



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Maharashtra



**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

MAHARASHTRA

APRIL 2018

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2018.
National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), India, 2015-16: Maharashtra. 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-400 088

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

F. Ram
Dhananjay Bansod
Chander Shekhar
Anne Cross

RESEARCH STAFF

Y. Vaidehi

Anita Pal

Dnyaneshwar B. Kale

CONTENTS

	Page
KEY FINDINGS	
Introduction.....	1
Household Characteristics	3
Education	4
Fertility	5
Family Planning.....	8
Infant and Child Mortality	11
Maternal Health.....	12
Child Health.....	16
Breastfeeding, Nutrition, and Anaemia	19
Adult Health and Health Care.....	22
HIV/AIDS.....	24
Sexual Behaviour	26
Women's Empowerment.....	26
Domestic Violence	29

TABLES

Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews	31
Table 2	Results of the household and individual interviews by district.....	32
Table 3	Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex	33
Table 4	Household and housing characteristics.....	34
Table 5	Household possessions and land ownership	37
Table 6	School attendance	38
Table 7	Children's living arrangements and orphanhood.....	39
Table 8	Birth registration of children under age five	40
Table 9	Birth registration of children under age five by district.....	41
Table 10	Background characteristics of respondents	42
Table 11	Current fertility	44
Table 12	Fertility by background characteristics.....	45
Table 13	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood	46
Table 14	Birth order	47
Table 15	Birth intervals	48
Table 16	Fertility preferences by number of living children	49
Table 17	Desire not to have any more children.....	50
Table 18	Ideal number of children	51
Table 19	Indicators of sex preference.....	52
Table 20	Knowledge of contraceptive methods	54
Table 21	Current use of contraception by background characteristics.....	56
Table 22	Current use of contraceptive methods by district.....	58
Table 23	Hysterectomy	59

	Page
Table 24	Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse.....60
Table 25	Source of modern contraceptive methods.....62
Table 26	Informed choice.....65
Table 27	Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates66
Table 28	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge.....67
Table 29	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women.....68
Table 30	Unmet need for family planning by district70
Table 31	Pregnancy outcome71
Table 32	Characteristics of abortions72
Table 33	Age at first marriage.....73
Table 34	Early childhood mortality rates74
Table 35	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics75
Table 36	High-risk fertility behaviour76
Table 37	Antenatal care.....77
Table 38	Antenatal care services and information received.....78
Table 39	Antenatal care indicators79
Table 40	Antenatal care indicators by district80
Table 41	Advice received during pregnancy81
Table 42	Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done82
Table 43	Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card.....84
Table 44	Delivery and postnatal care.....85
Table 45	Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics.....87
Table 46	Delivery and postnatal care by district.....88
Table 47	Delivery costs and financial assistance89
Table 48	Birth order and delivery characteristics by district.....90
Table 49	Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn.....91
Table 50	Trends in maternal care indicators.....92
Table 51	Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report93
Table 52	Vaccinations by background characteristics94
Table 53	Selected vaccinations by district96
Table 54	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever.....97
Table 55	Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea.....98
Table 56	Feeding practices during diarrhoea100
Table 57	Knowledge of ORS packets102
Table 58	ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services103
Table 59	Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding105
Table 60	Nutritional status of children.....106
Table 61	Initial breastfeeding109
Table 62	Breastfeeding status by age110
Table 63	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.....111
Table 64	Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district113
Table 65	Prevalence of anaemia in children.....114
Table 66	Micronutrient intake among children.....116

	Page
Table 67	Presence of iodized salt in household.....118
Table 68	Presence of iodized salt in household by district.....119
Table 69	Women's and men's food consumption120
Table 70	Nutritional status of adults.....121
Table 71	Prevalence of anaemia in adults122
Table 72	Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district123
Table 73	Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS.....124
Table 74	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS.....126
Table 75	Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections128
Table 76	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth129
Table 77	Prevalence of tuberculosis130
Table 78	Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis131
Table 79	Health insurance coverage among women and men133
Table 80	Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households134
Table 81	Health problems.....135
Table 82	Health examinations.....137
Table 83.1	Blood pressure status: Women138
Table 83.2	Blood pressure status: Men139
Table 84.1	Random blood glucose levels: Women.....141
Table 84.2	Random blood glucose levels: Men.....142
Table 85	Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men143
Table 86	Methods of menstrual protection144
Table 87	Employment and cash earnings of women and men145
Table 88	Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings146
Table 89	Decision making.....147
Table 90	Decision making by background characteristics.....148
Table 91	Women's access to money and credit150
Table 92	Ownership of assets.....152
Table 93	Gender role attitudes.....153
Table 94	Gender role attitudes by background characteristics154
Table 95	Experience of physical and sexual violence156
Table 96	Experience of violence during pregnancy157
Table 97	Forms of spousal violence158
Table 98	Spousal violence by background characteristics159
Table 99	Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators161
Table 100	Injuries to women due to spousal violence.....163
Table 101	Help seeking164

APPENDIX

Estimates of sampling errors.....	165
-----------------------------------	-----

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 women'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 women'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 Maharashtra was conducted in all 35 districts of the state from 1 April to 25 September 2015 by GFK Mode Private Limited and collected information from 26,890 households, 29,460 women age 15-49 (including 4,707 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 4,811 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 96 percent for households, 94 percent for women, and 89 percent for men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Maharashtra, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Almost half (49%) of households in Maharashtra are located in urban areas. On average, households in Maharashtra are comprised of 4.5 members. Thirteen percent of households are headed by women, with 10 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Seventy-nine percent of households in Maharashtra have household heads who are Hindu. Eleven percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 9 percent have Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist household heads.

Seventeen percent of households in Maharashtra have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 11 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, 27 percent belong to an other backward class (OBC), and 44 percent belong to none of these groups. A majority of households (56%) have a nuclear family structure.

One-fourth of Maharashtra's population is under age 15; only 8 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 952 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is low (918 females per 1,000 males). Eighty-one percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 90 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 7 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under 5 years of age (95%) have had their birth registered with the civil authorities, and 75 percent have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

Almost three-fourths (73%) of households in Maharashtra live in a *pucca* house and more than nine out of every 10 households (93%) are connected to electricity. Twenty-nine percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation. The percentage of such households is much higher in rural Maharashtra (50%).

Less than two-thirds (63%) of households in Maharashtra have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Ninety-two percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 63 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (82%) are far more likely than rural households (44%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Only 33 percent of households treat their drinking water appropriately to make it potable. A majority of households (60%) in Maharashtra use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Ninety-seven percent of urban and 86 percent of rural households in Maharashtra have a mobile phone. Eighty-nine percent of households have a bank or post office account. Forty percent of households possess either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 27 percent of households. Agricultural land is owned by 55 percent of rural households and 15 percent of urban households. Overall, 35 percent of all households in Maharashtra own some agricultural land, mostly non-irrigated land.

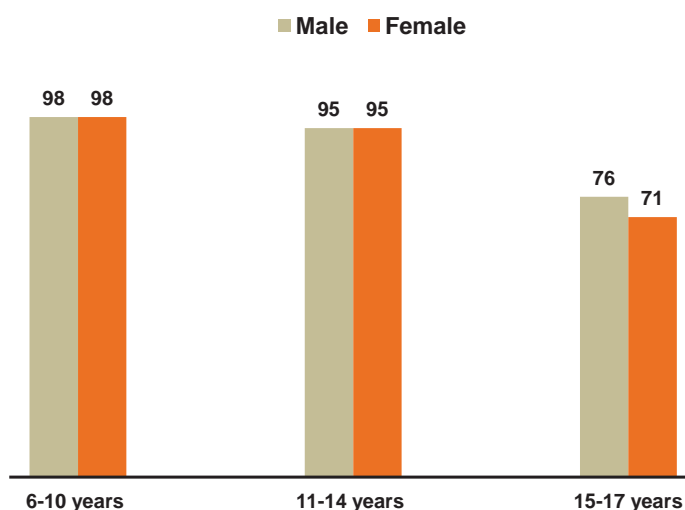
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Eighty-eight percent of children age 6-17 years in Maharashtra attend school (89% in urban areas and 87% in rural areas). School attendance is 95 percent at age 6-14 years, and then drops sharply to 74 percent at age 15-17 years. There is almost no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 71 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, 80 percent of women age 15-49 and 93 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only one-fourth of women age 15-49 in Maharashtra have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 34 percent of men.

Fifteen percent of women and 6 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 25 percent of women age 15-49 in Maharashtra have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 34 percent of men.

Media exposure is high among women and men in Maharashtra. More than 8 in 10 women and men watch television at least once a week. However, men (62%) are much more likely than women (35%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Eight percent of men and 15 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

In Maharashtra, the median age at first marriage is 19.9 years among women age 25-29 years and 19.3 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 10 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 28 percent of men age 20-49. Just over one-fourth of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 39 percent in NFHS-3. Thirty-four percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 83 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Maharashtra.

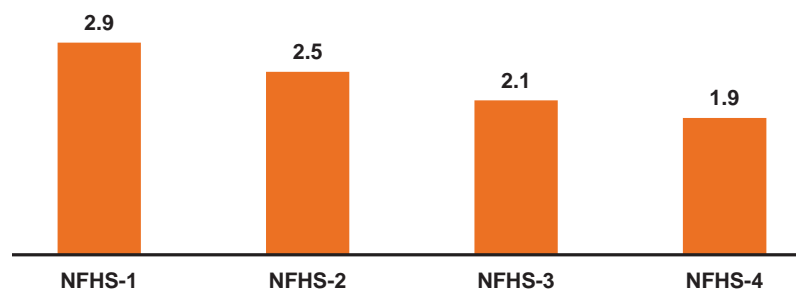
Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Maharashtra is 1.9 children per woman which is below replacement level fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.2 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Fertility in urban areas, at 1.7 children per woman, is below replacement level and in rural areas, it is 2.1 children per woman, or exactly at replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 6 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 12 percent in NFHS-3.

Fertility Trends

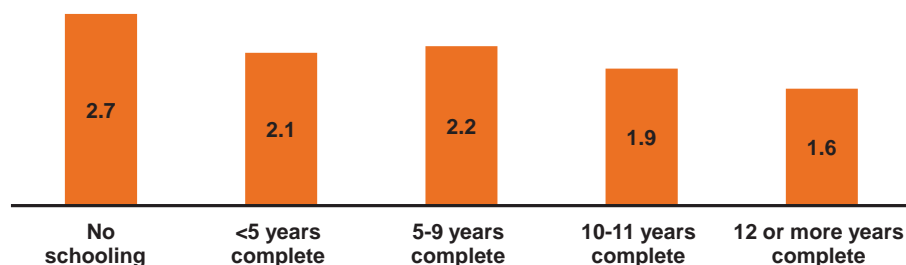
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling have 1 child more than women who had 12 or more years of schooling. Similarly, Muslim women will have an average of 0.5 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.3, compared with 1.8) and Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women (1.7).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-one percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 9 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 5 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 4 percent. A large majority (76%) of the abortions were performed in the private health sector and 20 percent were performed in the public health sector. Sixteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most of the induced abortions in Maharashtra (88%) are performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Maharashtra, 8 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 14 percent in NFHS-3. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 5 percent at age 17 years to 13 percent among women age 18 years and to 21 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (24%) than those with 12 or more years of schooling (3%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Maharashtra is 31.8 months. Ten percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 26 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high for mothers in the 20-29 age group (31%) and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (58%). Almost three-fifths (59%) of all births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Almost three-fifths (59%) of births in Maharashtra occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

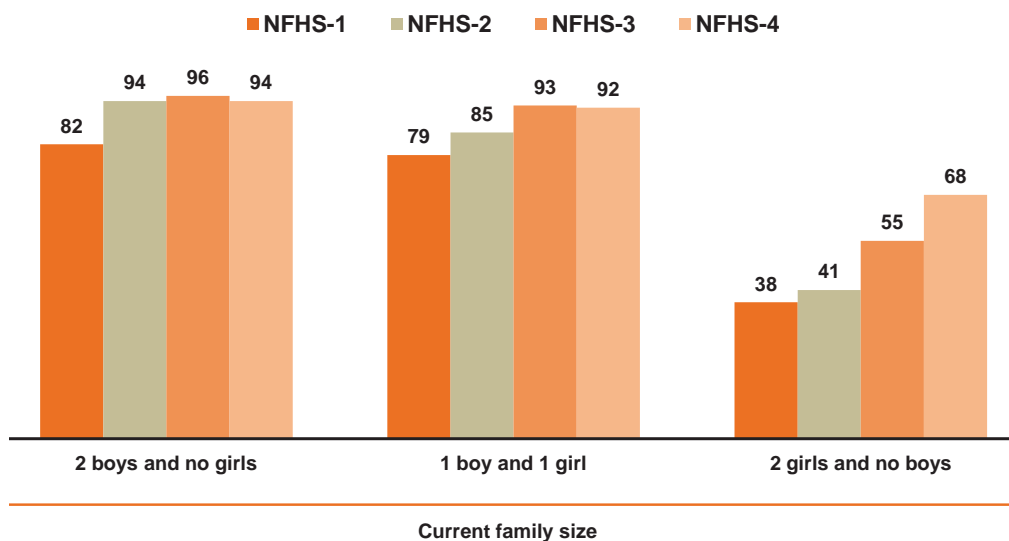
Seventy-three percent of currently married women and men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 38 percent of women and 39 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-seven percent of women and 85 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Maharashtra, there is a strong preference for sons. Eleven percent of women and 15 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 4-5 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, a majority of men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 94 percent with two sons and 92 percent with one son want no more children, compared with 68 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained almost unchanged (88-90%) in the 10 years since NFHS-3, but for men with two children, the proportion who want no more children has increased from 63 percent to 90 percent.

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

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



In Maharashtra, unplanned pregnancies are moderately common. 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 1.9 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

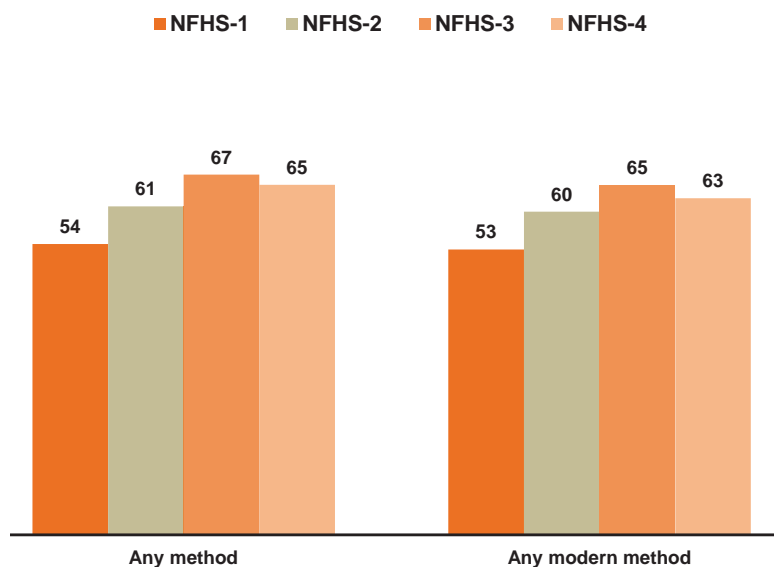
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Maharashtra. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 10 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 31 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 41 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 65 percent, only a slight decrease from NFHS-3 (67%). The use of modern family planning methods (63%) has also slightly declined from its level in NFHS-3 (65%). The level of female sterilization use has remained unchanged, at 51 percent, in Maharashtra between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has fluctuated between 74 and 80 percent in all four NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age, from 11 percent for women age 15-19 to 80 percent for women age 40-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women

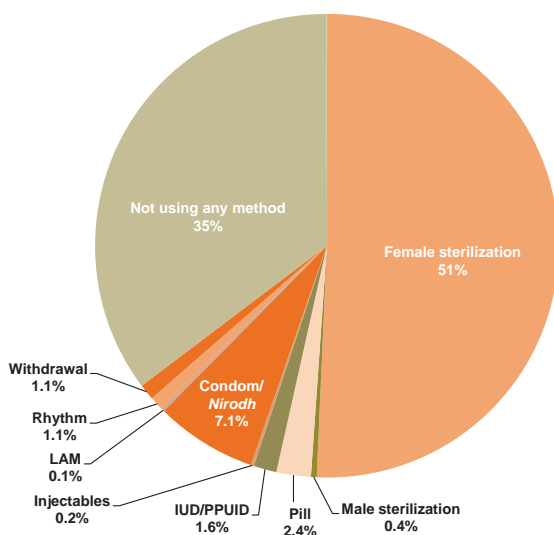


In Maharashtra, contraceptive use shows little difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women; more than 7 in 10 currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 28 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (59%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu (65%) or Buddhist or Neo-Buddhist women (69%).

Women in Maharashtra are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 80 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 55 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Maharashtra are condoms (7%), followed by the pill (2%) and IUD or PPIUD (2%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Eighty percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 62 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the private sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 24 percent of pill users and 21 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 24 percent for all methods. Thirty-nine percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

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

Informed choice

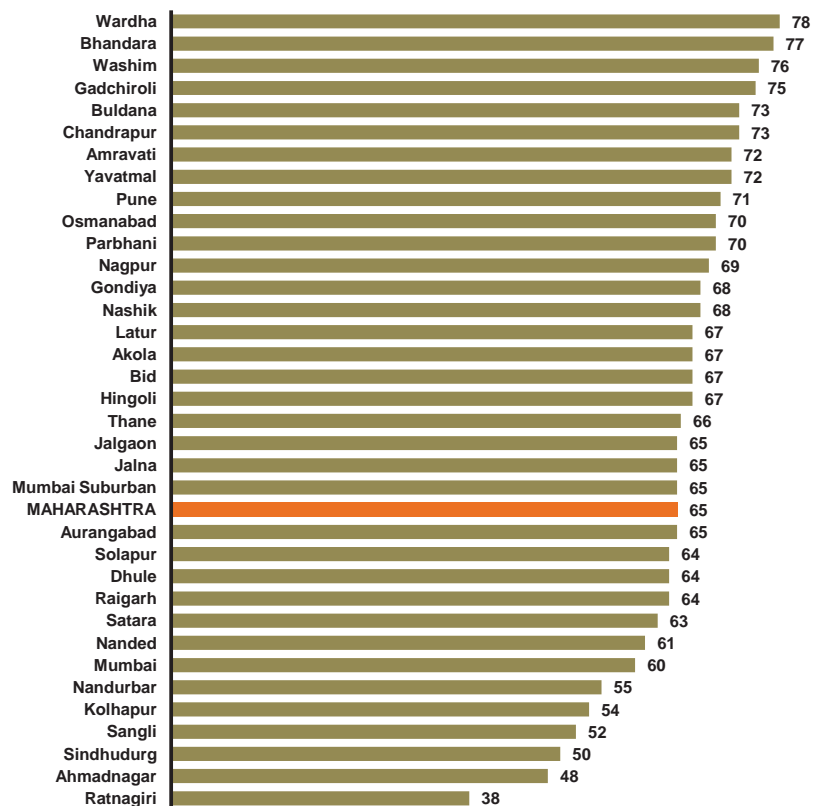
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 45 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 36 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (30%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Almost one-fourth of men age 15-49 in Maharashtra (23%) agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 11 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A majority of men (58%) 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

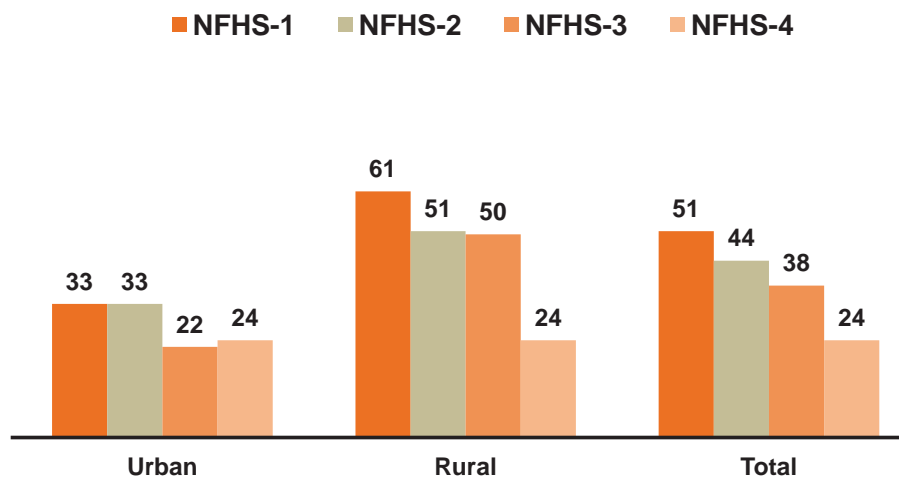
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 10 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, unchanged since NFHS-3. Currently, 87 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 84 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Maharashtra in NFHS-4 is estimated at 24 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 38, the NFHS-2 estimate of 44, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 51.

Trends in Infant Mortality

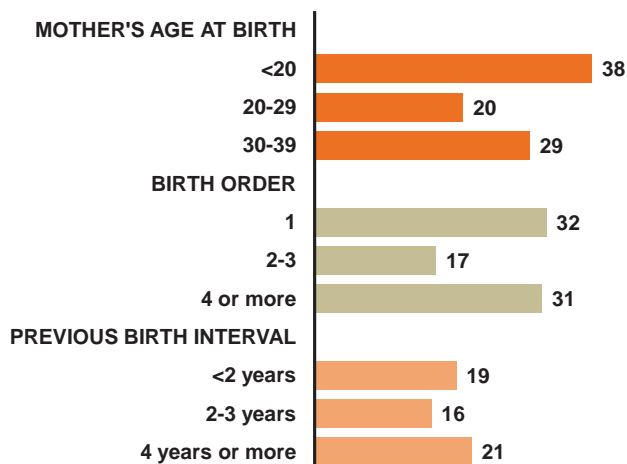
Deaths per 1,000 live births



As expected, boys have a higher mortality rate than girls, especially during the neonatal period (in the first month of life) and between ages 1 and 5 years. Not much difference is observed in mortality rates of girls and boys during the postneonatal period (ages 1-11 months).

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



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

Children born to mothers under age 20 and age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 38 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 29 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 20 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

Infant mortality rates are also slightly higher for Muslims than for Hindus and are higher for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes than for those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

The infant mortality rate is almost identical in rural and urban areas, but child mortality is slightly higher in rural areas than urban areas. The infant mortality rate is lowest for children whose mothers have no schooling and highest for those whose mothers have less than 10 years of schooling.

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

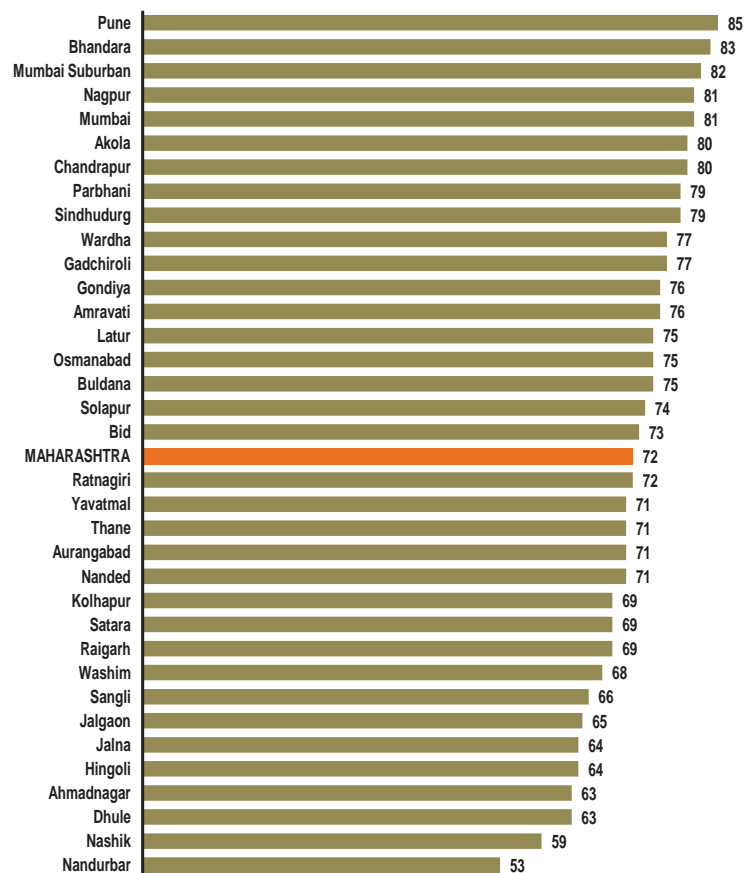
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than 9 in 10 received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (78% from a doctor and 14% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Eight percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 93 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 91 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over two-thirds (68%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Seventy-two percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women were more likely to receive four or more antenatal visits than rural women. The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

For 85 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 41 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Ninety percent of last births were protected against neonatal

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



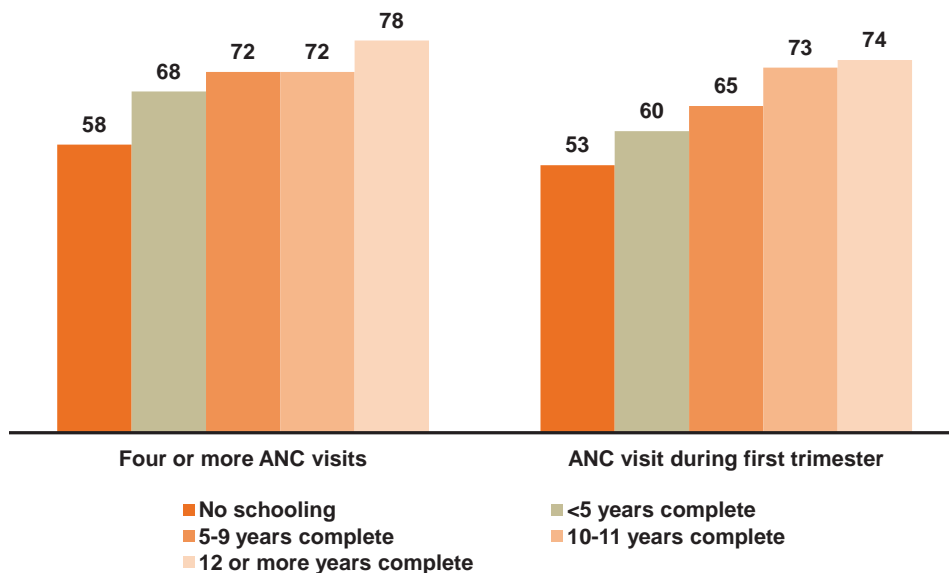
tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Twenty-seven percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Seventy-two percent of mothers in Maharashtra 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 7 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (87% received advice on breastfeeding, 82% on keeping the baby warm, 81% on cord care, 79% on family planning and 72% on the importance of institutional delivery).

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. In Maharashtra, more than 97 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, their blood pressure measured and urine samples taken (98% each), and having blood samples taken and having their abdomen examined (97% each).

An ultrasound test was performed during 83 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Ninety-two percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 55 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons are much more likely to have an ultrasound test than

those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with no sons (80%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (64%).

Delivery care

Nine in 10 births (90%) take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 10 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased sharply in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 65 percent in NFHS-3 to 90 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 94 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 44 percent of deliveries. Eighty-five percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

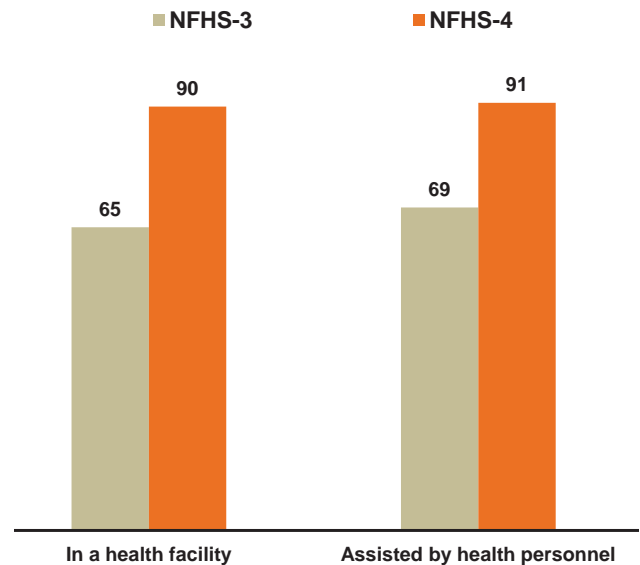
Ninety-one percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 4 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Twenty percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Almost two-fifths (41%) of caesarean sections (8% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 9 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe women were more likely than any other caste/tribe group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

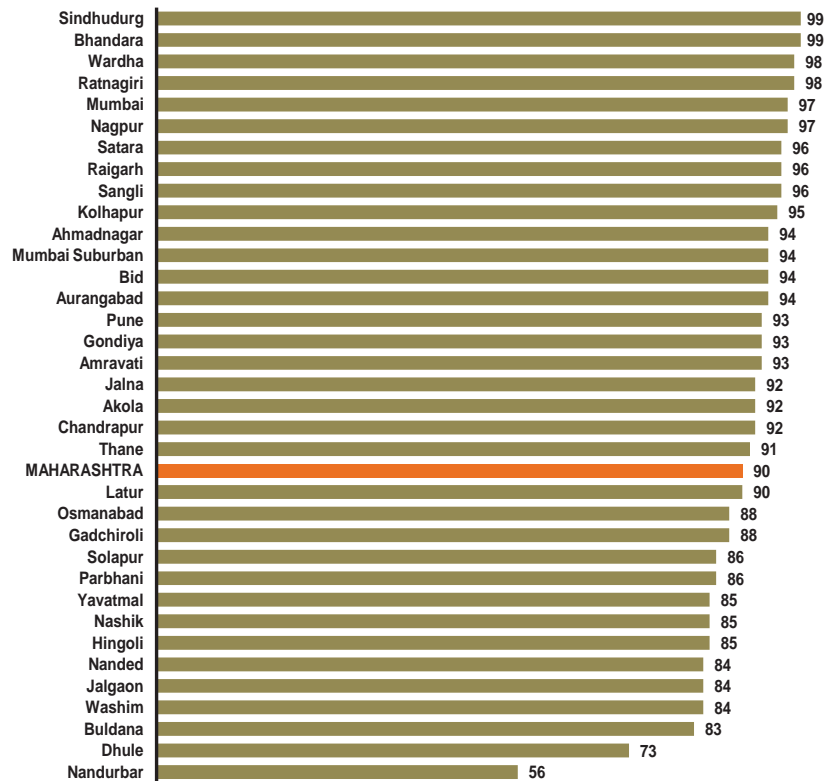
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



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

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Maharashtra, 82 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 80 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; 81 percent of births in public health facilities and 86 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 41 percent of home births.

Only 32 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Twenty-eight percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-two percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Four-fifths of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (84% in urban areas and 79% in rural areas), but only 59 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 33-56 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Eighty-four percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 73 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Seventy-one percent were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child. Only 35-42 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

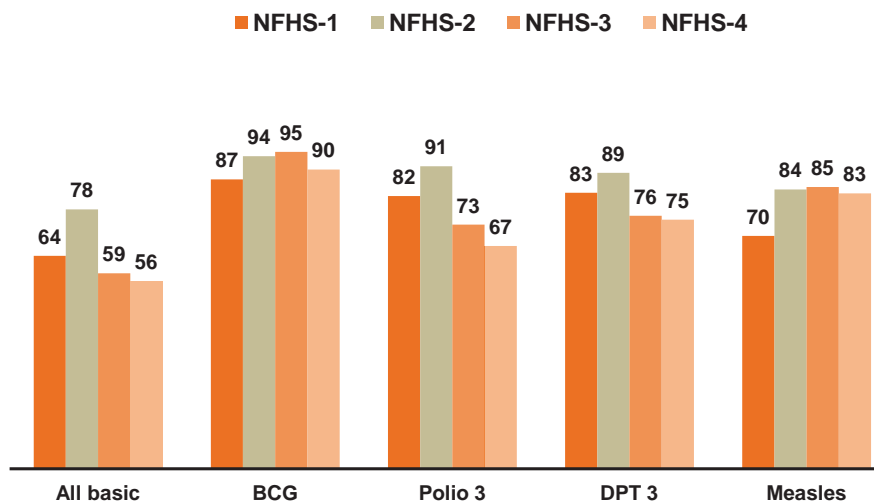
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

More than half (56%) 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 8 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

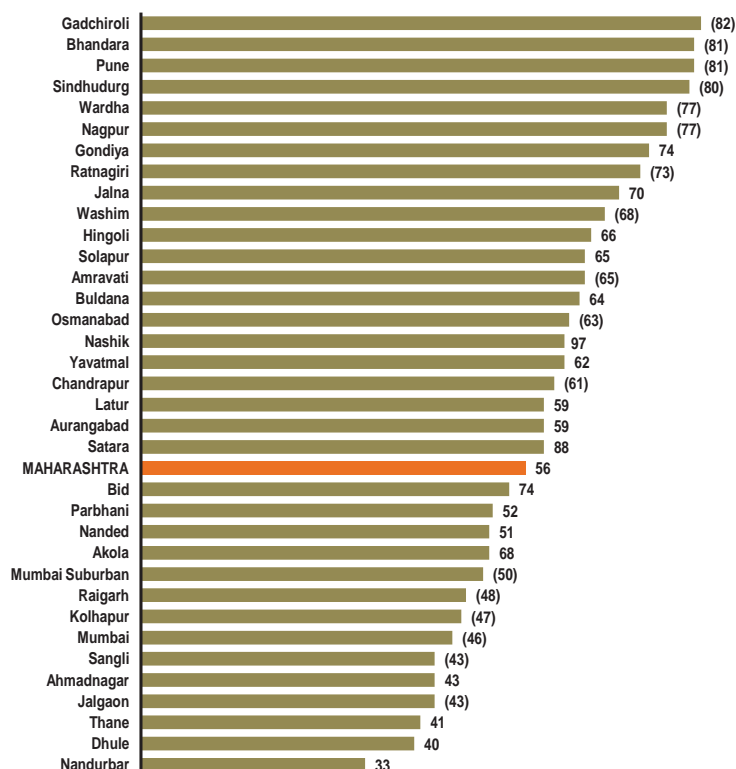


Ninety percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, only about three-fourths have received other basic vaccinations (67% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 75% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 83% have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 86% to 75%) and polio vaccine (from 89% to 67%).

Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was a slight decline in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 76% to 75%) and measles (from 85% to 83%), and a larger decline for BCG (from 95% to 90%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also declined, from 73 percent to 67 percent. Overall, there was a small decrease in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 59% to 56%). In addition, over four-fifths (85%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, but just over three-fifths (61%) of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is slightly higher for girls than boys (58% versus 55%) and increases steadily with the schooling of the mother. Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children in other backward classes (64%) than children in other castes/tribes. There is not much difference in vaccination coverage in rural and urban areas. Children of birth orders 4-5 (40%), children whose mothers have no schooling (43%), and Muslim children (46%) have the lowest vaccination coverage of any other group in the table.

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



Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 89 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

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

Overall, 9 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-eight percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Almost 9 out of 10 mothers of young children (88%) have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 61 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Fifty-three percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and more than three-fourths (77%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirteen percent were given zinc supplements. Twelve percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Maharashtra only 13 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only about one-fourths (26%) of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, three-fifths of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only one-third of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Slightly more than half (54%) of children with diarrhoea were given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding.

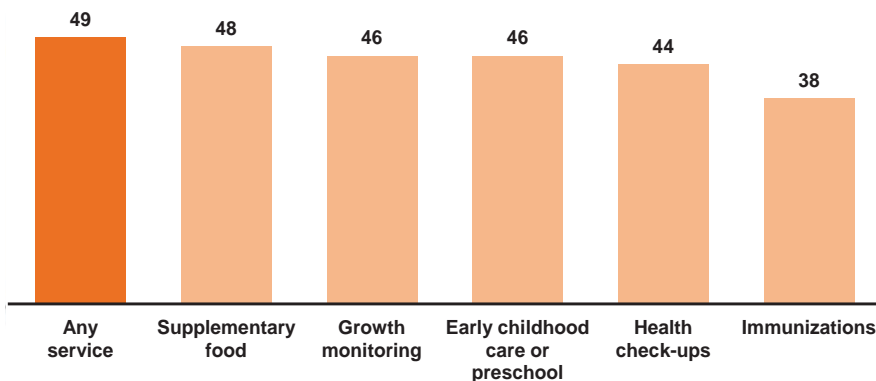
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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.

Forty-nine 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 (48%), growth monitoring (46%), early childhood care or preschool (46%), and health check-ups (44%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (38%). More than half (58%) of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, slightly more than two-fifths (44%) of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and two fifths (40%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Maharashtra, only 57 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-seven percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 57 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators shows an improvement since NFHS-3, 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, 13 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 85 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and almost two-thirds (64%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 25.4 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 43 percent of children in Maharashtra 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. Over one-fourth (29%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (22%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 7 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 Maharashtra, more than two-thirds (71%) 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. Seventeen percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 41 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

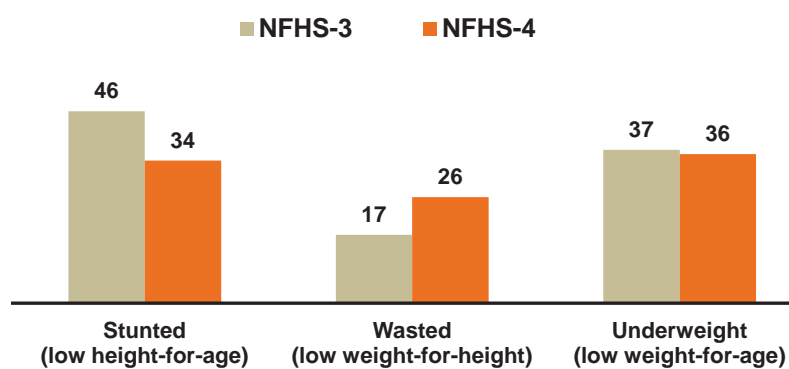
Children's nutritional status

Thirty-four percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty-six 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 9 percent are severely wasted. Thirty-six percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 19 percent of children are stunted, 40 percent are wasted, and 23 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Maharashtra has improved since NFHS-3 by some measures, but not by all measures. Stunting decreased from 46 percent to 34 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased marginally from 37 percent to 36 percent. However, in the same period, wasting increased from 17 percent to 26 percent. Despite the gains in stunting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Maharashtra.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

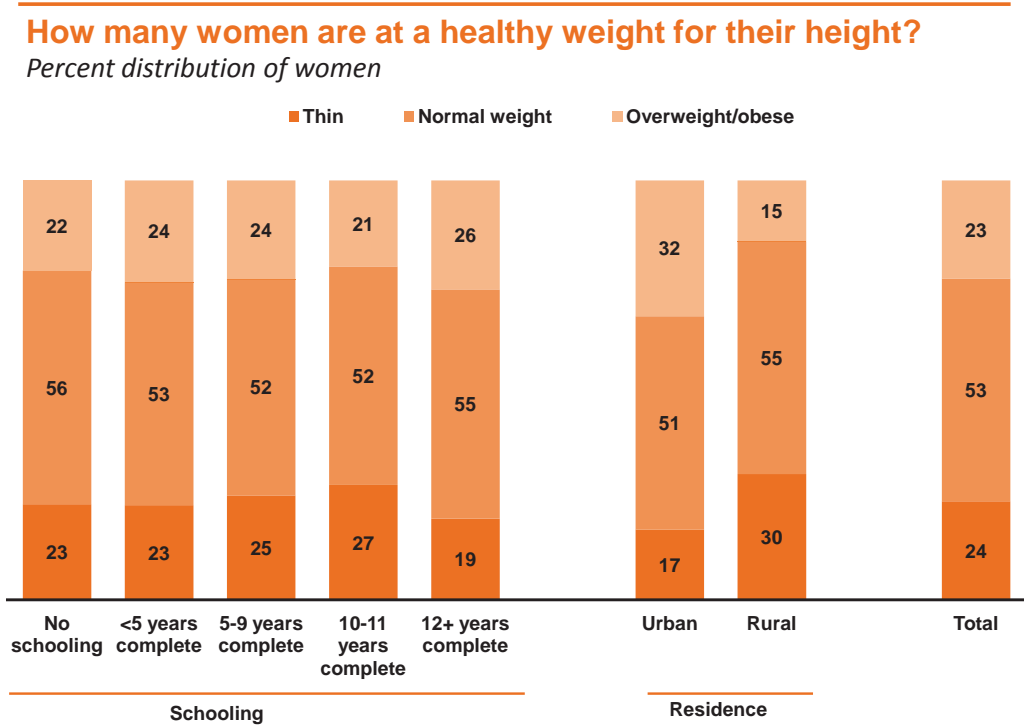
There are only small differences in the level of undernutrition by the sex of the child. However, differences are more pronounced for urban-rural residence and other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for rural children and children of higher birth orders. It is generally lower among Muslim children than among children of other religions.

Adults' nutritional status

More than two-fifths (47%) of women and 43 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 23 percent, which is considerably higher than a decade ago (15% in NFHS-3). More men are overweight or obese (24%) than thin (19%), which is the opposite of the pattern observed in NFHS-3. Twenty-four percent of women and 19 percent of men in Maharashtra are too thin, and 23 percent of women and 24 percent of men are overweight or obese. Over 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 scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men as well as women.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-six percent of Maharashtra’s households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, a considerably higher proportion (74%) than reported in NFHS-3.

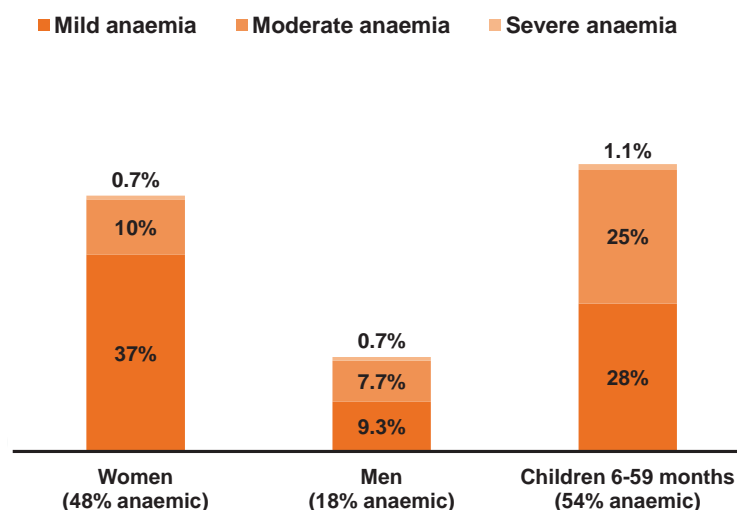


Anaemia

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, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Maharashtra, especially among women and children.

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a majority (54%) are anaemic. This includes 28 percent who are mildly anaemic, 25 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. There is no difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys. 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. Almost half (49%) of children in Maharashtra are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Forty-eight percent of women in Maharashtra have anaemia, including 37 percent with mild anaemia, 10 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for scheduled tribe women, but anaemia exceeds 43 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 4 percentage points since NFHS-3. Almost one-fifth (18%) of men are anaemic. Men under age 20 are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Maharashtra, 238 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 (261) than among women (214) and is higher in urban areas (276) than in rural areas (205).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (82% of women and 90% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 82 percent of women and 87 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Over one-third (34%) of women and 36 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 91 percent of women and 93 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 18 percent of women and 17 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,437 women age 15-49 and 1,087 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,862 women and 1,189 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is higher among older age groups, those who have less schooling,

of asthma among women is higher among older age groups, those who have less schooling, and those rural areas. Goitre is almost as common as asthma among women, but less common than asthma among men (1,756 per 100,000 women and 261 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among women (633 per 100,000) than among men (463 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 95 women per 100,000 and 96 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Twelve percent of women age 15-49 in Maharashtra have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, and 1 percent each with Stage 2 and 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 Maharashtra have hypertension, including 12 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 4 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Forty-three percent of men have normal blood pressure, including 1 percent of women 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 Maharashtra have high blood glucose levels, and 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 3 percent each of men age 15-49 have high and very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men, and women with no schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Maharashtra, 43 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 22 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 16 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over one-third (37%) of men, but only 6 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to use *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (12%), to use *khaini* (11%) and to smoke cigarettes (9%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Most men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked only two or fewer cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are less likely to drink alcohol (21%) than to use tobacco, and almost no women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, almost half (46%) drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The private health sector is the main source of health care for almost two-thirds of urban and 60 percent of rural households. Household members are slightly more likely to go to private hospitals (38%) than private doctors or clinics (25%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 15 percent of households in Maharashtra have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is somewhat more common in urban areas (16%) than in rural areas (14%). In Maharashtra, three types of programmes dominate: the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and the State health insurance scheme.

Only 8 percent of women and 13 percent of men age 15-49 years in Maharashtra are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Older women and men are more likely to be covered by any health scheme or health insurance than younger women/men. Health scheme or health insurance coverage is higher among women and men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with less or no schooling.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Eighty-seven percent of women in Maharashtra have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 92 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 81 percent in rural areas. Young women age 15-24 years are slightly more likely (88%) than older women age 40-49 (84%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women having no schooling (64%), women not having regular exposure to media (67%), and women from scheduled tribes (74%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Over nine-tenths (94%) of men in Maharashtra have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 96 percent in urban areas.

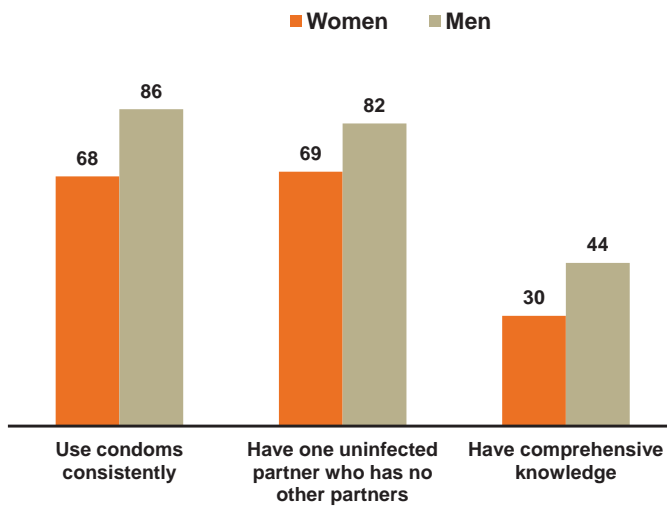
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 68 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 86 percent of men, and almost seven-tenths (69%) of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 82 percent of men.

Only 30 percent of women and 44 percent of men in Maharashtra 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.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Over four-fifths (81%) of women and 85 percent of men in Maharashtra would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (84%) and men (87%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Over seven-tenths (72%) of women and 80 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Fifty-four percent of women and 57 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 27 percent of women and 13 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men living in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. Almost two-fifths of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (45%) are more likely than rural women (35%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

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

In Maharashtra, women (7%) are slightly more likely than men (5%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (61% of women, compared with 53% of men). For almost nine-tenths (86%) 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, only 0.3 percent of women and 8 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (11%) in urban areas than in rural areas (5%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.2% of women and 2% of men).

More than two-thirds (68%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, the proportion who reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse is higher in urban areas (71%) than in rural areas (62%). 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 Maharashtra, 50 percent each use sanitary napkins and cloth, 17 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 3 percent use tampons. Overall, 66 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 12 years of schooling are more than three times as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling. Notably, only 56 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 77 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 36 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 83 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 81 percent earned cash, including 3 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind and 18 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (92%) and only 7 percent were not paid at all. Thirty-eight percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 69 percent of employed men.

Only 36 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, 86 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Nearly half (46%) of the women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 76 percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 44 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same and as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (83%) than decisions about their own health care (80%) or about major household purchases (76%). Overall, 68 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 11 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 53 percent among women age 15-19 to 74 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: 91 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 87 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Fifty-three 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 with 12 or more years of schooling (64%) and women who are employed for cash (66%) than any other group of women.

Over two-fifths (45%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Over two-fifths (45%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 76 percent, among women who belong to "other" religions, as well as among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (68%). Women's knowledge and use of

microcredit programmes is very limited. Thirty-seven percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and only 5 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 52 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 only groups of women in which more than two-thirds of women (68%) are allowed to go to all three places alone are women age 40-49 and those who belong to "other" religions.

Ownership of assets

Thirty-three percent of women and 47 percent of men age 15-49 own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 23 percent of women and 31 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men, ownership of both a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas, but for women, ownership of a house either alone or jointly is more common in urban than in rural areas.

Thirty-three percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 23 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Forty-six percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 79 percent can read SMS messages. Sixty percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 31 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases dramatically with education and is highest among women of "other" religions (82%). Only 29 percent of women belonging to a scheduled tribe have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with more than two-fifths of women in other caste/tribe categories. Scheduled tribe women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also less likely to be able to read SMS messages than women in other caste/tribe groups who have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

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

Gender-role attitudes

Forty-nine 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 shows disrespect for her in-laws (37%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (28%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (24%). Men are less likely to agree: 37 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (28%) or if she neglects the house or children (17%) and if she argues with him (16%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 42 percent of

women and 29 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty-two percent of women and 74 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Most men, 79 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, 21 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 3 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 21 percent of women in Maharashtra have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was by far the current husband.

Over one-fifth (21%) of women age 15-49 in Maharashtra have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Three percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with no schooling, women with five or more children and women who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, at 6-7 percent, are more likely than women in any other group to have experienced violence during pregnancy.

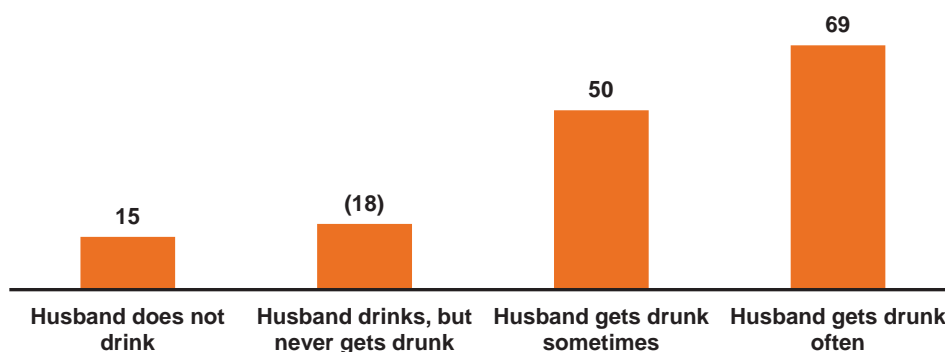
Spousal violence

Twenty percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 3-7 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 1 percent have experienced being choked or burned on purpose. Two percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 1 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 21 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. Ten percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (2%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, 1 in 12 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, 15 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Over one-fifth (22%) 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 58 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 9 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Almost 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 3 percent of abused women who sought help for the violence sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	11,141	18,472	29,613
Households occupied	10,447	17,721	28,168
Households interviewed	9,724	17,166	26,890
Household response rate ¹	93.1	96.9	95.5
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	11,852	19,405	31,257
Number of eligible women interviewed	10,983	18,477	29,460
Eligible women response rate ²	92.7	95.2	94.3
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	2,101	3,294	5,395
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,769	3,042	4,811
Eligible men response rate ²	84.2	92.3	89.2

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Maharashtra, 2015-16

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	
Ahmadnagar	146	603	749	93.4	160	638	798	93.4	27	89	116	82.3
Akola	387	404	791	97.8	554	475	1,029	98.1	72	85	157	92.4
Amravati	390	404	794	97.1	462	427	889	93.6	77	58	135	89.4
Aurangabad	373	386	759	94.9	438	422	860	94.3	78	80	158	87.8
Bhandara	143	658	801	97.4	164	659	823	97.2	29	113	142	94.7
Bid	161	618	779	96.8	209	614	823	93.6	29	106	135	88.2
Buldana	163	616	779	97.7	178	659	837	96.4	34	107	141	93.4
Chandrapur	394	409	803	98.4	427	392	819	96.5	72	70	142	97.3
Dhule	207	558	765	96.1	238	637	875	93.9	39	126	165	90.2
Gadchiroli	85	707	792	95.7	90	750	840	98.0	19	134	153	98.1
Gondiya	112	671	783	96.1	122	700	822	95.1	17	122	139	94.6
Hingoli	120	649	769	94.6	140	732	872	95.0	22	123	145	93.5
Jalgaon	375	396	771	96.5	411	388	799	94.8	66	62	128	90.8
Jalna	142	634	776	97.4	171	688	859	93.8	32	109	141	83.9
Kolhapur	383	388	771	94.1	394	433	827	91.6	80	65	145	90.1
Latur	208	584	792	98.6	298	669	967	97.3	38	126	164	88.2
Mumbai	649	0	649	84.4	608	0	608	83.7	67	0	67	54.0
Mumbai Suburban	668	0	668	89.7	673	0	673	87.1	107	0	107	70.4
Nagpur	619	378	997	95.4	714	402	1,116	95.1	104	58	162	90.0
Nanded	206	585	791	97.7	276	702	978	96.5	53	148	201	97.6
Nandurbar	107	662	769	96.9	129	771	900	91.6	17	94	111	84.7
Nashik	374	381	755	98.1	454	497	951	95.9	89	80	169	91.8
Osmanabad	119	654	773	98.3	134	635	769	95.8	18	114	132	96.4
Parbhani	380	391	771	94.8	448	468	916	92.2	71	75	146	91.3
Pune	329	380	709	93.0	344	398	742	94.5	56	84	140	90.9
Raigarh	336	385	721	94.1	355	404	759	94.2	67	62	129	86.0
Ratnagiri	107	642	749	93.5	116	611	727	88.3	7	71	78	77.2
Sangli	192	553	745	91.6	210	653	863	93.6	28	102	130	86.7
Satara	133	601	734	94.2	134	606	740	91.0	27	96	123	83.1
Sindhudurg	97	601	698	90.1	89	571	660	91.0	16	55	71	78.9
Solapur	383	390	773	97.2	503	428	931	95.7	71	76	147	85.5
Thane	531	181	712	93.4	543	220	763	94.5	101	41	142	91.6
Wardha	399	410	809	98.8	451	405	856	97.4	75	59	134	99.3
Washim	147	655	802	98.2	167	709	876	97.4	33	125	158	96.9
Yavatmal	159	632	791	97.9	179	714	893	95.5	31	127	158	96.3
Maharashtra	9,724	17,166	26,890	95.5	10,983	18,477	29,460	94.3	1,769	3,042	4,811	89.2

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.0
5-9	7.0	7.1	7.1	8.8	8.0	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.8
10-14	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
15-19	9.2	8.4	8.8	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.2	8.4	8.8
20-24	10.3	10.5	10.4	8.8	9.0	8.9	9.5	9.7	9.6
25-29	10.3	9.5	9.9	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.4	9.0	9.2
30-34	8.6	7.6	8.1	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.9	7.3	7.6
35-39	7.8	7.9	7.9	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.2
40-44	6.8	7.3	7.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.4
45-49	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.6
50-54	4.7	5.7	5.2	4.3	5.6	4.9	4.5	5.7	5.1
55-59	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3
60-64	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.6	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.8
65-69	2.5	2.7	2.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	3.8	3.6
70-74	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
75-79	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
80+	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2
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	83.1	80.5	81.8	82.2	79.9	81.1	82.6	80.2	81.4
Number	28,866	26,994	55,860	31,968	30,911	62,879	60,833	57,905	118,739
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	935	na	na	967	na	na	952
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	943	na	na	899	na	na	918
Schooling²									
No schooling	5.8	14.6	10.0	11.9	29.6	20.6	9.0	22.5	15.6
<5 years complete	14.2	15.0	14.6	21.2	19.1	20.1	17.8	17.2	17.5
5-9 years complete	32.5	32.7	32.6	34.6	32.0	33.3	33.6	32.3	33.0
10-11 years complete	16.2	13.8	15.1	14.3	9.9	12.2	15.2	11.8	13.5
12 or more years complete	31.0	23.7	27.4	18.0	9.3	13.7	24.2	16.1	20.2
Don't know	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	26,343	24,607	50,950	28,633	27,879	56,512	54,976	52,486	107,463
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.8	7.4	8.3	7.0	4.3	6.0	8.1	6.1	7.0

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	85.6	88.1	86.9	89.8
Female	14.4	11.9	13.1	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.3	4.7	4.5	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	61.0	51.0	55.9	42.5
Non-nuclear	39.0	49.0	44.1	57.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	71.4	85.6	78.6	77.1
Muslim	16.5	5.1	10.7	12.8
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.2
Other	3.6	0.6	2.1	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	17.9	16.7	17.3	17.0
Scheduled tribe	4.6	17.0	10.9	11.8
Other backward class	24.4	30.1	27.3	26.5
Other	51.8	35.5	43.6	43.9
Don't know	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	95.1	90.0	92.5	93.5
No	4.9	10.0	7.5	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	97.7	85.5	91.5	90.9
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	82.3	43.6	62.6	61.2
Public tap/standpipe	10.2	13.9	12.1	11.7
Tube well or borehole	3.9	22.3	13.3	14.2
Other improved ²	1.3	5.7	3.5	3.8
Unimproved source ³	2.1	14.3	8.3	8.8
Other source	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	92.2	60.4	76.0	75.6
Less than 30 minutes	6.5	27.5	17.2	17.2
Thirty minutes or longer	1.3	12.0	6.8	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	16.0	5.7	10.8	10.5
Strain through cloth	47.8	63.4	55.7	56.8
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	13.9	5.0	9.4	9.1
Electronic purifier	10.7	1.8	6.1	5.8
Other treatment	12.6	18.5	15.6	16.2
No treatment	19.1	22.2	20.7	20.4
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	42.4	23.6	32.8	32.7
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	59.8	44.2	51.9	52.3
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	58.7	40.5	49.5	49.8
Pit latrine with slab	0.8	2.4	1.6	1.7
Other ⁶	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.8
Shared facility ⁷	23.6	6.2	14.8	13.8
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	22.4	5.4	13.7	12.8
Pit latrine with slab	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6
Other ⁶	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Unimproved	16.6	49.6	33.4	33.9
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	4.8	1.9	3.3	3.3
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
No facility/open space/field	10.1	46.8	28.8	29.4
Other	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.2	2.6	1.4	1.4
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	6.4	43.2	25.1	25.3
<i>Pucca</i>	92.9	53.5	72.9	72.6
Missing	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.7
LPG/natural gas	86.0	32.5	58.8	57.2
Biogas	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5
Kerosene	5.6	1.3	3.4	2.9
Coal/lignite	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
Charcoal	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
Wood	5.5	61.8	34.1	36.4
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.6
Dung cakes	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
No food cooked in the household	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	87.1	33.7	59.9	58.4
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	6.3	64.7	36.0	38.4

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	69.9	67.2	68.5	69.8
In the house, no separate room	26.2	19.7	22.9	21.4
In a separate building	1.6	3.9	2.7	3.0
Outdoors	1.4	9.1	5.3	5.6
No food cooked in household	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	13,216	13,674	26,890	121,140
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	10.1	0.6	1.4	1.2
<i>Chullah</i>	85.0	99.2	98.0	98.2
Open fire	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	3.8	0.0	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	837	8,852	9,689	46,578
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	14.7	18.5	16.6	18.1
Weekly	7.6	6.7	7.1	7.2
Monthly	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Less than monthly	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8
Never	74.7	72.2	73.4	71.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	13,216	13,674	26,890	121,140

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 Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet

⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁸ Includes dry toilet

⁹ 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

¹⁰ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas

¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹² 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	87.0	75.0	80.9	82.4
Pressure cooker	88.2	57.9	72.8	74.8
Chair	79.6	70.6	75.0	76.6
Cot or bed	82.0	86.5	84.3	86.1
Table	70.7	50.5	60.4	61.9
Electric fan	96.9	79.4	88.0	89.1
Radio or transistor	10.7	5.9	8.3	8.5
Television (black and white)	2.4	3.2	2.8	3.0
Television (colour)	86.5	63.2	74.7	77.3
Any television	87.4	65.6	76.3	79.1
Sewing machine	25.1	14.8	19.9	22.6
Mobile telephone	96.7	86.0	91.3	93.5
Landline telephone	8.4	2.3	5.3	5.4
Internet	24.7	7.5	16.0	16.4
Computer	20.1	3.0	11.4	11.5
Refrigerator	56.2	18.6	37.1	38.3
Air conditioner/cooler	30.6	15.7	23.0	24.4
Washing machine	23.2	2.2	12.5	12.5
Watch or clock	92.3	78.2	85.1	86.7
Water pump	5.9	12.3	9.1	10.8
Thresher	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.0
Tractor	0.6	3.0	1.8	2.6
None of the above	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.7
Means of transport				
Bicycle	30.4	32.7	31.5	35.1
Motorcycle or scooter	44.5	35.8	40.1	44.3
Animal-drawn cart	1.1	12.4	6.9	8.8
Car	9.2	2.7	5.9	6.3
None of the above	41.8	43.5	42.7	38.0
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	85.5	44.8	64.8	62.0
Agricultural land	14.5	55.2	35.2	38.0
Irrigated land only	4.6	14.8	9.8	10.6
Non-irrigated land only	7.5	30.1	19.0	19.8
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.3	9.6	5.5	6.7
Irrigation not determined	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	70.6	86.9	78.9	81.8
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	5.6	50.5	28.4	33.2
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	89.6	87.9	88.7	89.7
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	16.2	13.7	15.0	15.1
Percentage having a BPL card	16.3	37.7	27.1	28.4
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.9
Number	13,216	13,674	26,890	121,140

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	98.2	97.2	97.6	98.1	97.5	97.8	98.2	97.3	97.7
6-13 (Elementary)	96.9	96.1	96.5	97.0	95.3	96.1	97.0	95.7	96.3
11-13 (Upper primary)	94.8	94.4	94.6	95.7	92.0	93.8	95.3	93.2	94.2
14-15 (Secondary)	87.7	86.2	86.9	80.9	82.4	81.7	84.5	84.4	84.4
16-17 (Higher secondary)	64.6	61.4	62.9	60.4	49.4	54.6	62.7	55.8	59.0
11-14 years	95.5	95.4	95.4	95.7	93.7	94.6	95.6	94.6	95.1
15-17 years	78.2	74.6	76.3	72.9	69.0	70.8	75.7	71.9	73.7
6-14 years	95.8	95.4	95.6	95.9	94.2	95.0	95.8	94.8	95.3
6-17 years	89.2	88.3	88.7	87.8	85.4	86.5	88.5	86.9	87.7
Religion									
Hindu	91.7	88.7	89.9	89.5	85.5	87.1	90.6	87.2	88.5
Muslim	81.4	82.2	81.6	81.5	78.8	80.9	81.4	80.6	81.2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.4	89.8	91.0	90.9	89.4	90.1	91.7	89.6	90.6
Other	90.7	(81.7)	89.4	96.0	(86.1)	94.5	93.0	83.8	91.7
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	92.2	91.7	91.9	90.3	87.5	88.9	91.3	89.7	90.5
Scheduled tribe	84.9	79.5	80.4	82.0	76.8	77.7	83.4	78.2	79.0
Other backward class	91.6	90.8	91.1	91.7	89.0	90.1	91.6	89.9	90.6
Other	87.8	89.8	88.7	86.4	87.0	86.7	87.1	88.5	87.7
Don't know	(75.6)	(85.4)	78.8	(76.0)	(79.2)	76.8	75.8	82.6	77.8

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

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, Maharashtra, 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	94.3	4.3	0.5	0.9	100.0	1.3	9,653
5-9 years	92.0	4.3	1.1	2.6	100.0	2.8	9,483
10-14 years	87.9	7.0	1.4	3.6	100.0	6.6	10,490
15-17 years	81.9	9.5	2.3	6.3	100.0	9.3	6,269
Residence							
Urban	89.5	6.3	1.3	2.9	100.0	4.8	16,341
Rural	89.8	5.8	1.2	3.3	100.0	4.5	19,555
Sex							
Male	90.3	6.0	1.2	2.4	100.0	4.5	18,701
Female	89.0	6.0	1.2	3.8	100.0	4.7	17,194
Total age <15 years	91.3	5.3	1.0	2.4	100.0	3.6	29,626
Total age <18 years	89.7	6.0	1.2	3.1	100.0	4.6	35,895

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, Maharashtra, 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	68.5	25.1	93.6	3,636
2-4 years	78.8	17.3	96.0	6,017
Sex				
Male	75.2	20.2	95.4	4,990
Female	74.7	20.2	94.9	4,663
Residence				
Urban	84.2	11.5	95.8	4,321
Rural	67.4	27.2	94.6	5,332
Total	74.9	20.2	95.1	9,653

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, Maharashtra, 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	
Ahmadnagar	65.8	27.5	93.4	411
Akola	79.9	18.8	98.7	153
Amravati	67.6	30.3	97.9	205
Aurangabad	56.7	36.9	93.6	365
Bhandara	87.4	12.2	99.6	90
Bid	58.3	31.8	90.1	245
Buldana	74.0	22.9	96.9	221
Chandrapur	77.4	21.2	98.6	181
Dhule	73.1	22.9	96.0	182
Gadchiroli	89.2	10.0	99.2	75
Gondiya	79.9	19.4	99.4	99
Hingoli	59.3	36.1	95.4	106
Jalgaon	68.1	24.0	92.1	328
Jalna	64.8	30.6	95.4	199
Kolhapur	83.9	12.4	96.3	276
Latur	59.7	35.2	94.9	200
Mumbai	85.0	10.1	95.0	249
Mumbai Suburban	88.8	5.0	93.8	794
Nagpur	87.8	10.7	98.4	335
Nanded	57.2	36.9	94.1	353
Nandurbar	48.6	35.5	84.1	155
Nashik	75.9	18.9	94.8	725
Osmanabad	65.7	26.9	92.6	120
Parbhani	68.0	28.1	96.1	180
Pune	79.6	16.3	95.9	751
Raigarh	84.6	13.4	98.0	261
Ratnagiri	92.3	6.5	98.8	118
Sangli	74.9	22.6	97.4	228
Satara	74.4	23.1	97.5	244
Sindhudurg	90.6	9.4	100.0	42
Solapur	71.8	24.5	96.2	376
Thane	82.9	10.6	93.6	970
Wardha	85.2	13.3	98.5	77
Washim	67.4	26.3	93.7	104
Yavatmal	66.6	29.2	95.8	237
Maharashtra	74.9	20.2	95.1	9,653

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	15.6	17.1	4,604	4,753	767	764
20-24	17.6	17.1	5,195	5,037	767	720
25-29	17.0	16.1	4,999	4,911	722	715
30-34	13.7	14.6	4,028	4,097	658	649
35-39	13.8	13.5	4,052	4,028	609	574
40-44	12.3	10.8	3,629	3,645	488	515
45-49	10.0	10.8	2,953	2,989	486	518
Residence						
Urban	49.6	50.9	14,621	10,983	2,288	1,634
Rural	50.4	49.1	14,839	18,477	2,209	2,821
Schooling						
No schooling	14.8	6.3	4,371	4,712	285	284
<5 years complete	8.1	6.1	2,392	2,581	275	325
5-9 years complete	35.0	34.0	10,318	10,549	1,528	1,559
10-11 years complete	17.0	19.1	5,020	5,075	860	873
12 or more years complete	25.0	34.4	7,359	6,543	1,549	1,414
Literacy						
Literate ¹	80.3	92.8	23,665	23,181	4,175	4,072
Not literate	18.6	6.9	5,479	6,035	312	373
Not measured	1.1	0.2	316	244	11	10
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	34.9	61.7	10,283	8,862	2,775	2,643
Watches television at least once a week	81.0	86.1	23,875	22,882	3,872	3,781
Listens to the radio at least once a week	14.3	25.6	4,211	3,592	1,151	911
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	10.9	25.9	3,203	2,130	1,164	918
Not regularly exposed to any media	15.4	8.0	4,539	5,578	361	418
Marital status						
Never married	21.2	40.0	6,256	6,035	1,798	1,718
Currently married	73.0	59.1	21,518	21,794	2,658	2,692
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	14	12	1	1
Widowed	3.8	0.2	1,133	1,118	11	13
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.8	0.6	540	501	29	31
Religion						
Hindu	77.0	78.0	22,682	22,924	3,506	3,454
Muslim	12.3	12.5	3,634	3,467	562	509
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.7	7.9	2,556	2,699	356	437
Other	2.0	1.6	589	370	74	55

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	17.4	16.6	5,121	5,032	748	783
Scheduled tribe	11.6	8.5	3,420	3,989	383	501
Other backward class	26.3	28.5	7,751	8,835	1,281	1,420
Other	44.1	45.9	12,981	11,471	2,064	1,734
Don't know	0.6	0.5	186	133	21	17
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	29,460	29,460	4,497	4,455
Age 50-54	na	6.5	na	na	314	356
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,811	4,811
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	35.9	82.5	1,671	1,862	3,711	3,655
In agricultural occupation	22.2	25.9	1,036	1,355	1,165	1,593
In non-agricultural occupation	12.7	52.4	592	472	2,356	1,899
Don't know	0.9	4.2	43	35	189	163
Not employed	64.1	17.5	2,987	2,845	787	800
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	4,658	4,707	4,497	4,455
Age 50-54	na	6.5	na	na	314	356
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,811	4,811

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 from NFHS-4, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1 by residence, Maharashtra

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.046	0.071	0.059	0.064	0.105	0.084	0.094	0.156	0.129	0.088	0.183	0.141
20-24	0.146	0.213	0.179	0.165	0.232	0.198	0.185	0.254	0.223	0.196	0.252	0.227
25-29	0.097	0.096	0.096	0.111	0.088	0.100	0.111	0.101	0.106	0.151	0.118	0.132
30-34	0.036	0.024	0.030	0.033	0.030	0.032	0.045	0.026	0.034	0.054	0.052	0.053
35-39	0.011	0.007	0.009	0.008	0.005	0.006	0.014	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.010	0.012
40-44	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.009	0.006
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.68	2.06	1.87	1.91	2.31	2.11	2.24	2.74	2.52	2.54	3.12	2.86
CBR	15.5	17.5	16.6	18.2	19.3	18.8	21.6	23.8	23.0	24.4	28.4	26.7

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). 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, Maharashtra, 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	1.68	3.5	2.5	1.41
Rural	2.06	3.9	2.9	1.73
Schooling				
No schooling	2.67	2.0	3.2	2.05
<5 years complete	2.13	1.7	3.0	1.63
5-9 years complete	2.22	4.6	2.6	1.84
10-11 years complete	1.91	4.2	2.1	1.68
12 or more years complete	1.63	3.9	1.9	1.48
Religion				
Hindu	1.82	3.5	2.6	1.55
Muslim	2.33	5.5	3.4	1.81
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.73	3.8	2.9	1.48
Other	1.38	0.4	2.2	1.08
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.88	3.7	2.9	1.62
Scheduled tribe	2.19	4.5	3.2	1.75
Other backward class	1.72	3.0	2.6	1.51
Other	1.85	3.9	2.6	1.53
Don't know	2.33	5.6	(2.2)	2.07
Total	1.87	3.7	2.7	1.57

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Maharashtra, 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	0.3	0.7	906
16	0.7	1.1	1.8	871
17	3.2	1.5	4.7	915
18	7.7	5.1	12.8	1,000
19	16.9	4.0	20.9	912
Residence				
Urban	4.1	1.9	6.0	2,168
Rural	7.5	2.9	10.4	2,436
Schooling				
No schooling	20.6	3.3	23.9	102
<5 years complete	12.9	3.0	15.9	103
5-9 years complete	8.8	3.4	12.2	1,740
10-11 years complete	3.8	2.1	5.9	1,639
12 or more years complete	2.0	1.3	3.3	1,021
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,800
Currently married	33.4	14.3	47.7	792
Religion				
Hindu	6.1	2.4	8.5	3,488
Muslim	5.3	3.6	8.8	662
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.8	1.3	7.1	386
Other	(1.1)	(0.0)	(1.1)	68
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	7.3	1.8	9.1	801
Scheduled tribe	7.6	4.3	11.8	610
Other backward class	3.8	2.0	5.7	1,164
Other	5.5	2.5	8.0	1,987
Don't know	(29.0)	(0.0)	(29.0)	42
Total	5.9	2.5	8.3	4,604

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, who are not shown separately

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	87.6	11.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	290
20-29	44.8	38.5	13.0	3.7	100.0	4,329
30-39	18.1	37.6	26.7	17.7	100.0	753
40-49	(4.6)	(21.1)	(14.9)	(59.4)	100.0	25
Residence						
Urban	44.4	35.9	13.8	6.0	100.0	2,364
Rural	42.3	37.6	14.7	5.5	100.0	3,034
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	26.9	27.4	27.0	18.7	100.0	529
<5 years complete	34.4	26.1	26.1	13.4	100.0	303
5-9 years complete	37.4	39.8	16.7	6.1	100.0	2,198
10-11 years complete	45.0	42.2	10.8	2.0	100.0	949
12 or more years complete	58.9	34.4	5.6	1.1	100.0	1,419
Religion						
Hindu	44.7	37.4	13.4	4.5	100.0	3,999
Muslim	35.6	33.5	18.8	12.1	100.0	888
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	46.0	38.2	13.8	2.1	100.0	435
Other	39.1	37.1	10.8	13.0	100.0	76
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	42.8	39.1	14.6	3.5	100.0	971
Scheduled tribe	41.2	32.5	16.7	9.5	100.0	808
Other backward class	48.5	38.5	10.5	2.5	100.0	1,242
Other	40.9	36.7	15.3	7.1	100.0	2,333
Don't know	(59.4)	(25.9)	(13.6)	(1.0)	100.0	45
Total	43.2	36.8	14.3	5.7	100.0	5,398
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	40.5	32.7	15.3	11.5	100.0	1,998

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Maharashtra, 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	(35.6)	(36.6)	(22.2)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38	(20.6)
20-29	12.6	18.5	36.8	18.0	7.7	6.4	100.0	3,731	28.9
30-39	3.6	10.0	22.8	15.2	14.0	34.4	100.0	1,351	46.7
40-49	1.6	5.4	20.8	10.2	12.1	50.0	100.0	91	57.2
Residence									
Urban	11.0	13.7	29.3	16.2	10.5	19.3	100.0	2,205	33.9
Rural	9.7	18.1	35.3	17.7	8.5	10.8	100.0	3,006	30.4
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	10.4	16.2	37.0	13.0	9.4	14.0	100.0	722	30.5
<5 years complete	9.3	18.9	34.2	19.5	5.5	12.7	100.0	406	30.8
5-9 years complete	9.9	18.2	34.7	17.1	8.3	11.8	100.0	2,331	30.4
10-11 years complete	10.1	13.8	32.7	18.9	8.7	15.8	100.0	841	33.1
12 or more years complete	11.3	12.0	24.0	17.4	14.3	21.0	100.0	911	37.8
Religion									
Hindu	9.8	14.9	32.2	18.1	10.2	14.7	100.0	3,755	32.6
Muslim	11.4	21.8	32.1	13.3	7.5	13.9	100.0	948	29.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.9	16.5	39.3	16.5	5.5	12.3	100.0	424	30.4
Other	18.6	6.7	31.4	16.4	11.1	15.7	100.0	85	35.3
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	11.6	18.9	35.2	16.0	6.1	12.2	100.0	905	29.1
Scheduled tribe	11.4	18.2	34.9	16.8	10.1	8.6	100.0	822	29.7
Other backward class	7.8	13.1	30.6	18.7	10.6	19.1	100.0	1,080	34.8
Other	10.4	15.9	32.0	16.8	9.8	15.0	100.0	2,378	32.4
Don't know	(4.1)	(12.1)	(34.7)	(21.7)	(6.5)	(21.0)	100.0	27	(33.7)
Birth order									
2-3	10.8	16.0	32.3	17.3	9.2	14.4	100.0	4,625	31.8
4-6	5.2	18.0	36.2	15.4	10.4	14.8	100.0	566	31.4
7+	(8.2)	(15.2)	(53.7)	(9.4)	(2.8)	(10.7)	100.0	20	(28.2)
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	11.3	16.5	31.5	17.2	9.3	14.2	100.0	2,330	31.6
Female	9.3	16.0	33.8	17.0	9.4	14.6	100.0	2,881	31.9
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	9.0	16.0	33.1	17.6	9.5	14.8	100.0	4,991	32.3
Dead	36.9	21.4	24.0	5.2	6.2	6.2	100.0	220	21.2
Total	10.2	16.2	32.8	17.1	9.3	14.4	100.0	5,211	31.8

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.

() 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	71.8	23.3	3.7	1.6	0.7	1.6	3.8	12.6
Want another later ³	12.4	31.0	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.8	8.2
Want another, undecided when	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5
Undecided	3.5	6.2	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.0	2.3
Want no more	3.1	20.8	28.8	18.4	18.0	22.0	23.4	21.8
Sterilized ⁴	0.5	13.3	60.7	75.8	77.4	70.5	63.3	51.1
Declared infecund	7.1	3.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	4.3	8.5	3.4
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,877	4,103	8,652	4,614	1,600	456	216	21,518
MEN								
Want another soon ²	65.9	24.7	4.2	2.3	1.7	0.0	*	13.8
Want another later ³	11.2	30.9	3.1	0.8	0.9	0.0	*	8.9
Want another, undecided when	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	*	0.4
Undecided	4.3	7.0	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	*	2.8
Want no more	13.6	30.4	79.8	81.9	83.4	73.5	*	63.8
Sterilized ⁴	0.2	6.0	10.5	13.1	10.0	22.4	*	9.2
Declared infecund	3.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	2.6	*	0.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	*	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	260	535	1,152	483	159	53	16	2,658

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

* 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹						Men: Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Age												
15-24	1.0	10.4	71.9	85.3	(90.6)	30.8	1.8	19.6	(53.8)	*	*	21.4
25-34	2.8	30.6	89.7	91.4	87.7	72.6	14.8	21.0	82.9	88.5	(83.3)	55.5
35-49	16.7	79.2	94.9	96.6	95.8	91.9	(20.3)	65.4	95.8	98.0	93.8	89.2
Residence												
Urban	2.3	39.1	90.3	95.8	93.9	71.7	15.1	44.9	89.2	93.1	89.4	70.6
Rural	5.1	28.2	88.8	93.0	93.9	73.9	11.7	25.0	91.3	96.2	95.2	75.3
Schooling												
No schooling	6.0	58.0	88.5	95.5	95.8	87.2	*	*	87.5	91.0	97.9	82.6
<5 years complete	14.4	38.3	92.5	94.9	92.1	83.3	*	(36.2)	92.1	95.6	(97.0)	85.3
5-9 years complete	2.8	29.5	88.3	93.5	92.4	74.1	17.7	25.9	89.6	95.4	86.0	73.8
10-11 years complete	4.2	30.3	89.1	93.7	91.1	68.6	(3.5)	19.3	91.0	95.7	(93.9)	71.4
12 or more years complete	1.9	34.5	91.3	92.1	(95.8)	57.5	13.6	47.1	90.8	96.5	(98.9)	67.2
Religion												
Hindu	4.0	35.4	90.3	94.1	94.3	73.1	12.6	39.7	92.6	97.0	92.0	74.6
Muslim	1.7	19.0	78.6	92.2	92.6	68.5	(23.3)	(6.0)	75.6	78.8	92.7	62.7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.6	36.8	91.9	97.0	96.4	76.8	*	(24.4)	87.6	100.0	*	72.0
Other	*	46.7	90.1	(97.2)	*	74.3	*	*	*	*	*	(70.2)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3.6	31.0	90.8	96.3	95.9	74.8	(21.6)	41.3	91.5	97.2	(94.4)	75.3
Scheduled tribe	3.3	20.0	83.7	92.4	92.4	69.7	(10.1)	20.6	89.0	96.2	(96.3)	74.5
Other backward class	3.7	38.1	91.4	94.7	96.2	74.3	5.3	37.4	91.4	97.3	92.4	73.8
Other	3.6	36.2	89.1	93.6	92.7	72.4	14.7	36.0	89.5	92.0	90.6	71.4
Don't know	*	(18.4)	(88.9)	*	*	59.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	3.6	23.8	67.9	70.1	76.6	30.6	13.7	29.6	68.3	87.1	*	36.4
1	na	44.4	92.2	95.4	93.1	82.8	na	42.6	92.8	94.1	97.6	81.7
2	na	na	94.0	96.9	97.3	95.6	na	na	97.4	96.7	93.1	96.5
3	na	na	na	95.8	95.9	95.8	na	na	na	(96.6)	(95.6)	96.1
4+	na	na	na	na	na	93.2	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	3.6	34.1	89.5	94.2	93.9	72.9	13.7	36.4	90.4	94.9	92.4	73.0
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	5.2	32.0	88.0	96.5	96.1	76.0	4.6	29.7	62.9	56.2	61.8	50.2

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

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN									
0	6.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.8	0.9	3.3	4.7
1	21.6	22.7	3.9	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	11.1	10.6
2	68.6	72.0	88.2	65.2	50.1	42.9	30.0	72.8	67.8
3	2.2	3.0	5.1	26.1	19.5	22.8	22.3	8.8	12.1
4	0.7	0.3	0.7	4.3	25.4	21.7	35.4	3.3	3.6
5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	8.8	3.0	0.3	0.3
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	7.0	0.1	0.2
Non-numeric responses	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	8,401	4,503	9,136	4,979	1,718	496	226	29,460	9,034
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.0	2.0
Number of all respondents	8,373	4,493	9,129	4,952	1,705	491	223	29,366	8,967
Currently married respondents	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.1
Number of currently married respondents	1,875	4,094	8,644	4,587	1,587	453	213	21,453	6,558
MEN									
0	7.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	3.5	4.8
1	10.7	22.3	6.1	2.7	1.4	0.0	*	9.5	12.4
2	71.7	73.1	85.8	55.0	41.5	24.7	*	72.0	66.1
3	6.2	2.8	5.7	35.1	21.3	30.2	*	9.7	10.8
4	2.4	0.7	1.3	5.7	34.5	14.7	*	3.6	3.5
5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	18.4	*	0.7	0.7
6+	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.5	11.1	*	0.5	0.6
Non-numeric responses	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	*	0.5	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,074	542	1,160	491	160	54	16	4,497	8,331
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.9	4.0	*	2.0	2.0
Number of all respondents	2,056	541	1,158	490	160	54	16	4,475	8,237
Currently married respondents	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.9	4.0	*	2.2	2.2
Number of currently married respondents	259	534	1,151	482	159	52	16	2,653	4,814

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

* 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

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	6.2	5.4	72.2	71.9	16.6	2.2	82.9	74.4	756
20-29	8.3	4.9	80.7	79.1	12.9	5.0	79.9	76.2	1,478
30-39	12.5	4.6	85.2	82.3	12.6	3.9	84.2	81.1	1,259
40-49	17.3	5.0	87.2	83.2	17.7	5.3	86.8	81.0	972
Residence									
Urban	10.7	5.6	77.7	75.7	14.9	4.4	81.1	76.4	2,270
Rural	11.5	4.2	86.3	83.8	14.1	4.2	85.2	80.3	2,195
Schooling									
No schooling	19.2	5.0	91.4	87.8	26.4	3.7	86.2	81.3	282
<5 years complete	17.4	3.0	89.7	85.1	20.3	7.7	90.9	85.7	274
5-9 years complete	10.0	4.3	85.0	82.7	17.6	3.0	89.1	82.0	1,520
10-11 years complete	9.2	4.5	80.1	76.9	10.3	3.9	82.5	79.2	850
12 or more years complete	7.2	6.7	71.3	71.2	10.5	5.3	75.6	72.2	1,538
Marital status									
Never married	6.3	6.6	66.9	67.6	13.2	3.8	76.2	71.5	1,779
Currently married	12.3	4.4	86.6	83.5	15.3	4.5	87.6	82.8	2,646
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	14.1	4.8	80.7	77.0	(23.6)	(10.9)	(96.2)	(83.7)	40
Religion									
Hindu	10.8	4.8	81.9	79.4	13.3	4.0	82.9	77.8	3,482
Muslim	14.7	5.2	84.9	83.2	19.9	5.9	86.0	83.1	556
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.7	4.9	81.2	80.6	18.1	5.4	83.0	78.2	353
Other	12.3	7.4	74.9	71.9	14.4	0.0	71.2	65.1	74

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

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	10.2	5.2	80.4	79.1	19.2	4.4	84.8	78.0	743
Scheduled tribe	13.5	4.0	88.0	84.9	15.5	2.8	85.6	80.8	380
Other backward class	9.4	4.8	81.2	79.2	9.2	4.5	81.3	78.4	1,273
Other	11.8	5.1	81.7	79.2	16.1	4.4	83.2	77.8	2,048
Don't know	13.7	5.2	80.6	70.8	*	*	*	*	21
Total	11.1	4.9	82.1	79.8	14.5	4.3	83.1	78.3	4,465
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	14.1	2.9	74.5	71.7	14.3	2.2	65.9	61.6	8,237

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters.

() 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.4	99.6	94.8	98.2	99.7	96.1
Any modern method	98.4	99.6	94.8	98.1	99.6	96.1
Female sterilization	97.0	98.8	91.5	90.6	97.2	81.6
Male sterilization	85.1	89.1	73.2	87.6	93.8	79.2
IUD or PPIUD	84.3	89.8	67.4	44.8	57.7	27.8
Injectables	74.9	78.2	66.0	66.5	73.4	57.0
Pill	90.6	93.2	83.8	85.7	91.9	77.4
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	90.0	91.7	85.8	96.2	97.5	94.3
Female condom	37.1	37.3	36.9	42.7	46.2	38.1
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	10.9	12.6	6.1	8.2	11.6	3.9
Emergency contraception	50.3	53.7	41.9	53.6	59.0	45.7
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	79.0	84.5	63.2	43.1	55.5	26.6
Any traditional method	50.1	57.1	30.4	63.6	70.4	54.2
Rhythm	40.3	45.9	24.0	49.1	58.5	36.5
Withdrawal	36.0	42.1	18.9	54.3	59.1	47.5
Other	1.0	1.3	0.6	2.2	2.7	1.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.0	7.3	6.0	6.8	7.5	5.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	14,621	10,108	3,638	2,288	1,292	976
RURAL						
Any method	96.5	98.1	89.4	97.7	97.9	97.3
Any modern method	96.5	98.1	89.4	97.5	97.8	97.0
Female sterilization	94.6	96.6	85.8	89.7	92.5	85.2
Male sterilization	78.8	82.5	62.2	85.1	88.2	80.5
IUD or PPIUD	71.6	76.5	50.7	34.0	39.7	24.5
Injectables	60.4	63.0	50.7	49.1	50.9	46.1
Pill	80.5	82.9	71.1	75.7	77.2	73.4
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	74.4	76.6	67.5	93.6	93.0	94.4
Female condom	25.0	25.7	23.2	29.9	30.2	29.3
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	6.6	7.5	3.1	4.2	4.7	3.1
Emergency contraception	32.4	34.2	26.0	34.4	35.0	33.3
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	61.4	66.0	43.8	31.9	37.0	23.4
Any traditional method	39.5	44.3	19.6	44.1	48.5	36.8
Rhythm	31.6	35.5	16.2	29.5	34.0	21.8
Withdrawal	25.9	29.6	10.8	36.0	38.4	31.9
Other	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.6	2.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.8	6.1	4.7	5.6	5.9	5.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	14,839	11,410	2,631	2,209	1,366	824

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	97.4	98.8	92.5	98.0	98.8	96.7
Any modern method	97.4	98.8	92.5	97.8	98.7	96.5
Female sterilization	95.8	97.6	89.1	90.1	94.8	83.2
Male sterilization	81.9	85.6	68.6	86.4	90.9	79.8
IUD or PPIUD	77.9	82.7	60.3	39.5	48.4	26.3
Injectables	67.6	70.1	59.6	57.9	61.8	52.0
Pill	85.5	87.7	78.4	80.8	84.4	75.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	82.1	83.7	78.1	94.9	95.2	94.4
Female condom	31.0	31.2	31.2	36.4	38.0	34.1
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	8.7	9.9	4.8	6.2	8.1	3.5
Emergency contraception	41.2	43.4	35.3	44.1	46.7	40.0
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	70.2	74.7	55.1	37.6	46.0	25.1
Any traditional method	44.8	50.4	25.8	54.0	59.1	46.2
Rhythm	35.9	40.4	20.7	39.5	45.9	29.8
Withdrawal	30.9	35.5	15.5	45.3	48.4	40.3
Other	1.0	1.1	0.7	2.0	2.1	1.9
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.4	6.7	5.4	6.2	6.6	5.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	29,460	21,518	6,270	4,497	2,658	1,800

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Total	Number of women			
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method			Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using
Age															
15-19	10.6	7.6	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.8	1.2	89.4	100.0	792
20-24	33.0	30.4	12.8	0.0	3.8	1.9	0.3	11.3	0.2	2.6	1.0	1.6	67.0	100.0	3,336
25-29	57.8	55.2	35.4	0.3	3.4	2.9	0.5	12.5	0.1	2.6	1.5	1.1	42.2	100.0	4,381
30-39	77.2	74.7	63.5	0.7	2.3	1.7	0.3	6.2	0.0	2.5	1.2	1.3	22.8	100.0	7,334
40-49	80.3	79.1	75.1	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	19.7	100.0	5,676
Residence															
Urban	63.9	60.7	44.8	0.2	3.1	2.3	0.3	9.9	0.1	3.2	1.6	1.6	36.1	100.0	10,108
Rural	65.5	64.2	55.9	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.1	4.6	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	34.5	100.0	11,410
Schooling															
No schooling	75.9	74.6	71.1	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	24.1	100.0	3,731
<5 years complete	74.0	73.4	68.2	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	26.0	100.0	2,045
5-9 years complete	64.9	62.9	53.6	0.4	2.6	1.1	0.2	4.9	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	35.1	100.0	7,995
10-11 years complete	58.5	56.2	40.6	0.5	2.7	2.1	0.3	9.8	0.1	2.4	1.2	1.2	41.5	100.0	3,171
12 or more years complete	55.5	51.6	28.0	0.3	2.8	3.7	0.3	16.2	0.1	3.9	2.1	1.8	44.5	100.0	4,576
Religion															
Hindu	65.2	63.1	51.9	0.5	2.0	1.6	0.2	6.8	0.1	2.1	1.1	1.0	34.8	100.0	16,781
Muslim	58.5	55.9	39.9	0.1	5.1	2.0	0.8	7.9	0.0	2.6	1.5	1.1	41.5	100.0	2,556
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	69.3	67.4	55.3	0.5	2.3	1.2	0.2	7.8	0.1	1.9	0.5	1.4	30.7	100.0	1,788
Other	66.7	61.3	46.9	1.3	0.7	2.3	0.0	10.3	0.0	5.4	2.8	2.6	33.3	100.0	393
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	64.4	62.8	52.5	0.4	2.1	1.3	0.1	6.2	0.0	1.6	0.6	1.0	35.6	100.0	3,616
Scheduled tribe	62.9	61.5	53.8	0.9	2.0	0.9	0.2	3.4	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.8	37.1	100.0	2,595
Other backward class	67.0	64.7	52.3	0.6	1.9	2.0	0.1	7.7	0.0	2.4	1.1	1.3	33.0	100.0	5,712
Other	64.3	61.7	48.3	0.2	2.8	1.8	0.4	8.1	0.1	2.6	1.4	1.1	35.7	100.0	9,449
Don't know	50.8	48.3	40.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	49.2	100.0	146

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/Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total
Number of living children															
No children	8.8	7.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	1.0	91.2	100.0	2,333
1 child	40.8	36.4	13.1	0.2	4.3	3.4	3.4	0.3	14.7	0.1	2.5	2.0	59.2	100.0	4,100
1 son	44.0	39.8	15.5	0.2	5.2	3.6	3.6	0.3	14.7	0.0	2.0	2.2	56.0	100.0	2,299
No sons	36.7	32.0	10.1	0.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	0.3	14.7	0.3	3.0	1.6	63.3	100.0	1,801
2 children	77.1	75.0	62.4	0.7	2.2	1.9	2.2	0.2	7.5	0.1	0.9	1.2	22.9	100.0	8,329
1 or more sons	80.2	78.2	66.5	0.7	2.0	1.9	2.2	0.2	6.8	0.1	0.8	1.2	19.8	100.0	7,290
No sons	55.4	52.7	33.1	0.7	3.9	2.1	0.4	12.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.4	44.6	100.0	1,039
3 children	83.9	82.8	77.1	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.2	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.6	16.1	100.0	4,513
1 or more sons	85.8	85.1	79.5	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	14.2	100.0	4,234
No sons	54.8	49.0	40.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	4.4	0.0	5.8	2.6	3.1	45.2	100.0	2,79
4+ children	82.2	80.8	75.0	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.3	17.8	100.0	2,243
1 or more sons	84.1	83.0	77.4	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.2	15.9	100.0	2,098
No sons	54.5	49.0	40.2	0.7	2.9	0.5	0.0	3.9	0.0	5.5	4.0	1.5	45.5	100.0	145
Total	64.7	62.5	50.7	0.4	2.4	1.6	0.2	7.1	0.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	35.3	100.0	21,518
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	66.9	64.9	51.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	0.1	6.2	na	1.9	1.4	0.4	33.1	100.0	6,606

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
na = Not available

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Ahmadnagar	48.4	47.5	40.2	0.0	7.3	0.9	903
Akola	67.4	65.7	51.7	0.4	13.5	1.8	319
Amravati	72.4	70.7	56.3	2.1	12.3	1.7	530
Aurangabad	64.6	63.0	42.0	0.0	21.0	1.6	759
Bhandara	77.4	73.1	58.0	8.0	7.1	4.3	236
Bid	67.1	65.3	54.2	0.0	11.0	1.9	463
Buldana	73.4	69.9	50.4	1.2	18.4	3.5	456
Chandrapur	73.2	70.6	62.3	1.9	6.4	2.6	398
Dhule	63.8	62.1	53.9	0.7	7.5	1.7	370
Gadchiroli	75.1	73.8	62.8	5.6	5.4	1.3	179
Gondiya	67.7	65.5	55.0	6.8	3.8	2.1	226
Hingoli	66.9	66.0	57.3	0.0	8.7	0.9	205
Jalgaon	65.3	64.2	52.7	0.5	11.0	1.1	706
Jalna	65.0	64.0	50.7	0.0	13.3	1.0	370
Kolhapur	53.7	53.2	47.6	0.0	5.6	0.5	778
Latur	67.4	65.4	58.1	0.0	7.3	2.0	383
Mumbai	59.6	53.1	36.1	0.0	16.9	6.5	558
Mumbai Suburban	64.9	59.6	43.5	0.0	16.0	5.4	1,868
Nagpur	69.1	67.9	52.4	0.1	15.3	1.2	820
Nanded	60.9	59.5	54.2	0.0	5.3	1.4	645
Nandurbar	55.3	53.3	47.7	1.2	4.3	2.0	273
Nashik	67.5	66.0	51.6	0.0	14.4	1.5	1,489
Osmanabad	70.3	69.0	59.7	0.0	9.3	1.3	250
Parbhani	69.6	68.3	56.1	0.2	11.9	1.4	349
Pune	70.6	69.8	55.5	0.0	14.3	0.9	1,731
Raigarh	63.6	60.0	46.7	0.0	13.3	3.6	663
Ratnagiri	38.3	38.3	34.0	0.2	4.1	0.0	343
Sangli	52.0	51.8	45.4	0.0	6.4	0.3	584
Satara	62.5	62.3	56.9	0.4	5.0	0.2	591
Sindhudurg	50.0	48.4	42.6	0.2	5.6	1.6	137
Solapur	64.4	63.4	58.6	0.0	4.9	1.0	855
Thane	65.5	61.0	47.3	0.2	13.5	4.5	2,097
Wardha	78.2	75.5	65.0	2.1	8.4	2.7	228
Washim	75.5	74.6	62.0	0.3	12.3	0.9	216
Yavatmal	71.6	69.9	60.5	0.0	9.4	1.8	538
Maharashtra	64.7	62.5	50.7	0.4	11.4	2.2	21,518

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, Maharashtra, 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	Elsewhere or don't know place		
Age							
<30	0.2	14,798	(40.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
30-39	2.6	8,080	28.9	71.1	0.0	100.0	209
40-49	7.9	6,582	31.0	68.8	0.2	100.0	522
Residence							
Urban	2.0	14,621	30.6	69.4	0.0	100.0	290
Rural	3.1	14,839	30.9	68.9	0.2	100.0	467
Schooling							
No schooling	5.3	4,371	37.4	62.6	0.0	100.0	232
<5 years complete	4.7	2,392	42.5	57.5	0.0	100.0	114
5-9 years complete	2.8	10,318	27.9	71.8	0.3	100.0	289
10-11 years complete	1.0	5,020	(18.3)	(81.7)	(0.0)	100.0	48
12 or more years complete	1.0	7,359	11.1	88.9	0.0	100.0	74
Religion							
Hindu	2.8	22,682	31.5	68.4	0.1	100.0	631
Muslim	1.7	3,634	32.8	67.2	0.0	100.0	62
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.5	2,556	(31.4)	(68.6)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Other	4.2	589	*	*	*	100.0	25
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	2.2	5,121	43.4	56.6	0.0	100.0	111
Scheduled tribe	2.0	3,420	37.6	62.4	0.0	100.0	67
Other backward class	2.7	7,751	33.4	66.6	0.0	100.0	212
Other	2.8	12,981	23.4	76.3	0.2	100.0	362
Don't know	2.3	186	*	*	*	100.0	4
Total	2.6	29,460	30.8	69.1	0.1	100.0	757

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method					Total	Number of men			
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal			Other	Not used at last sex	
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	25.3	23.9	12.0	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.4	8.8	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	74.7	100.0	2,658
Wife	27.6	26.0	13.1	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.4	9.9	0.1	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.0	72.4	100.0	2,365
Other	6.7	6.7	2.9	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.3	100.0	293
Not currently married	74.3	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	25.7	100.0	98
Age																
20-24	23.3	23.1	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	76.7	100.0	180
25-29	25.2	24.1	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.9	18.6	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	74.8	100.0	451
30-34	28.5	26.4	10.9	0.2	3.4	0.5	0.6	10.8	0.0	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.0	71.5	100.0	581
35-39	28.8	27.2	13.6	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.5	9.8	0.1	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.0	71.2	100.0	585
40-44	26.3	25.5	16.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	73.7	100.0	483
45-49	26.3	24.8	18.0	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	73.7	100.0	459
Residence																
Urban	25.9	24.6	7.3	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.4	14.7	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	74.1	100.0	1,359
Rural	28.2	26.7	15.7	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.3	7.6	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	71.8	100.0	1,397
Schooling																
No schooling	21.6	20.7	15.0	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	78.4	100.0	218
<5 years complete	22.4	21.8	18.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	77.6	100.0	227
5-9 years complete	26.6	25.6	13.4	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.7	9.5	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	73.4	100.0	984
10-11 years complete	24.7	22.9	11.1	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	7.3	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.2	75.3	100.0	447
12 or more years complete	31.4	29.4	7.1	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.0	19.0	0.2	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.0	68.6	100.0	879
Marital status																
Never married	72.9	72.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	27.1	100.0	91
Currently married	25.3	23.9	12.0	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.4	8.8	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	74.7	100.0	2,658

Continued...

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

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men					
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex	Total	
Religion																
Hindu	26.3	24.9	12.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.5	9.6	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	73.7	100.0	2,191
Muslim	29.5	28.7	7.6	0.4	3.7	0.1	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	70.5	100.0	302
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	31.5	29.9	10.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	17.7	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	68.5	100.0	217
Other	(24.9)	(24.9)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.1)	100.0	46
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	27.1	26.1	11.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	13.1	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	72.9	100.0	461
Scheduled tribe	16.1	15.3	9.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	83.9	100.0	235
Other backward class	28.4	26.4	13.4	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.2	9.8	0.1	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	71.6	100.0	789
Other	28.3	27.0	10.9	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.7	12.2	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	71.7	100.0	1,268
Total age 15-49	27.1	25.7	11.6	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.4	11.1	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	72.9	100.0	2,756
Age 50-54	22.3	22.0	19.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	77.7	100.0	304
Total age 15-54	26.6	25.3	12.3	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	10.2	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	73.4	100.0	3,059

Note: Total includes men age 15-19, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

() 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	69.0	(62.6)	12.2	31.9	*	17.2	56.8
Government/municipal hospital	52.1	(31.7)	10.0	25.6	*	10.5	42.6
Government dispensary	1.9	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	*	0.2	1.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.1	(0.0)	0.4	0.6	*	0.7	1.7
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	3.7	(18.4)	0.5	2.4	*	0.9	3.1
PHC/Additional PHC	7.9	(12.4)	0.4	2.9	*	2.7	6.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.4	*	0.0	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.4	0.1
Camp	0.8	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.6
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	*	1.5	0.2
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.0	*	0.1	0.1
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.4	*	0.7	0.9
Private health sector	29.9	(37.4)	79.1	63.2	*	67.3	39.4
Private hospital	28.2	(33.9)	22.5	55.5	*	4.3	25.3
Private doctor/clinic	1.4	(3.6)	7.2	5.6	*	3.6	2.3
Private mobile clinic	0.1	(0.0)	4.3	0.2	*	1.7	0.5
Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.0	*	0.2	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	44.8	1.9	*	57.6	11.1
Other private health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.1	(0.0)	8.6	3.5	*	14.8	2.9
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	6.3	1.2	*	10.8	2.0
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	2.4	0.5	*	3.7	0.7
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.0
Other	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	1.9	*	0.1	0.1
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	4,944	18	314	237	34	1,011	6,562

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	88.6	94.9	41.9	37.5	*	28.4	82.3
Government/municipal hospital	44.5	34.9	11.2	18.7	*	7.9	40.5
Government dispensary	2.0	3.4	0.0	0.8	*	0.5	1.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.3	*	0.4	1.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	12.1	15.4	4.0	4.0	*	3.2	11.2
PHC/Additional PHC	26.2	38.7	13.5	12.0	*	10.5	24.7
Sub-centre/ANM	1.0	0.8	5.6	1.2	*	2.1	1.1
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.5	0.1
Camp	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	*	0.0	1.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	*	1.4	0.2
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	*	1.3	0.1
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.4	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.1
Private health sector	11.1	4.3	54.2	60.8	*	59.7	16.4
Private hospital	10.5	3.5	10.5	55.3	*	5.5	10.9
Private doctor/clinic	0.6	0.8	7.9	4.4	*	2.9	1.0
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.6	*	3.1	0.3
Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	32.4	0.6	*	48.1	4.1
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.6	*	11.6	0.9
Shop	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	*	5.5	0.5
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	*	5.9	0.4
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	*	0.2	0.2
Total	99.9	99.7	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.8	99.8
Number of users	6,766	82	195	126	17	526	7,715

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	80.3	88.9	23.6	33.9	(30.5)	21.0	70.6
Government/municipal hospital	47.7	34.3	10.5	23.2	(25.5)	9.6	41.5
Government dispensary	1.9	2.7	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.3	1.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.5	(0.0)	0.6	1.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	8.6	16.0	1.8	3.0	(2.7)	1.7	7.5
PHC/Additional PHC	18.5	33.8	5.5	6.0	(1.2)	5.4	16.3
Sub-centre/ANM	0.6	0.7	2.2	0.7	(0.0)	0.7	0.7
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.0)	0.4	0.1
Camp	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.8
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	(0.0)	1.5	0.2
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	(0.0)	0.5	0.1
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	(0.0)	0.5	0.5
Private health sector	19.0	10.4	69.6	62.3	(69.5)	64.7	27.0
Private hospital	17.9	9.0	17.9	55.4	(54.3)	4.7	17.5
Private doctor/clinic	1.0	1.3	7.5	5.2	(13.5)	3.3	1.6
Private mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.3	(0.0)	2.2	0.4
Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	40.0	1.4	(1.8)	54.4	7.3
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.1	0.0	6.8	2.5	(0.0)	13.7	1.8
Shop	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.8	(0.0)	9.0	1.2
Husband	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	(0.0)	4.5	0.5
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Total	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.9
Number of users	11,711	100	508	363	51	1,536	14,278

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.

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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, Maharashtra, 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	37.1	30.4	41.6	953
Pill	46.8	40.7	69.3	216
IUD or PPIUD	59.0	53.3	62.9	184
Total	41.6	35.1	48.9	1,353
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	29.7	23.8	38.0	1,557
Pill	39.5	32.1	61.5	163
IUD or PPIUD	60.1	52.5	77.8	102
Total	32.2	26.1	42.3	1,822
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	32.5	26.3	39.3	2,510
Pill	43.6	37.0	66.0	379
IUD or PPIUD	59.4	53.0	68.2	285
Total	36.2	30.0	45.1	3,175

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,470
Pill	2.2	20.9	1.0	10.2	2.2	2.6	2.4	41.4	3.3	1,018
IUD or PPIUD	1.0	6.8	1.9	11.2	1.4	1.8	2.7	26.9	5.7	524
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	4.5	18.7	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.9	7.1	39.6	5.0	2,279
Rhythm	2.3	13.0	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.9	7.3	26.1	5.1	317
Other ⁶	6.3	9.6	1.3	4.5	3.2	2.5	5.8	33.3	6.7	403
All modern spacing methods ⁷	3.3	17.4	1.6	6.0	2.0	2.7	5.3	38.5	4.8	3,919
All spacing methods ⁸	3.6	16.6	1.6	5.2	2.1	2.5	5.4	37.0	4.9	4,540
All methods	2.3	10.5	1.0	3.3	1.4	1.7	3.5	23.6	3.1	7,051

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes male sterilization, which is not shown separately

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

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

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

⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

⁶ Includes injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, LAM, withdrawal, rhythm, and other modern and traditional methods not shown separately

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

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, Maharashtra, 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	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	19.2	13.4	47.6	36.4	2.4	13.6	100.0	767
20-24	20.8	11.8	58.4	36.1	1.3	4.2	100.0	767
25-29	21.1	10.7	65.6	29.2	1.6	3.7	100.0	722
30-34	28.6	9.3	63.0	32.3	0.8	3.9	100.0	658
35-39	23.7	9.9	57.3	37.1	1.9	3.7	100.0	609
40-44	22.7	10.5	58.4	32.9	0.3	8.4	100.0	488
45-49	27.9	12.5	55.4	32.4	1.0	11.2	100.0	486
Residence								
Urban	17.5	9.5	60.7	33.6	0.6	5.1	100.0	2,288
Rural	28.8	13.0	55.1	34.1	2.2	8.6	100.0	2,209
Schooling								
No schooling	25.3	16.5	44.4	29.3	1.8	24.6	100.0	285
<5 years complete	29.8	15.8	51.6	34.0	1.3	13.1	100.0	275
5-9 years complete	25.5	10.6	56.3	34.4	1.6	7.7	100.0	1,528
10-11 years complete	23.9	13.2	58.6	33.9	0.8	6.7	100.0	860
12 or more years complete	18.6	8.9	62.8	34.1	1.5	1.6	100.0	1,549
Religion								
Hindu	22.9	10.6	58.9	33.0	1.4	6.8	100.0	3,506
Muslim	18.2	13.8	57.1	33.9	0.6	8.3	100.0	562
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.8	13.3	51.8	40.5	2.4	5.3	100.0	356
Other	45.3	10.3	47.5	44.3	2.4	5.8	100.0	74
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	24.9	10.8	56.1	36.8	1.9	5.2	100.0	748
Scheduled tribe	25.0	16.9	43.4	45.1	2.9	8.6	100.0	383
Other backward class	23.5	12.3	59.6	32.1	1.5	6.8	100.0	1,281
Other	22.0	9.7	60.4	31.6	0.9	7.0	100.0	2,064
Total age 15-49	23.1	11.2	57.9	33.9	1.4	6.8	100.0	4,497
Age 50-54	21.6	14.2	49.8	38.0	1.5	10.8	100.0	314
Total age 15-54	23.0	11.4	57.4	34.1	1.4	7.1	100.0	4,811

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, Maharashtra, 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 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	14.9	2.0	16.9	8.2	2.4	10.6	23.1	4.3	27.4	38.5	27.7	792
20-24	12.9	6.4	19.2	12.7	20.3	33.0	25.6	26.6	52.2	63.2	58.1	3,336
25-29	6.4	9.4	15.8	10.2	47.6	57.8	16.6	57.0	73.6	78.6	75.1	4,381
30-34	2.1	6.0	8.1	4.2	69.8	74.0	6.3	75.8	82.1	90.2	87.2	3,703
35-39	0.5	4.4	4.8	0.9	79.5	80.4	1.4	83.8	85.2	94.3	91.3	3,631
40-44	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.1	80.4	80.5	0.1	83.5	83.6	96.2	94.9	3,180
45-49	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	80.0	80.1	0.1	81.9	82.0	97.7	96.1	2,496
Residence												
Urban	4.4	6.6	10.9	7.1	56.8	63.9	11.5	63.4	74.9	85.4	81.1	10,108
Rural	4.2	4.4	8.6	3.6	61.9	65.5	7.8	66.3	74.1	88.4	86.6	11,410
Schooling												
No schooling	1.2	3.6	4.9	1.2	74.7	75.9	2.4	78.3	80.8	93.9	92.4	3,731
<5 years complete	1.4	3.3	4.8	1.8	72.2	74.0	3.3	75.5	78.8	93.9	93.2	2,045
5-9 years complete	4.0	5.3	9.3	4.2	60.8	64.9	8.2	66.0	74.3	87.5	84.7	7,995
10-11 years complete	5.7	7.0	12.7	5.4	53.1	58.5	11.1	60.1	71.3	82.1	78.8	3,171
12 or more years complete	7.5	6.9	14.4	11.8	43.7	55.5	19.4	50.6	69.9	79.4	73.8	4,576
Religion												
Hindu	4.2	5.1	9.3	4.9	60.2	65.2	9.1	65.4	74.5	87.5	84.7	16,781
Muslim	4.7	6.6	11.3	6.5	52.0	58.5	11.2	58.6	69.8	83.8	80.1	2,556
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.6	6.0	10.7	6.0	63.3	69.3	10.6	69.3	80.0	86.7	84.3	1,788
Other	4.7	7.0	11.7	6.6	60.1	66.7	11.3	67.2	78.4	85.1	78.2	393

Continued...

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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 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	4.6	6.1	10.7	4.6	59.7	64.4	9.2	65.8	75.1	85.7	3,616
Scheduled tribe	4.7	4.6	9.3	4.4	58.5	62.9	9.1	63.0	72.1	87.1	2,595
Other backward class	3.7	5.2	8.9	5.6	61.4	67.0	9.3	66.6	75.9	88.3	5,712
Other	4.3	5.4	9.8	5.5	58.7	64.3	9.8	64.2	74.0	86.8	9,449
Don't know	10.3	8.8	19.1	3.7	47.2	50.8	14.0	56.0	70.0	72.7	146
Total	4.3	5.4	9.7	5.2	59.5	64.7	9.5	64.9	74.5	87.0	21,518

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.

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

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Ahmadnagar	12.1	4.0	8.0	903
Akola	8.3	3.5	4.7	319
Amravati	6.7	3.7	3.0	530
Aurangabad	9.1	3.1	6.0	759
Bhandara	5.6	2.6	3.0	236
Bid	8.4	4.1	4.3	463
Buldana	5.9	1.9	4.0	456
Chandrapur	7.7	4.8	3.0	398
Dhule	8.5	4.8	3.7	370
Gadchiroli	5.5	3.5	2.0	179
Gondiya	8.8	4.1	4.7	226
Hingoli	7.7	3.9	3.8	205
Jalgaon	11.0	5.8	5.2	706
Jalna	8.6	3.8	4.8	370
Kolhapur	11.2	3.5	7.8	778
Latur	8.9	6.0	2.8	383
Mumbai	13.7	3.1	10.6	558
Mumbai Suburban	12.2	5.2	7.0	1,868
Nagpur	8.7	4.4	4.3	820
Nanded	10.4	5.0	5.3	645
Nandurbar	11.7	4.8	6.9	273
Nashik	10.2	3.5	6.7	1,489
Osmanabad	7.6	4.0	3.6	250
Parbhani	7.5	3.3	4.2	349
Pune	8.5	5.1	3.4	1,731
Raigarh	8.7	3.4	5.3	663
Ratnagiri	15.8	6.6	9.2	343
Sangli	10.9	3.6	7.3	584
Satara	12.2	7.1	5.1	591
Sindhudurg	11.9	6.0	5.9	137
Solapur	8.2	4.9	3.3	855
Thane	9.9	3.6	6.3	2,097
Wardha	4.6	2.7	1.9	228
Washim	6.5	3.7	2.8	216
Yavatmal	8.2	5.0	3.2	538
Maharashtra	9.7	4.3	5.4	21,518
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	10.0	5.3	4.7	6,606

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	86.1	2.9	10.3	0.6	100.0	307
20-29	91.3	3.5	4.9	0.3	100.0	5,439
30-39	90.6	5.1	3.7	0.6	100.0	1,545
40-49	87.4	1.4	8.0	3.2	100.0	87
Residence						
Urban	87.8	5.3	6.4	0.5	100.0	3,409
Rural	93.5	2.5	3.6	0.4	100.0	3,970
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	93.1	1.2	5.4	0.3	100.0	702
<5 years complete	92.8	2.5	3.5	1.2	100.0	429
5-9 years complete	92.5	3.0	3.9	0.6	100.0	2,925
10-11 years complete	89.1	5.5	4.9	0.5	100.0	1,292
12 or more years complete	88.5	5.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	2,031
Religion						
Hindu	91.6	3.4	4.5	0.4	100.0	5,526
Muslim	87.5	5.9	6.1	0.4	100.0	1,104
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.2	3.1	6.2	0.6	100.0	634
Other	93.3	4.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	114
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	92.5	2.6	4.6	0.3	100.0	1,261
Scheduled tribe	94.1	1.4	3.9	0.6	100.0	1,009
Other backward class	89.8	5.1	4.6	0.5	100.0	1,806
Other	90.0	4.3	5.5	0.2	100.0	3,248
Don't know	(85.1)	(3.2)	(1.7)	(10.1)	100.0	55
Total	90.9	3.8	4.9	0.4	100.0	7,379

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution by the place of treatment, according to residence, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	17.3	23.9	19.6
Private health sector ¹	79.4	68.4	75.5
At home	3.2	7.7	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	89.1	85.6	87.9
Nurse/ANM/LHV	7.0	8.2	7.4
Family member/relative/friend	2.8	0.6	2.0
Self	1.1	5.0	2.5
Other	0.0	0.6	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	12.9	21.1	15.8
Number of women with abortions	182	99	280
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	*	(92.6)
Number of women with complications	23	21	44
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	*	(15.9)
Private health sector ¹	*	*	(84.1)
At home	*	*	(0.0)
Other	*	*	(0.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	23	18	41

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, Maharashtra, 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	1.7	na	na	na	na	82.5	4,604	a	a	a
20-24	5.6	26.3	46.7	na	na	33.8	5,195	a	a	a
25-29	8.8	31.3	50.9	60.5	84.1	9.4	4,999	19.9	20.1	20.1
30-34	14.1	39.9	60.6	69.5	88.5	2.8	4,028	18.9	19.2	18.9
35-39	16.9	42.8	63.4	69.8	90.2	1.3	4,052	18.7	19.2	18.9
40-44	19.7	46.7	65.1	72.1	88.6	1.3	3,629	18.4	19.0	18.7
45-49	15.9	42.3	60.6	67.7	86.1	1.1	2,953	18.8	19.6	18.8
20-49	12.7	37.1	56.9	na	na	9.9	24,856	19.3	19.7	19.4
25-49	14.6	39.9	59.6	67.5	87.4	3.6	19,661	19.0	19.5	19.1
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.2	767	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	1.1	3.3	na	na	82.6	767	a	a	a
25-29	0.2	2.3	7.8	11.5	42.8	40.4	722	a	a	24.9
30-34	1.4	5.2	11.8	18.4	47.7	11.4	658	25.3	25.2	25.3
35-39	2.8	5.1	10.6	17.5	49.5	3.0	609	25.1	25.3	25.3
40-44	3.9	10.6	17.7	23.6	57.0	0.6	488	24.2	24.2	24.6
45-49	3.1	8.4	16.3	23.2	50.7	3.4	486	24.9	25.0	25.1
20-49	1.6	4.9	10.4	na	na	27.9	3,730	a	a	a
25-49	2.0	5.9	12.3	18.2	48.9	13.7	2,963	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, by residence, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	15.6	7.9	23.5	4.1	27.5
5-9	14.3	5.6	19.9	7.6	27.4
10-14	15.5	4.0	19.5	2.1	21.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	18.9	3.5	22.4	10.1	32.3
NFHS-2 (0-4)	24.7	8.2	33.0	10.2	42.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	23.7	9.6	33.3	19.8	52.4
RURAL					
0-4	17.1	7.2	24.3	6.1	30.3
5-9	23.2	4.0	27.2	6.0	33.1
10-14	23.5	5.8	29.3	7.3	36.4
NFHS-3 (0-4)	42.7	7.5	50.2	9.0	58.7
NFHS-2 (0-4)	36.7	13.9	50.6	18.0	67.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	44.1	16.7	60.8	21.6	81.1
TOTAL					
0-4	16.5	7.5	23.9	5.3	29.1
5-9	19.3	4.7	24.0	6.8	30.6
10-14	19.8	4.9	24.7	4.8	29.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	31.8	5.7	37.5	9.5	46.7
NFHS-2 (0-4)	32.0	11.7	43.7	15.0	58.1
NFHS-1 (0-4)	36.4	14.0	50.5	20.9	70.3

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, Maharashtra, 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	15.6	7.9	23.5	4.1	27.5
Rural	17.1	7.2	24.0	6.0	29.9
Schooling					
No schooling	7.0	12.5	19.5	8.3	27.7
<10 years complete	19.2	8.1	27.3	5.1	32.3
10 or more years complete	15.8	5.4	21.1	4.0	25.0
Religion					
Hindu	16.4	6.6	22.9	4.5	27.3
Muslim	18.6	10.0	28.5	9.6	37.9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.7	12.3	27.0	3.8	30.7
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	17.4	14.3	31.7	3.8	35.3
Scheduled tribe	21.6	11.2	32.8	8.9	41.4
Other backward class	14.0	7.8	21.8	3.9	25.6
Other	15.7	3.4	19.1	5.4	24.4
Child's sex					
Male	20.3	7.7	28.0	7.2	35.0
Female	12.3	7.3	19.5	3.1	22.5
Mother's age at birth					
<20	27.9	10.0	37.8	2.6	40.3
20-29	13.4	6.9	20.2	5.5	25.6
30-39	21.2	8.1	29.3	7.1	36.3
Birth order					
1	23.7	7.9	31.6	7.2	38.5
2-3	10.1	6.4	16.5	3.5	19.9
4+	17.6	13.4	31.0	6.2	37.0
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	9.5	9.8	19.3	4.0	23.2
2-3 years	8.1	7.7	15.9	3.9	19.7
4 years or more	18.2	3.2	21.4	4.0	25.3
Total	16.5	7.5	23.9	5.3	29.1

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children with mother's age at birth 40-49, who are not shown separately.

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

² Excludes first-order births

Table 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, Maharashtra, 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	35.6	1.0	67.0 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	39.6	2.0	8.9
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	3.6	4.0	0.4
Mother's age >34	1.3	2.6	8.2
Birth interval <24 months	12.9	1.0	7.0
Birth order >3	4.1	2.6	2.8
Subtotal	22.0	1.9	18.5
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.5	(6.8)	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.8	2.6	4.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.1	*	0.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.4	1.2	1.3
Subtotal	2.8	2.9	5.6
In any avoidable high-risk category	24.8	2.0	24.1
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	9,199	na	21,518

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	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	75.9	14.8	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	7.8	100.0	850	90.7
20-34	77.8	13.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	7.2	100.0	5,954	91.3
35-49	75.2	8.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	15.2	100.0	181	83.8
Birth order											
1	82.6	10.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	5.9	100.0	2,571	93.0
2-3	76.7	14.6	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	7.2	100.0	3,905	91.3
4+	58.0	21.3	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	18.0	100.0	510	79.3
Residence											
Urban	85.5	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	6.7	100.0	3,151	92.8
Rural	71.0	18.6	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.0	8.1	100.0	3,835	89.6
Schooling											
No schooling	53.7	21.5	1.4	0.1	2.6	0.7	0.0	20.1	100.0	668	75.1
<5 years complete	67.2	19.3	0.6	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	9.9	100.0	405	86.6
5-9 years complete	76.1	15.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	7.0	100.0	2,802	91.7
10-11 years complete	80.9	12.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	5.5	100.0	1,218	93.5
12 or more years complete	88.1	7.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.6	100.0	1,892	95.1
Religion											
Hindu	77.2	13.9	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	7.3	100.0	5,248	91.1
Muslim	77.7	11.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	9.8	100.0	1,032	89.4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	79.3	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	4.4	100.0	594	94.3
Other	78.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	13.4	100.0	111	85.0
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	78.2	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	5.2	100.0	1,205	93.7
Scheduled tribe	60.7	23.8	0.8	0.1	2.4	0.6	0.0	11.6	100.0	967	84.5
Other backward class	80.3	13.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	5.0	100.0	1,696	93.7
Other	80.9	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	8.5	100.0	3,071	90.6
Don't know	(84.2)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.8)	100.0	47	(90.2)
Total	77.5	13.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	7.5	100.0	6,985	91.0

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

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services;

ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

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

() 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, Maharashtra, 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	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	99.2	97.6	98.0	99.3	99.1	97.5	98.3
Blood pressure measured	99.0	96.8	97.0	99.1	98.5	97.3	97.8
Urine sample taken	99.0	96.7	96.9	99.1	98.7	97.4	97.7
Blood sample taken	98.5	96.5	97.1	98.4	98.5	96.3	97.4
Abdomen examined	97.7	96.5	96.8	98.6	99.0	94.7	97.0
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	47.1	45.6	44.6	46.2	41.4	49.7	46.3
Convulsions	42.5	41.8	40.0	41.8	36.9	47.4	42.1
Prolonged labour	52.6	50.8	48.8	50.5	48.3	61.4	51.6
Severe abdominal pain	56.9	55.9	53.4	55.0	51.3	66.6	56.4
High blood pressure	57.3	51.9	50.6	54.7	50.8	63.2	54.3
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	62.7	61.3	62.3	60.8	65.5	65.0	62.0
Number of women	2,939	3,523	3,190	2,574	390	1,084	6,461

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations and 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, Maharashtra, 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	70.4	65.6	83.0	89.7	80.9	35.8	25.1	25.4	850
20-34	72.5	68.2	81.3	90.5	85.8	41.3	33.5	27.0	5,954
35-49	70.6	60.5	78.2	90.3	79.7	38.7	30.1	24.6	181
Birth order									
1	75.8	70.4	83.4	90.7	86.6	42.2	34.4	27.0	2,571
2-3	71.6	67.1	81.1	91.0	84.9	40.8	32.4	26.7	3,905
4+	58.7	58.1	74.4	84.3	78.4	30.8	22.4	26.3	510
Residence									
Urban	75.6	68.7	81.3	90.0	86.2	43.9	35.7	27.0	3,151
Rural	69.4	66.8	81.6	90.7	84.1	37.9	29.6	26.5	3,835
Schooling									
No schooling	57.5	53.4	70.7	80.7	70.5	25.5	19.4	24.9	668
<5 years complete	68.1	60.2	81.3	88.7	77.3	33.4	26.0	21.4	405
5-9 years complete	72.2	65.2	82.3	91.0	84.5	37.3	29.7	27.6	2,802
10-11 years complete	72.2	72.9	82.3	92.0	86.2	41.9	31.7	25.5	1,218
12 or more years complete	78.3	74.4	83.5	92.3	91.9	51.4	42.6	28.1	1,892
Religion									
Hindu	72.2	67.6	81.2	90.4	85.0	40.9	32.6	25.7	5,248
Muslim	70.0	65.5	81.9	89.7	83.5	35.3	28.0	30.9	1,032
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	76.5	70.2	82.0	91.5	88.6	44.4	35.3	30.3	594
Other	68.9	78.2	89.2	92.5	83.5	55.3	47.2	16.5	111
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	72.6	68.4	79.1	88.8	86.1	40.9	30.5	25.9	1,205
Scheduled tribe	60.9	62.0	79.0	88.6	81.3	32.6	25.6	28.3	967
Other backward class	75.9	69.2	83.7	92.8	88.4	45.8	38.3	31.4	1,696
Other	73.5	68.4	82.1	90.3	84.1	40.3	32.2	24.0	3,071
Don't know	(74.9)	(59.4)	(71.3)	(85.8)	(76.8)	(22.1)	(19.0)	(33.0)	47
Total	72.2	67.6	81.5	90.4	85.0	40.6	32.4	26.8	6,985

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an 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
Ahmadnagar	63.3	59.3	22.5	77.0	15.2	301	90.9	246
Akola	80.4	80.8	33.8	87.0	30.1	112	91.0	108
Amravati	75.7	68.2	50.2	84.3	39.9	157	94.0	148
Aurangabad	70.6	69.6	19.8	87.3	16.4	272	93.1	257
Bhandara	83.4	77.1	40.5	91.2	34.5	63	99.4	60
Bid	72.9	62.0	22.3	79.0	16.1	163	88.6	153
Buldana	74.5	72.3	21.6	83.4	14.8	156	98.6	148
Chandrapur	79.9	67.3	47.0	90.5	45.5	126	97.3	121
Dhule	62.5	55.8	15.7	67.3	11.7	124	92.9	111
Gadchiroli	76.6	82.0	48.1	87.7	44.5	51	94.8	50
Gondiya	76.0	68.9	70.0	88.1	58.9	77	96.2	75
Hingoli	63.7	64.6	42.8	85.6	31.9	72	93.9	67
Jalgaon	64.6	61.4	39.7	85.1	32.2	223	87.8	197
Jalna	64.2	63.9	45.6	82.1	33.1	146	95.6	140
Kolhapur	69.1	60.6	46.5	77.7	37.3	213	86.4	200
Latur	74.9	63.5	40.5	81.4	33.6	142	94.1	128
Mumbai	80.7	60.6	52.7	83.2	43.5	194	91.4	183
Mumbai Suburban	82.0	57.5	36.7	77.2	31.2	580	89.4	564
Nagpur	81.1	88.0	52.5	92.9	49.8	252	96.1	249
Nanded	70.5	71.3	39.3	84.5	27.2	254	91.3	235
Nandurbar	52.5	53.7	39.0	72.5	26.1	107	75.0	90
Nashik	58.6	76.0	41.0	81.2	26.0	535	93.6	495
Osmanabad	74.8	55.3	37.4	81.5	30.9	81	96.6	76
Parbhani	79.3	72.4	31.1	83.9	24.0	126	95.3	116
Pune	84.5	88.2	55.9	79.4	49.9	489	92.3	462
Raigarh	68.9	61.2	47.2	83.9	37.9	219	87.1	204
Ratnagiri	72.0	66.7	52.4	77.4	33.8	98	97.9	91
Sangli	65.5	67.5	39.4	83.5	26.3	166	84.3	153
Satara	68.9	70.1	33.7	78.5	23.9	186	83.9	174
Sindhudurg	78.9	72.0	28.6	65.0	23.3	39	97.8	39
Solapur	73.8	66.3	50.9	82.5	40.5	267	86.8	245
Thane	70.8	60.3	44.5	79.3	37.6	691	87.1	629
Wardha	77.3	63.4	45.2	85.5	37.0	60	93.5	53
Washim	67.5	72.4	37.0	79.6	25.2	75	92.7	72
Yavatmal	71.4	66.3	34.8	79.8	26.6	172	88.6	166
Maharashtra	72.2	67.6	40.6	81.5	32.4	6,985	90.9	6,503

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, Maharashtra, 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	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	70.7	78.6	88.1	81.5	73.7	385
20-34	72.4	81.6	86.8	82.1	80.2	2,579
35-49	69.7	64.7	79.7	74.5	59.8	51
Birth order						
1	73.6	80.5	87.6	82.6	78.0	1,007
2-3	71.4	80.7	86.9	82.0	79.5	1,787
4+	70.8	85.3	82.9	77.5	80.4	222
Residence						
Urban	75.7	82.6	85.7	83.5	79.6	878
Rural	70.6	80.3	87.3	81.2	78.8	2,138
Schooling						
No schooling	63.8	75.0	82.3	72.9	62.7	244
<5 years complete	68.0	79.9	83.0	79.4	79.1	173
5-9 years complete	72.7	81.8	86.4	82.3	79.4	1,322
10-11 years complete	74.7	81.2	88.7	83.8	82.8	590
12 or more years complete	72.8	81.5	88.8	83.3	80.9	687
Religion						
Hindu	72.0	80.7	87.4	82.1	77.9	2,362
Muslim	73.0	81.1	84.4	80.9	84.5	363
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	73.3	83.6	86.4	81.8	82.4	271
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	72.6	82.3	86.8	81.4	81.9	534
Scheduled tribe	72.1	80.7	86.5	78.2	74.6	526
Other backward class	72.2	81.7	87.0	83.1	79.4	807
Other	72.1	80.1	87.1	83.1	79.6	1,139
Total	72.1	80.9	86.9	81.9	79.0	3,016

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

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), anganwadi worker, and other community health 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, Maharashtra, 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 age at pregnancy								
<20	82.6	2,487	44.9	44.5	4.3	6.3	100.0	2,055
20-34	83.2	8,518	45.4	39.2	6.8	8.6	100.0	7,090
35-49	74.6	227	36.3	40.0	17.7	6.0	100.0	169
Residence								
Urban	87.8	5,150	43.7	39.6	8.4	8.4	100.0	4,520
Rural	78.8	6,082	46.5	41.1	4.7	7.7	100.0	4,794
Antenatal care visits²								
None	66.4	649	42.6	36.9	10.7	9.8	100.0	431
1-3	80.7	1,642	48.8	39.2	4.7	7.3	100.0	1,324
4+	86.2	6,227	47.3	38.7	6.8	7.1	100.0	5,368
Don't know	90.6	52	(24.5)	(52.0)	(17.5)	(6.0)	100.0	47
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	54.6	1,114	47.7	43.1	3.9	5.3	100.0	608
<5 years complete	71.1	637	54.5	36.8	5.2	3.4	100.0	453
5-9 years complete	83.0	4,636	45.0	41.7	5.3	8.0	100.0	3,850
10-11 years complete	89.1	1,970	42.7	40.9	7.4	8.9	100.0	1,755
12 or more years complete	92.1	2,875	44.8	38.1	8.3	8.8	100.0	2,649
Religion								
Hindu	83.1	8,275	45.1	40.4	6.6	8.0	100.0	6,877
Muslim	82.7	1,848	44.2	40.7	6.0	9.1	100.0	1,529
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	81.3	958	45.5	40.7	6.7	7.1	100.0	779
Other	85.9	151	58.0	34.9	5.5	1.6	100.0	130
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	83.6	1,953	46.1	41.5	4.8	7.6	100.0	1,634
Scheduled tribe	61.2	1,570	45.7	41.1	4.8	8.5	100.0	961
Other backward class	87.9	2,622	44.9	40.4	7.3	7.4	100.0	2,305
Other	86.9	4,995	44.9	39.8	7.0	8.3	100.0	4,341
Don't know	81.3	92	40.6	35.4	10.6	13.4	100.0	75

Continued...

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

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	88.9	4,974	44.8	40.7	6.8	7.6	100.0	4,423
1 child	82.6	4,170	43.7	42.2	5.3	8.9	100.0	3,446
0 sons	82.7	2,067	48.6	39.5	4.4	7.5	100.0	1,709
1 son	82.6	2,103	38.8	44.8	6.2	10.2	100.0	1,737
2 children	71.4	1,496	48.8	34.4	9.9	6.9	100.0	1,068
0 sons	79.7	691	51.3	31.3	8.8	8.7	100.0	551
1 or more sons	64.3	804	46.1	37.8	11.1	5.0	100.0	518
3 children	67.1	398	56.3	35.2	3.0	5.4	100.0	267
0 sons	74.8	147	52.8	37.5	3.5	6.2	100.0	110
1 or more sons	62.5	251	58.8	33.7	2.7	4.8	100.0	157
4+ children	56.8	195	42.4	40.6	3.3	13.7	100.0	111
0 sons	72.8	66	(46.6)	(46.1)	(0.9)	(6.4)	100.0	48
1 or more sons	48.6	128	39.2	36.3	5.1	19.4	100.0	62
Total	82.9	11,232	45.2	40.4	6.5	8.0	100.0	9,314

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

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 an Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	92.4	850	87.4	11.7	92.0	786
20-34	93.5	5,954	85.7	13.9	91.0	5,564
35-49	84.5	181	83.0	16.1	83.3	152
Birth order						
1	94.5	2,571	87.2	12.2	90.5	2,428
2-3	93.3	3,905	85.3	14.2	91.3	3,642
4+	84.9	510	82.1	17.6	89.9	433
Residence						
Urban	93.7	3,151	84.4	15.4	88.8	2,952
Rural	92.6	3,835	86.9	12.3	92.7	3,551
Schooling						
No schooling	81.4	668	82.2	17.6	87.2	544
<5 years complete	92.0	405	80.8	19.2	90.6	373
5-9 years complete	94.6	2,802	84.1	15.3	92.6	2,649
10-11 years complete	95.1	1,218	89.1	10.2	92.1	1,159
12 or more years complete	94.0	1,892	88.3	11.3	88.9	1,778
Religion						
Hindu	93.4	5,248	86.0	13.5	90.4	4,903
Muslim	90.6	1,032	85.9	13.5	92.4	935
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.2	594	85.1	14.9	93.9	566
Other	89.8	111	81.2	18.8	86.0	99
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	94.3	1,205	83.8	15.9	91.3	1,135
Scheduled tribe	90.2	967	85.4	13.6	89.2	872
Other backward class	95.8	1,696	87.2	12.1	90.3	1,624
Other	92.1	3,071	85.9	13.8	91.6	2,829
Don't know	(91.6)	47	(84.8)	(15.2)	(92.5)	43
Total	93.1	6,985	85.8	13.7	90.9	6,503

() 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 skilled health 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	94.8	86.7	90.3
Public sector	46.4	50.9	48.9
NGO/trust	1.3	0.3	0.7
Private sector	47.1	35.6	40.7
At home	5.2	13.1	9.6
Own home	3.8	9.1	6.7
Parent's home	1.3	3.8	2.7
Other home	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other ¹	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	85.1	68.6	75.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	9.6	19.1	14.9
Other health personnel	0.3	0.4	0.4
Dai (TBA)	1.6	5.8	3.9
Friends/relatives	3.2	5.0	4.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2
No one	0.1	0.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	95.0	88.1	91.1
Percentage of home births delivered by skilled provider ³	2.3	4.6	3.6
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	26.3	15.2	20.1
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	10.7	6.1	8.2
Number of births	4,053	5,136	9,189
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	52.4	42.3	44.4
Clean blade used to cut the cord	94.6	94.3	94.3
Either of the above	94.6	94.7	94.7
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	86.6	84.8	85.2
Number of births delivered at home	121	458	579
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than 4 hours	72.4	67.0	69.5
4-23 hours	4.0	3.3	3.6
1-2 days	6.1	7.1	6.6
3-41 days	1.5	3.2	2.4
Don't know ¹	0.0	0.5	0.3
No postnatal check	16.0	18.9	17.6
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 skilled health 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	70.3	59.4	64.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	13.2	19.2	16.5
Other health personnel	0.0	0.1	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.4	1.5	1.0
Other	0.1	0.8	0.5
No postnatal check	16.0	18.9	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	3,151	3,835	6,985

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

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, Maharashtra, 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	52.4	37.2	89.6	90.3	1,523	84.6	82.0	850
20-34	48.7	41.8	90.5	91.4	7,460	81.9	79.2	5,954
35-49	30.0	55.8	85.8	87.1	206	87.3	85.7	181
Residence								
Urban	46.4	48.4	94.8	95.0	4,053	84.0	82.5	3,151
Rural	50.9	35.9	86.7	88.1	5,136	81.1	77.4	3,835
Birth order								
1	46.8	48.2	95.0	94.2	3,983	84.6	82.8	2,571
2-3	50.9	37.3	88.2	90.1	4,622	82.0	78.9	3,905
4+	47.4	26.9	74.4	78.7	584	74.5	69.4	510
Antenatal care visits²								
None	39.0	34.8	73.8	74.7	524	57.4	53.9	524
1-3	54.5	35.0	89.5	91.4	1,378	78.0	74.2	1,378
4+	48.0	46.0	94.0	94.2	5,043	86.2	83.9	5,043
Don't know	(51.2)	(39.9)	(91.1)	(74.7)	40	(82.4)	(78.5)	40
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	53.9	13.1	67.0	73.8	966	68.0	63.4	668
<5 years complete	58.1	21.1	79.2	83.3	558	75.9	71.8	405
5-9 years complete	57.1	33.9	91.0	92.3	3,822	83.1	80.5	2,802
10-11 years complete	46.7	49.2	95.9	93.2	1,578	84.2	81.4	1,218
12 or more years complete	32.3	65.6	97.9	97.0	2,265	86.7	84.9	1,892
Religion								
Hindu	47.4	42.7	90.0	90.7	6,808	82.9	80.2	5,248
Muslim	50.6	39.4	90.0	91.3	1,473	79.9	77.0	1,032
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	63.7	30.6	94.3	95.4	768	83.1	80.8	594
Other	26.0	58.6	84.6	85.8	139	77.3	74.7	111
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	61.6	31.5	93.1	93.8	1,621	83.4	81.3	1,205
Scheduled tribe	56.2	18.1	74.3	78.8	1,347	77.2	72.6	967
Other backward class	49.5	44.2	93.7	93.1	2,133	84.4	82.3	1,696
Other	40.8	51.8	92.7	93.2	4,030	82.5	79.7	3,071
Don't know	67.6	27.6	95.1	91.1	58	(89.6)	(86.5)	47
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	4,495	83.1	80.9	3,398
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	96.7	3,802	87.4	85.7	2,999
Home	na	na	na	37.6	882	52.9	41.3	579
Total	48.9	41.4	90.3	91.1	9,189	82.4	79.7	6,985

Note: Total includes births delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which are 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, Maharashtra, 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
Ahmadnagar	43.7	50.5	94.2	96.5	16.8	403	81.2	301
Akola	56.2	35.8	92.0	94.4	23.7	145	81.2	112
Amravati	60.9	32.1	93.0	88.8	18.4	197	70.8	157
Aurangabad	41.3	52.2	93.5	95.6	14.4	354	88.3	272
Bhandara	79.0	19.7	98.7	100.0	25.9	82	86.7	63
Bid	61.2	32.5	93.7	94.7	11.1	230	79.4	163
Buldana	51.3	31.3	82.6	87.9	13.9	203	80.9	156
Chandrapur	66.5	25.2	91.7	93.1	14.5	165	80.8	126
Dhule	42.4	30.2	72.6	82.5	13.9	167	75.8	124
Gadchiroli	70.0	17.7	87.7	94.2	11.0	65	72.3	51
Gondiya	79.1	14.2	93.3	93.0	16.3	97	72.7	77
Hingoli	45.2	39.4	84.6	83.5	11.5	96	67.5	72
Jalgaon	37.9	46.3	84.2	84.0	20.2	309	80.2	223
Jalna	61.5	30.5	92.0	91.4	10.6	195	67.6	146
Kolhapur	42.9	52.5	95.4	83.8	30.7	251	78.4	213
Latur	49.7	40.2	89.9	88.4	15.9	195	83.2	142
Mumbai	56.3	41.1	97.4	93.4	28.5	230	86.3	194
Mumbai Suburban	51.9	42.0	93.9	97.9	18.9	732	81.8	580
Nagpur	70.6	26.6	97.2	98.1	39.3	317	84.9	252
Nanded	50.7	33.7	84.3	89.2	13.6	353	67.3	254
Nandurbar	40.8	14.7	55.5	62.4	4.5	146	65.0	107
Nashik	50.7	34.6	85.3	88.1	16.5	763	76.5	535
Osmanabad	52.8	35.4	88.2	87.0	15.2	112	79.5	81
Parbhani	42.9	42.9	85.8	89.3	13.7	171	84.6	126
Pune	37.9	55.5	93.4	95.5	31.9	675	86.1	489
Raigarh	46.5	49.5	96.0	93.7	23.3	265	64.9	219
Ratnagiri	41.2	56.7	97.8	81.3	22.3	119	79.8	98
Sangli	36.7	59.2	95.9	95.2	31.2	218	77.0	166
Satara	31.4	65.0	96.3	90.0	29.0	229	75.8	186
Sindhudurg	64.2	35.0	99.3	97.3	22.8	46	83.8	39
Solapur	28.9	57.5	86.4	92.3	16.4	378	76.1	267
Thane	50.3	41.0	91.2	90.7	22.5	874	88.3	691
Wardha	71.5	26.4	97.9	95.5	25.9	72	85.8	60
Washim	51.8	32.2	84.0	82.2	11.0	98	76.3	75
Yavatmal	51.7	33.6	85.3	86.7	9.6	236	75.6	172
Maharashtra	48.9	41.4	90.3	91.1	20.1	9,189	79.7	6,985

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, Maharashtra, 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	3,338	12,602	6,946	9.8	1,181
20-34	3,632	15,686	9,443	8.6	5,068
35-49	4,221	35,198	23,958	5.1	148
Birth order					
1	3,703	16,996	10,123	8.5	3,734
2-3	3,388	13,680	8,104	8.9	2,400
4+	3,616	18,612	8,977	10.6	263
Residence					
Urban	3,331	18,028	11,034	6.2	3,029
Rural	3,758	13,392	7,796	11.0	3,367
Schooling					
No schooling	4,351	12,168	5,825	13.0	464
<5 years complete	4,718	14,452	7,248	13.4	331
5-9 years complete	3,559	13,585	7,267	9.9	2,568
10-11 years complete	2,563	13,062	7,959	8.1	1,172
12 or more years complete	3,656	19,168	14,211	5.6	1,862
Religion					
Hindu	3,339	15,850	9,417	8.8	4,789
Muslim	3,594	16,033	9,153	6.0	954
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4,675	15,223	8,003	13.6	557
Other	9,159	15,551	13,665	5.8	97
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	4,204	15,323	7,901	11.6	1,132
Scheduled tribe	2,535	13,315	5,393	22.4	732
Other backward class	4,051	17,821	10,727	8.3	1,606
Other	3,350	15,296	10,129	4.5	2,881
Don't know	(2,304)	(14,388)	(5,716)	(2.8)	46
Total	3,578	15,833	9,319	8.7	6,397

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, Maharashtra, 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
Ahmadnagar	19.2	241	83.1	22.5	301	6.8	286
Akola	23.3	80	73.0	57.5	112	15.3	105
Amravati	13.0	120	67.2	48.2	157	10.4	147
Aurangabad	23.9	207	80.6	42.6	272	3.0	253
Bhandara	6.4	47	71.6	55.0	63	10.7	62
Bid	21.1	137	79.7	40.5	163	7.4	153
Buldana	22.2	103	67.2	63.0	156	7.5	130
Chandrapur	18.8	100	61.3	48.9	126	5.8	115
Dhule	30.8	101	70.1	31.9	124	14.0	93
Gadchiroli	14.9	35	80.2	73.1	51	27.0	46
Gondiya	10.3	58	53.2	66.9	77	24.3	70
Hingoli	33.4	56	63.6	40.4	72	5.2	62
Jalgaon	22.2	181	69.7	26.6	223	7.9	194
Jalna	18.8	116	59.2	39.8	146	7.0	134
Kolhapur	12.0	135	79.8	26.5	213	5.8	205
Latur	22.9	127	71.5	45.6	142	9.4	128
Mumbai	20.8	141	90.6	16.2	194	5.4	191
Mumbai Suburban	26.2	407	86.5	40.8	580	8.0	556
Nagpur	7.3	186	80.1	47.3	252	13.3	243
Nanded	30.5	199	72.1	40.2	254	7.5	218
Nandurbar	27.0	87	44.9	35.4	107	18.4	60
Nashik	20.8	424	76.3	49.0	535	11.8	465
Osmanabad	21.1	67	67.1	36.8	81	4.5	72
Parbhani	29.9	97	79.4	53.7	126	3.9	109
Pune	15.6	383	90.9	36.3	489	6.4	467
Raigarh	10.9	174	77.4	20.6	219	4.9	209
Ratnagiri	8.6	73	86.0	31.6	98	6.7	97
Sangli	16.2	127	82.0	22.4	166	5.5	158
Satara	11.4	155	77.2	25.5	186	3.7	181
Sindhudurg	8.7	23	90.2	46.6	39	21.1	39
Solapur	23.2	224	81.8	39.4	267	8.7	238
Thane	20.2	537	76.5	25.9	691	11.2	639
Wardha	14.9	44	82.1	41.1	60	6.4	59
Washim	27.1	56	75.0	59.9	75	13.3	63
Yavatmal	23.3	149	78.8	50.8	172	13.2	149
Maharashtra	20.0	5,398	77.5	38.1	6,985	8.7	6,397

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check							Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know	No health check ¹			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	9.7	18.1	1.3	5.5	1.4	0.1	64.0	100.0	34.5	1,319
20-34	7.7	17.8	1.2	4.1	2.1	0.2	67.0	100.0	30.7	5,503
35-49	12.9	14.7	1.3	7.6	0.5	0.0	63.0	100.0	36.4	164
Birth order										
1	8.9	16.5	1.2	4.4	1.6	0.1	67.4	100.0	31.0	2,571
2-3	7.9	18.5	1.3	4.4	2.1	0.2	65.6	100.0	32.1	3,905
4-5	6.5	20.7	0.6	4.5	1.8	0.1	65.8	100.0	32.2	453
6+	11.0	7.7	0.0	3.5	2.7	0.0	75.0	100.0	22.3	57
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	8.6	18.8	1.3	4.5	2.3	0.1	64.4	100.0	33.2	3,398
Private health facility ²	8.9	17.2	0.8	3.5	1.3	0.3	68.0	100.0	30.4	2,999
Home	1.9	15.0	1.8	9.2	2.7	0.0	69.4	100.0	27.9	579
Residence										
Urban	9.1	16.8	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.2	68.8	100.0	29.5	3,151
Rural	7.4	18.7	1.2	6.0	2.2	0.2	64.3	100.0	33.3	3,835
Religion										
Hindu	8.5	18.0	0.9	4.7	2.0	0.1	65.8	100.0	32.1	5,248
Muslim	7.6	17.6	1.6	2.8	1.3	0.0	69.0	100.0	29.6	1,032
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.0	16.7	2.2	5.3	1.5	0.7	66.6	100.0	31.2	594
Other	5.0	16.8	5.2	2.6	2.9	0.0	67.5	100.0	29.5	111
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	8.5	17.3	1.1	5.3	1.9	0.4	65.5	100.0	32.2	1,205
Scheduled tribe	7.7	21.0	1.1	6.8	2.0	0.0	61.3	100.0	36.6	967
Other backward class	10.5	16.9	1.3	4.8	2.1	0.2	64.3	100.0	33.4	1,696
Other	7.0	17.7	1.2	3.2	1.7	0.1	69.1	100.0	29.1	3,071
Don't know	(1.9)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.7)	(2.5)	(84.2)	100.0	(12.6)	47
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	5.0	16.5	1.1	6.2	1.7	0.1	69.4	100.0	28.8	668
<5 years complete	5.3	16.3	1.8	4.4	3.2	0.3	68.7	100.0	27.8	405
5-9 years complete	8.1	19.1	1.2	5.6	1.9	0.1	64.1	100.0	33.9	2,802
10-11 years complete	9.1	17.1	1.6	3.5	2.2	0.6	65.9	100.0	31.3	1,218
12 or more years complete	9.4	17.2	0.8	2.7	1.5	0.1	68.4	100.0	30.1	1,892
Total	8.2	17.8	1.2	4.4	1.9	0.2	66.3	100.0	31.6	6,985

Note: Total includes information on births to women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which are not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, Maharashtra

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	92.7	94.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	75.5	71.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	68.9	69.0
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	36.1	17.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	94.8	84.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	95.0	87.7
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.6	88.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	70.0	47.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	67.4	55.1
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	30.2	12.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	88.7	50.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	89.4	56.4
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	92.1	91.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	72.4	59.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	68.1	61.6
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	32.8	14.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	91.4	66.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	91.8	70.7

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the three years preceding the survey

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and having taken iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

³ Based on all births in the three years preceding the survey

⁴ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

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, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	93.8	91.0	92.3
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	84.1	78.6	81.1
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	46.9	40.0	43.1
Convulsions	38.0	29.0	33.0
Prolonged labour	54.5	47.6	50.6
Severe abdominal pain	57.5	55.0	56.1
High blood pressure	56.6	47.1	51.3
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	67.7	52.8	59.4
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	94.9	89.5	91.9
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	75.8	70.0	72.6
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	89.0	80.7	84.4
Family planning or delaying his next child	73.3	69.3	71.1
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	369	462	831
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	42.5	34.9
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	48.7	42.3
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	42.3	37.1
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	19	49	68

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

Table 5.2 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			BCG			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ³	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex																	
Male	70.8	85.1	79.4	57.8	91.0	86.4	80.8	74.1	84.0	89.8	83.6	64.1	83.4	54.8	7.7	58.7	881
Female	68.3	84.2	80.8	63.8	89.1	85.2	81.0	75.8	81.4	88.3	85.0	69.9	82.1	57.8	8.6	62.7	874
Birth order																	
1	71.1	84.7	81.1	61.1	89.9	85.8	82.5	78.0	81.9	87.5	84.6	67.4	84.3	59.3	9.6	61.5	720
2-3	68.6	85.8	81.0	63.2	90.1	86.2	81.2	74.3	83.3	90.7	86.1	69.1	82.4	56.0	7.0	62.4	921
4-5	69.0	76.0	67.0	39.1	91.1	84.0	68.3	61.0	83.6	86.4	67.9	49.1	76.8	40.4	6.9	42.2	108
Residence																	
Urban	71.6	84.4	79.5	57.3	90.3	84.5	80.8	75.0	83.7	88.9	82.0	64.4	82.6	55.8	7.4	58.0	763
Rural	68.0	84.9	80.5	63.5	89.8	86.8	81.0	74.8	82.0	89.1	86.1	69.1	82.9	56.7	8.7	62.8	991
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	58.1	78.2	72.0	44.9	86.6	80.1	72.5	62.3	79.2	84.6	72.7	50.0	71.8	43.4	10.0	42.1	173
<5 years complete	70.2	85.0	79.9	58.8	88.3	87.7	81.3	73.5	82.6	89.2	77.7	59.5	82.4	51.6	8.9	55.5	103
5-9 years complete	70.9	84.7	79.3	56.4	91.0	86.0	81.2	74.9	83.0	90.6	86.6	65.9	84.8	52.9	6.8	56.9	720
10-11 years complete	71.6	87.0	82.0	68.0	91.9	88.9	83.4	76.1	82.9	89.7	84.9	71.9	82.7	60.4	6.5	68.6	326
12 or more years complete	70.2	85.4	83.2	69.3	88.9	85.0	81.8	79.5	83.5	87.6	86.1	73.8	83.8	65.2	10.8	69.8	432
Religion																	
Hindu	71.6	87.4	83.3	63.0	91.8	88.1	83.9	78.5	84.7	90.6	86.7	69.1	85.2	59.3	7.0	62.4	1,293
Muslim	68.4	75.3	67.4	48.2	83.7	77.9	70.2	63.1	77.3	82.7	74.2	56.6	74.2	45.6	12.9	51.5	301
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	57.6	82.2	79.6	69.3	86.6	83.3	77.1	68.9	76.3	86.9	85.9	73.0	78.1	54.0	10.0	67.8	134

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ³	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	64.5	82.3	78.1	55.4	89.5	86.1	81.8	75.0	80.3	88.8	84.2	61.6	82.0	50.6	8.1	54.8	286
Scheduled tribe	70.8	80.9	76.2	55.6	86.4	83.2	78.4	68.3	75.9	85.0	82.1	61.3	77.5	50.4	12.1	51.6	247
Other backward class	69.8	85.7	82.7	70.0	90.5	86.7	81.5	77.3	83.7	89.7	86.9	74.0	86.4	64.4	8.4	68.3	433
Other	71.3	86.6	81.0	59.6	91.7	86.4	81.7	76.2	85.7	90.5	84.0	67.2	83.1	56.2	6.3	61.9	777
Total	69.6	84.7	80.1	60.8	90.0	85.8	80.9	74.9	82.7	89.0	84.3	67.0	82.8	56.3	8.2	60.7	1,755
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	95.3	94.3	86.8	76.1	71.7	95.9	91.7	73.4	84.7	58.8	2.8	46.1	669

Note: 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 available

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 BCC, 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

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) percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility by district, Maharashtra, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	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 facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Ahmadnagar	38.7	94.0	60.7	60.2	76.7	43.4	6.0	85	84.5	80
Akola	63.2	90.4	70.5	76.6	83.5	50.8	5.6	27	88.8	25
Amravati	(72.5)	(91.0)	(78.1)	(73.0)	(89.6)	(64.7)	(9.0)	38	(95.4)	34
Aurangabad	64.5	94.8	85.1	69.5	84.6	59.3	1.7	54	(88.2)	53
Bhandara	(93.2)	(100.0)	(93.2)	(90.3)	(87.6)	(81.1)	(0.0)	11	(93.4)	11
Bid	55.2	88.5	75.7	62.2	79.6	53.9	9.4	44	94.9	39
Buldana	66.3	91.1	75.8	70.0	76.5	64.2	8.9	34	(98.5)	31
Chandrapur	(74.1)	(96.8)	(88.6)	(72.6)	(93.0)	(60.5)	(0.0)	25	(87.6)	25
Dhule	44.2	95.3	69.9	54.2	85.1	40.0	4.7	35	96.4	33
Gadchiroli	(83.8)	(96.9)	(93.7)	(87.0)	(87.7)	(82.0)	(3.1)	11	(100.0)	10
Gondiya	76.2	91.3	87.6	82.3	85.4	74.4	8.7	20	(100.0)	18
Hingoli	72.7	96.0	75.2	80.0	87.2	65.9	4.0	20	90.8	19
Jalgaon	(44.1)	(85.0)	(58.4)	(50.7)	(83.1)	(43.2)	(13.7)	50	(87.4)	43
Jalna	74.1	95.1	81.2	80.0	89.0	70.0	4.9	31	100.0	29
Kolhapur	(72.1)	(84.9)	(70.2)	(69.2)	(77.2)	(46.9)	(9.3)	46	(88.3)	42
Latur	67.0	92.8	79.6	72.1	87.2	59.3	3.7	47	87.3	46
Mumbai	(45.9)	(87.6)	(50.6)	(55.6)	(73.9)	(45.6)	(12.4)	32	*	28
Mumbai Suburban	(44.2)	(75.0)	(65.7)	(56.3)	(69.2)	(50.1)	(19.3)	132	(85.4)	106
Nagpur	(88.4)	(96.1)	(89.5)	(84.3)	(92.1)	(76.5)	(1.7)	53	(84.3)	52
Nanded	60.4	88.2	71.2	66.1	82.9	51.1	6.6	71	94.0	66
Nandurbar	43.3	73.7	48.7	38.5	70.1	32.8	21.7	27	(93.7)	21
Nashik	61.0	91.4	82.7	67.9	86.0	62.3	7.5	158	85.7	147
Osmanabad	(65.9)	(88.4)	(77.3)	(74.7)	(84.9)	(62.7)	(7.2)	19	(97.8)	18
Parbhani	61.0	97.3	80.6	60.1	87.7	51.5	2.7	33	92.8	32
Pune	(79.0)	(98.1)	(92.8)	(86.3)	(98.1)	(81.0)	(1.9)	116	(71.9)	113
Raigarh	(52.0)	(94.9)	(84.4)	(50.9)	(92.9)	(47.6)	(5.1)	43	(79.1)	41
Ratnagiri	(75.6)	(92.4)	(78.5)	(85.2)	(92.4)	(73.1)	(7.6)	22	(88.2)	21
Sangli	(49.6)	(88.4)	(68.3)	(61.5)	(85.0)	(43.4)	(11.6)	44	(82.1)	39
Satara	71.6	89.8	70.9	89.0	83.8	59.2	5.7	55	(90.3)	52
Sindhudurg	(80.3)	(92.0)	(84.9)	(88.6)	(91.6)	(80.3)	(3.8)	7	*	7
Solapur	64.2	96.2	83.3	70.4	86.6	64.9	1.1	73	82.4	72
Thane	49.5	84.5	62.8	53.0	72.3	40.9	15.5	213	(76.0)	180
Wardha	(93.5)	(95.5)	(81.4)	(93.5)	(80.4)	(76.5)	(0.0)	12	(93.1)	12
Washim	(85.1)	(93.1)	(89.4)	(85.9)	(79.7)	(67.9)	(4.9)	15	(93.1)	14
Yavatmal	71.2	96.2	88.2	69.5	88.4	61.6	3.8	50	91.0	48
Maharashtra	60.8	90.0	74.9	67.0	82.8	56.3	8.2	1,755	86.2	1,611

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCG, 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

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

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and 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 ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	0.7	9.9	722	*	*	5	84.0	72
6-11	3.4	17.8	947	(95.9)	(29.3)	33	88.2	168
12-23	3.2	16.3	1,755	88.3	12.5	56	85.8	285
24-35	2.3	11.0	1,857	(88.9)	(27.4)	42	78.6	205
36-47	1.9	11.1	1,861	(85.4)	(27.7)	35	81.6	207
48-59	2.2	10.6	1,815	(89.3)	(21.4)	40	89.3	193
Sex								
Male	2.5	13.0	4,656	89.6	19.2	116	83.7	607
Female	2.2	12.2	4,301	89.0	25.5	96	85.5	523
Residence								
Urban	2.5	11.9	3,948	90.7	27.6	100	86.9	470
Rural	2.2	13.2	5,009	88.1	17.0	111	82.9	659
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	1.0	8.7	943	*	*	9	80.8	82
<5 years complete	1.7	13.4	546	*	*	10	81.6	73
5-9 years complete	2.9	13.6	3,717	88.6	17.7	109	86.6	504
10-11 years complete	2.1	11.9	1,538	(86.7)	(22.9)	32	81.3	183
12 or more years complete	2.3	13.0	2,213	(97.2)	(31.0)	52	84.9	287
Religion								
Hindu	2.4	12.8	6,648	88.3	22.1	162	84.0	849
Muslim	2.4	11.7	1,421	(95.9)	(9.9)	34	85.5	166
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.8	10.8	750	*	*	14	82.4	81
Other	1.5	24.4	138	*	*	2	*	34
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	3.0	11.1	1,573	(93.0)	(32.0)	47	87.9	174
Scheduled tribe	2.7	11.9	1,301	(81.9)	(20.7)	35	79.4	155
Other backward class	1.9	13.4	2,082	(93.6)	(16.4)	39	87.0	280
Other	2.3	13.0	3,945	88.4	19.9	90	83.6	514
Don't know	(1.0)	(11.2)	57	*	*	1	*	6
Total	2.4	12.6	8,957	89.3	22.0	211	84.6	1,129

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea		
				Percent- age given ORS packets	Percent- age given ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supplements	Percent- age given intra- venous solution	Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other		Percent- age not receiving any treatment	
Age in months															
<6	7.8	722	73.9	12.8	38.4	16.1	52.0	12.7	17.1	13.9	0.0	8.3	28.9	56	
6-11	17.4	947	80.4	50.4	69.5	10.9	72.6	18.7	11.3	16.1	1.0	14.0	11.4	165	
12-23	13.2	1,755	78.7	55.1	79.0	14.2	81.7	20.2	12.1	11.7	0.0	14.7	10.0	231	
24-35	7.0	1,857	81.1	62.4	76.8	12.8	81.2	10.0	10.2	10.9	0.9	3.8	11.7	129	
36-47	5.6	1,861	72.8	54.4	75.4	8.8	78.0	20.2	16.2	14.0	1.3	6.2	10.0	104	
48-59	4.3	1,815	71.5	62.7	77.3	21.7	80.3	13.5	8.1	11.8	0.0	4.3	13.8	79	
Sex															
Male	8.6	4,656	79.3	56.9	76.4	14.6	81.1	15.5	11.3	14.8	0.0	7.3	10.0	403	
Female	8.4	4,301	75.7	48.4	69.0	12.1	72.0	18.5	13.0	11.1	1.2	13.0	15.0	362	
Residence															
Urban	6.8	3,948	75.6	59.9	77.6	12.4	81.1	18.7	10.7	15.2	0.4	13.0	12.8	267	
Rural	9.9	5,009	78.6	49.1	70.4	14.0	74.5	16.0	12.8	11.9	0.6	8.4	12.1	497	
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	6.5	943	57.5	38.1	47.2	11.4	51.9	9.6	13.7	7.1	0.0	6.2	31.3	62	
<5 years complete	9.7	546	71.8	55.9	75.5	12.0	78.9	10.9	3.7	14.3	2.5	14.7	8.4	53	
5-9 years complete	9.1	3,717	80.2	50.1	72.6	15.0	77.1	15.9	11.6	13.9	0.9	7.7	12.6	340	
10-11 years complete	8.9	1,538	76.5	62.7	78.6	15.3	82.7	22.2	19.6	16.1	0.0	16.2	5.3	136	
12 or more years complete	7.8	2,213	82.2	55.0	77.5	10.1	79.9	19.3	9.3	10.6	0.0	9.5	11.9	174	
Religion															
Hindu	8.7	6,648	78.4	50.2	70.8	13.4	75.2	16.2	10.8	11.1	0.5	9.6	12.8	580	
Muslim	6.3	1,421	73.5	52.5	76.7	15.1	78.9	16.8	16.2	13.0	1.0	9.6	13.7	89	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.8	750	78.7	73.0	85.2	10.2	86.7	22.9	16.3	26.5	0.3	13.7	5.6	88	
Other	5.0	138	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments								
				Percentage given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supplements	Percent- age given intravenous solution	Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percent- age not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea		
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	11.1	1,573	77.7	62.4	80.2	6.2	81.6	22.9	16.9	17.7	0.2	15.3	11.6	175		
Scheduled tribe	8.6	1,301	72.7	42.0	65.8	17.2	71.1	17.0	8.6	9.3	1.2	10.4	15.7	112		
Other backward class	7.9	2,082	83.4	53.2	76.8	8.6	78.0	21.0	12.0	12.2	1.0	8.2	9.6	166		
Other	7.7	3,945	76.5	51.6	69.5	18.6	75.8	11.6	11.0	12.4	0.3	7.8	12.5	306		
Don't know	(10.0)	57	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6		
Total	8.5	8,957	77.6	52.9	72.9	13.4	76.8	16.9	12.1	13.0	0.6	10.0	12.3	764		

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids.

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, Maharashtra, 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 usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food					Don't know			
Age in months																		
<6	16.1	21.2	40.8	13.8	8.1	0.0	100.0	8.6	21.6	28.7	17.5	2.9	20.7	0.0	100.0	8.6	28.8	56
6-11	10.9	25.8	34.4	26.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	6.4	26.4	35.9	19.8	0.8	10.7	0.0	100.0	6.9	49.3	165
12-23	14.2	28.4	37.9	16.2	2.3	1.1	100.0	6.8	23.8	42.9	21.2	0.5	4.9	0.0	100.0	9.7	58.4	231
24-35	12.8	25.8	30.7	24.2	6.1	0.4	100.0	7.3	27.5	33.0	25.6	3.8	2.3	0.4	100.0	10.6	51.9	129
36-47	8.8	31.2	35.8	20.1	3.0	1.0	100.0	3.8	30.1	41.5	16.8	6.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	8.8	56.2	104
48-59	21.7	18.9	42.8	9.2	7.4	0.0	100.0	13.9	29.1	39.2	15.5	0.0	0.9	1.4	100.0	19.5	68.1	79
Sex																		
Male	14.6	27.0	35.1	17.5	5.1	0.7	100.0	8.7	26.1	35.8	18.2	2.6	8.2	0.4	100.0	10.6	56.9	403
Female	12.1	25.5	37.7	21.3	3.0	0.4	100.0	5.7	26.4	40.6	22.4	1.3	3.5	0.1	100.0	9.5	50.4	362
Residence																		
Urban	12.4	25.1	29.5	28.7	4.4	0.0	100.0	5.3	29.2	31.8	28.1	3.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	9.6	51.6	267
Rural	14.0	26.9	40.1	14.3	4.0	0.8	100.0	8.3	24.6	41.5	16.0	1.2	8.0	0.4	100.0	10.3	55.0	497
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	11.4	16.9	61.0	7.1	1.8	1.9	100.0	4.2	24.6	54.6	9.7	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	11.4	48.3	62
<5 years complete	12.0	24.9	42.6	14.8	5.7	0.0	100.0	8.4	23.2	43.7	13.8	6.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	10.5	59.5	53
5-9 years complete	15.0	27.0	33.3	19.6	4.4	0.7	100.0	6.8	28.5	34.9	20.4	2.7	6.3	0.4	100.0	10.0	52.5	340
10-11 years complete	15.3	25.0	27.5	29.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	6.7	22.4	34.6	29.6	0.6	6.1	0.0	100.0	12.0	48.5	136
12 or more years complete	10.1	29.7	38.6	16.1	5.2	0.3	100.0	9.2	26.2	39.7	18.1	1.2	5.4	0.3	100.0	8.0	61.0	174
Religion																		
Hindu	13.4	27.2	35.6	18.4	4.7	0.7	100.0	7.4	26.9	37.1	19.4	2.4	6.5	0.3	100.0	10.5	52.3	580
Muslim	15.1	26.1	48.2	9.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	2.2	21.8	53.7	18.7	0.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	7.4	60.8	89
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	10.2	17.7	32.2	36.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	9.3	23.3	31.7	28.7	0.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	8.1	57.3	88

Continued...

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea –Continued

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, Maharashtra, 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 usual	Somewhat less	Much less	Don't know	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None					Never gave food	Don't know					
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	6.2	22.7	32.6	33.5	3.9	1.1	1.1	100.0	5.0	25.8	35.0	28.4	0.4	5.3	0.3	100.0	5.2	51.4	175
Scheduled tribe	17.2	16.8	45.3	16.1	3.8	0.9	100.0	11.8	16.7	41.4	17.3	0.0	11.9	1.0	100.0	14.2	50.6	112	
Other backward class	8.6	31.1	37.7	20.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	4.0	31.2	40.3	20.5	0.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	6.9	56.9	166	
Other	18.6	29.3	34.5	12.1	5.1	0.4	100.0	8.8	27.5	37.1	16.3	4.4	5.8	0.1	100.0	13.1	55.1	306	
Total	13.4	26.3	36.4	19.3	4.1	0.5	100.0	7.2	26.2	38.1	20.2	2.0	6.0	0.2	100.0	10.1	53.8	764	

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, 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

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, Maharashtra, 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	75.2	4,604	81.5	270
20-24	85.6	5,195	87.0	2,423
25-34	86.9	9,027	88.9	3,881
35-49	81.1	10,634	90.6	420
Residence				
Urban	86.5	14,621	90.9	3,151
Rural	79.1	14,839	85.8	3,844
Schooling				
No schooling	69.1	4,371	69.3	675
<5 years complete	77.2	2,392	86.4	406
5-9 years complete	82.4	10,318	87.0	2,803
10-11 years complete	86.3	5,020	91.2	1,218
12 or more years complete	90.7	7,359	94.8	1,892
Religion				
Hindu	81.9	22,682	87.4	5,256
Muslim	86.4	3,634	91.2	1,032
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	85.5	2,556	90.2	596
Other	80.3	589	80.7	111
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	84.6	5,121	90.0	1,205
Scheduled tribe	76.8	3,420	82.0	969
Other backward class	85.4	7,751	91.4	1,697
Other	82.2	12,981	87.7	3,076
Don't know	72.9	186	(70.7)	49
Total	82.8	29,460	88.1	6,995

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

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 of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	
																	Number of children
Age in months																	
<12	37.7	34.3	30.8	33.4	1,668	na	na	na	33.3	1,668	62.1	556					
12-23	48.4	46.4	37.4	42.4	1,755	na	na	na	44.5	1,755	58.1	781					
24-35	54.3	52.2	42.2	48.1	1,857	na	na	na	51.4	1,857	55.7	955					
36-47	52.9	52.1	41.3	47.8	1,861	47.2	1,861	1,861	50.2	1,861	59.7	935					
48-59	53.0	51.9	39.6	48.4	1,815	46.5	1,815	1,815	49.7	1,815	57.9	902					
60-71	49.1	47.7	36.4	45.1	1,686	43.8	1,686	1,686	na	na	na	na					
0-35	47.1	44.6	37.0	41.5	5,280	na	na	na	43.4	5,280	58.1	2,292					
36-71	51.7	50.7	39.2	47.1	5,362	45.9	5,362	5,362	na	na	na	na					
Sex																	
Male	50.4	48.5	38.9	44.6	5,529	46.0	2,840	2,840	46.9	4,656	58.2	2,182					
Female	48.4	46.8	37.3	44.1	5,114	45.8	2,523	2,523	45.3	4,301	58.7	1,947					
Residence																	
Urban	29.5	28.0	21.2	25.7	4,621	25.4	2,307	2,307	27.2	3,948	61.2	1,072					
Rural	64.7	62.7	51.1	58.7	6,022	61.4	3,055	3,055	61.0	5,009	57.4	3,057					
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	46.5	45.7	36.1	42.6	1,152	45.8	633	633	43.0	943	54.1	405					
<5 years complete	57.1	54.9	44.3	49.0	689	56.8	395	395	52.2	546	58.5	285					
5-9 years complete	55.5	53.6	43.6	50.2	4,452	50.9	2,306	2,306	52.1	3,717	58.8	1,936					
10-11 years complete	52.4	50.6	40.2	46.8	1,815	45.9	889	889	49.6	1,538	57.5	763					
12 or more years complete	35.9	34.1	26.4	31.8	2,535	32.2	1,140	1,140	33.5	2,213	60.7	740					

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		Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
						Number of children	Number of children				
Religion											
Hindu	52.0	50.2	39.9	46.5	7,885	48.6	3,967	48.2	6,648	57.6	3,204
Muslim	37.2	35.9	29.0	33.4	1,670	34.5	806	34.3	1,421	64.5	488
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	56.7	54.2	45.3	52.1	879	53.3	454	53.7	750	57.6	403
Other	20.1	19.6	13.2	19.5	210	11.5	135	24.8	138	(57.8)	34
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	52.8	50.9	41.1	47.9	1,840	51.1	895	49.8	1,573	54.6	784
Scheduled tribe	63.1	60.3	52.8	57.9	1,541	60.6	760	59.9	1,301	57.4	780
Other backward class	54.4	52.4	41.8	48.7	2,465	48.6	1,242	49.9	2,082	56.6	1,039
Other	41.4	40.1	30.5	36.6	4,734	38.2	2,445	38.4	3,945	62.4	1,514
Don't know	28.1	27.2	24.7	24.4	64	*	20	(21.8)	57	*	12
Total	49.4	47.7	38.1	44.4	10,643	45.9	5,362	46.1	8,957	58.4	4,129

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence									
Urban	24.9	24.1	22.1	21.0	4,621	21.9	20.2	18.8	4,617
Rural	58.7	57.5	54.0	48.1	6,022	53.9	49.5	45.1	6,019
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	39.0	38.6	35.1	29.1	1,152	36.3	32.7	28.5	1,152
<5 years complete	45.6	44.7	42.2	38.6	689	42.4	38.8	37.0	689
5-9 years complete	49.6	48.4	45.1	41.2	4,452	45.5	42.2	38.1	4,452
10-11 years complete	47.9	46.5	44.6	40.5	1,815	44.1	40.5	37.6	1,814
12 or more years complete	33.3	32.3	30.1	27.5	2,535	28.4	26.1	24.5	2,530
Religion									
Hindu	46.4	45.3	42.4	38.1	7,885	42.3	38.9	35.4	7,882
Muslim	31.7	30.6	29.1	26.2	1,670	28.7	26.4	24.1	1,666
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	50.5	49.4	46.5	43.0	879	45.5	43.1	40.7	879
Other	26.3	26.3	17.4	20.1	210	20.8	17.3	16.5	210
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	45.9	44.7	42.0	38.8	1,840	42.3	39.3	36.6	1,840
Scheduled tribe	54.2	53.4	50.4	43.0	1,541	50.9	46.7	41.8	1,540
Other backward class	51.3	49.6	46.5	42.0	2,465	45.4	41.4	38.5	2,465
Other	36.5	35.7	33.1	30.4	4,734	33.1	30.6	27.6	4,729
Don't know	20.7	20.7	19.4	17.9	64	14.5	13.1	10.9	64
Total	44.0	43.0	40.2	36.3	10,643	40.0	36.8	33.7	10,637

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

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 -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)
Age in months											
<6	10.4	18.8	-0.2	20.5	40.2	3.7	10.1	22.9	1.2	-1.3	564
6-8	9.1	17.3	-0.2	10.5	36.5	3.7	8.5	24.5	1.0	-1.2	409
9-11	12.8	25.3	-0.8	11.4	27.6	2.9	8.6	29.4	0.3	-1.4	429
12-17	14.3	34.5	-1.2	8.8	25.8	2.9	9.6	29.9	0.9	-1.4	798
18-23	16.1	41.6	-1.5	7.0	21.9	2.5	9.4	33.2	0.7	-1.5	777
24-35	12.9	36.7	-1.4	9.8	23.1	1.4	9.7	38.1	0.9	-1.6	1,671
36-47	12.2	37.9	-1.5	8.0	22.7	1.0	10.8	39.3	0.2	-1.7	1,711
48-59	13.1	37.0	-1.6	7.3	24.3	1.3	12.9	43.6	0.2	-1.8	1,664
Sex											
Male	13.6	34.3	-1.3	9.3	26.1	1.9	10.8	36.5	0.7	-1.6	4,127
Female	12.0	34.6	-1.2	9.5	25.0	1.9	10.1	35.4	0.4	-1.5	3,895
Birth interval in months³											
First birth ⁴	10.7	32.3	-1.2	8.6	24.9	2.0	9.3	33.7	0.5	-1.5	3,268
<24	18.1	44.4	-1.6	10.1	24.6	1.1	12.8	43.1	0.2	-1.8	1,170
24-47	14.6	36.5	-1.3	9.6	26.2	1.6	11.0	38.5	0.7	-1.6	2,217
48+	9.7	26.0	-1.0	11.4	27.5	2.8	10.3	30.6	0.9	-1.4	1,013
Birth order³											
1	10.7	32.4	-1.2	8.6	24.9	2.0	9.3	33.7	0.6	-1.5	3,252
2-3	13.2	34.6	-1.3	9.7	25.7	1.8	10.3	36.2	0.6	-1.6	3,913
4-5	24.4	49.6	-1.7	12.7	27.9	1.3	18.8	49.4	0.9	-1.9	448
6+	13.5	34.2	-1.6	21.4	42.9	2.2	24.4	63.9	1.2	-2.1	55
Size at birth³											
Very small	24.3	58.0	-1.8	16.1	39.0	0.5	30.1	55.7	0.0	-2.3	138
Small	16.5	43.2	-1.7	11.9	28.4	1.2	18.4	44.5	0.1	-1.9	660
Average or larger	12.0	33.1	-1.2	9.2	25.0	1.9	9.2	34.7	0.7	-1.5	6,825
Don't know	39.0	55.3	-2.4	5.9	27.9	0.7	26.4	64.5	0.0	-2.2	45

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

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	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)		Percentage above +2 SD
Residence														
Urban	10.1	29.3	-1.1	9.5	24.8	1.8	-1.2	8.0	30.7	0.4	-1.4	3,474		
Rural	15.0	38.4	-1.4	9.4	26.1	2.0	-1.2	12.4	39.9	0.7	-1.7	4,548		
Mother's schooling⁵														
No schooling	20.8	45.3	-1.7	12.0	26.5	1.5	-1.3	17.9	50.3	0.5	-1.9	811		
<5 years complete	20.4	46.5	-1.6	13.1	32.5	1.7	-1.4	19.2	50.0	1.4	-1.9	498		
5-9 years complete	13.7	36.9	-1.4	9.1	26.0	1.9	-1.2	9.9	38.5	0.5	-1.6	3,291		
10-11 years complete	10.1	32.1	-1.2	8.3	23.3	1.9	-1.1	10.0	32.6	0.9	-1.5	1,356		
12 or more years complete	7.8	24.4	-0.9	8.8	24.0	2.0	-1.1	6.1	24.6	0.3	-1.3	1,925		
Religion														
Hindu	12.6	34.5	-1.3	9.7	26.8	2.0	-1.2	10.8	37.4	0.6	-1.6	5,928		
Muslim	12.3	31.0	-1.2	9.0	22.0	1.6	-1.1	9.0	29.7	0.5	-1.5	1,296		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	16.7	44.3	-1.5	8.0	21.4	1.7	-1.2	11.0	37.4	0.5	-1.7	671		
Other	10.8	14.9	-1.0	7.8	27.3	2.3	-1.0	5.2	27.2	0.0	-1.2	127		
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	15.8	40.3	-1.4	9.2	24.7	1.4	-1.2	10.7	37.0	0.4	-1.6	1,434		
Scheduled tribe	20.1	45.4	-1.6	13.0	32.9	2.0	-1.4	19.0	49.4	0.6	-1.9	1,169		
Other backward class	11.9	33.1	-1.2	9.5	24.1	2.2	-1.2	9.6	33.7	0.6	-1.5	1,866		
Other	9.8	29.2	-1.2	8.0	24.0	1.9	-1.1	7.9	32.3	0.6	-1.5	3,489		
Don't know	10.0	27.1	-0.4	20.6	37.2	4.2	-1.6	12.8	30.7	0.9	-1.4	64		
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	12.8	34.5	-1.3	9.5	25.6	1.8	-1.2	10.5	36.1	0.6	-1.6	7,668		
Not interviewed but in the household	11.9	33.3	-1.2	7.3	22.7	3.8	-1.0	8.8	33.0	0.1	-1.4	213		
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	17.0	31.8	-1.1	8.1	28.0	2.7	-1.0	13.4	31.1	0.2	-1.4	141		

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹						Weight-for-height						Weight-for-age									
	Percentage below -3		Percentage below -2		Mean Z-score (SD)		Percentage below -3		Percentage below -2		Percentage above +2		Percentage below -3		Percentage below -2		Percentage above +2		Mean Z-score (SD)		Number of children	
	SD	SD ²	SD	SD ²	SD	SD	SD	SD ²	SD	SD ²	SD	SD	SD	SD ²	SD	SD ²	SD	SD	SD	SD		
Mother's nutritional status⁷																						
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	15.9	39.4	-1.5	10.9	30.2	1.2	-1.4	14.2	45.3	0.4	-1.8	2,138										
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	12.8	34.4	-1.2	9.8	25.5	2.3	-1.2	10.2	35.3	0.6	-1.5	4,324										
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	7.3	26.3	-1.1	6.0	18.3	1.6	-0.9	5.1	23.3	1.0	-1.2	1,299										
Missing	14.9	35.5	-1.2	5.2	19.7	3.9	-1.0	7.0	32.4	0.2	-1.4	115										
Child's living arrangements																						
Living with both parents	12.6	34.4	-1.3	9.6	25.7	1.9	-1.2	10.3	36.1	0.5	-1.6	7,083										
Living with one or neither parent	14.9	34.7	-1.2	8.2	24.4	2.1	-1.1	11.4	35.1	0.8	-1.5	939										
Total	12.9	34.4	-1.3	9.4	25.6	1.9	-1.2	10.5	36.0	0.6	-1.6	8,022										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	19.1	46.3	-1.8	5.2	16.5	2.8	-0.9	11.9	37.0	0.9	-1.6	2,465										

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.

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 whose mothers were not interviewed

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

⁶ Excludes children whose mothers are deceased

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

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, Maharashtra, 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	96.8	54.3	83.7	1,479	13.6	1,432
Rural	97.1	59.1	88.7	1,916	12.7	1,860
Sex						
Male	97.2	57.8	87.5	1,722	12.4	1,674
Female	96.7	56.1	85.5	1,673	13.9	1,619
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.9	55.3	87.3	328	7.5	314
<5 years complete	98.0	61.6	90.4	193	9.6	189
5-9 years complete	97.3	59.2	89.0	1,355	11.0	1,318
10-11 years complete	96.2	59.1	87.4	604	10.9	581
12 or more years complete	97.2	51.9	81.2	916	20.5	890
Religion						
Hindu	97.4	57.2	86.6	2,527	13.1	2,460
Muslim	96.0	57.9	86.3	542	12.6	520
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.9	56.8	90.1	274	11.9	263
Other	(93.7)	(37.5)	(63.3)	52	(25.1)	48
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	96.4	61.6	89.4	609	10.4	587
Scheduled tribe	97.9	58.9	87.7	495	12.2	484
Other backward class	97.4	55.4	86.3	809	12.2	788
Other	96.8	55.4	85.1	1,455	15.2	1,408
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	96.8	57.5	87.0	3,127	13.1	3,027
Dai (TBA)	98.0	47.8	74.8	97	14.8	95
Other/no one	99.0	52.4	83.7	171	12.3	170
Place of delivery						
Health facility	96.8	57.5	86.9	3,131	13.2	3,032
At home	98.3	51.1	82.0	260	11.9	255
Total	97.0	57.0	86.5	3,395	13.1	3,292

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the last 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 and the percentage currently breastfeeding and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Maharashtra, 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					
<2	4.6	72.4	5.2	1.2	1.7	100.0	95.4	178	9.7	181
2-3	4.3	58.7	13.1	0.9	8.0	100.0	95.7	248	10.7	248
4-5	4.5	45.2	21.7	1.9	8.3	100.0	95.5	292	16.2	292
6-8	8.9	14.4	14.8	7.1	11.6	100.0	91.1	458	19.0	461
9-11	4.0	4.7	7.7	5.4	7.1	100.0	96.0	478	16.7	486
12-17	15.7	2.8	3.4	3.5	5.1	100.0	84.3	875	16.4	889
18-23	35.1	2.9	0.8	0.7	3.0	100.0	64.9	808	21.6	865
<4	4.4	64.5	9.8	1.0	5.3	100.0	95.6	426	10.3	429
<6	4.5	56.6	14.6	1.3	6.6	100.0	95.5	718	12.7	722
6-9	7.4	12.0	12.8	6.0	10.8	100.0	92.6	628	20.4	632
12-15	14.9	2.9	2.6	3.9	5.7	100.0	85.1	575	19.2	585
12-23	25.1	2.8	2.1	2.1	4.1	100.0	74.9	1,683	19.0	1,755
20-23	35.8	3.6	0.4	0.7	3.4	100.0	64.2	559	20.6	599

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 breastmilk 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										Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	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, milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children
Age in months																		
6-8	na	na	na	na	9.0	34.9	6.1	417	(32.4)	(2.4)	(27.0)	(1.5)	41	93.9	8.4	34.1	5.7	459
9-11	na	na	na	na	15.0	19.9	3.3	459	(33.8)	(11.2)	(33.9)	(8.1)	19	97.4	14.8	20.5	3.5	478
12-17	na	na	na	na	20.5	22.6	4.2	737	45.8	28.0	46.2	11.7	138	91.4	21.7	26.3	5.4	875
18-23	na	na	na	na	32.9	24.7	7.7	524	55.1	33.7	48.1	14.2	282	84.3	33.2	32.9	10.0	806
Sex																		
Male	26.3	3.6	5.6	2,505	19.5	25.5	5.6	1,104	52.9	25.8	47.2	11.5	227	92.0	20.6	29.2	6.6	1,331
Female	24.0	2.7	5.6	2,314	20.8	24.4	4.9	1,033	46.7	30.5	43.5	12.7	255	89.4	22.7	28.1	6.4	1,288
Residence																		
Urban	23.7	2.5	4.4	2,125	23.3	25.6	6.9	877	56.3	31.1	48.7	13.8	270	89.7	25.1	31.0	8.5	1,147
Rural	26.9	3.7	6.4	2,694	17.9	24.5	4.1	1,260	41.1	24.8	40.8	9.9	213	91.5	18.9	26.8	4.9	1,473
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	31.9	3.3	5.3	456	14.5	22.7	5.3	201	(41.3)	(20.1)	(39.5)	(7.0)	53	87.7	15.7	26.2	5.6	254
<5 years complete	(33.1)	(4.0)	(5.6)	267	23.3	20.5	4.6	127	(42.4)	(37.4)	(56.9)	(9.9)	30	89.0	26.0	27.4	5.6	157
5-9 years complete	26.4	2.6	5.7	1,945	17.4	26.7	5.3	872	48.6	25.9	47.8	7.9	196	90.6	18.9	30.6	5.7	1,068
10-11 years complete	25.8	2.6	5.6	847	18.6	24.1	6.3	398	53.0	33.3	43.4	19.3	93	91.1	21.4	27.7	8.7	491
12 or more years complete	23.0	3.7	5.6	1,304	27.0	24.6	4.6	539	54.5	29.9	41.7	16.6	111	92.3	27.5	27.5	6.7	650
Religion																		
Hindu	26.5	3.5	5.9	3,594	20.1	24.4	4.5	1,603	44.2	28.2	40.8	10.9	335	90.3	21.5	27.2	5.6	1,939
Muslim	20.4	(1.3)	3.7	762	19.7	24.8	6.1	316	60.2	22.8	57.5	11.3	105	90.1	20.5	33.0	7.4	420
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.6	4.7	5.8	396	23.8	30.6	11.1	191	(56.5)	(45.7)	(45.1)	(30.8)	33	93.6	27.0	32.8	14.0	224
Other	*	*	*	68	*	*	*	27	*	*	*	*	10	(100.0)	(9.7)	(31.8)	(0.9)	36

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹										Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:									
	Any breast-feeding		Exclusive breast-feeding		Predominant breast-feeding		Number of children		Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency ⁴		Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		With 3 YCF practices ⁶		Breastmilk, milk, or milk products ⁷		4+ food groups ⁵		Minimum meal frequency ⁸		With 3 YCF practices ⁶		Number of children	
	24.8	31.3	4.1	5.8	862	22.7	29.3	7.2	414	44.6	33.1	29.9	16.8	68	92.1	24.2	29.4	8.6	482					
Scheduled caste	24.8	31.3	4.1	5.8	862	22.7	29.3	7.2	414	44.6	33.1	29.9	16.8	68	92.1	24.2	29.4	8.6	482					
Scheduled tribe	31.3	3.0	3.0	6.1	709	17.9	24.9	5.1	328	24.5	26.8	37.1	6.5	56	89.0	19.2	26.6	5.3	384					
Other backward class	26.0	4.4	4.4	6.7	1,135	20.6	28.3	4.7	499	47.4	31.7	39.2	16.5	116	90.1	22.7	30.4	6.9	615					
Other	24.0	2.1	4.4	4.4	2,073	19.6	21.3	4.6	882	58.2	25.4	54.5	10.2	238	91.1	20.8	28.3	5.8	1,120					
Total	25.4	3.2	5.6	5.6	4,819	20.1	24.9	5.2	2,137	49.6	28.3	45.2	12.1	482	90.7	21.6	28.7	6.5	2,619					

Note: Total includes 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 nonmilk 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 Nonbreastfed 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

* Percentage not shown; 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 age 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, Maharashtra, 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	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children			Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	
Ahmadnagar	44.1	154	*	23	33.4	21.7	31.1	360
Akola	56.3	48	*	9	41.2	22.7	39.3	141
Amravati	59.2	78	(60.8)	20	38.1	24.7	33.0	167
Aurangabad	43.4	123	(60.9)	38	38.6	20.8	36.0	313
Bhandara	32.6	26	*	4	40.5	16.2	32.5	77
Bid	55.5	85	(42.8)	20	37.8	29.5	36.9	199
Buldana	26.5	67	*	14	43.9	21.1	41.3	195
Chandrapur	66.8	59	*	13	32.2	31.3	40.3	154
Dhule	53.1	65	*	13	39.6	30.3	47.5	139
Gadchiroli	60.7	22	*	4	32.5	45.8	42.1	53
Gondiya	69.7	35	*	6	34.7	29.7	40.1	84
Hingoli	56.4	37	(81.8)	7	39.6	24.2	36.9	84
Jalgaon	64.7	114	(41.8)	43	36.4	32.5	36.4	265
Jalna	61.1	74	(69.8)	21	44.1	22.4	43.6	171
Kolhapur	51.6	83	*	15	26.9	25.7	31.2	217
Latur	51.8	88	(47.3)	16	34.7	22.4	34.5	189
Mumbai	43.9	79	*	17	25.5	25.8	22.7	137
Mumbai Suburban	59.6	252	*	34	21.3	20.3	28.9	565
Nagpur	63.5	112	(88.0)	27	33.9	25.6	33.6	303
Nanded	65.3	124	(74.7)	23	40.4	20.1	34.4	321
Nandurbar	63.7	52	(68.0)	11	47.6	39.8	55.4	115
Nashik	60.9	273	*	59	43.5	32.0	42.9	661
Osmanabad	67.9	43	*	10	43.3	21.9	44.5	109
Parbhani	46.6	60	*	9	46.4	19.8	42.2	158
Pune	61.9	250	*	60	22.4	23.4	25.6	570
Raigarh	57.9	98	*	16	29.9	28.9	38.6	249
Ratnagiri	63.3	46	*	13	28.3	22.3	28.9	85
Sangli	48.7	79	*	14	23.3	17.5	24.8	203
Satara	61.7	95	*	19	23.3	23.5	27.8	212
Sindhudurg	(61.3)	14	*	4	25.9	19.6	25.2	38
Solapur	56.0	148	(52.5)	44	25.4	24.1	34.6	330
Thane	58.6	354	*	61	38.5	29.2	40.3	808
Wardha	58.6	26	*	4	30.5	26.2	36.1	69
Washim	56.9	35	(60.2)	10	41.1	32.5	42.9	80
Yavatmal	62.9	97	*	16	47.4	28.8	49.1	200
Maharashtra	57.0	3,395	56.6	718	34.4	25.6	36.0	8,022

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-11	30.0	30.7	1.6	62.2	793
12-23	30.5	36.1	2.0	68.6	1,692
24-35	28.3	31.6	1.0	60.9	1,769
36-47	26.7	17.9	1.2	45.8	1,769
48-59	24.2	11.9	0.2	36.2	1,706
Sex					
Male	26.7	26.2	1.1	54.0	4,019
Female	28.7	23.8	1.1	53.6	3,711
Birth order¹					
1	27.6	23.2	1.0	51.8	3,121
2-3	28.5	25.3	1.4	55.2	3,789
4-5	26.1	31.7	0.6	58.4	425
6+	11.1	32.9	1.1	45.1	55
Residence					
Urban	27.7	24.3	1.5	53.6	3,293
Rural	27.7	25.5	0.8	54.0	4,437
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	29.9	27.8	1.1	58.8	799
<5 years complete	27.2	27.6	2.8	57.5	489
5-9 years complete	27.1	27.2	0.7	55.0	3,185
10-11 years complete	28.8	23.7	0.8	53.2	1,349
12 or more years complete	27.1	20.5	1.7	49.2	1,762
Religion					
Hindu	27.8	24.3	1.1	53.2	5,708
Muslim	27.2	26.5	0.8	54.5	1,240
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.9	27.8	1.4	57.0	662
Other	26.5	30.8	2.6	60.0	119
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	27.7	26.2	1.3	55.2	1,385
Scheduled tribe	28.0	30.6	0.8	59.4	1,168
Other backward class	28.0	22.3	0.9	51.1	1,793
Other	27.4	23.6	1.2	52.3	3,321
Don't know	28.5	48.7	2.5	79.7	63
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	27.9	24.9	1.1	53.9	7,390
Not interviewed but in the household	21.3	33.9	0.0	55.2	194
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	27.7	21.9	1.1	50.7	145

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	27.8	24.8	1.1	53.6	6,924
Living with one or neither parent	27.0	27.1	1.5	55.6	805
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	26.7	20.0	1.0	47.7	3,591
Mildly anaemic	29.2	26.5	1.1	56.8	3,063
Moderately/severely anaemic	27.5	40.7	1.7	70.0	817
Total	27.7	25.0	1.1	53.8	7,729
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	21.9	39.6	1.8	63.4	2,269

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).

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

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 deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children		
Age in months												
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	34.3	31.6	461	96.1	497		
9-11	29.9	6.3	478	64.5	486	33.9	34.6	486	96.9	519		
12-17	44.0	17.7	875	78.9	889	45.1	46.6	889	95.7	941		
18-23	55.9	23.0	808	77.1	865	37.3	43.3	865	96.4	909		
24-35	na	na	na	71.9	1,857	43.7	48.2	1,857	95.7	2,007		
36-47	na	na	na	69.1	1,861	43.3	47.0	1,861	96.5	1,974		
48-59	na	na	na	64.9	1,815	40.3	44.4	1,815	96.8	1,910		
Sex												
Male	44.3	16.9	1,079	71.5	4,042	41.7	45.4	4,296	96.2	4,554		
Female	46.4	17.5	1,081	69.5	3,733	40.8	43.9	3,939	96.4	4,204		
Birth order												
1	43.6	14.7	866	71.2	3,317	41.5	44.2	3,547	96.2	3,375		
2-3	45.8	19.1	1,155	71.2	3,950	41.4	45.8	4,155	96.7	4,025		
4-5	52.9	17.2	132	62.9	448	39.5	40.9	473	95.5	469		
6+	*	*	8	42.3	60	29.2	23.8	60	97.3	59		
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	44.7	16.0	1,720	72.6	2,471	38.5	42.3	2,888	95.3	2,827		
Not breastfeeding	47.7	22.0	440	69.6	5,304	42.7	46.0	5,347	97.0	5,099		
Residence												
Urban	46.6	17.5	939	72.2	3,431	42.5	46.1	3,642	99.1	3,881		
Rural	44.4	16.9	1,221	69.2	4,343	40.2	43.5	4,594	94.1	4,876		

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

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 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
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	48.1	11.5	208	61.8	828	40.2	39.7	873	94.7	918		
<5 years complete	44.6	20.3	124	66.5	482	40.4	45.1	515	94.8	533		
5-9 years complete	43.6	17.5	884	70.0	3,268	40.4	43.9	3,452	95.5	3,569		
10-11 years complete	44.1	18.5	406	72.3	1,344	40.6	47.1	1,432	96.5	1,506		
12 or more years complete	48.2	17.2	539	75.1	1,852	43.8	46.4	1,963	98.8	2,066		
Religion												
Hindu	45.6	15.5	1,608	70.4	5,763	40.0	44.2	6,096	95.6	6,473		
Muslim	42.6	20.3	343	71.2	1,234	45.7	46.7	1,311	98.0	1,435		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	48.9	27.0	180	70.3	661	44.6	47.9	706	98.7	716		
Other	*	*	30	69.0	116	32.7	30.3	123	98.8	134		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	42.7	21.4	385	68.7	1,362	37.7	44.2	1,460	97.2	1,536		
Scheduled tribe	45.8	18.6	315	68.5	1,131	39.7	44.1	1,199	90.2	1,276		
Other backward class	48.5	17.2	520	72.6	1,800	40.5	46.5	1,896	96.3	2,009		
Other	45.1	15.0	925	70.6	3,436	43.2	43.9	3,633	97.9	3,861		
Don't know	*	*	16	(87.5)	45	(60.9)	(59.1)	47	100.0	76		
Total	45.4	17.2	2,160	70.5	7,774	41.2	44.7	8,235	96.3	8,758		
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	33.5	8.7	795	23.3	2,672	7.1	8.2	2,859	71.7	3,157		

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 whose mother's schooling 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

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	98.5	13,089
Rural	94.4	13,626
Religion of household head		
Hindu	96.0	21,006
Muslim	97.3	2,852
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	98.4	2,299
Other	98.3	559
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	97.4	4,609
Scheduled tribe	92.7	2,922
Other backward class	96.3	7,292
Other	97.0	11,643
Don't know	95.7	250
Total	96.4	26,716
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	74.2	8,211

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Ahmadnagar	94.9	1,028
Akola	98.6	383
Amravati	97.1	664
Aurangabad	98.2	852
Bhandara	99.0	330
Bid	95.4	531
Buldana	99.6	564
Chandrapur	99.2	545
Dhule	96.9	420
Gadchiroli	98.2	246
Gondiya	98.8	289
Hingoli	98.9	230
Jalgaon	98.6	868
Jalna	99.8	408
Kolhapur	94.9	905
Latur	97.4	432
Mumbai	98.1	822
Mumbai Suburban	99.6	2,499
Nagpur	94.4	1,096
Nanded	95.8	677
Nandurbar	98.5	321
Nashik	97.2	1,587
Osmanabad	98.6	322
Parbhani	99.1	378
Pune	95.7	2,223
Raigarh	93.8	832
Ratnagiri	85.1	449
Sangli	96.2	676
Satara	93.3	728
Sindhudurg	88.1	199
Solapur	96.4	957
Thane	93.5	2,990
Wardha	98.7	320
Washim	97.2	272
Yavatmal	97.9	672
Maharashtra	96.4	26,716

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	45.4	28.5	18.8	7.3	100.0	29,460
Pulses or beans	51.5	38.6	9.3	0.5	100.0	29,460
Dark green leafy vegetables	42.7	46.8	10.1	0.3	100.0	29,460
Fruits	13.9	41.4	42.3	2.4	100.0	29,460
Eggs	3.7	40.3	28.6	27.4	100.0	29,460
Fish	1.5	29.0	32.5	37.0	100.0	29,460
Chicken or meat	1.7	36.4	31.6	30.2	100.0	29,460
Fish or chicken or meat	2.4	39.8	28.9	29.0	100.0	29,460
Fried foods	3.1	32.0	59.9	5.0	100.0	29,460
Aerated drinks	5.3	18.3	51.7	24.7	100.0	29,460
MEN						
Milk or curd	33.4	37.0	22.1	7.5	100.0	4,497
Pulses or beans	51.0	39.6	9.0	0.5	100.0	4,497
Dark green leafy vegetables	46.8	43.1	9.7	0.5	100.0	4,497
Fruits	9.2	43.4	45.2	2.2	100.0	4,497
Eggs	4.9	46.1	32.1	16.9	100.0	4,497
Fish	2.5	30.6	38.4	28.5	100.0	4,497
Chicken or meat	2.5	44.2	34.5	18.8	100.0	4,497
Fish or chicken or meat	3.7	46.3	31.9	18.1	100.0	4,497
Fried foods	4.8	33.5	53.7	7.9	100.0	4,497
Aerated drinks	6.0	15.8	60.3	17.9	100.0	4,497

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹				Number of women	Body Mass Index: Men				Number of men
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	44.7	21.8	5.8	1.4	4,306	47.6	22.2	4.2	0.5	719
20-29	28.8	12.8	15.9	3.5	8,951	18.3	6.1	20.5	3.0	1,389
30-39	15.4	6.6	29.4	7.6	7,757	10.5	3.9	31.5	6.4	1,198
40-49	11.4	4.8	38.3	11.1	6,413	9.1	2.8	34.3	6.4	911
Marital status										
Never married	39.9	19.7	8.9	2.7	6,027	29.9	12.2	12.7	2.0	1,671
Currently married	19.0	8.2	27.3	6.9	19,770	11.8	4.4	31.3	5.6	2,507
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	16.8	6.3	29.3	8.5	1,629	(22.0)	(7.9)	(20.3)	(14.0)	39
Residence										
Urban	16.8	7.3	32.4	9.4	13,537	14.5	5.8	31.2	5.8	2,108
Rural	30.0	13.8	14.6	2.9	13,890	23.7	9.2	16.4	2.7	2,108
Schooling										
No schooling	22.8	10.1	21.5	5.1	4,163	25.8	11.5	12.9	3.3	266
<5 years complete	22.6	9.7	24.3	5.3	2,318	22.1	6.5	17.3	1.6	262
5-9 years complete	24.9	11.7	23.5	6.1	9,543	20.1	7.6	20.7	3.6	1,446
10-11 years complete	27.4	11.9	20.5	5.6	4,658	21.9	10.8	21.3	4.0	811
12 or more years complete	19.4	8.7	26.0	7.2	6,744	14.6	5.1	31.6	5.8	1,431
Religion										
Hindu	24.2	10.9	22.2	5.3	21,155	19.1	7.3	23.6	4.0	3,327
Muslim	19.9	7.9	31.4	10.9	3,291	19.8	9.6	25.3	6.7	482
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	25.0	12.6	19.3	5.1	2,407	20.2	7.2	21.5	4.8	340
Other	9.3	4.5	39.1	11.6	574	7.8	5.6	35.1	0.8	68
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	24.3	11.5	21.2	5.5	4,772	21.7	9.1	21.0	4.7	721
Scheduled tribe	38.3	18.1	11.6	1.9	3,176	24.5	10.0	11.4	2.0	363
Other backward class	23.0	10.6	22.3	5.4	7,327	15.7	6.7	25.0	4.0	1,214
Other	19.5	8.2	28.0	7.9	11,992	19.1	6.8	26.4	4.7	1,900
Don't know	19.3	10.1	26.9	6.9	159	*	*	*	*	19
Total age 15-49	23.5	10.6	23.4	6.1	27,427	19.1	7.5	23.8	4.3	4,217
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	8.7	3.5	31.5	6.0	301
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	18.4	7.3	24.3	4.4	4,517
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	36.2	16.9	14.5	3.6	7,921	33.5	15.5	11.9	1.6	7,533

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

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	39.5	9.6	0.6	49.7	4,438	15.2	11.6	0.7	27.4	715
20-29	37.1	10.3	0.7	48.1	9,807	6.6	6.4	0.5	13.5	1,366
30-39	36.6	10.9	0.7	48.1	7,841	8.6	6.9	0.5	16.0	1,198
40-49	35.3	10.0	1.0	46.4	6,387	9.7	7.5	1.0	18.2	908
Marital status										
Never married	38.6	9.9	0.8	49.3	5,992	10.0	8.6	0.6	19.2	1,649
Currently married	36.3	10.2	0.7	47.3	20,847	8.7	7.1	0.7	16.5	2,501
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	37.9	12.8	1.0	51.7	1,635	(16.4)	(4.5)	(2.0)	(22.9)	38
Maternity status										
Pregnant	26.2	22.5	0.6	49.3	1,029	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	41.2	8.7	0.5	50.5	3,363	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	36.8	10.0	0.8	47.5	24,082	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	37.7	10.0	0.5	48.2	13,935	7.4	7.9	0.2	15.5	2,082
Rural	36.2	10.6	1.0	47.7	14,539	11.2	7.4	1.1	19.7	2,106
Schooling										
No schooling	35.4	11.3	1.0	47.7	4,230	9.7	6.7	0.9	17.3	261
<5 years complete	37.8	11.0	0.7	49.6	2,360	9.3	7.8	1.5	18.6	263
5-9 years complete	38.3	10.9	0.9	50.1	10,006	10.7	7.8	0.6	19.0	1,439
10-11 years complete	37.4	9.9	0.7	48.0	4,857	10.8	7.9	0.5	19.2	810
12 or more years complete	35.1	8.9	0.4	44.4	7,021	6.9	7.5	0.6	15.1	1,415
Religion										
Hindu	36.6	10.3	0.8	47.6	21,954	9.2	7.8	0.7	17.6	3,320
Muslim	36.5	10.4	0.7	47.6	3,453	7.2	6.0	0.2	13.4	473
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	40.3	11.1	0.8	52.2	2,495	12.4	8.4	0.9	21.7	327
Other	36.0	7.1	0.2	43.2	571	16.0	9.8	0.8	26.6	68
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	38.3	10.7	0.8	49.7	4,961	10.3	7.6	0.5	18.4	709
Scheduled tribe	40.7	11.9	1.3	53.9	3,340	15.2	10.6	1.6	27.3	358
Other backward class	36.5	9.7	0.8	47.0	7,573	9.3	7.7	0.8	17.9	1,216
Other	35.8	10.0	0.6	46.3	12,430	7.8	7.2	0.4	15.4	1,886
Don't know	27.2	17.3	0.3	44.8	169	*	*	*	*	19
Total age 15-49	36.9	10.3	0.7	48.0	28,474	9.3	7.7	0.7	17.6	4,188
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	9.1	10.0	1.6	20.7	299
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	9.3	7.8	0.7	17.8	4,487
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.6	12.6	1.5	43.7	8,916	10.0	6.0	0.9	17.0	7,815

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).

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, Maharashtra, 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
Ahmadnagar	47.3	361	46.1	1,110	22.4	18.3	1,057
Akola	53.2	135	38.7	459	25.1	20.6	440
Amravati	50.5	167	42.8	719	26.8	18.7	693
Aurangabad	38.2	276	45.0	893	21.5	23.2	841
Bhandara	43.0	76	52.7	335	33.3	14.5	322
Bid	57.4	201	36.5	547	22.9	18.5	515
Buldana	43.1	187	41.0	592	28.0	16.8	564
Chandrapur	58.8	148	48.7	531	29.9	12.2	514
Dhule	67.0	141	53.5	473	30.1	14.0	456
Gadchiroli	58.3	60	51.6	251	27.9	6.5	239
Gondiya	57.0	87	55.1	299	35.4	6.8	284
Hingoli	51.5	81	42.0	250	29.0	13.9	237
Jalgaon	60.2	241	51.7	858	18.9	23.8	817
Jalna	49.4	159	43.9	448	29.1	15.5	423
Kolhapur	45.2	203	46.8	979	23.4	27.2	956
Latur	53.6	177	37.5	503	25.2	19.9	478
Mumbai	65.7	131	49.4	799	17.8	34.0	794
Mumbai Suburban	70.0	574	50.4	2,588	15.1	36.3	2,538
Nagpur	44.7	288	46.6	1,232	23.0	23.3	1,194
Nanded	53.5	316	47.5	817	29.3	13.6	762
Nandurbar	60.1	125	60.2	387	42.4	9.7	364
Nashik	52.9	654	54.7	1,985	25.8	22.9	1,906
Osmanabad	36.7	104	36.3	322	21.9	19.3	306
Parbhani	52.1	150	46.4	445	31.4	13.9	420
Pune	53.4	532	50.0	2,297	17.8	30.2	2,218
Raigarh	53.4	221	53.1	839	21.8	27.3	815
Ratnagiri	50.1	87	47.3	447	31.7	16.6	439
Sangli	49.6	180	51.2	763	21.1	28.4	750
Satara	55.2	194	49.4	749	30.5	19.3	724
Sindhudurg	39.9	35	44.4	190	29.6	20.8	187
Solapur	51.5	318	44.3	1,102	19.0	23.0	1,044
Thane	54.1	764	48.3	2,927	21.4	29.0	2,845
Wardha	48.5	68	42.5	323	29.4	17.0	310
Washim	60.3	84	35.5	285	26.6	11.4	275
Yavatmal	68.9	206	46.9	733	29.0	13.0	699
Maharashtra	53.8	7,729	48.0	28,474	23.5	23.4	27,427

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 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, Maharashtra, 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	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men				
Age																								
15-24	88.1	91.5	67.8	83.4	69.1	77.8	41.7	31.7	41.7	79.1	77.8	41.7	31.7	41.7	79.1	77.8	41.7	31.7	41.7	79.1	77.8	1,586	1,534	
15-19	86.0	88.2	67.0	77.4	67.8	73.3	36.3	32.5	36.3	76.0	68.9	36.3	32.5	36.3	76.0	68.9	36.3	32.5	36.3	76.0	68.9	731	767	
20-24	89.9	94.8	68.6	89.4	70.2	82.4	47.0	31.1	47.0	81.7	86.7	47.0	31.1	47.0	81.7	86.7	47.0	31.1	47.0	81.7	86.7	855	767	
25-29	89.7	97.0	71.7	92.1	72.6	89.0	49.1	30.5	49.1	81.2	87.4	49.1	30.5	49.1	81.2	87.4	49.1	30.5	49.1	81.2	87.4	780	722	
30-39	85.2	95.4	68.3	88.4	68.1	85.8	45.2	29.4	45.2	78.2	84.1	45.2	29.4	45.2	78.2	84.1	45.2	29.4	45.2	78.2	84.1	1,249	1,267	
40-49	83.9	92.4	64.7	83.5	68.0	79.8	44.2	27.7	44.2	73.7	83.1	44.2	27.7	44.2	73.7	83.1	44.2	27.7	44.2	73.7	83.1	1,043	974	
Residence																								
Urban	92.2	95.6	74.7	90.0	75.2	86.0	47.4	37.8	47.4	82.0	84.9	47.4	37.8	47.4	82.0	84.9	47.4	37.8	47.4	82.0	84.9	2,323	2,288	
Rural	81.2	91.7	61.2	82.3	63.2	78.5	41.3	22.2	41.3	74.0	79.5	41.3	22.2	41.3	74.0	79.5	41.3	22.2	41.3	74.0	79.5	2,335	2,209	
Schooling																								
No schooling	63.7	78.1	38.2	63.7	43.3	64.3	21.7	10.3	21.7	53.1	62.7	21.7	10.3	21.7	53.1	62.7	21.7	10.3	21.7	53.1	62.7	692	285	
<5 years complete	81.2	86.8	59.3	73.6	61.6	70.2	30.6	25.6	30.6	72.7	74.9	30.6	25.6	30.6	72.7	74.9	30.6	25.6	30.6	72.7	74.9	360	275	
5-9 years complete	85.4	91.0	65.6	84.0	66.1	78.6	37.9	25.5	37.9	76.2	77.7	37.9	25.5	37.9	76.2	77.7	37.9	25.5	37.9	76.2	77.7	1,636	1,528	
10-11 years complete	94.1	96.2	76.0	87.8	80.5	84.1	45.6	34.0	45.6	86.1	83.9	45.6	34.0	45.6	86.1	83.9	45.6	34.0	45.6	86.1	83.9	782	860	
12 or more years complete	98.5	99.0	85.7	93.9	83.4	90.4	56.7	46.3	56.7	91.3	90.7	56.7	46.3	56.7	91.3	90.7	56.7	46.3	56.7	91.3	90.7	1,188	1,549	
Regular media exposure³																								
Yes	90.2	94.9	72.0	87.7	72.9	84.3	46.0	32.7	46.0	81.6	83.5	46.0	32.7	46.0	81.6	83.5	46.0	32.7	46.0	81.6	83.5	3,965	4,136	
No	66.5	79.1	44.5	69.1	48.1	59.1	25.7	14.3	25.7	57.6	68.1	25.7	14.3	25.7	57.6	68.1	25.7	14.3	25.7	57.6	68.1	692	361	
Marital status																								
Never married	89.9	93.0	67.3	85.4	69.2	80.3	43.2	33.8	43.2	80.2	79.6	43.2	33.8	43.2	80.2	79.6	43.2	33.8	43.2	80.2	79.6	986	1,800	
Currently married	86.1	94.2	68.4	86.8	69.1	83.9	45.3	29.1	45.3	77.8	84.0	45.3	29.1	45.3	77.8	84.0	45.3	29.1	45.3	77.8	84.0	3,394	2,658	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	82.7	(89.3)	64.1	(83.2)	70.2	(66.3)	(36.8)	27.8	(36.8)	72.8	(80.2)	(36.8)	27.8	(36.8)	72.8	(80.2)	(36.8)	27.8	(36.8)	72.8	(80.2)	278	40	

Continued...

Table 73 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know 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 months⁴												
Been away	86.5	92.7	64.3	86.4	66.7	85.4	29.4	43.8	75.2	84.8	250	533
Not been away	86.7	93.8	68.1	86.2	69.3	81.9	30.0	44.5	78.2	81.9	4,407	3,964
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	91.3	90.9	61.1	83.1	68.4	84.0	26.2	47.2	79.2	83.0	158	168
Not been away	86.5	93.8	68.1	86.4	69.2	82.2	30.1	44.3	78.0	82.2	4,500	4,329
Religion												
Hindu	85.7	93.4	67.1	86.0	68.0	81.7	29.5	43.9	77.3	82.6	3,566	3,506
Muslim	89.2	94.5	67.2	87.2	71.0	85.5	29.4	45.7	80.5	78.4	578	562
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	88.7	94.4	74.5	87.3	74.5	82.7	32.7	44.6	78.8	84.2	398	356
Other	95.6	98.5	74.3	83.4	78.3	84.8	37.5	59.2	86.2	84.0	116	74
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	87.7	95.0	69.6	87.9	69.6	81.1	29.8	43.9	79.7	84.6	743	748
Scheduled tribe	73.9	90.4	54.9	83.3	60.1	73.5	24.2	34.5	65.7	75.5	481	383
Other backward class	87.3	94.9	68.1	87.5	69.1	82.7	27.9	43.9	79.2	81.8	1,190	1,281
Other	88.7	93.1	70.2	85.5	71.0	84.1	32.5	46.6	79.5	82.9	2,225	2,064
Total	86.7	93.7	67.9	86.2	69.2	82.3	30.0	44.4	78.0	82.2	4,658	4,497

Note: Total includes women/men 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

() Based on 25-49 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, Maharashtra, 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 HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep 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 HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	
Age									
15-24	81.9	74.7	84.8	54.4	87.1	78.9	86.2	55.9	1,404
15-19	81.6	69.6	82.4	54.1	85.6	77.5	84.5	56.6	677
20-24	82.0	78.8	86.8	54.6	88.5	80.3	87.8	55.3	727
25-29	78.4	69.6	83.4	56.1	86.2	82.1	88.2	54.4	701
30-39	79.5	73.1	83.8	52.8	85.0	79.9	87.0	57.9	1,208
40-49	81.3	69.9	81.7	50.8	82.7	79.0	86.2	58.1	900
Residence									
Urban	82.4	77.2	87.4	52.5	86.6	84.1	90.8	64.2	2,187
Rural	78.3	66.9	79.4	54.6	84.1	75.2	82.5	48.6	2,026
Schooling									
No schooling	73.5	57.3	72.3	49.1	76.8	63.1	70.8	51.5	223
<5 years complete	76.1	59.4	77.0	56.2	73.1	69.2	82.5	54.2	238
5-9 years complete	79.0	69.1	80.5	53.0	80.8	73.8	82.1	55.8	1,390
10-11 years complete	78.9	69.4	82.2	55.0	88.0	80.6	86.5	55.2	827
12 or more years complete	87.0	87.0	94.2	54.0	91.3	88.8	94.1	59.5	1,534
Regular media exposure¹									
Yes	81.2	73.0	84.5	53.9	86.4	80.8	87.4	56.6	3,927
No	75.0	67.1	76.6	49.7	71.6	65.7	78.1	57.6	286

Continued...

Table 74: Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS –Continued

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	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching 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	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching HIV/AIDS		
Marital status										
Never married	82.5	75.0	52.9	85.7	86.2	80.0	53.5	86.6	37.5	1,673
Currently married	79.9	71.6	53.3	83.1	84.8	79.7	58.9	86.9	43.6	2,504
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	79.9	71.2	58.0	82.6	(85.8)	(77.3)	(53.6)	(87.1)	(43.3)	36
Religion										
Hindu	80.0	72.0	52.9	83.3	86.1	80.3	55.6	87.1	40.9	3,273
Muslim	80.7	69.7	55.3	84.4	85.0	77.4	68.4	82.9	49.7	531
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	82.4	74.3	56.1	82.4	76.3	77.5	53.1	88.4	34.2	336
Other	88.2	89.2	52.3	93.9	98.5	82.3	36.8	94.3	25.8	73
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	81.5	71.7	53.9	81.9	84.2	80.4	55.2	87.7	39.4	711
Scheduled tribe	78.9	69.5	49.3	79.3	86.9	74.5	57.4	82.5	39.4	346
Other backward class	80.0	73.1	55.0	83.8	84.9	78.6	58.9	83.9	41.5	1,216
Other	80.7	72.8	53.4	84.8	86.0	81.0	55.6	88.9	42.0	1,921
Total	80.5	72.4	53.5	83.6	85.4	79.8	56.7	86.8	41.2	4,213

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

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

() Based on 25-49 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, Maharashtra, 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	2.7	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.9	0.2	1.0
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	10.9	0.2	5.2	4.7	0.3	2.3	7.7	0.3	3.7
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.7
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1,245	1,411	2,656	1,315	1,633	2,948	2,560	3,044	5,605
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	71.1	*	70.9	61.5	*	58.3	68.0	*	66.8
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	136	3	138	62	6	68	198	8	206
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.8
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	1,333	1,638	2,971	1,422	1,870	3,292	2,755	3,508	6,263
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.6	na	na	0.9	na	na	0.7	na	na
Number of men	2,288	na	na	2,209	na	na	4,497	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	*	na	na	(70.3)	na	na	(74.6)	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse the past 12 months	13	na	na	20	na	na	33	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	44.5	na	na	35.1	na	na	39.3	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	467	na	na	570	na	na	1,038	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	14.0	31.7	22.9	11.1	22.9	17.2	12.6	27.3	20.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.5	6.4	6.0	5.1	6.5	5.8
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	50.4	57.0	53.7	55.1	65.2	60.3	52.7	61.1	57.0
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.0	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.8
Number of respondents	2,288	2,323	4,611	2,209	2,335	4,544	4,497	4,658	9,155
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	85.3	80.0	82.5	94.0	84.1	88.5	89.8	82.2	85.7
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	1,153	1,323	2,476	1,217	1,522	2,739	2,370	2,845	5,215

na = Not applicable

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, Maharashtra, 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	42.9	36.6	39.6	40.4	26.5	33.4	41.7	31.7	36.6
Percentage who know a condom source	82.9	52.2	67.1	84.8	41.4	63.0	83.8	47.0	65.1
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	18.7	35.9	27.6	19.8	49.1	34.5	19.2	42.3	30.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	3.1	1.7	0.1	2.2	1.2
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	6.1	19.9	13.2	4.4	23.5	14.0	5.2	21.7	13.6
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.7	5.2	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.2
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	49.2	58.8	54.1	53.8	60.7	57.3	51.5	59.7	55.7
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.3
Number age 15-24	775	822	1,597	759	764	1,523	1,534	1,586	3,120
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	85.8	76.6	80.6	93.6	83.3	88.1	89.8	79.9	84.4
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	381	483	865	408	464	872	790	947	1,737
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	66.4	15.4	31.9	36.1	12.0	18.8	50.8	13.5	24.8
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	145	303	448	153	388	541	298	691	989
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	64.2	0.6	22.2	29.2	0.3	7.9	47.1	0.4	14.3
Number who had sexual intercourse the past 12 months	133	258	391	126	355	481	259	613	872
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	(57.3)	*	(57.6)	69.9	*	67.7	61.1	*	60.7
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse the past 12 months	85	1	87	37	1	38	122	3	125
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	86.8	98.8	91.8	90.6	99.7	93.9	88.6	99.2	92.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	11.6	0.2	6.8	5.9	0.0	3.8	8.9	0.1	5.4
Number never married	726	524	1,250	669	377	1,046	1,395	901	2,296

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, Maharashtra, 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	264	264	27,597
Male	298	287	29,668
Age			
<15	58	58	13,387
15-59	315	306	38,709
60+	609	609	5,169
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	154	154	4,162
Other fuel	292	285	53,103
Total	282	276	57,265
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	175	171	31,328
Male	247	237	32,547
Age			
<15	39	39	16,240
15-59	233	222	38,581
60+	433	426	9,055
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	211	200	42,415
Other fuel	213	213	21,460
Total	212	205	63,875
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	216	214	58,926
Male	272	261	62,215
Age			
<15	48	48	29,626
15-59	274	264	77,290
60+	497	493	14,224
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	206	196	46,578
Other fuel	269	265	74,563
Total	245	238	121,140

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, Maharashtra, 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 mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB member's can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB member's can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age													
15-19	83.5	4,604	83.8	34.3	88.2	17.7	3,843	84.6	80.6	36.2	87.6	17.3	649
20-34	82.8	14,222	83.2	33.4	91.2	17.9	11,775	90.9	90.0	37.3	95.2	17.2	1,953
35-49	81.3	10,634	79.6	33.2	90.8	18.9	8,644	90.5	86.4	32.9	92.5	17.0	1,432
Residence													
Urban	86.4	14,621	85.6	35.2	94.1	19.0	12,635	92.3	89.0	37.6	95.7	12.3	2,112
Rural	78.4	14,839	78.1	31.7	86.7	17.4	11,628	87.0	85.3	33.3	90.1	22.4	1,922
Schooling													
No schooling	68.2	4,371	70.0	26.9	81.8	20.7	2,983	71.0	78.9	28.6	90.1	26.2	203
<5 years complete	76.1	2,392	74.0	28.1	84.6	18.1	1,820	85.0	82.9	31.7	85.5	21.9	233
5-9 years complete	82.2	10,318	80.5	31.8	89.9	17.5	8,480	88.1	85.3	36.5	90.3	20.5	1,346
10-11 years complete	86.1	5,020	84.9	36.4	93.0	20.2	4,321	92.3	87.4	39.2	93.3	16.9	794
12 or more years complete	90.5	7,359	89.6	38.2	95.4	16.8	6,659	94.1	90.8	34.4	97.0	12.2	1,458
Religion													
Hindu	81.5	22,682	81.6	33.7	90.0	18.2	18,492	89.6	87.2	33.6	93.0	18.0	3,142
Muslim	84.9	3,634	82.4	32.8	91.9	16.4	3,085	89.1	91.6	48.7	93.8	12.4	500
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	84.9	2,556	84.9	33.0	93.1	18.8	2,170	92.6	81.4	36.2	92.2	14.5	330
Other	87.6	589	81.5	34.2	92.0	26.7	516	82.9	(81.5)	(24.9)	(92.1)	(23.9)	61

Continued...

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis –Continued

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 mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	82.2	5,121	84.1	34.3	92.0	18.8	4,208	93.8	84.4	30.9	92.0	18.1	701
Scheduled tribe	74.7	3,420	76.4	29.8	82.1	18.6	2,556	84.9	81.7	24.7	91.6	20.8	325
Other backward class	84.7	7,751	84.3	33.5	91.1	17.5	6,567	90.1	87.6	34.0	93.6	17.3	1,154
Other	83.0	12,981	81.2	34.2	91.8	18.2	10,780	88.9	89.0	40.1	93.3	16.2	1,835
Don't know	81.5	186	75.9	29.0	78.7	30.2	152	*	*	*	*	*	18
Total	82.4	29,460	82.0	33.5	90.6	18.2	24,263	89.7	87.2	35.6	93.0	17.1	4,033

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, Maharashtra, 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	6.1	4,604	8.6	767
20-24	6.2	5,195	11.0	767
25-34	7.9	9,027	12.6	1,380
35-49	10.8	10,634	16.9	1,583
Residence				
Urban	8.6	14,621	11.9	2,288
Rural	8.1	14,839	14.5	2,209
Schooling				
No schooling	6.1	4,371	7.8	285
<5 years complete	7.4	2,392	11.6	275
5-9 years complete	6.8	10,318	10.3	1,528
10-11 years complete	8.0	5,020	12.2	860
12 or more years complete	12.4	7,359	17.8	1,549
Religion				
Hindu	8.8	22,682	12.7	3,506
Muslim	4.5	3,634	12.2	562
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.5	2,556	19.5	356
Other	10.3	589	12.2	74
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	7.4	5,121	15.7	748
Scheduled tribe	8.0	3,420	11.0	383
Other backward class	9.1	7,751	13.0	1,281
Other	8.5	12,981	12.4	2,064
Don't know	3.4	186	*	21
Total age 15-49	8.4	29,460	13.2	4,497
Age 50-54	na	na	18.8	314
Total age 15-54	na	na	13.5	4,811

na = Not applicable

* 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	33.0	39.5	36.3
Government/municipal hospital	26.6	16.5	21.5
Government dispensary	1.3	0.9	1.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.0	0.6	0.8
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	1.5	4.2	2.9
PHC/additional PHC	2.2	15.1	8.7
Sub-centre	0.3	2.1	1.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.1	0.2
Private health sector	66.4	60.3	63.3
Private hospital	39.2	35.9	37.5
Private doctor/clinic	26.6	23.9	25.3
Private paramedic	0.5	0.4	0.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.3	0.1	0.2
Home treatment	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1
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	16.2	13.7	15.0
Number of households	13,216	13,674	26,890
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)	9.1	2.1	5.8
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	15.0	13.4	14.2
State health insurance scheme	12.9	14.6	13.7
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	9.2	28.9	18.4
Community health insurance programme	1.7	0.9	1.3
Other health insurance through employer	9.5	2.4	6.2
Medical reimbursement from employer	10.1	1.3	6.0
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	19.8	6.3	13.5
Other	18.8	32.2	25.1
Number of households	2,141	1,880	4,020

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

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, Maharashtra, 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	231	877	565	120	74	4,604	0	1,223	149	111	0	767
20-34	566	1,383	1,563	368	39	14,222	354	890	429	386	200	2,148
35-49	3,125	2,929	2,529	1,210	177	10,634	2,608	1,577	89	739	0	1,583
Residence												
Urban	1,999	1,615	2,553	638	92	14,621	1,179	633	282	501	53	2,288
Rural	884	2,106	970	628	97	14,839	991	1,764	240	424	140	2,209
Schooling												
No schooling	1,591	2,878	935	1,069	73	4,371	329	2,173	1,466	382	0	285
<5 years complete	2,023	2,587	1,547	1,045	43	2,392	734	4,222	0	514	0	275
5-9 years complete	1,503	2,069	1,177	510	72	10,318	1,824	781	196	273	0	1,528
10-11 years complete	1,475	1,592	2,100	603	106	5,020	877	1,070	96	384	0	860
12 or more years complete	1,037	917	2,888	433	149	7,359	677	937	242	701	277	1,549
Marital status												
Never married	356	982	867	246	40	6,270	279	989	259	186	171	1,800
Currently married	1,683	2,014	2,046	693	89	21,518	1,650	1,306	267	633	46	2,658
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2,329	3,208	1,350	1,309	372	1,673	(0)	(2366)	(0)	(1657)	(0)	40
Religion												
Hindu	1,202	1,978	1,675	599	86	22,682	1,223	1,358	265	495	123	3,506
Muslim	2,317	920	1,962	919	94	3,634	243	495	261	323	0	562
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1,925	2,405	1,667	540	33	2,556	1,301	864	279	470	0	356
Other	2,954	847	3,996	579	692	589	0	0	0	0	0	74

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, Maharashtra, 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	1,734	2,043	1,560	692	80	5,121	2,195	1,286	692	486	156	748
Scheduled tribe	525	2,135	1,268	485	82	3,420	211	3,597	0	577	0	383
Other backward class	1,343	1,898	1,758	576	35	7,751	925	1,159	366	273	184	1,281
Other	1,631	1,701	1,973	683	141	12,981	959	737	92	556	37	2,064
Don't know	487	1,635	870	612	0	186	*	*	*	*	*	21
Total age 15-49	1,437	1,862	1,756	633	95	29,460	1,087	1,189	261	463	96	4,497
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	8,690	4,599	223	3,081	0	314
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,582	1,411	259	634	89	4,811

na = Not available

() 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	9.8	5.1	7.3	4,604
20-24	38.0	19.0	13.8	5,195
25-34	53.5	27.7	18.9	9,027
35-49	49.5	26.1	19.5	10,634
Residence				
Urban	40.5	22.4	17.6	14,621
Rural	44.4	21.7	15.3	14,839
Schooling				
No schooling	46.9	26.2	18.4	4,371
<5 years complete	46.2	24.0	15.9	2,392
5-9 years complete	46.0	23.0	17.1	10,318
10-11 years complete	38.1	19.8	14.5	5,020
12 or more years complete	36.7	19.3	15.8	7,359
Religion				
Hindu	43.1	22.4	16.7	22,682
Muslim	38.6	20.2	14.1	3,634
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	43.9	22.3	17.8	2,556
Other	35.5	21.6	14.7	589
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	42.3	21.1	17.4	5,121
Scheduled tribe	39.9	19.8	15.3	3,420
Other backward class	44.2	22.7	17.2	7,751
Other	42.1	22.6	15.9	12,981
Don't know	47.2	28.9	16.4	186
Total	42.5	22.1	16.4	29,460

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total				
Age												
15-19	2.3	87.3	11.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.7	4,449			
20-24	4.1	81.1	16.3	2.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	1.3	4,980			
25-29	6.2	70.3	24.9	3.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	0.9	4,867			
30-34	10.8	59.9	31.6	6.9	0.9	0.7	100.0	1.4	3,926			
35-39	16.4	51.5	34.4	11.4	1.9	0.7	100.0	1.2	3,948			
40-44	22.2	43.4	38.4	14.1	3.3	0.8	100.0	1.5	3,547			
45-49	28.8	36.8	40.3	16.9	4.5	1.4	100.0	1.5	2,863			
Residence												
Urban	12.0	63.6	26.9	7.6	1.4	0.5	100.0	1.1	14,020			
Rural	11.1	64.6	26.6	6.6	1.4	0.7	100.0	1.3	14,560			
Schooling												
No schooling	17.0	51.4	34.3	10.8	2.4	1.1	100.0	0.9	4,259			
<5 years complete	16.0	52.0	35.0	9.9	2.6	0.5	100.0	1.4	2,363			
5-9 years complete	11.8	64.1	26.7	7.4	1.2	0.6	100.0	1.3	10,042			
10-11 years complete	9.6	71.5	21.3	5.7	1.0	0.6	100.0	1.3	4,868			
12 or more years complete	7.6	70.8	23.3	4.6	1.0	0.4	100.0	1.1	7,048			
Religion												
Hindu	11.3	64.6	26.5	6.9	1.5	0.6	100.0	1.2	22,004			
Muslim	12.7	62.8	26.9	8.4	1.3	0.7	100.0	1.1	3,494			
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	10.6	63.8	27.8	6.5	1.2	0.7	100.0	1.4	2,510			
Other	16.1	55.9	29.9	12.7	0.7	0.7	100.0	0.7	571			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	10.9	65.1	26.6	6.4	1.5	0.5	100.0	1.3	4,983			
Scheduled tribe	9.3	66.0	26.3	5.7	1.2	0.7	100.0	0.6	3,351			
Other backward class	12.4	62.6	27.4	7.9	1.6	0.5	100.0	1.2	7,588			
Other	11.8	64.2	26.4	7.4	1.4	0.7	100.0	1.3	12,489			
Don't know	14.3	58.6	33.0	4.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	169			
Total	11.5	64.1	26.7	7.1	1.4	0.6	100.0	1.2	28,580			

SBP = Systolic blood pressure ; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total				
Age												
15-19	2.7	68.6	29.2	1.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.3	715			
20-24	6.7	53.3	41.6	4.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.6	707			
25-29	12.0	47.5	41.1	6.7	4.3	0.5	100.0	0.3	672			
30-34	19.2	35.6	45.8	15.4	2.6	0.5	100.0	0.2	620			
35-39	26.0	27.2	49.0	17.7	4.8	1.3	100.0	0.5	581			
40-44	37.9	26.9	39.5	25.8	6.0	1.8	100.0	0.6	466			
45-49	33.7	25.8	43.4	18.9	9.3	2.5	100.0	1.6	451			
Residence												
Urban	19.1	38.1	44.3	12.3	4.4	0.8	100.0	0.1	2,104			
Rural	16.3	47.6	37.7	11.1	2.7	0.8	100.0	1.0	2,108			
Schooling												
No schooling	20.6	38.9	40.9	14.7	5.2	0.3	100.0	0.2	262			
<5 years complete	22.8	35.5	42.4	15.0	6.8	0.2	100.0	0.3	263			
5-9 years complete	18.2	44.8	37.9	12.0	4.1	1.1	100.0	0.6	1,449			
10-11 years complete	14.5	48.8	37.8	9.5	3.1	0.8	100.0	0.7	812			
12 or more years complete	17.6	39.7	45.7	11.5	2.5	0.6	100.0	0.5	1,427			
Religion												
Hindu	18.3	42.5	41.0	11.9	3.7	0.8	100.0	0.6	3,324			
Muslim	13.5	47.2	40.0	9.5	3.0	0.4	100.0	0.1	480			
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	18.5	39.4	43.0	12.9	3.7	1.0	100.0	0.6	340			
Other	14.7	46.9	38.9	11.2	0.3	2.6	100.0	0.4	68			

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, Maharashtra, 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 men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total			
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	22.5	38.8	40.2	16.3	3.9	0.8	100.0	0.6	723	
Scheduled tribe	14.7	43.2	43.1	10.9	2.4	0.4	100.0	0.2	361	
Other backward class	19.5	41.7	41.1	12.7	2.9	1.6	100.0	0.6	1,216	
Other	15.4	45.3	40.7	9.5	4.2	0.3	100.0	0.6	1,894	
Total age 15-49	17.7	42.9	41.0	11.7	3.6	0.8	100.0	0.6	4,213	
Age 50-54	35.2	25.7	44.5	21.4	5.1	3.2	100.0	3.0	301	
Total age 15-54	18.9	41.8	41.3	12.3	3.7	1.0	100.0	0.7	4,513	

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 antihypertensive 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, Maharashtra, 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	98.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	4,438
20-24	98.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	4,965
25-29	96.9	1.8	1.3	100.0	4,841
30-34	96.5	2.3	1.2	100.0	3,909
35-39	92.3	4.5	3.2	100.0	3,932
40-44	91.9	4.1	4.0	100.0	3,536
45-49	86.3	5.6	8.1	100.0	2,844
Residence					
Urban	94.3	3.0	2.7	100.0	13,928
Rural	95.6	2.6	1.8	100.0	14,538
Schooling					
No schooling	93.7	3.5	2.9	100.0	4,230
<5 years complete	93.8	2.9	3.3	100.0	2,359
5-9 years complete	94.8	2.7	2.4	100.0	10,000
10-11 years complete	95.3	3.0	1.8	100.0	4,856
12 or more years complete	96.1	2.2	1.7	100.0	7,020
Religion					
Hindu	95.1	2.7	2.2	100.0	21,947
Muslim	94.0	3.3	2.7	100.0	3,453
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.5	2.2	2.3	100.0	2,495
Other	93.4	2.7	3.9	100.0	571
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	95.4	2.6	2.0	100.0	4,960
Scheduled tribe	96.0	2.4	1.6	100.0	3,340
Other backward class	95.0	2.8	2.2	100.0	7,567
Other	94.5	3.0	2.5	100.0	12,429
Don't know	92.3	1.5	6.2	100.0	169
Total	95.0	2.8	2.3	100.0	28,466

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	97.4	1.7	1.0	100.0	715
20-24	97.7	1.9	0.4	100.0	699
25-29	97.2	1.9	0.9	100.0	666
30-34	93.5	4.9	1.6	100.0	618
35-39	92.0	5.2	2.8	100.0	580
40-44	89.2	4.1	6.6	100.0	457
45-49	87.2	5.5	7.2	100.0	451
Residence					
Urban	93.5	3.8	2.6	100.0	2,082
Rural	94.6	3.0	2.4	100.0	2,106
Schooling					
No schooling	94.6	4.5	0.9	100.0	261
<5 years complete	93.7	4.1	2.2	100.0	263
5-9 years complete	93.6	2.3	4.1	100.0	1,439
10-11 years complete	93.5	4.8	1.6	100.0	810
12 or more years complete	94.9	3.4	1.7	100.0	1,415
Religion					
Hindu	94.4	3.3	2.3	100.0	3,320
Muslim	94.2	4.0	1.8	100.0	473
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.3	2.0	5.8	100.0	327
Other	89.1	9.5	1.4	100.0	68
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	93.1	3.3	3.6	100.0	709
Scheduled tribe	95.5	3.2	1.3	100.0	358
Other backward class	94.7	3.1	2.3	100.0	1,216
Other	93.8	3.7	2.5	100.0	1,886
Total age 15-49	94.1	3.4	2.5	100.0	4,188
Age 50-54	83.2	7.1	9.7	100.0	299
Total age 15-54	93.4	3.6	3.0	100.0	4,487

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.2	5.0	9.2
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.1	2.3
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.7	1.6	1.2	4.1	4.5	4.3
Uses other chewing tobacco	1.5	2.4	2.0	3.5	9.2	6.3
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.7	1.2	1.0	11.2	13.8	12.4
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.6	0.9	0.7	9.7	11.9	10.8
Uses snuff	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
Uses any type of tobacco	4.2	7.3	5.8	33.9	39.3	36.5
Drinks alcohol	0.2	0.2	0.2	22.8	18.0	20.5
Number of respondents	14,621	14,839	29,460	2,288	2,209	4,497
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	*	(0.0)	7.4	12.6	9.1
1-2	*	*	(45.1)	45.6	35.5	42.2
3-5	*	*	(23.9)	25.5	19.5	23.5
6-9	*	*	(2.4)	12.4	9.2	11.3
10 or more	*	*	(28.5)	8.8	21.7	13.1
Don't know	*	*	(0.0)	0.4	1.5	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	14	10	24	319	161	480
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	(18.3)	12.8	6.3	11.2	8.4
About once a week	*	(48.5)	29.3	39.8	35.5	38.0
Less than once a week	*	(33.3)	57.9	53.9	53.2	53.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	34	34	68	523	397	920

() 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, Maharashtra, 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	Other	Nothing		
Age								
15-19	47.7	17.6	53.2	2.7	0.1	0.1	68.7	4,604
20-24	52.5	17.0	47.6	4.0	0.1	0.3	63.8	5,195
Residence								
Urban	40.3	17.3	60.7	4.1	0.2	0.2	77.0	4,794
Rural	59.7	17.2	40.2	2.8	0.1	0.3	55.7	5,005
Schooling								
No schooling	82.7	10.0	15.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	24.8	386
<5 years complete	70.4	12.5	26.5	3.1	0.0	1.6	40.0	312
5-9 years complete	58.7	17.5	39.6	2.2	0.1	0.3	55.8	3,420
10-11 years complete	49.2	15.8	55.9	2.4	0.1	0.1	69.8	2,431
12 or more years complete	36.3	19.3	63.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	81.6	3,250
Religion								
Hindu	51.0	17.0	48.9	3.8	0.0	0.3	65.1	7,398
Muslim	50.7	16.9	53.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	67.5	1,383
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	45.8	19.7	52.1	2.9	0.6	0.0	68.8	848
Other	34.2	17.3	74.0	3.1	0.9	0.0	86.9	170
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	47.6	17.8	49.6	3.8	0.3	0.0	67.0	1,744
Scheduled tribe	68.8	15.7	30.5	1.9	0.0	0.4	46.1	1,291
Other backward class	49.0	18.1	52.6	4.0	0.0	0.2	69.1	2,404
Other	46.2	17.2	55.2	3.2	0.1	0.3	70.2	4,283
Don't know	(59.4)	(4.7)	(45.8)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(63.0)	77
Total	50.2	17.2	50.2	3.4	0.1	0.2	66.1	9,799

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Maharashtra, 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	18.6	731	82.8	1.0	0.6	15.6	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0	136
20-24	20.0	855	75.1	3.5	0.0	21.5	100.0	62.0	38.0	100.0	171
25-29	35.8	780	77.4	3.8	2.5	16.4	100.0	59.1	40.9	100.0	279
30-34	42.9	607	76.1	4.1	1.8	18.0	100.0	62.0	38.0	100.0	261
35-39	50.6	641	77.4	2.7	2.1	17.7	100.0	63.9	36.1	100.0	324
40-44	46.1	572	74.2	2.7	1.3	21.9	100.0	63.4	36.6	100.0	263
45-49	50.1	471	80.6	3.4	0.9	15.1	100.0	61.2	38.8	100.0	236
Total	35.9	4,658	77.3	3.2	1.5	18.0	100.0	62.0	38.0	100.0	1,671
MEN											
15-19	32.0	767	89.1	0.6	1.4	9.0	100.0	34.6	65.4	100.0	245
20-24	75.0	767	91.4	1.3	0.8	6.5	100.0	25.9	74.1	100.0	576
25-29	92.3	722	91.7	1.7	1.0	5.6	100.0	27.5	72.5	100.0	667
30-34	98.8	658	90.4	2.6	0.3	6.8	100.0	31.4	68.6	100.0	650
35-39	99.5	609	89.7	3.5	0.6	6.2	100.0	32.1	67.9	100.0	605
40-44	99.6	488	84.4	4.1	2.2	9.3	100.0	37.6	62.4	100.0	485
45-49	99.1	486	89.4	2.6	0.2	7.8	100.0	34.6	65.4	100.0	482
Total	82.5	4,497	89.7	2.5	0.8	7.0	100.0	31.4	68.6	100.0	3,711

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, Maharashtra, 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	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husbands 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 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 and whose wives are employed for cash
Age									
15-19	*	53.4	75	*	8	*	3	*	5
20-29	82.7	69.0	878	50.9	223	72.5	77	43.1	487
30-39	85.8	74.9	838	43.1	313	76.6	258	43.5	1,074
40-49	90.2	76.3	516	45.8	186	76.9	262	45.0	838
Residence									
Urban	90.0	72.3	1,097	40.8	230	67.0	224	46.8	1,263
Rural	84.4	72.3	1,211	48.4	501	81.1	376	42.8	1,142
Schooling									
No schooling	82.5	68.3	390	39.1	197	73.8	86	44.9	196
<5 years complete	80.3	77.0	208	45.4	94	77.1	70	40.7	200
5-9 years complete	87.5	70.8	818	47.7	251	86.7	226	48.1	852
10-11 years complete	91.0	71.6	366	51.0	69	84.6	74	26.6	386
12 or more years complete	91.6	76.1	526	51.5	119	54.8	144	49.0	771
Religion									
Hindu	85.5	73.0	1,800	45.9	607	74.2	516	47.0	1,896
Muslim	88.5	67.0	255	(41.3)	32	*	25	*	279
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	88.1	71.1	207	42.7	82	89.5	57	25.7	188
Other	*	(77.4)	45	*	9	*	3	*	42
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	82.0	72.8	401	44.3	150	78.7	142	33.5	417
Scheduled tribe	82.9	68.6	257	39.0	119	77.3	79	58.7	210
Other backward class	85.9	77.8	629	46.8	183	74.6	160	42.8	681
Other	89.8	69.8	1,013	48.9	275	74.3	218	47.8	1,094
Total	86.2	72.3	2,307	46.0	730	75.8	600	44.4	2,405

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

() 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person who usually makes the decision					Total	
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else		Other
	URBAN											
Own health care	13.3	65.8	19.0	1.3	0.6	100.0	35.1	56.9	6.7	1.4	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	8.5	68.6	19.2	2.8	0.9	100.0	15.0	73.6	10.1	1.3	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	13.9	69.3	14.6	1.5	0.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL											
Own health care	12.0	69.2	17.1	0.9	0.7	100.0	37.1	53.3	7.1	2.5	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	3.7	70.4	20.3	3.4	2.2	100.0	20.8	64.8	11.5	2.8	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.4	72.8	15.5	1.5	0.8	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL											
Own health care	12.6	67.6	18.0	1.1	0.7	100.0	36.1	55.1	6.9	1.9	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	5.9	69.6	19.8	3.1	1.6	100.0	17.9	69.1	10.8	2.1	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	11.5	71.2	15.1	1.5	0.8	100.0	na	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, Maharashtra, 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	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision
Age											
15-19	70.9	60.9	68.1	52.8	20.5	108	*	*	*	*	6
20-24	73.9	65.7	76.8	58.6	17.0	561	94.3	87.7	84.9	3.0	132
25-29	78.8	74.7	80.3	63.7	9.9	701	91.6	89.0	82.3	1.8	423
30-39	82.3	76.5	85.6	70.6	9.1	1,135	92.9	87.2	82.8	2.7	1,161
40-49	83.8	82.8	86.3	74.2	8.0	889	88.5	85.8	77.7	3.4	936
Residence											
Urban	79.1	77.1	83.2	68.5	10.7	1,592	92.0	88.5	82.3	1.8	1,292
Rural	81.2	74.1	82.2	66.7	10.6	1,802	90.4	85.6	79.8	3.7	1,366
Schooling											
No schooling	75.8	72.4	80.5	63.9	13.4	583	95.9	87.2	84.9	1.8	211
<5 years complete	78.9	78.7	81.2	67.5	10.2	313	92.4	86.5	81.9	3.1	227
5-9 years complete	78.4	73.3	81.6	65.1	11.8	1,237	89.8	86.2	78.8	2.9	947
10-11 years complete	79.6	70.3	81.4	63.6	12.4	504	90.9	88.5	81.7	2.3	440
12 or more years complete	87.5	83.5	87.5	77.2	5.7	757	91.4	87.3	81.9	3.2	833
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	84.3	77.5	84.1	70.5	8.5	1,263	91.1	87.0	80.9	2.8	2,629
Employed, for cash	86.5	81.9	86.9	74.6	6.5	972	91.2	87.8	81.6	2.7	2,405
Employed, not for cash	76.9	62.7	74.7	56.8	15.3	290	90.3	78.7	73.5	4.5	225
Not employed	77.8	74.3	81.8	65.9	11.9	2,131	(97.0)	(88.2)	(88.2)	(3.0)	28

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, Maharashtra, 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	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases		Percentage who participate in both decisions
Number of living children										
0	80.2	66.0	78.5	60.6	12.4	348	90.5	86.3	80.3	3.5
1-2	81.0	77.2	83.8	68.9	10.0	2,037	91.7	87.0	81.5	2.9
3-4	79.0	75.7	82.4	67.5	10.9	911	89.6	86.5	78.7	2.6
5+	76.3	72.1	77.5	64.7	15.6	98	96.8	94.9	92.6	0.9
Household structure¹										
Nuclear	82.8	81.9	87.1	74.0	8.1	1,569	90.8	89.1	82.2	2.3
Non-nuclear	78.1	70.0	78.9	62.1	12.8	1,825	91.5	85.5	80.2	3.2
Religion										
Hindu	79.9	75.2	82.4	67.0	10.5	2,658	90.7	86.1	80.0	3.1
Muslim	79.7	73.3	81.2	66.8	12.8	400	93.5	94.3	88.2	0.3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	82.4	77.5	85.8	71.7	10.0	274	93.0	83.8	81.2	4.4
Other	(88.4)	(91.2)	(89.0)	(79.2)	(4.8)	62	(88.4)	(95.6)	(84.0)	(0.0)
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	82.9	79.7	83.3	71.8	8.8	520	92.4	84.8	79.3	2.1
Scheduled tribe	80.0	72.1	82.2	67.8	13.8	354	91.6	90.8	86.4	4.0
Other backward class	83.9	78.6	85.9	71.8	8.2	885	88.3	85.4	78.1	4.3
Other	77.5	73.3	81.0	64.0	11.8	1,617	92.4	88.2	82.6	1.9
Total	80.2	75.5	82.7	67.6	10.7	3,394	91.2	87.0	81.0	2.8

Note: Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribes, 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, Maharashtra, 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	35.3	36.4	29.5	0.4	31.1	731	
20-24	46.1	42.3	34.7	2.1	45.8	855	
25-29	51.2	42.3	42.5	6.3	48.6	780	
30-39	61.1	48.3	36.9	6.2	58.2	1,249	
40-49	62.2	52.8	40.2	8.6	68.0	1,043	
Residence							
Urban	58.8	52.0	40.8	5.2	58.0	2,323	
Rural	47.0	38.7	33.3	5.0	46.6	2,335	
Schooling							
No schooling	49.5	34.9	25.2	5.1	54.2	692	
<5 years complete	50.3	36.0	29.3	6.7	56.3	360	
5-9 years complete	48.9	36.6	34.4	6.0	48.2	1,636	
10-11 years complete	49.4	42.5	39.9	4.9	44.1	782	
12 or more years complete	63.5	68.1	48.0	3.5	61.0	1,188	
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	62.4	51.1	42.3	8.9	60.5	1,671	
Employed, for cash	65.9	54.6	41.2	9.8	64.0	1,345	
Employed, not for cash	48.0	36.6	46.8	5.0	45.8	326	
Not employed	47.5	42.1	34.1	3.0	47.7	2,987	
Number of living children							
0	44.8	46.9	33.1	0.7	43.4	1,372	
1-2	56.6	47.4	40.5	6.0	56.8	2,194	
3-4	55.9	38.9	35.3	8.9	53.8	987	
5+	52.6	42.6	31.1	6.3	60.7	104	

Continued...

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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			
Household structure²								
Nuclear	55.7	49.4	37.9	5.6	57.6		2,315	
Non-nuclear	50.1	41.4	36.1	4.6	47.0		2,343	
Religion								
Hindu	53.6	45.9	36.8	5.0	53.9		3,566	
Muslim	43.8	29.4	29.5	4.9	35.9		578	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	58.4	54.8	45.1	7.3	57.2		398	
Other	55.9	75.7	52.5	2.0	67.5		116	
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	55.7	52.5	40.3	6.0	53.6		743	
Scheduled tribe	53.8	34.3	35.5	4.7	54.6		481	
Other backward class	54.0	47.5	36.7	5.4	56.1		1,190	
Other	51.3	44.0	36.5	4.7	49.4		2,225	
Total	52.9	45.3	37.0	5.1	52.3		4,658	

Note: Total includes 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.

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, Maharashtra, 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	18.1	14.2	30.7	731	97.8	224	20.2	15.7	767
20-24	26.3	21.0	52.7	855	89.6	451	27.7	18.3	767
25-29	32.0	23.4	49.2	780	81.0	384	35.2	24.2	722
30-34	36.5	24.5	52.7	607	76.7	320	53.5	34.5	658
35-39	42.4	27.6	46.3	641	72.7	297	65.0	46.6	609
40-44	39.8	24.1	44.5	572	63.3	254	74.8	44.1	488
45-49	46.6	30.2	41.0	471	57.2	193	82.0	44.5	486
Residence									
Urban	34.7	21.8	60.4	2,323	80.4	1,403	43.9	21.3	2,288
Rural	31.7	24.2	30.9	2,335	74.9	720	51.1	40.4	2,209
Religion									
Hindu	34.6	24.5	45.3	3,566	78.7	1,616	46.9	32.5	3,506
Muslim	30.9	19.2	40.0	578	74.1	231	46.4	20.9	562
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	26.2	16.7	45.5	398	75.9	181	51.3	26.5	356
Other	27.1	17.8	81.7	116	91.4	94	63.1	37.5	74
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	30.8	19.9	45.2	743	75.6	336	49.8	26.0	748
Scheduled tribe	31.6	20.5	28.6	481	70.6	138	45.0	29.7	383
Other backward class	31.7	22.6	43.7	1,190	78.7	520	45.8	31.7	1,281
Other	35.3	24.9	50.3	2,225	80.5	1,120	48.3	32.1	2,064
Schooling									
No schooling	39.2	28.0	18.5	692	7.1	128	62.3	41.1	285
<5 years complete	39.0	26.3	24.9	360	7.4	90	59.1	38.2	275
5-9 years complete	34.6	24.1	37.2	1,636	65.6	609	46.5	29.8	1,528
10-11 years complete	28.4	21.5	47.4	782	94.6	370	42.8	29.7	860
12 or more years complete	29.3	18.6	77.9	1,188	97.4	926	46.1	28.7	1,549
Total age 15-49	33.2	23.0	45.6	4,658	78.5	2,123	47.4	30.7	4,497
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	85.3	53.9	314
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	49.9	32.2	4,811

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

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, Maharashtra, 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	20.2	8.5	14.1	9.3	18.9	8.9
She neglects the house or children	29.4	15.8	21.4	18.2	27.7	16.8
She argues with him	22.0	15.4	13.5	15.8	20.2	15.6
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	13.1	6.9	7.8	10.2	12.0	8.2
She doesn't cook properly	19.3	7.4	10.9	8.4	17.5	7.8
He suspects her of being unfaithful	26.1	13.1	15.6	13.6	23.8	13.3
She shows disrespect for in-laws	39.2	28.0	29.5	28.1	37.2	28.1
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	50.9	37.0	39.6	37.1	48.5	37.0
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	89.7	89.3	82.9	87.6	88.2	88.6
Knows her husband has sex with other women	87.9	79.5	82.5	79.6	86.8	79.5
Is tired or not in the mood	85.7	83.5	81.3	81.7	84.8	82.7
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	82.6	73.7	77.9	73.2	81.6	73.5
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	8.3	6.0	14.9	8.2	9.7	6.8
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	15.7	na	15.8	na	15.8
Refuse to give her financial support	na	7.0	na	8.6	na	7.7
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	6.7	na	8.3	na	7.3
Have sex with another woman	na	4.5	na	7.5	na	5.7
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	2.2	na	3.1	na	2.5
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	80.6	na	79.4	na	80.1
Number of respondents	3,672	2,698	986	1,800	4,658	4,497
na = Not applicable						

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age								
15-19	42.5	38.1	76.9	70.5	77.6	77.6	731	767
20-24	49.3	36.0	81.5	73.1	78.5	78.5	855	767
25-29	47.8	39.7	84.1	75.0	79.4	79.4	780	722
30-39	51.5	37.8	81.7	73.4	80.4	80.4	1,249	1,267
40-49	49.0	33.8	83.1	75.4	79.0	79.0	1,043	974
Residence								
Urban	44.2	31.8	81.3	80.0	80.4	80.4	2,323	2,288
Rural	52.8	42.4	82.0	66.8	77.9	77.9	2,335	2,209
Schooling								
No schooling	56.1	38.6	74.6	66.4	73.9	73.9	692	285
<5 years complete	57.0	48.5	83.7	67.5	81.4	81.4	360	275
5-9 years complete	48.6	42.3	81.8	72.3	77.0	77.0	1,636	1,528
10-11 years complete	47.8	37.3	82.8	73.3	81.5	81.5	782	860
12 or more years complete	41.8	29.3	84.0	77.2	80.6	80.6	1,188	1,549
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	54.5	37.7	81.6	74.1	79.3	79.3	1,671	3,711
Employed, for cash	53.8	37.1	81.3	74.6	79.5	79.5	1,345	3,418
Employed, not for cash	57.2	44.0	82.9	67.1	77.5	77.5	326	292
Not employed	45.2	33.9	81.6	71.0	78.4	78.4	2,987	787
Marital status								
Never married	39.6	37.1	77.9	73.2	77.1	77.1	986	1,800
Currently married	51.1	36.9	82.5	73.7	80.4	80.4	3,394	2,658
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	48.5	(41.6)	83.4	(75.4)	(85.8)	(85.8)	278	40

Continued...

Table 94. Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Women	Men
Number of living children								
0	41.3	36.3	78.5	73.0	77.8	1,372	2,116	
1-2	52.3	36.2	84.6	75.8	81.9	2,194	1,679	
3-4	49.6	42.6	79.8	69.0	77.8	987	633	
5+	54.2	26.9	76.4	75.1	67.1	104	69	
Household structure⁴								
Nuclear	47.8	36.4	81.4	73.2	77.5	2,315	2,108	
Non-nuclear	49.2	37.5	81.8	73.8	80.6	2,343	2,389	
Religion								
Hindu	48.5	36.8	82.1	73.5	78.8	3,566	3,506	
Muslim	48.8	36.4	78.5	78.1	76.9	578	562	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	50.4	44.2	80.4	70.2	83.1	398	356	
Other	41.0	18.2	88.0	57.8	92.1	116	74	
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	49.9	41.8	80.8	70.8	83.9	743	748	
Scheduled tribe	50.3	37.1	81.7	73.0	79.6	481	383	
Other backward class	48.3	33.9	85.9	75.6	80.2	1,190	1,281	
Other	47.6	37.4	79.7	73.2	76.6	2,225	2,064	
Total	48.5	37.0	81.6	73.5	79.2	4,658	4,497	

Note: Total includes women and 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

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	21.7	6.8	18.6
Sexual violence only	0.8	0.2	0.7
Physical and sexual violence	2.1	1.4	2.0
Physical or sexual violence	24.6	8.4	21.3
Number of women	2,472	639	3,111
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	87.9	(0.0)	80.7
Former husband	1.1	(0.0)	1.0
Father/step-father	5.9	(22.6)	7.2
Mother/step-mother	8.1	(57.7)	12.2
Sister/brother	2.3	(17.0)	3.6
Other relative	1.2	(0.9)	1.2
Former boyfriend	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Mother in-law	0.5	(0.0)	0.5
Teacher	3.9	(22.4)	5.5
Other	0.0	(1.0)	0.1
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	588	53	641
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	76.0	*	66.5
Former husband	8.1	*	7.1
Other relative	1.8	*	4.8
Own friend/acquaintance	7.7	*	8.2
Family friend	2.0	*	9.5
Employer/someone at work	4.5	*	3.9
Number who experienced sexual violence	72	10	82

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	(3.1)	54
20-24	1.7	323
25-29	2.1	453
30-39	3.8	789
40-49	3.0	659
Residence		
Urban	2.3	1,104
Rural	3.4	1,174
Marital status		
Currently married	2.6	2,121
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	7.0	156
Number of living children		
0	1.7	97
1-2	2.6	1,476
3-4	3.5	649
5+	6.2	56
Schooling		
No schooling	6.1	432
<5 years complete	2.9	211
5-9 years complete	2.4	822
10-11 years complete	0.9	342
12 or more years complete	2.2	471
Religion		
Hindu	2.7	1,791
Muslim	4.4	240
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.7	190
Other	(0.5)	56
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	3.5	346
Scheduled tribe	4.2	233
Other backward class	1.8	598
Other	2.9	1,090
Total	2.9	2,279

Note: Total includes never married women 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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	21.1	5.2	9.4	14.7
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	6.7	1.1	3.6	4.7
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	5.6	1.4	2.7	4.1
Slapped her	19.8	4.1	9.6	13.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	3.4	0.9	1.4	2.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	5.5	0.9	2.6	3.4
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.9
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	2.3	0.6	1.1	1.7
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	1.7	0.4	1.0	1.4
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.9
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	9.8	3.0	5.0	8.0
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	7.4	2.0	4.0	6.1
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	2.8	1.0	0.8	1.7
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	6.3	1.6	3.6	5.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	21.4	5.3	9.6	14.9
Any form of physical and sexual violence	2.0	0.5	0.9	1.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	23.2	6.5	10.6	17.1
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.4	0.3	0.6	1.0
Any violence by women against their husband ²	2.0	0.4	1.2	1.7
Number of ever-married women	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472

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, Maharashtra, 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	6.2	17.8	1.2	17.8	19.1	76
20-24	7.1	17.4	1.8	17.7	18.4	392
25-29	8.5	19.1	3.5	19.5	22.3	514
30-39	9.2	20.3	2.3	20.7	21.6	821
40-49	13.3	26.0	1.8	26.1	29.0	669
Residence						
Urban	9.3	16.3	1.5	16.4	18.4	1,220
Rural	10.2	25.7	3.0	26.2	27.8	1,252
Schooling						
No schooling	17.9	35.8	5.1	36.4	38.4	446
<5 years complete	12.3	26.3	2.8	26.3	30.1	218
5-9 years complete	9.8	23.2	1.8	23.4	24.9	894
10-11 years complete	7.0	13.9	1.9	14.4	17.4	375
12 or more years complete	3.8	8.1	0.8	8.3	8.9	540
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	6.2	14.4	1.1	14.6	16.1	1,549
Employed for cash	16.4	33.4	4.6	33.9	36.7	741
Employed not for cash	12.9	27.3	3.2	27.8	28.4	182
Marital status						
Currently married	8.5	20.3	2.0	20.7	22.1	2,299
Widowed	10.4	18.1	1.8	18.1	19.0	120
Divorced/separated/deserted	62.4	58.9	14.8	58.9	77.7	53
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	8.4	20.1	1.8	20.3	21.8	2,275
0-4 years	3.8	11.4	1.2	11.6	12.1	474
5-9 years	6.8	17.8	1.9	18.2	19.3	423
10+ years	10.5	23.7	2.0	23.9	25.9	1,379
Married more than once	(15.6)	(45.4)	(20.9)	(52.6)	(52.6)	28
Number of living children						
0	9.6	12.4	1.0	12.5	16.6	293
1-2	7.4	18.9	2.5	19.3	20.3	1,474
3-4	13.9	29.0	2.3	29.1	31.8	649
5+	24.2	29.9	1.9	31.3	33.3	56
Household structure²						
Nuclear	9.6	21.3	2.4	21.7	23.8	1,198
Non-nuclear	9.9	20.8	2.1	21.0	22.6	1,274
Religion						
Hindu	9.7	21.2	2.3	21.5	23.1	1,914
Muslim	10.7	23.1	2.0	23.1	26.3	287
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.5	23.5	3.6	23.5	23.9	203
Other	(8.8)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(10.2)	67

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, Maharashtra, 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	11.5	24.5	2.8	24.5	25.2	374
Scheduled tribe	13.7	25.6	4.7	26.6	28.6	252
Other backward class	9.0	19.2	2.5	19.7	23.0	638
Other	8.8	20.0	1.4	20.3	21.6	1,198
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	16.2	38.8	6.1	39.2	41.5	458
No	8.0	16.6	1.4	16.9	18.6	1,979
Don't know	(22.1)	(41.2)	(0.0)	(41.2)	(41.2)	36
Total	9.8	21.1	2.3	21.4	23.2	2,472

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 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, Maharashtra, 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	19.7	40.1	5.5	41.0	42.0	232
<5 years complete	14.2	32.4	2.4	32.4	35.5	261
5-9 years complete	10.2	22.7	2.5	23.0	25.9	790
10-11 years complete	8.8	19.4	1.2	19.8	20.8	405
12 or more years complete	5.4	10.8	1.6	11.0	11.9	785
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	6.1	14.6	1.0	14.8	16.3	2,036
Drinks/never gets drunk	(1.6)	(18.4)	(09.0)	(18.4)	(18.4)	39
Gets drunk sometimes	21.7	50.2	7.7	50.3	53.1	291
Gets drunk often	49.8	66.6	13.1	68.5	74.7	106
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(2.9)	(6.5)	(0.7)	(6.5)	(8.7)	68
Wife is same age	6.2	15.6	0.0	15.6	15.9	65
Wife 1-4 years younger	7.9	17.9	1.3	18.1	19.6	786
Wife 5-9 years younger	9.0	22.2	2.7	22.7	24.3	1,000
Wife 10+ years younger	9.8	23.6	2.3	24.1	25.3	380
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	8.6	21.1	2.1	21.4	23.1	1,304
Wife has more schooling	9.2	20.5	1.7	20.7	23.0	575
Both have equal schooling	9.2	15.1	2.0	15.1	16.7	439
Neither attended school	23.0	39.8	6.8	41.1	42.5	154
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	5.2	14.5	0.8	14.7	15.6	1,703
1-2	11.5	26.9	4.2	27.8	31.0	519
3-4	32.6	53.9	5.6	53.9	56.4	191
5-6	51.6	52.6	17.6	52.6	65.0	59
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	9.1	19.7	3.2	20.5	22.0	222
1-2	10.1	22.3	2.4	22.7	24.1	541
3	7.9	19.7	1.7	20.0	21.4	1,536
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	7.3	14.1	1.5	14.4	17.2	1,236
1-2	12.4	24.2	2.6	24.2	25.2	527
3-4	11.1	30.7	2.5	30.9	31.4	390
5-6	15.5	35.6	4.9	35.6	37.3	199
7	10.0	23.9	4.2	25.6	25.6	119

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, Maharashtra, 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	3.2	10.4	1.7	10.4	10.8	223
1-2	22.6	37.4	5.9	39.0	41.1	219
3	9.1	20.5	1.9	20.6	22.6	2,031
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	31.2	46.2	9.0	46.2	48.0	230
Sometimes	7.9	20.9	1.5	21.2	22.6	1,609
Never	6.8	12.4	1.7	12.7	15.5	633
Total	9.8	21.1	2.3	21.4	23.2	2,472

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

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, Maharashtra, 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	20.2	1.3	3.7	2.7	21.8	520
In the past 12 months	23.0	1.7	3.7	3.2	24.8	362
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	48.7	5.2	16.6	9.9	50.2	56
In the past 12 months	50.1	7.2	19.6	11.1	52.1	41
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	19.9	1.3	3.7	2.7	21.5	528
In the past 12 months	22.6	1.7	3.6	3.2	24.4	369
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	56.1	6.0	19.1	11.5	57.7	49
In the past 12 months	59.1	8.5	23.2	13.1	61.5	35

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

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, Maharashtra, 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced		Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking					
Never sought help and never told anyone	81.2	60.5	81.1	(54.3)	78.9
Never sought help but told someone	11.9	11.8	11.3	(26.5)	12.6
Sought help	6.9	27.7	7.6	(19.2)	8.6
Number of women who experienced violence	579	61	608	54	662
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹					
Own family	(52.1)	*	58.3	*	47.6
Husband's family	(27.0)	*	24.7	*	20.2
Current/former husband	(1.9)	*	1.6	*	1.3
Friend	(18.4)	*	12.4	*	17.3
Neighbour	(32.0)	*	32.5	*	26.6
Religious leader	(0.0)	*	2.3	*	1.9
Doctor/medical personnel	(1.1)	*	0.9	*	0.7
Police	(2.8)	*	3.3	*	2.7
Lawyer	(0.5)	*	1.4	*	1.1
Social service organization	(1.6)	*	4.9	*	15.2
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	40	17	46	10	57

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 Maharashtra, there were 1,343 clusters. Hence, 1,343 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1,343 clusters,

$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,342 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 Maharashtra 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, Maharashtra, 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, Maharashtra, 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	0.915	0.005	26,890	26,890	3.097	0.006	0.904	0.925
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.519	0.012	26,890	26,890	3.977	0.023	0.494	0.543
Using iodized salt	0.964	0.003	26,725	26,716	2.943	0.003	0.957	0.971
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	951.868	7.044	62,092	60,833	1.763	0.007	937.780	965.955
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.225	0.004	54,345	52,486	2.375	0.020	0.216	0.234
Urban residence	0.496	0.011	29,460	29,460	3.695	0.022	0.475	0.518
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.148	0.005	29,460	29,460	2.405	0.034	0.138	0.158
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.420	0.008	29,460	29,460	2.809	0.019	0.404	0.436
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.213	0.004	29,460	29,460	1.594	0.018	0.205	0.220
Currently married	0.730	0.004	29,460	29,460	1.610	0.006	0.722	0.739
Married before age 18	0.371	0.006	24,707	24,856	2.101	0.017	0.358	0.384
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.647	0.006	21,794	21,518	1.923	0.010	0.635	0.660
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.625	0.006	21,794	21,518	1.922	0.010	0.613	0.638
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.022	0.002	21,794	21,518	2.249	0.102	0.018	0.027
Currently using pill	0.024	0.002	21,794	21,518	1.848	0.080	0.020	0.027
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.016	0.001	21,794	21,518	1.705	0.089	0.013	0.019
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.071	0.003	21,794	21,518	1.784	0.044	0.065	0.077
Currently using female sterilization	0.507	0.006	21,794	21,518	1.796	0.012	0.495	0.519
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.706	0.008	14,603	14,278	2.238	0.012	0.689	0.723
Unmet need for family planning	0.097	0.003	21,794	21,518	1.546	0.032	0.091	0.103
Want no more children	0.729	0.005	21,794	21,518	1.588	0.007	0.720	0.739
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.082	0.003	21,794	21,518	1.606	0.037	0.076	0.087
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.722	0.011	7,142	6,985	2.164	0.016	0.699	0.745
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.406	0.012	7,142	6,985	2.061	0.030	0.382	0.430
Birth registration	0.951	0.005	9,880	9,653	1.727	0.005	0.942	0.961
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.911	0.006	9,400	9,189	1.821	0.007	0.899	0.924
Institutional delivery	0.903	0.007	9,400	9,189	1.961	0.008	0.889	0.917
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.797	0.009	7,142	6,985	1.957	0.012	0.778	0.815
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.316	0.011	7,142	6,985	2.014	0.035	0.294	0.338
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.566	0.027	751	718	1.485	0.048	0.512	0.621
Children with diarrhoea	0.085	0.004	9,158	8,961	1.501	0.053	0.076	0.094
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.605	0.023	828	764	1.305	0.038	0.559	0.652
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.776	0.019	828	764	1.309	0.025	0.737	0.815
Child received BCG vaccination	0.899	0.012	1,770	1,757	1.645	0.013	0.876	0.923
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.748	0.016	1,770	1,757	1.523	0.021	0.717	0.780
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.669	0.018	1,770	1,757	1.640	0.027	0.633	0.706
Child received measles vaccination	0.826	0.014	1,770	1,757	1.579	0.017	0.798	0.855
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.607	0.018	1,770	1,757	1.584	0.030	0.570	0.644
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.562	0.018	1,770	1,757	1.534	0.032	0.526	0.598
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.705	0.010	7,930	7,778	1.718	0.014	0.686	0.724
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.344	0.009	8,324	8,022	1.528	0.025	0.327	0.361
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.256	0.008	8,324	8,022	1.522	0.030	0.240	0.271
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.360	0.009	8,324	8,022	1.520	0.024	0.342	0.377
Children with any anaemia	0.538	0.010	8,051	7,729	1.632	0.018	0.519	0.557
Women with any anaemia	0.480	0.006	28,648	28,474	1.923	0.012	0.468	0.491
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.235	0.005	27,467	27,427	1.987	0.022	0.224	0.245
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.236	0.005	27,467	27,427	2.024	0.022	0.225	0.246
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.867	0.009	4,707	4,658	1.724	0.010	0.850	0.884
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.300	0.017	4,707	4,658	2.555	0.057	0.266	0.334
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.213	0.014	3,111	3,111	1.925	0.066	0.184	0.241
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.873	0.041	83,992	84,190	1.722	0.022	1.792	1.954
Neonatal mortality	16.457	1.938	9,545	9,324	1.433	0.118	12.580	20.334
Postneonatal mortality	7.486	1.260	9,563	9,350	1.416	0.168	4.966	10.006
Infant mortality	23.943	2.307	9,551	9,331	1.413	0.096	19.329	28.557
Child mortality	5.255	1.267	9,492	9,257	1.639	0.241	2.722	7.789
Under-five mortality	29.072	2.455	9,572	9,349	1.351	0.084	24.161	33.983
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.090	0.003	56,040	54,976	2.431	0.037	0.083	0.096
Urban residence	0.509	0.017	4,455	4,497	2.307	0.034	0.474	0.543
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.063	0.008	4,455	4,497	2.122	0.122	0.048	0.079
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.536	0.018	4,455	4,497	2.397	0.033	0.500	0.572
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.400	0.013	4,455	4,497	1.793	0.033	0.374	0.426
Currently married	0.591	0.013	4,455	4,497	1.802	0.022	0.564	0.618
Married before age 21	0.182	0.015	2,971	2,963	2.072	0.081	0.152	0.211
Want no more children	0.730	0.012	2,692	2,658	1.428	0.017	0.706	0.755
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.089	0.008	2,692	2,658	1.542	0.095	0.072	0.106
Men with any anaemia	0.176	0.010	4,193	4,182	1.701	0.059	0.155	0.197
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.190	0.009	4,211	4,211	1.348	0.046	0.173	0.208
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.239	0.017	4,211	4,211	2.477	0.073	0.204	0.274
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.937	0.010	4,455	4,497	2.866	0.011	0.916	0.958
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.444	0.022	4,455	4,497	2.970	0.050	0.400	0.488

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Maharashtra, 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	0.977	0.004	9,724	13,216	2.371	0.004	0.969	0.984
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.598	0.022	9,724	13,216	4.454	0.037	0.554	0.643
Using iodized salt	0.985	0.002	9,630	13,089	1.789	0.002	0.981	0.989
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	935.168	13.193	22,454	28,866	1.867	0.014	908.783	961.554
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.146	0.007	19,438	24,607	2.510	0.046	0.132	0.159
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.639	0.010	7,725	10,108	1.759	0.015	0.620	0.658
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.607	0.010	7,725	10,108	1.820	0.017	0.587	0.627
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.032	0.004	7,725	10,108	2.200	0.137	0.023	0.041
Currently using pill	0.031	0.003	7,725	10,108	1.760	0.112	0.024	0.038
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.023	0.003	7,725	10,108	1.673	0.125	0.017	0.028
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.099	0.006	7,725	10,108	1.758	0.060	0.087	0.111
Currently using female sterilization	0.448	0.009	7,725	10,108	1.673	0.021	0.429	0.467
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.568	0.017	5,016	6,562	2.369	0.029	0.535	0.601
Unmet need for family planning	0.109	0.005	7,725	10,108	1.525	0.049	0.099	0.120
Want no more children	0.717	0.008	7,725	10,108	1.589	0.011	0.701	0.734
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.756	0.022	2,443	3,151	2.494	0.029	0.712	0.799
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.439	0.021	2,443	3,151	2.061	0.047	0.397	0.480
Birth registration	0.958	0.007	3,365	4,321	1.708	0.007	0.944	0.972
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.950	0.007	3,130	4,053	1.505	0.007	0.936	0.963
Institutional delivery	0.948	0.008	3,130	4,053	1.702	0.009	0.931	0.965
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.825	0.016	2,443	3,151	2.053	0.019	0.793	0.856
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.295	0.021	2,443	3,151	2.238	0.070	0.254	0.337
Children with diarrhoea	0.068	0.007	3,042	3,948	1.568	0.106	0.053	0.082
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.638	0.046	248	267	1.373	0.072	0.546	0.730
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.756	0.041	248	267	1.371	0.054	0.674	0.838
Child received BCG vaccination	0.903	0.021	576	763	1.723	0.023	0.861	0.945
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.750	0.029	576	763	1.598	0.038	0.693	0.808
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.644	0.034	576	763	1.726	0.053	0.575	0.712
Child received measles vaccination	0.826	0.026	576	763	1.650	0.031	0.774	0.878
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.573	0.034	576	763	1.643	0.059	0.505	0.640
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.558	0.033	576	763	1.620	0.060	0.491	0.624
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.722	0.017	2,619	3,431	1.802	0.023	0.688	0.756
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.293	0.015	2,797	3,474	1.607	0.051	0.263	0.323
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.248	0.014	2,797	3,474	1.598	0.055	0.221	0.276
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.307	0.015	2,797	3,474	1.544	0.047	0.278	0.336
Children with any anaemia	0.536	0.018	2,637	3,293	1.749	0.034	0.499	0.573
Women with any anaemia	0.482	0.010	10,521	13,935	1.971	0.020	0.462	0.501
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.168	0.007	10,170	13,537	2.018	0.045	0.153	0.183
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.325	0.009	10,170	13,537	1.990	0.028	0.307	0.344
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.922	0.010	1,823	2,323	1.576	0.011	0.902	0.942
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.378	0.030	1,823	2,323	2.623	0.079	0.319	0.438
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.685	0.070	31,440	41,935	1.904	0.042	1.544	1.826
Neonatal mortality	15.619	3.497	3,177	4,110	1.562	0.224	8.625	22.613
Postneonatal mortality	7.861	2.259	3,182	4,135	1.419	0.287	3.343	12.379
Infant mortality	23.480	4.036	3,180	4,115	1.469	0.172	15.407	31.553
Child mortality	4.088	2.501	3,125	4,014	2.143	0.612	0.000	9.090
Under-five mortality	27.472	4.217	3,184	4,117	1.385	0.154	19.038	35.906
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.058	0.006	20,407	26,343	2.828	0.102	0.046	0.070
Want no more children	0.706	0.021	951	1,292	1.404	0.029	0.664	0.747
Men with any anaemia	0.155	0.019	1,487	2,078	1.940	0.121	0.118	0.192
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.144	0.014	1,500	2,104	1.451	0.095	0.117	0.171
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.313	0.034	1,500	2,104	2.687	0.110	0.244	0.382
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.956	0.018	1,634	2,288	3.589	0.019	0.919	0.992
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.474	0.039	1,634	2,288	3.137	0.082	0.396	0.551

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Maharashtra, 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	0.855	0.009	17,166	13,674	3.479	0.011	0.837	0.874
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.442	0.010	17,166	13,674	2.564	0.022	0.422	0.461
Using iodized salt	0.944	0.006	17,095	13,626	3.416	0.006	0.932	0.956
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	966.947	6.329	39,638	31,968	1.345	0.007	954.290	979.605
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.296	0.005	34,907	27,879	1.952	0.016	0.286	0.305
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.655	0.008	14,069	11,410	2.022	0.012	0.639	0.671
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.642	0.008	14,069	11,410	1.945	0.012	0.626	0.658
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.013	0.002	14,069	11,410	1.624	0.119	0.010	0.016
Currently using pill	0.017	0.002	14,069	11,410	1.671	0.107	0.013	0.021
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.011	0.001	14,069	11,410	1.268	0.102	0.009	0.013
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.046	0.002	14,069	11,410	1.391	0.053	0.041	0.051
Currently using female sterilization	0.559	0.008	14,069	11,410	1.855	0.014	0.543	0.574
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.823	0.007	9,587	7,715	1.820	0.009	0.809	0.838
Unmet need for family planning	0.086	0.003	14,069	11,410	1.417	0.039	0.079	0.093
Want no more children	0.739	0.005	14,069	11,410	1.456	0.007	0.729	0.750
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.694	0.012	4,699	3,835	1.743	0.017	0.671	0.718
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.379	0.014	4,699	3,835	1.943	0.036	0.351	0.406
Birth registration	0.946	0.006	6,515	5,332	1.743	0.006	0.934	0.958
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.881	0.009	6,270	5,136	1.926	0.011	0.863	0.900
Institutional delivery	0.867	0.010	6,270	5,136	2.081	0.012	0.846	0.888
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.774	0.011	4,699	3,835	1.791	0.014	0.752	0.796
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.333	0.011	4,699	3,835	1.655	0.034	0.310	0.356
Children with diarrhoea	0.099	0.005	6,116	5,013	1.383	0.055	0.088	0.110
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.588	0.025	580	497	1.241	0.043	0.538	0.638
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.786	0.020	580	497	1.225	0.025	0.747	0.826
Child received BCG vaccination	0.896	0.013	1,194	993	1.482	0.014	0.871	0.922
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.747	0.017	1,194	993	1.354	0.023	0.713	0.781
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.689	0.019	1,194	993	1.402	0.027	0.652	0.727
Child received measles vaccination	0.827	0.015	1,194	993	1.416	0.019	0.796	0.858
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.633	0.019	1,194	993	1.410	0.031	0.594	0.672
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.566	0.019	1,194	993	1.347	0.034	0.527	0.604
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.691	0.010	5,311	4,347	1.498	0.015	0.671	0.712
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.384	0.010	5,527	4,548	1.466	0.026	0.364	0.404
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.261	0.008	5,527	4,548	1.396	0.033	0.244	0.278
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.399	0.010	5,527	4,548	1.451	0.025	0.379	0.420
Children with any anaemia	0.540	0.009	5,414	4,437	1.382	0.018	0.521	0.559
Women with any anaemia	0.477	0.006	18,127	14,539	1.682	0.013	0.465	0.490
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.300	0.007	17,297	13,890	1.970	0.023	0.286	0.313
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.148	0.005	17,297	13,890	1.761	0.032	0.138	0.157
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.812	0.014	2,884	2,335	1.902	0.017	0.784	0.840
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.222	0.015	2,884	2,335	1.953	0.068	0.192	0.252
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.057	0.040	52,551	42,255	1.434	0.020	1.977	2.137
Neonatal mortality	17.119	2.116	6,368	5,214	1.244	0.124	12.888	21.350
Postneonatal mortality	7.185	1.393	6,381	5,215	1.322	0.194	4.399	9.971
Infant mortality	24.304	2.645	6,371	5,216	1.293	0.109	19.014	29.593
Child mortality	6.143	1.221	6,367	5,242	1.207	0.199	3.702	8.585
Under-five mortality	30.298	2.902	6,388	5,232	1.280	0.096	24.493	36.102
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.119	0.003	35,633	28,633	1.902	0.029	0.112	0.125
Want no more children	0.753	0.013	1,741	1,366	1.280	0.018	0.727	0.780
Men with any anaemia	0.197	0.009	2,706	2,104	1.135	0.046	0.179	0.215
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.237	0.011	2,711	2,107	1.253	0.047	0.215	0.259
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.165	0.010	2,711	2,107	1.350	0.062	0.145	0.185
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.917	0.010	2,821	2,209	1.935	0.011	0.897	0.937
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.413	0.021	2,821	2,209	2.250	0.051	0.371	0.455



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>