



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Andhra Pradesh



**National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-4)**

2015-16

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

INDIA

2015-16

ANDHRA PRADESH

FEBRUARY 2018

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2018
National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), India, 2015-16: Andhra Pradesh. Mumbai: IIPS.

For additional information about the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), please contact:

International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400088

Telephone: 022-4237 2442

Fax: 022-2556 3257

E-mail: nfhs42013@gmail.com, director@iips.net

For related information, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs> or <http://www.iipsindia.org>

CONTRIBUTORS

Sarang Pedgaonkar
Abhishek Singh
Laxmi Kant Dwivedi
Anne Cross

RESEARCH STAFF

Y. Vaidehi
Savita V. Raste
Anita Pal

CONTENTS

	Page
KEY FINDINGS	
Introduction.....	1
Household Characteristics	3
Education	4
Fertility	5
Family Planning.....	7
Infant and Child Mortality	9
Maternal Health.....	11
Child Health.....	15
Breastfeeding, Nutrition, and Anaemia	17
Adult Health and Health Care.....	20
HIV/AIDS.....	22
Sexual Behaviour	23
Women's Empowerment.....	24
Domestic Violence	26

TABLES

Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews.....	29
Table 2	Results of the household and individual interviews by district.....	30
Table 3	Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex	31
Table 4	Household and housing characteristics.....	32
Table 5	Household possessions and land ownership	35
Table 6	School attendance	36
Table 7	Children's living arrangements and orphanhood.....	37
Table 8	Birth registration of children under age five	38
Table 9	Birth registration of children under age five by district.....	39
Table 10	Background characteristics of respondents	40
Table 11	Current fertility	42
Table 12	Fertility by background characteristics	43
Table 13	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood	44
Table 14	Birth order	45
Table 15	Birth intervals	46
Table 16	Fertility preferences by number of living children	47
Table 17	Desire not to have any more children.....	48
Table 18	Ideal number of children	49
Table 19	Indicators of sex preference.....	50
Table 20	Knowledge of contraceptive methods	52
Table 21	Current use of contraception by background characteristics.....	54
Table 22	Current use of contraceptive methods by district.....	56
Table 23	Hysterectomy	57

	Page
Table 24	Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse..... 58
Table 25	Source of modern contraceptive methods..... 60
Table 26	Informed choice..... 63
Table 27	Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates *
Table 28	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge..... 64
Table 29	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women... .. 65
Table 30	Unmet need for family planning by district 67
Table 31	Pregnancy outcome 68
Table 32	Characteristics of abortions 69
Table 33	Age at first marriage..... 70
Table 34	Early childhood mortality rates 71
Table 35	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics 72
Table 36	High-risk fertility behaviour 73
Table 37	Antenatal care..... 74
Table 38	Antenatal care services and information received..... 75
Table 39	Antenatal care indicators 76
Table 40	Antenatal care indicators by district 77
Table 41	Advice received during pregnancy 78
Table 42	Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done 79
Table 43	Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card..... 81
Table 44	Delivery and postnatal care..... 82
Table 45	Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics..... 84
Table 46	Delivery and postnatal care by district..... 85
Table 47	Delivery costs and financial assistance..... 86
Table 48	Birth order and delivery characteristics by district 87
Table 49	Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn..... 88
Table 50	Trends in maternal care indicators..... *
Table 51	Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report..... 89
Table 52	Vaccinations by background characteristics 90
Table 53	Selected vaccinations by district 92
Table 54	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever..... 93
Table 55	Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea 94
Table 56	Feeding practices during diarrhoea 96
Table 57	Knowledge of ORS packets 97
Table 58	ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services 98
Table 59	Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding..... 100
Table 60	Nutritional status of children..... 101
Table 61	Initial breastfeeding..... 104
Table 62	Breastfeeding status by age..... 105
Table 63	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices..... 106
Table 64	Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district 108
Table 65	Prevalence of anaemia in children..... 109

	Page
Table 66	Micronutrient intake among children..... 111
Table 67	Presence of iodized salt in household..... 113
Table 68	Presence of iodized salt in household by district..... 114
Table 69	Women's and men's food consumption 115
Table 70	Nutritional status of adults..... 116
Table 71	Prevalence of anaemia in adults 117
Table 72	Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district 118
Table 73	Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS..... 119
Table 74	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS 121
Table 75	Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections 123
Table 76	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth 124
Table 77	Prevalence of tuberculosis 125
Table 78	Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis 126
Table 79	Health insurance coverage among women and men 128
Table 80	Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households 129
Table 81	Health problems..... 130
Table 82	Health examinations..... 132
Table 83.1	Blood pressure status: Women 133
Table 83.2	Blood pressure status: Men 135
Table 84.1	Random blood glucose levels: Women..... 137
Table 84.2	Random blood glucose levels: Men..... 138
Table 85	Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men 139
Table 86	Methods of menstrual protection 140
Table 87	Employment and cash earnings of women and men 141
Table 88	Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings 142
Table 89	Decision making..... 143
Table 90	Decision making by background characteristics..... 144
Table 91	Women's access to money and credit 146
Table 92	Ownership of assets..... 148
Table 93	Gender role attitudes..... 149
Table 94	Gender role attitudes by background characteristics 150
Table 95	Experience of physical and sexual violence 152
Table 96	Experience of violence during pregnancy 153
Table 97	Forms of spousal violence 154
Table 98	Spousal violence by background characteristics..... 155
Table 99	Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators..... 157
Table 100	Injuries to women due to spousal violence..... 159
Table 101	Help seeking 160

APPENDIX

Estimates of sampling errors.....	161
-----------------------------------	-----

* Table 27 is not shown because of the small number of cases and Table 50 is not shown as previous NFHS surveys did not include estimates for the new state of Andhra Pradesh.

INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four 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-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) 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-4. The first version (district module), which collected information on woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-4 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 woman's work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-4 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, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 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 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. 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.

The figures of NFHS-4 and earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size, and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Andhra Pradesh was conducted in all 13 districts of the state from 6 May to 4 August 2015 by the GFK Mode Private Limited and collected information from 10,265 households, 10,428 women age 15-49 (including 1,757 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 1,541 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 96 percent for households, 94 percent for women, and 86 percent for men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Andhra Pradesh, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. Trends are not included in this state report because previous NFHS surveys did not include estimates for the new state of Andhra Pradesh. 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

Household composition

More than 3 in 10 of Andhra Pradesh's households (31%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Andhra Pradesh are comprised of 4 members. Fifteen percent of households are headed by women, with 11 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The vast majority of households in Andhra Pradesh have household heads who are Hindu (85%). Eight percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and the same percentage have heads who are Christian.

Less than one-quarter (20%) of households in Andhra Pradesh have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, half of household heads belong to an other backward class (OBC), and a small proportion (5%) belong to a scheduled tribe. One-quarter of Andhra Pradesh's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Less than one-quarter (24%) of Andhra Pradesh's population is under age 15; only 8 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,020 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is lower (only 874 females per 1,000 males). Ninety-five percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 88 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 8 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 4 percent live with neither parent. Births of a large majority of children under five years of age (83%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 71 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

More than three-quarters (82%) of households in Andhra Pradesh live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (99%) have electricity. More than one-third (39%) of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation. Open defecation is more common among rural households (51%) than urban households (11%).

Less than one-fourth (21%) of households in Andhra Pradesh have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Seventy-three percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 21 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (36%) are more likely than rural households (14%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Twenty-two percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly by straining the water through cloth, by boiling the water, or by using a ceramic, sand, or other water filter). Sixty-two percent of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Eighty-nine percent of households in Andhra Pradesh have a mobile phone. Ninety-four percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 87 percent of households. Agricultural land is owned by 39 percent of rural households and 9 percent of urban households. Overall, less than one-third (30%) of all households in Andhra Pradesh own agricultural land.

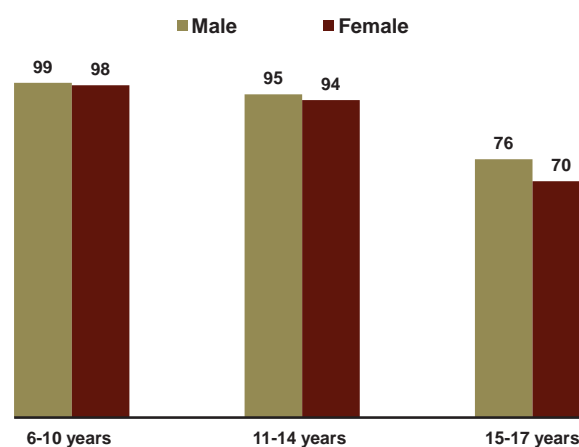
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Almost 90 percent of children age 6-17 years in Andhra Pradesh attend school (89% in urban areas and 86% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (95%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 73 percent at ages 15-17. There is almost no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, only 70 percent of girls compared with 76 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 63 percent of women age 15-49 and 79 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 18 percent of women age 15-49 in Andhra Pradesh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 31 percent of men.

Thirty-three percent of women and 17 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 18 percent of women age 15-49 in Andhra Pradesh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 31 percent of men.

Media exposure is high among women and men in Andhra Pradesh. About 9 in 10 women and men watch television at least once a week. However, men (60%) are much more likely than women (28%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Only 4 percent of men and 7 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 18.1 years among women age 20-49 years and 24.3 years among men age 25-49 years. On average, men get married more than six years later than women. One-third of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18. Sixteen percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

Fertility levels

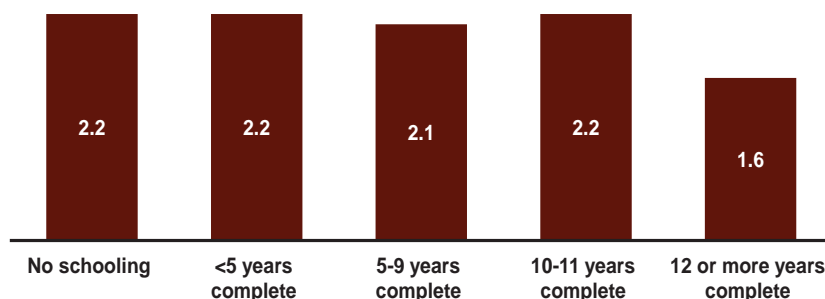
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Andhra Pradesh is 1.8 children per woman, implying that the state has reached below replacement level fertility.

Fertility in urban areas, at 1.5 children per woman, is well below replacement level and is also below replacement level even in rural areas (2.0 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, only 3 percent were of birth order four or higher.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 0.6 children more than women who had 12 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 2.2, compared with 1.6). Similarly, Muslim women will have an average of about 0.2 children more than Hindu and Christian women (a TFR of 2.0, compared with 1.8).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-three percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 7 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage and abortion are the most commonly reported types of foetal wastage, each accounting for 3 percent of all pregnancies.

A majority of the abortions were performed in the private health sector (78%) and 17 percent were performed in the public health sector. Twelve percent of women reporting an abortion, reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Andhra Pradesh, 12 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child. Very few women age 15 years (0.4%) have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 19 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 29 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women who had no schooling are more than six times as likely to have begun childbearing as young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Andhra Pradesh is 28.8 months. Twelve percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 33 percent occur within 24 months. Two-thirds of 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.

Two-thirds of births in Andhra Pradesh occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

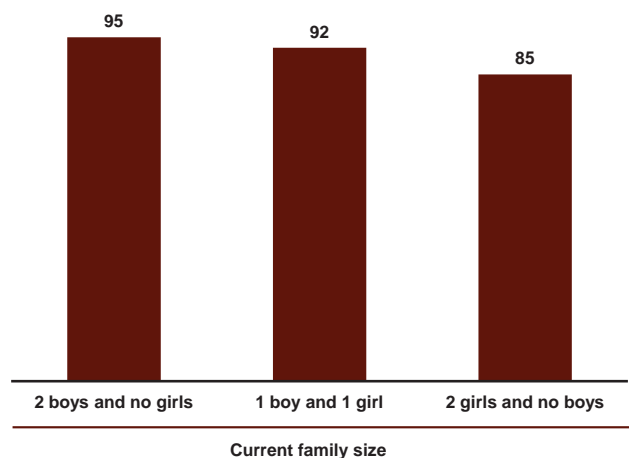
Seventy-six percent of currently married women and 79 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 24 percent of women and 18 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-eight percent of women and 87 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Andhra Pradesh there is a strong preference for sons. Ten percent of women and 11 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 3-4 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is only slightly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 95 percent with two sons and 92 percent with one son want no more children, compared with 85 percent with two daughters who want no more children.

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

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



In Andhra Pradesh, unplanned pregnancies are not uncommon. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.6 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.8 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Andhra Pradesh. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 60 percent of currently married women know about injectables and 14 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, 19 percent know about emergency contraception.

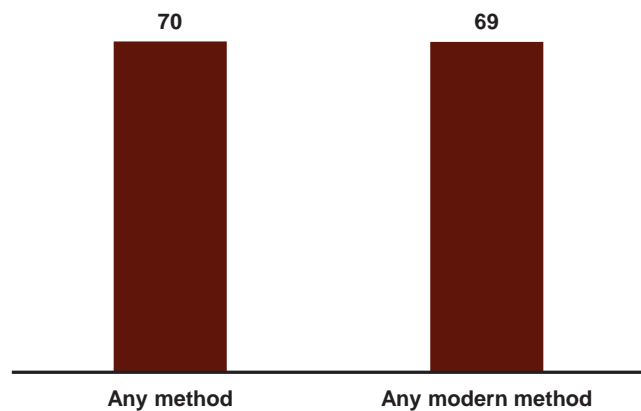
The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 70 percent and modern method use is 69 percent. Notably, female sterilization accounts for 98 percent of contraceptive method use. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from 5 percent for women age 15-19 to 83-84 percent for women age 30-49.

In Andhra Pradesh, contraceptive use is only slightly higher in rural areas (70%) than in urban areas (68%). Contraceptive prevalence varies greatly by the level of schooling, ranging from 80 percent of currently married women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling to only 47 percent of those with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (62%) are much less likely to use contraception than Hindu women (70%) and Christian women (72%).

Women in Andhra Pradesh are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 89 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 82 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

How many women use family planning?

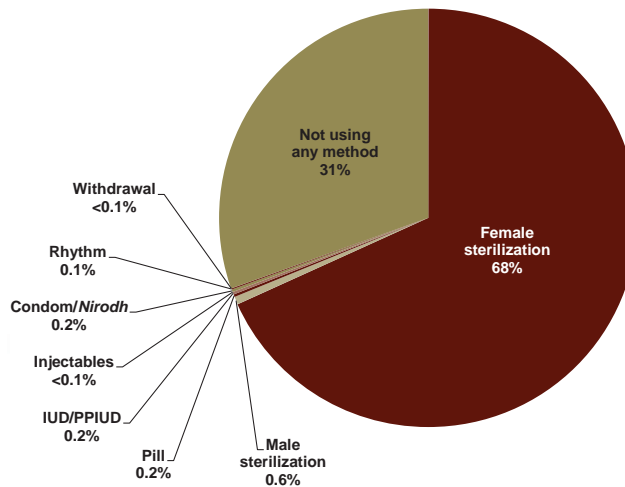
Percentage of currently married women



The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 70 percent. The share of female sterilization in contraceptive use is 98 percent.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The use of spacing methods is very low (less than 1% of currently married women) in Andhra Pradesh.

More than three-fourths (76%) of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital followed by CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC and PHC/Additional PHC.

Informed choice

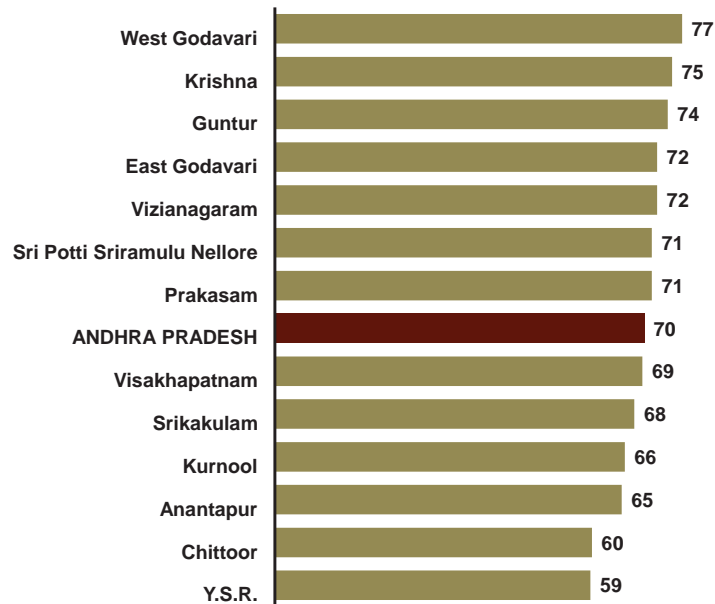
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only slightly more than one-third (35%) of users of female sterilization, pills, and IUDs/PPIUDs were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only one-fourth were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (22%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Less than half of (46%) of men in Andhra Pradesh agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, 47 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A little more than half of men (51%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 5 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning. Currently, 94 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and the same proportion of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

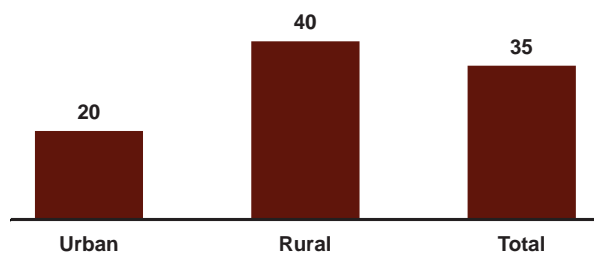
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Andhra Pradesh in NFHS-4 is estimated at 35 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births. The under-five mortality rate for Andhra Pradesh is 41 deaths per 1,000 live births.

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

Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



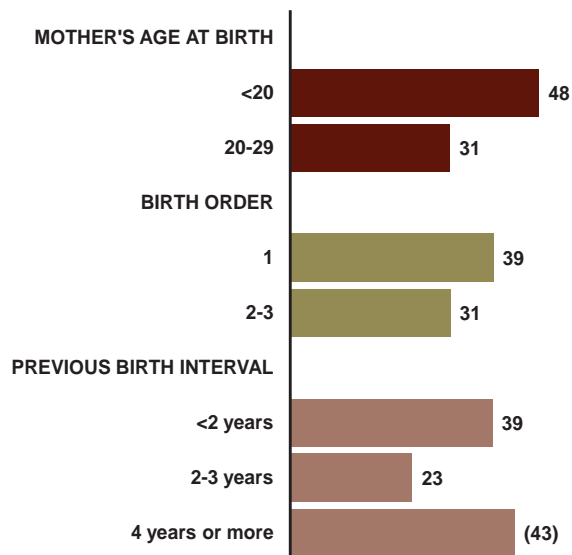
Children born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 48 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers compared with 31 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is also risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are more likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited two to three years between births.

Infant mortality rates are higher for those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes (41 per 1,000 live births) than for those who are from other backward classes (29 per 1,000 live births) or scheduled castes (33 per 1,000 live births).

The infant mortality rate is twice as high in rural areas than in urban areas. The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have no schooling (42 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (26 per 1,000 live births).

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



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

Note: Categories "Mother's age at birth 30-39 and 40-49" and "birth order 4 or more" are not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

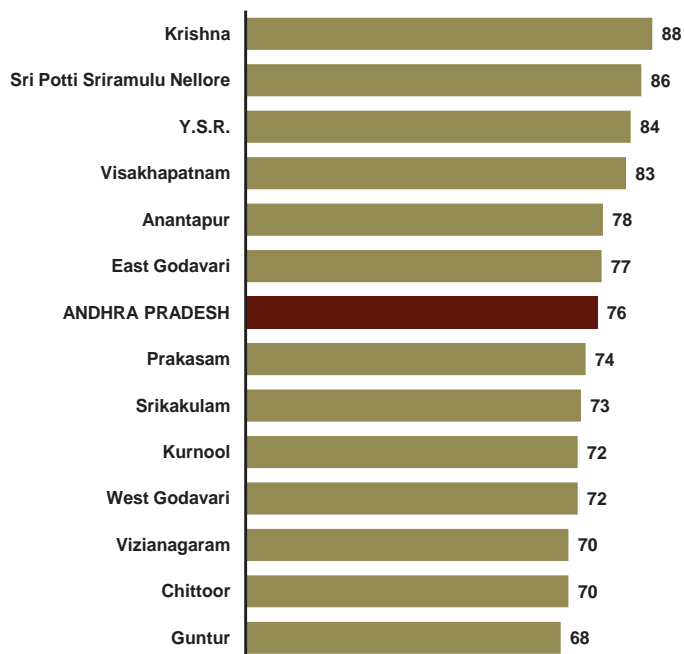
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 97 percent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (91% from a doctor and 7% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). One percent did not receive any antenatal care. 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, 93 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Eighty-two percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. A little more than three-fourths (76%) of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Muslim women were more likely to receive four or more antenatal care visits than Hindu or Christian women. The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits is higher for women belonging to scheduled castes, other backward classes, and those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes than it is for scheduled tribe women. For 91 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 56 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Ninety-five percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. One-fifth of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

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

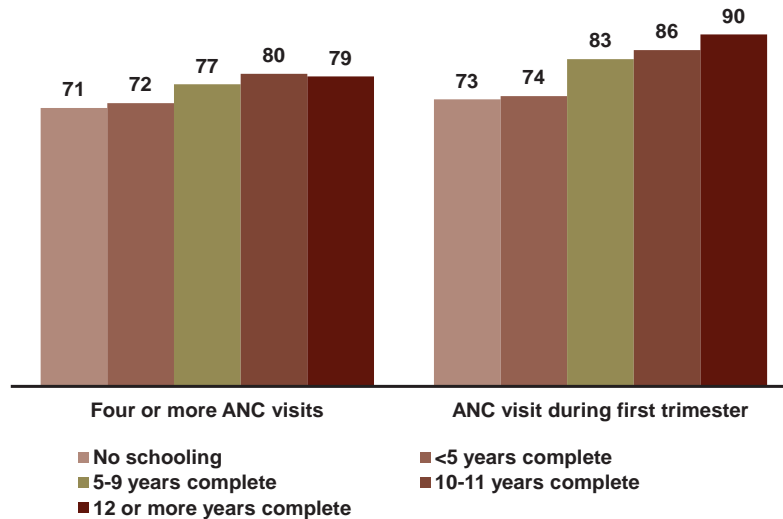


A little more than three-fourths (76%) of mothers in Andhra Pradesh received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, at least four-fifths received advice on each of the five different areas (95% received advice on breastfeeding, 91% on the importance of institutional delivery, 92% on keeping the baby warm, 80% on family planning and 79% on cord care).

How does appropriate antenatal care 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. However, in Andhra Pradesh, at least 98 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, having their abdomen examined and blood pressure measured, having a urine sample taken, and having a blood sample taken.

An ultrasound test was performed during 92 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women from scheduled tribes were much less likely to have an ultrasound test (79%) than those who were not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes (94%).

Delivery care

Ninety-two percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a private facility) and only 8 percent take place at home. Institutional births are more common among women who have 10 or more years of schooling and women who are having their first birth.

For 98 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. Seventy-eight percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

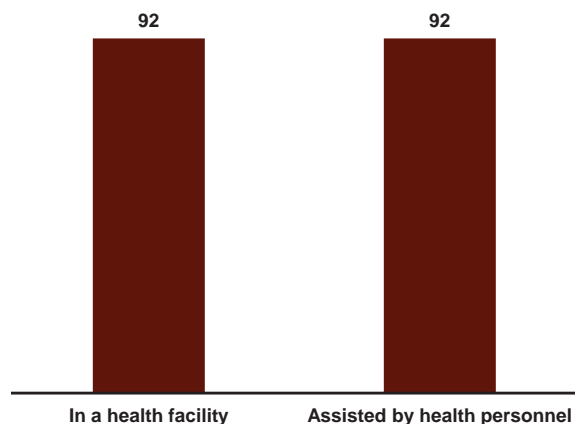
Ninety-two percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 3 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Forty percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Thirty-six percent of caesarean sections (15% 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, 17 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) for their most recent birth. Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste women were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY. Women with no schooling were more likely than women with at least 12 years of schooling to receive financial assistance under JSY. Christian women were much more likely to receive financial assistance under JSY than women from any other group.

Are babies being delivered safely?

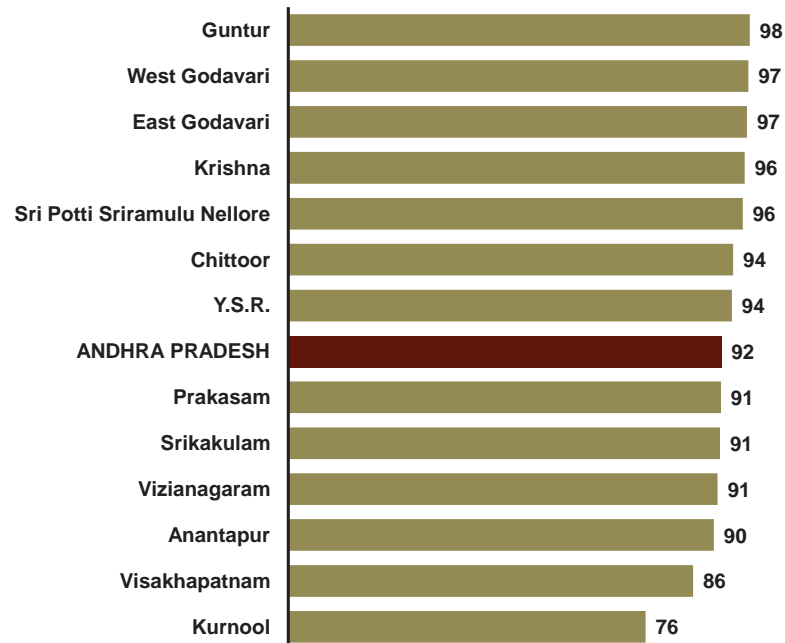
Percentage of births in the past five years



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

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Andhra Pradesh, 86 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 81 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 84 percent of births in public health facilities and 83 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with only 43 percent of home births.

Only 29 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Surprisingly, 33 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-nine percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Seventy-three percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (79% in urban areas and 70% in rural areas), but only 45 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 31-47 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (vaginal bleeding, convulsions, high blood pressure, prolonged labour, and severe abdominal pain).

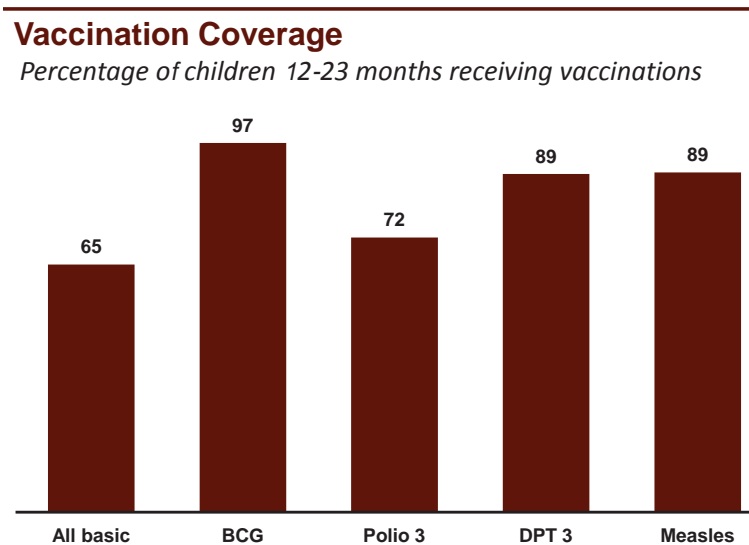
Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Eighty-five percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 67 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Fifty-eight percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Less than two-thirds (65%) 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, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 2 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-seven percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. Eighty-nine percent of children received the recommended doses of DPT and measles vaccine. However, only 72 percent received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of polio vaccine (from 95% to 72%), much higher than the dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 97% to 89%).



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for female children (69%) than male children (61%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is also higher for rural children than for urban children. It varies inconsistently by mother's schooling. There is not much difference in vaccination coverage by caste/tribe or birth order.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for female children than male children.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, less than 1 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).

Eight percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 77 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment.

Overall, 7 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-three percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-four percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 48 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Fifteen percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and a little more than half (54%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty percent were given zinc supplements. Twenty-one 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 Andhra Pradesh only 6 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only about two-fifths of children (39%) received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, a little more than half of children (56%) with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 37 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. More than one-third (38%) of children with diarrhoea were given ORT and continued feeding.

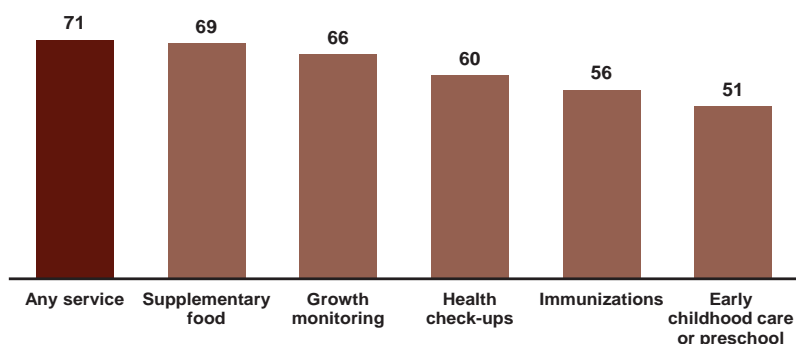
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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.

Seventy-one percent of children under 6 years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (69%), growth monitoring (66%), and health check-ups (60%). The services that are least likely to be accessed are immunization (56%) and early childhood care or preschool (51%). Seventy-three percent of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, slightly more than four-fifths of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy or while breastfeeding (81-82%).

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Andhra Pradesh, only 70 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Seventy-nine percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 39 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While breastfeeding is widespread, 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, a little less than one-fourth (23%) of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 82 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 54 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 22.9 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months just over half (54%) of children in Andhra Pradesh receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

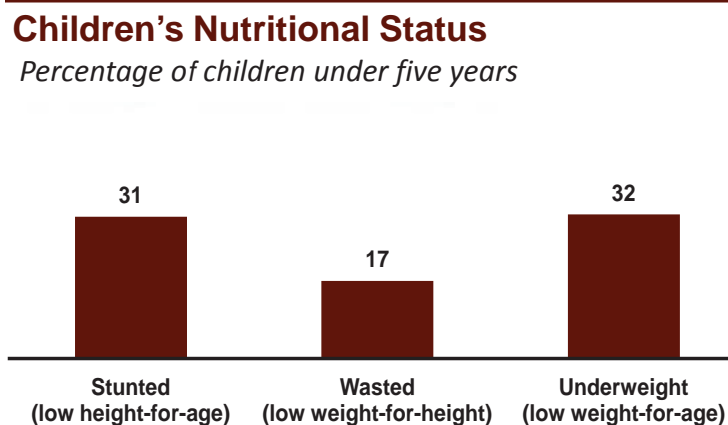
WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Less than one-third (32%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (23%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 8 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 Andhra Pradesh, 72 percent of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 45 percent of children age 9-23 months 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-eight percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey. Twenty-seven percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey. Twenty-one percent of children age 6-59 months were given deworming medication in the last six months.

Children’s nutritional status

Almost one-third (31%) of children under age five years are stunted or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Seventeen 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. Thirty-two percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. One percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 9 percent of children are stunted, 20 percent are underweight, and 30 percent are wasted.



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

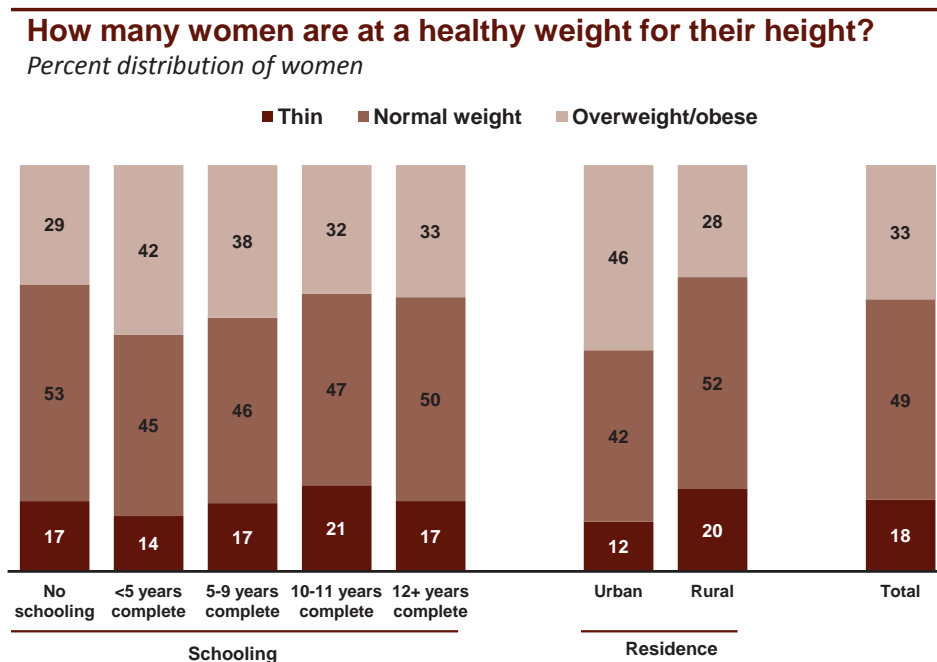
There are only small differences in the level of undernutrition by urban-rural residence or by the sex of the child. However, differences are more pronounced for some of the other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing mother’s schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child’s size at birth.

Adults' nutritional status

About half (51%) of women and men (48%) are either too thin or overweight or obese. More men and women are overweight or obese than thin. Fifteen percent of men and 18 percent of women in Andhra Pradesh are too thin, and 34 percent of men and 33 percent of women are overweight or obese. About half of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, and among the scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and Muslims.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. More than 80 percent of Andhra Pradesh's households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.



Anaemia

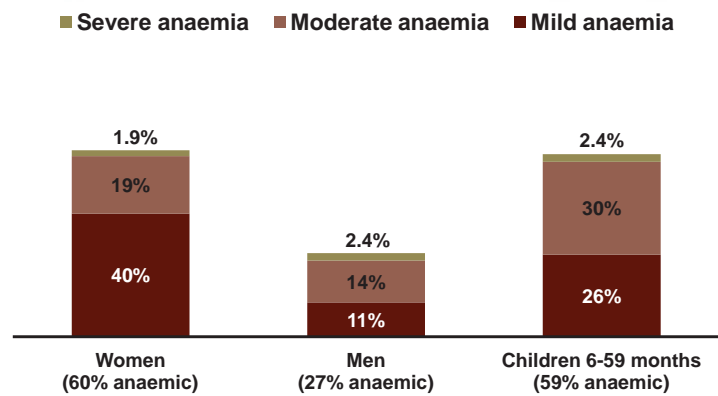
Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic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

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a large majority 59 percent are anaemic. This includes 26 percent who are mildly anaemic, 30 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Girls are slightly more likely than boys to have anaemia.

Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Half of children (51%) are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Sixty percent of women in Andhra Pradesh have anaemia, including 40 percent with mild anaemia, 19 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia exceeds 55 percent for every group of women except those who are pregnant. More than one-fourth (27%) of men are anaemic.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Andhra Pradesh, 296 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (384 per 100,000) than among women (209 per 100,000), and is higher in urban areas (347 per 100,000) than in rural areas (274 per 100,000).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (84% of women and 79% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 73 percent of women and 75 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Almost half of women as well as men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 83 percent of women and 88 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 32 percent of women and 43 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, 2,392 women age 15-49 and 3,157 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 2,973 women and 1,574 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is higher among older age groups, those who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, Christian women, and those in urban areas. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is somewhat more common than asthma among women (3,826 per 100,000 women) and is much more common among women than men. The prevalence of any heart disease is slightly higher among women (1,425 per 100,000) than men (1,353 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 95 women per 100,000 and 193 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Thirteen percent of women age 15-49 in Andhra Pradesh have hypertension, including 8 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, and 2 percent with Stage 2 and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Sixty-four percent of women have normal blood pressure, including 1 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than in women. Eighteen percent of men in Andhra Pradesh have hypertension, including 11 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 4 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 2 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Forty-one percent of men have normal blood pressure, including 0.2 percent of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Three percent of women age 15-49 in Andhra Pradesh have high blood glucose levels, and 5 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent and 6 percent of men age 15-49 have high and very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men, and women with little or no schooling, have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Andhra Pradesh, 34 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 5 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 13 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Twenty-seven percent of men, but only 2 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to smoke cigarettes (16%) or *bidis* (8%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas with *bidis* being especially popular in rural areas. A little over one-third (34%) of men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are more likely to drink alcohol (35%) than to use tobacco, and less than 1 percent women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, two-thirds drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The private health sector is the main source of health care for more than three-fifths of both urban and rural households. Household members are more likely to go to private hospitals (33%) than private doctors or clinics (17%).

Health insurance

Seventy-five percent of households in Andhra Pradesh have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is somewhat more common in rural areas (81%) than in urban areas (61%). In Andhra Pradesh, the State health insurance scheme predominates, accounting for 95 percent of households with any member covered by insurance.

Seventy percent of women age 15-49 and 76 percent of men age 15-49 in Andhra Pradesh are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. More women and men residing in rural areas than in urban areas are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Health scheme or health insurance coverage is higher among women and men with less schooling or no schooling than among those with 12 or more years of schooling.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Almost all women (95%) in Andhra Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 98 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 94 percent in rural areas. Young women age 15-24 years are more likely (97%) than older women age 40-49 (92%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no regular media exposure (87%), women having no schooling (90%), and Christian women, and scheduled tribe women (92% each) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

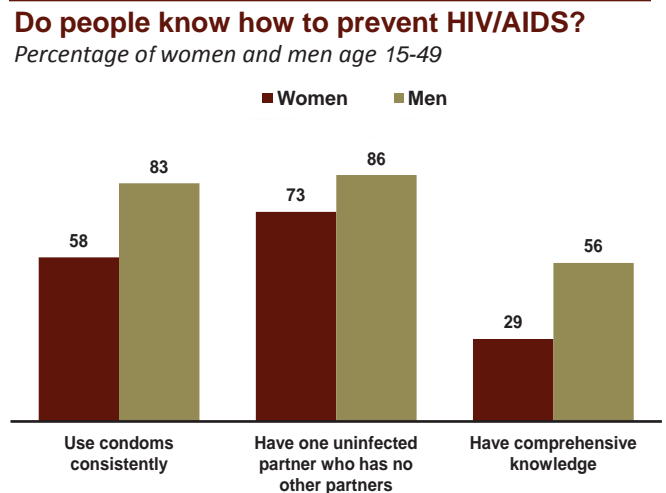
Men are only slightly more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Almost all men (97%) in Andhra Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 98 percent in urban areas.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 58 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 83 percent of men, and seven-tenths (73%) of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 86 percent of men.

Only 29 percent of women and 56 percent of men in Andhra Pradesh 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 transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.



HIV-related stigma

Around two-thirds (66%) of women and men (69%) in Andhra Pradesh would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A higher proportion of women (73%) and men (79%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. More than two-thirds of adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shop keeper with HIV/AIDS. Thirty-nine percent of women and 31 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 32 percent of women and 12 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men living in urban areas are slightly more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. More than half (53%) of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Rural women (54%) are more likely than urban women (51%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

More than half (53%) of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Andhra Pradesh, men (9%) are somewhat more likely than women (7%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (56% of women, compared with 53% of men).

For more than nine-tenths of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 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, less than 1 percent of women and 3 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is higher in rural areas than urban areas. Fewer men said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (2% of men). Less than one percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Andhra Pradesh, 56 percent use sanitary napkins, 43 percent use cloth, 12 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 3 percent use tampons. Overall, 68 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 10 years of schooling are more than twice as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling or less than five years of schooling. Only 59 percent of Christian women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 81 percent of Muslim women and 67 percent of Hindu women.

Employment and earnings

Only 45 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 84 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 94 percent earned cash, including 2 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind and 5 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (99%) and less than 1 percent were not paid at all. Thirty-six percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 61 percent of employed men.

Only 45 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 78 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Two-fifths (41%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 94 percent of currently married men whose wives have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 36 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more 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 less likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (68%) than in decisions about major household purchases and visits to their own family and relatives (72% each). Overall 59 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 20 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 32 percent among women age 15-19 to 64 percent among women age 40-49.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participated in both these decisions: 90 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 94 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Twenty-five percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban than rural women, increases sharply with age, and is highest among women who are employed for cash (34%) than any other group of women.

Two-thirds of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 74-76 percent, among women age 30-49. Seventy-one percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and 30 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Two-thirds of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Only 45 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The groups of women in which relatively fewer women are allowed to go to all three places alone are younger women, women with no living child, women belonging to scheduled castes, and Christian and Muslim women.

Ownership of assets

Forty-three percent of women and 78 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 26 percent of women and 49 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men.

Forty-three percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 26 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Thirty-six percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use almost two in three (63%) can read SMS messages. Fifty-four percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 28 percent of rural women. Only 23 percent of Christian women have a mobile phone they use, compared with 42 percent of Muslim women and 37 percent of Hindu women. Muslim women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are less likely to be able to read SMS messages than Christian women and Hindu women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Thirty-six percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Eighty-two percent of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife beating is justified if a woman neglects the house or children (70%), followed by if she shows disrespect for her in-laws (66%) and if she argues with her husband (46%). Men are less likely to agree: 67 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if she neglects the house or children (46%), if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (44%) or if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (42%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, more than two-thirds (81% of women and 63% of men) say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Sixty-four percent of women and 71 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she know she has a sexually transmitted disease, if she know she has intercourse with other women and if she is tired or not in the mood. Most men, 50 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has 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

Among women age 15-49, 44 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 44 percent of women in Andhra Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband.

Forty-four percent of women in Andhra Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

One in 20 women who have ever been pregnant has ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Christian women, women belonging to scheduled castes, women who were formerly married, and women with no schooling, at 8-11 percent, are more likely than women in any other group to have experienced violence during pregnancy.

Spousal violence

Thirty-eight percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 13-22 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; and 2 percent or less have experienced being choked or burned on purpose and being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Five percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 2 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 43 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. Twenty percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (8%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, more than 1 in 5 women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual 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. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, 33 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

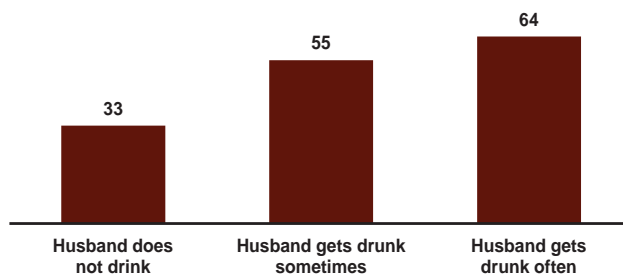
More than one-fifth (21%) of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence, and among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence this proportion rises to 42 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 14 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. About four-fifths (79%) of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women who have sought help most often seek help from their own families. Only 2 percent of abused women who sought help for the violence sought help from the police.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Note: Category "Husband drinks alcohol, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	3,502	7,385	10,887
Households occupied	3,449	7,283	10,732
Households interviewed	3,258	7,007	10,265
Household response rate ¹	94.5	96.2	95.6
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	3,612	7,510	11,122
Number of eligible women interviewed	3,316	7,112	10,428
Eligible women response rate ²	91.8	94.7	93.8
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	651	1,149	1,800
Number of eligible men interviewed	523	1,018	1,541
Eligible men response rate ²	80.3	88.6	85.6

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Anantapur	223	561	784	95.7	241	554	795	95.3	35	79	114	84.4
Chittoor	219	554	773	94.5	200	540	740	93.4	27	79	106	89.1
East Godavari	208	595	803	96.2	194	608	802	94.2	36	104	140	84.8
Guntur	395	394	789	96.8	397	364	761	92.7	55	54	109	84.5
Krishna	397	401	798	96.0	418	418	836	93.7	61	65	126	92.0
Kurnool	230	569	799	96.5	245	654	899	96.1	46	110	156	94.0
Prakasam	149	651	800	96.5	161	624	785	94.2	33	81	114	86.4
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	235	568	803	96.3	218	637	855	93.5	34	89	123	82.6
Srikakulam	124	660	784	93.8	142	673	815	95.2	22	87	109	85.2
Visakhapatnam	373	395	768	92.4	396	376	772	89.5	60	54	114	77.6
Vizianagaram	164	635	799	98.4	161	689	850	93.0	28	83	111	84.7
West Godavari	160	627	787	96.8	143	593	736	93.5	28	83	111	84.1
Y.S.R.	381	397	778	93.6	400	382	782	94.2	58	50	108	83.1
Andhra Pradesh	3,258	7,007	10,265	95.6	3,316	7,112	10,428	93.8	523	1,018	1,541	85.6

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling; and the percentage of individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.4	6.9	7.1	9.1	7.8	8.5	8.6	7.5	8.0
5-9	7.9	7.3	7.6	8.1	7.0	7.6	8.0	7.1	7.6
10-14	8.8	8.2	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.9	8.3	7.8	8.1
15-19	8.6	7.5	8.0	8.1	7.3	7.6	8.2	7.3	7.8
20-24	8.4	9.4	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.0	8.6	9.2	8.9
25-29	8.5	9.4	9.0	8.3	9.2	8.8	8.4	9.3	8.9
30-34	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5
35-39	8.1	8.7	8.4	7.2	8.1	7.7	7.5	8.3	7.9
40-44	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5
45-49	7.4	7.3	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.1
50-54	5.6	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.9
55-59	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.1	5.2	4.7	4.2	5.1	4.7
60-64	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4
65-69	3.2	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.7
70-74	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0
75-79	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
80 +	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	94.9	95.2	95.1	94.6	95.5	95.0	94.7	95.4	95.0
Number	5,904	6,062	11,966	13,586	13,827	27,412	19,490	19,889	39,379
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,027	na	na	1,018	na	na	1,020
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	967	na	na	841	na	na	874
Schooling²									
No schooling	12.3	25.6	19.1	27.0	43.4	35.3	22.5	37.9	30.3
<5 years complete	12.4	11.8	12.1	14.2	12.6	13.4	13.6	12.4	13.0
5-9 years complete	26.1	29.1	27.6	29.6	26.0	27.8	28.5	26.9	27.7
10-11 years complete	17.9	13.9	15.9	13.8	10.1	11.9	15.1	11.2	13.1
12 or more years complete	31.1	19.6	25.3	15.3	7.9	11.5	20.2	11.5	15.7
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,388	5,565	10,953	12,104	12,578	24,683	17,492	18,144	35,636
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.8	5.8	7.1	5.0	2.2	4.1	6.2	3.9	4.8

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	86.3	84.9	85.3	89.2
Female	13.7	15.1	14.7	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.8	3.9	3.9	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	65.4	60.0	61.6	49.3
Non-nuclear	34.6	40.0	38.4	50.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	83.7	85.3	84.8	84.3
Muslim	11.6	5.8	7.6	8.4
Christian	4.6	8.9	7.6	7.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	13.7	22.7	19.9	20.0
Scheduled tribe	2.1	6.7	5.3	5.5
Other backward class	55.1	47.2	49.6	50.5
Other	28.4	22.8	24.5	23.6
Don't know	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.6	98.4	98.8	99.2
No	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	70.7	73.6	72.7	72.7
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	36.4	13.9	20.8	21.0
Public tap/standpipe	28.4	35.4	33.3	33.2
Tube well or borehole	4.4	20.3	15.4	15.4
Other improved ²	1.5	4.0	3.2	3.2
Unimproved source ³	29.1	26.3	27.2	27.2
Other source	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	57.9	29.5	38.2	38.3
Less than 30 minutes	37.8	59.9	53.1	52.7
Thirty minutes or longer	4.2	10.6	8.6	8.9
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	7.0	4.3	5.2	5.0
Strain through cloth	5.7	8.3	7.5	7.6
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	10.5	2.1	4.7	4.8
Electronic purifier	5.7	0.4	2.1	2.2
Other treatment	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.7
No treatment	70.3	81.7	78.2	78.1
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	22.3	7.0	11.7	11.7
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	77.4	43.1	53.6	54.4
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	77.1	41.6	52.5	53.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.3	1.5	1.1	1.3
Shared facility ⁶	7.9	5.3	6.1	5.6
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	7.9	5.3	6.1	5.6
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unimproved	14.7	51.6	40.2	40.0
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	3.1	0.2	1.1	1.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
No facility/open space/field	11.0	50.9	38.7	38.4
Other	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁷				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.5	4.6	3.3	2.9
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	5.5	18.6	14.6	13.7
<i>Pucca</i>	94.0	76.0	81.5	82.8
Missing	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
LPG/natural gas	89.1	49.3	61.5	61.9
Biogas	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kerosene	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Charcoal	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wood	8.8	48.4	36.2	36.2
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Dung cakes	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
No food cooked in the household	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ⁸	89.7	49.7	62.0	62.4
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ⁹	9.2	49.5	37.1	37.1

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	63.9	37.5	45.6	46.8
In the house, no separate room	26.2	30.2	29.0	27.9
In a separate building	4.0	6.5	5.8	6.1
Outdoors	5.6	25.4	19.3	19.2
No food cooked in household	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,157	7,108	10,265	39,805
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁹				
Stove	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.6
<i>Chullah</i>	94.5	96.7	96.6	96.9
Open fire	4.2	2.6	2.7	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	289	3,515	3,804	14,762
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁰				
Daily	18.8	32.9	28.5	30.3
Weekly	4.2	4.9	4.7	4.9
Monthly	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
Less than monthly	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
Never	75.2	61.0	65.4	63.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,157	7,108	10,265	39,805

na = Not applicable

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

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant

³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water

⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification

⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying

⁶ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁷ 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.

⁸ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas

⁹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹⁰ Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 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, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	79.8	60.3	66.3	68.8
Pressure cooker	66.7	35.8	45.3	47.5
Chair	94.8	89.9	91.4	93.0
Cot or bed	93.4	91.5	92.1	92.7
Table	74.3	56.1	61.7	63.7
Electric fan	97.8	92.9	94.4	95.6
Radio or transistor	3.2	1.5	2.0	2.0
Television (black and white)	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8
Television (colour)	91.2	76.9	81.3	85.4
Any television	92.1	78.3	82.6	86.7
Sewing machine	22.7	10.9	14.5	15.8
Mobile telephone	94.1	86.0	88.5	92.5
Landline telephone	6.0	1.9	3.2	3.1
Internet	9.2	1.4	3.8	4.0
Computer	11.3	1.3	4.4	4.6
Refrigerator	46.0	15.4	24.8	26.0
Air conditioner/cooler	27.9	6.7	13.2	13.7
Washing machine	18.9	2.6	7.6	7.9
Watch or clock	87.4	72.7	77.2	80.1
Water pump	41.6	19.9	26.6	27.1
Thresher	3.3	2.1	2.5	2.7
Tractor	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.0
None of the above	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2
Means of transport				
Bicycle	39.0	39.3	39.2	42.7
Motorcycle or scooter	48.1	28.5	34.5	39.0
Animal-drawn cart	0.7	2.8	2.2	2.8
Car	4.9	0.7	2.0	1.9
None of the above	29.1	43.3	39.0	33.6
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	90.9	60.9	70.1	68.3
Agricultural land	9.1	39.1	29.9	31.7
Irrigated land only	3.7	13.6	10.6	10.8
Non-irrigated land only	4.2	21.4	16.1	17.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.7	3.6	2.7	3.2
Irrigation not determined	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	61.8	86.3	78.8	80.0
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	5.6	39.1	28.8	31.6
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	93.3	94.8	94.3	95.3
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	61.1	80.5	74.6	75.5
Percentage having a BPL card	74.1	92.9	87.1	88.1
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
Number	3,157	7,108	10,265	39,805

BPL = Below poverty line

¹ Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks

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

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health scheme/health insurance

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2014-15 school year by sex and residence, according to selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.9	97.6	98.0	98.8	98.2	98.4
6-13 (Elementary)	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.7	95.0	95.5	96.6	95.8	96.1
11-13 (Upper primary)	92.9	93.7	93.4	93.8	90.7	91.8	93.4	92.3	92.6
14-15 (Secondary)	87.9	84.6	85.7	80.8	74.6	76.5	84.7	79.8	81.4
16-17 (Higher secondary)	66.0	57.8	60.4	63.1	48.3	53.0	64.6	53.3	56.8
11-14 years	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.2	92.9	93.6	95.2	94.1	94.5
15-17 years	79.9	74.5	76.2	76.3	66.7	69.7	78.2	70.7	73.1
6-14 years	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.7	93.6	94.2	95.7	94.6	95.0
6-17 years	89.9	88.1	88.7	88.6	83.9	85.4	89.3	86.1	87.1
Religion									
Hindu	90.6	88.8	89.4	89.5	84.3	85.9	90.1	86.7	87.7
Muslim	85.8	84.3	85.1	87.2	80.5	83.6	86.5	82.3	84.3
Christian	89.5	83.9	85.1	(76.0)	83.9	82.7	84.1	83.9	83.9
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	89.4	86.5	87.3	84.7	84.2	84.3	87.3	85.4	85.9
Scheduled tribe	(77.0)	80.8	80.1	*	79.1	78.0	74.3	79.9	79.2
Other backward class	89.3	89.3	89.3	88.3	82.1	84.3	88.8	85.8	86.9
Other	94.2	89.9	91.2	93.0	90.0	91.1	93.5	89.9	91.2
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(84.8)

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2014-15 school year (assumed here to be April 2014).

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 7 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	94.4	3.4	0.5	1.8	100.0	1.3	3,035
5-9 years	90.0	5.4	1.3	3.3	100.0	4.4	2,977
10-14 years	84.8	8.2	2.7	4.3	100.0	8.4	3,226
15-17 years	80.8	10.2	3.0	6.0	100.0	10.8	1,806
Residence							
Urban	89.1	6.7	0.9	3.3	100.0	5.9	3,352
Rural	87.8	6.4	2.2	3.7	100.0	5.7	7,691
Sex							
Male	88.4	6.4	2.0	3.2	100.0	5.7	5,783
Female	88.0	6.5	1.5	4.0	100.0	5.8	5,261
Total age <15 years	89.6	5.7	1.5	3.1	100.0	4.8	9,238
Total age <18 years	88.2	6.5	1.8	3.6	100.0	5.7	11,044

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

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2 years	67.1	15.9	82.9	1,103
2-4 years	72.4	10.2	82.6	1,932
Sex				
Male	66.4	14.3	80.7	1,596
Female	75.0	10.0	85.0	1,439
Residence				
Urban	79.3	10.8	90.1	851
Rural	67.0	12.9	79.9	2,184
Total	70.5	12.3	82.7	3,035

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

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	
Anantapur	73.9	15.4	89.4	252
Chittoor	75.3	11.1	86.4	267
East Godavari	70.4	13.9	84.3	326
Guntur	71.2	19.3	90.6	261
Krishna	74.3	9.3	83.6	264
Kurnool	62.8	10.6	73.3	326
Prakasam	52.7	16.2	68.9	239
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	66.4	14.3	80.7	178
Srikakulam	78.6	10.7	89.3	161
Visakhapatnam	75.5	9.1	84.5	244
Vizianagaram	78.3	9.7	88.0	136
West Godavari	81.6	5.7	87.3	174
Y.S.R.	63.7	10.8	74.5	207
Andhra Pradesh	70.5	12.3	82.7	3,035

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	12.7	14.3	1,329	1,348	200	198
20-24	16.7	14.3	1,742	1,741	200	199
25-29	16.6	16.9	1,730	1,721	236	237
30-34	13.8	12.9	1,443	1,441	180	180
35-39	14.9	13.7	1,550	1,550	192	196
40-44	11.6	12.5	1,212	1,211	174	177
45-49	13.6	15.4	1,421	1,416	215	212
Residence						
Urban	31.6	34.9	3,298	3,316	487	476
Rural	68.4	65.1	7,130	7,112	911	923
Schooling						
No schooling	33.4	17.1	3,487	3,539	239	246
<5 years complete	5.3	6.4	553	530	90	86
5-9 years complete	27.0	25.2	2,813	2,754	352	362
10-11 years complete	16.8	20.0	1,747	1,755	280	278
12 or more years complete	17.5	31.3	1,829	1,850	437	427
Literacy						
Literate ¹	62.9	79.4	6,563	6,499	1,110	1,102
Not literate	36.5	20.6	3,803	3,871	287	296
Not measured	0.6	0.1	62	58	1	1
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	28.3	59.5	2,952	2,907	831	816
Watches television at least once a week	91.4	93.5	9,534	9,512	1,306	1,306
Listens to the radio at least once a week	3.9	13.8	404	391	193	193
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	15.1	49.2	1,571	1,549	688	701
Not regularly exposed to any media	6.9	3.6	721	745	50	53
Marital status						
Never married	15.5	32.5	1,614	1,624	454	448
Currently married	77.1	66.4	8,044	8,037	928	936
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	2	3	0	0
Widowed	5.6	0.7	582	578	10	8
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.8	0.5	186	186	7	7
Religion						
Hindu	83.8	85.2	8,738	8,811	1,192	1,189
Muslim	8.2	9.6	856	913	134	147
Christian	8.0	5.2	831	701	72	63
Other	0.0	0.0	3	3	0	0

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	20.4	17.4	2,122	1,979	243	228
Scheduled tribe	5.7	6.7	596	608	94	103
Other backward class	51.7	51.8	5,390	5,581	724	743
Other	21.9	24.0	2,280	2,221	335	323
Don't know	0.4	0.1	40	39	1	2
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	10,428	10,428	1,398	1,399
Age 50-54	na	9.3	na	na	143	142
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,541	1,541
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	45.0	83.6	784	780	1,168	1,169
In agricultural occupation	28.7	32.2	499	501	451	451
In non-agricultural occupation	16.1	48.3	280	275	675	679
Don't know	0.2	3.0	4	4	42	39
Not employed	55.0	16.4	959	977	230	230
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,743	1,757	1,398	1,399
Age 50-54	na	9.3	na	na	143	142
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,541	1,541

na = Not applicable

¹ Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates by residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Age	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.057	0.094	0.083
20-24	0.147	0.200	0.184
25-29	0.076	0.075	0.075
30-34	0.021	0.018	0.019
35-39	0.004	0.004	0.004
40-44	0.001	0.000	0.000
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.53	1.96	1.83
CBR	13.9	17.0	16.1

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2013-15). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three 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 rate, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.53	2.7	2.4	1.39
Rural	1.96	3.7	2.8	1.75
Schooling				
No schooling	2.22	1.6	2.8	1.94
<5 years complete	2.18	1.2	2.6	1.95
5-9 years complete	2.10	3.8	2.5	1.88
10-11 years complete	2.19	4.7	2.2	2.02
12 or more years complete	1.58	5.3	1.9	1.44
Religion				
Hindu	1.81	3.2	2.6	1.64
Muslim	2.00	3.4	2.9	1.68
Christian	1.83	5.0	2.8	1.57
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.91	4.0	2.8	1.69
Scheduled tribe	2.05	3.8	3.0	1.86
Other backward class	1.83	3.2	2.6	1.65
Other	1.68	2.9	2.4	1.51
Total	1.83	3.3	2.6	1.64

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

Table 13 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.4	0.0	0.4	226
16	0.7	0.7	1.4	255
17	3.6	1.9	5.5	263
18	13.3	5.5	18.8	301
19	21.8	6.8	28.6	284
Residence				
Urban	6.7	2.1	8.8	416
Rural	9.4	3.7	13.2	914
Schooling				
No schooling	29.8	3.3	33.1	55
5-9 years complete	14.6	4.7	19.3	338
10-11 years complete	6.5	2.5	9.0	525
12 or more years complete	3.0	2.4	5.4	393
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,021
Currently married	36.9	13.9	50.8	307
Religion				
Hindu	9.0	3.1	12.1	1,097
Muslim	4.1	3.9	8.1	115
Christian	9.3	3.8	13.1	116
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	10.2	2.1	12.3	271
Scheduled tribe	6.2	6.6	12.8	82
Other backward class	9.4	3.3	12.7	700
Other	5.8	3.0	8.8	276
Total	8.6	3.2	11.8	1,329

Note: Total includes women with less than 5 years of schooling, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	83.1	16.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	122
20-29	42.0	45.4	10.2	2.4	100.0	1,533
30-39	22.1	42.5	20.8	14.6	100.0	163
Residence						
Urban	44.3	44.7	8.1	2.9	100.0	475
Rural	42.4	42.8	11.3	3.5	100.0	1,346
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	26.5	44.5	20.0	9.0	100.0	326
<5 years complete	22.3	48.2	23.1	6.3	100.0	84
5-9 years complete	40.1	47.0	9.9	3.1	100.0	575
10-11 years complete	48.9	42.7	7.1	1.2	100.0	464
12 or more years complete	58.7	36.1	4.4	0.7	100.0	371
Religion						
Hindu	43.9	43.4	9.5	3.2	100.0	1,485
Muslim	37.9	42.4	12.4	7.4	100.0	186
Christian	38.5	44.0	17.6	0.0	100.0	150
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	42.5	40.4	13.6	3.6	100.0	411
Scheduled tribe	42.7	38.9	14.7	3.8	100.0	123
Other backward class	41.7	45.1	9.7	3.6	100.0	957
Other	46.9	43.9	7.2	2.1	100.0	326
Total	42.9	43.3	10.5	3.3	100.0	1,821

Note: Total includes information on births to women age 40-49 and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

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+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	(22.6)	(28.1)	(39.6)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22	(23.9)
20-29	13.2	22.8	36.4	14.7	6.2	6.7	100.0	1,368	27.5
30-39	5.2	12.5	24.9	17.0	10.5	30.0	100.0	296	40.1
Residence									
Urban	15.2	17.0	33.5	17.7	6.4	10.2	100.0	437	29.3
Rural	10.7	22.3	34.6	14.3	7.0	11.0	100.0	1,257	28.6
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	7.4	13.4	36.3	18.6	8.3	15.9	100.0	440	33.0
<5 years complete	10.1	25.1	32.6	16.2	9.0	7.1	100.0	120	26.6
5-9 years complete	13.2	21.6	34.2	14.1	6.5	10.5	100.0	549	28.0
10-11 years complete	14.9	25.2	34.4	11.0	5.2	9.3	100.0	360	25.9
12 or more years complete	13.4	25.3	31.5	17.1	6.5	6.2	100.0	225	27.6
Religion									
Hindu	11.7	21.3	34.0	14.9	6.9	11.1	100.0	1,373	28.7
Muslim	16.5	20.5	34.4	15.1	5.2	8.3	100.0	181	28.0
Christian	7.3	18.4	37.4	17.2	8.5	11.2	100.0	141	32.1
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	13.2	18.1	30.5	16.5	8.0	13.7	100.0	370	30.7
Scheduled tribe	3.7	14.6	35.8	25.5	7.4	13.1	100.0	111	34.3
Other backward class	12.1	22.5	36.0	13.1	6.9	9.6	100.0	918	27.8
Other	12.7	22.3	33.9	15.8	5.4	10.0	100.0	291	29.0
Birth order									
2-3	12.0	21.0	34.6	14.6	6.8	10.9	100.0	1,592	28.7
4-6	9.7	20.5	29.2	23.5	7.8	9.3	100.0	100	31.0
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	10.4	22.6	33.1	16.2	7.1	10.7	100.0	835	28.9
Female	13.3	19.4	35.5	14.1	6.7	11.0	100.0	859	28.7
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	10.5	21.3	35.7	15.0	7.0	10.5	100.0	1,567	28.9
Dead	28.5	16.1	17.9	17.0	5.1	15.4	100.0	127	26.0
Total	11.9	21.0	34.3	15.1	6.9	10.8	100.0	1,695	28.8

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women age 40-49, births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, and births of birth order 7 or more, which is not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
WOMEN							
Want another soon ²	71.9	35.1	3.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	13.4
Want another later ³	5.6	21.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.4
Want another, undecided when	3.1	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Undecided	3.5	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.8	1.3
Want no more	3.6	10.2	6.8	5.8	7.4	14.7	7.0
Sterilized ⁴	2.1	21.3	85.1	89.2	86.2	75.8	68.9
Declared infecund	10.2	6.0	2.9	2.7	4.6	7.8	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	600	1,352	4,309	1,421	266	80	8,044
MEN							
Want another soon ²	60.0	43.6	3.7	4.3	(0.0)	*	15.7
Want another later ³	3.1	14.7	0.9	1.9	(0.0)	*	3.5
Want another, undecided when	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.4
Undecided	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.6
Want no more	21.7	31.6	79.1	77.3	(88.1)	*	65.6
Sterilized ⁴	9.1	5.1	15.2	16.5	(11.9)	*	13.2
Declared infecund	3.1	1.9	0.8	0.0	(0.0)	*	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	92	151	504	136	36	7	928

Note: Total includes women with 6 or more children, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 17 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16.

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+		0	1	2	3	4+	
Age												
15-24	0.7	4.9	79.5	82.1	*	35.9	*	*	*	*	*	31.2
25-34	4.5	26.3	92.8	93.7	87.0	78.6	(19.9)	16.5	87.6	(79.0)	*	59.6
35-49	23.8	77.6	95.0	96.4	93.9	91.4	(52.5)	73.6	98.6	99.7	(100.0)	93.8
Residence												
Urban	8.0	34.9	92.1	95.5	95.2	75.6	(21.9)	37.7	92.9	(100.0)	*	74.6
Rural	4.7	29.9	91.7	94.9	92.0	76.0	37.3	36.2	95.0	91.1	(100.0)	80.9
Schooling												
No schooling	11.3	52.7	92.6	96.1	93.3	85.7	(46.4)	(72.3)	98.2	(93.7)	*	89.3
<5 years complete	*	(42.7)	92.3	91.3	*	82.7	*	*	(95.9)	*	*	89.2
5-9 years complete	4.7	30.8	92.4	94.4	92.5	76.6	*	(39.4)	93.9	(91.2)	*	80.7
10-11 years complete	6.0	19.9	90.8	91.7	*	65.7	*	(25.8)	88.0	(100.0)	*	72.8
12 or more years complete	1.1	18.8	89.3	95.8	*	54.5	(24.9)	24.7	94.1	*	*	65.7
Religion												
Hindu	5.9	32.3	92.3	95.1	92.4	76.1	30.5	39.6	94.3	93.1	(100.0)	78.5
Muslim	5.4	22.9	86.9	92.7	91.5	71.1	*	*	(95.0)	*	*	77.3
Christian	(3.6)	32.9	90.8	96.3	(96.0)	78.4	*	*	(94.4)	*	*	(88.1)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.7	23.6	87.9	95.2	94.7	73.4	*	(41.2)	94.0	(90.8)	*	81.4
Scheduled tribe	(5.7)	23.9	84.2	88.7	(87.3)	64.6	*	*	(87.9)	*	*	70.7
Other backward class	4.2	31.5	92.6	95.0	91.2	76.6	31.0	32.1	95.1	94.6	(97.4)	78.4
Other	10.6	40.8	94.6	97.1	97.6	79.5	*	(45.4)	94.5	*	*	80.6
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	(80.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	5.7	28.4	85.0	91.6	(92.7)	48.0	30.8	36.4	86.7	*	*	56.7
1	na	35.0	92.4	95.4	96.1	83.0	na	37.1	97.5	94.6	*	86.2
2	na	na	95.3	95.7	93.1	95.3	na	na	94.1	92.9	*	94.2
3	na	na	na	96.0	88.9	93.7	na	na	na	*	*	*
4+	na	na	na	na	na	(86.5)	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	5.7	31.6	91.9	95.0	92.6	75.9	30.8	36.8	94.4	93.8	(98.5)	78.8

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 18 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
WOMEN							
0	8.8	3.6	3.7	8.7	9.9	6.6	5.8
1	6.0	10.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.4
2	81.9	82.1	88.2	52.8	38.9	25.1	78.6
3	2.4	3.2	5.7	31.7	19.3	36.4	9.2
4	0.3	0.5	0.7	4.9	27.2	14.8	2.1
5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	9.5	0.2
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.1
Non-numeric responses	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.7	6.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,308	1,508	4,639	1,566	299	87	10,428
Mean ideal number of children for²:							
All respondents	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.0
Number of all respondents	2,296	1,505	4,627	1,547	291	81	10,367
Currently married respondents	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.0
Number of currently married respondents	600	1,351	4,299	1,402	259	76	8,001
MEN							
0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.1
1	6.1	10.0	2.3	0.8	(0.0)	*	4.4
2	86.7	83.3	87.2	57.7	(54.7)	*	82.5
3	5.3	4.8	9.1	37.5	(14.4)	*	10.2
4	1.4	0.6	1.3	3.5	(30.9)	*	2.4
5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.1
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0
Non-numeric responses	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	*	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	548	156	509	140	36	7	1,398
Mean ideal number of children for²:							
All respondents	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	(2.8)	*	2.1
Number of all respondents	547	155	509	139	36	7	1,395
Currently married respondents	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	(2.8)	*	2.2
Number of currently married respondents	92	150	504	135	36	7	926

Note: Total includes women with 6 or more children, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes current pregnancy for woman/wife

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age									
15-19	3.6	1.9	76.4	75.3	6.6	1.9	85.7	85.1	200
20-29	7.3	2.9	79.2	77.8	8.8	3.0	82.6	79.1	434
30-39	9.4	2.9	80.6	77.6	9.9	4.8	82.4	81.4	370
40-49	15.5	3.9	77.6	74.7	16.9	3.6	86.0	81.4	390
Residence									
Urban	9.1	3.4	80.7	78.2	11.1	3.9	84.6	81.4	486
Rural	9.7	2.8	78.0	75.9	11.0	3.3	83.6	81.1	908
Schooling									
No schooling	13.6	3.4	77.9	75.3	17.2	4.7	87.2	82.7	238
<5 years complete	7.9	1.5	77.0	74.4	9.0	8.2	80.4	81.2	90
5-9 years complete	9.2	2.5	80.9	78.6	12.6	3.2	85.8	83.3	350
10-11 years complete	6.0	2.9	81.1	79.5	10.0	4.4	79.5	77.5	279
12 or more years complete	6.0	3.5	75.7	74.2	7.5	1.6	84.2	81.1	437
Marital status									
Never married	4.2	2.6	72.9	71.7	7.0	2.0	82.9	80.8	452
Currently married	10.3	3.1	80.4	78.1	13.0	4.2	84.7	81.7	926
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	11.8	3.0	75.0	71.8	*	*	*	*	16
Religion									
Hindu	9.3	3.0	79.0	76.8	10.4	3.3	83.4	80.8	1,188
Muslim	10.2	2.6	82.4	79.9	13.9	5.0	85.4	85.3	134
Christian	10.8	3.2	73.0	71.6	16.3	3.3	90.4	79.5	72

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	11.5	3.4	79.4	77.6	19.3	5.4	86.8	83.1	242
Scheduled tribe	12.9	2.3	80.8	76.9	17.0	5.4	89.6	86.1	94
Other backward class	8.7	2.9	77.8	75.8	10.5	2.9	84.4	81.5	722
Other	8.8	3.0	80.3	77.6	4.7	3.0	79.2	77.9	335
Don't know	(2.6)	(5.3)	(67.5)	(72.8)	*	*	*	*	1
Total	9.5	3.0	78.8	76.6	11.0	3.5	83.9	81.2	1,395

Note: Table excludes women/men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.6	100.0	98.2	99.6	99.7	99.4
Any modern method	99.6	100.0	98.2	99.6	99.7	99.4
Female sterilization	99.5	99.9	97.8	97.9	98.5	96.8
Male sterilization	92.0	94.3	82.4	88.9	89.8	87.0
IUD or PPIUD	45.4	50.4	31.0	16.5	18.5	13.3
Injectables	66.9	69.1	61.5	64.1	64.6	63.1
Pill	76.7	79.4	70.5	80.1	79.0	81.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	62.3	64.1	63.6	94.7	92.7	98.1
Female condom	20.3	21.4	21.3	39.4	37.0	42.5
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	4.0	4.4	3.3	4.1	6.2	0.6
Emergency contraception	24.6	26.8	18.0	38.7	40.3	36.2
Other modern method	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	35.7	40.1	24.0	16.5	18.5	13.3
Any traditional method	17.1	19.7	8.7	47.3	47.3	48.2
Rhythm	14.0	16.2	7.5	28.8	31.2	25.3
Withdrawal	12.2	14.1	5.5	40.7	41.3	40.4
Other	0.3	0.4	0.0	11.0	10.5	12.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.2	5.4	4.6	6.1	6.1	6.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,298	2,440	618	487	306	178
RURAL						
Any method	99.4	99.9	96.6	99.9	99.8	100.0
Any modern method	99.4	99.9	96.6	99.9	99.8	100.0
Female sterilization	99.3	99.9	96.1	98.7	99.3	97.4
Male sterilization	89.0	91.1	78.1	89.4	89.7	89.4
IUD or PPIUD	27.5	29.0	21.0	10.7	10.8	10.9
Injectables	55.8	55.9	60.3	56.3	54.6	58.9
Pill	64.6	64.7	69.0	68.4	65.6	74.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	44.7	43.0	62.4	88.0	85.3	94.3
Female condom	11.5	10.6	18.8	28.1	23.9	38.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.9	2.8	3.0
Emergency contraception	15.8	16.2	15.5	28.4	27.9	29.8
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	18.0	18.6	18.2	10.0	10.1	10.4
Any traditional method	15.0	16.2	8.2	38.9	40.0	36.8
Rhythm	13.3	14.4	7.2	21.1	23.6	15.4
Withdrawal	10.1	11.1	4.7	34.6	36.3	30.9
Other	0.2	0.2	0.4	6.3	5.9	7.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.3	5.3	5.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	7,130	5,604	998	911	621	276

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	99.5	99.9	97.2	99.8	99.8	99.8
Any modern method	99.5	99.9	97.2	99.8	99.8	99.8
Female sterilization	99.4	99.9	96.7	98.4	99.0	97.2
Male sterilization	90.0	92.1	79.7	89.2	89.8	88.5
IUD or PPIUD	33.2	35.5	24.9	12.7	13.3	11.9
Injectables	59.3	59.9	60.8	59.0	57.9	60.5
Pill	68.4	69.2	69.6	72.5	70.0	77.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	50.3	49.4	62.9	90.3	87.7	95.8
Female condom	14.3	13.9	19.8	32.0	28.2	39.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	3.3	3.6	2.6	3.3	3.9	2.1
Emergency contraception	18.6	19.5	16.4	32.0	32.0	32.3
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	23.6	25.1	20.4	12.3	12.9	11.6
Any traditional method	15.6	17.2	8.4	41.9	42.4	41.3
Rhythm	13.5	15.0	7.3	23.8	26.1	19.2
Withdrawal	10.8	12.0	5.0	36.7	38.0	34.6
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.9	7.4	9.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.6	4.7	4.5	5.6	5.5	5.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	10,428	8,044	1,616	1,398	928	454

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method				Number of women			
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method	Traditional method				
									Rhythm		Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total
Age													
15-19	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.1	100.0	307
20-24	35.0	34.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	65.0	100.0	1,271
25-29	66.3	65.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	33.7	100.0	1,564
30-39	83.2	81.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	16.8	100.0	2,682
40-49	83.9	82.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	16.1	100.0	2,219
Residence													
Urban	68.4	65.6	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	31.6	100.0	2,440
Rural	70.0	69.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	5,604
Schooling													
No schooling	80.0	79.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	2,983
<5 years complete	80.0	79.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	470
5-9 years complete	70.0	69.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	30.0	100.0	2,353
10-11 years complete	57.4	55.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	42.6	100.0	1,221
12 or more years complete	47.1	42.8	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	52.9	100.0	1,016
Religion													
Hindu	70.0	68.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	30.0	100.0	6,764
Muslim	61.9	61.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	38.1	100.0	647
Christian	71.8	71.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	100.0	630
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	67.0	66.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	100.0	1,589
Scheduled tribe	56.8	54.7	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	100.0	463
Other backward class	71.2	70.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	28.8	100.0	4,200
Other	71.0	68.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	29.0	100.0	1,758
Don't know	(77.7)	(77.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.3)	100.0	33

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of women	
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Not currently using
Number of living children												
No children	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	98.2	100.0
1 child	23.8	21.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	76.2	100.0
1 son	23.7	20.4	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	76.3	100.0
No sons	23.9	22.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.1	100.0
2 children	87.7	86.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	100.0
1 or more sons	88.9	87.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0
No sons	81.9	80.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	18.1	100.0
3 children	91.7	91.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0
1 or more sons	92.0	91.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0
No sons	89.5	89.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	100.0
4+ children	84.2	83.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	100.0
1 or more sons	83.9	83.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	100.0
No sons	(86.8)	(85.2)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.2)	100.0
Total	69.5	68.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	30.5	100.0

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 22 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Anantapur	65.3	65.3	65.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	610
Chittoor	59.7	59.5	58.3	0.0	1.2	0.2	624
East Godavari	72.2	72.2	70.1	1.5	0.5	0.0	871
Guntur	74.0	73.5	72.9	0.0	0.6	0.5	823
Krishna	74.8	74.8	73.2	0.8	0.8	0.0	780
Kurnool	65.9	65.9	65.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	667
Prakasam	70.9	70.9	70.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	545
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	71.0	71.0	70.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	522
Srikakulam	67.7	67.5	66.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	424
Visakhapatnam	69.2	69.0	66.1	2.3	0.6	0.2	707
Vizianagaram	71.6	71.6	70.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	398
West Godavari	76.7	76.7	75.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	609
Y.S.R.	59.4	59.2	58.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	464
Andhra Pradesh	69.5	69.4	68.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	8,044

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)		Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹		
Age						
<30	1.1	4,802	(6.3)	(93.7)	100.0	53
30-39	9.6	2,993	14.3	85.7	100.0	287
40-49	22.4	2,633	18.8	81.2	100.0	589
Residence						
Urban	7.3	3,298	24.4	75.6	100.0	240
Rural	9.7	7,130	14.0	86.0	100.0	689
Schooling						
No schooling	14.7	3,487	19.3	80.7	100.0	512
<5 years complete	15.5	553	7.9	92.1	100.0	86
5-9 years complete	8.7	2,813	14.5	85.5	100.0	244
10-11 years complete	3.6	1,747	19.4	80.6	100.0	63
12 or more years complete	1.3	1,829	*	*	100.0	24
Religion						
Hindu	9.2	8,738	17.2	82.8	100.0	803
Muslim	5.1	856	(9.2)	(90.8)	100.0	43
Christian	10.0	831	15.1	84.9	100.0	83
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	8.4	2,122	19.8	80.2	100.0	178
Scheduled tribe	5.5	596	(16.7)	(83.3)	100.0	33
Other backward class	9.5	5,390	16.3	83.7	100.0	511
Other	8.9	2,280	13.6	86.4	100.0	203
Don't know	(10.6)	40	*	*	100.0	4
Total	8.9	10,428	16.7	83.3	100.0	929

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 24 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method						Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Not used at last sex		
Type of sexual partner										
Currently married	14.1	14.1	13.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	85.9	928
Wife	16.8	16.8	15.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	83.2	753
Other	2.4	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.6	174
Age										
20-24	11.2	11.2	4.1	0.0	2.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	88.8	53
25-29	9.1	9.1	8.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	157
30-34	14.7	14.7	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	85.3	161
35-39	13.4	13.4	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	86.6	187
40-44	19.3	19.3	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	80.7	168
45-49	15.3	15.3	13.4	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	84.7	209
Residence										
Urban	12.1	12.1	9.3	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	87.9	307
Rural	15.3	15.3	14.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	84.7	628
Schooling										
No schooling	15.2	15.2	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	84.8	224
<5 years complete	19.2	19.2	17.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.8	79
5-9 years complete	13.3	13.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	86.7	266
10-11 years complete	12.5	12.5	12.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	155
12 or more years complete	13.9	13.9	9.5	1.3	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.0	86.1	212
Religion										
Hindu	14.1	14.1	12.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	85.9	805
Muslim	11.9	11.9	9.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.0	88.1	88
Christian	(20.9)	(20.9)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.1)	43

Continued...

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—Continued

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method					Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method			
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	16.8	16.8	14.2	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.3	83.2	100.0	157
Scheduled tribe	11.2	11.2	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.8	100.0	64
Other backward class	13.3	13.3	11.6	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	86.7	100.0	497
Other	15.6	15.6	15.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.4	100.0	217
Total age 15-49	14.2	14.2	12.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	85.8	100.0	936
Age 50-54	17.1	17.1	14.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.9	100.0	140
Total age 15-54	14.6	14.6	13.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	85.4	100.0	1,076

Note: No men reported using a traditional method. Total includes men who are not currently married, men age 15-19 and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	All modern methods ¹
URBAN			
Public health sector	66.8	*	65.8
Government/municipal hospital	38.2	*	37.8
Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.1
Government dispensary	2.4	*	2.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	6.4	*	6.2
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	11.1	*	10.8
PHC/Additional PHC	6.5	*	6.3
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	*	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.2	*	0.2
Camp	1.7	*	1.7
Other public health sector	0.1	*	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.3	*	1.2
Private health sector	31.8	*	32.5
Private hospital	28.9	*	29.0
Private doctor/clinic	2.6	*	2.6
Private mobile clinic	0.2	*	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	0.5
Dai (TBA)	0.0	*	0.1
Other private health sector	0.0	*	0.0
Other source	0.1	*	0.5
Shop	0.0	*	0.4
Other	0.1	*	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,750	28	1,812

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	All modern methods ¹
RURAL			
Public health sector	79.5	*	79.4
Government/municipal hospital	22.0	*	22.0
Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0
Government dispensary	1.9	*	1.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	4.3	*	4.2
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	24.3	*	24.2
PHC/Additional PHC	23.7	*	23.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	*	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.0
Camp	3.0	*	2.9
Other public health sector	0.1	*	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	*	0.5
Private health sector	20.0	*	20.1
Private hospital	18.5	*	18.5
Private doctor/clinic	1.4	*	1.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.0	*	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	*	0.1
Other source	0.0	*	0.0
Shop	0.0	*	0.0
Other	0.0	*	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	4,240	19	4,270

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL			
Public health sector	75.8	(76.7)	75.3
Government/municipal hospital	26.8	(45.2)	26.7
Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Government dispensary	2.0	(5.7)	2.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	4.9	(0.0)	4.8
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	20.4	(12.0)	20.2
PHC/Additional PHC	18.7	(13.8)	18.5
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	(0.0)	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Camp	2.6	(0.0)	2.6
Other public health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.7	(0.0)	0.7
Private health sector	23.5	(22.0)	23.8
Private hospital	21.6	(22.0)	21.7
Private doctor/clinic	1.7	(0.0)	1.7
Private mobile clinic	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
Dai (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Other source	0.0	(1.2)	0.2
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Other	0.0	(1.2)	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	5,990	47	6,082

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. All modern methods includes users of pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and condom/Nirodh, who are not shown separately.

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; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16.

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	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 of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	27.3	24.7	37.0	339
Total	27.6	24.3	37.3	349
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	23.7	20.7	33.2	893
Total	24.0	21.0	33.5	899
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	24.7	21.8	34.2	1,232
Total	25.0	21.9	34.6	1,248

Note: Table includes contraceptive methods female sterilization, pill, and IUD/PPIUD, and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. Total includes users of pill and IUD/PPIUD, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 28 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	40.8	41.9	54.1	38.6	0.0	7.3	100.0	200
20-24	49.4	51.9	53.6	41.4	0.0	5.1	100.0	200
25-29	50.9	48.2	58.3	32.5	0.0	9.2	100.0	236
30-34	47.4	48.4	55.1	37.1	1.0	6.8	100.0	180
35-39	44.3	46.5	53.1	35.6	0.0	11.3	100.0	192
40-44	42.6	45.9	41.6	37.3	0.8	20.3	100.0	174
45-49	44.6	47.3	40.0	27.1	0.0	32.9	100.0	215
Residence								
Urban	49.9	46.9	57.9	33.5	0.2	8.5	100.0	487
Rural	43.7	47.4	47.3	36.5	0.3	16.0	100.0	911
Schooling								
No schooling	37.8	40.3	32.8	30.7	0.7	35.8	100.0	239
<5 years complete	62.9	63.0	46.8	33.9	0.0	19.3	100.0	90
5-9 years complete	46.3	46.6	51.7	32.8	0.3	15.2	100.0	352
10-11 years complete	44.1	46.7	55.6	38.1	0.2	6.0	100.0	280
12 or more years complete	47.6	48.5	58.2	38.7	0.0	3.1	100.0	437
Religion								
Hindu	47.6	48.4	50.5	35.9	0.3	13.4	100.0	1,192
Muslim	33.7	36.6	59.5	28.5	0.0	12.0	100.0	134
Christian	41.0	46.5	43.5	41.0	0.0	15.6	100.0	72
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	45.1	48.6	50.0	36.1	0.3	13.5	100.0	243
Scheduled tribe	30.9	37.8	49.4	25.9	0.0	24.8	100.0	94
Other backward class	45.5	45.6	49.1	37.1	0.2	13.6	100.0	724
Other	51.8	52.5	56.4	33.9	0.3	9.5	100.0	335
Total age 15-49	45.9	47.2	51.0	35.4	0.2	13.4	100.0	1,398
Age 50-54	39.6	38.3	40.3	21.8	0.0	37.9	100.0	143
Total age 15-54	45.3	46.4	50.0	34.2	0.2	15.6	100.0	1,541

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

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

Table 29 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	17.2	2.0	19.2	0.0	4.9	4.9	17.2	6.9	24.2	20.4	20.4	307
20-24	8.8	1.4	10.1	0.4	34.6	35.0	9.2	36.0	45.2	77.6	77.3	1,271
25-29	4.4	2.1	6.5	0.4	65.9	66.3	4.8	68.0	72.8	91.1	90.9	1,564
30-34	1.0	2.4	3.4	0.4	80.0	80.5	1.4	82.4	83.8	96.0	95.9	1,320
35-39	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	85.8	85.8	0.2	87.1	87.3	98.4	98.3	1,362
40-44	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	84.7	84.7	0.1	85.6	85.7	98.8	98.6	1,041
45-49	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	83.2	83.2	0.1	84.0	84.1	99.0	99.0	1,178
Residence												
Urban	3.9	2.2	6.1	0.4	67.9	68.4	4.3	70.2	74.4	91.8	91.5	2,440
Rural	2.8	1.2	4.0	0.1	69.9	70.0	2.9	71.1	74.0	94.6	94.5	5,604
Schooling												
No schooling	1.0	0.8	1.9	0.0	80.0	80.0	1.0	80.8	81.9	97.7	97.7	2,983
<5 years complete	2.2	0.4	2.7	0.0	80.0	80.0	2.2	80.5	82.7	96.8	96.8	470
5-9 years complete	2.8	1.3	4.1	0.0	70.0	70.0	2.9	71.3	74.2	94.4	94.3	2,353
10-11 years complete	4.6	2.9	7.5	0.4	57.0	57.4	5.1	59.9	64.9	88.5	87.9	1,221
12 or more years complete	8.5	3.0	11.5	1.1	46.0	47.1	9.6	49.1	58.6	80.4	80.0	1,016
Religion												
Hindu	3.1	1.6	4.7	0.2	69.8	70.0	3.3	71.4	74.7	93.8	93.6	6,764
Muslim	4.7	1.8	6.5	0.1	61.9	61.9	4.7	63.7	68.4	90.5	90.2	647
Christian	2.1	0.7	2.8	0.1	71.7	71.8	2.2	72.4	74.6	96.3	96.3	630

Continued...

Table 29. Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—Continued

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	2.5	1.3	3.8	0.1	66.9	67.0	2.6	68.2	70.8	94.6	1,589
Scheduled tribe	5.9	1.7	7.6	0.2	56.6	56.8	6.1	58.3	64.4	88.2	463
Other backward class	3.2	1.2	4.4	0.2	71.0	71.2	3.4	72.2	75.6	94.2	4,200
Other	2.6	2.6	5.2	0.4	70.6	71.0	3.1	73.2	76.2	93.2	1,758
Don't know	(3.3)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(77.7)	(77.7)	(3.3)	(77.7)	(81.0)	(95.9)	33
Total	3.1	1.5	4.6	0.2	69.3	69.5	3.3	70.8	74.2	93.7	8,044

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. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Anantapur	5.2	3.9	1.3	610
Chittoor	4.2	2.7	1.6	624
East Godavari	3.4	1.4	1.9	871
Guntur	6.1	4.7	1.4	823
Krishna	4.6	3.5	1.1	780
Kurnool	4.7	4.0	0.6	667
Prakasam	4.7	3.2	1.5	545
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	3.2	1.8	1.4	522
Srikakulam	6.7	5.0	1.8	424
Visakhapatnam	5.5	3.2	2.3	707
Vizianagaram	3.3	1.9	1.4	398
West Godavari	3.4	1.8	1.6	609
Y.S.R.	5.5	3.4	2.0	464
Andhra Pradesh	4.6	3.1	1.5	8,044

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. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	85.0	3.4	8.9	2.8	100.0	129
20-29	93.8	2.5	3.3	0.4	100.0	1,858
30-39	92.7	4.4	1.9	1.1	100.0	328
Residence						
Urban	91.7	3.5	4.0	0.8	100.0	648
Rural	93.7	2.6	3.1	0.6	100.0	1,676
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.3	1.9	2.1	0.7	100.0	477
<5 years complete	94.7	0.6	3.1	1.6	100.0	118
5-9 years complete	91.2	3.2	4.7	1.0	100.0	736
10-11 years complete	95.2	2.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	532
12 or more years complete	91.2	4.1	4.1	0.6	100.0	461
Religion						
Hindu	93.6	2.8	3.2	0.5	100.0	1,905
Muslim	91.0	2.9	4.8	1.3	100.0	226
Christian	91.1	3.7	3.7	1.4	100.0	192
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	92.8	3.7	2.7	0.8	100.0	504
Scheduled tribe	88.4	3.1	7.8	0.7	100.0	155
Other backward class	93.8	2.3	3.3	0.6	100.0	1,224
Other	93.2	3.4	2.9	0.5	100.0	434
Total	93.1	2.9	3.4	0.7	100.0	2,324

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women age 40-49 and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last five years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, and percentage who had complications from the abortion, according to residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	*	(21.0)	16.7
Private health sector ¹	*	(72.9)	77.7
At home	*	(6.1)	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	*	(87.1)	88.1
Nurse/ANM/LHV	*	(7.1)	4.7
Self	*	(5.9)	5.5
Other	*	(0.0)	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	*	(11.8)	12.2
Number of women with abortions	23	44	66

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	2.2	na	na	na	na	76.8	1,329	a	a	a
20-24	7.2	32.9	57.1	na	na	25.5	1,742	19.4	19.4	19.4
25-29	15.4	43.8	65.8	72.5	89.1	5.4	1,730	18.5	18.6	18.6
30-34	22.9	56.7	73.3	78.5	90.2	1.9	1,443	17.4	17.5	17.6
35-39	23.0	55.0	70.4	76.4	85.8	1.1	1,550	17.5	17.5	17.2
40-44	24.8	55.0	68.7	72.6	81.8	0.6	1,212	17.5	17.3	17.0
45-49	24.2	52.7	66.6	70.0	79.2	0.3	1,421	17.7	17.6	17.0
20-49	18.9	48.5	66.6	na	na	6.5	9,099	18.1	18.2	18.0
25-49	21.7	52.2	68.8	74.0	85.5	2.0	7,357	17.8	17.8	17.6
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.6	200	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	2.9	7.4	na	na	75.8	200	a	a	a
25-29	0.3	2.7	8.4	15.7	45.3	32.8	236	a	a	a
30-34	0.0	8.9	19.7	29.4	55.0	10.4	180	24.4	24.1	24.5
35-39	0.4	4.0	16.3	24.7	60.9	2.1	192	23.6	23.1	22.7
40-44	0.6	8.8	24.2	30.8	59.6	0.7	174	23.6	22.9	23.4
45-49	0.7	6.6	16.6	25.3	56.9	0.5	215	24.1	23.1	22.9
20-49	0.4	5.5	15.0	na	na	21.2	1,197	a	a	a
25-49	0.4	6.0	16.5	24.6	55.0	10.3	997	24.3	23.8	23.8

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 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, by residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
URBAN					
0-4	13.1	7.0	20.1	9.4	29.3
5-9	22.5	10.6	33.1	2.6	35.6
10-14	28.9	7.8	36.7	7.3	43.8
RURAL					
0-4	27.5	13.0	40.4	4.7	44.9
5-9	40.4	18.6	59.0	8.4	67.0
10-14	34.6	20.3	54.9	10.8	65.1
TOTAL					
0-4	23.6	11.3	34.9	6.1	40.8
5-9	35.0	16.2	51.2	6.6	57.5
10-14	32.8	16.4	49.2	9.7	58.4

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

Table 35 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	13.1	7.0	20.1	9.4	29.3
Rural	27.5	13.0	40.4	4.7	44.9
Schooling					
No schooling	28.3	13.8	42.2	8.3	50.1
<10 years complete	28.8	12.4	41.2	7.1	48.0
10 or more years complete	16.6	9.0	25.6	3.4	29.0
Religion					
Hindu	26.5	11.8	38.4	5.0	43.2
Muslim	(15.3)	(4.5)	(19.8)	(10.2)	(29.8)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	22.6	10.5	33.1	11.4	44.1
Other backward class	20.8	8.3	29.2	4.2	33.3
Other ³	24.8	16.5	41.3	6.5	47.5
Child's sex					
Male	30.0	10.6	40.6	5.7	46.1
Female	16.5	12.1	28.7	6.5	34.9
Mother's age at birth					
<20	25.5	22.0	47.5	10.2	57.3
20-29	22.3	8.2	30.5	4.8	35.1
Birth order					
1	28.0	10.7	38.8	7.3	45.8
2-3	18.0	12.6	30.6	5.4	35.8
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	27.0	11.6	38.6	5.0	43.4
2-3 years	10.0	13.3	23.3	3.6	26.8
4 years or more	(34.6)	(8.3)	(42.9)	(8.4)	(50.9)
Total	23.6	11.3	34.9	6.1	40.8

Note: Total includes Christian children, children belonging to "other" religions, scheduled tribe children, children with mother's age at birth 30-39 or 40-49 and children of birth order 4 or more, who are not shown separately.

¹ Computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward classes

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	34.0	1.0	77.6 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	40.1	1.3	7.5
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	4.7	1.2	0.3
Mother's age >34	0.7	*	5.6
Birth interval <24 months	16.3	1.0	5.4
Birth order >3	2.1	0.8	0.9
Subtotal	23.8	1.0	12.2
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.8	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.2	*	2.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.0	*	0.0
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.0	(3.4)	0.5
Subtotal	2.1	3.0	2.7
In any avoidable high-risk category	25.9	1.2	14.9
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	3,068	na	8,044

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.

na = Not applicable

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth									
<20	88.1	8.8	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	371	96.9
20-34	91.2	6.2	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	1,826	97.5
35-49	(93.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	100.0	28	(96.6)
Birth order									
1	90.1	7.1	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	734	97.2
2-3	91.3	6.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	1,404	97.7
4+	87.0	5.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	87	92.3
Residence									
Urban	94.3	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	617	98.7
Rural	89.4	7.4	1.6	0.4	0.1	1.2	100.0	1,609	96.8
Schooling									
No schooling	87.3	8.1	1.8	0.4	0.2	2.3	100.0	462	95.4
<5 years complete	84.6	9.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	115	93.9
5-9 years complete	90.0	7.2	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	692	97.2
10-11 years complete	93.1	5.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	520	98.6
12 or more years complete	94.5	4.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	437	99.1
Religion									
Hindu	90.3	7.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	1,832	97.3
Muslim	95.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	213	99.6
Christian	89.9	5.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	2.4	100.0	180	95.2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	89.4	8.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	483	97.6
Scheduled tribe	81.7	13.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	144	95.5
Other backward class	91.0	5.8	1.5	0.3	0.1	1.3	100.0	1,176	96.8
Other	94.8	4.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	417	99.4
Total	90.7	6.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	2,225	97.4

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC			Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care						
Weighed	99.6	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.0	99.4
Blood pressure measured	99.3	98.9	99.2	99.1	100.0	99.0
Urine sample taken	98.9	98.4	98.6	98.7	99.6	98.5
Blood sample taken	99.4	98.4	98.7	99.0	100.0	98.7
Abdomen examined	98.2	97.3	97.6	97.5	97.9	97.5
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications						
Vaginal bleeding	50.5	52.4	48.7	54.5	54.2	51.9
Convulsions	40.4	43.8	40.0	45.1	44.1	42.8
Prolonged labour	49.0	51.6	47.0	52.7	46.7	50.9
Severe abdominal pain	51.1	54.8	49.2	56.9	53.7	53.8
High blood pressure	53.9	54.6	50.3	57.1	53.5	54.4
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	66.5	68.9	66.4	71.0	75.3	68.3
Number of women	612	1,590	1,040	1,475	318	2,202

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	77.5	79.9	92.6	96.2	90.2	48.8	39.2	21.6	371
20-34	76.0	82.9	91.6	94.8	91.7	57.6	44.8	19.6	1,826
35-49	(79.9)	(80.4)	(90.8)	(90.8)	(86.4)	(62.6)	(47.9)	(21.7)	28
Birth order									
1	77.8	85.8	92.1	94.4	92.6	57.7	46.7	22.5	734
2-3	76.2	81.4	91.8	95.6	91.2	55.9	43.1	19.0	1,404
4+	66.5	69.4	87.5	90.5	84.4	48.1	34.1	15.1	87
Residence									
Urban	79.6	87.9	91.6	95.0	91.5	55.9	45.4	19.7	617
Rural	75.1	80.3	91.8	95.0	91.3	56.3	43.3	20.1	1,609
Schooling									
No schooling	70.8	73.0	90.0	93.3	87.7	47.6	34.9	19.1	462
<5 years complete	72.0	73.8	89.9	97.1	89.0	52.3	35.7	22.0	115
5-9 years complete	76.8	83.2	90.8	93.9	91.2	55.2	41.7	18.2	692
10-11 years complete	79.5	85.5	93.6	97.4	92.7	59.0	49.0	19.0	520
12 or more years complete	78.8	89.5	93.3	95.1	94.4	64.4	53.0	24.5	437
Religion									
Hindu	75.6	81.9	91.4	94.9	91.9	55.9	42.9	20.5	1,832
Muslim	84.1	88.0	92.6	94.3	88.9	57.6	52.3	19.4	213
Christian	74.6	81.0	94.1	97.1	88.7	56.6	44.5	15.9	180
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	76.6	78.3	91.3	95.8	93.1	53.1	40.9	24.0	483
Scheduled tribe	58.8	73.8	90.0	94.9	95.0	47.9	25.4	18.4	144
Other backward class	77.7	82.8	91.5	94.4	89.7	55.3	44.1	18.5	1,176
Other	78.7	89.4	93.3	95.8	92.8	65.2	53.7	20.2	417
Total	76.3	82.4	91.7	95.0	91.4	56.2	43.9	20.0	2,225

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

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last 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 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 birth

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with a ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Anantapur	77.5	86.2	59.6	86.7	47.0	174	93.5	170
Chittoor	70.4	72.0	64.1	92.5	45.3	191	90.7	185
East Godavari	77.2	85.5	56.6	88.9	44.1	226	90.8	210
Guntur	68.3	82.3	36.7	94.6	32.6	197	93.9	186
Krishna	88.2	89.0	70.1	99.0	60.7	182	96.3	169
Kurnool	71.7	80.7	52.8	92.8	37.3	238	93.1	225
Prakasam	73.7	73.5	48.2	94.5	38.2	168	86.9	162
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	85.8	87.7	67.3	86.2	55.7	144	92.5	137
Srikakulam	72.7	82.2	65.7	96.1	42.1	122	96.8	120
Visakhapatnam	82.5	78.6	56.3	90.6	44.8	175	94.0	162
Vizianagaram	70.4	79.8	55.0	92.2	42.5	118	91.1	117
West Godavari	71.5	84.5	44.8	79.6	31.3	140	92.1	133
Y.S.R.	83.5	90.4	57.2	97.4	51.5	151	92.4	146
Andhra Pradesh	76.3	82.4	56.2	91.7	43.9	2,225	92.6	2,121

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 41 Advice received 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, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breast-feeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	87.9	79.5	94.5	90.7	75.1	272
20-34	91.2	79.8	94.7	92.4	79.6	1,298
Birth order						
1	89.5	80.3	95.2	92.8	77.6	516
2-3	90.9	78.7	94.2	91.5	79.2	1,016
4+	90.4	86.9	96.1	94.6	78.0	56
Residence						
Urban	88.7	79.6	93.9	91.2	79.8	363
Rural	91.0	79.5	94.8	92.3	78.3	1,226
Schooling						
No schooling	89.1	77.1	91.9	87.8	74.1	346
<5 years complete	91.1	76.8	95.9	93.7	80.5	89
5-9 years complete	88.8	79.1	93.9	91.6	77.8	533
10-11 years complete	92.2	83.4	97.0	95.0	81.9	374
12 or more years complete	93.0	78.7	95.8	93.9	81.6	247
Religion						
Hindu	90.8	81.1	95.0	92.5	79.7	1,306
Muslim	87.8	78.4	92.1	89.4	81.4	144
Christian	89.9	65.7	93.2	90.2	66.4	139
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	90.4	77.8	96.9	92.4	74.9	375
Scheduled tribe	92.6	82.7	95.1	93.5	79.4	121
Other backward class	90.6	80.0	92.9	90.9	79.0	827
Other	88.9	79.2	96.5	94.3	83.1	262
Total	90.5	79.5	94.6	92.0	78.7	1,588

Note: Total includes women with age at birth 35-49 and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 42. Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹			Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination		
Mother's age at pregnancy							
<20	91.9	1,052	43.4	45.1	6.0	5.5	967
20-34	91.8	2,605	45.8	39.5	5.3	9.3	2,391
35-49	(87.8)	27	(39.3)	(29.0)	(18.3)	(13.4)	23
Residence							
Urban	92.8	1,005	43.1	42.9	6.2	7.8	932
Rural	91.4	2,679	45.8	40.3	5.4	8.4	2,449
Antenatal care visits²							
1-3	90.6	601	48.2	38.5	4.5	8.8	545
4+	93.2	2,047	45.9	41.0	5.6	7.4	1,909
Mother's schooling							
No schooling	89.3	718	48.7	40.5	3.5	7.3	641
<5 years complete	90.8	186	47.5	44.9	4.5	3.1	169
5-9 years complete	91.3	1,175	45.5	40.4	6.9	7.2	1,073
10-11 years complete	93.6	861	42.9	44.3	4.8	8.0	806
12 or more years complete	93.1	743	43.0	37.9	6.8	12.3	692
Religion							
Hindu	92.0	2,995	45.2	41.3	5.3	8.1	2,754
Muslim	92.1	372	42.5	44.9	5.8	6.9	342
Christian	89.8	317	46.7	33.6	8.4	11.4	285
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	90.8	811	44.5	40.9	5.7	8.9	736
Scheduled tribe	78.7	240	39.7	47.5	4.2	8.6	189
Other backward class	93.0	1,949	45.9	40.9	5.5	7.7	1,812
Other	94.1	677	45.2	39.5	6.3	9.0	637

Continued...

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—Continued

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	93.4	1,747	45.6	39.5	6.5	8.4	1,632	
1 child	90.8	1,560	44.0	43.6	4.9	7.4	1,416	
0 sons	91.5	753	43.7	45.6	4.3	6.5	689	
1 son	90.2	807	44.3	41.8	5.6	8.4	727	
2 children	90.4	314	44.9	38.8	4.4	12.0	284	
0 sons	93.9	138	45.4	38.3	6.0	10.3	129	
1 or more sons	87.8	177	44.4	39.2	3.0	13.4	155	
3 children	83.2	46	(55.7)	(31.8)	(5.1)	(7.4)	38	
0 sons	(86.0)	22	*	*	*	*	19	
Total	91.8	3,684	45.1	41.1	5.6	8.3	3,381	

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women with no antenatal care visits, women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, women who don't know their caste/tribe, women with 3 living children and 1 or more sons, and women with 4 or more living children, which are not shown separately.

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

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		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	97.3	371	79.2	20.8	93.3	361
20-34	95.0	1,826	82.2	17.8	92.4	1,735
35-49	(88.7)	28	(81.7)	(18.3)	(93.4)	25
Birth order						
1	94.6	734	80.4	19.4	92.0	694
2-3	95.9	1,404	82.8	17.2	93.2	1,346
4+	92.4	87	73.7	26.3	86.1	81
Residence						
Urban	88.6	617	83.9	16.1	88.1	546
Rural	97.9	1,609	80.9	19.0	94.1	1,574
Schooling						
No schooling	94.6	462	78.2	21.8	92.0	437
<5 years complete	96.7	115	76.8	23.2	93.6	111
5-9 years complete	97.7	692	81.5	18.3	91.9	676
10-11 years complete	96.5	520	86.5	13.5	95.4	502
12 or more years complete	90.4	437	80.9	19.1	90.4	395
Religion						
Hindu	95.1	1,832	81.6	18.4	92.2	1,742
Muslim	95.1	213	82.5	17.5	92.8	203
Christian	97.2	180	81.5	18.5	95.6	175
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	96.8	483	80.3	19.7	95.3	468
Scheduled tribe	97.6	144	71.2	27.8	87.7	140
Other backward class	95.1	1,176	83.2	16.8	92.7	1,118
Other	93.3	417	82.9	17.1	90.6	389
Total	95.3	2,225	81.6	18.3	92.6	2,121

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage 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 five 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	96.5	89.7	91.5
Public sector	34.8	39.6	38.3
NGO/trust	1.3	1.2	1.2
Private sector	60.4	48.9	52.0
At home	3.1	10.3	8.3
Own home	1.6	5.1	4.1
Parent's home	1.3	5.0	4.0
Other home	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other ¹	0.4	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	88.3	78.4	81.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	7.7	12.1	10.9
Other health personnel	0.0	0.3	0.2
Dai (TBA)	1.1	3.7	3.0
Friends/relatives	3.0	5.1	4.5
Other	0.0	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	95.9	90.8	92.2
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	1.9	4.4	3.7
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	48.4	37.1	40.1
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	18.5	13.0	14.5
Number of births	827	2,240	3,066
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	*	67.9	66.5
Clean blade used to cut the cord	*	97.7	98.0
Either of the above	*	98.7	98.8
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	*	77.0	77.6
Number of births delivered at home	21	142	163
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than 4 hours	76.9	69.4	71.4
4-23 hours	2.8	2.8	2.8
1-2 days	5.0	6.8	6.3
3-41 days	4.1	5.3	5.0
Don't know ¹	0.3	0.4	0.3
No postnatal check	10.9	15.4	14.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage 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 five 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	81.2	68.5	72.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	7.6	14.6	12.7
Other health personnel	0.0	0.1	0.0
Dai (TBA)	0.2	0.8	0.7
Other	0.1	0.6	0.5
No postnatal check	10.9	15.4	14.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	617	1,609	2,225

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor;

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes missing

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

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

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

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

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

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five 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 five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	43.1	49.2	92.3	92.8	675	85.0	80.5	371
20-34	37.0	54.3	91.4	92.0	2,362	85.9	80.5	1,826
35-49	(27.0)	(61.7)	(88.7)	(93.4)	30	(94.0)	(85.6)	28
Residence								
Urban	34.8	61.7	96.5	95.9	827	89.1	84.7	617
Rural	39.6	50.2	89.7	90.8	2,240	84.6	79.0	1,609
Birth order								
1	34.2	60.0	94.2	93.5	1,373	87.6	83.3	734
2-3	41.3	49.2	90.6	91.9	1,591	85.4	80.2	1,404
4+	45.7	25.8	71.5	78.9	102	79.1	62.9	87
Antenatal care visits²								
1-3	45.8	44.8	90.6	92.8	502	79.6	72.2	502
4+	38.0	55.6	93.6	93.2	1,699	88.2	83.7	1,699
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	43.9	36.7	80.6	84.4	636	81.6	72.5	462
<5 years complete	48.7	36.7	85.3	89.0	164	80.5	73.8	115
5-9 years complete	43.9	48.3	92.2	92.6	969	87.7	83.4	692
10-11 years complete	35.9	60.6	96.5	95.7	726	86.3	82.2	520
12 or more years complete	22.7	75.5	98.2	96.5	572	88.3	84.4	437
Religion								
Hindu	37.4	53.9	91.3	91.9	2,507	85.9	80.5	1,832
Muslim	36.5	56.8	93.3	95.5	313	84.4	79.5	213
Christian	49.9	41.8	91.7	90.4	247	86.8	81.8	180
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	49.9	41.4	91.3	90.5	667	86.0	80.3	483
Scheduled tribe	46.1	31.7	77.8	84.1	194	85.2	76.9	144
Other backward class	36.0	55.4	91.4	92.3	1,632	86.0	80.8	1,176
Other	28.5	68.6	97.2	96.7	566	85.5	81.3	417
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	1,174	88.2	84.3	882
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	96.4	1,633	87.0	83.0	1,179
Home	na	na	na	44.3	256	65.7	42.7	163
Total	38.3	53.3	91.5	92.2	3,066	85.9	80.5	2,225

Note: Total includes information on births to women with no antenatal care visit, women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, women belonging to "other" religions, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which is not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five 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 five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Anantapur	46.9	43.0	89.9	89.1	27.6	243	83.0	174
Chittoor	53.0	41.0	94.0	87.9	32.9	258	82.0	191
East Godavari	41.6	55.3	96.9	91.7	44.6	309	83.0	226
Guntur	35.2	62.2	97.5	95.8	51.1	261	80.8	197
Krishna	36.8	59.7	96.4	95.1	50.8	254	92.5	182
Kurnool	36.0	39.4	75.5	86.2	27.6	344	69.2	238
Prakasam	29.2	62.2	91.4	95.7	38.4	242	76.9	168
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	26.3	69.8	96.0	98.4	51.3	202	83.7	144
Srikakulam	42.3	48.9	91.2	97.6	41.4	166	90.6	122
Visakhapatnam	46.5	38.9	85.5	82.8	35.7	228	74.7	175
Vizianagaram	50.7	40.0	90.7	95.4	34.9	154	79.3	118
West Godavari	27.2	70.0	97.2	93.3	60.8	197	87.1	140
Y.S.R.	25.4	68.2	93.7	95.9	30.2	206	70.0	151
Andhra Pradesh	38.3	53.3	91.5	92.2	40.1	3,066	80.5	2,225

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

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

Table 47 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 five 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 five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	2,100	12,674	7,397	20.1	543
20-34	2,432	11,714	7,960	16.6	1,500
Birth order					
1	2,455	12,497	8,480	17.5	1,287
2-3	1,938	10,651	6,587	17.1	733
4+	(4,730)	(15,836)	(9,025)	(19.1)	41
Residence					
Urban	2,339	11,900	8,501	10.2	594
Rural	2,316	11,948	7,557	20.4	1,467
Schooling					
No schooling	1,872	10,527	5,827	21.6	381
<5 years complete	2,028	12,943	6,302	17.1	99
5-9 years complete	2,211	11,770	6,997	19.8	643
10-11 years complete	3,027	11,441	8,247	14.9	508
12 or more years complete	2,441	13,166	10,621	13.3	431
Religion					
Hindu	2,373	11,932	7,935	16.6	1,693
Muslim	2,394	12,879	8,874	11.7	199
Christian	1,901	10,382	5,495	32.3	168
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	2,391	10,555	6,003	26.6	448
Scheduled tribe	1,781	11,679	5,717	20.8	115
Other backward class	2,461	11,688	7,910	15.1	1,084
Other	1,982	13,474	10,202	12.7	409
Total	2,322	11,933	7,820	17.4	2,060

Note: Total includes information on births with mother's age at birth 35-49 and births whose caste/tribe is not known, which is not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five 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 five 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

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
Anantapur	15.5	144	84.6	34.9	174	9.4	157
Chittoor	14.8	165	87.7	33.8	191	29.9	181
East Godavari	9.6	174	93.7	36.3	226	8.8	219
Guntur	11.3	177	90.3	25.0	197	24.7	194
Krishna	12.1	140	91.3	33.3	182	18.4	176
Kurnool	22.1	196	93.4	39.9	238	13.8	182
Prakasam	22.1	136	92.3	39.0	168	12.0	158
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	9.8	123	94.3	19.4	144	6.1	140
Srikakulam	8.9	104	89.2	44.8	122	23.9	114
Visakhapatnam	12.8	130	89.9	38.3	175	22.5	150
Vizianagaram	12.4	88	88.4	18.4	118	26.6	110
West Godavari	4.6	119	91.2	35.1	140	19.9	136
Y.S.R.	18.8	124	91.5	29.6	151	14.4	144
Andhra Pradesh	13.8	1,821	90.7	33.4	2,225	17.4	2,060

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check						No health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days afterbirth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	9.8	16.6	0.9	4.5	1.9	0.1	66.1	100.0	31.8	574
20-34	6.8	17.9	0.9	3.0	2.2	0.1	69.1	100.0	28.6	1,631
Birth order										
1	6.9	19.2	0.9	2.4	2.0	0.0	68.6	100.0	29.3	734
2-3	8.1	17.0	0.9	3.8	2.1	0.2	67.9	100.0	29.8	1,404
4-5	1.4	14.3	0.0	6.9	4.5	0.0	72.9	100.0	22.6	77
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	7.6	18.2	1.0	3.9	2.3	0.2	66.8	100.0	30.7	882
Private health facility ²	7.9	17.3	0.6	2.2	1.7	0.1	70.2	100.0	28.0	1,179
Home	4.6	16.4	1.7	10.1	5.1	0.0	62.1	100.0	32.8	163
Residence										
Urban	6.8	21.2	0.6	2.1	1.1	0.0	68.2	100.0	30.8	617
Rural	7.8	16.1	1.0	4.0	2.6	0.2	68.4	100.0	28.9	1,609
Religion										
Hindu	7.4	17.7	1.0	3.7	2.3	0.0	67.8	100.0	29.8	1,832
Muslim	4.0	18.6	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.0	74.8	100.0	24.4	213
Christian	12.7	14.9	0.0	3.2	2.2	1.0	65.9	100.0	30.8	180
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	7.4	17.4	0.6	2.8	2.2	0.4	69.2	100.0	28.2	483
Scheduled tribe	4.7	19.1	1.6	5.9	2.5	0.0	66.2	100.0	31.3	144
Other backward class	7.8	16.5	0.9	3.6	2.3	0.1	68.8	100.0	28.8	1,176
Other	7.9	20.3	0.8	3.1	1.6	0.0	66.3	100.0	32.1	417
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	5.9	13.1	0.7	5.4	3.1	0.0	71.9	100.0	25.0	462
<5 years complete	8.9	17.0	0.0	2.0	1.5	0.0	70.6	100.0	27.9	115
5-9 years complete	7.7	20.1	1.0	2.7	1.8	0.4	66.3	100.0	31.5	692
10-11 years complete	8.7	18.7	0.9	3.4	2.4	0.0	66.0	100.0	31.7	520
12 or more years complete	7.2	17.1	1.1	3.0	1.6	0.0	69.9	100.0	28.4	437
Total	7.5	17.6	0.9	3.5	2.2	0.1	68.3	100.0	29.4	2,225

Note: Total includes information on births with mother's age at birth 35-49, births of birth order 6 or more, births delivered in an "other" place of delivery, and births whose caste/tribe is not known, which is not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 51 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, by residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	98.5	98.5	98.5
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	78.8	70.0	72.8
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	36.8	28.2	30.9
Convulsions	37.1	32.3	33.9
Prolonged labour	45.2	42.8	43.5
Severe abdominal pain	43.7	48.1	46.7
High blood pressure	38.8	40.2	39.7
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	41.6	46.8	45.2
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	98.9	92.1	94.3
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	65.3	67.7	67.0
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	83.8	84.8	84.5
Family planning or delaying his next child	73.0	51.2	58.2
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	78	165	242

Table 52 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			BCG			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																	
Male	85.2	93.1	88.1	65.2	97.5	96.2	95.4	88.2	93.3	94.8	89.2	67.5	91.0	61.4	2.2	58.7	285
Female	83.7	93.7	87.8	72.4	97.0	96.9	93.6	89.7	93.0	94.8	89.3	77.1	87.8	69.1	2.4	65.7	284
Birth order																	
1	84.5	94.7	90.5	72.9	97.1	97.5	96.2	90.6	92.2	94.2	89.8	74.0	89.1	67.6	2.5	63.4	227
2-3	84.8	93.0	86.6	67.1	97.6	96.0	94.0	88.6	94.3	95.6	89.8	72.0	89.8	64.8	1.9	62.1	318
4-5	(79.0)	(85.9)	(81.7)	(52.3)	(94.2)	(94.2)	(85.9)	(78.2)	(87.0)	(89.3)	(77.0)	(59.6)	(86.9)	(48.7)	(5.8)	(52.3)	24
Residence																	
Urban	85.1	90.5	85.2	62.1	97.7	97.7	92.2	84.9	94.2	91.5	84.3	64.9	92.0	60.4	2.3	54.4	162
Rural	84.2	94.6	89.1	71.5	97.0	96.1	95.4	90.6	92.7	96.1	91.2	75.2	88.4	67.2	2.3	65.3	406
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	81.4	89.1	83.7	64.5	95.0	94.1	90.9	84.2	94.2	94.2	85.0	63.4	85.6	54.4	4.1	59.8	99
<5 years complete	(81.8)	(90.5)	(80.6)	(77.4)	(95.8)	(90.5)	(90.5)	(80.6)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(80.6)	(77.4)	(86.8)	(73.7)	(4.2)	(71.0)	25
5-9 years complete	81.4	93.1	88.5	71.7	97.7	97.0	94.8	90.4	90.0	95.6	91.8	79.1	90.8	71.6	1.8	64.8	177
10-11 years complete	86.8	95.5	90.0	67.7	96.8	96.5	94.0	89.7	93.5	94.1	89.5	73.3	85.2	65.7	2.5	63.2	143
12 or more years complete	89.1	95.4	89.7	67.6	99.1	99.1	98.4	91.5	95.7	94.7	90.5	67.5	95.8	62.6	0.9	57.4	124
Religion																	
Hindu	85.4	94.5	89.4	70.3	98.1	97.6	95.6	89.8	94.5	96.0	90.3	72.2	90.5	65.5	1.5	62.6	452
Muslim	86.4	90.2	85.6	65.7	93.8	95.1	92.1	89.9	90.1	90.1	87.3	76.5	88.3	68.8	4.9	63.4	63
Christian	(74.1)	(88.5)	(78.5)	(60.0)	(94.1)	(88.9)	(88.0)	(80.9)	(85.2)	(90.3)	(82.8)	(68.2)	(81.8)	(59.3)	(5.9)	(57.5)	53

Continued...

Table 52 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children			
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1						2	3	
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	79.1	90.7	85.2	68.0	96.5	94.5	92.0	86.2	90.1	91.8	87.2	71.8	85.8	63.5	3.5	60.7	130
Scheduled tribe	(83.3)	(92.5)	(83.0)	(59.7)	(97.0)	(92.5)	(92.5)	(83.1)	(91.0)	(97.0)	(83.0)	(68.9)	(84.3)	(55.4)	(3.0)	(51.4)	31
Other backward class	86.4	94.3	89.1	71.2	97.9	98.3	95.9	90.2	94.4	96.0	90.2	73.4	91.6	67.4	1.3	66.1	303
Other	85.4	94.4	89.6	65.3	96.5	95.2	94.1	90.6	93.7	94.4	90.8	70.3	88.9	64.0	3.5	55.8	105
Total	84.4	93.4	88.0	68.8	97.2	96.5	94.5	89.0	93.1	94.8	89.3	72.3	89.4	65.2	2.3	62.2	569

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

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

² Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 53 Selected 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 who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCC	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Anantapur	79.5 (65.0)	98.3 (98.0)	94.7 (87.6)	83.2 (74.6)	89.2 (91.1)	76.3 (67.6)	0.0 (2.0)	53	94.2 (91.3)	53
Chittoor	(59.1)	(96.7)	(77.2)	(70.3)	(82.4)	(60.3)	(3.3)	53	(79.6)	52
East Godavari	(68.9)	(94.3)	(86.1)	(70.4)	(87.7)	(61.7)	(5.7)	64	(90.7)	62
Guntur	(80.8)	(100.0)	(97.2)	(74.1)	(100.0)	(74.1)	(0.0)	51	(97.2)	48
Krishna	73.7	95.5	90.1	73.6	89.7	66.1	2.0	40	94.6	40
Kurnool	(57.6)	(97.7)	(89.0)	(68.3)	(93.4)	(64.0)	(2.3)	68	(100.0)	67
Prakasam	(54.9)	(86.3)	(73.4)	(61.1)	(66.9)	(47.7)	(13.7)	40	(86.1)	39
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	(66.1)	(100.0)	(88.5)	(68.4)	(88.9)	(59.2)	(0.0)	26	(100.0)	22
Srikakulam	(76.5)	(100.0)	(93.3)	(76.0)	(89.3)	(66.0)	(0.0)	29	(92.3)	29
Visakhapatnam	(56.7)	(100.0)	(88.1)	(60.3)	(92.6)	(49.2)	(0.0)	35	(94.3)	35
Vizianagaram	(68.6)	(97.0)	(97.0)	(77.7)	(94.2)	(77.7)	(3.0)	27	(87.8)	27
West Godavari	77.4	100.0	94.7	70.5	93.7	65.3	0.0	37	89.4	36
Y.S.R.								45		45
Andhra Pradesh	68.8	97.2	89.0	72.3	89.4	65.2	2.3	569	91.8	556

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCC, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	0.0	6.7	272	*	18
6-11	0.9	14.4	335	85.3	48
12-23	0.4	10.2	569	79.1	58
24-35	0.7	8.5	593	(70.2)	50
36-47	0.4	7.0	618	(77.0)	43
48-59	0.7	5.0	576	(64.3)	29
Sex					
Male	0.8	8.2	1,548	76.3	126
Female	0.3	8.5	1,414	77.6	120
Residence					
Urban	0.9	8.2	810	73.1	66
Rural	0.4	8.4	2,152	78.4	180
Mother's schooling					
No schooling	0.3	6.6	606	(73.9)	40
<5 years complete	0.0	11.8	153	*	18
5-9 years complete	0.5	8.2	932	73.9	76
10-11 years complete	0.8	9.0	709	82.9	64
12 or more years complete	0.7	8.6	562	(72.6)	48
Religion					
Hindu	0.6	8.3	2,417	75.0	200
Muslim	0.3	9.4	305	(89.4)	29
Christian	0.5	7.3	240	*	18
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	0.5	7.2	641	(79.5)	46
Scheduled tribe	0.3	8.4	185	*	15
Other backward class	0.5	8.9	1,587	77.3	141
Other	0.7	7.8	543	(78.9)	42
Total	0.5	8.3	2,962	77.0	246

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

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was chest related)

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 5.5 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments				Percentage not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea	
				Percentage given a fluid from ORS packets	Percentage given either ORS or gruel	Percentage given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percentage given antibiotic drug	Percentage given other drug ²	Percentage given zinc supplements	Percentage given home remedy/herbal/other			
Age in months														
<6	8.2	272	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
6-11	12.8	335	(83.7)	(52.8)	(2.8)	(55.7)	(9.8)	(10.8)	(35.7)	(11.8)	(23.6)	(23.6)	*	43
12-23	9.8	569	75.5	60.2	9.6	64.3	14.2	18.2	31.7	11.9	7.5	7.5		56
24-35	5.9	593	(77.3)	(53.3)	(3.5)	(54.8)	(16.2)	(18.2)	(26.2)	(10.2)	(21.6)	(21.6)		35
36-47	4.1	618	(65.3)	(51.1)	(11.3)	(56.8)	(0.0)	(28.6)	(35.7)	(13.6)	(13.5)	(13.5)		25
48-59	2.2	576	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Sex														
Male	6.7	1,548	69.4	56.9	6.0	60.0	9.4	18.9	28.7	8.7	20.5	20.5		103
Female	6.4	1,414	76.4	45.5	4.9	48.0	11.0	15.3	31.7	12.5	21.0	21.0		91
Residence														
Urban	5.7	810	(83.2)	(61.1)	(3.2)	(64.3)	(5.1)	(26.4)	(33.5)	(8.1)	(13.7)	(13.7)		46
Rural	6.9	2,152	69.4	48.5	6.2	51.2	11.8	14.3	29.1	11.3	22.9	22.9		148
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	5.2	606	(78.1)	(46.5)	(5.4)	(46.5)	(4.9)	(18.7)	(31.5)	(2.7)	(30.3)	(30.3)		32
<5 years complete	9.8	153	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
5-9 years complete	7.0	932	71.3	49.3	9.4	53.5	12.8	16.8	27.9	13.6	23.8	23.8		65
10-11 years complete	7.6	709	80.0	52.6	0.0	52.6	12.4	15.9	20.7	13.2	16.9	16.9		54
12 or more years complete	5.0	562	(67.5)	(64.6)	(4.8)	(69.3)	(11.2)	(17.2)	(46.8)	(7.4)	(8.3)	(8.3)		28

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea	
			Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percentage given a fluid from ORS packets	Percentage given either ORS or gruel	Percentage given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percentage given antibiotic drug	Percentage given other drug ²	Percentage given zinc supplements	Percentage given home remedy/herbal/other	Percentage not receiving any treatment		
Religion														
Hindu	6.2	2,417	71.4	50.1	55.2	5.1	57.9	11.4	15.3	31.0	10.1	18.0	150	
Muslim	6.1	305	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	
Christian	10.5	240	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	8.1	641	(73.9)	(40.3)	(42.0)	(5.6)	(44.9)	(12.5)	(19.3)	(25.6)	(14.0)	(27.5)	52	
Scheduled tribe	8.3	185	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	
Other backward class	6.2	1,587	71.0	49.8	55.5	6.5	58.2	9.6	15.7	26.6	11.5	20.0	99	
Other	5.1	543	(72.4)	(43.5)	(47.4)	(2.9)	(50.2)	(9.8)	(22.1)	(48.3)	(3.0)	(15.8)	28	
Total	6.6	2,962	72.7	47.6	51.5	5.5	54.4	10.2	17.2	30.1	10.5	20.7	194	

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given				Amount of food given				Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea					
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Total	More	Same as usual					Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know
Age in months																	
6-11	(2.8)	(35.9)	(31.4)	(17.0)	(12.8)	100.0	(0.0)	(28.3)	(29.8)	(20.4)	(5.1)	(16.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(29.7)	43
12-23	9.6	34.1	38.8	17.6	0.0	100.0	3.1	34.3	34.3	24.5	2.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	7.2	48.8	56
24-35	(3.5)	(35.8)	(38.1)	(18.5)	(4.2)	100.0	(2.0)	(45.6)	(27.3)	(21.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.5)	(42.8)	35
36-47	(11.3)	(23.1)	(51.6)	(10.5)	(3.5)	100.0	(0.0)	(29.4)	(56.8)	(4.7)	(3.5)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.6)	(43.0)	25
Sex																	
Male	6.0	40.5	39.1	9.9	4.5	100.0	1.5	29.9	39.6	14.5	1.4	13.1	0.0	100.0	3.4	41.1	103
Female	4.9	37.3	33.0	19.2	5.6	100.0	0.9	41.5	29.2	19.1	6.2	2.4	0.7	100.0	3.4	34.3	91
Residence																	
Urban	(3.2)	(33.3)	(40.6)	(22.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(36.7)	(33.6)	(25.1)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.2)	(40.1)	46
Rural	6.2	40.7	34.9	11.6	6.6	100.0	1.6	34.9	35.1	14.0	4.0	9.9	0.4	100.0	3.5	37.2	148
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	(5.4)	(42.0)	(38.2)	(8.4)	(6.0)	100.0	(5.4)	(37.9)	(33.0)	(8.4)	(1.8)	(13.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.4)	(32.9)	32
5-9 years complete	9.4	48.9	25.9	8.3	7.6	100.0	1.1	44.6	28.6	15.0	4.8	5.9	0.0	100.0	5.5	42.1	65
10-11 years complete	0.0	33.2	41.9	22.9	2.1	100.0	0.0	30.3	31.1	23.3	4.2	10.0	1.1	100.0	0.0	30.9	54
12 or more years complete	(4.8)	(26.7)	(47.3)	(14.7)	(6.5)	100.0	(0.0)	(25.5)	(48.2)	(20.0)	(3.8)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.8)	(50.3)	28
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	(5.6)	(46.7)	(35.3)	(7.1)	(5.2)	100.0	(0.0)	(43.6)	(36.4)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.6)	(35.3)	52
Other backward class	6.5	32.9	34.9	20.0	5.8	100.0	2.4	29.0	32.9	22.0	4.8	8.2	0.6	100.0	2.4	36.4	99
Other ²	(2.9)	(44.8)	(36.9)	(15.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(40.2)	(30.8)	(16.3)	(8.1)	(4.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.9)	(38.1)	28
Total	5.5	39.0	36.2	14.3	5.0	100.0	1.2	35.3	34.7	16.7	3.6	8.1	0.3	100.0	3.4	37.9	194

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children of age <6 months or 48-59 months, children whose mothers have less than 5 years of schooling, and scheduled tribe children, who are not shown separately.

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

² Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	85.5	1,329	91.7	114
20-24	91.5	1,742	94.2	956
25-34	90.4	3,173	93.9	1,085
35-49	86.5	4,183	89.8	71
Residence				
Urban	88.1	3,298	94.9	617
Rural	88.5	7,130	93.4	1,610
Schooling				
No schooling	83.0	3,487	88.8	464
<5 years complete	87.7	553	92.6	115
5-9 years complete	89.4	2,813	93.5	692
10-11 years complete	92.1	1,747	94.7	520
12 or more years complete	94.0	1,829	98.8	437
Religion				
Hindu	88.2	8,738	93.7	1,833
Muslim	89.1	856	94.5	213
Christian	89.7	831	93.9	180
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	88.2	2,122	93.8	483
Scheduled tribe	89.3	596	96.7	145
Other backward class	88.0	5,390	92.9	1,176
Other	89.7	2,280	95.4	417
Don't know	(67.1)	40	*	6
Total	88.4	10,428	93.8	2,227

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 58. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

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 benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months										
<12	72.4	70.8	57.6	58.0	606	na	na	56.9	606	68.9
12-23	84.6	83.3	71.0	70.5	569	na	na	76.6	569	75.9
24-35	80.5	79.7	63.5	68.8	593	na	na	73.7	593	72.3
36-47	72.8	71.6	53.6	63.2	618	61.9	618	67.1	618	69.0
48-59	60.1	59.9	46.3	53.8	576	49.9	576	56.4	576	77.6
60-71	51.4	49.9	41.5	44.3	560	39.3	560	na	na	na
0-35	79.0	77.8	63.9	65.6	1,768	na	na	68.9	1,768	72.6
36-71	61.8	60.8	47.3	54.1	1,754	50.8	1,754	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	70.7	69.5	55.4	59.8	1,855	51.0	938	66.1	1,548	70.1
Female	70.2	69.2	56.0	60.0	1,666	50.5	815	66.1	1,414	75.5
Residence										
Urban	56.2	55.1	40.6	48.0	964	34.7	494	52.5	810	71.3
Rural	75.8	74.7	61.3	64.3	2,557	57.1	1,260	71.2	2,152	73.1
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	74.9	73.3	59.1	65.2	762	61.4	452	68.9	606	74.1
<5 years complete	72.0	70.8	55.7	64.1	188	50.6	108	71.4	153	62.4
5-9 years complete	73.1	72.4	58.5	62.7	1,128	52.8	573	71.2	932	72.3
10-11 years complete	71.8	70.5	57.7	59.7	809	45.8	353	66.8	709	73.3
12 or more years complete	58.3	57.3	43.9	47.5	635	34.8	268	52.3	562	74.4

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Religion										
Hindu	70.9	69.7	56.5	60.6	2,887	50.9	1,449	67.1	2,417	73.3
Muslim	61.3	60.3	44.7	51.2	348	41.8	165	55.6	305	69.4
Christian	76.5	76.4	60.1	63.4	287	60.3	139	69.4	240	69.7
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	79.0	77.7	61.6	68.4	762	62.0	367	73.6	641	73.1
Scheduled tribe	83.6	83.2	68.6	76.7	215	74.3	96	78.8	185	72.9
Other backward class	69.3	68.1	55.6	59.4	1,885	49.2	953	65.4	1,587	73.8
Other	59.4	58.6	45.0	46.0	652	36.0	335	55.1	543	68.1
Total	70.5	69.3	55.7	59.9	3,521	50.8	1,754	66.1	2,962	72.7

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

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services.

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and early childhood care/preschool

² 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 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an anganwadi centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²					
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	66.6	66.2	53.8	60.6	964	67.7	66.7	54.0	62.5	961
Rural	86.9	86.5	74.3	81.8	2,557	87.0	86.5	72.7	81.5	2,555
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	84.1	84.0	74.3	79.1	762	83.9	83.2	72.7	78.7	761
<5 years complete	87.7	84.8	75.8	79.3	188	86.1	85.3	70.8	78.3	188
5-9 years complete	85.3	84.9	71.4	80.2	1,128	84.6	84.0	70.5	79.8	1,127
10-11 years complete	83.9	83.7	70.6	77.7	809	86.2	85.4	69.2	79.7	808
12 or more years complete	66.1	65.5	52.5	61.6	635	67.3	66.7	53.2	62.4	633
Religion										
Hindu	81.5	81.0	68.3	76.0	2,887	81.9	81.2	67.4	76.4	2,882
Muslim	75.2	74.7	64.0	68.3	348	73.4	73.1	63.0	68.6	348
Christian	88.1	87.6	78.1	85.2	287	90.0	89.6	75.3	84.9	287
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	89.7	89.0	78.4	85.3	762	90.6	90.0	78.1	85.3	761
Scheduled tribe	91.7	91.3	81.2	85.2	215	92.2	91.3	78.7	83.7	215
Other backward class	80.5	80.0	67.2	75.0	1,885	80.7	79.8	66.5	75.7	1,883
Other	70.8	70.7	57.4	64.9	652	71.0	70.9	54.7	65.2	651
Total	81.4	80.9	68.7	76.0	3,521	81.8	81.1	67.6	76.3	3,516

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

² Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children		
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²		Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)
Age in months												
<6	2.8	8.9	-0.2	10.6	30.2	2.8	-1.3	4.4	20.2	0.4	-1.1	226
6-8	3.3	6.8	-0.2	13.0	30.7	0.9	-1.4	3.2	24.9	0.2	-1.3	140
9-11	4.5	12.5	-0.4	9.4	25.8	1.2	-1.3	4.5	25.5	1.2	-1.2	158
12-17	11.5	31.0	-1.3	6.5	19.9	1.9	-0.9	7.6	28.8	0.7	-1.3	228
18-23	20.9	41.4	-1.6	5.2	16.9	1.1	-1.0	8.1	33.7	0.7	-1.5	291
24-35	11.7	38.1	-1.6	2.9	13.7	1.1	-0.9	8.7	32.6	0.7	-1.5	537
36-47	12.9	38.7	-1.7	0.8	12.0	0.9	-0.9	9.1	36.1	0.2	-1.6	549
48-59	8.5	33.6	-1.5	2.4	13.1	0.9	-1.0	6.0	35.9	0.6	-1.6	504
Sex												
Male	11.6	33.0	-1.4	5.3	18.8	1.5	-1.1	7.9	33.4	0.5	-1.5	1,375
Female	9.7	29.6	-1.3	3.7	15.4	0.9	-1.0	6.4	30.2	0.6	-1.4	1,258
Birth interval in months³												
First birth ⁴	8.5	28.5	-1.2	5.2	17.9	1.2	-1.0	5.9	31.3	0.7	-1.4	1,126
<24	13.7	36.7	-1.5	4.1	15.3	0.7	-1.0	9.8	34.5	0.1	-1.6	466
24-47	12.3	32.8	-1.4	4.0	18.0	0.8	-1.1	7.0	33.2	0.2	-1.5	704
48+	10.4	31.6	-1.2	4.2	17.1	1.5	-1.1	8.3	29.4	0.0	-1.4	243
Birth order³												
1	8.4	28.6	-1.2	5.2	18.0	1.2	-1.0	5.8	31.4	0.7	-1.4	1,116
2-3	12.6	34.0	-1.4	4.1	16.7	0.9	-1.0	8.3	32.8	0.2	-1.5	1,340
4-5	11.5	32.7	-1.4	1.8	21.3	0.0	-1.2	7.4	35.2	0.0	-1.6	73
Size at birth³												
Very small	(16.7)	(46.1)	(-2.0)	(1.7)	(34.5)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	(22.3)	(53.6)	(0.0)	(-1.9)	36
Small	13.0	35.7	-1.5	6.6	21.2	1.6	-1.2	8.6	41.1	0.0	-1.7	185
Average or larger	10.1	30.6	-1.3	4.5	16.8	1.0	-1.0	6.8	31.0	0.4	-1.4	2,282
Don't know	(28.2)	(53.1)	(-2.0)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(2.4)	(-1.0)	(7.7)	(41.6)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	36

Continued...

Table 60. Nutritional status of children — *Continued*

Percentage of children under age five 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		
Residence											
Urban	9.1	28.3	-1.1	4.8	15.5	2.0	6.0	28.4	1.1	-1.3	684
Rural	11.2	32.5	-1.4	4.4	17.8	0.9	7.6	33.1	0.3	-1.5	1,949
Mother's schooling⁵											
No schooling	16.6	42.9	-1.6	4.2	18.0	1.2	9.6	40.4	0.0	-1.7	532
<5 years complete	13.1	39.9	-1.7	5.0	18.4	1.0	8.8	37.3	0.0	-1.7	141
5-9 years complete	11.5	35.7	-1.4	4.2	17.2	0.5	8.5	35.5	0.3	-1.6	798
10-11 years complete	8.2	23.8	-1.1	4.4	15.7	0.9	4.2	26.4	0.4	-1.3	622
12 or more years complete	4.9	19.4	-0.9	5.5	18.5	2.5	5.4	23.0	1.4	-1.1	472
Religion											
Hindu	10.4	31.5	-1.3	4.5	17.2	1.2	7.1	31.9	0.6	-1.5	2,196
Muslim	10.8	29.7	-1.3	5.9	16.3	2.2	7.1	29.7	0.4	-1.4	263
Christian	14.0	33.2	-1.5	3.5	18.1	0.4	8.9	34.8	0.0	-1.6	174
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	14.3	33.0	-1.4	4.7	17.6	0.3	8.3	35.3	0.0	-1.6	584
Scheduled tribe	11.3	31.7	-1.4	7.0	26.6	1.0	12.8	47.4	1.0	-1.7	162
Other backward class	10.5	32.9	-1.4	4.3	17.1	1.4	7.1	30.7	0.6	-1.5	1,401
Other	6.8	25.2	-1.0	4.2	14.0	1.9	4.4	26.3	0.8	-1.2	475
Mother's interview status											
Interviewed	10.7	31.5	-1.3	4.6	17.4	1.0	7.1	32.2	0.4	-1.5	2,540
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	12.6	26.6	-1.2	4.3	11.2	6.0	9.3	23.0	4.3	-1.2	69

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)		
Mother's nutritional status⁷											
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	13.6	41.2	-1.6	7.2	25.4	0.7	12.3	47.2	0.0	-1.8	546
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	11.3	30.9	-1.3	3.6	14.9	1.2	6.3	29.9	0.5	-1.4	1,422
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	6.5	23.9	-1.1	4.5	15.4	0.9	4.5	23.4	0.6	-1.2	570
Child's living arrangements											
Living with both parents	11.2	32.3	-1.4	4.1	17.2	1.1	7.4	32.6	0.4	-1.5	2,208
Living with one or neither parent	8.2	26.5	-1.1	7.0	17.1	2.0	6.1	28.0	1.2	-1.3	425
Total	10.7	31.4	-1.3	4.5	17.2	1.2	7.2	31.9	0.5	-1.5	2,633

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 units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children with birth order 6 or more, children whose caste/tribe is not known, children whose mothers were not interviewed but were in the household, and children whose mothers' nutritional status is missing, who are not shown separately.

¹ 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

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	95.4	40.9	75.6	290	28.9	277
Rural	97.2	38.6	80.3	870	21.6	845
Sex						
Male	96.1	37.1	76.9	608	22.9	584
Female	97.4	41.5	81.6	553	23.9	538
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.8	35.1	81.7	212	17.0	206
<5 years complete	(97.8)	(44.5)	(80.8)	47	(26.6)	46
5-9 years complete	96.3	41.6	81.4	346	19.3	334
10-11 years complete	97.9	38.2	75.5	301	28.7	295
12 or more years complete	95.6	39.5	77.8	253	27.5	242
Religion						
Hindu	96.9	39.6	78.9	946	23.4	917
Muslim	95.1	35.6	76.1	116	28.5	110
Christian	96.5	39.1	85.1	98	17.1	95
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	94.3	36.6	83.5	273	14.0	258
Scheduled tribe	99.0	49.9	89.2	82	12.1	82
Other backward class	97.5	40.5	78.1	603	25.4	589
Other	96.5	34.6	72.1	199	34.9	192
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	96.6	38.6	78.8	1,074	22.8	1,038
Dai (TBA)	(100.0)	(47.0)	(90.4)	28	(19.9)	28
Other/no one	97.3	45.8	79.3	58	37.0	56
Place of delivery						
Health facility	96.5	38.9	78.5	1,077	23.9	1,039
At home	100.0	42.4	87.5	82	17.1	82
Total	96.7	39.2	79.1	1,160	23.4	1,122

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children who were delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

³ Children given something other than breastmilk during the first three days of life

⁴ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 62. Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	4.4	80.8	4.5	0.0	3.8	6.5	100.0	95.6	79	5.2	79
2-3	7.9	77.7	8.0	1.3	3.2	1.9	100.0	92.1	86	7.8	86
4-5	4.1	56.2	12.2	3.0	11.7	12.8	100.0	95.9	106	19.1	108
6-8	4.0	17.0	18.9	1.2	4.9	54.0	100.0	96.0	162	19.4	162
9-11	8.3	8.2	11.9	1.3	0.9	69.4	100.0	91.7	169	26.7	173
12-17	20.0	1.9	5.6	3.3	3.5	65.7	100.0	80.0	246	33.8	253
18-23	37.7	2.3	2.4	0.3	1.4	55.8	100.0	62.3	284	27.5	316
<4	6.2	79.2	6.3	0.7	3.4	4.1	100.0	93.8	164	6.6	164
<6	5.4	70.2	8.6	1.6	6.7	7.5	100.0	94.6	270	11.5	272
6-9	3.8	15.2	17.9	0.9	4.4	57.7	100.0	96.2	214	17.7	216
12-15	17.9	2.2	5.7	2.2	4.4	67.6	100.0	82.1	163	33.7	167
12-23	29.5	2.1	3.9	1.7	2.4	60.4	100.0	70.5	530	30.3	569
20-23	46.3	1.9	1.9	0.5	0.9	48.4	100.0	53.7	183	30.7	206

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last 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/juice, 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.

Table 63. Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹																	
	Exclusive breastfeeding			Predominant breastfeeding			Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:								
	Any breast-feeding	4+ food groups ²	Minimum meal frequency ³	Any breast-feeding	4+ food groups ²	Minimum meal frequency ³	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ⁵	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breastmilk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ⁷	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	
Age in months																		
6-8	na	na	na	na	6.8	36.2	3.8	155	*	*	*	6	97.9	6.5	37.0	3.7	162	
9-11	na	na	na	na	11.2	16.9	1.7	155	*	*	*	14	98.1	11.7	21.3	2.4	169	
12-17	na	na	na	na	29.7	26.0	9.4	197	(78.1)	(30.1)	(70.2)	49	95.7	29.7	34.7	9.9	246	
18-23	na	na	na	na	32.5	21.7	9.9	177	54.9	33.9	55.1	107	83.0	33.0	34.3	11.0	284	
Sex																		
Male	22.1	4.4	6.5	828	19.6	27.7	6.2	344	62.0	28.4	57.8	91	92.0	21.5	34.0	7.2	435	
Female	24.6	4.4	5.7	758	22.4	22.6	6.9	340	64.0	32.1	63.8	86	92.7	24.4	30.9	8.0	425	
Residence																		
Urban	20.9	4.2	5.4	419	26.4	31.5	7.3	169	65.5	31.1	63.3	63	90.7	27.7	40.1	9.0	232	
Rural	24.6	4.4	6.3	1,167	19.2	23.0	6.3	514	61.5	29.7	59.3	114	93.0	21.1	29.6	7.1	629	
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	(27.0)	6.0	7.4	292	22.9	19.8	5.3	133	*	*	*	18	95.0	24.2	25.4	6.8	151	
<5 years complete	*	*	*	69	(8.0)	(16.8)	(0.0)	36	*	*	*	3	(92.1)	(7.4)	(15.5)	(0.0)	39	
5-9 years complete	25.8	4.2	6.6	493	18.7	26.6	7.4	213	(65.3)	(26.8)	(62.8)	44	94.0	20.1	32.8	8.3	257	
10-11 years complete	21.2	3.6	5.3	396	18.8	28.7	7.0	167	70.4	25.9	63.2	54	92.8	20.5	37.1	6.6	221	
12 or more years complete	18.7	3.9	5.3	336	29.1	25.9	7.7	134	59.0	37.2	58.1	58	87.7	31.5	35.6	10.1	192	

Continued...

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—Continued

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹																		
	Exclusive breastfeeding			Predominant breastfeeding			Both 4+ food groups			Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:							
	Any breast-feeding	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breastmilk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	
Religion																			
Hindu	22.9 (24.1)	4.3 (5.2)	6.3 (6.2)	1,295 (159)	21.3 (23.0)	23.3 (30.9)	5.9 (8.4)	551 (70)	65.9 (*)	31.6 (*)	63.4 (*)	12.5 (*)	145 (17)	92.9 (92.5)	23.4 (25.8)	31.7 (36.3)	7.3 (10.1)	696 (87)	
Muslim	*	*	*	132	16.4	34.8	9.8	62	*	*	*	*	15	87.6	14.8	35.0	7.9	78	
Christian																			
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	(33.2)	4.3 (7.0)	6.0 (7.9)	359 (107)	24.5 (25.2)	26.1 (18.3)	8.6 (6.0)	177 (49)	(56.5) (*)	(18.3) (*)	(53.7) (*)	(9.7) (*)	29 (8)	93.8 (96.2)	23.6 (26.4)	30.0 (26.3)	8.7 (8.2)	206 (58)	
Scheduled tribe	*																		
Other backward class	22.0	4.0	5.7	830	20.0	23.6	5.4	351	61.7 (68.0)	35.0 (26.8)	59.8 (65.0)	9.9 (16.1)	96 (43)	91.7 (90.7)	23.2 (19.8)	31.4 (42.0)	6.4 (9.8)	448 (147)	
Other	20.9	(4.2)	(6.3)	285	16.9	32.5	7.2	104											
Total	22.9	4.4	6.0	1,586	21.0	25.1	6.5	684	62.9	30.2	60.7	11.9	177	92.4	22.9	32.4	7.6	860	

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Median durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

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

³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breastmilk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter

⁴ Receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months

⁵ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁶ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three infant and young child feeding practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

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

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 4 and 6.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Height-for-age ²			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age		
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children			Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³
Anantapur	49.9	100	*	18	40.3	15.2	39.3	216					
Chittoor	39.5	100	*	18	31.4	18.1	32.4	237					
East Godavari	36.5	112	*	23	27.7	15.3	27.1	276					
Guntur	46.2	112	*	29	22.1	17.9	29.1	221					
Krishna	33.9	90	*	21	22.6	20.7	27.7	233					
Kurmool	29.9	124	(88.9)	24	44.1	18.7	37.5	315					
Prakasam	32.0	86	*	14	28.2	15.3	30.3	213					
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	30.0	73	(71.7)	29	29.4	16.9	28.7	151					
Srikakulam	29.8	64	*	16	28.0	15.6	28.7	148					
Visakhapatnam	65.1	85	*	23	30.1	17.2	33.1	181					
Vizianagaram	42.6	65	(62.3)	17	36.8	18.8	34.4	126					
West Godavari	32.6	66	*	17	28.5	14.7	30.1	166					
Y.S.R.	38.6	83	(76.8)	20	36.3	17.9	34.4	149					
Andhra Pradesh	39.2	1,160	70.2	270	31.4	17.2	31.9	2,633					

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother
² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.
³ Based on the WHO Child Growth Standards population median
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	29.6	34.2	2.1	65.9	242
12-23	27.6	41.4	3.2	72.2	479
24-35	27.4	32.0	1.9	61.3	481
36-47	27.9	25.7	2.6	56.3	506
48-59	20.5	17.7	2.0	40.2	457
Sex					
Male	23.7	31.0	2.0	56.7	1,128
Female	29.3	28.6	2.8	60.7	1,037
Birth order¹					
1	26.8	27.9	2.7	57.4	901
2-3	26.7	30.6	1.9	59.2	1,115
4-5	20.5	36.9	3.9	61.3	59
Residence					
Urban	21.8	27.7	2.8	52.4	554
Rural	27.9	30.6	2.3	60.8	1,611
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	29.3	30.6	2.6	62.4	456
<5 years complete	22.4	26.4	3.0	51.8	129
5-9 years complete	27.9	31.3	2.6	61.7	672
10-11 years complete	23.1	31.8	2.0	56.9	489
12 or more years complete	25.5	23.9	1.7	51.1	358
Religion					
Hindu	26.6	30.2	2.5	59.2	1,804
Muslim	23.2	27.8	2.2	53.2	229
Christian	29.0	29.2	1.7	59.9	132
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	30.6	27.9	1.7	60.2	474
Scheduled tribe	33.1	38.6	2.4	74.2	124
Other backward class	25.7	29.7	2.7	58.1	1,179
Other	20.8	29.7	2.4	52.9	380
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	26.5	29.6	2.3	58.5	2,085
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	27.8	34.3	5.7	67.7	62

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	26.2	30.1	2.5	58.7	1,883
Living with one or neither parent	27.6	28.4	1.8	57.8	282
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	26.1	23.5	1.6	51.1	842
Mildly anaemic	26.0	32.8	2.8	61.6	822
Moderately/severely anaemic	27.6	36.3	3.0	66.9	414
Total	26.4	29.9	2.4	58.6	2,165

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 formulas (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). Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children belonging to "other" religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, children whose mothers were not interviewed but were in the household, and children whose mother's interview status is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁴ Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother				Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months												
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	34.5	18.9	162	80.0	167	80.0	167
9-11	23.6	11.9	169	82.2	173	32.7	16.5	173	86.8	177	86.8	177
12-17	48.6	28.7	246	87.0	253	24.8	20.2	253	81.5	277	81.5	277
18-23	54.4	37.8	284	82.3	316	34.2	25.8	316	81.7	337	81.7	337
24-35	na	na	na	73.5	593	29.5	22.3	593	82.3	629	82.3	629
36-47	na	na	na	65.9	618	22.4	19.9	618	79.5	655	79.5	655
48-59	na	na	na	62.3	576	23.8	19.4	576	81.0	618	81.0	618
Sex												
Male	45.6	26.6	345	71.3	1,300	26.7	21.2	1,390	81.3	1,501	81.3	1,501
Female	44.3	30.0	353	73.0	1,228	27.9	20.3	1,300	81.5	1,359	81.5	1,359
Birth order												
1	45.5	27.3	280	72.5	1,144	28.7	20.4	1,207	81.9	1,149	81.9	1,149
2-3	43.3	27.4	391	71.8	1,302	26.3	21.5	1,396	80.2	1,355	80.2	1,355
4-5	(62.0)	(51.7)	28	77.2	71	25.9	15.4	76	87.2	75	87.2	75
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	43.9	27.5	528	82.2	750	32.8	22.1	906	81.3	895	81.3	895
Not breastfeeding	48.0	30.9	170	67.9	1,777	24.5	20.0	1,785	80.8	1,694	80.8	1,694
Residence												
Urban	45.4	30.3	192	73.5	715	28.4	22.5	755	89.0	794	89.0	794
Rural	44.7	27.6	507	71.6	1,813	26.8	20.0	1,935	78.5	2,065	78.5	2,065

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother				Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
											Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	47.6 (37.5)	34.8 (23.1)	118	66.9	518	28.8	18.5	551	74.1	571		
<5 years complete			31	70.7	139	23.5	22.6	147	85.9	147		
5-9 years complete	43.8	28.5	212	70.2	808	25.0	20.4	853	79.1	857		
10-11 years complete	44.6	24.4	173	75.0	588	27.5	20.4	636	83.1	655		
12 or more years complete	46.2	28.6	164	78.0	475	30.3	23.7	502	90.1	543		
Religion												
Hindu	44.6	28.7	570	73.0	2,062	27.8	21.3	2,188	81.1	2,375		
Muslim	47.4 (44.9)	29.9 (22.5)	71	66.5	265	23.0	19.4	280	82.8	298		
Christian			57	71.0	201	27.1	17.2	222	82.5	187		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	48.8 (43.3)	32.5 (28.6)	164	72.8	543	29.1	25.5	585	79.5	621		
Scheduled tribe			44	66.4	148	20.8	13.5	161	71.1	174		
Other backward class	44.9	27.3	368	73.7	1,364	27.0	19.4	1,445	81.9	1,503		
Other	40.6	26.1	121	68.6	467	28.0	21.4	494	85.5	551		
Total	44.9	28.3	699	72.1	2,528	27.3	20.7	2,690	81.4	2,860		

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children belonging to "other" religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order, breastfeeding status and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	91.1	3,141
Rural	77.3	7,055
Religion of household head		
Hindu	81.5	8,643
Muslim	83.6	777
Christian	80.6	767
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	77.8	2,022
Scheduled tribe	74.2	540
Other backward class	81.6	5,065
Other	86.4	2,504
Don't know	81.8	63
Total	81.6	10,195

Note: Total includes households with household heads belonging to "other" religions, which are not shown separately.

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Anantapur	77.8	787
Chittoor	83.8	841
East Godavari	82.3	1,117
Guntur	82.5	1,061
Krishna	90.5	982
Kurnool	74.7	764
Prakasam	76.4	677
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	82.2	631
Srikakulam	80.0	539
Visakhapatnam	90.4	900
Vizianagaram	69.1	475
West Godavari	85.1	839
Y.S.R.	73.2	583
Andhra Pradesh	81.6	10,195

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	64.8	16.2	14.1	4.9	100.0	10,428
Pulses or beans	24.6	68.9	6.1	0.3	100.0	10,428
Dark green leafy vegetables	11.9	64.3	22.7	1.1	100.0	10,428
Fruits	9.3	37.8	51.5	1.4	100.0	10,428
Eggs	5.4	68.4	20.0	6.2	100.0	10,428
Fish	1.4	38.5	45.4	14.8	100.0	10,428
Chicken or meat	0.5	64.2	27.3	7.9	100.0	10,428
Fish or chicken or meat	1.7	69.5	22.1	6.7	100.0	10,428
Fried foods	3.9	29.4	61.2	5.5	100.0	10,428
Aerated drinks	2.0	25.3	65.2	7.6	100.0	10,428
MEN						
Milk or curd	67.7	22.5	7.3	2.4	100.0	1,398
Pulses or beans	19.6	74.3	6.0	0.1	100.0	1,398
Dark green leafy vegetables	12.9	75.7	11.2	0.3	100.0	1,398
Fruits	8.2	53.1	38.5	0.2	100.0	1,398
Eggs	3.5	76.4	17.9	2.1	100.0	1,398
Fish	1.5	48.8	43.5	6.2	100.0	1,398
Chicken or meat	1.4	71.0	24.3	3.3	100.0	1,398
Fish or chicken or meat	2.4	75.8	19.2	2.6	100.0	1,398
Fried foods	2.5	36.1	54.2	7.2	100.0	1,398
Aerated drinks	5.9	39.5	49.2	5.4	100.0	1,398

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh 2015-16

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	39.5	18.9	8.3	2.0	1,168	39.3	19.2	10.0	2.9	186
20-29	21.0	8.5	24.5	6.0	2,942	12.9	3.9	23.8	5.5	386
30-39	11.5	4.5	40.6	13.7	2,791	8.1	1.8	43.6	9.0	350
40-49	10.1	3.8	47.0	15.6	2,473	10.6	4.2	46.0	11.2	366
Marital status										
Never married	36.0	17.9	11.0	3.1	1,472	26.6	12.0	17.7	4.1	400
Currently married	14.1	5.3	37.3	11.7	7,175	9.4	2.8	40.7	9.0	873
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	15.2	6.3	37.4	11.3	726	*	*	*	*	15
Residence										
Urban	11.5	4.9	45.6	16.8	2,910	11.5	4.6	44.4	10.9	437
Rural	20.3	8.5	27.6	7.4	6,464	16.5	6.2	28.0	6.0	852
Schooling										
No schooling	17.3	6.8	29.4	7.8	3,225	17.6	6.7	25.4	5.9	223
<5 years complete	13.6	5.4	41.8	11.5	515	11.9	1.4	37.1	9.7	85
5-9 years complete	16.8	7.4	37.6	12.7	2,529	16.9	6.1	35.8	7.6	322
10-11 years complete	21.2	9.3	31.7	11.4	1,551	17.1	8.8	33.2	6.7	258
12 or more years complete	17.3	7.3	32.5	10.2	1,554	10.5	3.5	35.7	9.0	400
Religion										
Hindu	17.5	7.2	32.7	10.1	7,888	15.5	6.1	32.0	7.0	1,101
Muslim	16.4	7.6	39.0	13.5	739	10.4	1.4	46.6	13.8	121
Christian	20.6	8.6	33.1	9.9	744	10.5	4.8	35.3	9.1	66
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	19.8	8.1	30.7	7.7	1,919	15.6	5.4	30.8	5.5	222
Scheduled tribe	28.8	11.9	21.5	6.1	533	28.3	8.6	14.3	1.5	84
Other backward class	17.8	7.4	32.8	10.0	4,858	13.7	5.1	33.4	7.6	667
Other	12.0	5.5	39.6	14.7	2,026	13.0	6.0	40.9	11.2	314
Don't know	(24.7)	(9.1)	(26.4)	(9.6)	38	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	17.6	7.4	33.2	10.3	9,374	14.8	5.6	33.5	7.7	1,288
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	12.6	5.6	32.0	11.4	134
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	14.6	5.6	33.4	8.1	1,422

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²). Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	39.3	20.2	1.6	61.1	1,190	12.5	14.5	2.3	29.3	182
20-29	38.8	18.0	1.4	58.1	3,187	8.1	13.5	1.9	23.5	382
30-39	41.0	17.8	2.3	61.0	2,752	13.6	10.3	3.5	27.5	350
40-49	39.2	19.1	2.2	60.5	2,426	10.6	16.0	2.0	28.6	359
Marital status										
Never married	39.0	20.9	1.7	61.6	1,426	10.1	13.1	2.6	25.8	397
Currently married	39.8	17.6	1.8	59.2	7,412	11.5	13.5	2.4	27.4	860
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	38.1	22.8	3.4	64.3	716	*	*	*	*	15
Maternity status										
Pregnant	26.0	25.0	1.9	52.9	324	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	43.0	14.4	1.3	58.7	1,029	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	39.7	18.7	1.9	60.4	8,202	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	38.9	16.4	1.9	57.2	2,914	8.8	8.3	2.1	19.2	432
Rural	39.9	19.4	1.9	61.1	6,641	12.1	16.1	2.6	30.8	841
Schooling										
No schooling	39.6	19.7	2.3	61.6	3,245	12.0	15.2	3.1	30.3	218
<5 years complete	42.7	21.6	2.0	66.3	520	10.5	19.4	0.8	30.7	85
5-9 years complete	39.6	17.7	1.7	58.9	2,589	12.1	13.3	3.2	28.6	322
10-11 years complete	39.6	18.4	1.7	59.7	1,597	10.4	15.1	1.6	27.1	251
12 or more years complete	38.7	16.5	1.4	56.6	1,604	9.9	10.4	2.3	22.6	397
Religion										
Hindu	40.0	18.5	1.8	60.3	8,032	11.0	13.5	2.4	27.0	1,090
Muslim	38.9	14.3	2.7	56.0	749	7.3	12.6	2.6	22.6	115
Christian	36.5	22.1	1.4	60.0	772	15.8	14.5	2.2	32.5	66
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	36.3	21.4	1.6	59.3	1,964	8.2	12.4	2.7	23.3	222
Scheduled tribe	50.2	19.1	2.5	71.8	552	23.9	22.6	5.0	51.5	84
Other backward class	39.5	18.5	2.1	60.1	4,953	11.1	13.2	1.5	25.9	656
Other	40.5	15.4	1.2	57.1	2,051	9.2	12.3	3.5	25.0	309
Don't know	(25.3)	(23.8)	(6.3)	(55.5)	36	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	39.6	18.5	1.9	60.0	9,555	11.0	13.5	2.4	26.9	1,272
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	17.1	21.9	3.9	42.9	134
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.5	14.3	2.6	28.4	1,407

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 formulas (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). Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre

na = Not applicable

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

² For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 72 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 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Anantapur	53.0	179	52.7	730	20.2	26.5	724
Chittoor	46.6	208	48.8	768	21.0	28.5	737
East Godavari	63.1	207	64.6	1,020	15.9	36.4	1,013
Guntur	68.1	174	57.9	946	11.3	45.1	919
Krishna	58.1	192	59.4	960	13.5	45.5	944
Kurnool	54.5	287	54.5	809	21.6	24.9	773
Prakasam	56.3	175	57.7	627	16.9	32.4	612
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	50.4	108	59.1	605	17.0	35.0	600
Srikakulam	70.6	120	71.8	534	20.5	24.4	528
Visakhapatnam	64.5	137	66.4	871	18.9	28.8	859
Vizianagaram	78.7	105	75.5	465	25.8	22.4	454
West Godavari	55.1	142	59.9	701	14.5	40.0	706
Y.S.R.	55.8	132	57.7	518	18.7	27.0	505
Andhra Pradesh	58.6	2,165	60.0	9,555	17.6	33.2	9,374

Note: Table is based on children/women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude (and smoking status for women) using the CDC formulas (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 meters (kg/m²).

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

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

Table 73 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 a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of 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 a baby, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	96.5	98.8	65.8	88.0	77.7	89.1	36.2	63.2	86.4	88.4	533	400
15-19	96.0	98.1	60.5	89.7	73.6	88.4	30.0	68.3	83.4	87.1	242	200
20-24	96.9	99.5	70.3	86.3	81.2	89.8	41.4	58.0	88.8	89.6	290	200
25-29	95.9	99.1	62.6	89.8	79.3	90.3	37.6	60.2	89.7	91.5	249	236
30-39	96.3	96.7	56.7	83.9	73.7	88.7	26.1	52.4	87.8	88.0	523	372
40-49	92.0	92.8	45.5	74.4	64.5	78.8	18.6	47.9	82.2	80.9	439	390
Residence												
Urban	98.3	98.1	64.7	86.3	75.7	90.4	31.7	62.4	91.5	90.8	557	487
Rural	93.8	95.8	54.1	81.9	72.3	84.1	27.6	51.9	83.7	84.5	1,186	911
Schooling												
No schooling	90.2	87.3	38.3	63.7	61.2	70.3	13.2	36.3	76.9	69.6	567	239
<5 years complete	92.5	98.5	45.7	84.2	71.0	85.0	19.3	54.0	83.3	91.6	101	90
5-9 years complete	96.4	96.9	56.9	80.3	72.2	83.0	28.1	51.1	88.4	86.2	455	352
10-11 years complete	98.7	98.6	73.4	87.5	85.0	92.5	36.5	59.5	93.2	89.0	295	280
12 or more years complete	100.0	99.8	81.3	94.0	86.5	94.1	53.7	67.4	94.1	94.2	325	437
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	95.8	97.2	58.3	84.3	74.1	87.2	29.5	56.4	86.6	87.7	1,626	1,348
No	86.5	81.0	46.8	58.9	64.0	62.0	21.5	31.8	80.8	62.0	117	50
Marital status												
Never married	96.7	98.6	62.8	89.6	75.7	89.0	35.4	63.2	85.7	87.3	309	454
Currently married	95.6	95.7	57.2	80.6	74.2	85.0	28.3	52.1	87.1	86.5	1,305	928
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	87.7	*	48.2	*	59.6	*	20.1	*	79.2	*	128	16

Continued...

Table 7.3 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 a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of 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 a baby, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know 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 HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months³												
Been away	98.9	96.9	63.6	89.4	74.2	90.4	31.5	60.0	95.3	90.3	137	169
Not been away	94.9	96.6	57.0	82.6	73.3	85.8	28.7	54.9	85.5	86.2	1,606	1,229
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months³												
Been away	98.0	98.4	66.9	90.4	74.3	88.6	28.9	60.1	95.0	93.5	79	106
Not been away	95.1	96.5	57.1	82.9	73.4	86.1	28.9	55.2	85.8	86.2	1,664	1,292
Religion												
Hindu	95.4	96.5	56.2	83.1	72.4	86.0	27.5	55.3	86.6	86.5	1,429	1,192
Muslim	96.2	97.8	69.6	86.4	81.0	85.5	40.5	58.2	87.7	88.0	179	134
Christian	91.8	96.4	55.8	82.5	74.5	92.9	28.6	55.0	80.7	87.8	135	72
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	95.2	96.4	54.4	84.5	70.6	89.2	30.8	54.9	86.3	89.3	324	243
Scheduled tribe	92.3	93.6	57.9	70.0	73.2	72.9	20.0	39.2	85.4	75.1	100	94
Other backward class	94.9	96.8	57.3	82.6	72.9	84.2	27.3	54.3	84.7	86.5	919	724
Other	97.4	97.4	61.1	88.1	77.6	92.9	33.7	63.4	90.6	88.6	396	335
Total	95.2	96.6	57.5	83.4	73.4	86.3	28.9	55.5	86.2	86.7	1,743	1,398

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

¹ Partner who has no other sex partners

² 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

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

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

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who heard of HIV/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	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		Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators
Age										
15-24	69.1	71.5	76.1	37.4	72.8	80.2	80.8	29.6	15.4	396
15-19	69.1	69.0	77.2	35.1	73.2	80.1	79.7	30.6	16.8	197
20-24	69.1	73.6	75.1	39.3	72.3	80.3	81.8	28.7	14.1	199
25-29	69.2	70.2	74.8	35.7	70.6	83.5	86.4	31.9	18.0	234
30-39	64.5	68.6	73.6	39.8	64.7	77.0	78.5	34.4	15.3	359
40-49	62.0	59.1	65.7	41.1	66.1	70.8	73.1	28.4	12.2	362
Residence										
Urban	64.2	70.3	75.4	39.1	72.5	80.9	85.5	26.0	15.5	478
Rural	66.9	66.0	71.2	38.6	66.2	75.4	75.6	33.7	14.7	872
Schooling										
No schooling	56.1	55.8	62.4	41.0	53.2	61.1	59.4	34.6	9.6	208
<5 years complete	62.0	54.0	68.8	37.2	67.6	72.4	75.1	31.4	12.9	88
5-9 years complete	66.0	67.0	73.0	39.6	62.4	70.0	75.3	30.0	10.1	341
10-11 years complete	74.3	76.4	77.7	37.5	71.4	81.7	83.4	32.0	18.4	276
12 or more years complete	75.3	81.9	84.7	35.7	78.8	89.2	89.5	29.3	19.6	436
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	66.5	68.2	73.2	38.5	69.2	77.8	79.7	30.8	15.0	1,310
No	58.4	55.4	64.2	42.5	(44.3)	(63.0)	(58.2)	(35.5)	(14.9)	40
Marital status										
Never married	72.8	74.4	80.8	38.5	73.8	81.5	82.7	31.4	16.7	448
Currently married	64.4	65.6	70.7	38.3	65.7	75.4	77.4	30.7	14.0	888
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	65.1	68.9	72.7	45.0	*	*	*	*	*	15

Continued...

Table 7.4 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of HIV/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	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		Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators		
Religion												
Hindu	65.8	67.0	72.0	39.4	14.8	1,364	67.9	77.6	79.2	30.4	14.1	1,150
Muslim	69.3	72.6	80.2	31.4	15.5	172	70.2	75.1	74.5	27.4	13.0	131
Christian	63.9	64.6	68.9	42.1	19.7	124	73.6	78.5	85.6	46.5	33.2	70
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	64.3	62.3	69.6	41.0	15.8	309	68.9	75.5	80.4	39.3	24.2	234
Scheduled tribe	64.8	56.4	58.1	35.3	9.0	92	52.2	62.6	61.9	27.5	6.5	88
Other backward class	65.9	69.7	74.1	39.0	15.9	872	69.4	77.6	78.4	28.5	12.3	701
Other	67.9	69.0	75.2	37.2	14.8	386	70.7	82.2	84.1	31.4	16.4	326
Total	66.0	67.4	72.6	38.8	15.2	1,660	68.5	77.4	79.1	31.0	15.0	1,351

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 75 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.1	0.1	1.0	1.8	0.5	1.0
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.4	0.8	1.1	3.7	0.0	1.5	2.9	0.3	1.4
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.6
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	249	333	582	525	727	1,253	774	1,061	1,835
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	*	*	*	nc	*	*	*	(21.0)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	3	3	6	19	0	19	23	3	26
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.3	2.8	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	270	421	691	555	888	1,442	825	1,309	2,134
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.2	na	na	0.7	na	na	0.6	na	na
Number of men	487	na	na	911	na	na	1,398	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	50.6	na	na	53.8	na	na	52.9	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	14.5	34.0	24.9	11.2	30.8	22.3	12.4	31.8	23.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	11.8	6.2	8.8	7.5	6.7	7.1	9.0	6.5	7.6
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	47.4	49.8	48.7	55.9	58.5	57.4	53.0	55.7	54.5
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.2	4.1	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.8
Number of respondents	487	557	1,045	911	1,186	2,096	1,398	1,743	3,141
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	81.8	94.1	88.5	85.9	97.2	92.4	84.6	96.3	91.3
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	231	277	509	509	694	1,203	740	971	1,711

na = Not applicable

nc = No cases

ANC = Antenatal care

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 76 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	68.3	37.7	52.3	60.1	35.6	45.5	63.2	36.2	47.8
Percentage who know a condom source	92.8	31.6	60.8	86.5	32.3	54.2	88.8	32.1	56.4
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	16.2	43.6	30.5	15.7	47.8	34.8	15.9	46.5	33.4
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	2.1	1.2	0.0	1.9	1.1
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	8.1	28.2	18.6	6.3	35.0	23.4	7.0	32.9	21.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	9.3	4.1	6.6	5.4	4.8	5.0	6.9	4.5	5.5
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	52.3	50.8	51.5	52.4	57.7	55.5	52.4	55.6	54.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.8
Number age 15-24	149	163	311	252	370	622	400	533	933
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	83.7	95.0	89.5	90.3	97.3	94.6	87.8	96.7	93.0
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	78	83	160	132	214	346	210	296	506
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	27.6	23.0	(18.4)	18.2	18.2	14.7	21.0	19.7
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	26	79	105	41	183	224	67	263	329
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	*	0.0	1.4	(17.4)	0.0	3.0	13.7	0.0	2.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	16	61	77	32	156	188	48	217	265
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	94.3	92.1	93.4	95.4	98.2	96.7	95.0	96.3	95.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.8	0.0	0.5	2.5	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.0	1.0
Number never married	130	90	220	221	190	411	351	280	631

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 77 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	362	321	6,137
Male	398	374	6,010
Age			
<15	77	77	2,781
15-59	275	261	8,110
60 +	1,727	1,500	1,256
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	435	435	1,139
Other fuel	374	338	11,008
Total	380	347	12,148
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	169	160	13,801
Male	418	388	13,856
Age			
<15	0	0	6,457
15-59	332	325	17,589
60 +	633	517	3,612
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	385	352	13,623
Other fuel	205	199	14,034
Total	294	274	27,657
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	228	209	19,938
Male	412	384	19,867
Age			
<15	23	23	9,238
15-59	314	305	25,699
60 +	915	771	4,868
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	389	358	14,762
Other fuel	279	260	25,042
Total	320	296	39,805

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

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

Table 78 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

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			Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Believe that TB can be cured	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Believe that TB can be cured	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Number of men who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB
			Number of women	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women who have heard of TB									
Age														
15-19	86.8	1,329	78.5	48.7	30.9	82.4	48.7	30.9	82.4	48.7	78.0	200	77.1	
20-34	86.6	4,915	74.1	46.5	31.7	83.9	46.5	31.7	83.9	42.7	72.3	616	83.1	
35-49	80.1	4,183	69.6	44.4	31.8	82.3	44.4	31.8	82.3	42.6	75.7	581	76.0	
Residence														
Urban	87.8	3,298	75.3	48.2	29.7	84.9	48.2	29.7	84.9	45.2	74.0	487	83.5	
Rural	82.3	7,130	71.8	44.9	32.6	82.2	44.9	32.6	82.2	41.7	74.7	911	77.0	
Schooling														
No schooling	72.2	3,487	64.0	39.2	31.8	77.6	39.2	31.8	77.6	29.5	71.2	239	62.4	
<5 years complete	82.9	553	63.8	38.6	30.6	78.0	38.6	30.6	78.0	43.0	63.2	90	82.5	
5-9 years complete	86.3	2,813	70.6	45.0	33.0	81.8	45.0	33.0	81.8	37.3	72.3	352	75.5	
10-11 years complete	92.2	1,747	79.9	49.5	32.9	86.3	49.5	32.9	86.3	45.7	73.8	280	84.6	
12 or more years complete	95.5	1,829	85.1	55.7	28.7	91.1	55.7	28.7	91.1	50.6	79.8	437	87.5	
Religion														
Hindu	83.5	8,738	73.1	46.5	31.0	83.1	46.5	31.0	83.1	43.3	76.5	1,192	79.1	
Muslim	84.3	856	75.4	41.0	35.2	85.5	41.0	35.2	85.5	35.2	65.1	134	82.8	
Christian	89.2	831	69.0	45.9	34.3	80.9	45.9	34.3	80.9	(54.0)	(58.7)	72	75.7	

Continued....

Table 78 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015–16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would a family member's TB be kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would a family member's TB be kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	84.9	2,122	71.7	44.6	81.7	31.4	1,801	74.2	72.6	45.5	87.9	35.8	180
Scheduled tribe	74.9	596	72.6	46.0	83.4	31.1	446	69.0	73.8	37.4	89.3	44.1	65
Other backward class	82.6	5,390	71.9	46.3	82.7	31.1	4,453	81.0	74.2	41.9	86.7	45.7	587
Other	89.3	2,280	76.8	46.9	85.2	33.5	2,037	82.0	76.6	45.3	89.4	41.2	275
Don't know	(61.3)	40	*	*	*	*	25	*	*	*	*	*	1
Total	84.0	10,428	73.0	46.0	83.1	31.6	8,761	79.3	74.5	43.0	87.7	42.9	1,108

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

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

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	71.5	1,329	79.1	200
20-24	56.4	1,742	79.6	200
25-34	66.3	3,173	68.7	416
35-49	78.0	4,183	78.3	581
Residence				
Urban	56.2	3,298	66.3	487
Rural	76.4	7,130	80.9	911
Schooling				
No schooling	80.3	3,487	78.3	239
<5 years complete	72.8	553	82.8	90
5-9 years complete	69.5	2,813	77.4	352
10-11 years complete	62.1	1,747	77.0	280
12 or more years complete	57.9	1,829	70.8	437
Religion				
Hindu	70.2	8,738	74.8	1,192
Muslim	62.8	856	81.6	134
Christian	75.8	831	80.8	72
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	75.0	2,122	78.4	243
Scheduled tribe	75.1	596	78.1	94
Other backward class	69.8	5,390	75.8	724
Other	64.3	2,280	73.4	335
Don't know	(73.0)	40	*	1
Total age 15-49	70.0	10,428	75.8	1,398
Age 50-54	na	na	77.2	143
Total age 15-54	na	na	75.9	1,541

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 80 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 health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	35.1	36.5	36.0
Government/municipal hospital	20.3	8.9	12.4
Government dispensary	1.4	0.9	1.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.2	1.5	2.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	4.8	9.1	7.8
PHC/additional PHC	3.0	14.6	11.0
Sub-centre	0.1	0.4	0.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.4	0.1	0.2
ASHA	0.0	0.1	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other public health sector	1.8	0.8	1.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.1	0.5	0.7
Private health sector	62.5	62.3	62.4
Private hospital	38.4	30.7	33.0
Private doctor/clinic	14.6	17.3	16.5
Private paramedic	0.7	1.8	1.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.2	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.4	0.2	0.2
Other private health sector	8.1	12.3	11.0
Other source	1.3	0.7	0.9
Shop	0.2	0.1	0.1
Home treatment	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other	0.9	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	61.1	80.5	74.6
Number of households	3,157	7,108	10,265
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	8.3	0.9	2.8
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	2.3	0.2	0.7
State health insurance scheme	88.0	97.8	95.3
Rashtriya Swasthya BimaYojana (RSBY)	0.5	1.3	1.1
Community health insurance programme	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other health insurance through employer	0.6	0.1	0.2
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.3	0.1	0.4
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	1.1	0.4	0.6
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1
Number of households	1,930	5,723	7,653

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, sidha* and homeopathy; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 81 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, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	144	2,069	1,604	300	0	1,329	0	556	1,389	1,111	0	200
20-34	389	2,446	3,264	915	52	4,915	1,517	1,024	187	713	439	616
35-49	5,460	3,879	5,192	2,382	175	4,183	5,983	2,508	771	2,114	0	581
Residence												
Urban	3,595	3,520	5,708	1,036	66	3,298	3,862	847	530	1,644	290	487
Rural	1,836	2,719	2,956	1,605	108	7,130	2,779	1,963	641	1,197	142	911
Schooling												
No schooling	2,216	3,034	3,058	2,267	90	3,487	3,044	2,718	749	2,674	540	239
<5 years complete	3,734	4,509	3,420	2,784	274	553	3,271	1,141	1,518	1,328	0	90
5-9 years complete	2,777	3,352	5,037	1,097	90	2,813	3,905	1,905	327	2,304	0	352
10-11 years complete	2,378	2,919	3,657	795	87	1,747	2,888	822	995	451	0	280
12 or more years complete	1,745	1,858	3,713	515	63	1,829	2,764	1,253	304	447	324	437
Marital status												
Never married	120	2,125	1,880	272	0	1,616	820	502	614	491	284	454
Currently married	2,695	2,991	4,252	1,559	113	8,044	3,941	2,126	415	1,799	153	928
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	3,996	4,567	3,461	2,450	106	768	*	*	*	*	*	16
Religion												
Hindu	2,450	2,821	3,820	1,365	96	8,738	2,775	1,415	593	1,192	227	1,192
Muslim	1,841	2,991	2,982	1,505	0	856	5,726	3,067	0	2,744	0	134
Christian	2,356	4,560	4,663	1,980	182	831	4,684	1,422	1,871	1,422	0	72

Continued...

Table 81 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, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2,554	2,390	4,171	1,780	157	2,122	2,000	2,094	872	1,517	0	243
Scheduled tribe	1,990	2,084	2,851	808	0	596	2,819	2,051	816	2,369	0	94
Other backward class	2,044	3,232	3,378	1,433	111	5,390	3,449	1,411	576	1,795	0	724
Other	3,113	3,186	4,750	1,263	24	2,280	3,472	1,422	407	0	807	335
Don't know	(5,583)	(0)	(7,700)	(0)	(0)	40	*	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	2,392	2,973	3,826	1,425	95	10,428	3,157	1,574	602	1,353	193	1,398
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	12,793	5,014	631	2,495	0	143
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,052	1,893	605	1,459	176	1,541

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	6.7	1.2	5.2	1,329
20-24	24.5	3.4	8.5	1,742
25-34	36.1	5.4	12.6	3,173
35-49	44.0	6.9	16.5	4,183
Residence				
Urban	35.9	4.9	16.2	3,298
Rural	32.5	5.2	10.9	7,130
Schooling				
No schooling	38.3	5.4	10.9	3,487
<5 years complete	42.9	6.6	13.6	553
5-9 years complete	37.4	5.8	13.3	2,813
10-11 years complete	27.7	4.2	13.1	1,747
12 or more years complete	21.6	4.0	13.6	1,829
Religion				
Hindu	33.9	5.4	12.6	8,738
Muslim	29.6	3.0	12.2	856
Christian	34.0	4.1	12.1	831
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	32.8	4.6	11.1	2,122
Scheduled tribe	29.3	3.0	9.4	596
Other backward class	35.0	5.7	12.5	5,390
Other	32.2	4.9	14.7	2,280
Don't know	(26.7)	(4.8)	(19.7)	40
Total	33.6	5.1	12.5	10,428

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted case

Table 83.1 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg				
Age										
15-19	2.3	89.5	8.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.7	1,219	
20-24	3.9	83.3	14.4	1.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.1	1,635	
25-29	5.8	73.6	21.8	3.1	0.9	0.6	100.0	0.9	1,628	
30-34	11.4	62.6	28.1	7.9	1.0	0.3	100.0	1.1	1,352	
35-39	15.5	53.9	33.0	10.4	2.3	0.5	100.0	1.0	1,458	
40-44	21.5	44.0	37.6	14.5	2.3	1.7	100.0	1.5	1,141	
45-49	30.8	36.0	39.3	17.0	5.5	2.2	100.0	1.7	1,326	
Residence										
Urban	14.3	61.7	26.9	8.5	2.1	0.8	100.0	1.5	2,988	
Rural	11.7	65.2	25.2	7.3	1.5	0.7	100.0	1.0	6,771	
Schooling										
No schooling	16.1	55.4	31.1	9.9	2.4	1.1	100.0	1.2	3,293	
<5 years complete	15.5	54.9	32.8	9.8	1.8	0.7	100.0	1.0	524	
5-9 years complete	12.5	64.1	25.6	7.9	1.8	0.5	100.0	0.9	2,640	
10-11 years complete	9.1	73.1	20.0	5.4	0.8	0.7	100.0	1.3	1,647	
12 or more years complete	7.9	75.6	18.5	4.4	1.0	0.4	100.0	1.2	1,654	
Religion										
Hindu	12.1	64.8	25.4	7.5	1.6	0.7	100.0	1.1	8,200	
Muslim	15.5	60.3	27.6	9.3	1.6	1.2	100.0	1.3	767	
Christian	13.6	61.1	27.4	8.3	2.5	0.8	100.0	0.8	790	

Continued...

Table 83.1 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total		
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.5	65.0	24.8	7.7	1.9	0.6	100.0	1.2	2,012
Scheduled tribe	11.5	66.5	23.8	6.4	1.9	1.4	100.0	1.0	558
Other backward class	12.1	65.3	25.0	7.3	1.7	0.7	100.0	1.2	5,051
Other	13.9	59.9	28.9	8.9	1.5	0.7	100.0	0.9	2,101
Don't know	(12.4)	(65.2)	(25.3)	(7.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.9)	38
Total	12.5	64.2	25.7	7.7	1.7	0.7	100.0	1.1	9,759

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

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹A woman is classified as having hypertension if she had SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertension medication to control her 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.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 83.2 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg				
Age										
15-19	3.6	65.3	31.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	185	
20-24	4.8	48.2	47.0	4.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	172	
25-29	12.1	42.0	46.7	8.7	2.1	0.4	100.0	0.4	214	
30-34	14.6	43.5	42.9	9.3	3.2	1.1	100.0	0.5	167	
35-39	24.0	31.0	46.1	16.8	4.3	1.9	100.0	0.0	183	
40-44	31.8	31.1	38.3	16.8	8.9	4.9	100.0	0.0	167	
45-49	31.8	25.5	46.5	17.4	7.3	3.3	100.0	0.7	199	
Residence										
Urban	18.7	37.7	46.0	11.0	3.3	2.0	100.0	0.3	437	
Rural	16.9	42.5	41.2	11.0	3.9	1.4	100.0	0.2	851	
Schooling										
No schooling	21.2	38.4	40.7	14.1	4.2	2.6	100.0	0.3	221	
<5 years complete	19.7	40.9	39.4	11.0	5.4	3.3	100.0	0.0	85	
5-9 years complete	18.1	45.1	38.2	11.1	4.7	0.9	100.0	0.7	324	
10-11 years complete	14.1	40.6	46.3	10.4	2.2	0.6	100.0	0.0	258	
12 or more years complete	16.7	39.0	46.1	9.7	3.3	1.9	100.0	0.0	400	
Religion										
Hindu	17.2	41.6	42.2	11.1	3.4	1.6	100.0	0.3	1,101	
Muslim	23.4	31.4	47.1	11.1	7.5	2.8	100.0	0.0	121	
Christian	12.2	45.0	44.2	9.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	66	

Continued...

Table 83.2 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥ 180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg				
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	15.6	52.6	34.2	8.0	4.5	0.7	100.0	0.6	222	
Scheduled tribe	18.9	40.2	40.8	9.9	5.2	3.9	100.0	0.0	84	
Other backward class	16.5	38.3	46.0	11.1	3.1	1.5	100.0	0.2	667	
Other	20.7	38.3	42.3	13.3	4.2	1.9	100.0	0.0	314	
Total age 15-49	17.5	40.9	42.8	11.0	3.7	1.6	100.0	0.2	1,288	
Age 50-54	35.7	26.9	42.7	22.0	4.7	3.7	100.0	0.0	136	
Total age 15-54	19.2	39.5	42.8	12.1	3.8	1.8	100.0	0.2	1,424	

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

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP ≥ 140 mmHg or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension medication to control his 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 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.9	1.3	0.8	100.0	1,190
20-24	97.6	1.6	0.8	100.0	1,591
25-29	96.2	2.0	1.8	100.0	1,593
30-34	93.6	3.1	3.4	100.0	1,324
35-39	89.5	3.5	7.0	100.0	1,429
40-44	86.0	5.0	9.0	100.0	1,117
45-49	79.5	7.1	13.4	100.0	1,309
Residence					
Urban	88.9	4.6	6.5	100.0	2,914
Rural	93.1	2.7	4.2	100.0	6,637
Schooling					
No schooling	90.1	4.1	5.8	100.0	3,245
<5 years complete	90.2	2.5	7.3	100.0	520
5-9 years complete	92.0	2.9	5.1	100.0	2,586
10-11 years complete	93.6	2.5	3.8	100.0	1,597
12 or more years complete	93.6	3.1	3.3	100.0	1,604
Religion					
Hindu	91.9	3.3	4.8	100.0	8,030
Muslim	90.6	3.9	5.6	100.0	749
Christian	91.5	2.8	5.8	100.0	770
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	91.9	3.0	5.1	100.0	1,963
Scheduled tribe	95.1	1.8	3.1	100.0	550
Other backward class	92.0	3.3	4.7	100.0	4,953
Other	90.2	3.9	5.9	100.0	2,051
Don't know	(94.1)	(2.9)	(2.9)	100.0	36
Total	91.8	3.3	4.9	100.0	9,552

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	182
20-24	99.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	169
25-29	92.9	3.1	4.0	100.0	214
30-34	93.6	2.0	4.4	100.0	167
35-39	85.3	6.5	8.2	100.0	183
40-44	81.4	5.8	12.8	100.0	164
45-49	83.1	4.9	11.9	100.0	195
Residence					
Urban	88.7	3.6	7.8	100.0	432
Rural	91.0	4.0	5.0	100.0	841
Schooling					
No schooling	92.3	2.0	5.7	100.0	218
<5 years complete	88.7	5.7	5.7	100.0	85
5-9 years complete	88.1	3.4	8.5	100.0	322
10-11 years complete	91.0	4.4	4.7	100.0	251
12 or more years complete	90.6	4.6	4.9	100.0	397
Religion					
Hindu	90.5	3.9	5.6	100.0	1,090
Muslim	85.9	3.8	10.3	100.0	115
Christian	93.5	2.5	4.0	100.0	66
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	93.7	1.7	4.6	100.0	222
Scheduled tribe	90.5	4.3	5.2	100.0	84
Other backward class	90.5	3.8	5.8	100.0	656
Other	87.1	5.4	7.5	100.0	309
Total age 15-49	90.2	3.9	5.9	100.0	1,272
Age 50-54	73.5	7.1	19.4	100.0	134
Total age 15-54	88.6	4.2	7.2	100.0	1,407

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

Table 85 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	16.3	15.9
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	10.5	7.7
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	2.1	1.4
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.3	2.5	2.4
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.0	4.1	3.4
Uses snuff	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Uses any type of tobacco	1.0	2.9	2.3	19.7	30.5	26.8
Drinks alcohol	0.0	0.6	0.4	29.6	37.7	34.9
Number of respondents	3,298	7,130	10,428	487	911	1,398
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	*	*	4.1	3.3	3.5
1-2	*	*	*	23.5	18.5	19.9
3-5	*	*	*	25.5	29.6	28.4
6-9	*	*	*	10.5	15.1	13.9
10 or more	*	*	*	36.4	33.4	34.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	5	10	15	81	211	292
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	(13.6)	(14.6)	14.5	13.9	14.1
About once a week	*	(41.2)	(39.7)	54.9	52.3	53.1
Less than once a week	*	(45.2)	(45.7)	30.5	33.8	32.8
Don't know	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	2	43	44	144	343	487

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 86 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹					Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Nothing		
Age							
15-19	34.7	14.5	63.4	2.7	0.1	76.9	1,329
20-24	49.4	9.9	50.3	2.7	0.0	60.3	1,742
Residence							
Urban	31.0	16.3	61.3	4.6	0.0	77.6	953
Rural	48.4	9.9	53.6	1.8	0.1	62.9	2,118
Schooling							
No schooling	77.8	5.7	24.1	1.3	0.4	29.8	239
<5 years complete	74.7	13.4	21.9	2.1	0.0	37.4	72
5-9 years complete	57.9	8.2	45.6	1.6	0.1	53.3	825
10-11 years complete	39.3	12.0	61.3	2.9	0.1	73.0	928
12 or more years complete	23.7	16.2	69.6	3.7	0.0	85.2	1,008
Religion							
Hindu	43.7	12.5	54.4	2.7	0.1	66.7	2,528
Muslim	27.6	8.6	73.7	3.8	0.0	81.0	297
Christian	55.2	9.8	50.9	1.6	0.0	59.0	246
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	49.6	11.8	51.9	2.1	0.0	63.4	645
Scheduled tribe	54.4	8.5	49.4	0.0	0.0	57.9	191
Other backward class	42.1	11.3	56.9	3.3	0.1	67.8	1,623
Other	35.0	14.9	59.8	2.6	0.1	74.1	608
Total	43.0	11.9	56.0	2.7	0.1	67.5	3,071

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

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

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

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 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 sector of employment, according to age, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total
WOMEN											
15-19	22.8	242	95.1	2.7	0.0	2.2	100.0	56.8	43.2	100.0	55
20-24	28.1	290	88.2	2.4	1.9	7.5	100.0	39.6	60.4	100.0	82
25-29	43.8	249	92.6	0.0	2.2	5.1	100.0	51.8	48.2	100.0	109
30-34	56.0	244	92.5	2.1	0.0	5.4	100.0	68.0	32.0	100.0	137
35-39	58.3	278	89.8	1.1	1.5	7.6	100.0	73.1	26.9	100.0	162
40-44	57.3	216	91.3	1.8	0.8	6.2	100.0	69.3	30.7	100.0	124
45-49	51.6	223	96.6	1.4	0.7	1.3	100.0	71.3	28.7	100.0	115
Total	45.0	1,743	92.1	1.5	1.1	5.3	100.0	63.7	36.3	100.0	784
MEN											
15-19	26.4	200	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.8	62.2	100.0	53
20-24	71.2	200	94.7	3.8	0.9	0.7	100.0	27.3	72.7	100.0	142
25-29	91.6	236	93.1	6.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	30.5	69.5	100.0	216
30-34	99.5	180	93.3	5.9	0.4	0.5	100.0	30.3	69.7	100.0	179
35-39	100.0	192	94.2	4.2	0.5	1.1	100.0	47.1	52.9	100.0	192
40-44	98.7	174	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.2	57.8	100.0	172
45-49	99.2	215	92.4	6.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	50.8	49.2	100.0	214
Total	83.6	1,398	93.2	6.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	38.6	61.4	100.0	1,168

Table 88. 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

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 earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's 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 earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash		
Age														
15-19	*	8	(40.2)	37	*	6	nc	*	1	nc	0			
20-29	70.9	129	65.3	290	42.4	98	(88.5)	66.8	195	(50.1)	32			
30-39	78.9	236	71.3	377	41.4	193	93.5	68.8	342	33.0	70			
40-49	82.0	184	69.1	255	38.8	130	95.5	69.6	370	33.6	92			
Residence														
Urban	75.3	111	64.7	295	48.9	77	92.4	64.8	300	50.8	56			
Rural	78.7	446	69.0	664	38.9	350	94.1	70.7	609	30.1	138			
Schooling														
No schooling	77.8	289	69.6	356	42.7	219	96.6	69.8	220	33.7	54			
<5 years complete	(86.7)	39	77.8	63	(33.7)	30	*	66.0	77	*	21			
5-9 years complete	75.9	139	64.8	288	30.8	109	(93.2)	67.5	260	(34.8)	44			
10-11 years complete	(75.4)	51	67.2	139	(40.6)	38	(95.1)	66.8	155	(34.9)	31			
12 or more years complete	(81.9)	39	63.9	114	(67.6)	31	(86.4)	71.6	198	(35.6)	44			
Religion														
Hindu	78.3	470	68.5	794	39.9	358	94.0	69.4	781	35.6	169			
Muslim	(75.0)	33	60.4	91	(47.9)	22	*	62.7	85	*	15			
Christian	(77.6)	54	68.3	74	(43.1)	47	*	(69.0)	43	*	10			
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	73.9	114	62.2	164	37.3	94	(90.1)	61.5	148	(35.4)	30			
Scheduled tribe	89.2	51	81.0	66	(45.7)	42	*	74.9	62	*	19			
Other backward class	77.0	303	67.1	515	41.1	230	96.8	70.1	486	42.4	110			
Other	81.3	89	69.3	213	41.5	60	(85.1)	69.1	211	(23.0)	35			
Total	78.0	557	67.7	959	40.7	427	93.6	68.7	909	36.1	194			

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

nc = No cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision						
	Respondent and husband			Respondent and wife			Mainly respondent			Mainly wife			Total
	Mainly respondent	jointly	husband	Mainly husband	jointly	Someone else	Mainly respondent	jointly	Someone else	Mainly wife	jointly	Someone else	
	URBAN												
Own health care	9.1	54.1	35.4	0.9	0.4	100.0	38.6	52.8	8.1	0.5	100.0		
Major household purchases	13.5	56.5	27.8	1.1	1.1	100.0	29.8	62.9	6.1	1.2	100.0		
Visits to her family or relatives	9.9	61.4	27.4	0.5	0.8	100.0	na	na	na	na	na		
	RURAL												
Own health care	11.1	58.4	27.7	0.9	1.9	100.0	26.5	62.3	11.0	0.2	100.0		
Major household purchases	12.8	60.2	23.8	1.2	1.9	100.0	26.1	67.8	5.7	0.4	100.0		
Visits to her family or relatives	7.5	64.5	25.9	1.1	1.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na		
	TOTAL												
Own health care	10.5	57.0	30.2	0.9	1.5	100.0	30.5	59.1	10.0	0.3	100.0		
Major household purchases	13.1	59.0	25.1	1.1	1.7	100.0	27.3	66.2	5.9	0.7	100.0		
Visits to her family or relatives	8.3	63.5	26.3	0.9	0.9	100.0	na	na	na	na	na		

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

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			Number of women	Number of men	
	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	Own health care			Making major household purchases
Age									
15-19	34.7	45.9	54.5	31.7	42.4	*	55	*	*
20-24	58.8	61.9	64.0	50.2	28.0	88.2	192	85.1	4.5
25-29	67.9	75.8	73.3	57.9	17.6	92.5	222	81.7	4.0
30-39	69.9	73.3	73.5	62.5	19.7	93.4	463	86.7	3.3
40-49	73.4	77.4	75.4	63.6	14.8	94.6	374	87.6	2.2
Residence									
Urban	63.3	70.0	71.3	56.1	21.2	91.4	415	86.3	2.2
Rural	69.5	73.0	72.1	60.3	19.6	88.8	890	86.1	3.4
Schooling									
No schooling	69.0	75.6	71.9	61.6	19.4	88.7	478	85.6	4.8
<5 years complete	72.3	74.5	80.3	59.5	13.0	89.6	85	87.9	0.0
5-9 years complete	67.2	70.1	70.8	58.4	21.3	90.1	372	84.9	1.5
10-11 years complete	62.7	67.3	68.5	52.7	22.4	92.5	196	88.2	3.1
12 or more years complete	66.9	70.6	73.4	59.5	20.5	87.9	174	86.0	4.1
Employment (past 12 months)									
Employed	72.7	76.9	76.9	65.4	16.3	89.7	597	86.2	3.1
Employed, for cash	73.5	77.3	78.5	66.6	15.7	89.6	557	86.0	3.1
Employed, not for cash	(61.3)	(71.8)	(54.1)	(48.7)	(25.7)	*	40	*	*
Not employed	63.1	68.0	67.5	53.5	23.3	*	708	*	*

Continued...

Table 90. Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

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			Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	
Number of living children							
0	57.6	63.9	62.4	49.1	90.1	84.1	110
1-2	66.9	71.5	72.1	58.4	93.6	85.0	644
3-4	73.2	77.8	75.1	65.1	96.0	92.4	166
Household structure¹							
Nuclear	70.7	76.1	75.4	63.0	92.6	83.9	482
Non-nuclear	63.5	67.1	67.4	54.0	94.4	88.5	445
Religion							
Hindu	68.4	72.6	72.4	60.2	93.3	86.5	796
Muslim	61.0	68.8	70.4	51.7	94.9	84.2	88
Christian	66.1	70.5	67.3	53.9	(93.8)	(83.3)	43
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	63.9	71.1	68.6	56.7	92.0	86.0	154
Scheduled tribe	75.2	82.9	82.7	71.6	95.9	86.5	64
Other backward class	68.4	70.8	72.3	60.0	93.3	85.3	491
Other	66.3	73.1	70.4	55.0	94.2	88.0	217
Total	67.5	72.1	71.8	58.9	93.5	86.1	928

Note: Total includes women/men who have 5 or more living children and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money				Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹			
Age								
15-19	13.5	40.0	58.6	0.7	25.6	242		
20-24	16.2	57.9	67.0	15.5	36.9	290		
25-29	26.6	67.7	77.8	33.3	39.4	249		
30-39	29.1	76.1	72.9	40.8	52.2	523		
40-49	29.2	74.0	74.2	39.9	57.0	439		
Residence								
Urban	29.5	58.9	67.6	21.7	43.9	557		
Rural	22.1	69.8	72.6	33.5	46.0	1,186		
Schooling								
No schooling	24.5	68.9	72.9	42.5	52.1	567		
<5 years complete	26.3	71.8	77.8	44.4	44.6	101		
5-9 years complete	23.8	65.5	70.3	31.0	43.7	455		
10-11 years complete	25.8	55.7	64.7	16.6	38.4	295		
12 or more years complete	23.5	71.0	72.2	13.0	42.2	325		
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	33.1	72.2	74.7	38.9	55.8	784		
Employed, for cash	34.2	72.3	74.0	38.6	57.1	734		
Employed, not for cash	(16.3)	(70.8)	(84.8)	(43.3)	(36.1)	50		
Not employed	17.4	61.6	68.0	22.2	36.8	959		
Number of living children								
0	18.0	49.4	63.1	6.6	29.5	438		
1-2	26.6	72.0	73.9	35.4	49.3	980		
3-4	25.7	72.2	73.2	44.9	54.6	314		

Continued...

Table 91. Women's access to money and credit—Continued

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				Number of women
	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	
Household structure²					
Nuclear	25.8	68.1	72.4	31.3	983
Non-nuclear	22.7	64.0	69.1	27.8	760
Religion					
Hindu	24.7	66.7	71.2	29.8	1,429
Muslim	19.3	60.1	73.7	24.4	179
Christian	28.4	70.4	65.3	36.4	135
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	29.1	64.7	69.2	29.6	324
Scheduled tribe	18.4	60.4	69.8	30.8	100
Other backward class	24.0	68.1	71.7	30.8	919
Other	23.1	65.1	71.0	26.8	396
Total	24.5	66.3	71.0	29.7	1,743

Note: Total includes women who have 5 or more living children and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 92 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men					
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	26.1	16.8	19.1	242	92.0	46	68.1	45.2	200
20-24	35.6	27.6	43.7	290	85.2	127	74.9	46.3	200
25-29	42.1	25.7	43.7	249	62.1	109	80.2	57.5	236
30-34	48.1	30.1	47.8	244	57.1	117	74.1	47.9	180
35-39	49.0	27.2	35.2	278	55.4	98	84.9	44.9	192
40-44	53.4	30.5	32.2	216	45.5	69	79.0	44.9	174
45-49	46.4	27.3	29.2	223	40.0	65	85.8	52.2	215
Residence									
Urban	41.3	21.2	54.1	557	68.8	302	65.5	36.7	487
Rural	43.3	28.9	27.8	1,186	57.5	330	85.1	55.3	911
Religion									
Hindu	43.1	26.8	36.8	1,429	63.3	526	78.8	50.0	1,192
Muslim	38.9	23.1	42.1	179	58.5	75	72.0	33.7	134
Christian	43.8	27.0	22.6	135	(66.3)	31	81.3	57.5	72
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	46.2	27.6	30.2	324	70.9	98	83.7	48.7	243
Scheduled tribe	50.9	30.8	18.6	100	*	19	89.1	70.5	94
Other backward class	42.8	25.2	36.8	919	59.1	339	76.6	45.8	724
Other	37.5	27.3	44.5	396	66.8	176	75.3	49.3	335
Schooling									
No schooling	48.8	28.8	17.3	567	2.3	98	87.5	47.6	239
<5 years complete	33.4	22.9	23.2	101	*	23	82.6	45.0	90
5-9 years complete	43.8	27.7	38.7	455	42.8	176	79.4	50.1	352
10-11 years complete	42.1	24.4	45.6	295	89.0	134	74.6	50.8	280
12 or more years complete	33.9	23.4	61.4	325	99.6	200	73.8	47.9	437
Total age 15-49	42.7	26.4	36.2	1,743	62.9	632	78.3	48.8	1,398
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	85.4	63.4	143
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	79.0	50.2	1,541

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 93 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	45.9	27.9	40.4	33.4	44.9	29.7
She neglects the house or children	70.2	45.7	68.8	47.8	69.9	46.4
She argues with him	47.4	28.7	39.3	32.0	46.0	29.8
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	17.2	15.7	10.6	16.8	16.1	16.0
She doesn't cook properly	23.7	14.0	19.2	16.3	22.9	14.8
He suspects her of being unfaithful	35.4	42.7	33.1	47.2	35.0	44.2
She shows disrespect for in-laws	66.5	41.0	65.5	44.0	66.3	42.0
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	83.0	65.8	78.3	69.1	82.2	66.9
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	75.7	87.4	69.4	86.8	74.6	87.2
Knows her husband has sex with other women	78.3	85.3	68.1	81.2	76.5	83.9
Is tired or not in the mood	80.2	76.9	64.1	74.0	77.3	75.9
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	65.6	72.6	57.6	68.9	64.2	71.4
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	11.2	8.3	25.1	9.9	13.7	8.8
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	41.5	na	46.0	na	43.0
Refuse to give her financial support	na	27.4	na	30.1	na	28.3
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	28.2	na	29.0	na	28.5
Have sex with another woman	na	26.3	na	26.3	na	26.3
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	19.9	na	19.8	na	19.9
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	50.7	na	46.8	na	49.5
Number of respondents	1,434	944	309	454	1,743	1,398

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percentage 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age						
15-19	79.3	67.2	56.1	66.4	51.1	200
20-24	82.0	68.1	68.6	70.1	40.0	200
25-29	85.4	64.6	67.8	77.1	43.4	236
30-39	81.3	68.9	63.2	69.5	51.2	372
40-49	83.1	65.6	65.0	73.0	48.6	390
Residence						
Urban	81.6	63.9	64.5	72.7	37.6	487
Rural	82.5	68.5	64.1	70.6	52.9	911
Schooling						
No schooling	82.6	74.2	60.7	66.6	47.4	239
<5 years complete	87.9	67.7	67.6	75.0	52.7	90
5-9 years complete	83.0	69.7	64.7	70.7	44.9	352
10-11 years complete	80.1	62.3	64.7	73.6	50.7	280
12 or more years complete	80.5	63.4	68.3	72.4	46.7	437
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	83.7	66.5	63.2	71.6	48.2	1,168
Employed, for cash	83.5	66.5	62.9	71.8	48.1	1,159
Employed, not for cash	(85.8)	*	(68.8)	*	*	9
Not employed	81.0	68.7	65.0	70.0	44.1	230
Marital status						
Never married	78.3	69.1	57.6	68.9	44.5	454
Currently married	83.5	65.6	66.6	72.8	48.6	928
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	78.0	*	56.4	*	*	16

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number
	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Number of living children					
0	79.9	67.1	58.9	70.4	438
1-2	81.7	64.6	65.7	73.4	980
3-4	86.6	74.7	66.7	65.7	314
Household structure⁴					
Nuclear	81.2	68.0	63.9	70.6	983
Non-nuclear	83.5	65.5	64.6	72.3	760
Religion					
Hindu	82.3	66.2	63.9	72.2	1,429
Muslim	81.9	66.8	77.9	67.4	179
Christian	81.2	78.1	49.7	65.1	135
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	81.5	72.8	64.9	72.3	324
Scheduled tribe	86.8	72.4	68.8	59.4	100
Other backward class	81.8	64.6	62.8	70.5	919
Other	82.4	66.1	66.1	76.1	396
Total	82.2	66.9	64.2	71.4	1,743

Note: Total includes women/men who have 5 or more living children and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	42.5	22.2	38.4
Sexual violence only	0.2	0.8	0.3
Physical and sexual violence	6.7	0.0	5.3
Physical or sexual violence	49.4	23.0	44.0
Number of women	970	249	1,219
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	87.1	(0.0)	78.1
Former husband	0.7	(0.0)	0.6
Father/step-father	9.5	(26.1)	11.2
Mother/step-mother	23.0	(57.0)	26.5
Sister/brother	3.8	(15.6)	5.0
Other relative	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Mother in-law	0.6	(0.0)	0.6
Father in-law	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Other in-law	0.2	(0.0)	0.1
Teacher	4.6	(33.4)	7.6
Other	0.2	(1.9)	0.4
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	477	55	533
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	94.1	*	91.5
Former husband	1.5	*	1.5
Father/step-father	1.2	*	1.2
Other relative	3.2	*	3.1
Teacher	0.0	*	2.8
Number who experienced sexual violence	67	2	69

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.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	5.0	122
25-29	6.5	157
30-39	3.3	323
40-49	6.1	284
Residence		
Urban	3.8	292
Rural	5.3	623
Marital status		
Currently married	4.4	845
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	9.7	70
Number of living children		
0	(6.4)	28
1-2	4.8	676
3-4	4.8	201
Schooling		
No schooling	7.5	356
<5 years complete	4.1	65
5-9 years complete	2.6	260
10-11 years complete	3.3	111
12 or more years complete	3.8	124
Religion		
Hindu	4.5	762
Muslim	2.7	83
Christian	10.6	70
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	10.0	165
Scheduled tribe	6.8	52
Other backward class	4.1	497
Other	2.1	198
Total	4.8	915

Note: Total includes women age 15-19, women who have 5 or more living children, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	43.1	6.5	27.7	34.1
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	21.7	1.9	14.3	16.1
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	15.4	1.4	10.5	11.9
Slapped her	37.5	4.2	24.3	28.6
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	12.9	1.1	8.5	9.6
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	18.5	1.8	11.5	13.3
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.7	0.2	1.1	1.3
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.1
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	6.5	0.5	4.1	4.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	4.9	0.2	3.4	3.6
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.9	0.0	1.7	1.7
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.4	0.4	1.4	1.8
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	19.7	3.0	13.9	17.0
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	12.2	1.5	9.3	10.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	7.5	1.7	4.8	6.5
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	11.0	0.7	8.2	8.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	43.2	6.6	27.9	34.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence	6.4	0.3	3.8	4.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	45.4	7.8	29.5	37.3
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	4.7	0.2	2.8	3.0
Any violence by women against their husband ²	7.9	0.6	5.5	6.1
Number of ever-married women	970	970	970	970

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

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	(8.7)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(18.3)	(19.6)	42
20-24	14.6	37.9	6.2	38.3	39.7	136
25-29	22.3	49.7	6.4	50.1	53.3	168
30-39	17.7	45.6	5.9	45.6	46.5	334
40-49	24.6	42.4	8.3	42.4	46.1	291
Residence						
Urban	20.3	42.4	7.3	42.4	44.8	315
Rural	19.5	43.4	6.1	43.6	45.7	656
Schooling						
No schooling	26.7	52.2	8.4	52.2	54.5	369
<5 years complete	24.0	61.7	9.2	61.7	65.1	66
5-9 years complete	17.7	43.0	6.4	43.2	45.1	268
10-11 years complete	12.9	30.9	3.7	31.3	31.6	126
12 or more years complete	9.5	21.7	2.8	21.7	25.7	141
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	15.3	34.0	4.5	34.1	36.6	519
Employed for cash	25.0	55.1	9.1	55.2	56.9	422
Employed not for cash	(22.6)	(32.3)	(5.4)	(32.3)	(37.3)	29
Marital status						
Currently married	19.2	42.5	6.6	42.6	44.9	895
Widowed	20.9	43.4	4.0	43.4	44.5	58
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	19.3	42.4	6.6	42.5	44.7	889
0-4 years	12.1	23.3	1.7	23.7	25.4	140
5-9 years	18.5	45.2	5.7	45.7	47.9	147
10+ years	21.1	46.1	7.9	46.1	48.4	602
Number of living children						
0	15.3	24.5	6.7	25.3	27.1	83
1-2	18.7	43.1	6.0	43.1	45.3	676
3-4	25.7	50.3	8.4	50.3	52.8	201
Household structure²						
Nuclear	17.1	42.6	6.0	42.6	44.0	531
Non-nuclear	22.9	43.7	7.1	44.0	47.1	439
Religion						
Hindu	20.5	42.8	6.8	43.0	45.4	813
Muslim	16.2	39.3	4.1	39.3	40.8	86
Christian	15.7	50.7	5.5	50.7	50.7	71

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	25.7	52.0	7.5	52.0	52.0	173
Scheduled tribe	23.3	40.6	7.4	40.6	49.3	54
Other backward class	19.1	42.1	5.8	42.4	45.0	527
Other	15.4	39.2	7.2	39.2	40.5	213
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	26.2	64.2	9.7	64.4	67.0	368
No	16.0	29.2	4.6	29.3	31.4	567
Don't know	(13.4)	(45.6)	(4.0)	(45.6)	(45.6)	36
Total	19.7	43.1	6.5	43.2	45.4	970

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes divorced/separated/deserted women, women married more than once, women who have 5 or more living children, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	24.9	51.7	9.1	51.7	54.7	291
<5 years complete	19.2	55.7	7.1	55.7	56.8	78
5-9 years complete	20.7	46.2	5.8	46.5	48.0	234
10-11 years complete	20.9	39.3	6.3	39.3	41.9	151
12 or more years complete	11.2	26.2	3.7	26.4	28.5	217
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	13.3	33.1	3.7	33.2	35.1	560
Gets drunk sometimes	28.3	55.4	8.5	55.4	58.5	323
Gets drunk often	30.9	62.9	18.3	63.5	64.3	82
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife 1-4 years younger	18.7	40.9	5.0	41.1	43.5	329
Wife 5-9 years younger	17.6	41.3	7.1	41.3	43.3	428
Wife 10+ years younger	26.3	50.7	9.3	51.1	54.1	127
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	20.0	42.1	6.5	42.2	44.2	430
Wife has more schooling	18.4	44.4	6.0	44.4	47.6	230
Both have equal schooling	11.2	27.4	3.6	28.1	28.9	105
Neither attended school	24.9	51.5	8.6	51.5	53.9	205
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	4.4	25.6	1.0	25.6	27.1	482
1-2	28.8	56.5	10.1	56.7	59.6	340
3-4	46.1	66.8	13.6	67.3	69.5	119
5-6	(58.5)	(78.4)	(26.1)	(78.4)	(83.0)	30
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	20.1	40.7	8.4	40.7	42.9	185
1-2	25.4	51.9	8.7	52.6	53.5	185
3	16.8	39.8	5.3	39.8	42.5	524
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	9.3	31.6	8.0	31.6	32.8	160
1-2	15.8	37.5	4.5	37.7	39.7	245
3-4	24.9	48.0	6.2	48.0	50.9	293
5-6	20.9	43.8	8.2	44.2	46.1	188
7	30.5	62.7	7.0	62.7	65.7	84

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	20.0	47.7	2.9	47.7	48.9	112
1-2	27.6	56.9	10.6	57.5	62.5	229
3	16.8	37.2	5.7	37.2	38.6	629
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	33.7	63.0	15.6	63.5	64.5	114
Sometimes	19.3	44.9	5.8	45.0	47.7	631
Never	13.9	28.0	3.8	28.0	29.4	226
Total	19.7	43.1	6.5	43.2	45.4	970

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women whose husbands drink alcohol but never get drunk and women who are older than their husbands or are of the same age, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	18.7	3.1	3.9	2.2	21.2	418
In the past 12 months	17.5	3.3	4.6	2.8	20.8	331
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	38.1	6.1	11.6	4.4	41.1	63
In the past 12 months	(30.5)	(4.8)	(15.9)	(5.6)	(34.9)	44
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	18.6	3.0	3.9	2.2	21.2	419
In the past 12 months	17.6	3.3	4.5	2.8	20.7	335
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	38.8	6.2	11.9	4.5	41.9	62
In the past 12 months	(31.7)	(5.2)	(17.4)	(6.1)	(36.5)	40

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

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital Status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	80.7	*	65.0	79.3	(75.0)	78.9
Never sought help but told someone	7.1	*	9.4	6.6	(13.5)	7.3
Sought help	12.2	*	25.6	14.1	(11.4)	13.8
Number of women who experienced violence	468	4	65	480	57	537
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	79.0	nc	*	78.1	*	80.0
Husband's family	22.2	nc	*	21.1	*	19.2
Current/former husband	0.8	nc	*	0.7	*	0.6
Friend	8.5	nc	*	13.2	*	12.0
Neighbour	9.8	nc	*	8.2	*	7.5
Religious leader	2.8	nc	*	2.4	*	2.1
Police	2.0	nc	*	1.7	*	1.5
Other	5.9	nc	*	6.5	*	5.9
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	57	0	17	68	7	74

nc = No cases

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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 fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) 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-4 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-4 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-4 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-4 sample for Andhra Pradesh, there were 494 clusters. Hence, 494 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 494 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 493 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 also 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-4 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Andhra Pradesh 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. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (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, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	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	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 DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

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	0.727	0.012	10,265	10,265	2.637	0.016	0.704	0.750
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.536	0.009	10,265	10,265	1.858	0.017	0.518	0.555
Using iodized salt	0.816	0.007	10,199	10,195	1.711	0.008	0.803	0.829
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1020.500	7.906	19,568	19,490	1.107	0.008	1004.688	1036.311
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.379	0.005	18,285	18,144	1.463	0.014	0.369	0.390
Urban residence	0.316	0.007	10,428	10,428	1.458	0.021	0.303	0.330
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.334	0.007	10,428	10,428	1.447	0.020	0.321	0.348
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.343	0.007	10,428	10,428	1.498	0.020	0.329	0.357
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.155	0.004	10,428	10,428	1.063	0.024	0.147	0.163
Currently married	0.771	0.004	10,428	10,428	1.036	0.006	0.763	0.780
Married before age 18	0.485	0.007	9,080	9,099	1.396	0.015	0.471	0.500
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.695	0.006	8,037	8,044	1.235	0.009	0.682	0.708
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.694	0.006	8,037	8,044	1.239	0.009	0.681	0.707
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.001	0.000	8,037	8,044	1.236	0.439	0.000	0.002
Currently using pill	0.002	0.000	8,037	8,044	1.060	0.294	0.001	0.003
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.002	0.001	8,037	8,044	1.243	0.311	0.001	0.003
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.002	0.001	8,037	8,044	1.107	0.299	0.001	0.003
Currently using female sterilization	0.683	0.007	8,037	8,044	1.264	0.010	0.670	0.696
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.753	0.007	6,029	6,082	1.316	0.010	0.739	0.768
Unmet need for family planning	0.046	0.003	8,037	8,044	1.152	0.058	0.041	0.052
Want no more children	0.759	0.006	8,037	8,044	1.231	0.008	0.747	0.771
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.044	0.003	8,037	8,044	1.239	0.064	0.039	0.050
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.763	0.012	2,269	2,225	1.295	0.015	0.740	0.787
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.562	0.015	2,269	2,225	1.400	0.026	0.532	0.591
Birth registration	0.827	0.010	3,077	3,035	1.245	0.012	0.807	0.848
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.922	0.009	3,127	3,066	1.476	0.010	0.904	0.939
Institutional delivery	0.915	0.008	3,127	3,066	1.336	0.009	0.900	0.931
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.805	0.010	2,269	2,225	1.237	0.013	0.785	0.826
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.294	0.013	2269	2225	1.295	0.043	0.269	0.319
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.702	0.028	277	270	0.999	0.040	0.647	0.758
Children with diarrhoea	0.066	0.005	3,017	2,962	1.146	0.081	0.055	0.076
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.476	0.039	191	194	1.067	0.083	0.397	0.554
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.727	0.037	191	194	1.127	0.051	0.653	0.800
Child received BCG vaccination	0.972	0.007	573	569	1.050	0.007	0.958	0.987
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.890	0.015	573	569	1.128	0.017	0.860	0.919
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.723	0.020	573	569	1.051	0.027	0.683	0.762
Child received measles vaccination	0.894	0.014	573	569	1.092	0.016	0.866	0.923
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.688	0.020	573	569	1.046	0.030	0.647	0.729
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.652	0.021	573	569	1.035	0.032	0.611	0.694
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.721	0.014	2,572	2,528	1.416	0.019	0.693	0.749
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.314	0.011	2,681	2,633	1.139	0.035	0.292	0.336
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.172	0.008	2,681	2,633	1.062	0.047	0.156	0.188
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.319	0.011	2,681	2,633	1.161	0.035	0.296	0.341
Children with any anaemia	0.586	0.013	2,208	2,165	1.135	0.022	0.561	0.611
Women with any anaemia	0.600	0.007	9,542	9,555	1.369	0.011	0.586	0.613
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.176	0.005	9,366	9,374	1.260	0.028	0.166	0.186
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.332	0.006	9,366	9,374	1.334	0.020	0.319	0.345
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.952	0.007	1,757	1,743	1.360	0.007	0.938	0.966
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.289	0.014	1,757	1,743	1.310	0.049	0.261	0.318
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.440	0.018	1,219	1,219	1.273	0.041	0.404	0.477
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.827	0.044	30,150	30,159	1.056	0.024	1.739	1.914
Neonatal mortality	23.583	2.790	3,158	3,098	0.969	0.118	18.003	29.162
Postneonatal mortality	11.339	2.201	3,154	3,095	1.130	0.194	6.936	15.742
Infant mortality	34.921	3.493	3,162	3,101	1.037	0.100	27.935	41.908
Child mortality	6.074	1.520	3,080	3,048	1.041	0.250	3.034	9.113
Under-five mortality	40.783	3.662	3,170	3,110	1.025	0.090	33.460	48.106
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.225	0.005	17,552	17,492	1.490	0.021	0.215	0.234
Urban residence	0.349	0.014	1,399	1,398	1.108	0.041	0.320	0.377
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.171	0.011	1,399	1,398	1.098	0.065	0.149	0.193
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.513	0.019	1,399	1,398	1.434	0.037	0.475	0.551
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.325	0.016	1,399	1,398	1.275	0.049	0.293	0.357
Currently married	0.664	0.016	1,399	1,398	1.274	0.024	0.631	0.696
Married before age 21	0.246	0.016	1,002	997	1.161	0.064	0.215	0.278
Want no more children	0.788	0.016	936	928	1.186	0.020	0.756	0.820
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.035	0.007	936	928	1.157	0.200	0.021	0.048
Men with any anaemia	0.269	0.016	1,278	1,272	1.205	0.058	0.238	0.300
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.148	0.011	1,298	1,288	1.059	0.075	0.125	0.170
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.335	0.016	1,298	1,288	1.171	0.048	0.303	0.368
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.966	0.006	1,399	1,398	1.195	0.006	0.955	0.978
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.555	0.024	1,399	1,398	1.805	0.043	0.507	0.603

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

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	0.707	0.019	3,258	3,157	2.321	0.026	0.670	0.744
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.774	0.017	3,258	3,157	2.261	0.021	0.741	0.807
Using iodized salt	0.911	0.009	3,241	3,141	1.750	0.010	0.894	0.929
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1026.857	15.161	6,122	5,904	1.181	0.015	996.535	1057.180
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.256	0.009	5,773	5,565	1.586	0.036	0.238	0.274
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.684	0.010	2,457	2,440	1.080	0.015	0.663	0.704
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.681	0.010	2,457	2,440	1.097	0.015	0.660	0.702
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.003	0.001	2,457	2,440	1.224	0.488	0.000	0.005
Currently using pill	0.004	0.001	2,457	2,440	1.075	0.341	0.001	0.007
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.005	0.002	2,457	2,440	1.229	0.356	0.001	0.008
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.005	0.002	2,457	2,440	1.159	0.340	0.002	0.008
Currently using female sterilization	0.656	0.011	2,457	2,440	1.160	0.017	0.633	0.678
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.658	0.016	1,804	1,812	1.469	0.025	0.625	0.691
Unmet need for family planning	0.061	0.006	2,457	2,440	1.186	0.094	0.049	0.072
Want no more children	0.756	0.009	2,457	2,440	1.071	0.012	0.737	0.774
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.796	0.018	633	617	1.114	0.023	0.760	0.832
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.559	0.027	633	617	1.369	0.049	0.504	0.613
Birth registration	0.901	0.014	881	851	1.182	0.016	0.873	0.929
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.959	0.012	843	827	1.375	0.012	0.936	0.983
Institutional delivery	0.965	0.007	843	827	0.962	0.007	0.951	0.979
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.847	0.017	633	617	1.179	0.020	0.812	0.881
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.308	0.026	633	617	1.385	0.083	0.256	0.359
Children with diarrhoea	0.057	0.009	824	810	1.105	0.159	0.039	0.075
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.549	0.072	48	46	0.967	0.131	0.405	0.693
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.832	0.054	48	46	0.971	0.064	0.724	0.939
Child received BCG vaccination	0.977	0.012	164	162	1.066	0.013	0.953	1.002
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.849	0.031	164	162	1.089	0.036	0.788	0.910
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.649	0.039	164	162	1.033	0.059	0.572	0.726
Child received measles vaccination	0.920	0.023	164	162	1.089	0.025	0.874	0.966
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.621	0.036	164	162	0.947	0.058	0.549	0.692
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.604	0.038	164	162	0.991	0.063	0.528	0.680
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.735	0.025	721	715	1.391	0.035	0.684	0.786
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.283	0.024	708	684	1.356	0.086	0.234	0.331
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.155	0.016	708	684	1.137	0.103	0.123	0.187
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.284	0.023	708	684	1.267	0.080	0.238	0.329
Children with any anaemia	0.524	0.026	571	554	1.176	0.050	0.472	0.576
Women with any anaemia	0.572	0.013	2,918	2,914	1.425	0.023	0.546	0.598
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.115	0.008	2,917	2,910	1.340	0.069	0.100	0.131
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.457	0.013	2,917	2,910	1.383	0.028	0.432	0.482
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.983	0.005	583	557	0.920	0.005	0.973	0.993
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.317	0.027	583	557	1.377	0.084	0.264	0.370
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.526	0.077	9,593	9,536	1.144	0.050	1.373	1.679
Neonatal mortality	13.149	4.183	855	836	0.998	0.318	4.783	21.515
Postneonatal mortality	6.986	2.796	857	840	0.939	0.400	1.393	12.578
Infant mortality	20.135	5.122	856	837	0.997	0.254	9.890	30.380
Child mortality	9.365	3.828	859	855	1.094	0.409	1.710	17.021
Under-five mortality	29.311	5.852	860	842	0.988	0.200	17.607	41.015
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.123	0.008	5,582	5,388	1.774	0.065	0.107	0.139
Want no more children	0.746	0.032	305	306	1.295	0.043	0.681	0.810
Men with any anaemia	0.192	0.024	421	432	1.189	0.126	0.144	0.241
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.115	0.020	429	437	1.230	0.173	0.075	0.154
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.444	0.026	429	437	1.057	0.060	0.391	0.497
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.981	0.009	476	487	1.395	0.009	0.964	0.999
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.624	0.039	476	487	1.753	0.063	0.546	0.702

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Andhra Pradesh, 2015-16

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	0.736	0.015	7,007	7,108	2.770	0.020	0.707	0.765
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.431	0.011	7,007	7,108	1.777	0.024	0.410	0.452
Using iodized salt	0.773	0.009	6,958	7,055	1.734	0.011	0.756	0.791
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1017.737	9.234	13,446	13,586	1.074	0.009	999.269	1036.204
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.434	0.006	12,512	12,578	1.470	0.015	0.421	0.447
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.700	0.008	5,580	5,604	1.300	0.011	0.684	0.716
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.700	0.008	5,580	5,604	1.300	0.011	0.684	0.716
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.000	0.000	5,580	5,604	1.295	1.000	0.000	0.001
Currently using pill	0.001	0.000	5,580	5,604	1.031	0.581	0.000	0.001
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.001	0.000	5,580	5,604	1.282	0.629	0.000	0.002
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.000	0.000	5,580	5,604	0.857	0.583	0.000	0.001
Currently using female sterilization	0.695	0.008	5,580	5,604	1.314	0.012	0.679	0.711
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.794	0.008	4,225	4,270	1.296	0.010	0.778	0.810
Unmet need for family planning	0.040	0.003	5,580	5,604	1.137	0.074	0.034	0.046
Want no more children	0.760	0.007	5,580	5,604	1.296	0.010	0.745	0.775
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.751	0.015	1,636	1,609	1.352	0.019	0.721	0.780
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.563	0.018	1,636	1,609	1.411	0.031	0.528	0.598
Birth registration	0.799	0.013	2,196	2,184	1.258	0.016	0.773	0.825
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.908	0.011	2,284	2,240	1.495	0.012	0.885	0.930
Institutional delivery	0.897	0.010	2,284	2,240	1.375	0.012	0.877	0.918
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.790	0.013	1,636	1,609	1.245	0.016	0.764	0.815
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.289	0.014	1,636	1,609	1.254	0.049	0.26	0.317
Children with diarrhoea	0.069	0.006	2,193	2,152	1.157	0.094	0.056	0.082
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.453	0.046	143	148	1.086	0.102	0.361	0.545
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.694	0.045	143	148	1.155	0.065	0.605	0.784
Child received BCG vaccination	0.970	0.009	409	406	1.049	0.009	0.953	0.988
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.906	0.017	409	406	1.144	0.018	0.872	0.939
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.752	0.023	409	406	1.057	0.030	0.707	0.798
Child received measles vaccination	0.884	0.018	409	406	1.101	0.020	0.848	0.919
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.715	0.024	409	406	1.083	0.034	0.666	0.764
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.672	0.025	409	406	1.055	0.037	0.622	0.721
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.716	0.017	1,851	1,813	1.426	0.024	0.682	0.750
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.325	0.012	1,973	1,949	1.070	0.038	0.300	0.349
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.178	0.009	1,973	1,949	1.036	0.052	0.159	0.196
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.331	0.013	1,973	1,949	1.135	0.039	0.305	0.357
Children with any anaemia	0.608	0.015	1,637	1,611	1.132	0.024	0.578	0.637
Women with any anaemia	0.611	0.008	6,624	6,641	1.355	0.013	0.595	0.628
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.203	0.006	6,449	6,464	1.224	0.030	0.191	0.216
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.276	0.007	6,449	6,464	1.308	0.026	0.262	0.291
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.938	0.010	1,174	1,186	1.402	0.011	0.918	0.958
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.276	0.017	1,174	1,186	1.283	0.061	0.243	0.310
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.960	0.051	20,557	20,623	1.018	0.026	1.858	2.062
Neonatal mortality	27.452	3.476	2,303	2,261	0.963	0.127	20.500	34.405
Postneonatal mortality	12.987	2.835	2,297	2,256	1.163	0.218	7.317	18.657
Infant mortality	40.439	4.353	2,306	2,264	1.043	0.108	31.732	49.146
Child mortality	4.673	1.424	2,221	2,194	0.976	0.305	1.825	7.522
Under-five mortality	44.923	4.507	2,310	2,267	1.036	0.100	35.910	53.937
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.270	0.006	11,970	12,104	1.450	0.022	0.258	0.281
Want no more children	0.809	0.018	631	621	1.119	0.022	0.774	0.844
Men with any anaemia	0.308	0.020	857	841	1.210	0.064	0.269	0.347
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.165	0.013	869	852	0.992	0.081	0.138	0.191
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.280	0.020	869	852	1.231	0.070	0.241	0.319
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.958	0.008	923	911	1.140	0.008	0.943	0.973
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.519	0.030	923	911	1.817	0.058	0.459	0.579



Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by the USAID-supported DHS Program at ICF, and assistance for the HIV components was provided by NACO and NARI. Funding assistance was provided by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and:



The opinions in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the funding agencies.
For additional information on NFHS-4, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs>
For related information, visit <http://www.iipsindia.org> or <http://www.mohfw.nic.in>