0.039	0.518	0.605
Women with any anaemia	0.615	0.012	3,874	4,779	1.528	0.020	0.591	0.639
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.126	0.008	3,835	4,734	1.488	0.064	0.110	0.142
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.401	0.015	3,835	4,734	1.881	0.037	0.371	0.431
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.706	0.015	3,832	4,728	1.963	0.021	0.677	0.735
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.979	0.009	696	840	1.645	0.009	0.960	0.997
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.251	0.021	696	840	1.286	0.084	0.209	0.293
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.306	0.021	490	601	1.021	0.069	0.264	0.349
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.481	0.060	11,812	14,784	1.103	0.041	1.360	1.602
Neonatal mortality	24.598	6.397	965	1,222	1.146	0.260	11.805	37.392
Postneonatal mortality	6.643	3.173	971	1,233	1.195	0.478	0.298	12.989
Infant mortality	31.242	7.065	965	1,222	1.166	0.226	17.112	45.371
Child mortality	0.728	0.518	1,011	1,267	0.626	0.711	0.000	1.764
Under-five mortality	31.947	7.067	966	1,222	1.154	0.221	17.813	46.082
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.067	0.006	6,815	8,314	1.673	0.084	0.056	0.078
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.460	0.034	585	727	1.664	0.075	0.392	0.529
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.439	0.019	585	727	0.921	0.043	0.401	0.477
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.554	0.020	585	727	0.949	0.035	0.515	0.594
Currently married	0.096	0.018	403	510	1.205	0.184	0.061	0.132
Married before age 21	0.765	0.032	327	403	1.367	0.042	0.701	0.829
Want no more children	0.109	0.023	327	403	1.328	0.210	0.063	0.155
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.240	0.025	535	653	1.220	0.105	0.190	0.290
Men with any anaemia	0.109	0.015	542	664	1.063	0.142	0.078	0.140
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.322	0.023	542	664	1.057	0.072	0.276	0.369
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.597	0.033	542	664	1.535	0.055	0.532	0.662
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.977	0.014	585	727	2.297	0.015	0.948	1.005
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.253	0.034	585	727	1.902	0.135	0.185	0.322
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.460	0.034	585	727	1.664	0.075	0.392	0.529

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Odisha, 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	0.895	0.006	22,760	21,974	2.799	0.006	0.884	0.907
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.567	0.007	22,760	21,974	1.996	0.012	0.554	0.581
Using iodized salt	0.977	0.002	22,696	21,901	1.878	0.002	0.973	0.981
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,073.885	6.183	43,746	41,747	1.199	0.006	1,061.519	1,086.251
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.309	0.004	42,443	40,763	1.598	0.012	0.301	0.316
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.242	0.005	23,862	22,834	1.786	0.020	0.233	0.252
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.296	0.004	23,862	22,834	1.509	0.015	0.287	0.305
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.224	0.003	23,862	22,834	1.151	0.014	0.218	0.231
Currently married	0.728	0.003	23,862	22,834	1.178	0.005	0.721	0.735
Married before age 18	0.314	0.005	20,373	19,556	1.446	0.015	0.304	0.323
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.735	0.005	17,219	16,621	1.534	0.007	0.725	0.746
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.491	0.006	17,219	16,621	1.529	0.012	0.479	0.503
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.244	0.005	17,219	16,621	1.541	0.021	0.234	0.255
Currently using pill	0.109	0.004	17,219	16,621	1.556	0.034	0.102	0.117
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.026	0.002	17,219	16,621	1.262	0.059	0.023	0.029
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.049	0.002	17,219	16,621	1.325	0.045	0.044	0.053
Currently using female sterilization	0.288	0.005	17,219	16,621	1.501	0.018	0.277	0.298
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.783	0.006	8,539	8,215	1.391	0.008	0.770	0.795
Unmet need for family planning	0.073	0.003	17,219	16,621	1.578	0.043	0.067	0.079
Want no more children	0.714	0.004	17,219	16,621	1.207	0.006	0.706	0.723
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.131	0.003	17,219	16,621	1.253	0.025	0.124	0.137
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.774	0.009	6,305	5,955	1.684	0.012	0.756	0.791
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.602	0.009	6,305	5,955	1.462	0.015	0.584	0.620
Birth registration	0.900	0.005	7,481	7,053	1.306	0.006	0.890	0.910
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.913	0.006	7,565	7,081	1.609	0.007	0.901	0.925
Institutional delivery	0.913	0.006	7,565	7,081	1.590	0.007	0.901	0.925
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.920	0.005	6,305	5,955	1.456	0.005	0.910	0.930
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.913	0.005	6,305	5,955	1.478	0.006	0.902	0.923
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.738	0.018	744	717	1.120	0.024	0.702	0.774
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.096	0.004	7,244	6,813	1.230	0.046	0.087	0.104
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.665	0.025	615	651	1.317	0.037	0.616	0.715
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.564	0.023	615	651	1.194	0.041	0.517	0.611
Child received BCG vaccination	0.971	0.006	1,401	1,293	1.279	0.006	0.959	0.983
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.940	0.009	1,401	1,293	1.342	0.009	0.923	0.958
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.916	0.010	1,401	1,293	1.368	0.011	0.895	0.936
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.956	0.008	1,401	1,293	1.437	0.008	0.939	0.972
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.937	0.009	1,401	1,293	1.404	0.010	0.918	0.955
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.902	0.011	1,401	1,293	1.355	0.012	0.880	0.924
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.320	0.008	6,955	6,538	1.304	0.024	0.304	0.335
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.186	0.006	6,815	6,395	1.273	0.033	0.173	0.198
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.310	0.007	7,043	6,612	1.205	0.023	0.296	0.324
Children with any anaemia	0.656	0.008	5,246	4,951	1.253	0.013	0.639	0.673
Women with any anaemia	0.649	0.005	23,260	22,208	1.604	0.008	0.639	0.659
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.226	0.004	22,444	21,463	1.381	0.017	0.219	0.234
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.192	0.004	22,444	21,463	1.531	0.021	0.184	0.200
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.611	0.007	22,438	21,457	2.093	0.011	0.598	0.625
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.977	0.004	3,683	3,500	1.640	0.004	0.969	0.985
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.205	0.011	3,683	3,500	1.619	0.053	0.183	0.226
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.327	0.013	2,661	2,550	1.478	0.041	0.300	0.353
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.888	0.034	68,544	65,672	1.332	0.018	1.820	1.955
Neonatal mortality	27.465	2.273	7,579	7,096	1.069	0.083	22.918	32.012
Postneonatal mortality	9.718	1.231	7,596	7,116	1.005	0.127	7.256	12.181
Infant mortality	37.184	2.657	7,583	7,099	1.074	0.071	31.869	42.498
Child mortality	5.717	0.981	7,759	7,300	1.083	0.172	3.754	7.680
Under-five mortality	42.688	2.844	7,615	7,125	1.077	0.067	36.999	48.377
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.147	0.003	39,096	37,266	1.574	0.020	0.141	0.153
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.102	0.008	2,892	2,748	1.426	0.079	0.086	0.118
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.366	0.013	2,892	2,748	1.430	0.035	0.340	0.391
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.363	0.011	2,892	2,748	1.187	0.029	0.342	0.384
Currently married	0.628	0.011	2,892	2,748	1.206	0.017	0.606	0.649
Married before age 21	0.174	0.011	2,031	1,925	1.252	0.061	0.153	0.195
Want no more children	0.681	0.014	1,831	1,725	1.247	0.020	0.654	0.708
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.171	0.011	1,831	1,725	1.221	0.063	0.149	0.192
Men with any anaemia	0.296	0.012	2,790	2,647	1.284	0.040	0.272	0.319
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.164	0.009	2,818	2,677	1.223	0.056	0.146	0.183
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.197	0.009	2,818	2,677	1.139	0.046	0.179	0.215
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.546	0.013	2,820	2,678	1.416	0.024	0.519	0.572
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.986	0.003	2,892	2,748	1.511	0.003	0.979	0.993
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.244	0.017	2,892	2,748	2.125	0.070	0.210	0.278



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