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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi



National Family Health  
Survey (NFHS-5)

2019-21

India



International Institute for Population Sciences  
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

**NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)**

**INDIA**

**2019-21**

**National Capital Territory (NCT) of  
Delhi**

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## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

NFHS-5 fieldwork for National Capital of Territory (NCT) of Delhi was conducted in all 11 districts of the state from 4 January, 2020 to 21 March, 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21 November 2020 to 20 January 2021 by the Population Research Centre (PRC), Institute of Economic Growth (IEG). Information was collected from 9,486 households, 11,159 women age 15-49 (including 1,638 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 1700 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in NCT of Delhi, along with 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 NCT of Delhi, only 2 percent of the households surveyed are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.5 members. Sixteen percent of households are headed by women, with 11 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Eighty-four percent of households in NCT of Delhi have household heads who are Hindu. Twelve percent of households have household heads who are Muslims and 3 percent of households have household heads who are Sikhs.

Twenty-four percent of households in NCT of Delhi have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 2 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 20 percent belong to an other backward class. Fifty-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.

Less than one-quarter (24%) of NCT of Delhi's population is under age 15; only 5 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 913 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 912 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-four percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 91 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 7 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 2 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all (94%) children under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 83 percent of children have a birth certificate.

### Death registration

Eighty-nine percent of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (79 percent of deaths in age 0-4, and 91 percent of deaths in age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 89 percent of deaths were registered among Hindus and 82 percent among Muslims. Ninety percent of deaths were registered among other backward classes, 87 percent among scheduled castes, while 91 percent death were registered do not belong to a scheduled caste, or an other backward class. Overall in NCT of Delhi, death registration is higher in urban (89%) than rural areas (83%) and among females (90%) than males (89%).

## 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 below 1 percent (0.7%) 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 (0.8% men compared with 0.5% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, almost 1 percent of the household members age 70 and above are reported to have any disability, compared with about below 1 percent of household members in the younger age groups.

## Housing characteristics

Ninety-four percent of households in NCT of Delhi live in a *pucca* house and all households have electricity. Ninety-eight percent of households in NCT of Delhi have basic drinking water service, and 100 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 78 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (79%) are more likely than rural households (63%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Over half (53%) of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by straining water through cloth). Almost all households (99%) in NCT of Delhi use a clean fuel for cooking.

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*Over three-quarters (78%) of households in NCT of Delhi have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.*

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## 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.

One percent of all households (2% in rural areas and 1% in urban areas) do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In NCT of Delhi, 99 percent of households have access to a toilet facility, with a higher accessibility in urban areas (99%) than in rural areas (98%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 98 percent among scheduled tribe households to 100 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 98 percent in East district to almost 100 percent in North East, North West, South East, Shahdara, and West districts. At least 99 percent of urban households have access to a toilet facility in all districts, except East district, in NCT of Delhi.

## Selected household possessions

In NCT of Delhi, 59 percent of households own a house (72% of rural households and 59% of urban households). Almost all urban households (98%) and most rural households (99%) in NCT of Delhi have a mobile phone. Ninety-four percent of households have a bank or post office account. Fifty-three percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 11 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 21 percent of rural households and 5 percent of urban households. Overall, 10 percent of all households in NCT of Delhi own agricultural land, and 2 percent of households own farm animals.

## Background characteristics of respondents

Thirty-two percent of women and 33 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 32 and 32 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Two percent women and 1 percent of men are in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 84 percent of women age 15-49 and 90 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Thirteen percent of women and 7 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 43 percent of women age 15-49 in NCT of Delhi have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 42 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in NCT of Delhi. Seventy-two percent of men and 78 percent of women watch television at least once a week. Men (35%) are much more likely than women (20%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Eighteen percent of men and 16 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (67% versus 56%) or widowed (3% versus 0.4%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (43% versus 30%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindu (85%), while 12 percent are Muslim, and 2 percent are Sikh.

Nineteen percent of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 25 percent belong to a scheduled caste. One percent of women and men belong to a scheduled tribe, while 44 percent of men and 52 percent of women 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Three-quarter (75%) of women and 21 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Six percent of women and less than one percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 19 percent of women and over three fourth (77%) 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.

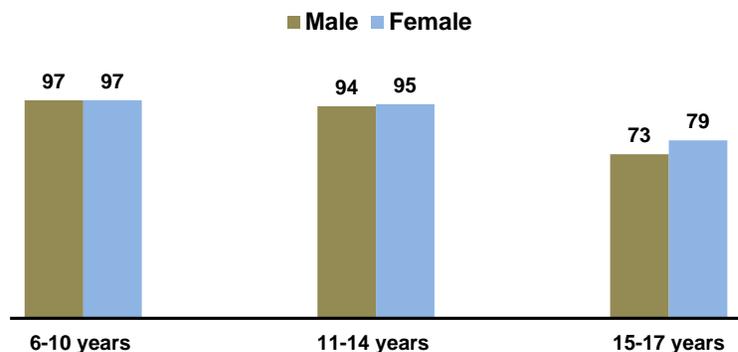
In NCT of Delhi, 36 percent each of boys and girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in nuclear households (33%) than children in non-nuclear households (38%). Preschool attendance is higher among children in households headed by Hindus (38%) than households headed by Muslims (24%). Preschool attendance is highest among scheduled caste and households not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class (36% each) than slightly lower among other backward class households (35%). Preschool attendance is slightly higher in households with 6 or more members (36%), compared with households with 3-5 members (35%). Overall, urban households (35%) show lower preschool attendance than rural households (54%). Preschool attendance is highest in West district (52%) and lowest in Shahdara district (19%).

### School attendance among children

Ninety-one percent of children age 6-17 years in NCT of Delhi attend school (91% in urban areas and 90% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (96%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 76 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, 79 percent of girls compared with 73 percent of boys are attending school.

#### Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



## FERTILITY

This section provides trends in the total fertility rate, age at marriage, pregnancy outcomes, teenage pregnancy, birth interval, the desire for more children, and son preference. NFHS-5 estimates on the median age at marriage, total fertility rate, and teenage motherhood illustrated in this section can help in setting benchmarks for the Sustainable Development Goals at the sub-national level.

### Age at first marriage

In NCT of Delhi, the median age at first marriage is 22.1 years among women age 25-29 years and 20.5 years among women age 25-49 years. Only 18 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 33 percent of men age 20-49 years. Ten percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 13 percent in NFHS-4. Sixty-two percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 85 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in NCT of Delhi.

### Fertility levels

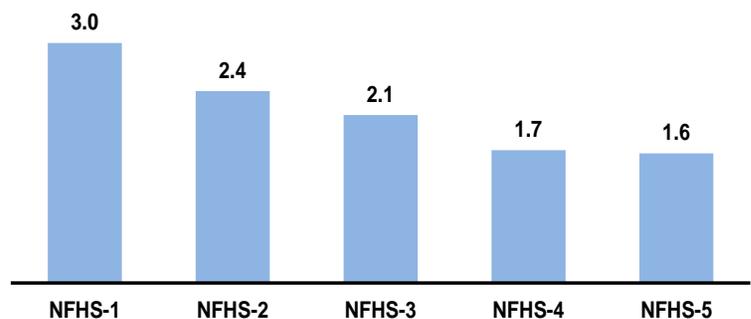
The total fertility rate (TFR) in NCT of Delhi is 1.6 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.1 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate is 1.6 children in urban areas 2.5 children per woman in rural areas. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 7 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 13 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 1.3 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women will have an average of 0.4 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.0, compared with 1.6) and 1.2 children more than Sikh women (a TFR of 0.9).

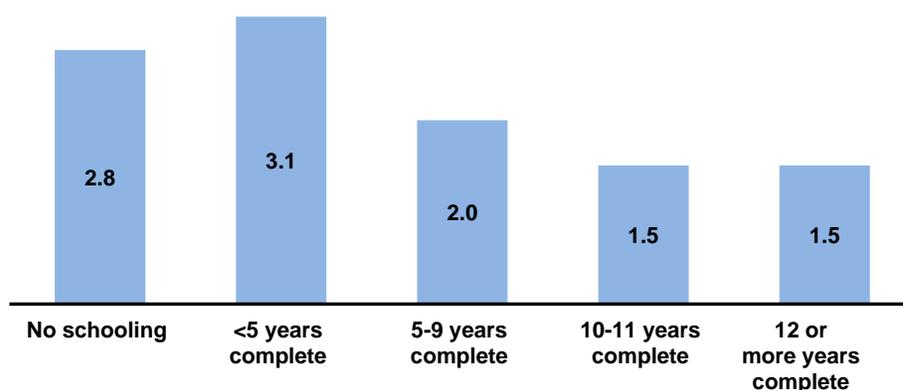
### Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate  
(children per woman)



## How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



## Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-two percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 18 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 11 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 7 percent.

The two main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (74%) and complications in pregnancy (5%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (69%), other surgical methods (21%), and manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (9%). Nearly half (49%) of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 16 percent were performed in the public health sector. Twelve percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Over half of the abortions (54%) in NCT of Delhi were performed by a doctor.

## Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in NCT of Delhi, 3 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which was 2 percent in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 1 percent at age 17 years to 5 percent among women age 18 years and to 10 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (13%) or 5-9 years of schooling (6%) than among those with 12 or more years of schooling (2%).

## Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in NCT of Delhi is 37.0 months. Ten percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 23 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high (30%) for mothers age 20-29 and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (49%). Just below half (48%) 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.

*Less than half (48%) of births in NCT of Delhi occur within three years of the previous birth.*

### Fertility preferences

Seventy-four percent of currently married women and 72 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, 45 percent of women and 37 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-nine percent of women and 84 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

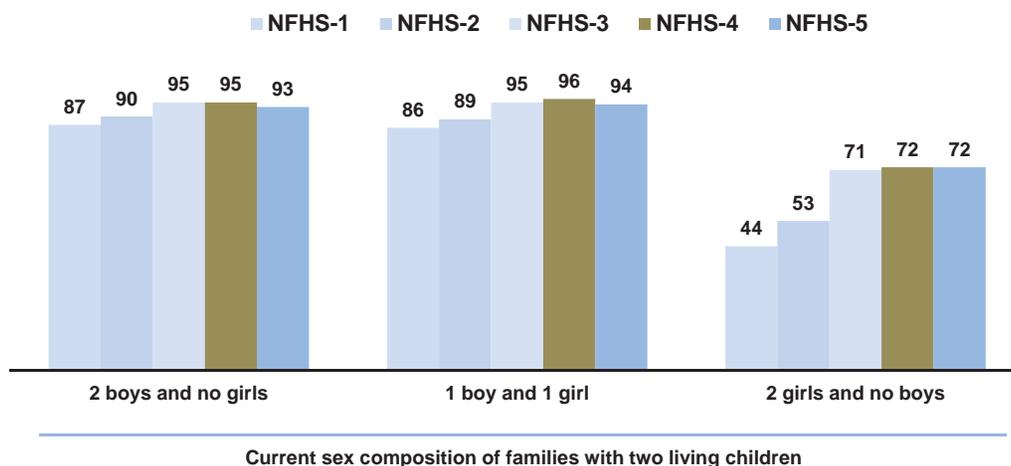
In NCT of Delhi, there is a strong preference for sons. Eight percent of women and 10 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 1-3 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, about below three-quarters of women and men would like to have at least one son and a 71 percent of women and 67 percent of men want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 93 percent with 2 sons want no more children, compared with 72 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained almost unchanged (at about 93%) in the 4 years since NFHS-4.

In NCT of Delhi, 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 1.3 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.6 children per woman.

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

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



## FAMILY PLANNING

The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women 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.

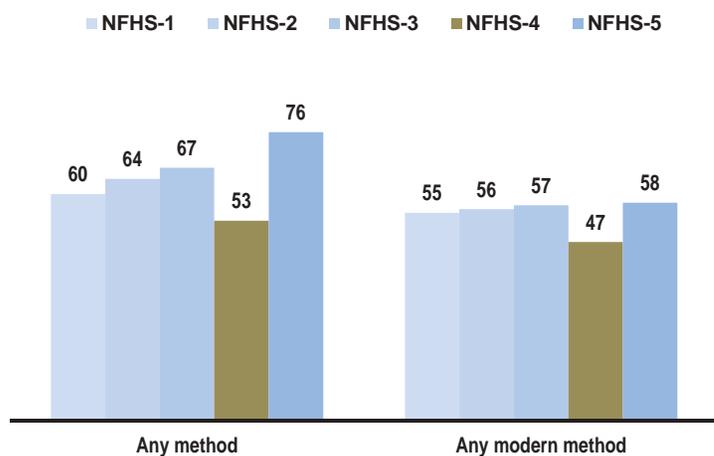
### Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in NCT of Delhi. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 60 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 44 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 70 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 76 percent, which has increased from NFHS-4 (53%). The use of modern family planning methods (58%) has also increased slightly from its level in NFHS-4 (47%). The use of female sterilization was about the same in NFHS-4 (18%) and NFHS-5 (19%); the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has fluctuated between 24 and 42 percent in all five NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 32 percent for women age 15-19 to 79 percent for women age 40-49.

### How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women

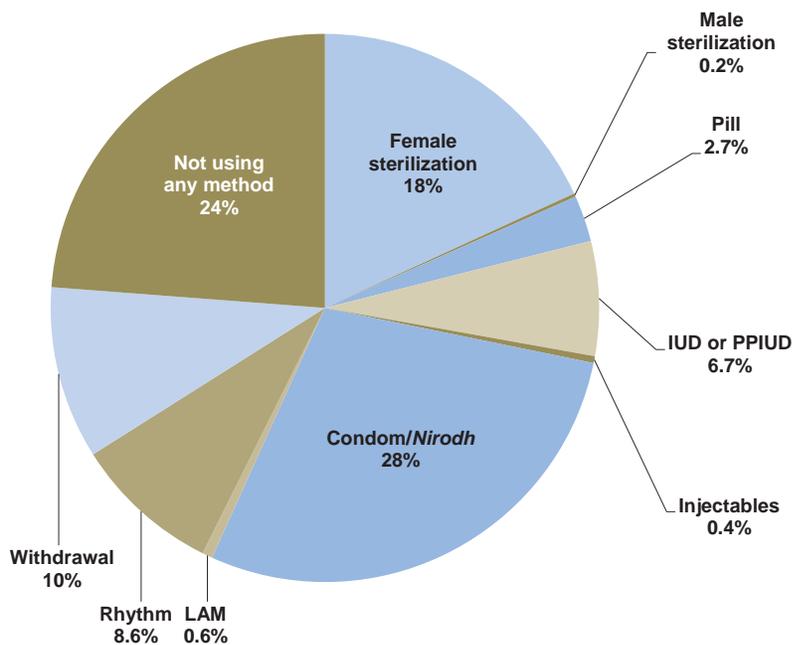


In NCT of Delhi, contraceptive use shows difference in rural (71%) and urban (77%) areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Thirty-four percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 8 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (73%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu (77%) or Sikh women (75%).

Women in NCT of Delhi are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 86 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 76 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 NCT of Delhi are condoms (28%), followed by the IUD or PPIUD (7%) and pill (3%). In general, rural women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Eighty-one percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 26 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the private sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 29 percent of pill users and 13 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason for all contraceptive methods and users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method are (31% each). The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

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*Thirty-one percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.*

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### Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 74 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 71 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (58%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

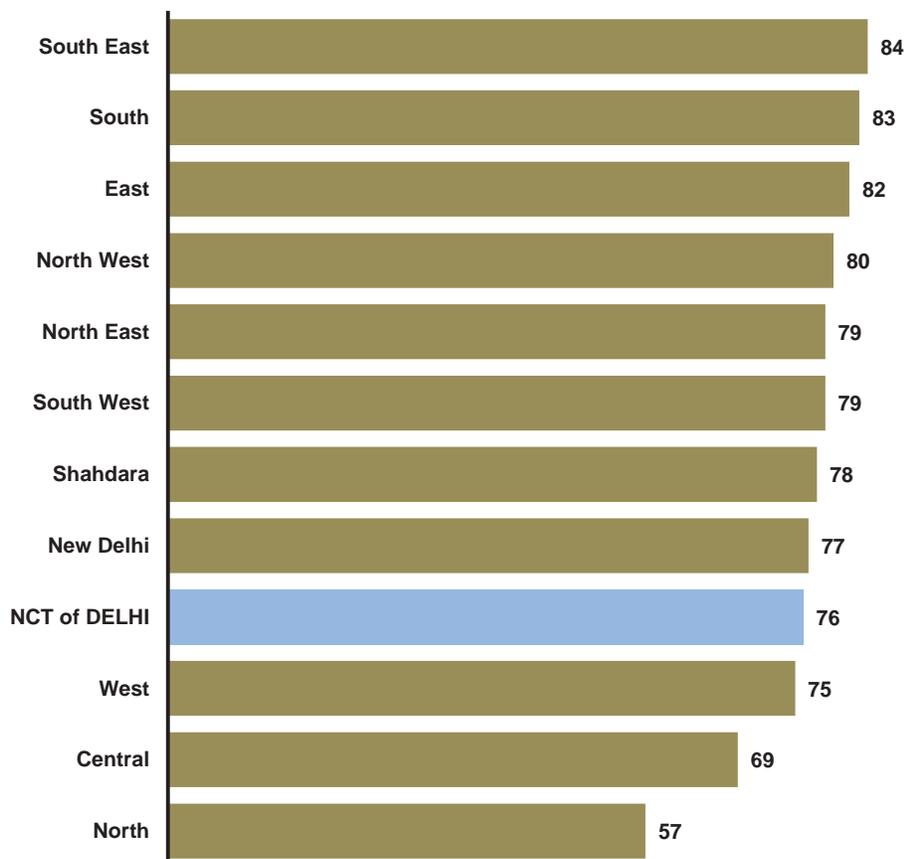
## Men's attitudes

Almost 22 percent of men age 15-49 in NCT of Delhi 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. Over three quarter of men (77%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

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### Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

*Percentage of currently married women*



## Unmet need

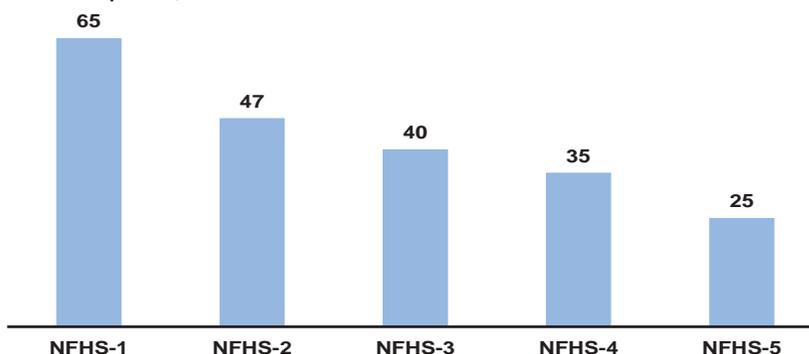
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 6 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, and it was 16 percent in NFHS-4. Currently, 93 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied, and 70 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 NCT of Delhi in NFHS-5 is estimated at 25 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 35, the NFHS-3 estimate of 40, the NFHS-2 estimate of 47, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 65. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 31 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, and it has decrease since NFHS-4 (47 per 1,000).

### Trends in Infant Mortality

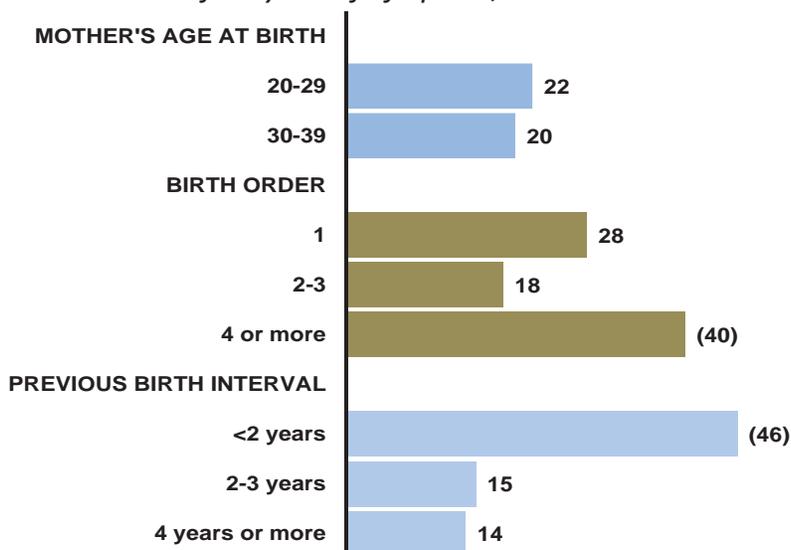
Deaths per 1,000 live births



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

### High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



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 22 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29 years, compared with 20 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39.

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

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

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

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

## MATERNAL HEALTH

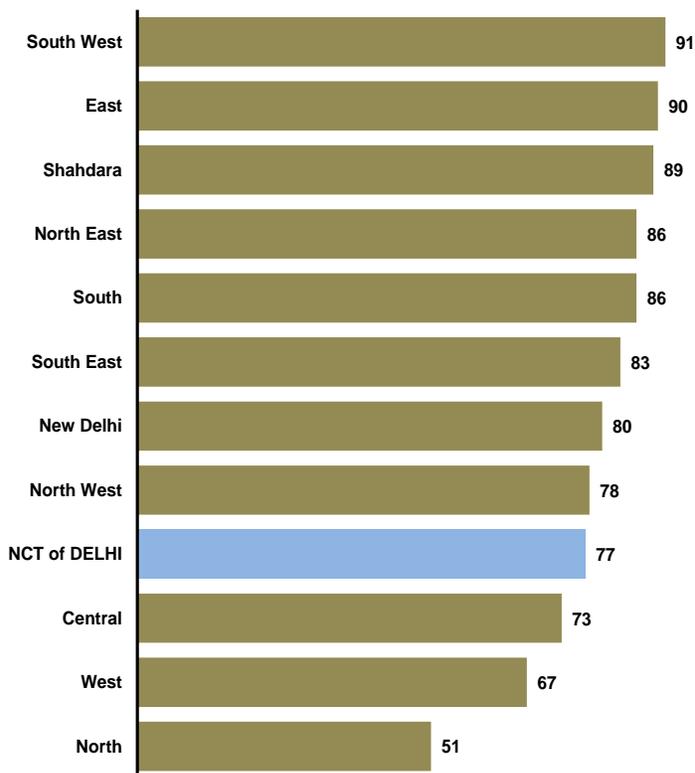
Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal 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 three fourth received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (74% from a doctor and 13% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Seven percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 95 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 94 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over three-fourths (76%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Seventy-seven percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits.

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

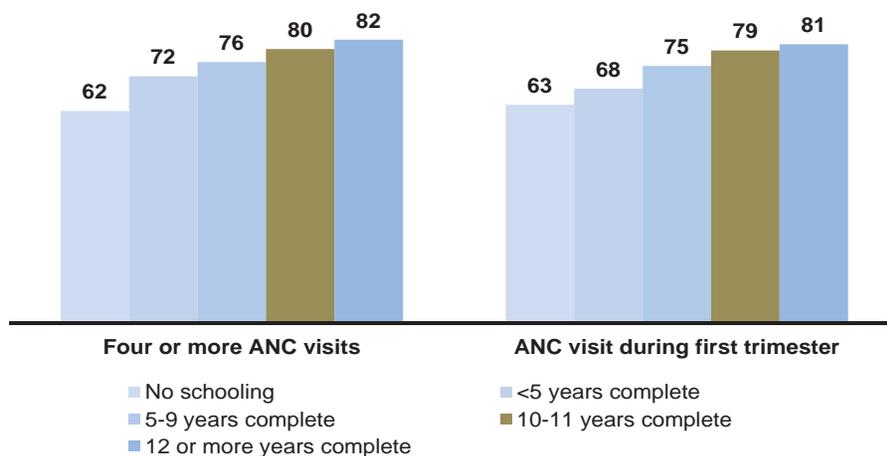


*Seventy-seven percent of mothers in NCT of Delhi had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.*

Rural women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than urban women. Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 63% to 76%) and an increase in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 69% to 77%). For 94 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 69 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 49 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-three percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Thirty percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than 8 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (84% received advice on breastfeeding, 88% on the importance of institutional delivery, 81% on keeping the baby warm, 75% on cord care, and 79% 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 NCT of Delhi, more than 95 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (99%), their blood pressure measured (98%), having a urine sample taken (96%), having a blood sample taken (97%), and having their abdomen examined (96%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 86 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. Ninety-one percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 79 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 (81%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (72%).

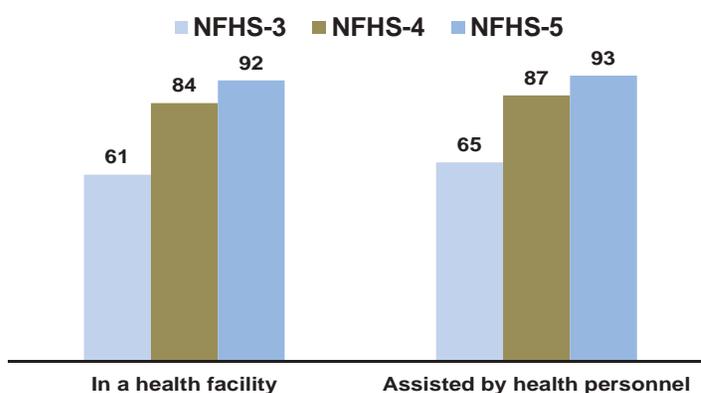
## Delivery care

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 84 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 97 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 67 percent of deliveries. Ninety percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

### Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



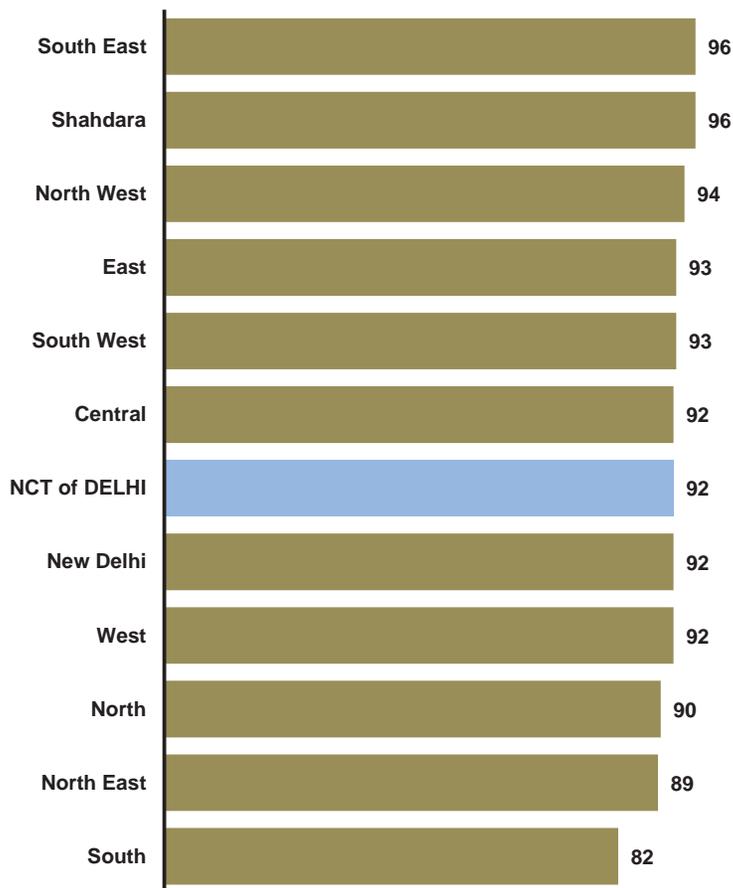
*Ninety-two percent of children in NCT of Delhi who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.*

Ninety-three percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 5 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Twenty-four percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Forty-six percent of caesarean sections (11% 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, 9 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (14%) were more likely than urban women (9%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste women (10%) and other backward class women (9%) were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

### Institutional Delivery by District

*Percentage of births in the past five years*



### Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Delhi, 91 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 88 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; 91 percent of birth in private health facilities and 90 percent of births in public health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 54 percent of home births.

Eighty-eight percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 38 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

## Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-five percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Less than three-quarters (74%) of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother, but only 60 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 57-67 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Over three fourth (78%) of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 66 percent the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Sixty percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

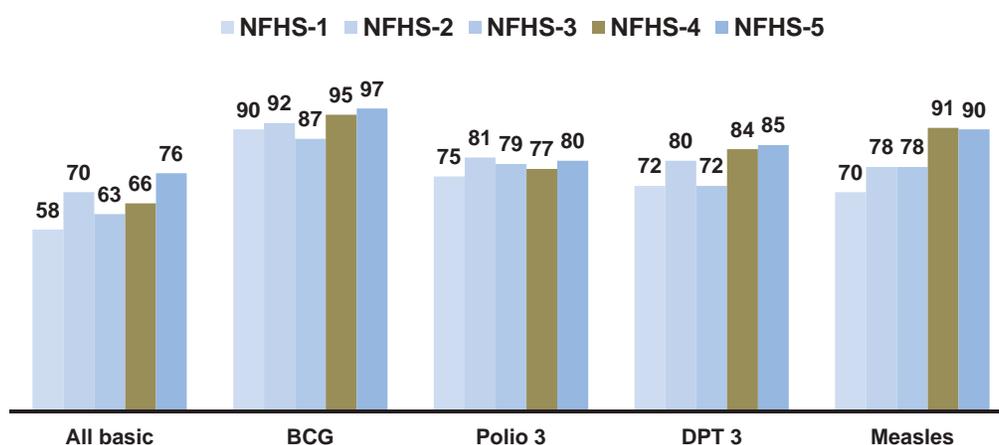
## CHILD HEALTH

### Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Over three-fourths (76%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 97 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 3 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (89%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (69%).

### Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

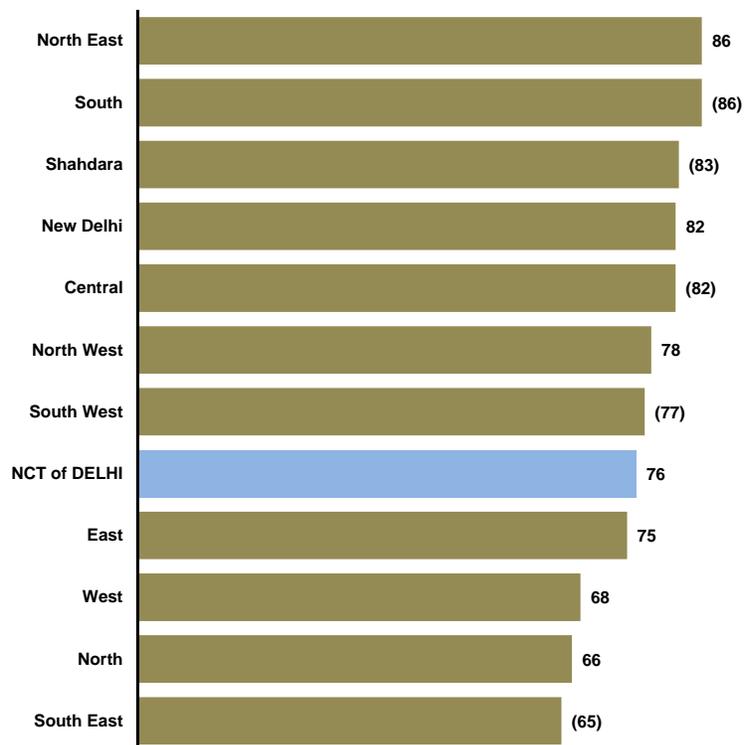


Ninety-seven percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, about four-fifths (80%) have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 85 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 90 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 94% to 85%) and polio vaccine (from 92% to 80%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 84% to 85%), BCG (from 95% to 97%), and decrease measles (from 91% to 90%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 67 percent to 80 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 66% to 76%). In addition, 91 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 82 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for boys than girls (79% versus 73%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children from an other backward class (80%) 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, 6 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, 56 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Nineteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 85 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 11 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-eight percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-seven percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 65 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Forty percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and almost three-quarters (72%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty-three percent were given zinc supplements. Twelve 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 NCT of Delhi only 8 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 42 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern is that half (50%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Less than two-fifths (38%) of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

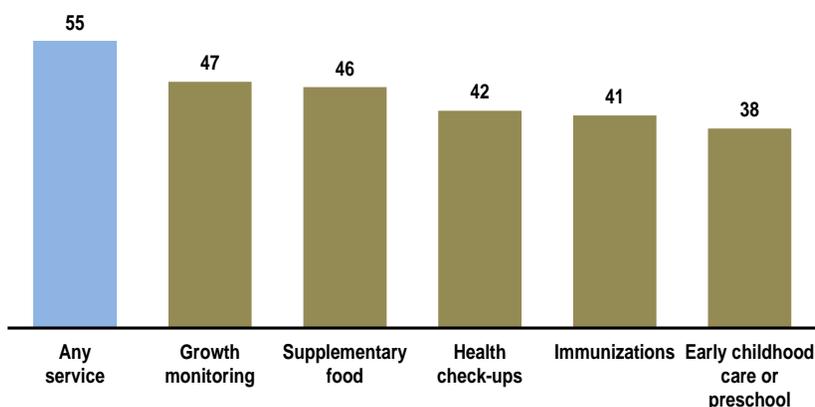
### Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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.

Fifty-five percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (46%), growth monitoring (47%), health check-ups (42%), and early childhood care or preschool (38%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (41%). Slightly more than half (58%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre

#### How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under age 6 years, less than half (46%) of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 41 percent of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

# BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

## Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in NCT of Delhi, only 64 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-five percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 51 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, 20 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, more than three quarter (77%) of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 71 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 29.6 months, which is the age at which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 63 percent of children in NCT of Delhi 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. Around half (49%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (27%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 16 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 NCT of Delhi, over half (53%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but just over the half (51%) 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-one percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 36 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

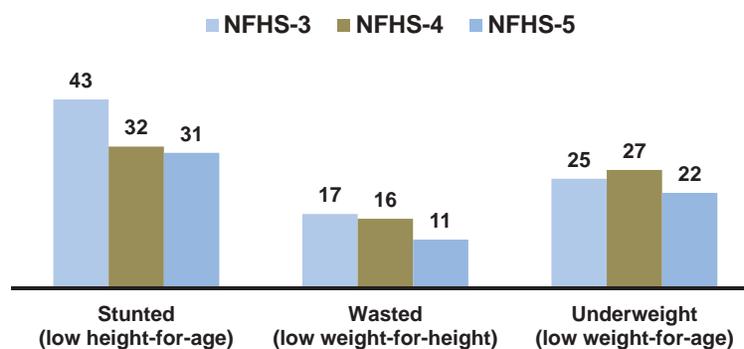
## Children’s nutritional status

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. Eleven 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 5 percent are severely wasted. Twenty-two percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 13 percent of children are stunted, 28 percent are wasted, and 26 percent are underweight.

Children’s nutritional status in NCT of Delhi has hardly changed since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted decreased marginally from 32 percent to 31 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight (22%) or wasted (11%) has decreased since NFHS-4. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in NCT of Delhi.

### Trends in Children’s Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several

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

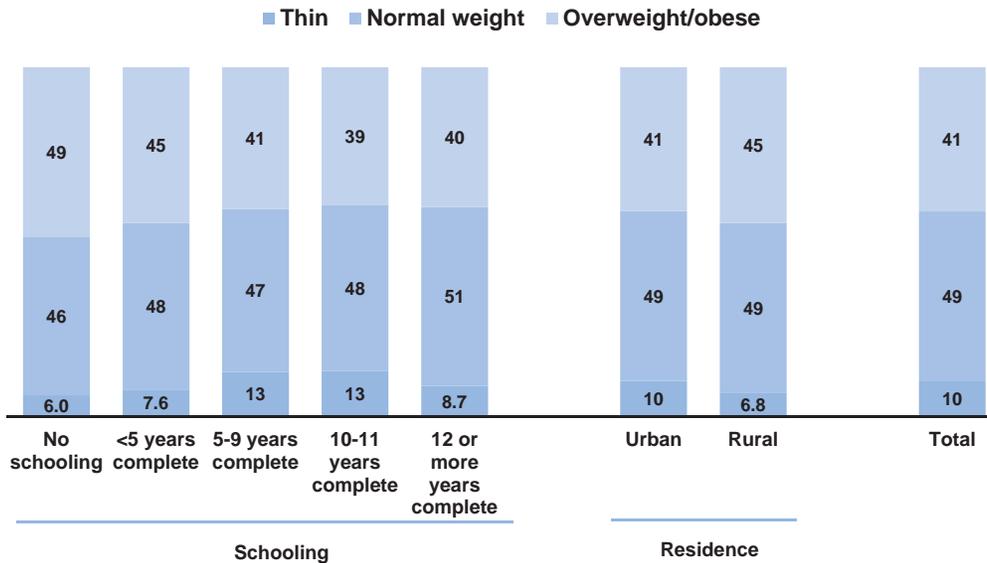
## Adults’ nutritional status

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

More than half (51%) of women and 47 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 41 percent, which was 35 percent in NFHS-4. More men are overweight or obese (38%) than thin (9%), which is similar to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. Ten percent of women in NCT of Delhi are too thin. Almost one third of women (32%) and men (38%) 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 caste. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and more educated men.

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

Percent distribution of women



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

More than two-thirds (68%) of women and 62 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with an increased risk WHR increases with age, from 52 percent for women age 15-19 to 80 percent for women age 40-49, and from 36 percent for men age 15-19 to 79 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is slightly higher in rural areas (69%) than in urban areas (68%), and among men it is only somewhat higher in urban areas (62%) than in rural areas (44%).

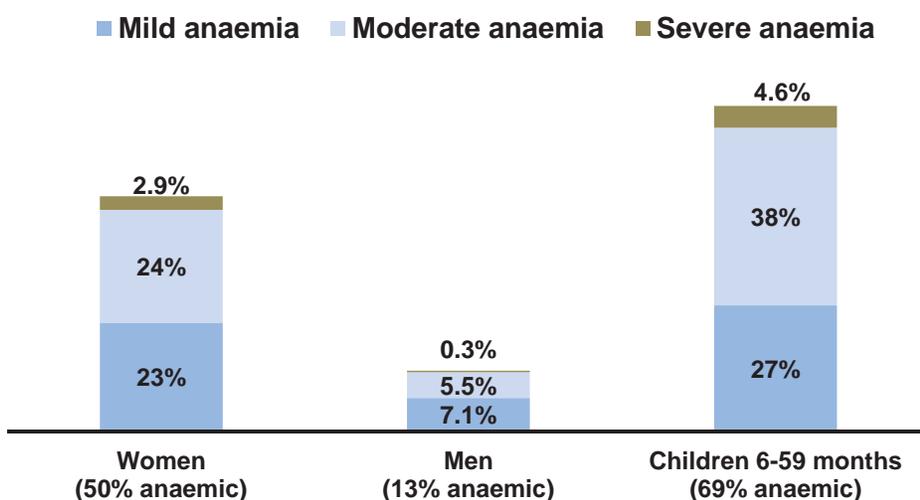
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-seven percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

## 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 NCT of Delhi, especially among women and children.

More than two-thirds (69%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 27 percent who are mildly anaemic, 38 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 5 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 63 percent in NFHS-4 to 69 percent in NFHS-5. Slightly difference in the prevalence of 5. Children anaemia among girls and boys in NFHS-of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Over two-thirds (68%) of children in NCT of Delhi are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

### Anaemia among women, men, and children



Half of women in NCT of Delhi have anaemia, including 23 percent with mild anaemia, 24 percent with moderate anaemia, and 3 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 15-19, and scheduled caste women. Anaemia among women has decreased by 3 percentage points since NFHS-4. Thirteen percent of men in NCT of Delhi are anaemic. Men with no schooling or less than 10 years of schooling, and men age 15-19 or 40-49 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 NCT of Delhi, 143 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 (126) than among women (163) and is higher in rural areas (186) than in urban areas (142).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (98% of women and men each), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 82 percent of women and 81 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About two-third (65%) of women and 69 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 96 percent of women and 98 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 8 percent of women and 13 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, 2,293 women and 4,159 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,258 women and 487 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups, those who have less schooling. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (5,926 women and 95 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among women (650 per 100,000) than among men (357 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 62 women and 120 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

### Blood pressure (hypertension)

Blood pressure is the force exerted by circulating blood against the arterial walls. Hypertension or high blood pressure is a condition in which the blood vessels have persistently raised pressure. Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, chronic kidney diseases, and brain diseases, and it is a major cause of premature deaths worldwide. Some of the risk factors for developing hypertension are unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, alcohol and tobacco consumption, and excess body weight.

Fifteen percent of women age 15-49 in NCT of Delhi have hypertension, including 10 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Forty-seven percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Twenty-eight percent of men in NCT of Delhi have hypertension, including 19 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 5 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 2 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Twenty-two 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 NCT of Delhi, 3 percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 3 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional 5 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and with fewer than 5-7 years of schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

More than 9 in 10 women (94%) and men (92%) 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 (3% of men versus 1% of women). Seven percent of women and 11 percent of men have high or very high blood glucose levels or are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

## Screening tests for cancer

Cancer is a group of diseases with high mortality, and it is the second leading cause of death globally. The chances of successful treatment of cancer increase if diagnosed early. One way of early detection is screening, which is identification of unrecognized disease by using simple tests or examinations among those individuals who have the disease but do not yet have symptoms. NFHS-5 collected information about whether women had ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, breast, and cervix.

In NCT of Delhi, below 1 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer (0.2%), and around 1 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is equal in men (0.8 %).

## 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 one fourth (25%) of households in NCT of Delhi

have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is the higher in rural areas than urban areas (27% versus 25%). In NCT of Delhi, three types of programmes dominate: the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), the State health insurance scheme, and 'other' privately purchased commercial health insurance.

Only 17 percent of women and 14 percent of men age 15-49 in New Delhi are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is much higher among men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with no schooling.

### Tobacco and alcohol use

One-third (33%) of men, but only 2 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are cigarettes (18%), *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (10%), *khaini* (6%), and, *paan* with tobacco (1%) and. Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (3% for women and 38% for men) than in urban areas (2% for women and 33% for men). Most men (83%) who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In NCT of Delhi, among adults age 15-49, a fewer proportion (1.0%) of women and 28 percent of men drink alcohol. Among men, consumption is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (28% versus 19%). Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (38%) or less than once a week (52%), and 10 percent drink almost every day.

## HIV/AIDS

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

### Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Ninety-seven percent of women in NCT of Delhi have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 97 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 92 percent in rural areas. Women age 20-24 are slightly more likely (99%) than older women age 40-49 (98%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (91%), women with no regular exposure to media (95%), and scheduled caste women (95%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-nine percent of men in NCT of Delhi have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 99 percent in urban areas.

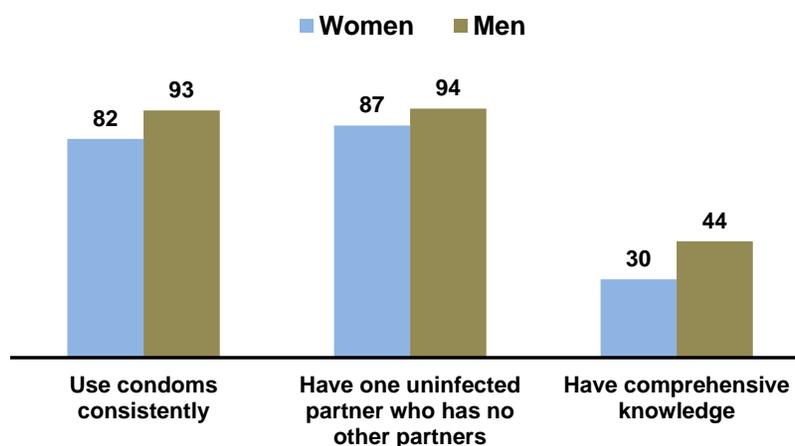
## Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 82 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 93 percent of men, and 87 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 94 percent of men.

Only 30 percent of women and 44 percent of men in NCT of Delhi 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

Four-fifths of women and 86 percent of men in NCT of Delhi would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (80%) and men (87%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Seventy-three percent of women and 80 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-four percent of women and 66 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. An equal proportion of women and men (79% each) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Over 7 in 10 women (73%) and men (72%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Almost four-fifths (78%) of women and men (76%) 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

Over two-fifths (43%) of women and 19 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. Forty-two percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

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

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## SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

### Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 1.0 percent of women and 13 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (13%) in urban areas than in rural areas (9%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.1% of women and 3% of men).

Seventy-two percent of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Two percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

## WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

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

### Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In NCT of Delhi, 95 percent use sanitary napkins, 16 percent use cloth, 7 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 0.1 percent use tampons. Overall, 97 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 90 percent in NFHS-4. Negligible difference between rural and urban women in the use a hygienic method of menstrual protection (98% versus 97%).

## Employment and earnings

One quarter of women age 15-49, compared with 79 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 98 percent earned cash, including 4 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. One percent were not paid at all. Ninety-nine percent of men who were employed earned cash, including 4 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Less than one percent (0.7%) of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (77%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 99 percent of employed men.

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*Only 25 percent of women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.*

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Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 95 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Almost one-third of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Seventy-two percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and more than two-fifths of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

## Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (87%) than decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (83%) or about major household purchases (78%). Overall, 72 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 8 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 57 percent among women age 20-24 to 78 percent among women age 40-49.

In the case of currently married men, they are more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participate in making decisions about their own health care, and percent participate in decisions about major household purchases (88% each). Overall, 79 percent of currently married men participate in making both these decisions, and only 3 percent of men do not participate in making either of these decisions.

## Other indicators of women's empowerment

In NCT of Delhi, 57 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 (57%) than rural (47%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (66%), and is highest among women who are employed or employed for cash (78% each) than any other group of women.

Seventy-three 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 (86%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Thirty-two percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 6 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

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*Nearly three-quarters (73%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.*

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More than one-third (37%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more likely (37%) as likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (25%). This percentage increases with education with almost more than half (57%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with less than one-tenth of women having less than five years of schooling (9%) or no schooling (7%). More than two fifths (42%) of employed women who earn cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 34 percent of employed women who had not employed and have a mobile phone. Muslim women are least likely (24%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (37%) or Sikh (43%) women. Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class are much more likely (45%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

### Ownership of assets

Twenty-two percent of women and 37 percent of men age 15-49 in NCT of Delhi own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 13 percent of women and 21 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.

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*Twenty-two percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 13 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.*

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In NCT of Delhi, nearly three-quarters (74%) of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 82 percent can read SMS messages. Seventy-four percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 81 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 48 percent among women with no schooling to 91 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 67 percent of scheduled caste women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 70-80 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 (73%) than women who belong to any other caste/tribe group (77-89%).

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*Nearly three-quarters (74%) of women in NCT of Delhi have a mobile phone that they themselves use.*

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### **Gender-role attitudes**

Eighteen 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 (11%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (8%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (7%). Men are likely to agree: 18 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (11%) or if she neglects the house or children (7%) or if she argues with him (10%) or if he suspects her of being unfaithful (6%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 9 percent of women and 12 percent of men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Ninety-four percent of women and 85 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. Eighty-six percent 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 NCT of Delhi, 24 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 8 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 27 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 5 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

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*Over one-quarter (28%) of ever-married women age 18-49 in NCT of Delhi have experienced physical or sexual violence.*

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## Violence during pregnancy

Four percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with less than 5 years of schooling, women with 3-4 children, women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, scheduled caste women, and Hindu women are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

## Spousal violence

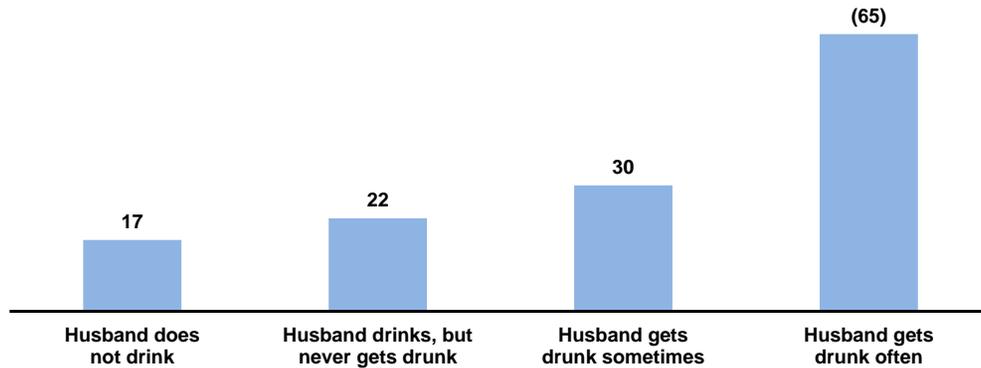
In NCT of Delhi, 21 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 7 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 13 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Eighteen percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Ten 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, 4 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 1 percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Six 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 4 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 23 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 (2%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, 1 in 6 women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in urban areas (26%) than in rural areas (13%); among widowed women (34%) than currently married women (24%); and among women who are employed for cash (31%) than women who are not employed (24%). 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 (70%), displays 3-4 marital control behaviours (59%), gets drunk sometimes (37%), and if their husband 5-7 years of schooling (40%). Over three quarter of women (76%) of women who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as compared with women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

## Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



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

Less than one-quarter (23%) of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. That proportion more than doubles to 52 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 (49%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (7%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (20%); and severe burns (1%).

### Help seeking

In NCT of Delhi, only one fifth (20%) of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 19 percent never sought help but told someone. More than three-fifths (61%) of women never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (79%), their husband's family (14%), or a friend (19%). Only 3 percent sought help from the police.

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**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

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Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<b>Household interviews</b>			
Households selected	9,828	330	10,165
Households occupied	9,635	320	9,962
Households interviewed	9,180	306	9,486
Household response rate <sup>1</sup>	95.3	95.6	95.2
<b>Interviews with women age 15-49</b>			
Number of eligible women	11,371	419	11,790
Number of eligible women interviewed	10,771	388	11,159
Women response rate <sup>2</sup>	94.7	92.6	94.6
<b>Interviews with men age 15-54</b>			
Number of eligible men	1,967	52	2,019
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,659	41	1,700
Men response rate <sup>2</sup>	84.3	78.8	84.2

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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.

<sup>1</sup> Households interviewed/households occupied

<sup>2</sup> Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate <sup>2</sup>	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate <sup>2</sup>
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Central	788	16	804	90.3	881	16	897	90.7	101	na	101	71.1
East	869	18	887	98.0	1,038	17	1,055	96.3	158	na	158	88.8
New Delhi	852	na	852	93.6	924	na	924	94.7	170	na	170	79.4
North	699	101	800	90.8	799	130	929	88.2	97	23	120	61.2
North East	848	21	869	95.4	1,027	30	1,057	94.6	155	na	155	85.2
North West	848	20	868	95.9	968	28	996	96.0	164	na	164	92.7
Shahdara	888	na	888	97.8	1,151	na	1,151	97.0	174	na	174	88.3
South	853	22	875	95.5	968	22	990	96.6	147	na	147	86.0
South East	897	na	897	97.9	1,096	na	1,096	97.3	193	na	193	98.0
South West	803	88	891	97.3	937	127	1,064	96.2	133	18	151	91.0
West	835	20	855	94.6	982	18	1,000	92.7	167	na	167	83.9
NCT of Delhi	9,180	306	9,486	95.2	10,771	388	11,159	94.6	1,659	41	1,700	84.2

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

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Households interviewed/households occupied

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Age</b>									
0-4	7.1	7.3	7.2	10.3	9.5	9.9	7.1	7.4	7.2
5-9	8.4	8.0	8.2	6.9	7.5	7.2	8.4	8.0	8.2
10-14	8.9	8.8	8.9	10.3	6.4	8.5	9.0	8.8	8.9
15-19	9.7	9.0	9.3	9.5	8.1	8.8	9.7	9.0	9.3
20-24	10.1	9.8	10.0	9.7	10.6	10.1	10.1	9.8	10.0
25-29	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.3	11.2	10.7	9.8	10.2	10.0
30-34	8.8	8.6	8.7	9.9	8.8	9.4	8.9	8.6	8.8
35-39	7.6	8.2	7.9	6.0	8.1	6.9	7.6	8.2	7.9
40-44	6.8	6.5	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.8	6.5	6.6
45-49	6.2	6.0	6.1	4.7	6.1	5.3	6.1	6.0	6.1
50-54	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.5
55-59	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.1
60-64	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
65-69	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	3.1	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.1
70-74	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4
75-79	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
80 and over	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Aadhaar card</b>									
Percentage with an Aadhaar card	94.4	94.5	94.5	92.3	94.3	93.2	94.4	94.4	94.4
Number	21,652	19,791	41,445	533	458	991	22,185	20,248	42,436
Sex ratio, all ages <sup>1</sup>	na	na	914	na	na	859	na	na	913
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years <sup>1</sup>	na	na	912	na	na	893	na	na	912
<b>Schooling<sup>2</sup></b>									
No schooling	6.3	16.1	11.0	3.4	17.1	9.8	6.2	16.2	11.0
<5 years complete	12.3	12.5	12.4	10.8	9.9	10.4	12.3	12.4	12.4
5-9 years complete	29.4	27.1	28.3	27.1	23.3	25.4	29.4	27.0	28.2
10-11 years complete	16.0	12.4	14.3	17.8	15.3	16.7	16.0	12.5	14.3
12 or more years complete	35.8	31.8	33.9	40.5	34.1	37.6	36.0	31.9	34.0
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	19,771	18,031	37,805	471	405	876	20,242	18,436	38,680
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.1	7.8	8.7	9.6	8.9	9.3	9.2	7.8	8.7

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

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Females per 1,000 males

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
<b>Household headship</b>				
Male	83.9	85.6	83.9	84.4
Female	16.1	14.4	16.0	15.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.5	5.2	4.5	na
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>				
Nuclear	62.4	49.2	62.1	52.3
Non-nuclear	37.6	50.8	37.9	47.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Religion of household head</b>				
Hindu	84.3	92.7	84.4	83.6
Muslim	12.0	7.0	11.9	12.9
Sikh	2.5	0.1	2.5	2.4
Other	1.2	0.3	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>				
Scheduled caste	23.7	25.2	23.8	24.6
Scheduled tribe	1.6	0.7	1.6	1.5
Other backward class	19.1	40.0	19.5	20.1
Other	51.6	32.8	51.2	49.9
Don't know	4.0	1.4	4.0	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Electricity</b>				
Yes	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.9
No	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Source of drinking water</b>				
<b>Improved source</b>				
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	78.6	63.4	78.3	78.0
Piped to neighbour	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6
Public tap/standpipe	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.6
Tube well or borehole	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.5
Other improved <sup>2</sup>	15.6	27.0	15.9	15.8
<b>Unimproved source</b>				
Unprotected dug well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Surface water	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other source	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Continued...*

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
<b>Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)</b>				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	92.1	90.0	92.0	91.9
Less than 30 minutes	6.4	9.2	6.5	6.5
Thirty minutes or longer	1.4	0.0	1.3	1.4
Don't know	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service <sup>3</sup>	98.1	97.5	98.1	98.0
Percentage with limited drinking water service <sup>4</sup>	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.5
<b>Water treatment prior to drinking<sup>5</sup></b>				
Boil	15.7	10.0	15.6	15.4
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Strain through cloth	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	10.4	3.3	10.3	10.4
Use electronic purifier	29.9	26.5	29.8	30.1
Use solar disinfection	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6
Other	1.4	4.2	1.4	1.5
No treatment	45.5	58.1	45.8	45.6
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method <sup>6</sup>	52.9	38.2	52.6	52.7
<b>Sanitation Facility</b>				
<b>Improved, not shared facility</b>				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	77.6	73.5	77.5	78.7
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	2.0	7.0	2.1	2.3
Other <sup>7</sup>	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Shared facility<sup>8</sup></b>				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	13.6	13.9	13.6	12.3
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Pit latrine with slab	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.6
Other <sup>7</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Unimproved</b>				
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	2.7	0.2	2.7	2.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dry toilet	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	1.6	0.2	1.6	1.5
No facility/uses open spaces/field	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service <sup>9</sup>	79.7	83.5	79.8	81.1
Percentage with limited sanitation service <sup>10</sup>	14.6	13.9	14.6	13.3

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
<b>Type of house<sup>11</sup></b>				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Semi- <i>pucca</i>	5.7	8.0	5.7	5.6
<i>Pucca</i>	93.7	91.6	93.7	93.7
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Persons per room used for sleeping</b>				
<3	57.4	64.4	57.6	52.0
3-4	29.3	25.9	29.2	31.3
5-6	11.5	8.1	11.4	13.8
7 and over	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Cooking fuel</b>				
Electricity	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.9
LPG/natural gas	98.0	95.4	98.0	98.0
Biogas	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Kerosene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1
Wood	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Dung cakes	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
No food cooked in the household	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking <sup>12</sup>	99.0	97.6	98.9	99.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking <sup>13</sup>	0.7	2.0	0.8	0.9
<b>Place for cooking</b>				
In the house, separate room	71.9	69.8	71.9	73.2
In the house, no separate room	23.2	16.8	23.1	21.8
In a separate building	3.8	11.8	4.0	4.0
Outdoors	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.9
No food cooked in household	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,294	192	9,486	42,871

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
<b>Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels<sup>13</sup></b>				
<i>Chullah</i>	98.8	100.0	98.9	99.1
Open fire	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	68	4	72	382
<b>Frequency of smoking in the house<sup>14</sup></b>				
Daily	17.8	32.2	18.1	18.8
Weekly	7.0	4.7	6.9	7.2
Monthly	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.3
Less than monthly	3.1	0.8	3.1	3.2
Never	68.9	59.6	68.7	67.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,294	192	9,486	42,871

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown.

<sup>5</sup> Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of treatment

<sup>6</sup> Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, adding bleach/chlorine tablets, filtering, electronic purifying, and solar disinfection

<sup>7</sup> Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine/biogas latrine, and twin pit/composting toilet

<sup>8</sup> Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

<sup>9</sup> Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

<sup>10</sup> Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

<sup>13</sup> Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

<sup>14</sup> Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

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**Table 5 Access to a toilet facility**

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by selected background characteristics, according to residence, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

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Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Religion of household head</b>			
Hindu	99.3	97.6	99.3
Muslim	99.6	(100.0)	99.6
Sikh	100.0	*	100.0
Other	100.0	*	100.0
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>			
Scheduled caste	99.1	93.7	99.0
Scheduled tribe	98.3	*	98.3
Other backward class	99.4	98.4	99.3
Other	99.7	100.0	99.7
Don't know	98.7	*	98.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>99.4</b>

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

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**Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district**

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

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Central	99.3	*	99.3
East	97.5	*	97.5
New Delhi	99.4	*	99.4
North	98.9	95.9	98.6
North East	100.0	*	100.0
North West	100.0	*	100.0
Shahdara	99.6	*	99.6
South	99.1	*	99.1
South East	100.0	*	100.0
South West	99.1	99.2	99.1
West	99.8	*	99.8
NCT of Delhi	99.4	97.8	99.4

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 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
<b>Household goods</b>				
Mattress	96.7	96.0	96.7	96.9
Pressure cooker	97.8	98.0	97.8	98.4
Chair	86.2	91.5	86.3	87.9
Cot or bed	76.3	95.8	76.7	77.8
Table	77.9	85.2	78.0	79.3
Electric fan	98.2	99.2	98.2	98.4
Radio or transistor	8.4	9.8	8.4	8.4
Television (black and white)	1.9	4.2	2.0	2.1
Television (colour)	88.3	91.5	88.3	90.6
Any television	88.8	91.8	88.8	91.1
Sewing machine	52.7	64.4	53.0	57.3
Mobile telephone	97.7	99.0	97.7	98.0
Landline telephone	6.7	3.0	6.6	6.5
Internet	78.8	84.3	79.0	80.3
Computer	30.6	36.0	30.7	31.5
Refrigerator	77.2	83.4	77.4	80.2
Air conditioner/cooler	74.1	80.8	74.3	76.6
Washing machine	65.1	75.3	65.3	68.1
Watch or clock	91.8	93.2	91.8	92.8
Water pump	31.5	27.5	31.4	32.4
Thresher	0.2	2.6	0.3	0.4
Tractor	0.3	2.7	0.3	0.4
None of the above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Means of transport</b>				
Bicycle	26.9	39.4	27.2	29.6
Motorcycle or scooter	52.8	68.7	53.1	56.7
Animal-drawn cart	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.6
Car	19.2	27.9	19.4	20.0
None of the above	32.5	16.6	32.2	29.1
<b>Agricultural land</b>				
No agricultural land	90.6	68.0	90.2	89.4
Irrigated land only	4.9	20.7	5.2	5.5
Non-irrigated land only	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.7
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1
Irrigation not determined	3.7	9.2	3.8	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	59.0	72.0	59.2	61.5
Percentage owning farm animals <sup>1</sup>	1.4	17.7	1.7	2.1
Percentage having a bank account/post office account <sup>2</sup>	93.7	93.6	93.7	94.1
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme <sup>3</sup>	25.0	27.1	25.0	24.7
Percentage having a BPL card	11.1	18.1	11.2	12.4
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.2
Number	9,294	192	9,486	42,871

BPL = Below poverty line

<sup>1</sup> Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks

<sup>2</sup> Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

<sup>3</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Religion of household head</b>									
Hindu	36.3	37.6	37.0	(62.8)	(55.2)	58.7	37.0	38.2	37.5
Muslim	26.5	22.5	24.6	*	*	*	26.1	22.4	24.4
Sikh	*	*	(47.6)	*	*	*	*	*	(47.6)
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>									
Scheduled caste	33.6	36.9	35.3	*	*	*	34.2	36.7	35.5
Other backward class	29.7	37.5	33.4	*	*	(61.0)	31.0	39.2	35.0
Other <sup>1</sup>	36.7	34.0	35.5	*	*	(47.3)	36.9	34.2	35.7
Don't know	38.2	(31.6)	35.5	*	*	*	38.2	(31.6)	35.5
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>									
Nuclear	31.8	33.3	32.5	*	*	(45.8)	31.9	33.6	32.7
Non-nuclear	38.4	36.9	37.7	(65.8)	(50.8)	57.6	39.1	37.4	38.3
<b>Family size</b>									
3-5 members	34.6	34.4	34.5	*	*	(53.2)	35.0	34.6	34.8
6 or more members	35.9	35.6	35.7	(51.0)	*	(53.8)	36.4	36.3	36.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>(56.0)</b>	<b>(51.4)</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>35.5</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central	24.4	31.2	27.5	*	*	*	25.1	31.2	27.8
East	28.8	14.9	22.7	*	*	*	28.8	14.9	22.6
New Delhi	45.7	42.7	44.4	*	*	*	45.7	42.7	44.4
North	34.4	42.5	38.7	*	*	(51.2)	35.0	44.5	40.1
North East	19.2	22.8	21.0	*	*	*	19.1	22.8	21.0
North West	42.1	42.3	42.2	*	*	*	42.1	42.4	42.2
Shahdara	19.4	18.5	19.0	*	*	*	19.4	18.5	19.0
South	31.8	25.7	28.3	*	*	*	31.9	25.9	28.4
South East	24.3	20.5	22.4	*	*	*	24.3	20.5	22.4
South West	42.7	40.5	41.8	*	*	*	46.8	40.8	44.2
West	48.8	55.2	51.6	*	*	*	48.8	55.0	51.6
NCT of Delhi	35.1	35.1	35.1	(56.0)	(51.4)	53.6	35.5	35.5	35.5

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Age</b>									
6-10 (Primary)	97.0	98.7	97.0	97.2	95.3	97.1	97.1	97.2	97.1
6-13 (Elementary)	96.5	99.3	96.6	97.0	95.0	97.0	96.8	97.6	96.8
11-13 (Upper Primary)	95.7	(100.0)	95.9	96.7	(94.4)	96.7	96.2	98.1	96.3
14-15 (Secondary)	87.8	(65.1)	87.3	88.0	*	88.0	87.9	(76.2)	87.6
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	67.6	(73.8)	67.8	76.6	(74.8)	76.6	71.5	74.3	71.6
11-14 years	94.2	96.6	94.3	95.4	(89.4)	95.3	94.8	93.9	94.7
15-17 years	73.1	69.5	73.0	79.1	(82.9)	79.2	75.7	75.1	75.7
6-14 years	95.7	97.7	95.8	96.4	92.8	96.3	96.0	95.7	96.0
6-17 years	89.3	89.7	89.3	91.9	89.9	91.9	90.5	89.8	90.5
<b>Religion of household head</b>									
Hindu	90.9	89.9	90.8	93.0	91.2	93.0	91.9	90.4	91.8
Muslim	81.4	*	81.4	85.4	*	85.3	83.3	*	83.2
Sikh	87.0	*	87.0	94.8	*	94.8	90.2	*	90.2
Other	(89.5)	*	(89.6)	(100.0)	*	(100.0)	94.8	*	94.9
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>									
Scheduled caste	85.7	(79.3)	85.5	88.2	(97.3)	88.4	86.9	86.6	86.9
Scheduled tribe	87.5	*	87.6	83.6	*	83.7	85.8	*	85.9
Other backward class	89.9	94.7	90.1	91.2	(82.7)	91.0	90.5	90.5	90.5
Other	92.5	91.3	92.5	95.2	90.3	95.1	93.8	90.8	93.7

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

**Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age</b>							
< 5 years	95.5	2.7	0.7	1.1	100.0	1.3	3,116
5-9 years	93.2	3.5	1.5	1.8	100.0	3.0	3,508
10-14 years	89.5	6.0	2.4	2.1	100.0	5.8	3,781
15-17 years	85.7	7.7	2.5	4.1	100.0	8.4	2,309
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	91.3	4.8	1.8	2.1	100.0	4.4	12,416
Rural	91.8	5.2	0.9	2.1	100.0	4.5	297
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	91.3	4.8	2.0	2.0	100.0	4.3	6,728
Female	91.3	4.8	1.5	2.3	100.0	4.5	5,985
Total age <15 years	92.5	4.2	1.6	1.7	100.0	3.5	10,405
Total age <18 years	91.3	4.8	1.8	2.1	100.0	4.4	12,714

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

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

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**Table 12 Birth registration of children under age 5**

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

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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	
<b>Age</b>				
< 2	76.4	16.6	93.0	1,165
2-4	87.0	8.2	95.2	1,951
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	83.5	10.9	94.4	1,610
Female	82.6	11.7	94.4	1,506
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	82.9	11.3	94.2	3,019
Rural	89.4	10.3	99.7	97
Total	83.1	11.3	94.4	3,116

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**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

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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	
Central	72.5	20.5	93.0	227
East	87.0	8.4	95.5	250
New Delhi	76.2	18.7	94.9	193
North	80.4	11.8	92.1	355
North East	80.2	15.3	95.6	306
North West	86.8	10.1	96.9	410
Shahdara	87.3	7.8	95.1	201
South	90.3	8.0	98.3	171
South East	87.5	8.2	95.7	231
South West	88.5	7.3	95.8	210
West	80.9	9.9	90.7	560
NCT of Delhi	83.1	11.3	94.4	3,116

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**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural	Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Age at death</b>							
0-4	73.5	(85.0)	78.6	*	73.4	(85.1)	78.6
15-24	*	*	(85.9)	*	*	*	(86.0)
25-34	(84.8)	*	(81.3)	*	(84.8)	*	(81.4)
35 and over	91.0	92.0	91.4	(83.3)	90.9	91.6	91.2
<b>Religion of household head</b>							
Hindu	88.9	90.0	89.4	(85.3)	88.9	89.8	89.3
Muslim	82.0	(83.7)	82.7	*	82.3	(82.3)	82.3
Sikh	*	*	(100.0)	*	*	*	(100.0)
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>							
Scheduled caste	85.9	87.7	86.7	*	85.4	87.7	86.5
Other backward class	88.2	(91.0)	89.2	*	88.6	91.6	89.7
Other <sup>1</sup>	91.4	90.4	91.0	*	91.5	89.5	90.7
Don't know	*	*	(83.1)	*	*	*	(83.3)
Total	88.7	89.7	89.1	(83.1)	88.6	89.5	89.0

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.

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central	(91.5)	(83.5)	87.9	*	*	*	(91.7)	(81.5)	87.1
East	(94.9)	(94.7)	94.8	*	*	*	(94.7)	(94.7)	94.7
New Delhi	85.7	(83.6)	84.8	*	*	*	85.7	(83.6)	84.8
North	(77.2)	(77.2)	77.2	*	*	*	76.9	(78.9)	77.7
North East	88.4	(97.4)	91.4	*	*	*	88.4	(96.7)	91.2
North West	(87.3)	(100.0)	93.2	*	*	*	(87.4)	(100.0)	93.2
Shahdara	92.5	(76.8)	85.5	*	*	*	92.5	(76.8)	85.5
South	(83.0)	*	87.5	*	*	*	(83.1)	(95.8)	87.5
South East	(92.8)	*	93.7	*	*	*	(92.8)	*	93.7
South West	(97.8)	(92.9)	95.9	*	*	*	(98.1)	(91.0)	95.4
West	(87.9)	*	88.8	*	*	*	(87.9)	*	88.8
NCT of Delhi	88.7	89.7	89.1	*	*	(83.1)	88.6	89.5	89.0

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

**Table 16 Disability**

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

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
<b>FEMALE</b>								
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	19,959
Rural	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	461
<b>Age</b>								
0-4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1,507
5-14	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	3,416
15-24	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	3,809
25-34	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	3,847
35-49	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	4,254
50-69	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	2,977
70 and over	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	610
Total	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	20,420
<b>MALE</b>								
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	21,918
Rural	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	533
<b>Age</b>								
0-4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1,611
5-14	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	3,875
15-24	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	4,436
25-34	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	4,178
35-49	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	4,598
50-69	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	3,141
70 and over	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	612
Total	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	22,451
<b>TOTAL</b>								
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	41,877
Rural	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	994
<b>Age</b>								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3,119
5-14	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	7,290
15-24	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	8,245
25-34	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	8,025
35-49	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	8,852
50-69	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	6,118
70 and over	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1,222
Total	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	42,871

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	15.6	15.7	1,742	1,726	252	259
20-24	16.6	17.2	1,854	1,841	276	279
25-29	16.9	16.3	1,885	1,884	262	252
30-34	15.2	15.6	1,695	1,688	250	256
35-39	14.1	13.6	1,577	1,573	217	208
40-44	11.2	12.5	1,246	1,278	200	199
45-49	10.4	9.1	1,160	1,169	146	143
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	97.7	98.6	10,904	10,771	1,581	1,558
Rural	2.3	1.4	255	388	22	38
<b>Schooling</b>						
No schooling	13.1	6.8	1,467	1,437	109	96
<5 years complete	2.7	2.7	298	277	43	38
5-9 years complete	24.5	29.6	2,729	2,680	475	472
10-11 years complete	16.3	19.4	1,824	1,829	311	316
12 or more years complete	43.4	41.5	4,841	4,936	665	674
<b>Literacy</b>						
Literate <sup>1</sup>	83.7	90.2	9,340	9,382	1,446	1,457
Not literate	16.2	9.8	1,805	1,765	156	139
Not measured	0.1	0.0	14	12	0	0
<b>Percentage exposed to various media</b>						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	20.3	34.5	2,265	2,316	552	582
Watches television at least once a week	78.3	71.8	8,738	8,740	1,151	1,178
Listens to the radio at least once a week	9.9	12.8	1,108	1,087	205	194
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	18.1	19.2	2,021	2,038	307	298
Not regularly exposed to any media	16.4	17.7	1,835	1,801	284	264
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	29.8	42.9	3,330	3,340	688	695
Currently married	66.6	56.2	7,431	7,434	901	889
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.0	6	4	0	0
Widowed	2.7	0.4	297	286	7	5
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.9	0.4	95	95	7	7
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	84.6	87.7	9,445	9,424	1,405	1,405
Muslim	12.3	9.7	1,374	1,415	156	149
Sikh	2.1	1.9	231	206	31	30
Other	1.0	0.7	108	114	11	12

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	25.2	29.5	2,816	2,823	473	456
Scheduled tribe	1.3	1.3	149	137	21	22
Other backward class	18.5	22.8	2,063	2,071	366	369
Other	51.9	44.3	5,788	5,815	711	721
Don't know	3.1	2.1	344	313	33	28
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	11,159	11,159	1,603	1,596
Age 50-54	na	5.7	na	na	97	104
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,700	1,700
<b>Employment status (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed at any time	25.3	79.4	432	407	1,272	1,245
In agricultural occupation	5.9	0.8	101	91	12	16
In non-agricultural occupation	18.5	77.3	315	299	1,239	1,206
Don't know	0.9	1.3	16	17	21	23
Not employed	74.7	20.6	1,274	1,231	330	351
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,706	1,638	1,603	1,596
Age 50-54	na	5.7	na	na	97	104
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,700	1,700

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.018	(0.042)	0.019	0.023	*	0.023	0.041	(0.038)	0.040
20-24	0.110	(0.217)	0.113	0.122	*	0.122	0.158	*	0.165
25-29	0.115	(0.164)	0.116	0.121	*	0.121	0.143	*	0.141
30-34	0.059	(0.046)	0.059	0.048	*	0.048	0.063	*	0.065
35-39	0.016	(0.024)	0.016	0.014	*	0.014	0.012	*	0.014
40-44	0.001	*	0.001	0.003	*	0.003	0.002	*	0.002
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	*	0.001	0.000	*	0.000
TFR(15-49)	1.60	2.47	1.62	1.66	2.32	1.66	2.10	2.50	2.13
CBR	14.6	23.4	14.8	15.3	18.0	15.3	18.0	18.1	18.1

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 woman-years of exposure. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure and has been suppressed. TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman  
CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

**Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics**

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility by background characteristics, NCT of Delhi, 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
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	1.60	2.8	2.8	1.27
Rural	2.47	5.2	2.8	2.06
<b>Schooling</b>				
No schooling	2.75	2.6	3.7	2.08
<5 years complete	3.11	2.1	3.3	2.17
5-9 years complete	1.99	2.8	3.0	1.50
10-11 years complete	1.49	2.4	2.5	1.23
12 or more years complete	1.48	3.2	2.0	1.30
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	1.58	2.8	2.8	1.28
Muslim	2.01	3.7	3.5	1.40
Sikh	0.85	2.7	2.4	0.76
Other	1.11	0.7	(2.2)	0.96
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	1.64	3.0	3.1	1.31
Scheduled tribe	1.24	3.0	(2.5)	1.02
Other backward class	1.78	3.4	3.1	1.32
Other	1.50	2.5	2.6	1.23
Don't know	2.51	4.4	3.0	2.01
Total	1.62	2.9	2.8	1.29

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

**Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood**

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, NCT of Delhi, 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		
<b>Age</b>				
15-17	0.7	0.6	1.3	1,020
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	325
16	0.0	0.3	0.3	351
17	0.7	0.3	1.0	344
18	2.3	3.0	5.3	376
19	5.7	3.8	9.5	346
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	1.8	1.4	3.1	1,706
Rural	2.6	7.1	9.7	36
<b>Schooling</b>				
No schooling	(10.6)	(2.0)	(12.6)	29
5-9 years complete	2.8	1.7	4.5	651
10-11 years complete	1.0	1.1	2.1	639
12 or more years complete	0.6	1.4	2.0	404
<b>Marital status</b>				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,628
Currently married	27.4	23.4	50.8	113
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	1.2	1.5	2.7	1,446
Muslim	4.8	1.4	6.2	259
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	1.3	1.7	3.0	454
Other backward class	1.0	0.5	1.6	345
Other <sup>1</sup>	1.9	1.5	3.4	868
Don't know	(7.5)	(7.1)	(14.6)	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1,742</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, women with less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to Sikh or other religions, and scheduled tribe women, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**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, NCT of Delhi, 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		
<b>Mother's current age</b>						
15-19	(87.2)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32
20-29	46.6	38.0	11.6	3.8	100.0	1,172
30-39	28.0	37.2	19.4	15.4	100.0	530
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	41.3	37.2	14.1	7.4	100.0	1,681
Rural	45.0	39.8	8.1	7.2	100.0	66
<b>Mother's schooling</b>						
No schooling	19.1	32.9	22.2	25.8	100.0	230
<5 years complete	22.8	33.7	24.4	19.2	100.0	60
5-9 years complete	35.3	34.1	20.9	9.6	100.0	446
10-11 years complete	40.1	43.0	13.8	3.2	100.0	198
12 or more years complete	52.9	39.1	6.8	1.2	100.0	813
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	42.9	39.3	12.1	5.7	100.0	1,437
Muslim	33.2	27.2	22.8	16.7	100.0	281
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	39.8	39.6	15.7	4.9	100.0	455
Other backward class	37.6	34.9	16.3	11.2	100.0	362
Other <sup>1</sup>	44.6	37.6	10.7	7.1	100.0	814
Don't know	35.6	36.1	20.4	7.8	100.0	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,747</b>
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	38.4	33.3	15.5	12.7	100.0	969

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 40-49, women belonging to Sikh or other religions, and scheduled tribe women, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, NCT of Delhi, 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			
<b>Mother's current age</b>									
20-29	12.7	17.1	32.2	19.9	8.9	9.1	100.0	944	30.6
30-39	5.7	8.9	16.7	16.7	15.0	37.1	100.0	762	50.0
40-49	(10.2)	(8.0)	(11.1)	(8.0)	(4.2)	(58.5)	100.0	44	(72.0)
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	9.6	13.3	24.8	18.4	11.5	22.5	100.0	1,701	37.3
Rural	14.0	13.9	28.3	11.0	10.2	22.8	100.0	53	31.7
<b>Mother's schooling</b>									
No schooling	12.5	16.6	27.7	14.6	8.5	20.1	100.0	316	32.3
<5 years complete	11.1	10.8	36.9	22.4	6.4	12.3	100.0	94	32.3
5-9 years complete	9.1	12.5	27.0	16.5	14.0	20.8	100.0	521	36.9
10-11 years complete	8.4	13.7	21.6	19.0	12.0	25.3	100.0	202	40.4
12 or more years complete	9.0	12.6	20.9	20.5	11.2	25.7	100.0	621	39.7
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	9.8	13.2	24.8	18.3	11.1	22.8	100.0	1,403	37.1
Muslim	9.3	14.9	25.8	18.0	12.1	19.9	100.0	321	36.0
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	10.4	14.0	24.3	16.4	11.7	23.3	100.0	475	37.0
Other backward class	8.1	15.5	26.0	20.0	11.7	18.7	100.0	370	36.1
Other <sup>1</sup>	9.9	12.0	23.9	17.3	11.6	25.2	100.0	791	38.6
Don't know	12.9	12.1	32.4	25.3	9.4	8.0	100.0	93	32.6
<b>Birth order</b>									
2-3	9.7	12.7	24.5	18.4	11.7	23.0	100.0	1,483	37.9
4-6	9.2	16.1	27.4	17.3	10.2	19.8	100.0	258	34.8
<b>Sex of preceding birth</b>									
Male	10.1	13.6	23.7	19.2	9.3	24.1	100.0	775	37.7
Female	9.4	13.2	25.9	17.4	13.1	21.1	100.0	979	36.7
<b>Survival of preceding birth</b>									
Living	8.7	13.2	24.9	18.6	11.8	22.8	100.0	1,681	38.0
Dead	32.1	16.6	25.0	9.2	2.3	14.8	100.0	73	24.4
Total	9.7	13.4	24.9	18.2	11.4	22.5	100.0	1,754	37.1

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19, women belonging to Sikh or other religions, scheduled tribe women, and births of birth order 7 or more, which is not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children**

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

Desire for children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
<b>WOMEN</b>									
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	73.5	20.2	3.1	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.3	11.0	na
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	11.5	35.8	2.2	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	9.3	na
Want another, undecided when	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	na
Undecided	2.0	5.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	2.2	0.0	2.2	na
Want no more	3.5	32.4	75.1	59.7	55.1	61.6	63.0	55.9	na
Sterilized <sup>4</sup>	0.9	2.8	15.7	33.6	39.7	32.6	30.4	18.2	na
Declared infecund	6.4	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	3.3	1.3	na
Missing	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.8	1.8	2.6	1.9	1.6	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	539	1,520	2,976	1,508	615	194	80	7,431	na
<b>MEN</b>									
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	72.8	32.1	3.3	3.2	0.0	*	*	15.1	13.7
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	13.3	30.8	3.5	2.5	0.0	*	*	9.3	8.5
Want another, undecided when	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	*	*	0.6	0.5
Undecided	3.6	6.4	0.9	1.2	0.8	*	*	2.7	2.8
Want no more	8.1	29.9	91.6	91.9	97.8	*	*	71.9	74.0
Sterilized <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.4	*	*	0.4	0.6
Declared infecund	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	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	82	184	355	175	78	21	6	901	995

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

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

<sup>2</sup> Want next birth within 2 years

<sup>3</sup> Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

<sup>4</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children <sup>1</sup>						Men: Number of living children <sup>1</sup>					
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	1.6	12.4	78.1	(96.6)	*	28.3	*	*	*	*	*	(16.1)
25-34	4.7	28.1	87.6	91.6	92.7	66.2	(5.1)	18.5	78.7	(81.2)	*	49.3
35-49	12.2	71.9	95.1	94.0	95.1	90.9	*	55.2	97.9	97.1	96.6	90.6
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	4.0	35.3	90.8	93.4	94.4	74.1	8.2	30.1	91.9	92.4	96.5	72.3
Rural	*	30.7	93.0	89.9	*	74.2	*	*	*	*	*	(75.6)
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	(14.7)	33.6	88.8	91.6	95.7	84.6	*	*	*	*	*	78.9
<5 years complete	*	*	91.8	90.1	92.8	81.6	*	*	*	*	*	(81.1)
5-9 years complete	0.7	29.2	87.7	92.8	92.3	76.9	*	(16.9)	90.2	94.3	(98.7)	74.7
10-11 years complete	3.3	37.4	93.0	97.4	95.6	77.3	*	*	90.1	(97.4)	*	77.8
12 or more years complete	4.3	36.6	92.1	94.2	(96.1)	65.9	(8.1)	33.2	93.5	(90.9)	*	65.2
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	4.5	36.8	91.5	93.8	96.0	74.9	7.8	32.8	92.8	93.7	98.2	73.4
Muslim	2.4	17.7	80.6	90.4	89.7	68.8	*	*	(81.5)	*	*	65.4
Sikh	*	(41.2)	95.9	*	*	72.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	(100.0)	*	*	79.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	3.3	33.7	89.1	95.1	95.2	74.6	*	(24.6)	89.3	95.0	(100.0)	75.8
Scheduled tribe	*	*	(86.2)	*	*	68.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	4.9	27.6	90.8	91.2	94.0	74.3	*	(19.6)	92.0	(93.8)	(97.7)	71.3
Other	3.8	38.5	92.0	93.1	94.2	74.3	(6.6)	37.3	94.1	88.0	(92.3)	70.9
Don't know	*	28.9	83.5	94.1	(95.4)	70.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Number of living sons<sup>2</sup></b>												
0	4.3	25.1	71.8	75.7	(74.8)	33.8	8.1	15.2	(73.8)	*	*	27.7
1	na	44.3	94.3	95.2	94.0	82.7	na	41.2	95.0	97.7	(100.0)	82.4
2	na	na	93.4	94.7	96.6	94.4	na	na	94.4	93.7	(98.6)	95.0
3	na	na	na	93.4	95.1	94.3	na	na	na	*	*	(94.2)
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	93.4	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	4.3	35.2	90.8	93.3	94.5	74.1	8.1	29.9	92.0	92.5	96.5	72.3
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	5.0	41.6	93.3	94.7	95.6	76.4	(16.8)	41.5	79.0	96.7	(97.7)	69.3

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>							Total	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
<b>WOMEN</b>									
0	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	2.7	1.2	4.6
1	23.1	21.5	6.3	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.8	13.3	11.8
2	69.2	74.8	88.6	73.4	59.6	43.6	38.6	74.7	71.0
3	2.0	2.5	3.8	19.5	25.0	32.7	24.6	7.2	9.1
4	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.3	9.9	14.8	18.0	1.7	3.0
5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.3
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	9.5	0.1	0.1
Non-numeric responses	2.6	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.3	4.3	3.5	1.5	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>3,899</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>3,087</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>11,159</b>	<b>5,914</b>
<b>Mean ideal number of children for<sup>2</sup>:</b>									
All	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.0	2.0
Number	3,799	1,597	3,079	1,582	654	203	82	10,995	5,906
Currently married	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.1
Number of currently married	537	1,515	2,968	1,485	601	184	77	7,368	4,025
<b>MEN</b>									
0	5.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	*	*	2.6	2.8
1	9.5	18.4	5.1	1.2	0.7	*	*	8.0	5.4
2	72.9	75.5	84.9	63.1	50.9	*	*	73.2	64.7
3	8.4	5.6	5.7	31.5	20.4	*	*	10.8	14.2
4	1.4	0.0	2.9	3.8	22.5	*	*	3.2	5.6
5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	*	*	0.1	0.5
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.1	*	*	0.5	0.8
Non-numeric responses	2.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.9	*	*	1.5	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>672</b>
<b>Mean ideal number of children for<sup>2</sup>:</b>									
All	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	*	*	2.1	2.2
Number	752	185	361	176	77	21	6	1,578	632
Currently married	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	*	*	2.2	2.3
Number of currently married	84	184	361	176	77	21	6	909	322

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	3.9	3.7	59.2	59.7	1,671	7.8	1.4	69.2	65.1	236
20-29	4.8	3.2	67.1	67.4	3,691	10.2	1.8	66.3	63.9	533
30-39	9.5	2.4	78.0	76.2	3,242	9.2	2.4	71.4	69.4	465
40-49	12.0	2.7	78.8	77.1	2,376	11.8	1.9	75.4	71.8	343
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	7.6	3.0	71.6	71.0	10,726	10.0	1.9	70.0	67.1	1,556
Rural	6.6	2.2	72.7	70.5	254	(3.3)	(0.0)	(90.3)	(87.0)	21
<b>Schooling</b>										
No schooling	20.3	2.5	86.5	84.0	1,432	14.3	3.8	72.2	71.9	108
<5 years complete	11.7	2.9	81.4	81.1	296	(15.9)	(0.0)	(65.5)	(62.3)	43
5-9 years complete	8.2	2.4	78.2	76.9	2,675	10.9	2.5	70.9	68.5	463
10-11 years complete	5.9	2.7	72.8	71.6	1,777	9.9	2.1	71.8	69.6	303
12 or more years complete	3.9	3.5	62.5	62.9	4,800	8.0	1.3	69.0	65.3	662
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	3.4	4.7	56.3	58.0	3,228	9.6	1.4	65.6	61.9	669
Currently married	9.4	2.2	77.9	76.3	7,361	10.0	2.0	74.1	71.9	896
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	9.5	3.0	81.5	78.4	391	*	*	*	*	13
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	6.9	2.9	71.1	70.4	9,297	8.5	2.1	69.3	66.4	1,382
Muslim	12.7	2.5	78.5	77.6	1,346	23.4	0.4	77.6	74.1	156
Sikh	7.5	4.4	62.6	60.3	228	(4.3)	(3.6)	(70.2)	(73.8)	29
Other	3.7	5.2	54.6	57.4	108	*	*	*	*	11
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	7.2	2.7	75.5	75.2	2,770	6.3	2.7	70.0	69.5	464
Scheduled tribe	10.0	5.3	72.9	74.0	145	*	*	*	*	20
Other backward class	7.7	2.8	74.3	73.5	2,045	11.6	1.3	72.3	68.2	357
Other	7.6	3.1	68.7	67.9	5,695	11.3	1.8	69.9	65.8	705
Don't know	10.6	2.2	74.2	71.1	324	(5.6)	(0.0)	(54.9)	(54.9)	32
Total	7.6	2.9	71.7	71.0	10,980	9.9	1.9	70.2	67.4	1,578
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	10.0	3.0	68.6	67.9	5,903	16.0	2.5	78.0	75.1	622

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.3	99.9	97.8	99.6	100.0	99.1
<b>Any modern method</b>	99.3	99.9	97.8	99.6	100.0	99.1
Female sterilization	96.3	98.8	90.6	92.5	97.0	86.9
Male sterilization	90.6	95.5	78.9	95.2	97.9	91.8
Pill	95.2	98.3	88.3	91.8	95.4	87.4
IUD or PPIUD	90.9	97.3	76.1	68.6	79.4	54.7
Injectables	87.5	92.9	75.6	72.9	77.8	66.5
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	96.9	98.7	92.7	99.3	99.7	98.8
Female condom	43.0	44.4	40.4	56.0	57.9	53.2
Emergency contraception	69.6	76.0	55.3	69.4	75.9	61.1
Diaphragm	17.4	18.0	16.3	18.3	20.4	15.5
Foam or jelly	13.2	14.1	11.4	11.9	14.0	9.2
Standard days method	36.4	42.6	21.9	26.8	34.8	16.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	49.5	60.3	24.4	18.8	22.6	13.9
Other modern method	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	88.4	95.5	72.2	67.3	78.2	53.4
<b>Any traditional method</b>	83.1	95.1	55.4	83.6	89.1	76.5
Rhythm	69.2	80.4	43.1	50.7	63.0	34.6
Withdrawal	77.0	91.0	44.6	81.6	86.8	74.8
Other	2.0	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	9.4	10.2	7.6	8.6	9.3	7.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	10,904	7,239	3,280	1,581	887	681

*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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	98.2	100.0	91.7	97.9	100.0	93.8
<b>Any modern method</b>	98.2	100.0	91.7	97.9	100.0	93.8
Female sterilization	95.0	99.3	79.5	97.9	100.0	93.8
Male sterilization	91.0	95.6	73.9	97.9	100.0	93.8
Pill	95.5	97.5	87.9	94.6	100.0	84.3
IUD or PPIUD	90.0	95.3	70.3	88.1	95.0	74.9
Injectables	86.2	89.8	75.9	89.4	92.0	84.3
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	94.9	98.9	82.3	97.9	100.0	93.8
Female condom	41.3	40.9	42.7	69.6	64.9	78.7
Emergency contraception	80.1	84.7	63.8	77.6	87.0	59.7
Diaphragm	17.4	13.5	26.2	25.2	31.2	13.8
Foam or jelly	14.1	12.5	16.8	16.7	21.4	7.6
Standard days method	50.5	55.0	31.4	48.5	65.1	17.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	50.7	59.6	19.1	23.4	28.4	13.8
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	88.3	94.4	67.5	88.1	95.0	74.9
<b>Any traditional method</b>	84.0	92.7	51.9	89.4	100.0	69.2
Rhythm	75.4	83.7	43.8	67.1	70.1	61.6
Withdrawal	76.1	86.0	38.9	89.4	100.0	69.2
Other	2.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	9.7	10.3	7.5	9.8	10.6	8.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	255	192	56	22	14	8

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	99.3	99.9	97.7	99.6	100.0	99.0
<b>Any modern method</b>	99.3	99.9	97.7	99.6	100.0	99.0
Female sterilization	96.3	98.8	90.5	92.6	97.1	87.0
Male sterilization	90.6	95.5	78.9	95.2	97.9	91.9
Pill	95.2	98.2	88.3	91.8	95.5	87.4
IUD or PPIUD	90.8	97.2	76.0	68.9	79.7	54.9
Injectables	87.5	92.8	75.7	73.1	78.0	66.7
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	96.8	98.8	92.5	99.3	99.7	98.8
Female condom	43.0	44.3	40.4	56.1	58.1	53.4
Emergency contraception	69.9	76.2	55.5	69.5	76.0	61.1
Diaphragm	17.4	17.9	16.5	18.4	20.6	15.5
Foam or jelly	13.2	14.1	11.5	12.0	14.1	9.2
Standard days method	36.7	43.0	22.1	27.1	35.2	16.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	49.5	60.3	24.3	18.8	22.7	13.9
Other modern method	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	88.4	95.5	72.1	67.6	78.4	53.6
<b>Any traditional method</b>	83.2	95.1	55.3	83.7	89.3	76.4
Rhythm	69.3	80.5	43.1	50.9	63.2	34.9
Withdrawal	76.9	90.9	44.5	81.7	87.1	74.7
Other	2.0	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	9.4	10.2	7.6	8.6	9.3	7.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	11,159	7,431	3,336	1,603	901	688

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

<sup>1</sup> All three methods



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, NCT of Delhi, 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	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Not currently using		
<b>Number of living children</b>																				
No children	26.9	19.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	2.2	5.1	73.1	100.0	684		
1 child	70.3	52.8	2.9	0.0	3.1	7.0	0.4	37.7	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	17.5	8.1	9.5	29.7	100.0	1,482		
1 son	72.9	54.5	4.0	0.0	3.8	6.3	0.5	38.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.7	18.4	8.5	9.9	27.1	100.0	855		
No sons	66.7	50.4	1.4	0.0	2.2	7.9	0.2	37.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	16.2	7.5	8.8	33.3	100.0	628		
2 children	84.5	63.9	15.8	0.3	3.3	8.6	0.3	34.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	20.6	9.4	11.2	15.5	100.0	2,910		
1 or more sons	85.9	65.1	17.3	0.3	3.4	8.7	0.3	33.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	20.8	9.5	11.3	14.1	100.0	2,527		
No sons	75.6	56.3	6.0	0.1	2.4	7.7	0.0	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	19.3	9.1	10.3	24.4	100.0	383		
3 children	84.9	64.8	34.0	0.2	2.6	6.5	0.4	19.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	20.1	10.1	10.0	15.1	100.0	1,478		
1 or more sons	86.1	66.1	35.4	0.2	2.6	6.3	0.4	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	20.0	10.4	9.6	13.9	100.0	1,369		
No sons	69.4	48.5	17.0	0.0	2.1	9.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.0	21.0	5.9	15.0	30.6	100.0	110		
4 or more children	83.9	63.0	37.4	0.4	2.6	5.6	0.6	14.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	20.9	9.3	11.6	16.1	100.0	875		
1 or more sons	84.0	62.8	37.8	0.4	2.6	5.5	0.6	14.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	21.2	9.4	11.7	16.0	100.0	851		
Total	76.4	57.7	18.0	0.2	2.7	6.7	0.4	28.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	18.7	8.6	10.1	23.6	100.0	7,431		
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	52.9	47.3	19.4	0.2	3.2	5.4	0.1	19.0	0.0	na	0.0	0.1	5.7	2.5	3.2	0.0	47.1	100.0		

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes women who have 4 or more children and no sons, who are not shown separately.  
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method  
na = Not available

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**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

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District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method <sup>1</sup>	Any traditional method <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
Central	68.5	49.8	17.6	0.6	31.6	18.7	605
East	81.9	60.3	17.3	0.0	43.1	21.6	652
New Delhi	77.0	59.8	17.8	0.3	41.8	17.1	452
North	57.4	47.3	17.7	0.1	29.5	10.0	701
North East	79.0	57.8	12.9	0.3	44.5	21.2	607
North West	80.0	60.5	18.8	0.1	41.6	19.5	961
Shahdara	78.0	56.1	14.9	0.0	41.2	21.9	518
South	83.1	62.0	21.9	0.1	39.9	21.2	477
South East	84.1	65.2	18.0	0.4	46.8	18.9	630
South West	78.5	60.8	21.2	0.4	39.2	17.7	631
West	75.4	56.6	18.9	0.1	37.6	18.9	1,197
NCT of Delhi	76.4	57.7	18.0	0.2	39.5	18.7	7,431

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<sup>1</sup> Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

<sup>2</sup> Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

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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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Number of men		
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/Nirodh method	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Other	Not used at last sex
<b>Type of sexual partner</b>													
Currently married	41.4	25.6	4.7	0.0	4.2	14.2	0.4	15.7	3.7	11.9	0.1	58.6	901
Wife	46.7	29.4	5.4	0.0	4.9	16.2	0.4	17.3	4.1	13.1	0.1	53.3	772
Other <sup>1</sup>	7.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	1.6	5.3	0.0	92.3	125
Not currently married	59.4	56.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	48.9	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	40.6	52
Girlfriend	(62.4)	(62.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(52.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.6)	37
<b>Age</b>													
20-24	30.1	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	1.1	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	69.9	65
25-29	30.1	17.0	1.2	0.0	2.5	11.5	0.5	13.1	3.5	9.6	0.0	69.9	141
30-34	45.5	33.4	4.5	0.0	5.8	19.3	0.0	12.1	3.3	8.8	0.0	54.5	199
35-39	48.0	29.1	5.7	0.0	3.9	17.4	0.0	18.9	4.3	14.6	0.0	52.0	210
40-44	46.1	28.3	5.4	0.0	4.6	15.7	0.6	17.7	5.1	12.6	0.0	53.9	190
45-49	41.9	24.6	6.9	0.0	4.5	11.3	0.7	17.3	3.8	13.0	0.5	58.1	138
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	42.2	27.1	4.3	0.0	3.9	16.2	0.4	15.1	3.8	11.3	0.1	57.8	938
Rural	(50.6)	(38.8)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(49.4)	15
<b>Schooling</b>													
No schooling	37.0	26.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	10.6	1.0	9.6	0.0	63.0	90
<5 years complete	(36.8)	(24.2)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(12.6)	(8.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(63.2)	33
5-9 years complete	39.5	26.7	5.5	0.0	5.4	12.9	0.6	12.7	2.9	9.8	0.0	60.5	289
10-11 years complete	42.1	25.9	5.8	0.0	6.0	12.1	1.0	16.2	3.4	12.8	0.0	57.9	174
12 or more years complete	46.6	28.8	2.5	0.0	3.1	19.6	0.0	17.7	4.8	12.7	0.2	53.4	366
<b>Marital status</b>													
Never married	59.4	56.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	48.9	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	40.6	52
Currently married	41.4	25.6	4.7	0.0	1.9	14.2	0.4	15.7	3.7	11.9	0.1	58.6	901

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm drawl	With- drawl	Other last sex
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	41.6	27.4	4.6	0.0	2.5	4.2	15.6	0.3	14.2	3.8	10.3	0.1	58.4	824
Muslim	43.2	22.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	17.2	0.0	21.2	3.6	17.5	0.0	56.8	103
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	37.6	26.7	5.2	0.0	1.3	5.4	14.8	0.0	10.9	3.0	7.9	0.0	62.4	259
Other backward class	33.8	21.2	4.7	0.0	1.4	2.7	11.0	1.0	12.6	2.6	9.9	0.0	66.2	226
Other <sup>2</sup>	50.3	30.4	3.7	0.0	3.3	4.0	19.0	0.0	20.0	5.0	14.8	0.2	49.7	431
Total age 15-49	42.4	27.3	4.4	0.0	2.2	4.0	16.1	0.4	15.1	3.7	11.3	0.1	57.6	952
Age 50-54	35.0	22.4	12.4	0.0	0.7	0.9	8.4	0.0	12.6	4.0	8.6	0.0	65.0	95
Total age 15-54	41.7	26.8	5.2	0.0	2.0	3.7	15.4	0.3	14.8	3.7	11.0	0.1	58.3	1,047

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 whose sexual partner is a live-in partner or other, men age 15-19, men belonging to Sikh or other religions, and men belonging to scheduled tribe or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

<sup>1</sup> Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend

<sup>2</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
URBAN						
Public health sector	80.8	28.5	73.6	*	12.7	42.9
Government/municipal hospital	77.3	11.4	60.6	*	5.3	35.8
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.4	9.9	10.0	*	5.2	4.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.1	0.0	0.4	*	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	1.2	0.0	1.5	*	0.1	0.6
PHC/Additional PHC	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	1.4	0.2	*	0.1	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.4	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.2
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	2.9	0.8	*	1.4	0.9
ASHA	0.0	2.1	0.1	*	0.3	0.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	0.8	0.0	*	0.1	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	0.0	0.5	*	0.0	0.2
Private health sector	18.3	62.1	25.8	*	53.7	38.6
Private hospital	16.1	4.2	18.5	*	1.4	8.4
Private doctor/clinic	1.8	10.0	6.7	*	4.5	4.1
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.8	0.0	*	0.2	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	46.3	0.4	*	47.3	25.6
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.4	0.8	0.3	*	0.3	0.4
Other source	0.2	9.4	0.1	*	33.6	17.1
Shop	0.0	2.3	0.0	*	3.0	1.6
Husband	0.0	6.7	0.1	*	30.0	15.2
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.1
Other	0.2	0.4	0.0	*	0.2	0.2
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,378	198	482	24	2,089	4,241

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
RURAL						
Public health sector	74.2	*	(72.8)	*	17.6	49.6
Government/municipal hospital	74.2	*	(67.3)	*	7.5	41.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.0	*	(5.5)	*	7.0	6.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
PHC/Additional PHC	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	3.1	1.7
ASHA	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	2.5	*	(0.0)	*	1.0	1.2
Private health sector	23.3	*	(27.2)	*	65.2	41.3
Private hospital	19.9	*	(20.1)	*	1.2	11.0
Private doctor/clinic	3.4	*	(7.1)	*	2.1	3.2
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	1.4	0.5
Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	58.7	25.8
Dai (TBA)	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	1.8	0.7
Other source	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	16.1	6.2
Shop	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	5.7	2.2
Husband	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	10.2	3.9
Friend/relative	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.2	0.1
Other	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	37	7	21	3	45	116

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
TOTAL						
Public health sector	80.6	29.0	73.5	(56.8)	12.8	43.1
Government/municipal hospital	77.3	11.6	60.9	(40.4)	5.3	35.9
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.4	10.2	9.8	(16.4)	5.3	4.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.1	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	1.1	0.0	1.4	(0.0)	0.1	0.6
PHC/Additional PHC	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	1.3	0.2	(0.0)	0.1	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.2
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	3.1	0.8	(0.0)	1.4	0.9
ASHA	0.0	2.1	0.1	(0.0)	0.3	0.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.6	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
Private health sector	18.4	61.9	25.9	(38.5)	53.9	38.6
Private hospital	16.2	4.0	18.5	(30.5)	1.4	8.5
Private doctor/clinic	1.8	9.7	6.7	(3.2)	4.5	4.1
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.8	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	46.5	0.3	(4.8)	47.5	25.6
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.4	0.8	0.3	(0.0)	0.4	0.4
Other source	0.2	9.1	0.1	(4.7)	33.2	16.9
Shop	0.0	2.2	0.0	(0.0)	3.1	1.6
Husband	0.0	6.5	0.1	(0.0)	29.6	14.9
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.1
Other	0.2	0.4	0.0	(4.7)	0.2	0.2
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,416	205	503	27	2,134	4,358

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

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

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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
<b>URBAN</b>					
Female sterilization <sup>1</sup>	61.2	51.6	69.8	45.1	194
Pill	58.9	45.7	75.0	44.9	109
IUD or PPIUD	80.9	66.6	74.8	57.8	303
Total	70.6	58.0	73.2	51.4	607
<b>RURAL</b>					
Female sterilization <sup>1</sup>	*	*	*	*	8
Pill	*	*	*	*	4
IUD or PPIUD	*	*	*	*	15
Total	(82.0)	(62.9)	(81.3)	(57.4)	27
<b>TOTAL</b>					
Female sterilization <sup>1</sup>	61.6	52.3	69.1	45.3	202
Pill	59.7	46.9	75.8	46.1	113
IUD or PPIUD	81.2	66.0	75.5	57.7	318
Total	71.1	58.2	73.5	51.7	633

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

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method <sup>4</sup>	Number of episodes of use <sup>5</sup>
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason <sup>1</sup>	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason <sup>2</sup>	Other reason	Any reason <sup>3</sup>		
Pill	(3.9)	(8.2)	(3.9)	(14.6)	(10.0)	(3.6)	(6.0)	(50.2)	(14.7)	235
IUD or PPIUD	1.5	2.3	0.5	9.9	0.9	2.6	0.9	18.7	6.7	443
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	4.0	12.5	2.5	1.2	3.2	1.5	4.3	29.2	2.9	1,986
Rhythm	5.4	11.2	3.4	1.2	5.9	2.0	8.2	37.2	13.3	551
Withdrawal	5.4	17.5	3.1	0.9	4.4	2.1	3.4	36.8	6.6	707
All modern spacing methods <sup>6</sup>	3.5	10.4	2.4	4.1	4.8	1.8	3.9	30.9	6.1	2,793
All spacing methods <sup>7</sup>	4.2	11.7	2.6	3.1	4.9	1.9	4.4	32.9	7.2	4,061
All methods	4.0	11.1	2.5	3.0	4.6	1.8	4.2	31.3	6.9	4,274

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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

<sup>6</sup> 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

<sup>7</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	19.5	5.7	68.2	18.5	2.5	10.7	100.0	252
20-24	24.2	6.2	77.7	18.3	1.3	2.8	100.0	276
25-29	23.7	6.0	82.1	17.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	262
30-34	18.2	5.2	79.2	19.6	0.0	1.1	100.0	250
35-39	25.1	9.3	77.2	19.2	0.4	3.2	100.0	217
40-44	20.5	5.4	78.1	18.7	0.0	3.2	100.0	200
45-49	22.4	5.8	79.7	19.3	0.7	0.3	100.0	146
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	22.2	6.2	77.6	18.5	0.7	3.2	100.0	1,581
Rural	(6.5)	(4.3)	(61.8)	(27.4)	(0.0)	(10.8)	100.0	22
<b>Schooling</b>								
No schooling	23.5	14.4	67.1	24.7	0.0	8.2	100.0	109
<5 years complete	(30.8)	(11.2)	(77.4)	(20.3)	(0.0)	(2.4)	100.0	43
5-9 years complete	24.0	7.2	73.9	19.4	1.0	5.7	100.0	475
10-11 years complete	17.1	6.2	77.7	17.8	1.1	3.3	100.0	311
12 or more years complete	21.9	3.8	81.3	17.3	0.5	0.8	100.0	665
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	22.5	5.7	77.4	18.8	0.6	3.2	100.0	1,405
Muslim	17.6	10.8	75.5	17.9	1.6	5.1	100.0	156
Sikh	(16.8)	(7.4)	(81.6)	(15.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	31
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	22.1	5.0	72.6	22.3	0.7	4.4	100.0	473
Other backward class	20.2	9.8	81.4	16.5	0.4	1.6	100.0	366
Other <sup>2</sup>	22.2	4.3	78.7	18.2	0.6	2.6	100.0	711
Don't know	(36.1)	(12.5)	(64.1)	(7.1)	(7.3)	(21.5)	100.0	33
Total age 15-49	21.9	6.2	77.3	18.6	0.7	3.3	100.0	1,603
Age 50-54	26.4	13.3	74.7	21.7	0.0	3.6	100.0	97
Total age 15-54	22.2	6.6	77.2	18.8	0.7	3.3	100.0	1,700

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms

<sup>2</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning <sup>1</sup>			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods <sup>3</sup>
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	11.8	2.0	13.9	28.9	2.8	31.6	40.7	4.8	45.5	113	69.5	46.0
20-24	8.6	5.2	13.8	33.5	20.3	53.9	42.1	25.5	67.6	701	79.6	55.4
25-29	3.2	5.1	8.3	26.6	44.8	71.4	29.8	50.0	79.8	1,425	89.5	68.5
30-34	1.6	3.6	5.1	12.2	69.6	81.9	13.8	73.2	87.0	1,564	94.1	73.5
35-39	0.2	3.6	3.8	4.5	81.2	85.7	4.7	84.8	89.5	1,467	95.7	71.4
40-44	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.8	81.9	82.7	0.8	85.3	86.1	1,157	96.1	72.2
45-49	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.2	74.3	74.5	0.2	79.0	79.2	1,004	94.0	70.9
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	2.0	4.1	6.1	12.3	64.2	76.5	14.3	68.3	82.6	7,239	92.7	69.8
Rural	1.1	7.0	8.0	12.7	58.6	71.3	13.8	65.6	79.4	192	89.9	75.2
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	1.1	4.9	6.0	5.5	71.5	77.0	6.6	76.4	83.0	1,320	92.7	68.0
<5 years complete	0.3	4.1	4.4	6.8	71.2	78.1	7.1	75.4	82.5	251	94.6	69.8
5-9 years complete	2.5	4.0	6.5	9.3	67.9	77.1	11.7	71.9	83.6	1,901	92.2	67.8
10-11 years complete	1.9	4.5	6.4	10.4	66.0	76.4	12.3	70.5	82.8	1,031	92.2	68.9
12 or more years complete	2.2	3.7	5.9	18.5	56.9	75.5	20.7	60.7	81.4	2,927	92.7	72.6

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning <sup>1</sup>			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods <sup>3</sup>
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	2.0	4.3	6.2	12.1	64.8	76.8	14.0	69.0	83.1	6,332	92.5	70.8
Muslim	2.4	3.2	5.6	13.8	58.8	72.6	16.2	61.9	78.2	883	92.9	63.2
Sikh	1.2	5.8	6.9	12.9	61.6	74.5	14.1	67.3	81.4	153	91.5	68.7
Other	0.0	1.1	1.1	13.8	72.0	85.8	13.8	73.2	87.0	63	98.7	74.3
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	2.2	4.3	6.5	11.4	65.1	76.4	13.6	69.3	83.0	1,799	92.2	69.8
Scheduled tribe	3.1	4.3	7.4	16.5	59.2	75.7	19.6	63.5	83.1	102	91.1	68.0
Other backward class	1.7	4.0	5.7	12.2	64.1	76.3	13.9	68.1	82.0	1,416	93.0	70.2
Other	1.7	4.0	5.7	12.9	64.2	77.1	14.5	68.3	82.8	3,854	93.1	70.7
Don't know	5.1	5.5	10.6	10.1	55.8	65.9	15.2	61.3	76.5	260	86.1	58.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>7,431</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>69.9</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup> Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

<sup>2</sup> Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

<sup>3</sup> 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

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**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

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District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Central	9.4	3.3	6.1	605
East	2.6	0.7	1.9	652
New Delhi	5.3	1.8	3.5	452
North	15.7	5.8	9.9	701
North East	5.1	1.7	3.4	607
North West	5.3	1.6	3.6	961
Shahdara	4.6	2.1	2.4	518
South	2.6	0.8	1.8	477
South East	2.6	1.0	1.6	630
South West	4.6	1.5	3.1	631
West	7.0	1.5	5.5	1,197
NCT of Delhi	6.1	2.0	4.1	7,431
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	15.8	4.9	10.9	4,029

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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.

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**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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed		
<b>Age</b>									
15-29	0.1	5,482	*	4	*	*	*	100.0	4
30-39	1.2	3,272	(29.5)	39	(36.6)	(63.4)	(0.0)	100.0	40
40-49	6.0	2,405	39.3	143	49.8	50.2	0.0	100.0	144
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	1.7	10,904	37.4	178	47.2	52.8	0.0	100.0	180
Rural	2.9	255	*	7	*	*	*	100.0	7
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	4.6	1,467	35.2	66	56.9	43.1	0.0	100.0	67
<5 years complete	4.3	298	*	13	*	*	*	100.0	13
5-9 years complete	1.8	2,729	(37.4)	48	(40.2)	(59.8)	(0.0)	100.0	48
10-11 years complete	1.2	1,824	(39.1)	22	(50.1)	(49.9)	(0.0)	100.0	22
12 or more years complete	0.8	4,841	(40.3)	37	(33.1)	(66.9)	(0.0)	100.0	37
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	1.7	9,445	37.8	160	46.5	53.5	0.0	100.0	161
Muslim	1.6	1,374	*	22	*	*	*	100.0	22
Sikh	1.5	231	*	4	*	*	*	100.0	4
Other	0.4	108	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	1.3	2,816	(35.5)	34	(65.5)	(34.5)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Scheduled tribe	1.4	149	*	2	*	*	*	100.0	2
Other backward class	2.4	2,063	(37.3)	49	(51.2)	(48.8)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Other	1.7	5,788	38.5	97	37.2	62.8	0.0	100.0	97
Don't know	1.1	344	*	4	*	*	*	100.0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>11,159</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>188</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
<b>Mother's current age</b>						
15-19	(65.4)	(5.5)	(29.1)	(0.0)	100.0	42
20-29	83.8	4.5	11.0	0.8	100.0	1,548
30-39	81.0	9.0	9.2	0.7	100.0	1,031
40-49	71.0	22.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	55
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	82.2	6.6	10.5	0.7	100.0	2,596
Rural	81.7	6.4	12.0	0.0	100.0	80
<b>Mother's schooling</b>						
No schooling	85.0	5.3	8.7	1.0	100.0	321
<5 years complete	73.7	9.2	15.4	1.6	100.0	97
5-9 years complete	79.8	8.9	10.6	0.7	100.0	718
10-11 years complete	77.8	7.2	13.9	1.1	100.0	326
12 or more years complete	84.6	5.3	9.6	0.5	100.0	1,213
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	81.6	7.3	10.3	0.9	100.0	2,211
Muslim	86.3	2.6	11.1	0.0	100.0	404
Sikh	(71.9)	(11.5)	(16.6)	(0.0)	100.0	45
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	82.3	8.0	8.9	0.9	100.0	680
Scheduled tribe	(62.4)	(18.0)	(17.9)	(1.8)	100.0	51
Other backward class	81.9	7.2	10.3	0.6	100.0	530
Other	83.2	5.4	10.9	0.5	100.0	1,291
Don't know	79.2	5.4	13.6	1.9	100.0	125
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,676</b>

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

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**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

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Characteristic of abortion	Percent
<b>Main reason for abortion</b>	
Unplanned pregnancy	73.5
Contraceptive failure	6.3
Complications in pregnancy	4.8
Health did not permit	2.4
Economic reasons	3.2
Last child too young	6.1
Foetus had congenital abnormality	1.2
Other	2.5
Total	100.0
<b>Method of abortion</b>	
Medicines	69.4
MVA	8.8
Other surgical	21.3
Don't know	0.5
Total	100.0
<b>Place of abortion</b>	
Public health sector	15.5
Private health sector <sup>1</sup>	49.1
At home	34.3
Other	1.1
Total	100.0
<b>Person who performed the abortion</b>	
Doctor	53.6
Nurse/ANM/LHV	8.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.5
Family member/relative/friend	4.0
Self	33.8
Total	100.0
<b>Complications from the abortion</b>	
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	11.6
Number of women with abortions	177

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

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**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, NCT of Delhi, 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					
<b>WOMEN</b>										
15-19	0.8	na	na	na	na	93.5	1,742	a	a	a
20-24	1.2	9.9	22.7	na	na	61.9	1,854	a	a	a
25-29	5.3	19.0	33.6	42.1	67.5	22.9	1,885	22.1	22.0	22.0
30-34	10.4	26.9	44.4	53.0	77.4	4.7	1,695	20.7	20.7	20.7
35-39	12.7	33.2	49.1	57.7	82.4	1.7	1,577	20.1	20.0	19.9
40-44	12.7	36.1	53.5	61.8	85.1	1.1	1,246	19.6	19.6	19.6
45-49	13.7	38.1	56.1	63.6	88.3	0.8	1,160	19.2	19.3	19.4
20-49	8.7	25.6	41.4	na	na	18.1	9,417	a	a	a
25-49	10.5	29.5	46.0	54.3	78.9	7.4	7,563	20.5	20.4	20.4
<b>MEN</b>										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.6	252	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	0.2	4.4	na	na	85.4	276	a	a	a
25-29	0.9	3.3	7.6	12.0	34.6	49.7	262	a	a	a
30-34	0.7	4.7	14.9	21.0	48.5	22.9	250	25.4	25.4	24.0
35-39	1.8	7.9	17.7	28.1	62.2	3.0	217	23.7	23.8	23.6
40-44	1.5	9.0	18.6	24.1	54.9	3.8	200	24.4	24.5	23.9
45-49	3.2	11.5	24.8	36.9	68.2	1.9	146	22.6	22.8	22.9
50-54	2.1	16.0	27.2	36.7	65.7	1.7	97	23.3	23.6	24.0
20-49	1.2	5.4	13.4	na	na	32.6	1,351	a	a	a
25-49	1.5	6.7	15.7	23.0	51.8	19.0	1,075	24.8	24.8	24.2

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( <sub>1</sub> Q <sub>0</sub> )	Child mortality ( <sub>4</sub> Q <sub>1</sub> )	Under-five mortality ( <sub>5</sub> Q <sub>0</sub> )
URBAN					
0-4	17.0	7.2	24.2	6.5	30.5
5-9	16.6	10.3	26.9	4.6	31.4
10-14	20.0	7.7	27.8	6.4	34.0
NFHS-4 (0-4)	19.9	15.1	35.0	12.8	47.3
NFHS-3 (0-4)	29.3	11.5	40.8	7.1	47.7
TOTAL					
0-4	17.4	7.0	24.5	6.3	30.6
5-9	16.6	10.7	27.3	4.5	31.7
10-14	20.4	7.9	28.3	6.3	34.4
NFHS-4 (0-4)	19.7	14.9	34.7	12.7	46.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	29.3	10.5	39.8	7.3	46.7

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). Mortality rates for rural areas are based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death and are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( <sub>1</sub> Q <sub>0</sub> )	Child mortality ( <sub>4</sub> Q <sub>1</sub> )	Under-five mortality ( <sub>5</sub> Q <sub>0</sub> )
<b>Schooling</b>					
No schooling	(23.5)	(16.0)	(39.5)	(12.0)	(51.0)
<10 years complete	29.9	9.5	39.4	4.3	43.6
10 or more years complete	9.1	3.3	12.4	5.6	17.9
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	17.4	5.4	22.7	5.9	28.5
Muslim	(20.0)	(16.6)	(36.6)	(7.3)	(43.7)
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	17.3	7.5	24.8	6.9	31.5
Other backward class	20.1	3.5	23.7	9.2	32.7
Other <sup>2</sup>	16.4	7.1	23.6	5.6	29.1
<b>Child's sex</b>					
Male	15.8	5.5	21.3	4.4	25.7
Female	19.2	8.6	27.8	8.5	36.1
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>					
20-29	14.5	7.3	21.8	6.9	28.5
30-39	14.9	4.8	19.8	3.4	23.1
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	23.9	4.4	28.2	4.4	32.5
2-3	11.7	6.7	18.4	8.8	27.0
4 or more	(19.5)	(20.2)	(39.7)	(2.5)	(42.1)
<b>Previous birth interval<sup>3</sup></b>					
<2 years	(28.9)	(17.0)	(45.8)	(8.0)	(53.5)
2-3 years	8.6	6.6	15.2	5.9	20.9
4 years or more	7.7	6.3	14.0	10.4	24.3
Total	17.4	7.0	24.5	6.3	30.6

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

<sup>1</sup> Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

<sup>2</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

<sup>3</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women <sup>1</sup>
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	35.8	1.0	40.7 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Unavoidable risk category</b>			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	39.5	1.7	7.9
<b>Single high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18	1.4	(5.1)	0.1
Mother's age >34	3.1	0.9	21.8
Birth interval <24 months	10.8	2.6	6.5
Birth order >3	5.8	1.7	5.7
Subtotal	21.1	2.3	34.2
<b>Multiple high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months <sup>2</sup>	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	*	0.3
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.8	*	15.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.2	*	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.3	5.8	1.5
Subtotal	3.6	4.0	17.3
In any avoidable high-risk category	24.7	2.5	51.4
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	2,988	na	7,431

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

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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

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

<sup>a</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>											
<20	72.6	19.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.9	100.0	120	92.1
20-34	74.1	12.3	0.4	3.7	0.2	1.8	0.6	6.9	100.0	2,157	86.4
35-49	76.7	9.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	10.8	100.0	123	86.5
<b>Birth order</b>											
1	80.9	10.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.4	0.1	4.7	100.0	855	91.0
2-3	72.0	14.0	0.5	3.5	0.2	1.8	0.9	7.2	100.0	1,315	86.0
4 or more	61.1	13.8	0.7	7.3	0.5	2.7	0.6	13.2	100.0	230	74.9
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	74.6	12.5	0.3	3.5	0.1	1.7	0.5	6.7	100.0	2,324	87.1
Rural	60.1	14.6	0.8	7.1	1.4	2.7	2.0	11.3	100.0	76	74.7
<b>Schooling</b>											
No schooling	52.9	19.9	1.8	5.1	0.4	4.7	0.9	14.4	100.0	294	72.8
<5 years complete	67.4	11.5	0.0	7.4	0.0	2.9	3.5	7.3	100.0	84	78.9
5-9 years complete	71.9	13.9	0.3	5.5	0.4	2.1	0.3	5.6	100.0	633	85.8
10-11 years complete	78.3	9.9	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	6.2	100.0	284	88.2
12 or more years complete	80.5	10.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	5.8	100.0	1,105	91.1
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	75.0	12.1	0.4	3.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	7.5	100.0	1,977	87.1
Muslim	70.2	15.2	0.3	6.0	0.1	3.5	1.0	3.6	100.0	372	85.5
Sikh	(55.7)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(10.4)	100.0	35	(73.9)
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	70.1	14.4	0.7	3.5	0.4	1.9	0.5	8.5	100.0	627	84.5
Scheduled tribe	(71.6)	(23.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	100.0	37	(95.5)
Other backward class	73.7	14.5	0.0	4.4	0.3	2.0	0.3	4.7	100.0	479	88.2
Other	77.6	10.6	0.3	3.2	0.0	1.5	0.5	6.1	100.0	1,145	88.2
Don't know	63.4	10.3	0.0	6.2	0.0	2.0	2.5	15.7	100.0	111	73.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>86.7</b>

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

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

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector <sup>1</sup>	Both public and private health sector <sup>1</sup>	ANC received only at home	
<b>Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care</b>							
Weighed	98.6	97.8	98.8	99.0	100.0	93.1	98.6
Blood pressure measured	98.3	100.0	98.7	99.0	100.0	89.8	98.4
Urine sample taken	96.0	97.8	95.8	97.2	94.7	91.7	96.1
Blood sample taken	97.1	97.8	97.2	98.3	99.1	89.8	97.2
Abdomen examined	96.1	97.8	96.1	97.6	96.8	85.5	96.1
<b>Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications</b>							
Vaginal bleeding	63.9	62.2	61.1	65.8	44.6	72.9	63.8
Convulsions	61.6	64.9	58.7	64.6	44.6	73.3	61.7
Prolonged labour	66.8	63.6	64.5	68.7	54.4	74.2	66.7
Severe abdominal pain	67.8	70.1	65.9	70.9	61.2	71.6	67.8
High blood pressure	69.5	73.9	67.3	73.2	61.3	74.9	69.6
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	83.3	85.2	83.2	82.4	74.6	77.7	83.3
Number of women	2,167	67	1,644	650	135	76	2,234

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>	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
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>									
<20	73.8	71.9	90.5	95.9	94.8	54.9	40.0	31.7	120
20-34	77.3	76.9	86.7	93.3	93.5	69.7	49.3	30.0	2,157
35-49	78.9	71.7	85.8	92.7	95.7	71.5	51.6	28.0	123
<b>Birth order</b>									
1	81.1	80.9	91.4	95.0	94.5	72.4	50.1	33.7	855
2-3	76.8	75.0	84.5	92.5	94.6	68.7	49.5	29.4	1,315
4 or more	65.6	67.5	83.2	92.5	85.2	58.8	41.7	19.3	230
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	77.1	76.5	87.3	93.5	93.7	68.9	48.8	29.7	2,324
Rural	83.0	73.5	71.6	89.1	94.2	75.7	54.1	38.0	76
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	61.5	63.3	81.9	90.6	85.7	50.6	34.6	27.8	294
<5 years complete	71.6	68.0	88.8	95.7	93.1	56.9	41.6	28.1	84
5-9 years complete	75.7	74.6	86.2	94.1	93.9	65.2	47.2	33.5	633
10-11 years complete	79.5	79.1	89.8	94.0	95.3	74.4	54.5	29.3	284
12 or more years complete	82.2	80.9	87.6	93.4	95.3	75.8	53.0	28.8	1,105
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	76.8	76.2	86.8	93.0	93.7	68.2	48.9	29.1	1,977
Muslim	79.2	78.1	86.1	94.7	92.9	72.3	47.4	33.6	372
Sikh	(79.0)	(68.5)	(93.5)	(100.0)	(97.0)	(74.3)	(63.1)	(36.6)	35
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	73.7	75.2	86.1	93.7	95.5	64.5	45.3	28.9	627
Scheduled tribe	(83.6)	(70.3)	(75.2)	(88.7)	(87.7)	(68.3)	(58.2)	(50.9)	37
Other backward class	82.4	80.1	88.7	94.8	93.5	73.5	51.5	29.4	479
Other	78.1	76.7	87.7	92.9	92.9	70.7	49.5	30.1	1,145
Don't know	63.8	65.8	77.9	92.5	94.6	59.9	50.0	29.5	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>2,400</b>

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

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

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

**Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district**

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by district, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>	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
Central	73.1	70.4	85.3	88.3	95.8	62.2	43.3	12.8	192
East	89.7	85.7	92.5	97.1	94.3	76.7	53.9	41.0	207
New Delhi	80.1	83.2	85.8	93.8	95.1	69.7	51.7	33.1	150
North	50.6	55.0	77.4	87.4	93.0	55.7	41.7	28.3	256
North East	86.2	81.6	87.3	95.5	95.4	78.1	55.8	34.2	229
North West	77.9	84.8	88.7	94.0	91.8	65.6	48.3	26.3	316
Shahdara	88.9	80.8	90.1	96.0	94.3	67.8	37.5	35.9	155
South	85.6	82.7	89.9	97.8	96.1	70.8	49.2	19.8	137
South East	83.2	84.2	87.6	96.0	89.9	78.8	53.0	44.6	179
South West	91.0	83.8	88.9	94.7	94.1	74.8	54.9	35.0	176
West	67.1	65.3	85.7	91.7	93.2	67.5	49.2	25.3	403
NCT of Delhi	77.2	76.4	86.8	93.4	93.7	69.1	49.0	30.0	2,400

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>						
<20	88.6	73.0	85.7	82.7	78.7	82
20-34	88.4	75.3	84.1	80.5	78.2	1,373
35-49	86.3	74.3	83.8	80.6	83.5	61
<b>Birth order</b>						
1	88.9	75.7	84.3	81.9	78.5	541
2-3	88.3	75.2	84.8	80.2	79.2	851
4 or more	86.4	72.3	80.1	78.0	73.3	123
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	88.9	75.5	84.4	80.8	78.4	1,457
Rural	76.1	65.6	80.5	76.6	78.8	59
<b>Schooling</b>						
No schooling	89.5	77.8	81.1	77.9	73.0	187
<5 years complete	91.8	77.2	89.1	88.3	79.7	61
5-9 years complete	87.4	71.1	82.9	78.9	77.9	425
10-11 years complete	89.0	78.0	88.3	85.0	82.6	192
12 or more years complete	88.1	75.9	84.3	80.6	79.0	651
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	88.3	75.0	83.6	80.4	77.7	1,234
Muslim	88.6	75.9	87.5	81.4	82.2	252
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	88.7	74.6	83.5	80.2	78.0	424
Other backward class	90.5	78.2	85.4	82.8	80.0	333
Other <sup>2</sup>	86.8	75.3	84.5	80.3	79.6	664
Don't know	87.5	56.1	76.1	70.8	62.9	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>1,515</b>

Note: Total includes women belonging to Sikh or other religions and schedule tribe women, who are not shown separately.

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

<sup>2</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome <sup>1</sup>				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
<b>Mother's age at pregnancy</b>								
<20	86.1	395	41.8	43.5	9.0	5.7	100.0	340
20-34	86.8	3,398	42.8	38.9	11.1	7.2	100.0	2,950
35-49	74.1	166	32.4	40.1	21.0	6.5	100.0	123
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	86.2	3,825	42.2	39.5	11.3	7.0	100.0	3,295
Rural	88.0	134	46.0	36.4	9.3	8.3	100.0	118
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>2</sup></b>								
None	83.0	211	41.3	40.4	10.5	7.7	100.0	175
1-3	82.7	432	40.4	39.6	11.2	8.8	100.0	357
4 or more	88.4	2,458	45.0	37.7	11.5	5.9	100.0	2,173
Don't know	85.6	74	45.3	40.0	5.3	9.4	100.0	63
<b>Mother's schooling</b>								
No schooling	79.4	512	42.5	42.2	9.1	6.2	100.0	407
<5 years complete	76.6	152	45.9	42.2	10.6	1.3	100.0	116
5-9 years complete	83.9	1,077	43.6	39.1	10.8	6.5	100.0	903
10-11 years complete	85.3	500	42.6	35.1	15.9	6.4	100.0	427
12 or more years complete	90.8	1,717	41.1	39.7	10.9	8.2	100.0	1,560
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	86.1	3,267	42.0	39.6	11.5	7.0	100.0	2,811
Muslim	86.7	609	44.6	38.9	9.5	7.0	100.0	529
Sikh	86.6	64	(41.9)	(28.6)	(19.7)	(9.8)	100.0	55
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	87.1	1,051	40.5	39.9	12.6	6.9	100.0	915
Scheduled tribe	69.6	71	(45.4)	(28.7)	(19.5)	(6.4)	100.0	50
Other backward class	86.4	807	41.2	40.4	10.8	7.6	100.0	698
Other	86.6	1,830	44.0	38.4	10.6	7.0	100.0	1,584
Don't know	83.2	200	39.6	44.6	10.0	5.8	100.0	167

*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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome <sup>1</sup>				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
<b>Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy</b>								
No children	91.5	1,601	40.8	41.4	10.2	7.6	100.0	1,466
1 child	89.0	1,396	42.8	40.1	9.8	7.3	100.0	1,242
0 sons	90.0	709	47.2	37.8	8.4	6.6	100.0	638
1 son	88.0	687	38.1	42.6	11.2	8.1	100.0	604
2 children	74.8	630	44.0	32.6	18.3	5.0	100.0	471
0 sons	80.9	215	54.4	32.1	10.8	2.7	100.0	174
1 or more sons	71.6	415	38.0	33.0	22.7	6.3	100.0	297
3 children	69.9	220	49.2	34.9	11.1	4.8	100.0	154
0 sons	85.2	53	(50.1)	(27.6)	(13.6)	(8.7)	100.0	45
1 or more sons	65.0	167	48.8	37.9	10.1	3.2	100.0	109
4 or more children	72.2	112	40.2	38.3	12.5	9.0	100.0	81
1 or more sons	69.2	95	40.4	34.9	13.6	11.1	100.0	66
Total	86.2	3,959	42.3	39.4	11.3	7.0	100.0	3,413

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who have 4 or more children and no sons, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>							
<20	94.8	120	79.0	19.4	1.6	92.5	114
20-34	95.2	2,157	87.1	12.9	0.0	94.0	2,053
35-49	94.1	123	84.4	15.6	0.0	95.9	116
<b>Birth order</b>							
1	95.8	855	88.3	11.4	0.3	93.5	819
2-3	95.3	1,315	85.9	14.0	0.0	95.1	1,253
4 or more	91.4	230	83.1	16.9	0.0	89.1	210
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	95.2	2,324	86.4	13.5	0.1	94.1	2,212
Rural	92.7	76	91.4	8.6	0.0	89.5	70
<b>Schooling</b>							
No schooling	91.2	294	81.5	18.5	0.0	93.6	268
<5 years complete	94.7	84	81.5	18.5	0.0	91.8	80
5-9 years complete	93.9	633	85.4	14.5	0.1	92.3	594
10-11 years complete	97.1	284	85.4	14.3	0.4	93.8	275
12 or more years complete	96.4	1,105	89.1	10.8	0.1	95.2	1,065
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	95.4	1,977	86.3	13.6	0.1	94.0	1,885
Muslim	93.7	372	87.5	12.5	0.0	93.6	348
Sikh	(94.0)	35	(90.7)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(96.8)	33
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	96.7	627	86.9	13.1	0.1	94.8	607
Scheduled tribe	(100.0)	37	(80.7)	(19.3)	(0.0)	(89.2)	37
Other backward class	92.9	479	88.7	11.3	0.0	94.9	445
Other	95.4	1,145	86.0	13.9	0.1	93.6	1,092
Don't know	90.3	111	82.7	16.3	1.0	90.7	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>2,282</b>

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

**Table 51. Delivery and postnatal care**

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Place of delivery</b>			
Health facility	91.8	90.4	91.8
Public sector	62.8	51.9	62.4
NGO/trust	0.3	0.0	0.3
Private sector	28.7	38.5	29.0
At home	7.9	9.6	7.9
Own home	7.1	9.4	7.1
Parent's home	0.6	0.2	0.6
Other home	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other <sup>1</sup>	0.3	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Assistance during delivery<sup>2</sup></b>			
Doctor	85.3	81.1	85.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	8.0	9.9	8.1
Other health personnel	0.2	0.0	0.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	4.7	8.4	4.9
Friends/relatives	1.1	0.5	1.1
Other	0.3	0.0	0.3
No one	0.4	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider <sup>3</sup>	93.5	91.1	93.4
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider <sup>3</sup>	2.4	0.7	2.3
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	23.4	28.1	23.6
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section <sup>4</sup>	10.7	13.4	10.8
Number of births	2,889	99	2,988
<b>For home deliveries<sup>5</sup></b>			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	67.6	*	66.9
Clean blade used to cut the cord	97.0	*	97.2
Either of the above	98.5	*	98.6
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	90.0	*	89.5
Number of births delivered at home	159	8	167

*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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check<sup>6</sup></b>			
Less than four hours	77.3	74.5	77.2
4-23 hours	5.9	7.7	6.0
1-2 days	4.7	3.9	4.7
3-41 days	2.6	2.7	2.6
No postnatal check	9.4	11.3	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check<sup>6</sup></b>			
Doctor	68.5	69.4	68.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	18.6	12.9	18.4
Other health personnel	0.1	0.0	0.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	1.1	1.8	1.1
Other	2.4	4.6	2.4
No postnatal check	9.4	11.3	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	2,324	76	2,400

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes missing

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

<sup>3</sup> Skilled health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

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

<sup>5</sup> Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

<sup>6</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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 births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check <sup>2,3</sup>	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth <sup>2,3</sup>	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
									Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>										
<20	76.3	11.9	88.2	89.4	205	88.7	85.4	120	(92.2)	34
20-34	61.9	29.9	91.8	93.6	2,652	90.6	88.0	2,157	93.4	531
35-49	51.9	45.5	97.5	96.6	130	90.1	87.6	123	(97.8)	28
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	62.8	29.0	91.8	93.5	2,889	90.6	88.0	2,324	93.6	569
Rural	51.9	38.5	90.4	91.1	99	88.7	86.0	76	(92.0)	25
<b>Birth order</b>										
1	61.4	34.5	95.8	96.5	1,234	92.3	89.3	855	97.6	244
2-3	63.6	27.5	91.1	92.4	1,483	90.1	87.9	1,315	91.8	303
4 or more	60.8	16.1	76.9	85.3	272	86.4	82.5	230	(83.8)	47
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>2</sup></b>										
None	57.9	27.0	84.9	82.8	165	73.9	70.8	165	(85.2)	51
1-3	59.3	27.2	86.5	89.1	325	82.7	79.3	325	88.6	83
4 or more	62.9	31.5	94.4	95.8	1,854	94.2	91.8	1,854	95.2	443
Don't know	52.3	44.0	96.2	97.6	55	61.3	59.4	55	*	13
<b>Mother's schooling</b>										
No schooling	65.9	11.0	76.9	83.0	410	85.8	82.6	294	82.2	72
<5 years complete	71.9	10.5	82.4	83.4	118	87.2	85.9	84	*	21
5-9 years complete	70.6	17.3	87.9	91.0	794	87.7	83.8	633	89.4	160
10-11 years complete	69.3	27.5	96.8	97.0	353	92.8	90.8	284	96.8	68
12 or more years complete	53.7	44.5	98.2	98.1	1,313	93.0	91.1	1,105	98.3	272

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, NCT of Delhi, 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 births delivered in health facilities	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth <sup>2,3</sup>	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
									Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Number of births
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	62.4	30.2	92.6	94.0	2,452	88.4	1,977	94.1	474	
Muslim	66.9	19.7	86.6	89.7	479	84.1	372	90.8	110	
Sikh	(25.6)	(72.1)	(97.7)	(100.0)	40	(95.0)	35	*	6	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	69.1	21.2	90.3	91.9	797	86.5	627	93.1	169	
Scheduled tribe	(70.7)	(21.9)	(92.6)	(95.7)	39	(86.4)	37	*	6	
Other backward class	62.7	29.2	91.9	93.5	610	89.6	479	95.3	118	
Other	58.2	35.5	93.7	94.9	1,389	89.0	1,145	94.5	270	
Don't know	63.0	18.5	81.5	87.4	153	78.1	111	(80.8)	31	
<b>Place of delivery</b>										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	1,865	90.2	1,484	99.3	375	
Private health facility <sup>4</sup>	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	877	91.2	741	99.5	181	
Home	na	0.0	0.0	29.1	237	54.4	167	(7.8)	37	
<b>Total</b>	62.4	29.3	91.8	93.4	2,988	87.9	2,400	93.6	594	

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 births delivered in an other place of delivery, which is not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

<sup>3</sup> Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health from health personnel within 42 days of the birth

<sup>4</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with postnatal check within two days of birth <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
Central	69.3	22.9	92.2	90.9	25.3	223	86.9	192
East	68.2	24.3	92.6	94.9	25.2	248	93.2	207
New Delhi	63.4	28.4	91.8	92.8	23.4	187	90.3	150
North	60.5	29.2	89.7	91.3	21.7	338	70.2	256
North East	68.3	20.9	89.2	89.8	23.5	277	86.4	229
North West	62.6	31.3	94.0	95.5	22.3	391	88.4	316
Shahdara	74.5	21.3	95.8	97.2	22.2	195	93.5	155
South	52.5	29.4	82.0	90.0	24.5	166	89.0	137
South East	60.6	35.5	96.1	97.8	23.7	217	94.9	179
South West	52.8	39.7	92.5	93.0	29.4	202	94.7	176
West	57.7	34.1	91.7	93.9	22.5	543	87.8	403
NCT of Delhi	62.4	29.3	91.8	93.4	23.6	2,988	87.9	2,400

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) <sup>1</sup>			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>					
<20	2,407	17,404	4,889	14.3	161
20-34	2,538	34,053	13,073	8.5	1,954
35-49	3,079	34,861	18,275	5.5	111
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	2,844	36,039	14,846	11.1	1,165
2-3	2,420	30,876	11,184	5.3	906
4 or more	1,415	24,295	6,441	12.1	154
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	2,577	33,220	12,587	8.7	2,158
Rural	1,402	41,058	18,371	14.0	67
<b>Schooling</b>					
No schooling	1,735	21,995	4,694	11.6	232
<5 years complete	1,791	35,310	5,191	11.8	70
5-9 years complete	1,750	22,141	5,733	9.3	561
10-11 years complete	2,190	33,780	11,294	8.1	275
12 or more years complete	3,648	36,697	18,976	8.0	1,088
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	2,658	33,886	13,231	9.0	1,845
Muslim	2,089	29,055	8,256	9.0	330
Sikh	(313)	(30,723)	(21,115)	(0.0)	34
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	2,263	30,214	9,168	9.8	572
Scheduled tribe	(962)	(29,038)	(7,934)	(8.6)	35
Other backward class	2,016	33,526	12,283	9.2	445
Other	3,133	35,433	15,491	7.9	1,080
Don't know	1,505	19,529	5,946	11.7	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>33,517</b>	<b>12,756</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>2,225</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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
Central	20.4	131	75.6	51.8	192	7.1	178
East	19.1	151	80.9	68.6	207	13.7	193
New Delhi	21.3	120	79.3	49.1	150	5.9	141
North	21.2	189	47.7	33.7	256	9.8	227
North East	28.4	173	70.1	59.1	229	7.7	208
North West	17.3	215	82.2	43.0	316	14.5	300
Shahdara	24.3	112	85.1	69.6	155	4.9	149
South	16.4	96	76.5	56.8	137	10.5	113
South East	18.7	131	87.5	65.4	179	6.6	171
South West	15.8	121	81.4	62.2	176	7.3	166
West	25.1	309	66.5	37.8	403	6.4	379
NCT of Delhi	21.3	1,747	74.1	51.5	2,400	8.8	2,225

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check						No postnatal health check <sup>1</sup>	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/missing				
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>										
<20	25.5	49.0	5.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	12.2	100.0	85.5	180
20-34	28.0	52.3	4.4	4.1	0.8	0.0	8.9	100.0	88.7	2,106
35-49	26.6	54.2	4.6	2.9	1.2	0.0	9.0	100.0	88.3	114
<b>Birth order</b>										
1	29.0	52.7	4.9	4.3	0.6	0.0	6.5	100.0	91.0	855
2-3	27.1	53.2	3.9	4.2	0.7	0.0	9.7	100.0	88.4	1,315
4-5	24.9	45.8	5.6	3.0	1.8	0.0	16.5	100.0	79.3	203
6 or more	(35.5)	(29.0)	(5.9)	(8.9)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(12.8)	(100.0)	(79.3)	27
<b>Place of delivery</b>										
Public health facility	26.5	56.7	4.4	4.8	0.7	0.0	5.7	100.0	92.3	1,484
Private health facility <sup>2</sup>	33.9	51.3	4.4	2.6	0.6	0.0	4.9	100.0	92.3	741
Home	11.0	17.1	3.6	6.4	4.0	0.0	57.2	100.0	38.1	167
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	28.1	51.9	4.4	4.2	0.9	0.0	9.2	100.0	88.5	2,324
Rural	15.9	60.4	5.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	9.3	100.0	85.9	76
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	28.6	51.7	4.1	4.4	1.0	0.0	8.6	100.0	88.8	1,977
Muslim	21.7	54.1	6.7	3.4	0.4	0.0	12.7	100.0	85.9	372
Sikh	(29.4)	(57.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(100.0)	(88.9)	35
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	25.5	54.0	4.5	3.8	2.1	0.0	9.1	100.0	87.8	627
Scheduled tribe	(26.6)	(45.7)	(11.7)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(100.0)	(89.3)	37
Other backward class	29.0	50.8	4.7	4.6	0.8	0.0	8.6	100.0	89.1	479
Other	28.1	52.7	3.9	4.4	0.3	0.0	8.9	100.0	89.2	1,145
Don't know	30.4	43.5	5.4	1.7	0.9	0.0	15.6	100.0	81.1	111
<b>Mother's schooling</b>										
No schooling	23.4	47.5	5.1	3.3	0.7	0.0	19.2	100.0	79.2	294
<5 years complete	26.6	52.9	5.5	3.2	1.7	0.0	10.1	100.0	88.2	84
5-9 years complete	23.6	52.8	3.9	4.9	1.7	0.0	11.8	100.0	85.3	633
10-11 years complete	29.1	55.7	2.6	4.9	0.7	0.0	6.6	100.0	92.3	284
12 or more years complete	30.9	52.0	4.9	3.9	0.5	0.0	5.5	100.0	91.7	1,105
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>2,400</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>URBAN</b>		
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	91.0	89.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	77.1	68.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	76.6	63.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	91.9	84.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2,3</sup>	93.6	86.7
<b>RURAL</b>		
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	87.2	*
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	83.0	*
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	73.4	*
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	90.4	(85.4)
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2,3</sup>	91.1	(98.7)
<b>TOTAL</b>		
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	90.9	89.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	77.3	68.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	76.5	63.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	91.8	84.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2,3</sup>	93.5	86.9

<sup>1</sup> Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey

<sup>2</sup> Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey

<sup>3</sup> Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

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**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 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

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Antenatal and delivery care information	Percent
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	95.3
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	74.4
<b>Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:</b>	
Vaginal bleeding	57.2
Convulsions	57.4
Prolonged labour	60.4
Severe abdominal pain	67.1
High blood pressure	64.2
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	59.5
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	94.8
<b>Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:</b>	
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	66.0
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	77.7
Family planning or delaying his next child	60.1
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	252

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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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG				Hepatitis B or Penta <sup>1</sup>				DPT or Penta				Polio <sup>2</sup>			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations <sup>3</sup>	All age appropriate vaccinations <sup>4</sup>	No vaccinations <sup>5</sup>	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2						
<b>Sex</b>																					
Male	97.6	78.5	92.9	89.3	83.6	83.6	88.2	93.0	94.6	93.0	88.2	92.8	94.1	92.2	82.9	91.6	61.6	2.4	92.1	297	
Female	95.8	71.5	89.2	86.3	80.2	80.2	81.5	88.7	92.7	88.7	81.5	89.6	89.8	83.6	77.3	88.5	57.1	4.2	86.4	281	
<b>Birth order</b>																					
1	96.7	75.6	92.2	88.0	82.3	82.3	93.8	91.4	87.9	91.2	87.9	91.2	92.8	88.6	81.5	90.8	59.8	3.3	91.9	238	
2-3	96.7	75.3	91.7	89.5	84.1	84.1	94.8	91.8	85.2	92.0	90.8	87.2	90.8	87.2	79.5	90.5	60.5	3.3	87.5	294	
4-5	(96.7)	(70.9)	(81.9)	(79.9)	(70.5)	(70.5)	(87.7)	(87.7)	(74.0)	(83.3)	(94.7)	(92.3)	(94.7)	(92.3)	(77.1)	(80.5)	(53.6)	(3.3)	(85.1)	38	
<b>Residence</b>																					
Urban	96.6	74.9	90.7	87.8	81.9	81.9	93.4	90.7	84.9	91.0	84.9	91.0	92.0	88.1	80.1	90.1	59.2	3.4	89.2	555	
Rural	(100.0)	(81.2)	(100.0)	(87.2)	(82.2)	(82.2)	(100.0)	(96.0)	(87.0)	(97.2)	(91.8)	(85.4)	(81.3)	(74.7)	(81.3)	(89.5)	(63.4)	(0.0)	(93.6)	23	
<b>Mother's schooling</b>																					
No schooling	98.5	63.0	87.7	83.3	72.8	72.8	93.4	93.4	81.4	93.3	81.4	93.3	91.1	89.7	77.9	88.1	46.3	1.5	88.5	67	
5-7 years complete	98.8	69.4	89.7	84.2	80.2	80.2	94.5	89.7	84.8	89.9	84.8	89.9	92.5	88.4	78.9	87.4	51.6	1.2	89.8	71	
8-9 years complete	95.4	74.2	89.4	87.9	83.5	83.5	92.9	91.5	86.6	82.4	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	77.5	91.5	58.3	4.6	87.0	83	
10-11 years complete	96.8	74.2	95.7	90.9	89.8	89.8	94.7	92.6	90.7	91.6	90.7	91.6	93.8	88.7	81.3	92.7	64.4	3.2	92.7	80	
12 or more years complete	95.9	80.2	91.1	88.4	80.7	80.7	93.3	89.5	82.8	93.0	82.8	93.0	92.8	86.8	80.4	89.7	62.2	4.1	89.1	256	
<b>Religion</b>																					
Hindu	96.8	73.6	91.1	87.7	81.1	81.1	93.5	91.0	84.2	91.2	84.2	91.2	91.7	87.7	80.4	90.1	57.7	3.2	89.4	482	
Muslim	96.2	81.9	91.2	87.9	85.9	85.9	94.2	89.4	87.6	90.4	87.6	90.4	92.6	90.9	82.0	88.9	69.0	3.8	87.6	85	

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG			Hepatitis B or Penta <sup>1</sup>			DPT or Penta				Polio <sup>2</sup>			MCV/Measles/MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations <sup>3</sup>	All age appropriate vaccinations <sup>4</sup>	No Vaccinations <sup>5</sup>	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3							
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																			
Scheduled caste	97.0	72.9	91.8	88.3	85.0	95.1	91.0	86.0	91.0	92.4	87.3	80.7	91.5	77.7	58.8	3.0	90.9	160	
Other backward class	98.1	86.8	91.8	88.4	82.2	96.1	92.8	87.5	95.3	95.6	94.9	85.6	90.9	80.4	68.5	1.9	91.2	106	
Other <sup>6</sup>	96.0	72.6	90.0	86.4	79.8	91.8	89.7	83.1	91.2	90.7	86.0	77.7	88.4	73.7	57.3	4.0	88.6	277	
Don't know	(96.6)	(74.3)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(80.5)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(84.4)	(76.1)	(87.8)	(83.7)	(76.6)	(93.4)	(67.4)	(51.9)	(3.4)	(77.8)	29	
Total	96.7	75.1	91.1	87.8	81.9	93.7	90.9	85.0	91.2	92.0	88.0	80.2	90.1	76.0	59.4	3.3	89.3	578	
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	94.7	73.8	84.0	77.7	59.8	92.7	88.7	83.7	82.6	93.8	89.3	77.4	90.5	66.4	na	3.1	68.8	330	

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children whose mothers have less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to Sikh or other religions, and schedule tribe children, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.  
<sup>2</sup> Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth  
<sup>3</sup> BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)  
<sup>4</sup> BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)  
<sup>5</sup> Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.  
<sup>6</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

District	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta <sup>1</sup>						DPT or Penta						Polio <sup>2</sup>			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vacci- nations <sup>3</sup>	All age appropriate vaccinations <sup>4</sup>	No Vacci- nations <sup>5</sup>	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3										
Central	(94.8)	(67.1)	(87.2)	(87.2)	(87.2)	(87.2)	(87.2)	(92.4)	(89.7)	(89.7)	(89.7)	(84.4)	(84.4)	(89.8)	(82.1)	(59.2)	(5.2)	(79.8)	39			
East	95.7	81.2	93.8	90.4	77.8	95.7	92.2	81.2	95.7	93.9	90.2	78.7	90.4	90.4	74.6	62.0	4.3	87.3	50			
New Delhi	100.0	74.4	95.1	93.3	87.1	100.0	98.2	95.0	95.9	96.6	91.8	82.2	93.4	93.4	82.2	57.9	0.0	86.6	37			
North	96.3	50.6	90.2	84.8	78.1	93.2	93.2	81.8	83.1	87.6	75.8	70.9	88.7	88.7	66.2	38.0	3.7	84.6	66			
North East	95.7	85.9	94.2	90.8	89.2	95.7	93.4	93.4	94.0	94.4	94.4	86.4	91.6	86.4	73.8	4.3	4.3	95.7	67			
North West	95.4	78.2	86.7	85.0	79.7	92.1	85.0	83.4	91.6	89.9	86.8	83.2	88.6	88.6	78.3	58.8	4.6	93.8	80			
Shahdara	(100.0)	(85.9)	(95.7)	(93.5)	(87.5)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(89.5)	(96.9)	(93.7)	(92.2)	(82.5)	(90.6)	(90.6)	(82.5)	(76.6)	(0.0)	(94.6)	34			
South	(100.0)	(90.7)	(95.6)	(93.5)	(91.1)	(97.6)	(95.4)	(93.0)	(97.7)	(97.6)	(93.0)	(88.5)	(95.4)	(95.4)	(86.2)	(77.4)	(0.0)	(93.3)	33			
South East	(90.0)	(77.1)	(90.0)	(83.9)	(78.3)	(87.4)	(81.3)	(78.3)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(72.6)	(83.3)	(83.3)	(64.6)	(61.0)	(10.0)	(92.5)	33			
South West	(98.0)	(80.7)	(98.0)	(95.5)	(85.8)	(96.1)	(93.5)	(87.2)	(95.9)	(96.4)	(92.5)	(83.3)	(91.6)	(91.6)	(77.3)	(65.4)	(2.0)	(98.1)	37			
West	98.5	70.5	86.6	81.6	74.5	89.7	88.0	76.3	90.1	89.7	86.4	76.0	89.7	89.7	67.5	49.5	1.5	83.1	101			
NCT of Delhi	96.7	75.1	91.1	87.8	81.9	93.7	90.9	85.0	91.2	92.0	88.0	80.2	90.1	90.1	76.0	59.4	3.3	89.3	578			

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

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

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

<sup>5</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>								
<6	6.1	12.5	266	*	*	16	(85.5)	33
6-11	7.4	22.2	251	*	*	19	80.6	56
12-23	4.9	19.7	578	(56.4)	(24.7)	28	85.9	114
24-35	5.5	20.0	606	(60.1)	(26.7)	33	88.8	121
36-47	4.8	17.8	570	(60.5)	(21.5)	28	80.5	101
48-59	6.1	17.8	636	(48.9)	(8.4)	39	85.7	113
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	6.6	19.0	1,512	59.1	23.8	99	89.0	287
Female	4.5	18.1	1,395	50.0	14.1	63	80.3	252
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	5.6	18.5	2,811	55.1	19.4	157	84.8	519
Rural	6.0	20.9	96	*	*	6	(89.4)	20
<b>Mother's schooling</b>								
No schooling	9.2	22.0	349	(60.1)	(17.5)	32	89.3	77
<5 years complete	13.6	30.0	112	*	*	15	(80.2)	34
5-7 years complete	5.1	16.8	373	*	*	19	84.6	62
8-9 years complete	4.2	18.5	397	*	*	17	79.9	73
10-11 years complete	3.5	20.2	355	*	*	13	93.7	72
12 or more years complete	5.0	16.7	1,320	46.4	17.6	67	83.1	221
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	6.2	19.3	2,388	54.7	20.6	149	84.0	461
Muslim	2.8	15.7	461	*	*	13	90.9	72
Sikh	(0.0)	(6.9)	40	*	*	0	*	3
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	6.4	19.2	774	(60.0)	(20.9)	50	84.3	148
Scheduled tribe	(16.3)	(15.7)	38	*	*	6	*	6
Other backward class	6.1	19.8	590	(52.3)	(11.5)	36	82.4	117
Other	4.5	16.9	1,356	55.2	25.3	60	85.8	229
Don't know	6.9	26.8	148	*	*	10	(91.0)	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>539</b>

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.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or in-creased fluids)	ORS or in-creased fluids	ORT <sup>2</sup> and Biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug <sup>3</sup>	Intravenous solution		Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment					
<b>Age in months</b>																				
<6	10.8	266	(72.4)	(34.7)	(2.9)	(34.7)	(6.2)	(34.7)	(16.8)	(7.3)	(34.7)	(2.9)	(18.5)	(6.6)	(18.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.3)	29	
6-11	17.9	251	(76.2)	(52.6)	(35.4)	(62.7)	(2.4)	(65.1)	(30.8)	(24.1)	(55.0)	(45.6)	(18.7)	(1.7)	(26.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.4)	45	
12-23	14.8	578	85.0	71.8	42.2	76.1	10.6	77.1	37.9	29.6	72.8	51.9	18.4	1.7	28.3	0.0	2.0	5.7	86	
24-35	9.3	606	75.5	63.9	44.6	67.2	14.8	72.6	32.0	26.8	69.3	57.5	23.0	1.5	11.7	0.0	7.5	13.6	56	
36-47	9.8	570	74.2	70.7	50.0	78.6	8.4	78.6	28.6	24.7	73.2	44.5	19.6	4.5	23.2	0.0	4.9	5.1	56	
48-59	5.7	636	(79.3)	(76.7)	(47.1)	(85.8)	(0.0)	(85.8)	(43.3)	(29.9)	(76.7)	(54.9)	(5.9)	(2.3)	(25.9)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(4.4)	36	
<b>Sex</b>																				
Male	10.7	1,512	82.1	71.3	39.6	77.8	8.4	79.0	34.9	28.1	73.4	53.3	15.1	4.2	25.1	0.0	3.3	8.0	161	
Female	10.5	1,395	73.9	56.9	40.4	61.9	7.8	64.0	30.4	22.3	59.0	38.8	21.4	1.1	20.4	0.0	3.2	16.9	146	
<b>Residence</b>																				
Urban	10.5	2,811	78.6	65.8	40.8	71.8	8.4	73.5	33.7	26.1	68.0	47.3	18.5	2.6	22.5	0.0	2.7	11.9	296	
Rural	11.9	96	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
<b>Mother's schooling</b>																				
No schooling	14.6	349	81.9	69.2	49.7	70.7	6.6	74.3	36.4	32.4	72.8	42.7	19.8	2.8	26.5	0.0	1.6	10.1	51	
<5 years complete	8.6	112	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
5-7 years complete	13.2	373	(65.7)	(42.9)	(38.4)	(62.3)	(13.0)	(62.3)	(39.2)	(21.0)	(45.7)	(46.0)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(24.4)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(16.2)	49	
8-9 years complete	8.6	397	(72.3)	(72.3)	(37.2)	(74.7)	(4.6)	(76.6)	(20.7)	(17.7)	(74.1)	(49.9)	(27.4)	(4.8)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(8.1)	34	
10-11 years complete	13.0	355	(89.3)	(61.9)	(36.6)	(65.9)	(12.7)	(68.9)	(31.6)	(21.9)	(64.9)	(49.5)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(32.4)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(12.1)	46	
12 or more years complete	8.9	1,320	81.2	70.0	38.5	74.1	6.7	75.0	32.2	28.0	71.0	48.6	17.0	3.4	19.7	0.0	2.5	13.8	117	

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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT <sup>2</sup>	Anti-biotic drug		Anti-motility drug	Other drug <sup>3</sup>	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	
<b>Religion</b>																				
Hindu	11.3	2,388	78.6 (77.9)	67.5 (46.4)	43.8 (13.3)	74.0 (46.4)	8.8 (4.1)	75.6 (48.2)	34.2 (24.5)	27.1 (14.7)	69.7 (48.2)	48.9 (30.3)	18.2 (18.3)	2.6 (4.1)	22.7 (23.0)	0.0 (0.0)	3.7 (0.0)	9.7 (28.1)	269	
Muslim	7.8 (3.7)	461	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	36	
Sikh		40																*	1	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																				
Scheduled caste	13.4 (24.0)	774	72.0	68.7	44.0	77.0	5.2	78.0	41.5	32.6	71.0	51.0	11.8	2.2	19.4	0.0	4.6	10.5	104	
Scheduled tribe		38	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Other backward class	11.8	590	80.8	56.3	35.5	60.3	9.6	63.0	33.5	23.9	59.0	43.4	16.9	1.2	32.7	0.0	4.6	18.0	70	
Other	8.1	1,356	82.5	65.0	37.3	69.2	10.9	71.1	24.4	19.8	66.8	45.9	21.4	2.6	21.9	0.0	1.9	10.5	110	
Don't know	9.9	148	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	
<b>Toilet facility<sup>4</sup></b>																				
Improved	9.9	2,154	78.8	64.9	41.1	71.0	7.6	72.5	34.4	27.1	67.0	49.0	17.8	2.6	22.2	0.0	2.7	11.6	214	
Shared <sup>5</sup>	13.3	557	73.8	62.2	37.8	67.0	5.0	67.0	30.2	20.7	62.2	37.8	19.8	1.7	25.4	0.0	2.0	14.5	74	
Unimproved	9.3	150	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	
No facility/open defecation	(13.6)	46	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	
<b>Total</b>	10.6	2,907	78.2	64.5	40.0	70.2	8.1	71.8	32.7	25.4	66.5	46.4	18.1	2.7	22.9	0.0	3.3	12.2	308	

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

ORT = Oral rehydration salts

<sup>1</sup> 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; <sup>2</sup> Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode; <sup>3</sup> Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup; <sup>4</sup> See Table 4 for definition of categories; <sup>5</sup> Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

**Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea**

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

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Number of children with diarrhoea					
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less		Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total
<b>Age in months</b>																
<6	(6.2)	(21.9)	(31.6)	(16.2)	(24.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(2.9)	(5.1)	(2.2)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(69.3)	(4.0)	(100.0)	29
6-11	(2.4)	(49.8)	(30.9)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(38.3)	(34.3)	(18.2)	(1.9)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	45
12-23	10.6	35.1	23.8	27.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	1.8	40.2	27.5	23.6	4.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	86
24-35	14.8	46.5	30.5	3.2	5.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	44.5	39.3	13.1	1.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	56
36-47	8.4	47.2	20.1	23.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	31.0	28.8	37.5	1.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	56
48-59	(0.0)	(46.2)	(15.3)	(36.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(2.0)	(48.3)	(10.7)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	36
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	8.4	45.3	24.2	20.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	0.9	37.4	26.9	25.0	2.5	7.3	0.0	100.0	161
Female	7.8	37.5	26.1	20.6	7.9	0.0	100.0	1.1	35.9	26.2	22.5	1.8	11.8	0.8	100.0	146
<b>Residence</b>																
Urban	8.4	40.2	25.7	21.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	1.0	35.7	27.4	24.3	2.2	9.0	0.4	100.0	296
<b>Mother's schooling</b>																
No schooling	6.6	45.1	24.6	23.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.6	33.3	22.8	33.8	5.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	51
5-7 years complete	(13.0)	(41.6)	(25.5)	(9.7)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(36.0)	(35.5)	(14.4)	(1.7)	(10.1)	(2.4)	(100.0)	49
8-9 years complete	(4.6)	(40.9)	(28.5)	(21.4)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(33.1)	(33.8)	(19.3)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	34
10-11 years complete	(12.7)	(42.3)	(25.5)	(18.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(1.8)	(38.9)	(22.6)	(21.3)	(1.3)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	46
12 or more years complete	6.7	39.4	25.1	23.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	0.8	37.6	26.1	24.5	2.2	8.8	0.0	100.0	117

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, NCT of Delhi, 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	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less		Never gave food	Don't know	Total		
<b>Religion</b>																
Hindu	8.8 (4.1)	41.5 (42.8)	24.1 (35.0)	21.4 (12.0)	4.3 (6.1)	0.0 (0.0)	100.0 (100.0)	1.1 (0.0)	35.7 (44.0)	26.5 (26.8)	24.4 (18.6)	2.4 (0.0)	9.8 (7.3)	0.0 (3.2)	100.0 (100.0)	269 36
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																
Scheduled caste	5.2	42.3	26.2	24.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	0.7	38.8	23.1	25.4	1.7	10.3	0.0	100.0	104
Other backward class	9.6	40.9	31.7	12.1	5.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	43.0	29.1	16.7	4.7	6.5	0.0	100.0	70
Other <sup>1</sup>	10.9	40.5	19.2	24.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	2.1	33.3	27.9	25.5	1.4	9.8	0.0	100.0	110
Total	8.1	41.6	25.1	20.7	4.4	0.0	100.0	1.0	36.7	26.6	23.8	2.1	9.4	0.4	100.0	308

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children whose mothers have less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to Sikh or other religions, and children belonging to scheduled tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

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Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
<b>Age</b>		
15-19	(98.3)	31
20-24	95.7	469
25-34	97.7	1,626
35-49	98.8	273
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	97.4	2,324
Rural	99.1	76
<b>Schooling</b>		
No schooling	96.0	294
<5 years complete	98.5	84
5-9 years complete	96.5	633
10-11 years complete	98.3	284
12 or more years complete	98.1	1,105
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	97.3	1,977
Muslim	98.0	372
Sikh	(100.0)	35
<b>Caste/tribe</b>		
Scheduled caste	99.1	627
Scheduled tribe	(100.0)	37
Other backward class	97.2	479
Other	96.6	1,145
Don't know	97.0	111
Total	97.4	2,400

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

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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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool <sup>2</sup>	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
<b>Age in months</b>										
<12	58.2	43.9	41.7	44.2	517	na	na	48.4	517	63.4
12-23	61.6	51.7	47.6	47.1	578	na	na	51.9	578	66.9
24-35	58.2	48.5	43.4	43.2	606	na	na	46.6	606	71.8
36-47	54.9	49.6	41.2	40.8	570	43.8	570	45.2	570	69.0
48-59	52.5	47.1	35.4	41.1	636	38.6	636	42.5	636	67.5
60-71	44.3	37.7	35.0	33.2	622	32.5	622	na	na	na
0-35	59.4	48.2	44.3	44.8	1,701	na	na	48.9	1,701	67.5
36-71	50.5	44.7	37.1	38.3	1,828	38.1	1,828	na	na	na
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	54.5	46.5	40.8	41.6	1,833	38.1	979	46.2	1,512	67.0
Female	55.0	46.3	40.2	41.3	1,696	38.1	849	47.4	1,395	68.6
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	54.2	46.4	39.9	40.9	3,422	38.0	1,785	46.3	2,811	66.8
Rural	73.2	46.5	62.5	58.4	107	42.2	44	61.0	96	88.8
<b>Mother's schooling</b>										
No schooling	59.9	55.9	43.9	49.4	428	44.2	217	54.3	349	64.4
<5 years complete	64.2	50.0	44.4	45.0	137	42.0	73	53.8	112	70.6
5-7 years complete	57.1	48.9	42.0	41.6	461	38.5	250	49.2	373	68.5
8-9 years complete	54.4	47.6	37.6	39.8	464	41.5	221	44.9	397	64.6
10-11 years complete	57.6	50.5	42.8	45.2	410	42.1	201	52.3	355	67.8
12 or more years complete	51.3	41.4	39.2	38.6	1,629	34.4	865	42.7	1,320	69.4

Continued...

**Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services—Continued**

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	54.3	45.5	40.2	41.1	2,896	38.0	1,494	46.2	2,388	66.9	1,105
Muslim	57.7	52.2	42.7	43.7	558	39.4	288	50.4	461	72.7	232
Sikh	(53.8)	(42.4)	(42.8)	(42.0)	54	(34.5)	36	(47.4)	40	*	19
Other	(34.6)	(23.7)	(29.5)	(30.7)	21	*	10	*	17	*	4
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	59.1	51.8	45.0	45.9	939	39.4	492	52.4	774	67.3	405
Scheduled tribe	46.7	39.2	39.2	38.0	56	(30.6)	34	(46.0)	38	*	18
Other backward class	58.3	48.6	41.9	44.3	711	41.6	366	51.2	590	69.4	302
Other	51.5	42.9	37.9	38.7	1,647	37.2	848	42.2	1,356	69.1	572
Don't know	50.7	42.6	36.5	32.6	177	27.8	88	42.8	148	50.1	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>3,529</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>1,360</b>

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Number of children	Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding <sup>2</sup>				Number of children breastfed
	Any benefits	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education		Any services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	45.7	37.9	39.7	38.4	3,422	40.7	35.4	35.1	34.4	3,417
Rural	69.2	37.0	65.0	61.4	107	57.9	34.4	54.6	52.2	107
<b>Mother's schooling</b>										
No schooling	51.6	47.6	43.3	42.2	428	45.6	41.8	38.9	38.8	428
<5 years complete	53.4	35.7	46.6	45.9	137	40.7	29.9	36.5	33.8	137
5-7 years complete	47.4	38.9	41.5	39.6	461	41.0	36.4	35.9	34.8	461
8-9 years complete	50.1	44.3	43.4	41.7	464	42.3	38.1	34.4	33.3	464
10-11 years complete	46.3	38.6	39.7	40.7	410	43.2	38.0	38.2	37.5	410
12 or more years complete	43.2	33.1	38.2	36.5	1,629	39.4	32.5	34.5	33.8	1,624
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	46.2	37.0	40.2	38.6	2,896	40.3	33.9	34.7	33.9	2,895
Muslim	49.1	43.9	42.6	42.5	558	47.4	44.6	41.5	41.4	554
Sikh	(40.5)	(30.2)	(39.4)	(35.3)	54	(38.3)	(29.1)	(38.3)	(31.8)	54
Other	(21.0)	(14.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	21	(8.9)	(8.9)	(8.9)	(8.9)	21
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	52.8	43.6	45.5	43.5	939	45.5	39.7	39.1	37.7	939
Scheduled tribe	47.3	38.3	45.0	42.1	56	37.9	37.9	33.4	33.4	56
Other backward class	50.9	40.5	43.9	44.6	711	47.1	40.9	39.9	40.8	711
Other	41.5	34.2	36.6	35.2	1,647	37.6	31.5	33.2	32.2	1,642
Don't know	40.6	30.3	33.5	29.6	177	30.0	25.7	24.4	21.7	177
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>3,529</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>3,524</b>

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age <sup>1</sup>				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below +2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below +2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>														
<6	6.2	12.7	-0.2	208	14.9	27.8	5.5	-1.2	196	8.6	26.4	1.5	-1.2	219
6-8	5.4	14.9	-0.3	112	6.9	14.0	4.4	-0.6	112	4.6	14.5	1.4	-0.7	116
9-11	14.2	25.3	-1.0	104	0.7	8.5	7.3	-0.3	107	4.7	10.5	0.0	-0.7	113
12-17	13.1	29.4	-1.1	281	9.2	16.4	6.7	-0.5	280	7.8	23.2	1.7	-1.0	289
18-23	18.6	42.1	-1.9	230	2.9	8.0	2.7	-0.3	229	5.5	23.8	0.7	-1.1	235
24-35	11.7	36.3	-1.4	543	4.6	9.1	3.1	-0.4	536	4.7	21.0	1.1	-1.1	548
36-47	10.1	32.2	-1.4	501	2.8	8.7	3.4	-0.4	491	5.2	22.5	1.2	-1.1	508
48-59	9.5	31.5	-1.3	555	2.3	8.4	3.5	-0.4	535	6.2	22.5	1.8	-1.2	558
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	11.1	31.0	-1.2	1,316	5.5	12.0	4.3	-0.5	1,289	6.4	22.5	1.5	-1.1	1,344
Female	11.0	30.7	-1.2	1,217	4.2	10.4	3.8	-0.5	1,196	5.4	21.1	1.0	-1.1	1,240
<b>Birth interval in months<sup>3</sup></b>														
First birth <sup>4</sup>	9.9	26.4	-1.1	1,037	4.7	10.7	5.2	-0.4	1,019	5.1	19.0	1.9	-1.0	1,064
<24	15.4	40.2	-1.6	321	4.6	9.9	2.7	-0.5	321	7.2	24.9	0.5	-1.3	330
24-35	12.1	39.6	-1.5	340	2.5	6.7	2.9	-0.4	330	4.8	22.1	0.0	-1.2	341
36 or more	10.5	29.5	-1.1	826	6.0	14.0	3.6	-0.6	806	6.8	23.8	1.4	-1.1	841
<b>Birth order<sup>3</sup></b>														
1	10.0	26.3	-1.1	1,030	4.8	10.8	5.2	-0.4	1,012	5.1	19.2	2.0	-1.0	1,056
2-3	11.3	32.9	-1.3	1,262	4.9	10.8	3.5	-0.5	1,237	5.7	22.8	1.0	-1.1	1,285
4-5	12.5	39.0	-1.5	203	5.4	14.4	1.8	-0.7	200	9.7	27.4	0.0	-1.4	206
6 or more	(32.0)	(50.3)	2.1	29	(2.9)	(14.6)	(2.2)	0.6	29	(15.9)	(30.6)	(0.0)	1.6	29
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	11.0	31.0	-1.2	2,441	4.9	11.4	4.0	-0.5	2,393	5.9	22.2	1.4	-1.1	2,490
Rural	12.6	26.3	-1.3	92	3.7	7.5	4.5	-0.2	93	4.4	11.2	0.1	-0.9	94

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age <sup>1</sup>			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age		
	Percentage below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
<b>Size at birth<sup>3</sup></b>									
Very small	15.2	41.0	78	6.5	19.5	76	16.4	44.0	81
Small	12.4	38.0	235	4.9	8.2	231	5.2	24.9	242
Average or larger	10.8	29.8	2,203	4.8	11.2	2,163	5.6	20.7	2,246
<b>Mother's schooling<sup>5</sup></b>									
No schooling	15.1	41.7	329	3.2	11.4	326	10.4	28.6	337
<5 years complete	23.0	44.4	107	0.0	6.2	106	3.9	33.7	107
5-7 years complete	15.5	42.3	306	4.2	10.6	303	6.1	28.0	318
8-9 years complete	12.6	35.3	346	7.2	15.1	346	8.3	26.9	353
10-11 years complete	10.8	27.2	306	6.5	11.7	298	4.7	21.0	310
12 or more years complete	7.1	23.1	1,137	4.8	10.5	1,107	4.2	15.7	1,160
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	10.4	29.4	2,100	4.8	10.7	2,072	5.1	20.9	2,144
Muslim	15.4	39.9	364	5.9	14.6	349	10.8	27.1	373
Sikh	(14.3)	(44.6)	36	(2.0)	(14.0)	35	(2.8)	(28.6)	35
Other	(3.0)	(12.5)	32	(0.0)	(7.2)	29	(7.9)	(16.0)	32
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	10.6	30.5	682	6.5	13.0	672	6.7	26.7	694
Scheduled tribe	(8.0)	(25.7)	29	(4.0)	(15.6)	29	(0.0)	(16.9)	32
Other backward class	10.8	33.2	514	5.3	12.6	509	6.8	20.3	526
Other	11.5	29.7	1,178	4.2	10.1	1,147	5.3	20.0	1,200
Don't know	12.3	37.4	112	0.7	7.0	112	4.5	19.9	115

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age <sup>1</sup>				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below +2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below +2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
<b>Mother's nutritional status<sup>6</sup></b>														
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	15.1	40.0	-1.5	211	7.1	18.9	3.3	-0.9	209	9.4	31.8	0.4	-1.5	214
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	12.0	33.3	-1.3	1,359	5.4	12.7	3.3	-0.6	1,332	6.2	25.4	1.1	-1.2	1,388
Overweight (BMI≥25.0)	8.8	25.0	-1.0	937	3.7	7.4	5.3	-0.2	918	4.6	14.3	1.9	-0.8	955
Missing	*	*	*	26	*	*	*	*	26	(5.5)	(24.7)	(0.0)	1.0	29
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>														
Living with both parents	10.9	30.8	-1.2	2,427	4.9	11.4	4.1	-0.5	2,380	6.1	22.0	1.4	-1.1	2,475
Living with one or neither parent	15.5	32.2	-1.2	104	3.1	7.1	2.0	-0.3	104	1.4	18.4	0.0	-1.0	108
Total	11.1	30.9	-1.2	2,533	4.9	11.2	4.0	-0.5	2,485	5.9	21.8	1.3	-1.1	2,585
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	10.7	31.9	-1.2	4,348	4.6	15.9	1.2	-0.9	4,348	6.2	27.0	0.5	-1.0	4,348

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose size at birth is not known and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index

<sup>1</sup> Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children

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

<sup>3</sup> Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

<sup>6</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth <sup>1</sup>	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed <sup>2</sup>	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	97.0	51.0	84.9	1,045	20.1	1,014
Rural	94.9	49.6	89.6	42	12.8	40
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	97.4	54.1	85.1	538	18.5	524
Female	96.5	48.0	85.0	549	21.1	529
<b>Mother's schooling</b>						
No schooling	95.6	55.6	83.2	131	21.7	126
<5 years complete	(100.0)	(52.4)	(85.1)	38	(11.8)	38
5-7 years complete	93.6	44.5	80.4	141	21.6	132
8-9 years complete	98.9	48.6	87.5	155	14.4	153
10-11 years complete	98.2	54.5	85.2	142	14.9	140
12 or more years complete	97.1	51.3	86.1	480	22.8	466
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	96.9	51.9	84.4	883	20.5	856
Muslim	96.9	46.3	89.3	183	14.3	178
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	98.3	51.7	87.3	295	17.2	290
Other backward class	95.7	54.0	86.2	206	17.0	197
Other <sup>3</sup>	96.5	50.8	83.4	519	22.1	501
Don't know	97.9	33.2	83.4	56	22.8	55
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>						
Health personnel <sup>4</sup>	97.0	50.8	85.0	1,017	19.5	987
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	95.8	56.8	81.9	52	24.3	50
<b>Place of delivery</b>						
Health facility	97.1	50.8	85.3	1,012	19.4	983
At home	94.7	52.0	81.6	73	26.1	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>1,054</b>

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to Sikh or other religions, children belonging to scheduled tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, children for whom assistance at delivery was other or no one, and children who were delivered at an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

<sup>1</sup> Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

<sup>2</sup> Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

<sup>4</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Percentage Currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children under age 2 years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids <sup>1</sup>	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	4.6	77.7	2.9	0.0	9.2	5.7	100.0	95.4	82	12.1	82
2-3	1.7	68.3	6.1	3.5	11.9	8.4	100.0	98.3	92	18.8	92
4-5	5.8	48.1	11.1	2.8	17.5	14.8	100.0	94.2	91	26.5	92
6-8	10.7	10.3	10.8	2.2	3.0	62.9	100.0	89.3	125	32.8	127
9-11	12.1	0.8	6.4	2.5	4.2	73.9	100.0	87.9	124	32.5	124
12-17	23.3	2.3	2.1	0.4	3.5	68.4	100.0	76.7	315	44.9	324
18-23	28.1	0.6	1.5	1.5	2.1	66.3	100.0	71.9	239	40.5	254
0-3	3.0	72.7	4.6	1.9	10.7	7.1	100.0	97.0	174	15.7	174
0-5	4.0	64.3	6.8	2.2	13.0	9.7	100.0	96.0	265	19.4	266
6-9	10.9	8.4	11.1	2.2	3.0	64.3	100.0	89.1	166	34.0	168
12-15	23.3	2.0	2.6	0.7	3.6	67.8	100.0	76.7	190	46.0	192
12-23	25.3	1.6	1.8	0.9	2.9	67.5	100.0	74.7	554	43.0	578
20-23	28.8	0.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	64.9	100.0	71.2	169	40.1	182

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years <sup>1</sup>			Number of children
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	29.3	3.5	4.7	817
Female	29.9	4.7	5.7	767
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	29.4	4.2	5.4	1,527
Rural	a	*	*	57
<b>Mother's schooling</b>				
No schooling	*	(3.7)	(5.5)	198
5-7 years complete	(30.3)	(3.5)	(4.1)	197
8-9 years complete	(26.0)	(5.0)	(6.4)	221
10-11 years complete	(27.0)	a	a	196
12 or more years complete	29.3	4.1	4.7	711
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	30.4	4.0	5.1	1,304
Muslim	(26.4)	5.0	(5.8)	252
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	(34.6)	4.6	6.0	411
Other backward class	29.3	4.0	5.2	329
Other <sup>3</sup>	28.6	3.8	4.7	744
Total	29.6	4.1	5.3	1,583

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children of mothers with less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to Sikh or other religions, and children belonging to scheduled tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>2</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>3</sup>	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency <sup>4</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>5</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>6</sup>	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products <sup>7</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>8</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>9</sup>	Number of all children
<b>Age in months</b>														
6-11	34.8	43.3	11.0	220	(81.1)	(8.9)	(70.2)	(8.9)	28	97.8	16.8	46.4	10.8	249
6-8	31.5	49.9	11.7	111	*	*	*	*	13	97.8	14.2	50.6	11.5	125
9-11	38.2	36.6	10.3	109	*	*	*	*	15	97.8	19.4	42.1	10.0	124
12-17	55.8	40.9	19.8	242	71.4	6.2	66.1	5.0	73	93.3	28.4	46.8	16.4	315
18-23	66.7	46.8	25.3	172	78.8	16.6	74.4	13.6	67	94.0	35.9	54.5	22.0	239
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	48.0	41.4	16.5	328	83.5	11.2	73.1	10.1	78	96.8	24.6	47.5	15.3	407
Female	55.3	45.4	20.2	306	69.4	10.4	67.5	8.2	91	93.0	29.5	50.5	17.4	396
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	50.2	43.7	17.7	606	76.1	10.5	70.2	9.1	168	94.8	25.8	49.5	15.9	774
Rural	(79.9)	(35.1)	(29.5)	28	*	*	*	*	1	(98.0)	(60.4)	(35.6)	(28.4)	29
<b>Mother's schooling</b>														
No schooling	49.3	45.0	21.6	78	*	*	*	*	19	94.6	30.0	47.3	18.6	97
<5 years complete	*	*	*	22	*	*	*	*	6	(96.6)	(10.2)	(59.8)	(6.0)	28
5-7 years complete	54.0	48.0	17.7	83	*	*	*	*	16	95.8	26.4	50.7	15.8	99
8-9 years complete	47.1	37.9	12.4	85	*	*	*	*	25	96.0	18.3	47.3	12.2	111
10-11 years complete	48.4	36.1	18.0	87	*	*	*	*	21	95.2	28.2	44.5	18.4	108
12 or more years complete	55.7	44.9	20.2	279	74.8	10.9	67.2	7.3	82	94.3	30.0	50.0	17.3	361
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	52.2	42.3	18.1	515	76.0	7.8	69.6	6.1	142	94.8	26.6	48.2	15.5	657
Muslim	47.1	48.4	18.0	108	*	*	*	*	24	95.6	28.2	52.2	18.9	132

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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>2</sup>	Number of breastfed children	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>3</sup>	Minimum feeding frequency <sup>4</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>5</sup>	Number of non-breastfed children	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>6</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>8</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>9</sup>	Number of all children
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	61.8	46.7	179	(87.1)	(13.7)	(75.2)	(13.7)	34	(13.7)	33.4	51.3	18.9	212
Other backward class	50.5	47.0	118	(89.1)	(23.1)	(88.8)	(21.4)	35	(21.4)	26.0	56.4	18.9	153
Other <sup>10</sup>	47.4	42.3	299	70.6	6.3	63.7	3.6	90	3.6	25.1	47.3	14.4	389
Don't know	(34.0)	(23.1)	32	*	*	*	*	6	*	(16.7)	(25.2)	(11.0)	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>803</b>

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 Sikh or other religions and scheduled tribe children, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>3</sup> 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

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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

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

<sup>8</sup> 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

<sup>9</sup> 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

<sup>10</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>1</sup>		Height-for-age <sup>2</sup>		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	
Central	42.5	78	*	23	33.5	181	13.5	174	25.5	184
East	57.0	96	(54.2)	26	35.2	224	15.7	216	29.9	228
New Delhi	47.5	74	(71.6)	19	27.3	150	6.8	148	20.7	151
North	46.2	120	(69.8)	30	25.0	274	8.9	273	17.4	277
North East	52.2	124	(74.8)	27	38.7	213	8.8	212	21.8	221
North West	50.9	146	(51.6)	34	26.9	362	10.9	359	22.8	366
Shahdara	49.0	66	(64.9)	21	32.9	166	21.2	158	30.2	172
South	46.5	59	(70.9)	16	33.4	142	9.4	140	18.9	145
South East	71.7	80	*	17	21.7	200	14.7	183	20.4	205
South West	49.0	76	*	16	27.1	181	10.6	180	16.8	185
West	48.9	168	*	37	36.1	441	8.4	442	19.0	451
NCT of Delhi	51.0	1,087	64.3	265	30.9	2,533	11.2	2,485	21.8	2,585

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.

<sup>1</sup> Based on the youngest child living with the mother

<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>3</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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)		
<b>Age in months</b>					
6-8	29.2	46.3	0.0	75.6	89
9-11	24.4	43.2	5.2	72.9	98
12-17	20.4	56.5	7.6	84.5	247
18-23	17.8	53.9	6.8	78.5	214
24-35	28.5	40.3	6.6	75.5	483
36-47	28.1	33.8	3.6	65.5	465
48-59	31.1	20.5	1.8	53.5	513
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	26.7	38.3	4.9	69.9	1,114
Female	27.0	37.1	4.2	68.3	996
<b>Birth order<sup>1</sup></b>					
1	26.8	36.9	4.3	68.0	871
2-3	26.0	40.1	5.1	71.2	1,048
4-5	31.3	28.3	2.6	62.2	162
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	26.7	37.4	4.6	68.7	2,028
Rural	30.7	45.9	5.0	81.7	81
<b>Mother's schooling<sup>2</sup></b>					
No schooling	27.2	42.9	3.2	73.2	273
<5 years complete	18.6	45.5	6.5	70.6	83
5-7 years complete	28.1	36.1	4.9	69.1	248
8-9 years complete	24.7	39.6	5.6	69.9	287
10-11 years complete	28.8	36.8	3.4	69.0	254
12 or more years complete	27.3	35.7	4.7	67.7	964
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	26.6	37.9	4.9	69.5	1,753
Muslim	25.7	37.7	2.5	66.0	301
Sikh	(41.2)	(34.2)	(1.9)	(77.3)	32
Other	(39.3)	(29.8)	(7.2)	(76.3)	24
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	27.6	38.8	5.7	72.1	568
Other backward class	24.9	37.9	3.2	65.9	438
Other <sup>3</sup>	27.1	36.6	4.0	67.7	984
Don't know	27.0	44.4	7.9	79.3	84
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>					
Living with both parents	26.9	37.5	4.6	69.0	2,015
Living with one or neither parent	26.4	43.6	3.7	73.7	94

*Continued...*

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, NCT of Delhi, 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)		
<b>Mother's anaemia status<sup>4</sup></b>					
Not anaemic	26.9	31.6	4.4	62.8	933
Mildly anaemic	27.9	39.5	4.5	71.9	519
Moderately/severely anaemic	26.1	45.7	4.8	76.6	629
Total	26.8	37.8	4.6	69.2	2,109
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	21.1	37.0	4.4	62.5	1,095

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more and children belonging to scheduled tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

<sup>4</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:			
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who consumed iron foods rich in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given micro-nutrient powder in last 7 days <sup>3</sup>	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days <sup>3</sup>	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months <sup>5</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt <sup>6</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>											
6-8	29.4	8.8	125	14.2	24.3	19.1	127	na	100.0	126	
9-11	33.2	10.2	124	22.9	33.9	24.2	124	55.3	99.2	120	
12-17	54.4	22.2	315	21.4	37.4	28.2	324	56.0	96.8	317	
18-23	66.8	32.6	239	16.6	39.5	38.3	254	59.7	97.3	254	
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	48.0	98.8	596	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	97.8	560	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.7	620	
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	49.2	18.3	407	21.9	35.9	27.5	419	55.6	98.2	1,360	
Female	52.7	24.5	396	16.1	35.1	31.1	410	50.1	98.3	1,232	
<b>Birth order</b>											
1	49.0	19.9	336	23.9	44.7	30.6	353	54.3	97.4	1,067	
2-3	51.5	20.0	409	15.3	28.2	28.9	415	51.2	98.7	1,281	
4-5	(52.0)	(34.5)	49	13.1	28.6	20.8	50	54.2	99.3	207	
6 or more	*	*	9	*	*	*	10	*	(100.0)	29	
<b>Breastfeeding status<sup>7</sup></b>											
Breastfeeding	48.5	20.8	634	18.3	35.2	29.1	636	56.4	97.9	1,012	
Not breastfeeding	59.8	23.5	169	21.4	36.5	30.2	193	47.8	98.5	1,573	
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	50.0	21.4	774	19.0	34.9	29.8	796	53.0	98.2	2,507	
Rural	(75.2)	(21.1)	29	(19.6)	(51.7)	(17.6)	33	50.7	100.0	86	

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:			Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who consumed iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micro-nutrient powder in last 7 days <sup>3</sup>	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days <sup>3</sup>	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months <sup>5</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt <sup>6</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt <sup>6</sup>
<b>Mother's schooling</b>												
No schooling	50.0 (31.9)	25.4 (15.3)	97	22.2 (14.9)	39.0 (25.9)	28.8 (24.7)	97	55.9 (39.9)	163	99.2	353	99.2
<5 years complete	52.0	24.9	28	17.3	33.7	28.1	28	54.7	51	100.0	106	100.0
5-7 years complete	49.6	20.1	99	13.5	33.1	25.7	100	48.8	160	98.4	315	98.4
8-9 years complete	48.7	27.7	111	19.5	33.6	30.1	117	50.8	183	99.1	346	99.1
10-11 years complete	53.4	18.3	108	20.6	37.2	31.0	110	54.6	167	98.8	310	98.8
12 or more years complete			361				377		584		1,164	97.4
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	50.3	17.6	657	21.5	36.1	29.6	683	54.2	1,088	98.2	2,108	98.2
Muslim	52.0	39.2	132	7.5	32.0	27.8	132	46.1	199	98.8	407	98.8
Sikh	*	*	9	*	*	*	9	*	14	(95.8)	40	(95.8)
Other	*	*	6	*	*	*	6	*	7	(97.8)	37	(97.8)
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	56.4	25.5	212	17.9	36.9	31.2	224	51.1	337	99.0	666	99.0
Scheduled tribe	*	*	11	7.3	*	*	11	*	18	(100.0)	36	(100.0)
Other backward class	51.5	22.4	153	17.5	35.9	26.6	156	48.0	275	98.5	535	98.5
Other	49.0	18.4	389	21.9	37.2	30.2	398	57.1	614	97.7	1,200	97.7
Don't know	(34.2)	(21.8)	38	(6.7)	(10.0)	(18.4)	40	38.6	64	97.9	130	97.9
Total	50.9	21.4	803	19.0	35.5	29.3	829	52.9	1,308	98.3	2,593	98.3

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

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, and eggs; <sup>3</sup> Based on mother's recall; <sup>4</sup> Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis; <sup>5</sup> Based on mother's recall and the

vaccination card (where available); <sup>6</sup> Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order; <sup>7</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	99.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	9,294	96.8	9,211
Rural	99.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	192	98.4	191
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	99.2	0.5	0.4	100.0	7,656	96.9	7,592
Muslim	99.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,077	97.8	1,073
Sikh	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	208	91.8	205
Other	97.6	1.9	0.4	100.0	545	95.7	532
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	99.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	2,151	97.8	2,128
Scheduled tribe	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	128	97.7	128
Other backward class	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,654	97.1	1,648
Other	99.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	4,779	96.4	4,746
Don't know	97.9	1.7	0.4	100.0	314	97.2	308
No caste/tribe or missing	97.2	2.3	0.5	100.0	459	95.4	446
Total	99.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	9,486	96.8	9,403
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	97.0	1.7	1.3	100.0	6,050	98.4	5,855

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

District	Percentage of households:				Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested <sup>1</sup>	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Central	97.7	1.8	0.6	100.0	814	96.8	795
East	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	835	98.1	832
New Delhi	98.9	0.2	0.9	100.0	585	98.1	578
North	99.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	810	93.8	802
North East	99.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	775	96.3	769
North West	99.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	1,257	97.6	1,248
Shahdara	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	660	96.4	659
South	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	649	98.6	649
South East	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	849	96.8	849
South West	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	758	96.8	755
West	98.2	1.6	0.2	100.0	1,493	96.3	1,466
NCT of Delhi	99.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	9,486	96.8	9,403

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
<b>WOMEN</b>						
Milk or curd	55.9	23.8	15.7	4.6	100.0	11,159
Pulses or beans	59.9	37.1	2.7	0.3	100.0	11,159
Dark green leafy vegetables	50.5	43.1	6.0	0.4	100.0	11,159
Fruits	35.4	41.4	21.8	1.3	100.0	11,159
Eggs	10.2	38.6	20.6	30.6	100.0	11,159
Fish	1.5	19.7	26.6	52.2	100.0	11,159
Chicken or meat	2.7	32.2	24.9	40.2	100.0	11,159
Fish or chicken/meat	3.4	34.0	23.7	38.8	100.0	11,159
Fried foods	5.7	45.9	42.9	5.4	100.0	11,159
Aerated drinks	3.9	17.9	65.4	12.7	100.0	11,159
<b>MEN</b>						
Milk or curd	70.7	23.3	4.6	1.4	100.0	1,603
Pulses or beans	67.6	31.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	1,603
Dark green leafy vegetables	57.8	39.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	1,603
Fruits	41.5	46.9	11.3	0.3	100.0	1,603
Eggs	14.9	53.1	16.8	15.3	100.0	1,603
Fish	1.2	24.6	37.9	36.4	100.0	1,603
Chicken or meat	2.7	35.0	36.2	26.1	100.0	1,603
Fish or chicken/meat	3.1	38.7	33.8	24.4	100.0	1,603
Fried foods	8.7	35.7	45.1	10.5	100.0	1,603
Aerated drinks	3.9	18.8	62.8	14.5	100.0	1,603

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women <sup>1</sup>					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)	<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	Number of men
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	31.6	18.7	12.9	10.3	7.9	31.8	17.0	14.9	13.0	10.5	1,524	214
20-29	11.9	7.2	4.7	27.6	20.0	7.9	4.4	3.5	29.4	25.1	3,086	463
30-39	3.3	1.9	1.4	54.3	35.4	4.0	2.5	1.6	46.8	39.7	2,942	384
40-49	1.4	0.8	0.5	64.7	39.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	57.5	43.8	2,202	303
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	23.3	14.1	9.3	15.5	12.0	16.8	9.2	7.5	24.2	21.0	2,896	580
Currently married	4.5	2.6	1.9	51.9	33.5	3.3	1.9	1.4	48.5	38.9	6,492	772
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2.8	0.8	2.0	57.8	34.0	*	*	*	*	*	365	12
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	10.1	6.0	4.1	41.2	27.1	9.2	5.1	4.1	37.9	31.0	9,522	1,343
Rural	6.8	4.0	2.7	44.6	29.1	(2.2)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(43.7)	(35.3)	231	21
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	6.0	3.8	2.2	48.5	32.9	6.3	2.8	3.5	31.1	28.3	1,320	92
<5 years complete	7.6	4.8	2.8	44.6	32.1	(12.1)	(9.1)	(3.0)	(29.6)	(24.4)	278	38
5-9 years complete	12.7	7.3	5.4	40.6	25.9	12.5	7.3	5.3	29.7	23.2	2,431	408
10-11 years complete	12.9	7.0	5.9	39.4	24.3	12.1	5.2	7.0	34.5	27.7	1,636	272
12 or more years complete	8.7	5.5	3.2	40.0	26.8	5.4	3.4	2.0	47.5	39.4	4,088	555
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	10.1	6.0	4.1	41.3	26.9	10.2	5.7	4.6	36.8	30.4	8,301	1,196
Muslim	10.4	6.3	4.1	38.1	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	33.8	1,162	136
Sikh	4.1	2.8	1.3	59.7	33.4	*	*	*	*	*	188	23
Other	4.9	3.4	1.4	47.9	34.9	*	*	*	*	*	101	9

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women <sup>1</sup>						Body Mass Index: Men							
	<18.5 (total thin)		17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)		>17.0 (moderately/severely thin)		17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)		>17.0 (moderately/severely thin)		≥25.0 (overweight or obese)			
	Number of women	Percentage of women	Number of women	Percentage of women	Number of women	Percentage of women	Number of women	Percentage of women	Number of men	Percentage of men	Number of men	Percentage of men		
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	11.6	6.9	4.7	39.4	25.9	13.5	2,488	12.0	6.9	5.0	31.9	27.6	407	4.4
Scheduled tribe	6.4	5.2	1.2	49.2	27.8	21.4	124	*	*	*	*	*	17	*
Other backward class	9.1	5.3	3.8	39.4	26.7	12.7	1,822	10.9	7.2	3.7	40.7	32.9	319	7.8
Other	9.4	5.6	3.8	43.0	27.9	15.1	5,034	6.2	2.7	3.5	41.0	32.7	595	8.3
Don't know	14.7	9.2	5.5	37.3	26.1	11.1	285	*	*	*	*	*	26	*
<b>Total age 15-49</b>	10.0	5.9	4.1	41.3	27.1	14.2	9,753	9.1	5.0	4.1	38.0	31.1	1,364	6.9
<b>Age 50-54</b>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	0.8	0.7	52.4	42.8	87	9.6
<b>Total age 15-54</b>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.6	4.8	3.9	38.9	31.8	1,451	7.1
<b>Age 15-49 NFHS-4 (2015-16)</b>	12.8	8.7	5.0	34.9	23.4	10.3	4,633	17.7	10.6	7.1	24.6	21.0	485	3.6

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m<sup>2</sup>). 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

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal (>80 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal (≥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
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	75.0	25.0	7.8	48.3	51.7	1,517	90.9	9.1	2.7	64.5	35.5	213
20-29	46.2	53.8	23.1	36.9	63.1	3,080	81.8	18.2	4.7	43.8	56.2	463
30-39	22.2	77.8	46.7	28.2	71.8	2,937	65.6	34.4	12.0	30.1	69.9	384
40-49	15.7	84.3	58.9	20.4	79.6	2,199	54.6	45.4	20.1	21.5	78.5	303
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	64.7	35.3	12.2	45.1	54.9	2,887	84.4	15.6	4.9	51.6	48.4	579
Currently married	25.0	75.0	45.7	27.0	73.0	6,481	63.7	36.3	13.6	28.5	71.5	772
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	19.7	80.3	50.7	26.0	74.0	365	*	*	*	*	*	12
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	36.7	63.3	35.8	32.3	67.7	9,504	72.7	27.3	9.8	37.9	62.1	1,342
Rural	30.7	69.3	43.3	31.4	68.6	229	(70.1)	(29.9)	(10.6)	(55.8)	(44.2)	21
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	30.2	69.8	42.4	24.4	75.6	1,318	86.5	13.5	5.6	30.9	69.1	92
<5 years complete	30.5	69.5	43.5	32.2	67.8	278	(69.5)	(30.5)	(1.8)	(33.8)	(66.2)	38
5-9 years complete	39.7	60.3	34.6	34.6	65.4	2,427	75.4	24.6	10.3	39.7	60.3	407
10-11 years complete	42.8	57.2	33.1	34.8	65.2	1,631	73.3	26.7	12.4	42.5	57.5	272
12 or more years complete	34.7	65.3	35.3	32.6	67.4	4,079	68.2	31.8	9.5	36.5	63.5	555

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019–21

Background characteristic	Women					Men						
	Waist circumference		Waist-to-hip ratio		Number of women	Waist circumference		Waist-to-hip ratio		Number of men		
	Normal (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal (≥0.85)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)		Normal (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal (≥0.90)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)			
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	36.7	63.3	35.8	33.8	66.2	8,284	72.4	27.6	9.9	38.6	61.4	1,195
Muslim	38.5	61.5	33.9	23.1	76.9	1,159	76.1	23.9	8.7	33.7	66.3	136
Sikh	21.5	78.5	53.4	27.6	72.4	188	*	*	*	*	*	23
Other	30.9	69.1	40.2	24.1	75.9	101	*	*	*	*	*	9
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	38.2	61.8	35.4	35.7	64.3	2,480	76.0	24.0	8.0	45.5	54.5	406
Scheduled tribe	29.4	70.6	39.5	33.0	67.0	124	*	*	*	*	*	17
Other backward class	39.1	60.9	34.4	32.4	67.6	1,821	71.3	28.7	11.7	38.9	61.1	319
Other	34.8	65.2	36.9	30.4	69.6	5,023	69.9	30.1	10.4	33.0	67.0	595
Don't know	40.8	59.2	32.3	36.2	63.8	285	*	*	*	*	*	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>18,520</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>2,527</b>

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of men
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) <sup>1</sup>	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) <sup>2</sup>	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) <sup>3</sup>	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>4</sup>	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)	
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	24.8	24.3	2.5	51.6	8.7	10.2	0.0	18.9	211
20-29	23.2	23.8	2.8	49.9	5.0	4.5	0.4	9.9	451
30-39	22.5	25.1	2.5	50.2	7.3	3.6	0.2	11.0	370
40-49	22.4	22.4	3.7	48.5	8.8	5.9	0.5	15.1	284
<b>Marital status</b>									
Never married	22.6	22.9	2.9	48.3	6.3	7.0	0.3	13.5	564
Currently married	23.4	24.2	2.8	50.4	7.8	4.1	0.3	12.1	740
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	20.9	29.1	4.0	54.0	*	*	*	*	11
<b>Maternity status</b>									
Pregnant	18.5	22.8	0.9	42.2	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	25.8	26.9	2.3	55.0	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	22.9	23.6	3.0	49.5	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	22.9	23.9	2.9	49.7	7.0	5.4	0.3	12.7	1,295
Rural	28.1	27.8	2.7	58.6	(10.1)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(20.2)	20
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	24.4	23.8	3.1	51.2	8.8	2.5	0.7	12.0	92
<5 years complete	22.7	33.5	2.6	58.8	(19.4)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(23.1)	37
5-9 years complete	23.4	27.0	3.6	54.1	7.9	7.7	0.2	15.8	391
10-11 years complete	24.7	24.4	3.4	52.4	3.6	5.8	0.4	9.9	263
12 or more years complete	21.9	21.4	2.2	45.4	7.0	4.3	0.2	11.5	532

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) <sup>1</sup>	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) <sup>2</sup>	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) <sup>3</sup>	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>4</sup>	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
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	23.5	24.8	3.0	51.4	8,376	7.1	6.0	0.3	13.4	1,152
Muslim	20.7	18.9	1.5	41.2	1,189	5.8	1.7	0.0	7.5	132
Sikh	17.3	20.9	4.1	42.2	185	*	*	*	*	23
Other	22.6	19.9	3.6	46.1	95	*	*	*	*	8
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	22.7	27.0	4.1	53.8	2,520	8.8	4.5	0.2	13.5	394
Scheduled tribe	19.0	26.7	5.9	51.5	122	*	*	*	*	17
Other backward class	23.6	21.0	2.4	47.0	1,860	4.5	4.4	0.2	9.1	303
Other	22.9	23.4	2.3	48.6	5,053	7.8	6.5	0.4	14.7	575
Don't know	28.0	25.4	3.6	57.0	291	*	*	*	*	26
<b>Smoking status</b>										
Smokes cigarettes/bidis	18.7	22.8	7.7	49.1	56	6.3	6.5	0.4	13.1	327
Does not smoke cigarettes/bidis	23.1	24.0	2.8	49.9	9,789	7.3	5.2	0.3	12.8	1,066
Total age 15-49	23.1	24.0	2.9	49.9	9,845	7.1	5.5	0.3	12.8	1,315
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	7.2	6.5	0.7	14.5	79
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	7.1	5.5	0.3	12.9	1,393
<b>Age 15-49</b>										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	23.9	27.5	2.9	54.3	4,708	10.7	9.6	1.4	21.6	466

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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) <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>
Central	70.3	137	44.6	832	10.4	44.8	832
East	65.9	197	42.5	927	11.9	41.3	913
New Delhi	72.8	113	56.0	522	12.8	41.8	521
North	67.5	229	47.2	868	9.2	41.8	841
North East	62.5	184	45.9	797	9.6	43.3	797
North West	73.6	289	51.4	1,221	9.0	43.2	1,206
Shahdara	71.4	135	49.2	719	11.0	42.8	711
South	65.4	118	46.2	636	10.1	40.0	646
South East	72.7	181	47.9	935	7.7	32.9	909
South West	70.1	156	56.3	778	9.0	42.9	772
West	68.5	369	57.1	1,609	10.5	40.6	1,605
NCT of Delhi	69.2	2,109	49.9	9,845	10.0	41.3	9,753

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/m<sup>2</sup>).

<sup>1</sup> For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>2</sup>		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
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	96.2	97.6	79.0	89.6	84.2	90.3	25.1	36.3	78.9	73.7	533	528
15-19	93.1	96.7	73.9	88.4	78.6	87.1	23.3	27.1	76.1	66.9	251	252
20-24	98.9	98.4	83.6	90.6	89.1	93.3	26.7	44.6	81.3	80.0	282	276
25-29	96.3	99.3	83.8	95.3	87.3	96.0	30.5	44.2	85.2	84.0	300	262
30-39	97.2	99.3	83.7	94.7	88.0	96.5	31.1	50.5	84.7	88.5	528	467
40-49	97.9	99.3	83.8	94.0	91.3	93.3	33.1	45.8	84.8	92.3	345	346
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	97.0	98.7	82.3	93.0	87.5	93.6	29.4	44.0	82.9	83.6	1,679	1,581
Rural	(91.6)	(100.0)	(83.4)	(87.3)	(79.4)	(97.9)	(38.0)	(28.1)	(85.2)	(90.5)	27	22
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	90.5	89.7	72.0	80.1	74.8	81.9	10.9	24.5	73.5	71.1	243	109
<5 years complete	(94.1)	(100.0)	(75.2)	(87.1)	(86.6)	(95.3)	(14.2)	(24.6)	(80.5)	(92.2)	48	43
5-7 years complete	93.7	97.6	74.5	91.8	77.5	89.6	19.8	35.1	79.1	80.5	180	150
8-9 years complete	95.7	98.8	74.7	91.8	82.9	92.9	23.8	34.3	83.5	81.1	258	325
10-11 years complete	99.1	99.8	87.2	93.0	90.8	94.9	30.8	37.2	84.4	83.8	283	311
12 or more years complete	99.6	99.9	89.3	96.3	94.5	96.3	41.3	57.8	86.7	87.2	694	665
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>3</sup></b>												
Yes	97.3	99.2	84.2	93.8	88.8	94.5	33.1	45.0	84.2	84.2	1,421	1,319
No	94.7	96.5	73.1	89.1	80.2	90.0	11.9	38.2	76.8	81.7	285	284
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	96.5	98.3	80.1	92.2	87.3	91.7	32.2	40.6	80.6	75.4	487	688
Currently married	97.0	99.1	83.2	93.6	87.0	95.4	28.9	46.4	84.0	90.0	1,144	901
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	97.4	*	83.1	*	92.3	*	22.3	*	82.6	*	74	14

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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>2</sup>		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months<sup>4</sup></b>														
Been away	98.0	99.3	72.4	95.5	81.5	91.4	29.8	41.7	89.0	80.6	122	196		
Not been away	96.8	98.7	83.1	92.6	87.8	94.0	29.5	44.0	82.5	84.2	1,584	1,407		
<b>Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months<sup>4</sup></b>														
Been away	(98.2)	98.8	(80.2)	96.6	(82.7)	87.9	(24.8)	38.1	(88.6)	77.4	45	59		
Not been away	96.8	98.8	82.4	92.8	87.5	93.9	29.7	44.0	82.8	84.0	1,661	1,544		
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	97.0	98.9	82.7	92.8	87.5	93.8	30.1	43.7	83.6	83.7	1,476	1,405		
Muslim	95.0	97.3	75.5	93.6	85.1	91.6	21.2	43.3	77.2	82.5	175	156		
Sikh	(100.0)	(100.0)	(89.7)	(94.3)	(90.6)	(100.0)	(39.5)	(47.7)	(87.7)	(96.6)	37	31		
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	94.5	98.0	75.8	91.4	83.5	92.4	23.2	37.2	78.6	81.3	424	473		
Other backward class	97.1	98.4	84.4	92.2	89.7	92.3	29.7	46.3	84.8	86.3	317	366		
Other <sup>5</sup>	98.1	99.4	85.9	94.6	89.1	95.2	33.2	47.9	84.5	84.3	883	711		
Don't know	92.9	(100.0)	62.6	(89.9)	70.5	(93.2)	23.5	(33.8)	79.7	(81.7)	53	33		
Total	96.9	98.8	82.3	93.0	87.3	93.7	29.5	43.8	83.0	83.7	1,706	1,603		

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

<sup>1</sup> Partner who has no other partners

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:										Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospitals 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				
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	79.5	66.6	78.1	62.5	77.2	70.1	76.7	26.6	513			
15-19	79.9	66.6	78.6	61.8	77.0	70.1	75.0	27.1	234			
20-24	79.2	66.7	77.7	63.1	77.4	70.1	78.1	26.3	279			
25-29	79.8	76.2	78.7	61.4	80.3	69.3	78.6	33.3	289			
30-39	80.8	74.1	80.6	66.2	79.2	74.8	78.6	36.1	513			
40-49	79.6	79.3	80.6	64.6	80.7	75.8	80.6	35.6	338			
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	79.8	73.0	79.5	63.7	79.0	72.6	78.5	32.3	1,628			
Rural	(92.8)	(90.9)	(79.3)	(79.0)	(84.0)	(71.0)	(73.6)	(52.1)	24			
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	69.6	58.4	63.8	61.0	63.0	63.8	64.0	24.0	220			
<5 years complete	(75.7)	(68.9)	(69.7)	(64.1)	(74.0)	(69.9)	(72.8)	(31.4)	45			
5-7 years complete	74.5	69.5	70.8	63.4	73.0	69.1	71.3	30.5	168			
8-9 years complete	86.0	70.0	78.5	60.6	79.1	74.5	76.2	31.7	247			
10-11 years complete	76.5	68.5	76.6	64.6	76.2	69.4	74.4	30.9	280			
12 or more years complete	84.2	82.2	88.7	65.8	87.1	77.0	87.5	36.9	691			
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>1</sup></b>												
Yes	81.5	76.5	82.2	65.5	81.9	73.8	81.0	34.6	1,382			
No	72.5	56.5	65.3	55.6	64.3	66.2	65.1	22.0	270			

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:										Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express attitudes on all seven indicators	Express attitudes on all seven indicators	Express attitudes on all seven indicators		
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	81.6	73.3	85.0	64.3	82.5	72.3	81.7	31.5	470			
Currently married	79.2	73.1	77.8	63.8	77.7	72.4	77.4	33.0	1,110			
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	82.0	75.1	68.7	62.4	76.8	77.0	72.4	32.6	72			
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	80.5	74.2	80.0	63.8	80.0	72.9	79.0	33.2	1,431			
Muslim	74.8	64.1	74.6	68.4	71.9	70.9	74.0	30.5	166			
Sikh	(79.8)	(73.7)	(77.8)	(60.9)	(76.7)	(71.3)	(74.3)	(27.0)	37			
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	77.9	70.4	75.4	64.3	76.3	68.0	73.9	31.7	400			
Other backward class	81.6	73.0	80.6	66.9	79.7	72.0	79.7	31.3	308			
Other <sup>2</sup>	82.1	76.6	82.8	62.3	81.8	76.6	81.6	34.3	866			
Don't know	(69.1)	(59.3)	(68.2)	(61.4)	(70.5)	(63.3)	(70.4)	(29.5)	50			
Total	80.0	73.2	79.5	63.9	79.1	72.6	78.4	32.6	1,652			

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:										Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators			
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	83.4	73.9	83.1	62.1	74.4	68.7	74.2	33.9			515
15-19	83.7	69.4	82.5	57.1	70.1	67.6	71.9	29.4			243
20-24	83.1	77.8	83.6	66.6	78.3	69.7	76.3	38.0			272
25-29	86.6	81.1	85.9	66.9	77.7	72.9	71.5	36.8			260
30-39	88.2	83.7	87.6	67.0	82.8	72.8	77.3	41.9			464
40-49	86.0	84.6	91.1	70.1	82.2	74.3	78.9	41.9			344
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	85.8	80.2	86.6	65.9	79.1	71.7	75.8	38.3			1,561
Rural	(92.5)	(86.1)	(86.6)	(79.1)	(79.1)	(80.1)	(70.6)	(51.8)			22
<b>Schooling</b>											
No schooling	84.0	73.7	78.6	59.5	74.5	70.5	66.1	25.4			98
<5 years complete	(79.1)	(56.2)	(66.5)	(69.0)	(60.8)	(59.0)	(53.9)	(37.0)			43
5-7 years complete	86.1	75.6	84.3	69.4	75.0	70.1	74.1	31.5			146
8-9 years complete	83.5	75.4	80.3	63.2	75.1	66.7	70.1	34.9			321
10-11 years complete	85.6	78.8	88.5	62.9	80.5	79.7	79.9	38.2			310
12 or more years complete	87.9	86.9	91.7	68.9	83.2	72.0	79.6	43.9			664
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>1</sup></b>											
Yes	86.8	80.8	87.0	64.8	79.3	71.6	76.2	38.7			1,309
No	81.7	77.9	84.9	72.3	78.0	73.1	73.4	37.3			274

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, NCT of Delhi, 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	
<b>Marital status</b>								
Never married	83.8	77.4	85.7	63.4	77.5	69.7	75.1	676
Currently married	87.6	82.6	87.5	68.2	80.5	73.7	76.6	893
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	85.7	80.7	86.8	66.4	79.6	71.8	75.7	1,389
Muslim	86.5	76.4	82.7	61.9	74.1	72.1	75.4	152
Sikh	(94.4)	(81.0)	(95.4)	(71.6)	(88.4)	(75.8)	(82.4)	31
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	84.8	75.9	85.2	64.5	74.4	64.6	71.2	463
Other backward class	87.2	83.2	86.8	62.8	86.3	77.6	81.9	360
Other <sup>2</sup>	86.6	84.3	89.9	69.4	80.4	73.7	76.7	706
Don't know	(86.9)	(47.0)	(51.1)	(62.0)	(53.0)	(82.4)	(63.8)	33
<b>Total</b>	85.9	80.3	86.6	66.1	79.1	71.8	75.7	1,583

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:</b>									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	3.4	0.1	1.6	(4.9)	*	(2.5)	3.4	0.1	1.6
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	13.2	1.0	6.6	(8.9)	*	(4.5)	13.2	1.0	6.5
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	3.2	0.1	1.5	(4.9)	*	(2.5)	3.2	0.1	1.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	872	1,049	1,921	14	14	29	887	1,063	1,950
<b>Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:</b>									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse <sup>1</sup>	70.2	*	71.6	*	*	*	70.6	*	71.9
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	116	11	126	1	0	1	117	11	128
<b>Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:</b>									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.6	1.1	1.3	(1.5)	(1.0)	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.3
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	980	1,171	2,151	17	19	36	997	1,190	2,186
<b>Among all men:</b>									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.7	na	na	(0.0)	na	na	1.7	na	na
Number of men	1,581	na	na	22	na	na	1,603	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
	(70.2)	na	na	*	na	*	na	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse the past 12 months									
	27	na	na	0	na	0	na	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	42.1	na	na	*	na	na	42.1	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy									
	na	341	na	na	5	na	na	346	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	18.8	42.4	31.0	(4.3)	(46.3)	27.3	18.6	42.5	30.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.4	7.4	5.5	(2.1)	(15.2)	9.3	3.4	7.6	5.6
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months									
	32.1	28.1	30.0	(28.8)	(40.9)	35.4	32.0	28.3	30.1
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.7	4.0	3.8	(7.5)	(5.1)	5.9	3.7	4.0	3.9
Number of respondents	1,581	1,679	3,260	22	27	48	1,603	1,706	3,309
<b>Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used</b>									
	97.0	95.7	96.4	*	*	(94.6)	96.9	95.8	96.3
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	507	471	978	6	11	17	513	482	995

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

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Knowledge</b>									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>1</sup>	36.4	25.1	30.7	*	*	(26.6)	36.3	25.1	30.7
Percentage who know a condom source	92.8	75.2	84.0	*	*	(70.9)	92.8	74.8	83.8
<b>Sexual behaviour</b>									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	25.4	25.4	25.4	*	*	(29.7)	25.4	25.5	25.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.5	0.3	0.4	*	*	(0.0)	0.5	0.3	0.4
<b>HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion</b>									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	4.5	12.5	8.5	*	*	(10.2)	4.4	12.6	8.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.7	4.2	3.4	*	*	(10.2)	2.6	4.4	3.5
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	34.6	29.6	32.1	*	*	(20.8)	34.4	29.4	31.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.0	3.1	3.0	*	*	(3.8)	3.0	3.1	3.1
Number age 15-24	521	523	1,044	7	10	17	528	533	1,061
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	97.4	96.7	97.1	*	*	*	97.5	96.7	97.1
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	180	155	335	1	2	4	182	157	339
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	54.1	28.6	41.2	*	*	*	53.6	28.9	41.1
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	134	137	270	2	3	5	136	140	275
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	62.9	3.3	29.0	*	*	*	62.7	3.2	28.7
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	94	124	218	1	3	4	95	127	222
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	66.0	*	67.4	*	*	*	66.3	*	67.7
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	59	4	63	1	0	1	60	4	64
<b>Among the never married:</b>									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	80.7	98.2	88.6	*	*	*	80.6	98.2	88.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	12.6	1.0	7.4	*	*	*	12.5	1.0	7.3
Number never married	478	392	870	6	7	14	484	400	884

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis <sup>1</sup>	Medically treated tuberculosis <sup>2</sup>	Number of usual residents
<b>URBAN</b>			
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	169	166	19,959
Male	131	121	21,916
<b>Age</b>			
< 15	427	405	10,154
15-59	52	50	28,180
60 or more	125	125	3,544
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>3</sup>	435	435	364
Other fuel	147	140	41,513
Total <sup>4</sup>	149	142	41,877
<b>RURAL</b>			
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	20	20	461
Male	329	329	533
<b>Age</b>			
< 15	289	289	252
15-59	171	171	657
60 or more	0	0	86
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>3</sup>	0	0	18
Other fuel	189	189	976
Total <sup>4</sup>	186	186	994
<b>TOTAL</b>			
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	165	163	20,420
Male	136	126	22,449
<b>Age</b>			
< 15	424	402	10,405
15-59	55	53	28,836
60 or more	122	122	3,630
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>3</sup>	415	415	382
Other fuel	148	141	42,489
Total <sup>4</sup>	150	143	42,871

<sup>1</sup> Includes medically treated tuberculosis

<sup>2</sup> Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

<sup>3</sup> Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

<sup>4</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB <sup>1</sup>	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 mis-conceptions about transmission of TB <sup>1</sup>	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	97.5	79.0	64.0	92.4	7.9	1,699	81.0	66.3	95.6	17.5	248
20-34	98.2	83.0	64.3	95.3	7.8	5,335	82.1	66.8	98.2	10.9	775
35-49	98.5	82.0	66.5	97.0	8.7	3,923	80.4	72.8	99.2	13.7	552
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	98.2	82.0	65.3	95.5	8.2	10,704	81.2	68.5	98.2	12.9	1,552
Rural	99.0	84.5	53.7	95.8	6.2	253	(89.9)	(91.3)	(96.7)	(14.5)	22
<b>Schooling</b>											
No schooling	96.9	73.9	61.8	93.0	10.9	1,421	73.5	67.2	96.7	20.1	107
<5 years complete	97.5	71.9	54.1	91.7	10.7	290	(84.6)	(56.4)	(100.0)	(10.9)	41
5-7 years complete	98.6	77.1	64.1	93.9	9.2	1,053	79.8	65.8	98.6	14.9	145
8-9 years complete	98.0	78.3	64.4	93.4	8.9	1,627	78.0	66.3	96.1	15.6	321
10-11 years complete	98.8	81.4	68.0	95.3	8.3	1,802	82.9	71.5	98.2	13.2	306
12 or more years complete	98.4	87.7	65.8	97.5	6.6	4,763	83.7	70.6	99.2	9.9	654
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	98.3	81.8	64.5	95.4	7.8	9,281	82.0	67.5	98.2	13.3	1,379
Muslim	98.1	83.2	70.2	95.5	10.0	1,348	72.3	79.0	98.9	11.3	154
Sikh	95.0	82.6	56.4	97.3	9.0	220	(95.0)	(70.7)	(94.3)	(4.0)	31
Other	100.0	89.0	60.2	96.0	7.2	108	*	*	*	*	11

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, NCT of Delhi, 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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	98.5	2,816	79.5	66.5	95.8	8.1	2,774	98.3	82.2	68.6	11.9	464
Scheduled tribe	100.0	149	70.8	64.8	93.4	6.9	149	*	*	*	*	20
Other backward class	98.5	2,063	81.0	66.1	96.0	8.3	2,033	98.2	75.5	69.1	15.4	359
Other	97.9	5,788	84.8	64.8	95.5	8.0	5,667	98.1	84.6	69.3	12.1	698
Don't know	97.1	344	67.0	49.5	89.0	10.6	334	(100.0)	(64.2)	(52.8)	(13.6)	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>11,159</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10,957</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1,574</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	9.9	1,742	7.4	252
20-24	11.7	1,854	9.5	276
25-34	16.6	3,580	13.6	511
35-49	21.5	3,982	19.0	564
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	16.5	10,904	13.6	1,581
Rural	17.1	255	(31.9)	22
<b>Schooling</b>				
No schooling	4.1	1,467	3.4	109
<5 years complete	4.2	298	(0.0)	43
5-7 years complete	4.5	1,068	3.3	150
8-9 years complete	7.2	1,662	5.3	325
10-11 years complete	12.0	1,824	7.9	311
12 or more years complete	28.6	4,841	25.7	665
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	17.7	9,445	14.4	1,405
Muslim	4.6	1,374	6.9	156
Sikh	34.7	231	(24.6)	31
Other	29.6	108	*	11
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	9.7	2,816	5.8	473
Scheduled tribe	15.1	149	*	21
Other backward class	12.2	2,063	11.5	366
Other	22.2	5,788	21.1	711
Don't know	2.9	344	(0.0)	33
Total age 15-49	16.5	11,159	13.8	1,603
Age 50-54	na	na	25.3	97
Total age 15-54	na	na	14.5	1,700

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<b>Public health sector</b>	63.7	63.7	63.7
Government/municipal hospital	51.7	40.5	51.5
Government dispensary	11.0	18.6	11.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.1	0.4	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	0.6	4.3	0.6
PHC/additional PHC	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.2	0.4
<b>Private health sector</b>	34.6	33.4	34.5
Private hospital	15.7	16.4	15.7
Private doctor/clinic	18.7	17.0	18.7
Private paramedic	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Other source</b>	0.8	1.0	0.8
Shop	0.0	0.8	0.0
Home treatment	0.5	0.0	0.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Health insurance</b>			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	25.0	27.1	25.0
Number of households	9,294	192	9,486
<b>Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme</b>			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	16.6	23.1	16.7
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	21.3	33.8	21.5
State health insurance scheme	5.7	4.7	5.7
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	1.1	1.2	1.1
Community health insurance programme	1.6	0.0	1.6
Other health insurance through employer	5.0	0.0	4.9
Medical reimbursement from employer	6.8	3.1	6.7
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	43.1	32.5	42.9
Other	3.9	4.1	3.9
Number of households	2,321	52	2,373

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, NCT of Delhi, 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
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	160	413	910	341	41	1,742	256	256	256	0	0	252
20-34	666	936	4,354	334	0	5,435	1,346	315	112	465	155	788
35-49	5,446	2,068	10,265	1,217	156	3,982	9,833	828	0	365	125	564
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	2,331	1,228	5,974	647	63	10,904	4,180	493	96	362	122	1,581
Rural	681	2,541	3,866	793	0	255	(2,612)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	22
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	3,573	2,148	4,316	1,113	102	1,467	6,595	3,290	0	0	0	109
<5 years complete	4,571	1,745	4,462	1,805	0	298	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	43
5-7 years complete	3,634	972	6,874	755	0	1,068	3,769	0	0	0	0	150
8-9 years complete	2,018	970	6,208	647	46	1,662	4,228	0	0	308	0	325
10-11 years complete	1,940	1,114	5,737	694	39	1,824	3,586	1,076	208	0	0	311
12 or more years complete	1,697	1,175	6,269	401	82	4,841	4,348	129	132	710	290	665
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	187	658	1,343	267	68	3,336	705	219	221	0	177	688
Currently married	3,115	1,484	7,955	829	63	7,431	6,705	699	0	635	78	901
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	4,627	2,082	6,452	526	0	392	*	*	*	*	*	14
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	2,324	1,294	5,966	636	47	9,445	4,121	555	108	407	137	1,405
Muslim	2,036	813	5,117	752	65	1,374	3,252	0	0	0	0	156
Sikh	3,412	863	7,547	0	670	231	(5,977)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	31
Other	474	4,593	9,200	1,996	0	108	*	*	*	*	*	11

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, NCT of Delhi, 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
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	2,700	1,216	5,753	599	46	2,816	4,385	597	186	775	0	473
Scheduled tribe	0	688	4,738	767	0	149	*	*	*	*	*	21
Other backward class	1,824	1,837	5,245	827	30	2,063	2,382	0	0	0	0	366
Other	2,314	1,104	6,404	629	60	5,788	5,068	381	0	289	271	711
Don't know	2,417	965	3,903	313	450	344	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	33
Total age 15-49	2,293	1,258	5,926	650	62	11,159	4,159	487	95	357	120	1,603
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	15,849	0	574	828	0	97
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,827	459	122	384	113	1,700

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, NCT of Delhi, 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			
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	0.1	0.0	0.5	1,615	1.0	227
20-24	0.3	0.2	0.8	1,723	0.6	254
25-29	0.3	0.1	0.5	1,783	1.4	223
30-34	0.4	0.1	0.8	1,624	0.4	218
35-39	0.8	0.3	0.7	1,511	0.5	195
40-44	0.9	0.6	1.1	1,210	0.9	183
45-49	0.8	0.2	1.3	1,102	0.6	133
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	0.5	0.2	0.8	10,320	0.8	1,412
Rural	0.5	0.3	1.3	247	(0.0)	22
<b>Schooling</b>						
No schooling	0.7	0.1	0.2	1,398	0.0	97
<5 years complete	0.0	0.0	1.8	291	(0.0)	39
5-7 years complete	0.3	0.1	1.0	1,024	0.7	130
8-9 years complete	0.4	0.1	0.5	1,582	0.0	290
10-11 years complete	0.4	0.4	0.8	1,734	1.4	287
12 or more years complete	0.6	0.3	0.9	4,538	1.0	591
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	0.5	0.2	0.8	8,966	0.7	1,257
Muslim	0.3	0.1	0.3	1,282	1.3	142
Sikh	0.0	0.0	0.4	216	(0.0)	25
Other	0.0	0.0	1.4	104	*	9
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	0.2	0.1	0.6	2,674	0.7	430
Scheduled tribe	0.8	0.0	0.7	137	*	17
Other backward class	0.6	0.2	0.6	1,983	0.0	333
Other	0.6	0.2	0.9	5,459	1.3	626
Don't know	0.3	0.0	0.9	315	*	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>10,567</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1,434</b>

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension <sup>1</sup>	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total					
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	3.5	70.2	27.2	2.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.7	1,543			
20-24	7.0	62.3	31.4	5.2	0.5	0.5	100.0	0.5	1,630			
25-29	8.5	53.5	39.3	6.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	0.5	1,718			
30-34	12.8	45.6	43.5	9.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	0.5	1,556			
35-39	20.8	31.8	49.5	14.5	2.5	1.7	100.0	0.7	1,446			
40-44	29.2	27.8	46.1	19.6	4.5	2.0	100.0	0.9	1,164			
45-49	35.4	22.2	47.1	21.2	7.7	1.7	100.0	0.5	1,039			
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	15.1	46.7	40.0	10.2	2.3	0.8	100.0	0.6	9,851			
Rural	13.2	56.4	32.6	9.4	0.9	0.8	100.0	0.9	246			
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	21.9	36.5	44.7	14.5	3.1	1.1	100.0	1.2	1,362			
<5 years complete	24.9	36.4	43.6	14.4	3.7	2.0	100.0	0.2	288			
5-7 years complete	22.0	41.3	38.8	14.9	3.7	1.3	100.0	0.8	982			
8-9 years complete	12.8	50.4	38.6	8.1	2.4	0.5	100.0	0.6	1,531			
10-11 years complete	15.0	50.8	36.1	10.4	1.9	0.9	100.0	0.6	1,676			
12 or more years complete	11.5	49.6	40.2	8.0	1.6	0.6	100.0	0.4	4,258			
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	14.8	48.0	39.0	9.9	2.2	0.8	100.0	0.6	8,576			
Muslim	16.3	40.8	44.9	11.8	1.9	0.6	100.0	0.4	1,230			
Sikh	18.5	47.2	38.1	9.0	5.0	0.7	100.0	1.9	191			
Other	18.1	30.1	54.3	13.1	0.7	1.7	100.0	0.0	100			

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension <sup>1</sup>	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total			
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	15.1	50.2	37.0	9.9	2.1	0.9	100.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	2,575	
Scheduled tribe	20.7	43.1	36.2	13.9	6.0	0.9	100.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	127	
Other backward class	15.7	47.3	39.3	11.0	2.1	0.3	100.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	1,906	
Other	14.7	45.1	41.7	9.9	2.3	0.9	100.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	5,187	
Don't know	15.1	50.5	37.7	8.9	2.1	0.7	100.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	301	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>10,097</b>	

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension <sup>1</sup>	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total					
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	6.7	48.3	45.8	5.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	0.8	213	
20-24	17.3	31.5	52.5	13.2	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	100.0	0.3	250	
25-29	19.1	23.8	57.9	16.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	212	
30-34	31.6	16.0	53.7	21.7	5.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	100.0	1.0	197	
35-39	43.1	11.9	47.4	31.7	7.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	100.0	0.0	186	
40-44	41.9	4.6	56.8	24.1	8.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	100.0	0.0	172	
45-49	53.7	5.8	44.8	30.5	15.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	100.0	0.6	129	
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	28.0	22.0	51.8	19.1	5.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	100.0	0.4	1,338	
Rural	(33.1)	(27.6)	(39.2)	(24.1)	(5.6)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(100.0)	(0.0)	21	
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	27.2	14.9	61.8	18.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	92	
<5 years complete	(34.6)	(14.1)	(51.3)	(18.1)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	38	
5-7 years complete	36.5	18.7	46.0	21.6	9.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	100.0	1.2	126	
8-9 years complete	26.9	22.3	51.5	18.2	5.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	100.0	0.4	278	
10-11 years complete	31.2	27.1	43.6	21.3	6.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0	0.4	271	
12 or more years complete	25.0	22.2	55.1	18.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	100.0	0.3	555	
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	28.3	23.2	50.6	19.2	5.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	100.0	0.4	1,190	
Christian	24.9	14.4	60.7	18.0	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	100.0	0.0	137	

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension <sup>1</sup>	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total		
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	27.1	29.4	45.4	16.7	5.9	2.6	100.0	0.7	407			
Other backward class	32.0	19.5	49.3	24.8	5.2	1.3	100.0	0.3	318			
Other <sup>2</sup>	27.0	18.6	56.7	17.8	4.5	2.4	100.0	0.1	591			
Total age 15-49	28.1	22.1	51.6	19.2	5.0	2.1	100.0	0.4	1,359			
Age 50-54	60.2	5.2	37.0	39.8	8.1	10.0	100.0	0.0	87			
Total age 15-54	30.0	21.1	50.7	20.4	5.2	2.6	100.0	0.4	1,446			

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

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women**

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, NCT of Delhi, 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)				
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	99.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	0.3	1.0	1,519
20-24	98.0	1.5	0.5	100.0	0.6	2.6	1,595
25-29	97.4	1.3	1.4	100.0	0.6	3.3	1,681
30-34	95.7	2.1	2.2	100.0	1.0	5.3	1,522
35-39	90.9	4.0	5.1	100.0	0.8	9.8	1,401
40-44	87.5	4.7	7.8	100.0	0.9	13.3	1,125
45-49	84.7	6.0	9.3	100.0	1.9	17.2	1,006
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	94.1	2.6	3.3	100.0	0.8	6.7	9,606
Rural	94.9	2.4	2.8	100.0	0.2	5.4	243
<b>Schooling</b>							
No schooling	91.2	3.2	5.6	100.0	1.4	10.3	1,326
<5 years complete	90.0	3.5	6.5	100.0	1.6	11.6	280
5-7 years complete	91.0	3.5	5.5	100.0	1.4	10.4	960
8-9 years complete	95.2	1.8	3.1	100.0	0.6	5.5	1,508
10-11 years complete	94.5	3.0	2.4	100.0	0.8	6.2	1,630
12 or more years complete	95.6	2.2	2.2	100.0	0.5	4.8	4,144
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	94.2	2.6	3.3	100.0	0.8	6.6	8,379
Muslim	94.6	2.3	3.1	100.0	1.1	6.5	1,190
Sikh	89.8	5.3	4.9	100.0	0.0	10.2	185
Other	94.6	2.1	3.4	100.0	0.0	5.4	95
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	94.3	2.6	3.1	100.0	1.0	6.7	2,520
Scheduled tribe	94.5	2.1	3.4	100.0	1.0	6.5	122
Other backward class	94.1	2.9	3.0	100.0	0.8	6.7	1,861
Other	94.0	2.5	3.5	100.0	0.5	6.5	5,055
Don't know	95.3	2.0	2.7	100.0	2.8	7.5	291
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9,849</b>

**Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men**

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, NCT of Delhi, 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)				
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.8	1.2	211
20-24	97.9	1.0	1.1	100.0	1.5	3.6	241
25-29	96.8	0.9	2.4	100.0	0.3	3.5	209
30-34	93.1	2.7	4.3	100.0	1.7	8.7	190
35-39	88.4	5.6	5.9	100.0	2.9	14.4	179
40-44	80.5	6.0	13.5	100.0	7.0	26.5	163
45-49	76.1	9.4	14.6	100.0	6.0	29.9	121
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	91.8	3.1	5.1	100.0	2.6	10.8	1,295
Rural	(97.2)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(2.8)	20
<b>Schooling</b>							
No schooling	89.3	2.5	8.2	100.0	3.9	14.6	92
<5 years complete	(93.3)	(3.6)	(3.1)	100.0	(8.3)	(15.0)	37
5-7 years complete	88.9	4.5	6.6	100.0	2.4	13.5	121
8-9 years complete	91.9	2.0	6.1	100.0	1.1	9.1	270
10-11 years complete	93.4	4.1	2.5	100.0	1.4	8.1	264
12 or more years complete	92.1	2.8	5.1	100.0	3.2	11.1	532
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	93.1	2.6	4.3	100.0	2.9	9.8	1,153
Muslim	83.3	4.7	12.0	100.0	0.0	16.7	132
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	93.5	2.7	3.8	100.0	2.9	9.4	394
Other backward class	91.9	2.3	5.8	100.0	0.8	8.9	303
Other <sup>1</sup>	90.7	3.9	5.3	100.0	3.3	12.5	575
Total age 15-49	91.9	3.1	5.1	100.0	2.5	10.7	1,315
Age 50-54	70.9	6.6	22.5	100.0	1.8	30.9	79
Total age 15-54	90.7	3.3	6.0	100.0	2.5	11.8	1,394

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

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Use of tobacco/alcohol</b>						
Smokes cigarettes	0.4	1.2	0.4	18.2	(13.2)	18.1
Smokes bidis	0.2	0.9	0.2	8.3	(16.5)	8.4
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Smokes hookah	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	(13.1)	1.0
Chews gutkha or paan masala with tobacco	0.5	1.9	0.5	9.7	(6.5)	9.7
Uses khaini	0.2	0.5	0.2	6.3	(4.3)	6.3
Chews paan with tobacco	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.2	(0.0)	1.2
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	(0.0)	0.8
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	(0.0)	0.3
Uses any type of tobacco	1.6	3.1	1.7	33.4	(37.7)	33.4
Drinks alcohol	1.4	0.8	1.4	28.1	(19.3)	27.9
Number of respondents	10,904	255	11,159	1,581	22	1,603
<b>Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours</b>						
<5	(85.8)	*	(86.8)	82.9	*	82.6
5-9	(11.0)	*	(10.3)	6.7	*	7.1
10-14	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	1.9	*	1.9
15-24	(3.1)	*	(2.9)	0.4	*	0.4
25 or more	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Missing	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	8.1	*	8.0
Total	100.0	*	100.0	100.0	*	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	43	3	46	287	3	290
<b>Among those who smoke bidis, number of bidis smoked in the past 24 hours</b>						
<5	*	*	*	33.5	*	33.0
5-9	*	*	*	31.9	*	32.0
10-14	*	*	*	23.5	*	24.2
15-24	*	*	*	6.2	*	6.0
25 or more	*	*	*	4.5	*	4.4
Missing	*	*	*	0.4	*	0.4
Total	*	*	*	100.0	*	100.0
Number of bidi smokers	18	2	20	131	4	135

*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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking</b>						
Almost every day	1.1	*	1.1	9.8	*	9.7
About once a week	17.2	*	17.0	37.8	*	38.3
Less than once a week	81.7	*	82.0	52.4	*	52.0
Total	100.0	*	100.0	100.0	*	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	157	2	159	444	4	448

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection <sup>1</sup>						Percentage using a hygienic method <sup>2</sup>	Number of women	
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other			Nothing
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	13.0	7.5	95.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	97.6	1,742
20-24	18.5	5.8	93.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	96.2	1,854
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	15.9	6.7	94.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	96.9	3,512
Rural	12.9	4.8	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	84
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	51.4	6.7	81.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	84.5	112
<5 years complete	(47.2)	(3.5)	(78.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.8)	39
5-7 years complete	35.0	3.9	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.3	190
8-9 years complete	17.6	7.1	93.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.0	743
10-11 years complete	14.9	9.2	94.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	854
12 or more years complete	10.1	5.5	97.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.2	1,658
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	15.1	5.9	94.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	97.0	2,998
Muslim	22.6	10.6	92.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.0	515
Sikh	1.4	11.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
Other	(0.0)	(2.2)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	23
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	16.6	6.1	94.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.5	946
Scheduled tribe	(14.4)	(12.0)	(95.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.1)	45
Other backward class	19.0	7.7	92.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.1	699
Other	13.6	6.8	95.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	97.8	1,802
Don't know	26.5	0.0	90.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	90.4	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>3,596</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings			Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Total	Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture			Non-agriculture
WOMEN											
15-19	11.9	251	(86.1)	(11.1)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(20.9)	(79.1)	(100.0)	30
20-24	23.5	282	93.1	5.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	8.6	91.4	100.0	66
25-29	29.0	300	95.3	3.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	16.4	83.6	100.0	87
30-34	27.6	287	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	29.9	70.1	100.0	79
35-39	31.4	240	95.1	2.3	0.0	2.6	100.0	27.0	73.0	100.0	75
40-44	23.3	174	(98.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)	41
45-49	31.3	171	92.6	5.2	1.1	1.1	100.0	33.2	66.8	100.0	54
Total	25.3	1,706	94.9	3.5	0.3	1.3	100.0	23.5	76.5	100.0	432
MEN											
15-19	22.7	252	91.7	3.0	0.0	5.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	57
20-24	65.0	276	94.8	3.3	0.0	1.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	180
25-29	92.7	262	95.8	3.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	242
30-34	95.6	250	94.4	5.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	239
35-39	99.3	217	94.9	3.5	1.0	0.6	100.0	0.7	99.3	100.0	216
40-44	97.4	200	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	194
45-49	98.1	146	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	98.0	100.0	144
Total	79.4	1,603	95.2	3.9	0.2	0.7	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	1,272
Age 50-54	93.3	97	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	91
Total age 15-54	80.2	1,700	95.4	3.7	0.2	0.7	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	1,363

**Table 97 Control over and magnitude of women'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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:						
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them
<b>Age</b>											
20-29	(95.4)	53	74.4	256	(42.6)	42	*	73.1	167	*	16
30-39	94.8	128	83.6	399	28.5	104	77.0	68.4	390	45.2	50
40-49	96.1	66	80.3	224	(34.8)	45	70.2	76.1	322	(37.4)	53
<b>Schooling</b>											
No schooling	(91.0)	54	76.4	164	(32.5)	43	*	67.1	87	*	11
<5 years complete	*	8	(70.2)	28	*	7	*	(65.3)	30	*	5
5-7 years complete	(93.3)	35	74.6	117	(35.6)	29	*	64.7	100	*	16
8-9 years complete	(100.0)	38	76.5	135	(32.4)	26	*	66.6	172	*	24
10-11 years complete	*	23	84.9	131	*	17	*	79.2	166	*	20
12 or more years complete	98.4	90	83.5	318	37.7	71	66.2	75.9	328	(40.0)	46
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	94.6	217	79.2	775	34.7	165	73.2	71.7	761	43.3	107
Muslim	*	19	79.0	92	*	19	*	76.2	98	*	6
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	95.1	65	75.4	217	(35.8)	46	(75.6)	66.1	232	(33.2)	27
Other backward class	(98.3)	50	82.3	163	(32.7)	37	(82.3)	73.3	216	(53.9)	31
Other <sup>1</sup>	94.0	117	81.0	466	32.7	98	66.8	75.9	401	38.6	59
Don't know	*	11	(86.0)	31	*	9	*	*	21	*	2
<b>Total</b>	95.3	249	79.8	894	33.3	193	72.3	72.2	882	40.9	121

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men age 15-19, women/men belonging to Sikh or other religions, and scheduled tribe women/men, who are not shown separately.  
<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**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, NCT of Delhi, 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	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly		Mainly wife	Someone else	Other
	URBAN											
Own health care	13.2	73.8	9.7	1.4	1.8	100.0	37.5	50.7	11.2	0.5	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	8.5	69.4	13.5	6.0	2.6	100.0	21.7	65.7	10.3	2.4	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	11.5	71.8	10.3	4.1	2.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL											
Own health care	(5.7)	(82.6)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(68.3)	(20.2)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Major household purchases	(17.8)	(64.1)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(29.2)	(67.6)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Visits to her family or relatives	(12.0)	(76.2)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	na	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL											
Own health care	13.1	74.0	9.8	1.3	1.8	100.0	38.0	50.2	11.3	0.5	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	8.6	69.3	13.5	5.9	2.6	100.0	21.8	65.7	10.2	2.4	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	11.5	71.9	10.3	4.0	2.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, NCT of Delhi, 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
<b>Age</b>											
20-24	79.9	63.7	68.2	57.1	15.4	113	(89.5)	(80.6)	(77.7)	(7.7)	39
25-29	82.3	76.5	81.0	70.2	12.0	217	84.9	88.0	75.6	2.8	131
30-39	91.7	79.9	86.4	74.5	4.7	493	91.7	89.9	83.0	1.5	400
40-49	88.0	83.9	88.6	77.8	5.6	303	85.1	85.2	75.8	5.5	327
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	87.1	77.9	83.3	72.0	8.0	1,125	88.2	87.3	78.9	3.4	887
Rural	(88.3)	(81.9)	(88.2)	(72.6)	(5.7)	19	(88.5)	(96.7)	(88.5)	(3.3)	14
<b>Schooling</b>											
No schooling	79.8	71.7	77.5	64.3	11.9	215	83.3	88.7	74.6	2.6	87
<5 years complete	(87.4)	(80.1)	(86.0)	(77.0)	(5.3)	41	(79.4)	(63.6)	(52.7)	(9.7)	31
5-7 years complete	86.0	73.3	78.8	68.7	9.7	148	90.5	80.1	74.8	4.2	100
8-9 years complete	84.1	80.3	82.0	73.6	11.0	170	84.1	87.6	76.1	4.4	175
10-11 years complete	90.0	81.0	85.6	74.8	6.7	159	91.6	89.6	84.2	3.0	168
12 or more years complete	91.4	80.5	87.5	75.1	4.9	411	90.0	90.4	82.9	2.4	340
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>											
Employed	94.2	84.6	91.0	79.6	2.5	254	88.1	87.3	78.9	3.4	887
Employed, for cash	94.4	84.9	91.2	79.9	2.3	249	88.0	87.3	78.8	3.5	882
Not employed	85.1	76.1	81.2	69.9	9.6	891	*	*	*	*	13

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, NCT of Delhi, 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 or 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
<b>Number of living children</b>										
0	82.1	76.3	61.0	13.7	121	87.4	85.2	76.0	3.4	107
1-2	88.9	84.1	73.6	7.4	657	88.2	88.3	80.1	3.6	523
3-4	85.6	84.6	72.6	6.8	333	88.1	86.2	77.8	3.4	245
5 or more	(84.8)	(83.3)	(76.4)	(11.1)	33	(91.5)	(91.3)	(82.8)	(0.0)	26
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>										
Nuclear	89.7	87.9	79.7	5.8	646	86.8	91.5	81.3	3.0	484
Non-nuclear	83.8	77.4	62.1	10.8	498	89.6	83.6	76.8	3.6	392
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	87.1	83.7	72.1	7.6	985	88.4	87.6	79.5	3.5	779
Muslim	84.2	78.2	69.9	13.1	124	88.3	89.2	79.3	1.9	98
Sikh	(96.3)	(91.6)	(76.1)	(0.0)	27	*	*	*	*	19
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	86.1	81.2	70.3	7.4	267	89.4	89.4	80.9	2.2	238
Other backward class	85.0	84.0	72.9	9.0	221	90.2	88.5	81.9	3.1	220
Other <sup>2</sup>	88.8	84.8	73.0	7.5	591	87.4	87.1	78.8	4.3	409
Don't know	(80.1)	(73.4)	(62.8)	(12.2)	41	*	*	*	*	21
Total	87.1	83.4	72.1	8.0	1,144	88.2	87.5	79.1	3.4	901

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men age 15-19, women/men employed but not for cash, women/men belonging to other religions, and scheduled tribe women/men, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**Table 100 Women's access to money and credit**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, and who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	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 <sup>1</sup>				
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	35.6	68.3	26.7	4.4	27.6	251	34.2	120	
20-24	53.4	70.0	34.5	5.6	40.7	282	41.3	225	
25-29	52.2	69.3	31.9	5.6	46.2	300	42.5	246	
30-39	64.4	73.8	36.6	6.4	56.3	528	35.1	425	
40-49	66.4	78.1	38.0	7.9	61.7	345	29.7	243	
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	56.7	72.3	34.5	6.2	48.7	1,679	36.7	1,238	
Rural	(47.4)	(84.8)	(17.7)	(2.2)	(54.2)	27	(24.6)	22	
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	44.8	51.3	17.6	3.9	44.3	243	7.5	116	
<5 years complete	(45.1)	(70.9)	(27.1)	(0.0)	(53.3)	48	(9.2)	29	
5-7 years complete	51.2	54.7	25.0	3.8	44.5	180	7.4	115	
8-9 years complete	46.1	69.6	33.1	7.1	39.1	258	14.9	163	
10-11 years complete	57.6	71.4	30.3	5.7	43.8	283	29.1	207	
12 or more years complete	66.4	86.1	45.0	7.7	56.8	694	56.6	628	
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>									
Employed	77.7	79.8	41.7	6.8	64.7	432	42.9	357	
Employed, for cash	77.7	79.7	41.5	6.7	64.6	425	42.4	352	
Not employed	49.4	70.0	31.7	5.9	43.4	1,274	34.0	902	
<b>Number of living children</b>									
0	52.4	75.6	35.9	5.3	39.9	612	48.4	443	
1-2	60.9	72.7	36.1	7.1	55.8	696	35.3	574	
3-4	54.8	68.2	29.8	5.9	49.5	357	17.3	222	
5 or more	(61.7)	(58.3)	(16.6)	(5.1)	(56.8)	41	*	19	
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>									
Nuclear	56.4	71.8	32.3	5.8	50.2	993	33.2	725	
Non-nuclear	56.9	73.4	36.9	6.6	46.9	713	41.0	534	

*Continued...*

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, and who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have of 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	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	57.6	72.7	35.4	6.5	50.3	1,476	37.3	1,106
Muslim	46.7	67.7	22.9	4.8	33.3	175	23.8	102
Sikh	(66.5)	(80.2)	(37.3)	(2.4)	(60.6)	37	(43.4)	36
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	57.2	66.4	35.0	8.1	49.4	424	24.6	286
Other backward class	55.5	68.7	31.1	4.9	52.1	317	31.9	223
Other <sup>3</sup>	58.2	78.8	37.1	6.2	49.5	883	44.8	701
Don't know	39.7	49.3	9.3	0.0	27.0	53	(6.4)	36
Total	56.6	72.5	34.2	6.1	48.8	1,706	36.5	1,259

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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use				Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	8.6	6.4	47.8	251	93.2	120	13.0	10.5	252
20-24	16.2	10.4	79.8	282	91.4	225	17.5	11.3	276
25-29	16.6	11.9	81.9	300	83.3	246	29.6	20.5	262
30-34	22.8	11.2	82.8	287	83.9	238	38.6	18.7	250
35-39	28.7	18.6	77.9	240	80.9	187	53.2	26.4	217
40-44	30.6	13.1	70.6	174	78.8	123	60.6	32.6	200
45-49	39.9	20.8	70.3	171	54.9	120	71.8	39.0	146
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	21.8	12.5	73.7	1,679	82.3	1,238	37.1	20.8	1,581
Rural	(27.4)	(25.0)	(81.0)	27	(83.5)	22	(45.1)	(37.7)	22
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	21.7	12.8	74.9	1,476	83.2	1,106	36.0	20.5	1,405
Muslim	21.7	12.3	58.7	175	68.9	102	44.6	27.4	156
Sikh	(22.1)	(15.5)	(97.8)	37	(92.4)	36	(50.0)	(13.2)	31
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	17.4	10.0	67.4	424	72.7	286	29.5	14.5	473
Other backward class	22.1	12.3	70.3	317	77.9	223	43.0	22.5	366
Other <sup>1</sup>	23.5	13.9	79.3	883	88.8	701	39.5	24.2	711
Don't know	13.4	3.2	66.8	53	(61.3)	36	(29.8)	(23.0)	33
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	25.5	14.3	48.0	243	7.9	116	40.0	21.3	109
<5 years complete	(32.7)	(15.2)	(60.5)	48	(11.2)	29	(48.7)	(11.7)	43
5-7 years complete	17.5	11.0	64.2	180	49.1	115	38.7	16.0	150
8-9 years complete	19.8	12.4	63.0	258	86.9	163	35.6	22.1	325
10-11 years complete	22.4	14.4	73.2	283	96.8	207	38.4	22.4	311
12 or more years complete	21.6	11.8	90.5	694	99.5	628	35.9	21.6	665

*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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use				Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>									
Nuclear	23.6	13.9	73.0	993	77.4	725	43.8	24.8	856
Non-nuclear	19.5	11.0	74.9	713	89.0	534	32.3	18.1	638
Total age 15-49	21.9	12.7	73.8	1,706	82.3	1,259	37.2	21.1	1,603
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	71.8	46.5	97
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	39.2	22.5	1,700

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

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:</b>						
She goes out without telling him	6.7	5.2	3.1	4.4	5.7	4.8
She neglects the house or children	8.3	6.1	5.8	7.6	7.6	6.7
She argues with him	9.6	10.0	5.4	9.5	8.4	9.8
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.7	3.4
She doesn't cook properly	5.5	3.3	3.0	4.0	4.8	3.6
He suspects her of being unfaithful	8.7	6.5	2.9	6.0	7.1	6.3
She shows disrespect for in-laws	12.2	11.5	8.9	11.3	11.2	11.4
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	19.0	18.4	13.8	18.0	17.5	18.2
<b>Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:</b>						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	96.4	95.0	94.4	91.2	95.8	93.4
Knows her husband has sex with other women	96.7	92.9	94.8	88.3	96.2	90.9
Is tired or not in the mood	96.0	92.7	94.8	89.0	95.6	91.1
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	94.3	87.6	93.6	81.9	94.1	85.2
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	2.1	2.2	4.4	5.1	2.8	3.4
<b>Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:</b>						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	8.6	na	8.6	na	8.6
Refuse to give her financial support	na	4.1	na	3.8	na	4.0
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	4.2	na	2.2	na	3.3
Have sex with another woman	na	4.0	na	5.4	na	4.6
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.5	na	1.0	na	1.2
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	88.3	na	87.0	na	87.7
Number of respondents	1,218	915	487	688	1,706	1,603

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons <sup>2</sup>		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 <sup>3</sup>	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	14.0	17.2	89.5	76.7	81.2	251	252
20-24	20.4	22.3	93.6	85.1	81.4	282	276
25-29	14.5	14.8	94.8	88.6	91.7	300	262
30-39	16.5	20.0	96.5	84.4	85.9	528	467
40-49	22.1	15.9	93.5	90.0	86.5	345	346
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	17.3	18.0	94.0	85.0	85.6	1,679	1,581
Rural	(35.3)	(32.5)	(98.0)	(95.7)	(71.9)	27	22
<b>Schooling</b>							
No schooling	28.8	32.5	87.4	75.1	71.9	243	109
<5 years complete	(18.9)	(35.4)	(90.4)	(96.8)	(87.3)	48	43
5-7 years complete	23.4	22.8	92.4	84.6	85.8	180	150
8-9 years complete	24.8	22.7	92.7	82.3	82.4	258	325
10-11 years complete	17.5	17.9	94.6	82.1	89.3	283	311
12 or more years complete	9.3	11.7	97.4	89.1	87.2	694	665
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>							
Employed	18.6	18.9	96.0	86.6	86.3	432	1,272
Employed, for cash	18.5	19.1	96.0	86.6	86.3	425	1,260
Not employed	17.2	15.5	93.4	79.8	82.1	1,274	330
<b>Marital status</b>							
Never married	13.8	18.0	93.6	81.9	83.7	487	688
Currently married	18.8	18.3	94.6	87.6	86.6	1,144	901
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	23.0	*	89.5	*	*	74	14

*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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons <sup>2</sup>		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 <sup>3</sup>	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
<b>Number of living children</b>							
0	14.7	18.2	93.6	83.4	84.4	612	798
1-2	15.5	14.8	95.8	89.3	87.7	696	532
3-4	24.0	25.1	93.2	81.4	85.0	357	246
5 or more	(38.6)	(24.8)	(79.4)	(91.0)	(77.8)	41	26
<b>Household structure<sup>4</sup></b>							
Nuclear	17.2	17.7	94.3	84.7	83.5	993	904
Non-nuclear	18.1	18.9	93.8	85.8	88.0	713	699
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	16.8	17.0	94.5	85.0	85.2	1,476	1,405
Muslim	21.7	26.6	89.5	84.6	87.2	175	156
Sikh	(24.1)	(31.1)	(97.6)	(89.9)	(84.8)	37	31
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	17.2	18.6	93.1	83.9	84.4	424	473
Other backward class	14.5	18.2	94.3	83.3	84.9	317	366
Other <sup>5</sup>	18.1	16.4	95.0	88.2	86.8	883	711
Don't know	21.1	(29.9)	85.8	(73.6)	(81.6)	53	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>1,603</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
<b>Type of violence experienced</b>			
Physical violence only	19.7	15.8	18.9
Sexual violence only	2.3	3.4	2.5
Physical and sexual violence	6.2	1.4	5.1
Physical or sexual violence	28.2	20.6	26.5
Number of women	843	240	1,083
<b>Person committing physical violence<sup>1</sup></b>			
Current husband	78.3	na	65.9
Former husband	3.8	na	3.2
Father/step-father	10.2	(23.8)	12.3
Mother/step-mother	19.7	(63.8)	26.7
Sister/brother	9.6	(36.3)	13.9
Daughter/son	0.8	(0.0)	0.7
Other relative	0.3	(2.6)	0.7
Current boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Former boyfriend	0.0	(6.2)	1.0
Mother in-law	0.2	na	0.1
Other in-law	2.1	na	1.8
Teacher	3.9	(7.9)	4.6
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Police/soldier	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other	0.5	(0.0)	0.4
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	218	41	260
<b>Person committing sexual violence the first time</b>			
Current husband	85.0	na	73.2
Former husband	1.8	na	1.6
Father/step-father	1.3	*	1.2
Brother/step-brother	1.0	*	0.9
Other relative	8.2	*	10.2
In-law	0.6	na	0.5
Teacher	0.0	*	1.3
Employer/someone at work	0.0	*	0.7
Stranger	1.1	*	8.7
Other	0.8	*	1.8
Number who experienced sexual violence	71	12	83

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

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
<b>Age</b>		
20-24	2.1	58
25-29	2.7	122
30-39	3.0	351
40-49	5.3	248
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	3.7	773
Rural	(0.0)	13
<b>Marital status</b>		
Currently married	3.2	738
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	10.2	47
<b>Number of living children</b>		
0	(0.0)	28
1-2	2.3	475
3-4	6.8	256
<b>Schooling</b>		
No schooling	2.8	157
<5 years complete	(16.4)	33
5-7 years complete	3.2	108
8-9 years complete	5.5	123
10-11 years complete	1.2	108
12 or more years complete	2.7	256
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	3.3	682
Muslim	1.6	78
<b>Caste/tribe</b>		
Scheduled caste	3.9	216
Other backward class	2.9	144
Other <sup>1</sup>	3.4	383
Don't know	(4.7)	26
Total	3.6	785

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19, women with 5 or more living children, women belonging to Sikh or other religions, and scheduled tribe women, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Type of violence	Ever <sup>1</sup>	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
<b>Physical violence</b>				
Any form of physical violence	21.0	3.2	10.2	13.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	10.2	2.6	5.0	7.7
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	7.4	1.2	4.2	5.5
Slapped her	17.5	1.5	9.9	11.4
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	5.7	0.9	3.0	3.9
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	4.4	0.8	1.8	2.6
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.0
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4
<b>Sexual violence</b>				
Any form of sexual violence	7.2	1.9	4.0	5.8
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	5.9	1.6	3.3	4.9
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	4.2	1.3	1.7	3.0
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	4.1	1.3	1.6	2.9
<b>Emotional violence</b>				
Any form of emotional violence	12.9	3.3	7.8	11.1
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	9.3	2.5	6.3	8.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	5.0	1.6	2.8	4.4
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.4	2.4	3.8	6.2
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	22.6	4.3	11.5	15.8
Any form of physical and sexual violence	5.7	0.8	2.7	3.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	25.8	5.4	13.9	19.4
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.8	0.6	2.2	2.8
Any violence by women against their husband <sup>2</sup>	2.1	0.3	1.3	1.6
Number of ever-married women	843	843	843	843

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

<sup>1</sup> Includes in the past 12 months

<sup>2</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Age</b>						
20-24	13.7	23.7	9.8	23.7	29.8	84
25-29	13.4	21.3	6.1	24.1	25.2	130
30-39	11.8	20.3	7.3	22.4	24.6	361
40-49	13.5	20.9	7.1	21.6	26.1	254
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	12.9	21.3	7.2	22.8	26.0	829
Rural	(10.1)	(7.8)	(5.2)	(10.3)	(12.6)	14
<b>Schooling</b>						
No schooling	18.3	23.9	9.5	26.7	29.6	162
<5 years complete	(17.8)	(43.7)	(26.1)	(43.7)	(46.2)	35
5-7 years complete	19.8	27.8	7.5	29.0	37.2	113
8-9 years complete	10.3	25.7	6.5	27.7	30.3	133
10-11 years complete	9.0	17.2	4.4	17.2	18.9	113
12 or more years complete	9.3	13.3	4.9	14.9	17.3	288
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Not employed	11.6	18.5	6.7	20.1	24.2	632
Employed for cash	16.6	29.0	8.4	30.0	30.5	209
<b>Marital status</b>						
Currently married	11.8	20.2	6.5	21.6	24.7	795
Widowed	(17.1)	(25.0)	(8.3)	(28.8)	(34.3)	34
<b>Marital duration<sup>1</sup></b>						
Married only once	11.9	20.2	6.6	21.8	24.6	818
0-4 years	11.5	17.8	7.1	18.2	22.4	142
5-9 years	13.2	21.1	8.4	24.0	27.3	102
10 or more years	11.7	20.6	6.2	22.3	24.6	574
Married more than once	(46.2)	(48.4)	(26.6)	(48.4)	(65.6)	25
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	11.4	20.3	6.5	20.9	24.5	86
1-2	12.3	18.7	5.6	20.6	23.9	475
3-4	14.1	25.6	10.5	26.5	29.7	256
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>						
Nuclear	12.7	21.3	6.8	22.9	25.3	481
Non-nuclear	13.1	20.7	7.7	22.2	26.5	362

*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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	12.9	20.1	6.5	21.5	25.1	731
Muslim	10.4	26.9	10.2	29.6	30.3	81
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	15.9	22.2	8.3	22.7	27.2	227
Other backward class	9.5	20.4	8.9	23.2	25.1	158
Other <sup>3</sup>	11.9	19.4	4.9	21.1	24.4	416
Don't know	(11.1)	(31.9)	(16.5)	(31.9)	(31.9)	27
<b>Respondent's father beat her mother</b>						
Yes	25.9	35.4	12.8	37.7	48.7	145
No	10.3	18.1	6.0	19.4	21.0	682
Total	12.9	21.0	7.2	22.6	25.8	843

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 age 18-19, women employed but not for cash, divorced/separated/deserted women, women with 5 or more living children, women belonging to Sikh or other religions, scheduled tribe women, and women who don't know whether or not respondent's father beat her mother, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women only

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Husband's schooling</b>						
No schooling	20.8	30.0	7.9	30.9	33.4	73
<5 years complete	(12.5)	(31.6)	(19.9)	(31.6)	(33.5)	26
5-7 years complete	20.6	29.9	12.4	32.4	40.4	93
8-9 years complete	14.4	20.8	10.4	21.7	23.1	139
10-11 years complete	14.4	25.9	7.3	27.9	30.9	196
12 or more years complete	7.3	12.3	3.0	13.8	16.8	312
<b>Husband's alcohol consumption</b>						
Does not drink	6.9	15.0	5.8	16.7	18.8	552
Drinks/never gets drunk	5.6	20.5	11.8	21.8	22.2	69
Gets drunk sometimes	23.3	28.1	4.3	29.5	36.7	173
Gets drunk often	(53.3)	(65.0)	(26.9)	(65.0)	(70.2)	50
<b>Spousal age difference<sup>1</sup></b>						
Wife older	(9.2)	(14.2)	(3.8)	(14.2)	(14.2)	21
Wife is same age	7.2	14.0	5.2	15.2	15.2	53
Wife 1-4 years younger	12.3	19.3	7.4	21.5	25.2	452
Wife 5-9 years younger	12.9	23.0	3.6	23.2	27.1	211
Wife 10 or more years younger	9.7	24.2	12.3	24.8	24.8	57
<b>Spousal schooling difference</b>						
Husband has more schooling	13.7	21.5	7.7	23.5	28.0	383
Wife has more schooling	12.4	24.5	9.7	25.7	27.7	196
Both have equal schooling	9.3	13.9	4.0	15.5	17.7	209
Neither attended school	24.8	31.8	7.9	31.8	33.9	51
<b>Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband<sup>2</sup></b>						
0	5.1	12.8	3.9	13.8	14.7	514
1-2	13.7	26.5	5.0	28.0	34.1	242
3-4	47.8	49.4	30.9	54.0	59.1	66
<b>Number of decisions in which women participate<sup>3</sup></b>						
0	16.0	41.1	18.7	41.1	42.9	66
1-2	16.2	23.3	10.4	27.4	31.5	155
3	10.2	16.9	4.0	17.8	20.8	574
<b>Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified<sup>4</sup></b>						
0	10.8	17.9	6.6	19.1	22.1	697
1-2	16.5	33.9	9.7	37.9	38.7	74
3-4	(31.7)	(45.8)	(8.8)	(49.8)	(55.2)	41

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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband<sup>5</sup></b>						
1-2	(33.3)	(24.2)	(10.8)	(31.9)	(43.3)	26
3	12.4	21.3	7.2	22.6	25.6	802
<b>Afraid of husband</b>						
Most of the time	59.9	71.6	37.6	73.7	76.0	49
Sometimes	10.7	20.7	6.8	22.5	26.3	484
Never	8.8	13.5	3.0	14.5	16.9	310
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>843</b>

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 whose husbands displayed 5-6 marital control behaviours, women who accept 5 or more reasons for which wife-beating is justified, and women who do not accept any of the three reasons for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women only

<sup>2</sup> 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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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

<sup>5</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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	
<b>Experienced physical violence</b>						
Ever <sup>1</sup>	22.6	0.4	7.8	2.9	24.3	177
In the past 12 months	34.1	0.6	12.2	4.5	36.7	114
<b>Experienced sexual violence</b>						
Ever <sup>1</sup>	38.4	1.1	15.6	6.8	42.2	61
In the past 12 months	(42.0)	(1.4)	(17.1)	(8.3)	(45.7)	49
<b>Experienced physical or sexual violence</b>						
Ever <sup>1</sup>	21.1	0.4	7.3	3.1	23.0	190
In the past 12 months	29.1	0.5	10.4	4.4	31.8	133
<b>Experienced physical and sexual violence</b>						
Ever <sup>1</sup>	(48.9)	(1.4)	(19.9)	(7.2)	(52.4)	48
In the past 12 months	(69.8)	(2.3)	(28.4)	(11.6)	(73.8)	30

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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, NCT of Delhi, 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	
<b>Help seeking</b>						
Never sought help and never told anyone	63.8	(68.4)	(47.8)	62.1	(56.3)	61.1
Never sought help but told someone	20.5	(17.9)	(13.5)	17.4	(25.7)	18.9
Sought help	15.8	(13.7)	(38.8)	20.4	(18.0)	20.0
Don't know/missing	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	204	27	55	238	49	287
<b>Sources of help among those who sought any help<sup>1</sup></b>						
Own family	(76.6)	*	*	81.9	*	78.6
Husband's family	(15.6)	*	*	16.3	*	13.7
Current/former husband	(2.4)	*	*	1.6	*	1.3
Current/former boyfriend	(0.0)	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
Friend	(15.9)	*	*	14.9	*	18.7
Neighbour	(6.9)	*	*	15.1	*	12.8
Religious leader	(0.0)	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
Doctor/medical personnel	(0.0)	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
Police	(0.0)	*	*	4.0	*	3.4
Lawyer	(0.0)	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
Social service organization	(0.0)	*	*	3.6	*	3.0
Other	(2.5)	*	*	1.7	*	1.4
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	32	4	21	49	9	57

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 NCT of Delhi, there were 462 clusters. Hence, 462 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 462 clusters,  
 $r_{(i)}$  is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 461 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 NCT of Delhi 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, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21**

Variable	Estimate	Base population
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
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
<b>WOMEN</b>		
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 <sup>2</sup>	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	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
<b>MEN</b>		
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 <sup>2</sup>	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	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, NCT of Delhi, 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
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.995	0.002	9,486	9,486	2.308	0.002	0.992	0.998
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.798	0.013	9,486	9,486	3.067	0.016	0.772	0.823
Using iodized salt	0.968	0.003	9,412	9,403	1.463	0.003	0.963	0.974
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	912.693	7.051	22,207	22,185	1.101	0.008	898.591	926.795
<b>WOMEN</b>								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.162	0.005	18,422	18,436	1.856	0.031	0.152	0.172
Urban residence	0.977	0.001	11,159	11,159	0.911	0.001	0.975	0.980
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.131	0.006	11,159	11,159	1.818	0.044	0.120	0.143
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.597	0.010	11,159	11,159	2.253	0.018	0.576	0.618
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.299	0.005	11,159	11,159	1.216	0.018	0.288	0.309
Currently married	0.666	0.005	11,159	11,159	1.207	0.008	0.655	0.677
Married before age 18	0.256	0.007	9,433	9,417	1.622	0.028	0.242	0.271
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.764	0.007	7,434	7,431	1.429	0.009	0.750	0.778
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.577	0.007	7,434	7,431	1.298	0.013	0.562	0.592
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.187	0.006	7,434	7,431	1.349	0.033	0.175	0.199
Currently using pill	0.027	0.002	7,434	7,431	1.133	0.078	0.023	0.032
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.067	0.003	7,434	7,431	1.172	0.051	0.060	0.074
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.283	0.008	7,434	7,431	1.474	0.027	0.268	0.298
Currently using female sterilization	0.180	0.006	7,434	7,431	1.342	0.033	0.168	0.192
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.431	0.012	4,414	4,358	1.559	0.027	0.408	0.454
Unmet need for family planning	0.061	0.004	7,434	7,431	1.314	0.060	0.054	0.068
Want no more children	0.741	0.006	7,434	7,431	1.185	0.008	0.729	0.753
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.093	0.004	7,434	7,431	1.192	0.043	0.085	0.101
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.772	0.011	2,379	2,400	1.290	0.014	0.750	0.794
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.691	0.014	2,379	2,400	1.450	0.020	0.663	0.718
Birth registration	0.944	0.005	3,067	3,116	1.210	0.006	0.933	0.954
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.934	0.006	2,937	2,988	1.254	0.007	0.921	0.947
Institutional delivery	0.918	0.007	2,937	2,988	1.270	0.008	0.903	0.932
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.879	0.008	2,379	2,400	1.261	0.010	0.862	0.896
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.884	0.008	2,379	2,400	1.283	0.009	0.868	0.901
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.643	0.034	272	265	1.153	0.053	0.575	0.711
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.106	0.007	2,859	2,907	1.191	0.067	0.092	0.120
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.645	0.030	301	308	1.064	0.047	0.584	0.705
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.782	0.026	301	308	1.117	0.034	0.729	0.834
Child received BCG vaccination	0.967	0.009	570	578	1.201	0.009	0.950	0.985
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.850	0.019	570	578	1.270	0.022	0.812	0.887
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.802	0.019	570	578	1.143	0.024	0.764	0.840
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.901	0.014	570	578	1.142	0.016	0.873	0.929
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.819	0.020	570	578	1.234	0.024	0.780	0.859
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.760	0.021	570	578	1.199	0.028	0.717	0.803
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.309	0.011	2,485	2,533	1.140	0.036	0.287	0.331
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.112	0.008	2,433	2,485	1.182	0.068	0.097	0.128
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.218	0.009	2,535	2,585	1.116	0.043	0.199	0.237
Children with any anaemia	0.692	0.012	2,071	2,109	1.219	0.018	0.667	0.717
Women with any anaemia	0.499	0.008	9,811	9,845	1.623	0.016	0.483	0.515
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.100	0.004	9,731	9,753	1.311	0.040	0.092	0.108
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.413	0.007	9,731	9,753	1.468	0.018	0.399	0.428
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.677	0.009	9,709	9,733	1.965	0.014	0.658	0.695
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.969	0.008	1,638	1,706	1.800	0.008	0.953	0.984
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.295	0.017	1,638	1,706	1.547	0.059	0.260	0.330
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.265	0.020	1,083	1,083	1.499	0.076	0.225	0.305
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.620	0.048	31,977	31,932	1.340	0.030	1.523	1.717
Neonatal mortality	17.449	2.718	2,949	2,999	1.099	0.156	12.013	22.885
Postneonatal mortality	7.017	1.631	2,955	3,003	1.103	0.232	3.755	10.280
Infant mortality	24.467	3.183	2,949	2,999	1.098	0.130	18.100	30.833
Child mortality	6.325	1.524	3,051	3,104	1.078	0.241	3.277	9.373
Under-five mortality	30.637	3.496	2,959	3,011	1.085	0.114	23.646	37.628
<b>MEN</b>								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.062	0.003	20,292	20,242	1.591	0.048	0.056	0.068
Urban residence	0.986	0.001	1,596	1,603	0.184	0.001	0.985	0.987
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.068	0.011	1,596	1,603	1.791	0.166	0.046	0.091
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.609	0.019	1,596	1,603	1.589	0.032	0.570	0.648
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.429	0.013	1,596	1,603	1.013	0.029	0.404	0.454
Currently married	0.562	0.013	1,596	1,603	1.013	0.022	0.537	0.587
Married before age 21	0.230	0.015	1,058	1,075	1.138	0.064	0.200	0.259
Want no more children	0.723	0.021	889	901	1.376	0.029	0.682	0.764
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.093	0.011	889	901	1.171	0.122	0.071	0.116
Men with any anaemia	0.128	0.013	1,317	1,315	1.333	0.102	0.102	0.154
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.091	0.008	1,365	1,364	1.051	0.092	0.074	0.108
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.380	0.016	1,365	1,364	1.166	0.043	0.347	0.412
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.618	0.019	1,364	1,363	1.441	0.031	0.580	0.656
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.988	0.005	1,596	1,603	1.647	0.005	0.978	0.997
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.438	0.022	1,596	1,603	1.762	0.050	0.394	0.481

**Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, NCT of Delhi, 2019-21**

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.995	0.002	9,180	9,294	2.327	0.002	0.992	0.999
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.797	0.013	9,180	9,294	3.070	0.016	0.771	0.823
Using iodized salt	0.968	0.003	9,109	9,211	1.462	0.003	0.963	0.973
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	914.013	7.226	21,383	21,652	1.103	0.008	899.561	928.466
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.161	0.005	17,786	18,031	1.862	0.032	0.151	0.172
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.132	0.006	10,771	10,904	1.821	0.045	0.120	0.144
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.595	0.011	10,771	10,904	2.258	0.018	0.574	0.617
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.301	0.005	10,771	10,904	1.216	0.018	0.290	0.312
Currently married	0.664	0.005	10,771	10,904	1.208	0.008	0.653	0.675
Married before age 18	0.258	0.007	9,101	9,198	1.627	0.029	0.243	0.273
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.765	0.007	7,147	7,239	1.439	0.009	0.751	0.779
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.576	0.008	7,147	7,239	1.305	0.013	0.561	0.592
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.189	0.006	7,147	7,239	1.352	0.033	0.176	0.201
Currently using pill	0.027	0.002	7,147	7,239	1.139	0.080	0.023	0.032
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.066	0.003	7,147	7,239	1.172	0.052	0.059	0.073
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.284	0.008	7,147	7,239	1.479	0.028	0.269	0.300
Currently using female sterilization	0.180	0.006	7,147	7,239	1.351	0.034	0.168	0.192
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.429	0.012	4,236	4,241	1.562	0.028	0.405	0.453
Unmet need for family planning	0.061	0.004	7,147	7,239	1.319	0.061	0.053	0.068
Want no more children	0.741	0.006	7,147	7,239	1.188	0.008	0.729	0.754
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.092	0.004	7,147	7,239	1.201	0.045	0.084	0.100
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.771	0.011	2,267	2,324	1.296	0.015	0.748	0.793
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.689	0.014	2,267	2,324	1.457	0.020	0.661	0.717
Birth registration	0.942	0.005	2,924	3,019	1.205	0.006	0.931	0.953
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.935	0.007	2,792	2,889	1.258	0.007	0.922	0.948
Institutional delivery	0.918	0.008	2,792	2,889	1.273	0.008	0.903	0.933
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.880	0.009	2,267	2,324	1.266	0.010	0.862	0.897
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.885	0.009	2,267	2,324	1.288	0.010	0.868	0.902
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.643	0.035	256	255	1.155	0.054	0.573	0.713
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.105	0.007	2,720	2,811	1.185	0.069	0.091	0.120
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.658	0.031	284	296	1.060	0.046	0.597	0.719
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.786	0.027	284	296	1.107	0.034	0.732	0.839
Child received BCG vaccination	0.966	0.009	538	555	1.193	0.010	0.948	0.985
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.849	0.020	538	555	1.282	0.023	0.810	0.888
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.801	0.020	538	555	1.153	0.024	0.762	0.841
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.901	0.015	538	555	1.159	0.016	0.872	0.931
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.819	0.020	538	555	1.245	0.025	0.778	0.860
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.760	0.022	538	555	1.209	0.029	0.716	0.805
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.310	0.011	2,352	2,441	1.145	0.036	0.288	0.333
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.114	0.008	2,298	2,393	1.190	0.069	0.098	0.130
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.222	0.010	2,399	2,490	1.123	0.044	0.203	0.242
Children with any anaemia	0.687	0.013	1,957	2,028	1.228	0.019	0.661	0.713
Women with any anaemia	0.497	0.008	9,440	9,603	1.633	0.017	0.480	0.514
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.101	0.004	9,372	9,522	1.312	0.040	0.093	0.109
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.412	0.007	9,372	9,522	1.476	0.018	0.397	0.427
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.677	0.010	9,352	9,504	1.975	0.014	0.657	0.696
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.970	0.008	1,592	1,679	1.827	0.008	0.954	0.985
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.294	0.018	1,592	1,679	1.550	0.060	0.259	0.329
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.266	0.020	1,054	1,068	1.499	0.077	0.225	0.306
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.599	0.048	30,857	31,198	1.355	0.030	1.502	1.696
Neonatal mortality	17.012	2.720	2,805	2,902	1.121	0.160	11.571	22.452
Postneonatal mortality	7.205	1.680	2,811	2,905	1.099	0.233	3.844	10.565
Infant mortality	24.216	3.213	2,805	2,902	1.112	0.133	17.790	30.642
Child mortality	6.473	1.560	2,918	3,017	1.071	0.241	3.353	9.593
Under-five mortality	30.533	3.537	2,815	2,913	1.094	0.116	23.459	37.606
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.063	0.003	19,560	19,771	1.592	0.049	0.057	0.069
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.069	0.011	1,558	1,581	1.782	0.166	0.046	0.092
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.607	0.020	1,558	1,581	1.590	0.032	0.568	0.647
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.431	0.013	1,558	1,581	1.014	0.030	0.405	0.456
Currently married	0.561	0.013	1,558	1,581	1.015	0.023	0.535	0.586
Married before age 21	0.229	0.015	1,032	1,060	1.141	0.065	0.199	0.259
Want no more children	0.723	0.021	864	887	1.377	0.029	0.681	0.765
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.093	0.012	864	887	1.174	0.125	0.070	0.116
Men with any anaemia	0.127	0.013	1,283	1,295	1.341	0.105	0.100	0.153
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.092	0.008	1,329	1,343	1.049	0.092	0.075	0.109
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.379	0.017	1,329	1,343	1.169	0.044	0.346	0.412
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.621	0.019	1,328	1,342	1.447	0.031	0.582	0.659
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.987	0.005	1,558	1,581	1.639	0.005	0.978	0.997
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.440	0.022	1,558	1,581	1.766	0.051	0.395	0.484

**Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, NCT of Delhi, 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
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.983	0.017	306	192	2.248	0.017	0.950	1.017
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.835	0.039	306	192	1.817	0.046	0.758	0.913
Using iodized salt	0.984	0.001	303	191	0.151	0.001	0.982	0.986
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	859.052	5.410	824	533	0.210	0.006	848.231	869.872
<b>WOMEN</b>								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.171	0.013	636	405	0.948	0.079	0.144	0.198
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.000	0.000	388	255	na	na	0.000	0.000
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.093	0.008	388	255	0.541	0.086	0.077	0.109
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.687	0.025	388	255	1.077	0.037	0.637	0.738
Currently married	0.219	0.012	388	255	0.579	0.056	0.194	0.243
Married before age 18	0.754	0.009	388	255	0.416	0.012	0.736	0.772
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.197	0.011	332	219	0.516	0.057	0.174	0.219
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.713	0.019	287	192	0.719	0.027	0.675	0.752
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.597	0.011	287	192	0.395	0.019	0.574	0.620
Currently using pill	0.116	0.011	287	192	0.599	0.098	0.093	0.139
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.034	0.007	287	192	0.697	0.220	0.019	0.049
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.110	0.020	287	192	1.086	0.183	0.069	0.150
Currently using female sterilization	0.233	0.017	287	192	0.688	0.074	0.199	0.268
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.186	0.007	287	192	0.284	0.035	0.173	0.200
Unmet need for family planning	0.496	0.042	178	116	1.111	0.084	0.412	0.580
Want no more children	0.080	0.017	287	192	1.045	0.209	0.047	0.114
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.742	0.021	287	192	0.824	0.029	0.699	0.784
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.123	0.012	287	192	0.601	0.095	0.099	0.146
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.830	0.021	112	76	0.587	0.025	0.789	0.872
Birth registration	0.757	0.033	112	76	0.817	0.043	0.691	0.823
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.997	0.000	143	97	0.031	0.000	0.997	0.998
Institutional delivery	0.911	0.028	145	99	1.102	0.031	0.854	0.967
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.904	0.028	145	99	1.083	0.031	0.847	0.961
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.860	0.030	112	76	0.932	0.035	0.800	0.921
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.859	0.033	112	76	1.017	0.039	0.792	0.925
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.630	0.133	16	10	1.085	0.211	0.365	0.896
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.119	0.035	139	96	1.382	0.297	0.049	0.190
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.290	0.054	17	11	0.494	0.186	0.182	0.398
Child received BCG vaccination	0.680	0.133	17	11	1.179	0.196	0.414	0.945
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	1.000	0.000	32	23	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.870	0.029	32	23	0.510	0.033	0.812	0.928
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.813	0.044	32	23	0.674	0.055	0.724	0.902
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.895	0.016	32	23	0.300	0.017	0.864	0.926
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.822	0.051	32	23	0.783	0.062	0.720	0.923
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.747	0.057	32	23	0.778	0.077	0.633	0.862
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.263	0.035	133	92	0.902	0.134	0.193	0.334
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.075	0.017	135	93	0.715	0.224	0.042	0.109
Children with any anaemia	0.112	0.014	136	94	0.485	0.121	0.085	0.140
Women with any anaemia	0.817	0.017	114	81	0.495	0.020	0.783	0.850
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.586	0.010	371	243	0.381	0.017	0.567	0.606
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.068	0.008	359	231	0.627	0.124	0.051	0.085
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.446	0.007	359	231	0.274	0.016	0.431	0.460
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.686	0.013	357	229	0.517	0.019	0.660	0.712
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.916	na	46	27	na	na	0.000	na
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.380	na	46	27	na	na	0.000	na
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	0.240	na	29	15	na	na	0.000	na
Neonatal mortality	2.467	0.319	1,120	734	0.478	0.129	1.829	3.106
Postneonatal mortality	30.455	24.151	144	98	0.467	0.793	0.000	78.757
Infant mortality	1.016	1.083	144	98	0.020	1.066	0.000	3.181
Child mortality	31.470	24.270	144	98	0.459	0.771	0.000	80.011
Under-five mortality	0.000	0.000	133	87	na	na	0.000	0.000
<b>MEN</b>								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.034	0.002	732	471	0.295	0.066	0.030	0.039
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.000	na	38	22	na	na	0.000	na
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.701	na	38	22	na	na	0.000	na
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.345	na	38	22	na	na	0.000	na
Currently married	0.655	na	38	22	na	na	0.000	na
Married before age 21	0.266	na	26	15	na	na	0.000	na
Want no more children	0.756	na	25	14	na	na	0.000	na
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.115	na	25	14	na	na	0.000	na
Men with any anaemia	0.202	na	34	20	na	na	0.000	na
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.022	na	36	21	na	na	0.000	na
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.437	na	36	21	na	na	0.000	na
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.442	na	36	21	na	na	0.000	na
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	1.000	na	38	22	na	na	0.000	na
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.281	na	38	22	na	na	0.000	na

na = Not applicable

# *Notes*

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