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Goa



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

2015-16

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

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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 Goa was conducted in both districts of the state from 20 January to 6 April 2015 by the Goa Institute of Management (GIM) and collected information from 1,588 households, 1,696 women age 15-49 (including 828 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 848 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 99 percent each for households and women, and 97 percent for men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Goa, 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

Slightly less than two-thirds (64%) of Goa's households are in urban areas. On average, households are comprised of 4 members. Twenty-two percent of households are headed by women, with 20 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The majority of households in Goa have household heads who are Hindu (68%). Twenty-four percent of households have household heads who are Christian and 8 percent have Muslim household heads.

More than three-fifths (63%) of Goa's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes. About one-quarter (24%) belong to an other backward class (OBC), 6 percent have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, and 7 percent belong to a scheduled tribe.

Twenty-three percent of Goa's population is under age 15; only 8 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,018 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is only 897 females per 1,000 males. Eighty-four 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, 86 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 12 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 2 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all (99%) children under five years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 97 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

More than four-fifths (84%) of households in Goa live in a *pucca* house and nearly all households have electricity. Eleven percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a substantial improvement from 24 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is more common among rural households (14%) than urban households (9%).

Ninety percent of households in Goa have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Ninety-six percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, and 90 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (95%) are more likely than rural households (80%) to have water piped in to their dwelling, yard, or plot. Eighty-five percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly by boiling). More than four-fifths (84%) of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban and rural households (97%) in Goa have a mobile phone. Ninety-six percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 13 percent of households, up from 7 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 17 percent of rural households and 7 percent of urban households. Overall, one in 10 households in Goa own agricultural land.

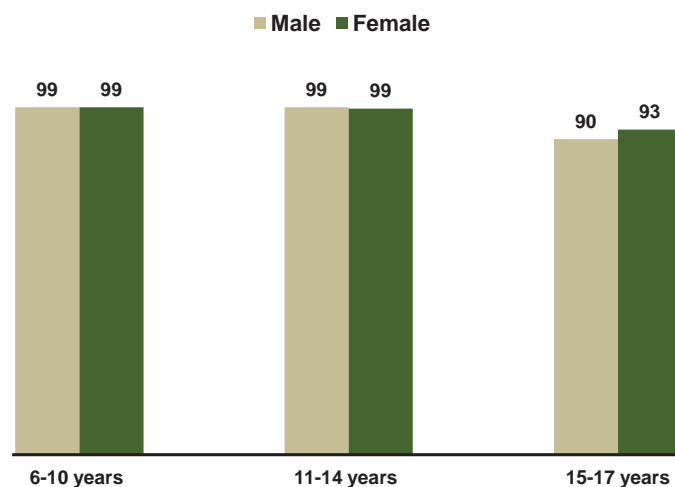
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Ninety-six percent of children age 6-17 years in Goa attend school (96% in urban areas and 97% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (99%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 91 percent at ages 15-17. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group, however, girls age 15-17 are slightly more likely than boys to attend 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, 89 percent of women age 15-49 and 95 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Nine percent of women and 4 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Over one-third of women and men age 15-49 (35% versus 36%) have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Media exposure is high among women and men in Goa. Ninety-four percent of women and 97 percent of men watch television at least once a week. However, men (82%) are much more likely than women (63%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Only 4 percent of women and 1 percent of men are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Over one-third of women and men age 15-49 have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 24.2 years among women age 25-49 years. Ten percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down slightly from 12 percent in NFHS-3. Eight percent men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, up slightly from 7 percent of men in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

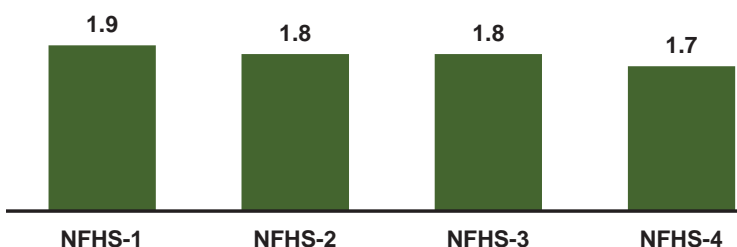
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Goa is 1.7 children per woman, well below the replacement level of fertility of 2.1 children. Fertility decreased by 0.1 children in the 13 years between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, and declined further by 0.1 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

The total fertility rate is 1.7 children per woman in urban areas and 1.6 in rural areas. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 4 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 6 percent in NFHS-3.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 1.6 children more than women with 12 or more years of schooling (TFR of 3.2, compared with 1.6). Muslim women will have an average of 1.3 children more than Hindu women.

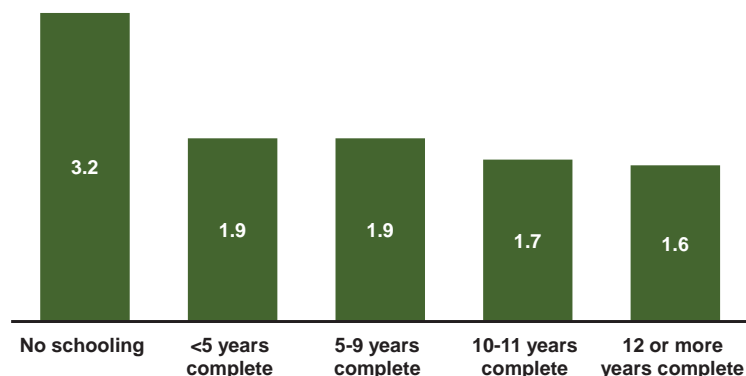
Fertility Trends

*Total fertility rate
(children per woman)*



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 6 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions account for 3 percent.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Goa, 3 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 4 percent in NFHS-3. Less than 0.1 percent of women age 15-17 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases to 6 percent among women age 18 years and to 11 percent among women age 19 years.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Goa is 39.3 months, two months shorter than in NFHS-3. Seven percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 20 percent occur within 24 months. Almost half (45%) of births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Forty-five of births in Goa occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

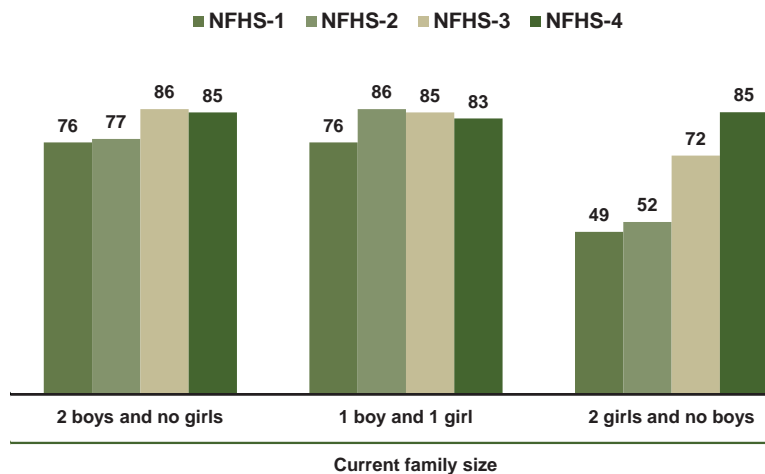
Sixty-one percent of currently married women and 65 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 28 percent of women and 51 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Ninety-two percent of women and men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Goa there is not much preference for sons. Just 5 percent of women and 10 percent of men want more sons than daughters, and 4 percent of women and 3 percent of men want more daughters than sons. Most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women and men with one child are much more likely to want another child if their first child is a girl than a boy. Among women, 22 percent with one daughter and no sons want no more children, compared with 42 percent with one son and no daughters. The difference is somewhat smaller for men (21% and 32%). Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained almost unchanged in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

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

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



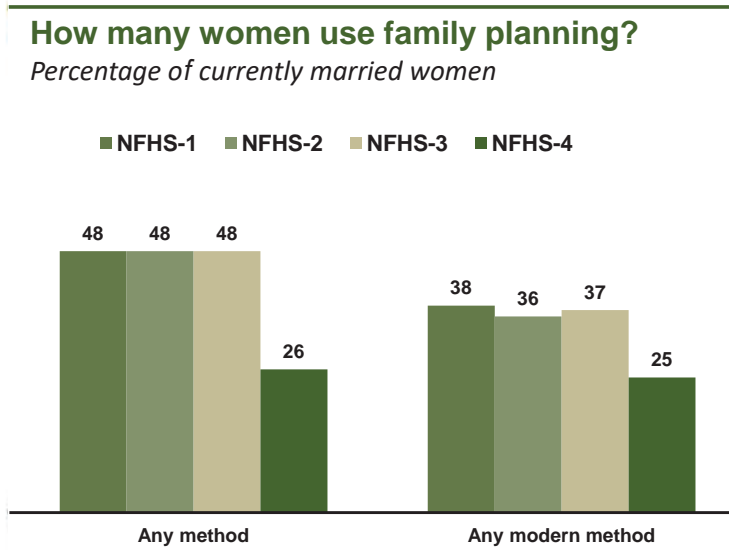
In Goa, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they want, the total fertility rate would have been 1.4 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.7 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Goa. However, some methods are still less well known. Sixty-five percent of currently married women know about female condoms and 20 percent know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM). Among all women, 61 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 26 percent, much lower than in NFHS-3 (48%). Modern method use, at 25 percent, has also declined from its level in NFHS-3 (37%). Notably, the share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use decreased from 26 percent to 16 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age, from 17 percent among women age 20-24 to 29 percent among women age 25-39, and then decreases to 24 percent for women age 40-49.



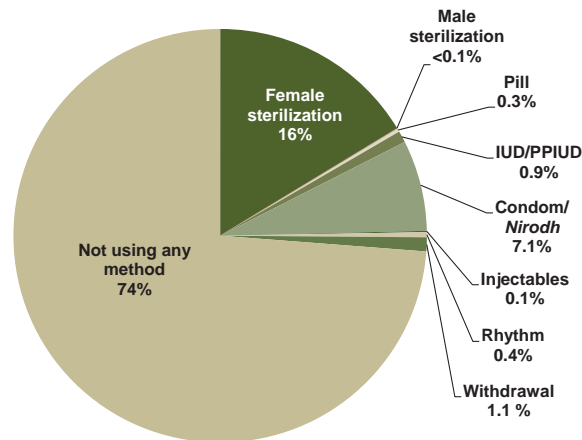
In Goa, contraceptive use is more than twice as high in urban areas (33%) as in rural areas (14%). Contraceptive prevalence varies greatly by the level of schooling; decreasing from 36 percent among women with no schooling to 21-28 percent among women with some schooling. Notably, nearly all women with no schooling who are currently using a method are sterilized, compared with 36 percent of contraceptive users with 12 or more years of schooling. Christian or Hindu women (24-25%) are much less likely to use contraception than Muslim women (39%).

The most common modern spacing method used by currently married women in Goa is condom/*Nirodh* (7%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Seventy percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a government or municipal hospital.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



About three-fourths of condom/*Nirodh* users (77%) get their supply from the private sector, primarily from a pharmacy or drug store (72%). Nonetheless, 10 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 48 percent. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

Almost half of users of contraceptive methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Men's attitudes

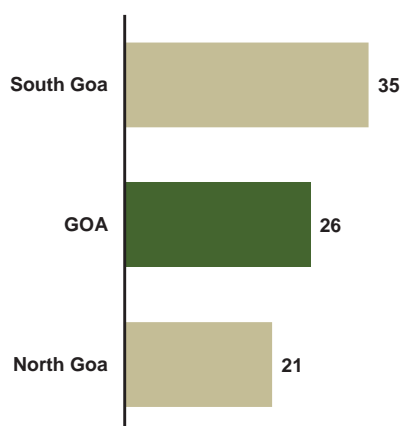
More than one-third of men age 15-49 in Goa (37%) accept the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. Only 3 percent of men agree with the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous. One in two men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

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, 18 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, a 2 percentage point increase since NFHS-3. Sixty percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 57 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women

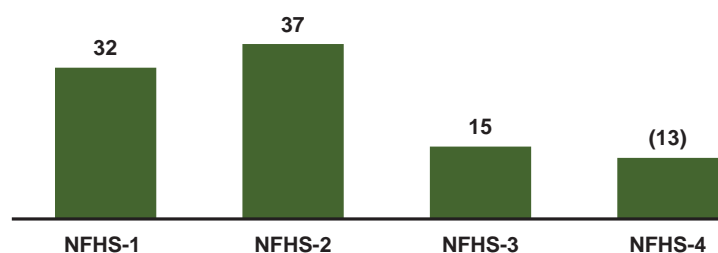


INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Goa in NFHS-4 is estimated at 13 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 15, the NFHS-2 estimate of 37, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 32.

Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

More than nine in 10 mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (87% from a doctor and 7% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Three percent did not receive any antenatal care. For 91 percent of last births to mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, the pregnancy was registered. Among the registered pregnancies, 96 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years



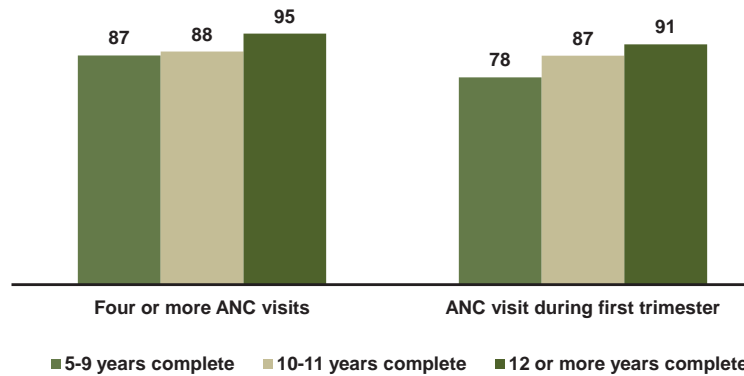
More than four-fifths (84%) of women had an antenatal care visit during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Eighty-nine percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women. The proportion of women who had 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 not changed much in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 94 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 67 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Ninety-six percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. More than half (58%) of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Eighty-nine percent of mothers in Goa had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than 90 percent received advice on each of the five different areas (93% received advice on breastfeeding, 92% on the importance of institutional delivery, 91% on keeping the baby warm and on family planning, and 90% on cord care).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Note: Categories 'No schooling' and '<5 years complete' not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

In Goa, almost all women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy (having their weight taken and their blood pressure measured, having a blood sample taken, having a urine sample taken, and having their abdomen examined).

An ultrasound test was performed during 90 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey.

Delivery care

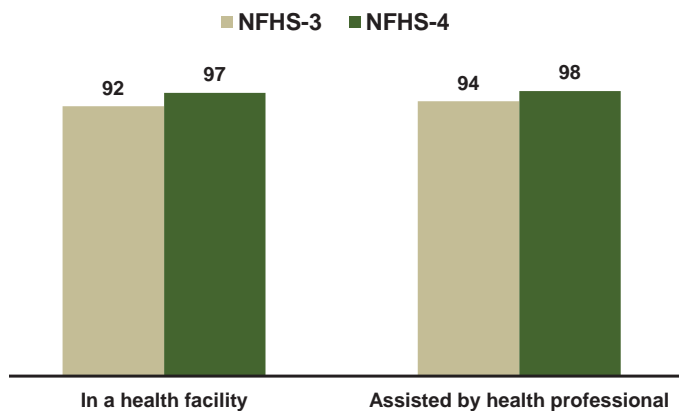
Almost all the births (97%) take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and only 3 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 92 percent in NFHS-3 to 97 percent in NFHS-4. Ninety-eight percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from health personnel.

Thirty-one percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. About half of caesarean sections (15% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 7 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY).

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Ninety-seven percent of children in Goa who were born in the last 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 Goa, 93 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and the same percentage had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Only half of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

All men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Ninety-six percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (all men in urban areas and 91% in rural areas), but only 89 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication.

Between 88 and 95 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, high blood pressure, prolonged labour, and severe abdominal pain).

Ninety-four to 98 percent of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care; about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility (about family planning or delaying his next birth, and about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy).

CHILD HEALTH

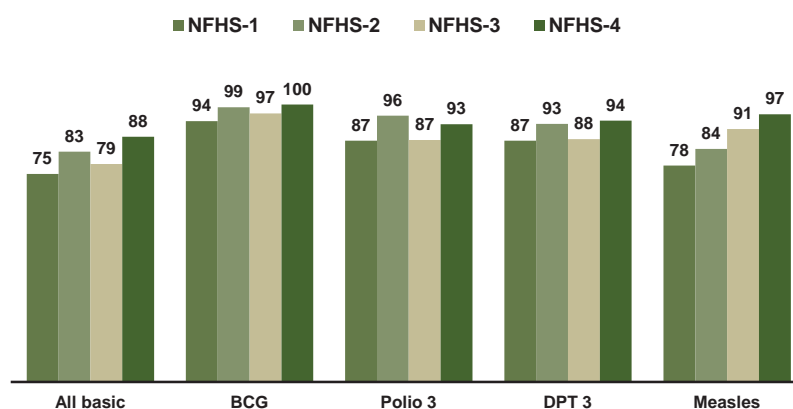
Vaccination of children

Nearly nine in 10 children age 12-23 months (88%) received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey.

All children have received a BCG vaccination. In addition, more than nine in 10 children have received other basic vaccinations (93% have received at least the three recommended doses of polio vaccine, 94% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 97% have been vaccinated against measles). There is some dropout between the first and third doses of polio vaccine (from 100% to 93%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 88% to 94%) and an increase for BCG (from 97% to 100%), measles (91% to 97%), and three doses of polio vaccine (from 87% to 93%). Overall, there was an increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 79% to 88%). In addition, almost all children (92%) have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 85 percent have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 1 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related).

Sixteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 89 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

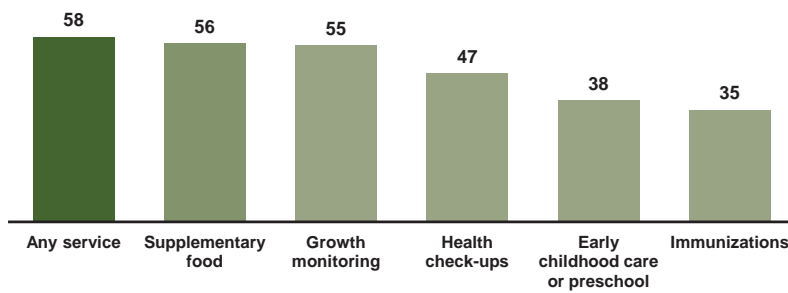
Overall, 4 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Ninety-six percent of women have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea.

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.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Fifty-eight 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 (56%), growth monitoring (55%), health check-ups (47%), and early childhood care or preschool (38%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunization (35% of children age 0-71 months). More than three-fourths of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre (77%) received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, slightly more than two-thirds of their mothers (69%) received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and almost two-thirds (67%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Goa, only 61 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-three percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 75 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show substantial 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, almost one in 10 children (9%) are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 79 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 66 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 2 years.

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 Goa, nine in 10 children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 42 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. Only one-fourth of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, but 56 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

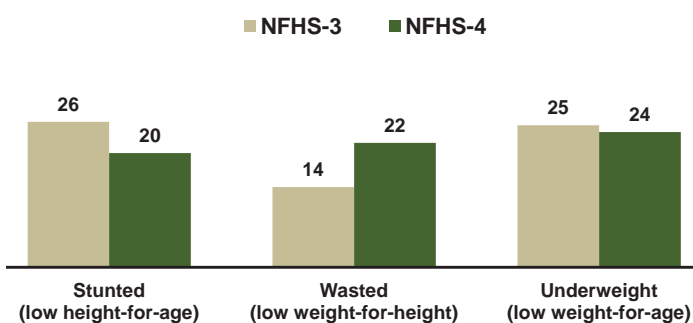
Children’s nutritional status

Twenty 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-two 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 10 percent are severely wasted.

Twenty-four percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Four percent of children are overweight. Stunting decreased from 26 percent to 20 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, but the percentage of children who are underweight remained almost unchanged. In the same period, wasting increased from 14 percent to 22 percent. Despite the gains in stunting, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Goa. Stunting and underweight are higher for females than males.

Trends in Children’s Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

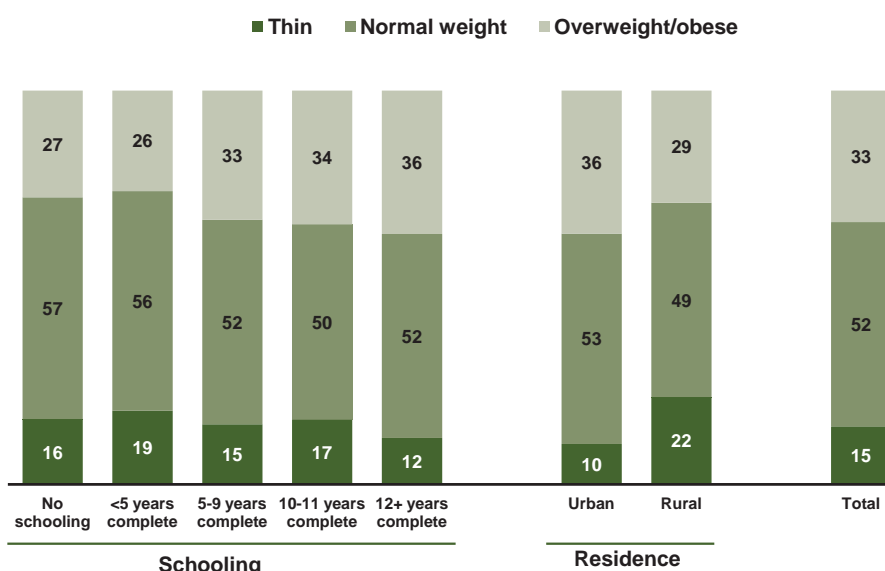
Adults’ nutritional status

Nearly half (48%) of women and 43 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Many more women and men are overweight or obese than thin, which is the opposite of the pattern in NFHS-3. Fifteen percent of women and 11 percent of men in Goa are thin (a substantial improvement since NFHS-3), but the percentage overweight or obese has dramatically increased from 20 percent of women and 15 percent of men in NFHS-3 to 33 percent each in NFHS-4. Fifty-two percent of women and 57 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, among never married women and men, and among scheduled tribe women. Overweight or obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, those who are currently married, and those who are well educated. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems is fairly constant across many groups, regardless of their educational attainment, caste, age, residence, or marital status.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Almost all (96%) households in Goa were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, up from 77 percent in NFHS-3.

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

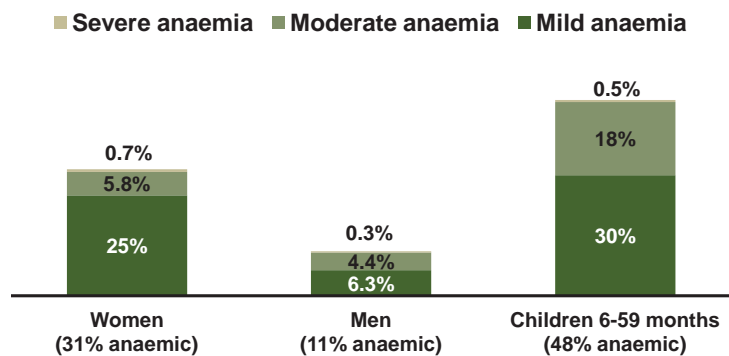


Anaemia

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 Goa, especially among women and children.

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, 48 percent are anaemic. This includes 30 percent who are mildly anaemic, 18 percent who are moderately anaemic, and less than 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Forty-seven percent of children in Goa are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Thirty-one percent of women in Goa have anaemia, including 25 percent with mild anaemia, 6 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Only 11 percent of men are anaemic. Anaemia among women has increased by 6 percentage points since NFHS-3. Men under age 20 are less likely to be anaemic than older men.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Goa, 74 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is slightly higher among men (77) than among women (71) and is higher in urban areas (100) than in rural areas (31).

More than 90 percent of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (97% of women and 92% of men). Among those who have heard of tuberculosis, 81 percent of women and 97 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. A little less than half of women (48%) and 61 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 93 percent of women and 98 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 18 percent of women and 10 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, 3,799 women age 15-49 and 3,013 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. The prevalence of asthma is 1,008 per 100,000 women and 469 per 100,000 men. Asthma is considerably higher in rural areas than urban areas. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is more common than asthma among women (1,764 women per 100,000). Men are much less likely to have goitre (158 men per 100,000) than women. The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among men (328 per 100,000) than among women (206 per 100,000). Among

the five diseases, cancer is the least common in women (40 women per 100,000). The prevalence of cancer in men (247 men per 100,000) is more common than goitre. The prevalence of all of the diseases is higher among older women (age 35-49) than younger women (age 15-34).

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Twelve percent of women age 15-49 in Goa have hypertension, including 6 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Almost three-fifths of women (59%) 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 slightly higher than among women. Fifteen percent of men in Goa have hypertension, including 11 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension. Only 37 percent of men have normal blood pressure, including 1 percent of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Four percent of women age 15-49 in Goa have high blood glucose levels, and another 5 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 5 percent and 7 percent of men age 15-49 have high and very high blood glucose levels, respectively. Older women and men are particularly likely to have high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Goa, half of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 45 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 52 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Twenty-one percent of men, but only 2 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are most likely to smoke cigarettes (11%) and to use chewing tobacco without *paan* (6%). Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Only 4 percent of men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men (45%) and women (4%) are more likely to drink alcohol than to use tobacco. Among men who drink alcohol, over four-fifths drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

Although the public health sector is the main source of health care for most households in Goa (54%), the private sector is also a very important source (45%). The public health sector is more important than the private health sector for rural households (62% versus 38%), whereas the public and private health sectors are equally important for urban households. In the public health sector, government/municipal hospitals are the main source (31%), followed by PHCs and additional PHCs (10%). In the private health sector, private hospitals are the main source of health care (33%). Twelve percent of household members in urban areas go to private doctors or clinics, compared with 9 percent in rural areas.

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 16 percent of households in Goa have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is more common in urban areas (19%) than in rural areas (11%). In Goa, four types of programmes dominate: the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), privately purchased commercial health Insurance, the State Health Insurance Scheme, and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS).

Only 10 percent each of women and men age 15-49 years are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. More women and men in urban areas than in rural areas are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Coverage by a health scheme or health insurance is higher among women and men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with lower levels of schooling.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Almost all women and men (97% each) in Goa have heard of HIV or AIDS.

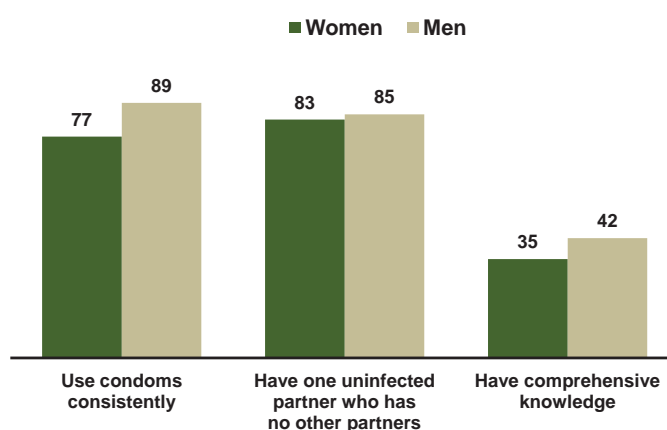
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Only 77 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 89 percent of men. However, almost the same percentage of women (83%) and men (85%) know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS.

Only 35 percent of women and 42 percent of men in Goa have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. Women (87%) are more likely than men (79%) to know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Over four-fifths (84%) of women and men (86%) in Goa would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. More than 90 percent of women (93%) and men (96%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Eighty-three percent of women and 91 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Fifty-nine percent of women and 64 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 44 percent of women and 30 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural men. Forty-four percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (45%) are slightly more likely than rural women (41%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

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

In Goa, women (6%) are somewhat more likely than men (3%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are as likely as men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (60% of women and 59% of men). For almost all 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, 0.7 percent of women and 12 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.3% of women and 2% of men). Ninety percent of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. A negligible percentage of men (0.2%) said they 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 Goa, 76 percent use sanitary napkins, 29 percent use cloth, and 24 percent use locally prepared napkins. Overall, 89 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women in urban areas (94%) are more likely than women in rural areas (82%) to use a hygienic method of menstrual protection.

Employment and earnings

Only 26 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 80 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 91 percent earned cash, including 1 percent whose earnings were in both cash and kind, and 9 percent were not paid at all. Almost all men who were employed earned cash. Eighty-five percent of employed women worked in a non-agricultural occupations, compared with 96 percent of employed men.

Only 26 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, 94 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husband. Over two-fifths (42%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husband.

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. Between 87 and 91 percent say that they alone or jointly with their husband participate in decisions about their own health care, making major household purchases, and visits to their own family and relatives. Overall, 84 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and only 6 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by schooling, increasing from 73 percent among women with no schooling to 93 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Ninety-four percent of men reported that they alone or jointly with their wife participate in decisions about major household purchases. Notably, men were less likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participate in decisions about their own health (82% versus 91%).

Other indicators of women's empowerment

More than three-fifths (62%) of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control increases sharply with age, and is higher among women who are employed for cash (85%) than any other group of women.

More than four-fifths (83%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

More than four-fifths (83%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 94 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is limited. Fifty-six percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area, but only 4 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Fifty-eight 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 proportion of women who are allowed to go to all three places alone varies sharply with age (from 34% for women age 15-19 to 73% for women age 40-49). A higher proportion of women who are employed (73%) are allowed to go to all three places alone than women who are not employed (53%).

Ownership of assets

Thirty-three percent of women and 51 percent of men age 15-49 own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 14 percent of women and 25 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men.

Thirty-three percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 14 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Over four-fifths (81%) of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use 91 percent can read SMS messages. The percentage of women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use increases with the level of schooling.

Eighty-one percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Twenty-one 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 (13%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (12%). Men are less likely to agree: 13 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (8%) or if she neglects the house or children (6%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 14 percent of women and 8 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Sixty-nine percent of women and 72 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Eighty-one percent of men agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, to refuse to give her financial support, to use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or to have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 12 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 1 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 13 percent of women in Goa have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband (88%).

Thirteen percent of women age 15-49 in Goa have ever experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Two percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies.

Spousal violence

Eleven percent of ever-married women report ever having been slapped by their husband; 2-3 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. Less than 1 percent have been choked or burned on purpose, or threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or other weapon. One percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform.

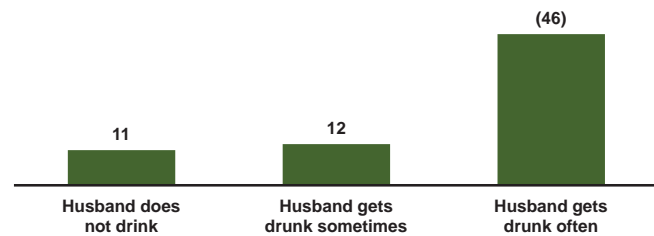
Overall, 13 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Five percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (2%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, 4 percent of women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

More than one-fifth (21%) of women who have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of currently married women experiencing violence



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

Help seeking

Only 10 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have ever sought help. Seventy-three percent of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence.

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, Goa, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	837	839	1,676
Households occupied	810	802	1,612
Households interviewed	796	792	1,588
Household response rate ¹	98.3	98.8	98.5
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	841	875	1,716
Number of eligible women interviewed	835	861	1,696
Eligible women response rate ²	99.3	98.4	98.8
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	420	451	871
Number of eligible men interviewed	412	436	848
Eligible men response rate ²	98.1	96.7	97.4

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, Coa, 2015-16

District	Households interviewed		Total	Household response rate ¹		Number of eligible women interviewed		Total	Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed		Total	Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			Urban	Rural		
North Coa	399	399	798	99.3	436	454	890	98.8	219	225	444	97.8	
South Coa	397	393	790	97.8	399	407	806	98.9	193	211	404	96.9	
Coa	796	792	1,588	98.5	835	861	1,696	98.8	412	436	848	97.4	

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, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.3	6.4	6.9	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.9	6.4	6.7
5-9	10.4	8.3	9.3	6.9	6.1	6.5	9.1	7.5	8.3
10-14	8.4	9.3	8.8	7.5	7.0	7.2	8.1	8.4	8.2
15-19	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.7	7.8	7.7
20-24	7.1	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9
25-29	7.0	8.5	7.7	7.7	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.8	7.5
30-34	7.8	7.9	7.8	9.6	7.6	8.6	8.5	7.8	8.1
35-39	8.6	8.6	8.6	7.7	8.3	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.4
40-44	6.9	8.6	7.8	8.9	8.8	8.8	7.6	8.7	8.2
45-49	7.3	6.4	6.9	7.1	6.3	6.7	7.2	6.4	6.8
50-54	7.0	6.7	6.8	5.7	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.5
55-59	4.3	4.1	4.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.6
60-64	4.0	3.3	3.7	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.4	3.9	4.2
65-69	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.5	4.2	3.9	2.8	3.5	3.2
70-74	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.2
75-79	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.2	1.7	0.9	1.4	1.2
80+	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.3
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	82.7	82.6	82.6	85.2	86.0	85.6	83.6	83.9	83.7
Number	1,973	1,966	3,938	1,143	1,204	2,347	3,115	3,170	6,285
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	996	na	na	1,054	na	na	1,018
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	821	na	na	1,074	na	na	897
Schooling²									
No schooling	5.3	12.9	9.1	5.7	18.0	12.0	5.5	14.8	10.2
<5 years complete	18.3	17.6	17.9	16.6	16.9	16.8	17.6	17.4	17.5
5-9 years complete	27.6	28.0	27.8	28.7	27.9	28.3	28.0	28.0	28.0
10-11 years complete	21.4	17.2	19.3	24.3	17.4	20.8	22.5	17.3	19.9
12 or more years complete	27.3	24.3	25.8	24.4	19.3	21.8	26.3	22.4	24.3
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	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	1,792	1,816	3,608	1,057	1,113	2,170	2,849	2,929	5,778
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.8	7.7	8.3	8.8	7.1	8.0	8.8	7.5	8.2

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, Goa, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	79.6	74.2	77.7	80.0
Female	20.4	25.8	22.3	20.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.9	4.1	4.0	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	70.8	61.7	67.6	57.2
Non-nuclear	29.2	38.3	32.4	42.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	65.2	71.9	67.6	70.2
Muslim	11.5	1.3	7.8	8.4
Christian	22.7	26.8	24.2	21.1
Other	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	4.7	8.5	6.1	6.5
Scheduled tribe	4.7	11.4	7.1	8.3
Other backward class	23.3	25.3	24.0	25.6
Other	67.3	54.3	62.6	59.5
Don't know	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8
No	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	97.7	93.7	96.3	95.9
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	95.3	80.1	89.8	89.2
Public tap/standpipe	1.2	3.4	2.0	2.0
Tube well or borehole	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.5
Other improved ²	1.3	8.8	4.0	4.3
Unimproved source ³	2.3	6.2	3.7	4.0
Other source	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	99.8	96.8	98.7	98.7
Less than 30 minutes	0.2	3.1	1.2	1.2
Thirty minutes or longer	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
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, Goa, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	68.7	85.9	74.9	75.0
Strain through cloth	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.9
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	16.8	9.7	14.2	13.6
Electronic purifier	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2
Other treatment	2.7	6.9	4.2	4.3
No treatment	19.8	6.7	15.1	15.1
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	77.4	92.0	82.7	82.7
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	76.8	80.8	78.2	78.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	76.0	80.0	77.4	77.9
Pit latrine with slab	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
Other ⁶	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Shared facility ⁷	10.1	4.6	8.1	7.1
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	9.6	4.3	7.7	6.7
Pit latrine with slab	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Unimproved	13.1	14.6	13.6	14.2
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
No facility/open space/field	9.1	14.1	10.9	11.2
Other	3.9	0.1	2.5	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.6
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	9.5	25.1	15.1	15.8
<i>Pucca</i>	90.5	73.2	84.2	83.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.8	2.9	1.5	1.4
LPG/natural gas	90.2	68.9	82.5	82.0
Biogas	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	2.6	0.8	2.0	1.5
Coal/lignite	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3
Charcoal	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3
Wood	5.8	25.0	12.7	14.1
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	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	91.0	72.0	84.1	83.5
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	6.3	26.9	13.7	14.8

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, Goa, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	82.4	84.6	83.2	83.9
In the house, no separate room	15.0	12.4	14.1	13.4
In a separate building	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.9
Outdoors	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,016	572	1,588	6,280
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	13.0	0.5	4.2	4.1
Chullah	87.0	99.5	95.8	95.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	64	154	218	929
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	7.9	10.4	8.8	9.6
Weekly	5.0	10.2	6.9	7.6
Monthly	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0
Less than monthly	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.6
Never	81.3	74.1	78.7	77.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,016	572	1,588	6,280

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, Goa, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	93.5	94.3	93.8	94.4
Pressure cooker	90.2	81.7	87.1	88.7
Chair	94.7	97.3	95.7	96.3
Cot or bed	87.2	84.0	86.1	87.3
Table	85.2	89.1	86.6	87.9
Electric fan	98.3	97.6	98.0	98.4
Radio or transistor	10.4	14.9	12.0	12.5
Television (black and white)	5.6	11.6	7.8	8.0
Television (colour)	94.2	90.7	92.9	94.7
Any television	94.3	91.2	93.2	94.9
Sewing machine	37.0	39.2	37.8	42.4
Mobile telephone	97.9	96.6	97.4	98.7
Landline telephone	19.4	19.2	19.3	19.7
Internet	19.8	14.8	18.0	18.2
Computer	23.3	21.1	22.5	23.9
Refrigerator	70.4	67.9	69.5	71.4
Air conditioner/cooler	18.7	19.8	19.1	19.8
Washing machine	52.2	45.1	49.6	51.1
Watch or clock	98.4	98.1	98.3	98.6
Water pump	2.7	12.8	6.3	7.5
Thresher	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.0
Tractor	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.5
Means of transport				
Bicycle	25.7	27.7	26.4	30.7
Motorcycle or scooter	75.2	71.9	74.0	78.0
Animal-drawn cart	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7
Car	30.4	28.3	29.6	31.9
None of the above	19.1	20.8	19.7	15.7
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	93.5	82.6	89.6	87.8
Agricultural land	6.5	17.4	10.4	12.2
Irrigated land only	5.0	10.8	7.1	8.0
Non-irrigated land only	0.6	1.9	1.1	1.0
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.9	2.7	1.6	2.2
Irrigation not determined	0.0	2.0	0.7	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	69.1	66.5	68.2	69.7
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	3.6	10.1	5.9	7.6
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	96.5	94.6	95.8	96.0
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	18.5	11.4	15.9	15.5
Percentage having a BPL card	8.9	21.3	13.4	14.7
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Number	1,016	572	1,588	6,280

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 characteristic, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	100.0	97.9	99.4	98.3	99.3	98.6	99.2	98.6	99.0
6-13 (Elementary)	99.5	98.6	99.2	99.0	99.2	99.0	99.2	98.9	99.1
11-13 (Upper primary)	98.4	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.0	99.7	99.3	99.5	99.3
14-15 (Secondary)	(96.1)	100.0	97.6	(95.6)	98.3	96.6	95.9	99.2	97.1
16-17 (Higher secondary)	80.7	(84.0)	81.7	87.2	(84.0)	86.2	83.9	84.0	84.0
11-14 years	99.4	99.1	99.3	98.3	99.2	98.6	98.9	99.2	99.0
15-17 years	89.3	91.5	89.9	93.2	91.1	92.6	91.2	91.3	91.2
6-14 years	99.5	98.8	99.3	98.5	99.3	98.8	99.0	99.1	99.1
6-17 years	95.8	96.7	96.1	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.1	96.6	96.3
Religion									
Hindu	98.1	96.4	97.5	97.0	96.8	96.9	97.6	96.6	97.2
Muslim	(85.4)	*	86.1	91.1	*	90.1	88.5	*	88.2
Christian	95.9	97.6	96.5	100.0	97.7	99.1	97.9	97.6	97.8
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(100.0)	*	(100.0)	*	*	(95.4)	(97.6)	(97.9)	97.7
Scheduled tribe	*	(91.3)	92.4	*	(94.9)	92.1	(91.0)	93.2	92.2
Other backward class	100.0	95.7	98.4	98.3	94.6	97.0	99.1	95.2	97.7
Other	94.1	98.1	95.2	96.8	97.9	97.1	95.4	98.0	96.1

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Goa, 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	91.7	8.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.2	408
5-9 years	87.8	9.5	1.0	1.8	100.0	2.6	517
10-14 years	84.0	11.0	1.1	3.9	100.0	8.4	516
15-17 years	79.1	16.5	0.7	3.7	100.0	9.3	299
Residence							
Urban	86.0	10.9	0.7	2.4	100.0	5.1	1,167
Rural	86.1	10.8	0.9	2.1	100.0	5.2	573
Sex							
Male	85.8	11.1	1.0	2.2	100.0	5.0	886
Female	86.4	10.6	0.5	2.5	100.0	5.3	855
Total age <15 years	87.5	9.6	0.8	2.0	100.0	4.3	1,441
Total age <18 years	86.1	10.8	0.8	2.3	100.0	5.1	1,741

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, Goa, 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	95.8	2.7	98.5	162
2-4 years	97.3	1.9	99.2	247
Sex				
Male	96.3	1.9	98.1	209
Female	97.1	2.6	99.7	199
Residence				
Urban	97.3	1.6	98.9	260
Rural	95.6	3.3	99.0	149
Total	96.7	2.2	98.9	408

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, Goa, 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	
North Goa	98.5	0.9	99.4	231
South Goa	94.3	4.0	98.4	178
Goa	96.7	2.2	98.9	408

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, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	14.0	15.5	237	235	118	120
20-24	13.4	10.5	227	238	80	83
25-29	14.1	12.4	239	234	95	93
30-34	14.7	16.9	248	244	129	133
35-39	15.8	15.3	267	274	116	109
40-44	16.3	15.1	276	266	115	122
45-49	11.9	14.2	202	205	108	107
Residence						
Urban	62.9	62.2	1,066	835	473	369
Rural	37.1	37.8	630	861	288	398
Schooling						
No schooling	8.9	4.4	152	152	33	33
<5 years complete	5.0	2.3	85	94	18	18
5-9 years complete	27.8	29.7	472	478	226	236
10-11 years complete	23.7	28.0	402	405	213	219
12 or more years complete	34.5	35.6	586	567	271	261
Literacy						
Literate ¹	89.0	94.7	1,510	1,509	720	728
Not literate	10.6	5.1	180	183	39	38
Not measured	0.4	0.2	6	4	2	1
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	63.0	82.2	1,069	1,056	625	635
Watches television at least once a week	93.8	97.1	1,591	1,587	738	741
Listens to the radio at least once a week	13.4	26.4	228	238	201	217
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	38.1	46.6	645	613	354	329
Not regularly exposed to any media	3.5	0.9	59	67	7	8
Marital status						
Never married	29.7	44.2	503	519	336	347
Currently married	65.8	55.4	1,115	1,095	421	416
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0
Widowed	3.7	0.2	62	67	1	2
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.8	0.2	14	14	2	2
Religion						
Hindu	71.0	74.6	1,204	1,179	568	568
Muslim	8.6	7.7	146	127	59	48
Christian	19.9	17.3	338	384	131	148
Other	0.5	0.4	8	6	3	3

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, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	7.9	6.3	135	132	48	41
Scheduled tribe	8.6	7.6	145	167	58	70
Other backward class	24.9	30.5	422	417	232	233
Other	58.6	55.4	994	980	422	420
Don't know	0.0	0.2	0	0	2	3
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,696	1,696	761	767
Age 50-54	na	10.2	na	na	87	81
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	848	848
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	25.9	80.3	215	214	611	611
In agricultural occupation	3.8	3.2	32	42	25	39
In non-agricultural occupation	21.5	68.7	179	166	523	511
Don't know	0.6	8.4	5	6	64	61
Not employed	74.1	19.7	615	614	150	156
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	830	828	761	767
Age 50-54	na	10.2	na	na	87	81
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	848	848

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, Goa

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.022	0.006	0.016	0.033	0.013	0.025	0.022	0.017	0.021	0.019	0.011	0.016
20-24	0.093	0.043	0.074	0.090	0.081	0.086	0.103	0.083	0.089	0.092	0.099	0.096
25-29	0.127	0.112	0.122	0.123	0.135	0.128	0.093	0.141	0.122	0.124	0.172	0.148
30-34	0.058	0.099	0.074	0.082	0.095	0.087	0.078	0.099	0.090	0.083	0.084	0.083
35-39	0.037	0.035	0.036	0.023	0.033	0.027	0.033	0.021	0.026	0.032	0.030	0.031
40-44	0.004	0.008	0.006	0.004	0.007	0.005	0.008	0.005	0.007	0.008	0.001	0.005
45-49	(0.003)	(0.005)	0.004	(0.000)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.001
TFR (15-49)	1.72	1.55	1.66	1.77	1.81	1.79	1.80	1.99	1.77	1.80	1.99	1.90
CBR	13.4	11.7	12.8	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.2	16.9	16.6	16.4	17.8	17.2

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

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure

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, Goa, 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	1.72	1.7	2.0	1.37
Rural	1.55	2.6	2.1	1.37
Schooling				
No schooling	3.20	1.7	2.8	1.71
<5 years complete	1.89	3.7	(2.7)	0.93
5-9 years complete	1.94	2.2	2.0	1.78
10-11 years complete	1.68	1.2	1.8	1.34
12 or more years complete	1.62	2.4	1.7	1.49
Religion				
Hindu	1.47	2.1	2.1	1.32
Muslim	2.73	5.2	*	1.52
Christian	1.81	0.6	1.9	1.48
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.13	5.9	*	0.94
Scheduled tribe	1.75	2.5	(2.6)	1.57
Other backward class	1.54	1.0	1.9	1.37
Other	1.80	1.9	2.1	1.41
Total	1.66	2.0	2.1	1.37

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 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, Goa, 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	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	45
16	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	48
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	57
18	3.4	2.1	5.5	49
19	(8.3)	(2.8)	(11.2)	38
Residence				
Urban	2.9	0.7	3.6	150
Rural	0.6	1.2	1.8	87
Schooling				
5-9 years complete	5.5	2.4	7.9	88
10-11 years complete	0.0	0.0	0.0	102
12 or more years complete	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43
Religion				
Hindu	1.3	0.7	2.0	153
Muslim	(8.6)	(3.1)	(11.7)	34
Christian	0.0	0.0	0.0	50
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled tribe	(5.3)	(0.0)	(5.3)	27
Other backward class	(0.0)	(2.3)	(2.3)	46
Other ¹	2.4	0.8	3.2	142
Total	2.0	0.9	2.9	237

Note: Total includes women who have no schooling or have less than 5 years of schooling, and scheduled caste women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Goa, 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						
20-29	50.1	24.3	20.2	5.4	100.0	126
30-39	45.8	38.1	13.1	3.1	100.0	104
Residence						
Urban	47.7	28.5	18.5	5.3	100.0	162
Rural	49.8	33.6	13.9	2.6	100.0	84
Mother's schooling						
5-9 years complete	43.8	38.7	14.2	3.2	100.0	63
10-11 years complete	38.0	39.6	18.8	3.6	100.0	52
12 or more years complete	69.7	24.1	6.1	0.0	100.0	94
Religion						
Hindu	49.8	34.3	14.2	1.8	100.0	156
Muslim	(23.0)	(27.9)	(35.9)	(13.2)	100.0	37
Christian	60.0	21.5	12.4	6.2	100.0	51
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	(53.7)	(33.1)	(6.2)	(7.0)	100.0	19
Other backward class	54.6	36.9	7.9	0.6	100.0	59
Other ¹	46.3	26.1	21.6	5.9	100.0	153
Total	48.5	30.3	16.9	4.4	100.0	246
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	50.4	32.6	10.6	6.3	100.0	604

Note: Total includes women age 15-19 or 40-49, women who have no schooling or have less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to "other" religions, and scheduled caste women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Goa, 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									
20-29	11.9	21.9	35.5	15.7	9.6	5.3	100.0	100	28.8
30-39	2.5	4.4	18.6	20.3	12.4	41.8	100.0	106	50.4
Residence									
Urban	8.3	13.3	29.0	16.8	10.9	21.6	100.0	149	35.7
Rural	4.3	12.5	15.9	19.9	10.4	37.1	100.0	75	45.6
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	(14.3)	(14.4)	(28.7)	(17.0)	(13.6)	(12.0)	100.0	37	(29.2)
5-9 years complete	8.6	9.7	26.7	18.0	8.5	28.5	100.0	66	38.7
10-11 years complete	5.9	9.5	20.0	17.8	13.2	33.7	100.0	57	43.0
12 or more years complete	(0.0)	(14.9)	(20.2)	(17.2)	(11.0)	(36.8)	100.0	45	(46.2)
Religion									
Hindu	7.0	16.9	18.9	18.0	11.7	27.4	100.0	141	39.0
Muslim	(8.2)	(6.3)	(42.7)	(21.7)	(12.7)	(8.3)	100.0	49	(32.4)
Christian	(5.0)	(6.5)	(22.3)	(11.1)	(3.8)	(51.3)	100.0	33	(62.7)
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	6.2	12.2	27.2	19.2	12.6	22.6	100.0	108	41.4
Female	7.8	13.8	22.3	16.5	9.0	30.6	100.0	116	38.5
Total	7.0	13.0	24.6	17.8	10.8	26.8	100.0	224	39.3

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women age 40-49 and women who have less than 5 years of schooling, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4	
WOMEN						
Want another soon ²	72.7	25.6	1.8	3.2	(2.8)	16.0
Want another later ³	5.5	19.1	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	6.5
Want another, undecided when	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	(0.0)	0.9
Undecided	5.9	16.1	5.4	1.4	(1.5)	7.9
Want no more	3.4	30.6	63.1	50.7	(38.1)	44.5
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	2.2	21.0	33.5	(43.0)	16.3
Declared infecund	10.5	5.4	7.7	10.5	(14.5)	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	104	345	429	166	49	1,115
MEN						
Want another soon ²	(58.5)	23.7	1.3	0.0	*	14.7
Want another later ³	(14.8)	42.4	0.4	0.0	*	15.5
Want another, undecided when	(1.3)	0.9	0.0	0.0	*	0.4
Undecided	(0.0)	6.0	0.4	0.0	*	2.1
Want no more	(5.2)	24.7	90.0	97.6	*	60.3
Sterilized ⁴	(0.0)	1.2	8.0	2.4	*	4.4
Declared infecund	(20.2)	1.1	0.0	0.0	*	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	47	137	164	51	16	421

Note: Total includes women/men with 5 or more children, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+		0	1	2	3	4+	
Age												
25-34	(1.2)	16.1	80.4	84.5	*	45.4	*	16.9	(93.4)	*	*	41.4
35-49	(7.5)	52.8	86.7	85.5	84.4	73.4	*	32.1	98.9	(100.0)	*	74.1
Residence												
Urban	(2.9)	34.0	86.3	87.4	(85.9)	63.4	*	25.4	99.0	(100.0)	*	68.4
Rural	4.1	30.6	79.9	78.4	(80.8)	55.9	(10.9)	26.8	96.1	*	*	58.0
Schooling												
No schooling	*	*	(89.4)	(84.2)	(88.6)	78.9	*	*	*	*	*	(95.5)
<5 years complete	*	*	(74.4)	*	*	67.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
5-9 years complete	(6.9)	34.9	78.6	84.0	*	61.7	*	(17.6)	96.8	*	*	69.3
10-11 years complete	(3.3)	29.8	87.3	(80.7)	*	64.0	*	31.7	(100.0)	*	*	60.4
12 or more years complete	(2.4)	29.5	86.7	*	*	49.5	*	(22.5)	97.4	*	*	56.2
Religion												
Hindu	4.5	34.3	83.6	88.1	(85.2)	60.9	(7.4)	26.5	97.4	(100.0)	*	64.5
Muslim	*	*	(89.4)	(74.5)	*	66.9	*	*	*	*	*	(73.5)
Christian	(0.0)	30.3	83.9	(83.4)	*	57.0	*	*	(100.0)	*	*	60.5
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	(37.2)	(71.7)	*	*	54.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	*	(33.7)	(80.7)	*	*	62.8	*	*	*	*	*	(57.9)
Other backward class	(4.7)	32.0	81.1	(76.4)	*	56.4	*	25.9	(99.3)	*	*	61.0
Other	4.1	32.6	87.1	85.5	(81.5)	63.1	(3.7)	27.2	97.5	(100.0)	*	66.4
Number of living sons²												
0	3.4	22.3	85.1	*	*	34.4	(5.2)	20.8	*	*	*	29.7
1	na	42.2	83.2	84.0	(86.4)	68.4	na	31.6	99.4	*	*	76.7
2	na	na	85.0	86.7	*	85.5	na	na	(100.0)	*	*	100.0
3	na	na	na	*	*	(90.8)	na	na	na	*	*	*
Total	3.4	32.8	84.1	84.3	84.4	60.7	(5.2)	26.0	98.0	100.0	*	64.7
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	1.5	31.3	82.5	89.8	93.9	61.3	5.7	27.6	66.5	60.0	(60.9)	45.0

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. Total includes women/men age 15-24, who are not shown separately.

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, Goa, 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		
WOMEN							
0	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.7
1	31.8	24.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	17.1	15.1
2	64.8	72.9	93.2	67.3	68.4	74.1	64.6
3	1.0	1.8	4.7	27.4	15.7	5.8	9.5
4	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.4	14.7	1.5	3.4
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Non-numeric responses	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.2	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	612	358	464	183	53	1,696	3,464
Mean ideal number of children for²:							
All respondents	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	(2.5)	1.9	2.0
Number of all respondents	612	357	464	182	53	1,693	3,288
Currently married respondents	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	(2.4)	2.0	2.1
Number of currently married respondents	104	344	429	165	48	1,112	2,072
MEN							
0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	1.1	4.3
1	24.5	27.1	1.5	1.0	*	17.6	11.9
2	68.1	72.0	97.5	52.1	*	72.9	67.9
3	1.8	0.9	1.0	40.5	*	4.7	10.5
4	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.4	*	1.8	1.7
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.7
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.4
Non-numeric responses	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	1.8	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	383	138	166	52	16	761	1,084
Mean ideal number of children for²:							
All respondents	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.5	*	1.9	2.0
Number of all respondents	373	138	166	52	16	747	1,055
Currently married respondents	(1.8)	1.7	2.0	2.5	*	2.0	2.1
Number of currently married respondents	47	137	164	51	16	418	560

Note: Total includes women/men with 5 or more children, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Goa, 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 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	4.1	5.8	38.0	39.6	237	4.8	48.3	41.4	109
20-29	3.3	2.1	43.2	43.2	466	1.7	42.1	37.3	174
30-39	5.5	3.5	47.2	45.9	514	2.8	52.6	47.7	244
40-49	5.6	4.7	48.4	49.0	476	4.1	56.8	51.9	220
Residence									
Urban	4.1	2.9	44.0	43.9	1,064	3.9	48.7	42.8	464
Rural	5.9	5.3	47.0	47.3	629	2.2	54.0	50.1	283
Schooling									
No schooling	10.0	6.3	66.3	68.1	151	(0.0)	(61.3)	(58.5)	32
<5 years complete	6.6	4.7	59.4	59.4	84	*	*	*	18
5-9 years complete	6.6	3.6	47.8	46.4	471	2.9	61.2	54.1	217
10-11 years complete	4.1	4.0	43.6	44.1	401	3.6	50.5	45.8	211
12 or more years complete	2.1	3.1	36.6	36.9	586	3.8	40.5	36.9	270
Marital status									
Never married	3.0	4.8	36.7	38.3	504	2.9	43.4	36.5	326
Currently married	5.7	3.1	48.8	47.9	1,112	3.6	56.3	52.5	418
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	3.2	6.7	47.0	50.2	77	*	*	*	3

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Coa, 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 more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son
Religion						
Hindu	4.8	3.8	44.8	9.2	2.9	50.6
Muslim	6.5	5.0	58.7	(12.7)	(1.4)	(50.5)
Christian	4.1	3.2	40.0	9.8	5.5	51.8
						Number of men
						557
						58
						130
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	4.6	3.6	50.6	(14.5)	(0.0)	(69.2)
Scheduled tribe	5.1	4.8	52.1	3.6	1.1	63.2
Other backward class	5.8	3.5	42.0	12.3	2.5	48.3
Other	4.3	3.8	44.7	8.5	4.3	48.4
Total	4.7	3.8	45.1	9.6	3.2	50.8
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	8.7	4.1	58.8	11.4	2.1	67.0
						63.7
						1,055

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. Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/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 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, Goa, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.7	99.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	99.2
Any modern method	99.7	99.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	99.2
Female sterilization	97.6	98.9	94.0	89.9	98.6	78.0
Male sterilization	87.2	90.6	78.4	76.6	90.8	57.2
IUD or PPIUD	85.5	92.2	68.7	43.9	51.2	34.0
Injectables	87.6	89.7	82.5	55.9	64.9	43.3
Pill	96.3	96.0	97.3	89.0	96.0	79.5
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	96.0	96.7	95.2	99.4	99.5	99.2
Female condom	60.9	62.9	56.8	46.6	49.7	41.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	7.2	8.0	3.2	1.6	2.9	0.0
Emergency contraception	63.0	67.6	52.4	65.5	70.2	59.5
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	83.3	90.3	66.4	43.9	51.2	34.0
Any traditional method	62.7	70.9	44.5	84.2	97.4	66.2
Rhythm	54.2	60.5	40.5	55.0	66.0	40.3
Withdrawal	45.0	53.9	25.8	83.8	97.4	65.3
Other	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.8	8.2	6.9	7.1	7.9	6.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,066	724	295	473	271	200
RURAL						
Any method	99.1	99.3	98.9	98.0	100.0	95.7
Any modern method	98.9	99.2	98.5	97.7	100.0	95.2
Female sterilization	93.6	95.4	90.4	82.4	89.5	74.4
Male sterilization	82.9	87.5	74.8	75.4	86.4	63.1
IUD or PPIUD	81.6	85.3	74.8	43.8	48.9	37.7
Injectables	85.4	89.0	78.9	62.2	65.8	57.9
Pill	93.5	95.5	91.0	87.3	93.1	80.7
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	93.6	94.2	93.2	97.3	99.6	94.7
Female condom	68.2	67.9	70.0	38.4	38.9	37.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	39.1	41.8	34.2	20.6	21.1	19.9
Emergency contraception	56.9	57.7	55.6	63.3	67.6	58.3
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	78.2	82.5	71.0	43.2	47.9	37.7
Any traditional method	62.9	68.0	54.2	77.5	90.4	63.2
Rhythm	55.2	58.8	49.4	48.3	57.0	38.4
Withdrawal	45.3	51.8	33.4	73.6	84.6	61.2
Other	1.8	1.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.0	8.3	7.5	6.9	7.5	6.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	630	392	209	288	150	136

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, Goa, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	99.5	99.7	99.2	99.0	100.0	97.8
Any modern method	99.4	99.6	99.0	98.9	100.0	97.6
Female sterilization	96.1	97.7	92.5	87.1	95.4	76.5
Male sterilization	85.6	89.5	76.9	76.2	89.2	59.6
IUD or PPIUD	84.1	89.8	71.3	43.8	50.4	35.5
Injectables	86.8	89.5	81.0	58.3	65.2	49.2
Pill	95.3	95.8	94.7	88.4	95.0	80.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	95.1	95.8	94.4	98.6	99.5	97.4
Female condom	63.6	64.6	62.3	43.5	45.8	40.1
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	19.0	19.9	16.1	8.8	9.4	8.1
Emergency contraception	60.7	64.1	53.7	64.7	69.3	59.0
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	81.4	87.6	68.3	43.6	50.0	35.5
Any traditional method	62.7	69.9	48.5	81.7	94.9	65.0
Rhythm	54.6	59.9	44.2	52.5	62.8	39.5
Withdrawal	45.1	53.1	29.0	80.0	92.8	63.6
Other	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.9	8.2	7.2	7.0	7.7	6.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,696	1,115	504	761	421	336

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3										Total	Number of women					
	Modern method					Traditional method											
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Not currently using			
Age																	
20-24	16.8	15.7	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	83.2	100.0	63
25-29	29.3	28.2	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	70.7	100.0	176
30-39	28.6	27.4	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.1	9.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	71.4	100.0	461
40-49	24.4	22.1	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	75.6	100.0	407
Residence																	
Urban	33.2	31.6	21.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	66.8	100.0	724
Rural	13.5	12.0	6.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	86.5	100.0	392
Schooling																	
No schooling	35.8	35.8	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.2	100.0	128
<5 years complete	20.5	20.5	17.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.5	100.0	67
5-9 years complete	26.2	25.1	17.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	73.8	100.0	326
10-11 years complete	27.5	24.7	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	72.5	100.0	245
12 or more years complete	23.2	21.2	8.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.2	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	76.8	100.0	349
Religion																	
Hindu	25.1	24.0	16.9	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	6.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	74.9	100.0	798
Muslim	39.3	39.3	30.4	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	100.0	106
Christian	24.0	19.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	10.9	0.0	1.8	2.4	1.8	76.0	100.0	205
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	27.0	27.0	22.0	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.0	100.0	84
Scheduled tribe	28.8	28.0	21.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	71.2	100.0	91
Other backward class	18.5	17.3	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	81.5	100.0	284
Other	29.3	27.2	18.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.7	70.7	100.0	657

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3										Total	Number of women						
	Modern method					Traditional method												
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method			Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using			
Number of living children																		
No children	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.1	100.0	122
1 child	16.9	15.7	2.3	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.4	10.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	83.1	100.0	337
1 son	17.4	17.1	3.3	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	82.6	100.0	190
No sons	16.3	13.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.8	9.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	83.7	100.0	146
2 children	32.1	29.3	21.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	6.8	0.1	2.8	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	67.9	100.0	421
1 or more sons	32.3	29.3	22.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	5.8	0.2	3.0	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	67.7	100.0	341
No sons	31.3	29.2	16.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	10.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	68.7	100.0	80
3 children	40.1	39.4	33.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	59.9	100.0	167
1 or more sons	42.9	42.0	36.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	57.1	100.0	148
4+ children	43.2	43.2	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.8	100.0	68
1 or more sons	47.5	47.5	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.5	100.0	60
Total	26.3	24.8	16.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	7.1	0.1	1.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	73.7	100.0	1,115
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	48.2	37.2	25.8	0.1	1.5	2.2	0.1	7.5	0.0	11.0	6.7	4.4	6.7	4.4	0.0	51.8	100.0	2,143

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes women age 15-19, women belonging to "other" religions and women who have 3 or more children but no sons, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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, Goa, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
North Goa	20.9	20.2	11.3	8.8	0.7	672
South Goa	34.6	31.7	23.7	8.0	2.9	444
Goa	26.3	24.8	16.3	8.5	1.6	1,115

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, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)		Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹		
Age						
<30	0.5	703	*	*	100.0	4
30-39	0.6	516	*	*	100.0	3
40-49	7.9	477	(47.8)	(52.2)	100.0	38
Residence						
Urban	2.5	1,066	*	*	100.0	27
Rural	2.9	630	*	*	100.0	18
Schooling						
No schooling	6.8	152	*	*	100.0	10
<5 years complete	7.4	85	*	*	100.0	6
5-9 years complete	2.5	472	*	*	100.0	12
10-11 years complete	2.3	402	*	*	100.0	9
12 or more years complete	1.2	586	*	*	100.0	7
Religion						
Hindu	2.9	1,204	(46.0)	(54.0)	100.0	35
Christian	2.9	338	*	*	100.0	10
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	3.2	135	*	*	100.0	4
Scheduled tribe	1.0	145	*	*	100.0	1
Other backward class	4.0	422	*	*	100.0	17
Other	2.2	994	(57.9)	(42.1)	100.0	22
Total	2.6	1,696	(44.3)	(55.7)	100.0	45

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Background characteristic	Any modern method				Modem method				Any traditional method				Traditional method				Number of men
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men					
Type of sexual partner																	
Currently married	37.8	32.8	13.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	18.2	4.9	1.5	3.4	62.2	421					
Wife	39.6	34.4	13.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	19.2	5.2	1.6	3.6	60.4	398					
Other	(6.8)	(6.8)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(93.2)	24					
Not currently married	(88.3)	(88.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(83.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.7)	32					
Age																	
25-29	(47.3)	(39.9)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(31.8)	(7.5)	(2.5)	(4.9)	(52.7)	54					
30-34	32.0	32.0	4.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.0	86					
35-39	42.3	38.5	12.4	0.0	1.5	1.6	22.9	3.8	0.0	3.8	57.7	100					
40-44	38.3	32.5	15.2	0.0	0.8	1.0	15.5	5.8	1.1	4.7	61.7	102					
45-49	44.3	37.4	20.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	15.6	6.9	3.9	2.9	55.7	101					
Residence																	
Urban	42.0	38.4	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	22.5	3.7	1.7	2.0	58.0	287					
Rural	40.1	34.0	6.6	0.0	3.6	0.5	23.2	6.1	1.0	5.1	59.9	167					
Schooling																	
No schooling	(38.1)	(38.1)	(31.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(61.9)	30					
5-9 years complete	33.0	30.5	12.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	15.6	2.5	0.6	1.9	67.0	131					
10-11 years complete	46.1	38.0	8.2	0.0	0.7	1.6	27.4	8.1	1.0	7.1	53.9	116					
12 or more years complete	45.3	40.3	10.3	0.0	1.3	0.4	28.2	5.0	2.8	2.2	54.7	162					
Marital status																	
Never married	(88.3)	(88.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(83.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.7)	32					
Currently married	37.8	32.8	13.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	18.2	4.9	1.5	3.4	62.2	421					
Religion																	
Hindu	41.8	37.2	12.7	0.0	1.4	0.3	22.7	4.7	1.2	3.4	58.2	336					
Muslim	(38.0)	(38.0)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(24.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(62.0)	40					
Christian	41.1	34.6	9.7	0.0	1.6	0.9	22.3	6.5	3.1	3.4	58.9	76					

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, Coa., 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method					Any traditional method	Traditional method			Number of men	
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD		Condom/Nirodh	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Not used at last sex
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(39.4)	(39.4)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(60.6)	28
Scheduled tribe	(36.1)	(32.8)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(23.5)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(63.9)	36
Other backward class	43.7	38.9	9.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	28.1	2.4	2.4	56.3	56.3	139
Other	41.0	35.8	14.3	0.0	1.4	1.0	19.1	1.3	3.9	59.0	59.0	250
Total age 15-49	41.3	36.7	12.1	0.0	1.3	0.6	22.8	1.4	3.1	58.7	58.7	453
Age 50-54	36.3	27.9	16.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	9.5	0.0	8.4	63.7	63.7	83
Total age 15-54	40.6	35.4	12.8	0.0	1.4	0.5	20.7	1.2	4.0	59.4	59.4	536

Note: Total includes men age 15-19 or 20-24, men who have less than 5 years of schooling and men belonging to "other" religions, 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, Goa, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL			
	Female sterilization	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹	Female sterilization	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹	Female sterilization	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹	Female sterilization	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
Public health sector												
Government/municipal hospital	69.4	6.2	52.6	(73.9)	*	49.7	70.0	10.1	52.1			
Government dispensary	50.6	2.2	37.1	(41.8)	*	26.7	49.4	3.6	35.3			
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	*	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.2			
UHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	6.6	1.9	5.6	(0.0)	*	0.0	5.7	1.5	4.6			
PHC/Additional PHC	1.9	0.0	1.3	(8.3)	*	4.5	2.8	0.0	1.9			
Sub-centre/ANM	10.3	2.0	8.2	(20.3)	*	12.3	11.6	2.4	8.9			
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	*	2.9	0.0	1.8	0.8			
Camp	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.2			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	*	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1			
Private health sector												
Private hospital	30.6	80.9	44.1	(26.1)	*	46.4	30.0	77.4	44.5			
Private doctor/clinic	29.8	4.2	22.7	(22.9)	*	20.6	28.8	4.3	22.3			
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.8	0.0	0.6	(3.1)	*	5.5	1.1	1.3	1.4			
	0.0	76.8	20.8	(0.0)	*	20.3	0.0	71.8	20.7			
Other source												
Shop	0.0	12.9	3.3	(0.0)	*	3.9	0.0	12.5	3.4			
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.2			
Friend/relative	0.0	12.9	3.3	(0.0)	*	2.6	0.0	11.7	3.2			
other	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	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	100.0			
Number of users	168	62	240	27	17	49	195	79	290			

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. All modern methods includes users of pills, IUDs or PPIUDs, and injectables, who are not shown separately.

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

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 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, Goa, 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		
All modern spacing methods ⁶	(0.0)	(12.1)	(7.2)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(26.6)	(58.2)	(1.4)	133
All spacing methods ⁷	(0.0)	(12.1)	(8.2)	(8.9)	(2.2)	(2.9)	(25.3)	(59.5)	(2.7)	152
All methods	0.0	9.8	6.6	7.1	1.7	2.3	20.1	47.7	2.2	192

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 female sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, condom/*Nirodh*, withdrawal, rhythm, and other methods, which are not shown separately

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

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

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total 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 pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/*Nirodh*

⁷ Includes pill, IUD.PPIUD, condom/*Nirodh*, withdrawal, rhythm, and other spacing methods

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	34.7	3.0	36.0	42.4	4.8	16.8	100.0	118
20-24	42.1	3.6	57.2	40.2	1.7	0.8	100.0	80
25-29	32.3	1.2	42.8	51.7	2.5	2.9	100.0	95
30-34	43.5	3.1	50.5	48.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	129
35-39	33.5	2.0	58.6	36.5	4.4	0.5	100.0	116
40-44	39.7	5.9	50.6	44.6	2.1	2.8	100.0	115
45-49	36.1	4.2	55.2	39.4	3.2	2.3	100.0	108
Residence								
Urban	39.5	3.5	41.8	52.1	3.3	2.8	100.0	473
Rural	34.1	3.1	63.2	29.0	1.8	5.9	100.0	288
Schooling								
No schooling	(51.5)	(13.6)	(55.3)	(38.4)	(0.0)	(6.3)	100.0	33
5-9 years complete	35.7	5.3	45.0	44.6	3.0	7.3	100.0	226
10-11 years complete	33.9	2.0	54.8	39.5	2.2	3.5	100.0	213
12 or more years complete	38.4	0.9	50.2	45.7	3.0	1.0	100.0	271
Religion								
Hindu	37.6	3.8	50.6	43.4	2.1	4.0	100.0	568
Muslim	(55.4)	(2.3)	(37.6)	(52.9)	(7.5)	(2.0)	100.0	59
Christian	28.5	1.8	53.6	38.3	3.4	4.7	100.0	131
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(22.7)	(0.0)	(69.9)	(23.1)	(0.0)	(7.1)	100.0	48
Scheduled tribe	27.8	5.0	58.5	32.2	1.1	8.2	100.0	58
Other backward class	36.4	4.7	46.5	45.9	3.7	4.0	100.0	232
Other	41.1	2.7	48.4	46.0	2.8	2.8	100.0	422
Total age 15-49	37.4	3.3	49.9	43.4	2.8	4.0	100.0	761
Age 50-54	39.7	6.4	55.7	39.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	87
Total age 15-54	37.7	3.7	50.5	42.9	3.0	3.6	100.0	848

Note: Total includes men who have less than 5 years of schooling, men belonging to "other" religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Coa, 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												
20-24	24.9	6.6	31.4	4.3	12.5	16.8	29.1	19.0	48.2	34.8	32.5	63
25-29	18.1	12.3	30.4	10.7	18.6	29.3	28.8	30.9	59.7	49.0	47.3	176
30-34	13.7	9.1	22.8	5.4	24.0	29.4	19.1	33.2	52.2	56.4	52.7	221
35-39	3.9	13.0	16.9	2.0	25.7	27.8	5.9	38.8	44.6	62.2	61.2	240
40-44	0.9	7.4	8.4	0.0	26.2	26.2	0.9	33.7	34.6	75.8	65.4	238
45-49	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	22.0	22.0	0.0	25.9	25.9	84.8	82.3	170
Residence												
Urban	8.0	8.9	16.9	3.8	29.4	33.2	11.8	38.3	50.1	66.3	63.1	724
Rural	8.8	9.9	18.7	2.7	10.8	13.5	11.6	20.7	32.2	42.0	37.4	392
Schooling												
No schooling	0.0	8.1	8.1	0.0	35.8	35.8	0.0	43.9	43.9	81.5	81.5	128
<5 years complete	5.1	10.5	15.6	0.0	20.5	20.5	5.1	31.0	36.1	56.7	56.7	67
5-9 years complete	8.3	11.2	19.5	3.3	22.9	26.2	11.7	34.0	45.7	57.3	54.9	326
10-11 years complete	8.7	7.9	16.6	3.0	24.4	27.5	11.7	32.4	44.0	62.3	56.1	245
12 or more years complete	11.6	8.5	20.1	5.7	17.5	23.2	17.3	26.1	43.4	53.6	48.9	349
Religion												
Hindu	7.7	8.1	15.8	3.4	21.8	25.1	11.0	29.9	40.9	61.4	58.7	798
Muslim	9.9	12.0	21.9	3.2	36.1	39.3	13.1	48.1	61.2	64.2	64.2	106
Christian	9.4	12.4	21.9	3.9	20.1	24.0	13.4	32.5	45.9	52.3	43.2	205

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women	
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For Spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
												Percentage of demand satisfied ²
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	11.1	6.1	17.1	1.0	26.1	27.0	12.1	32.1	44.2	61.2	61.2	84
Scheduled tribe	6.8	7.0	13.8	2.4	26.4	28.8	9.2	33.4	42.5	67.6	65.8	91
Other backward class	8.7	9.8	18.5	4.1	14.4	18.5	12.8	24.2	37.0	49.9	46.8	284
Other	7.9	9.7	17.7	3.6	25.7	29.3	11.5	35.4	46.9	62.4	58.1	657
Total	8.3	9.2	17.5	3.4	22.9	26.3	11.7	32.1	43.8	60.0	56.5	1,115

Note: Total includes women age 15-19 and women who belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately. 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 in fecund 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, Goa, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
North Goa	18.4	9.2	9.2	672
South Goa	16.1	6.8	9.3	444
Goa	17.5	8.3	9.2	1,115
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	15.2	7.5	7.7	2,143

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, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
20-29	92.9	1.2	5.9	0.0	100.0	164
30-39	89.8	5.8	4.4	0.0	100.0	182
40-49	(87.9)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Residence						
Urban	90.9	4.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	237
Rural	91.6	1.8	6.7	0.0	100.0	139
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	(92.8)	(4.8)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	30
5-9 years complete	91.2	3.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	98
10-11 years complete	90.7	3.2	6.1	0.0	100.0	91
12 or more years complete	90.2	3.7	6.1	0.0	100.0	139
Religion						
Hindu	90.4	3.7	5.9	0.0	100.0	255
Muslim	(90.1)	(3.2)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	48
Christian	94.4	2.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	70
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(80.5)	(8.9)	(10.6)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Scheduled tribe	(92.5)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Other backward class	93.7	2.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	93
Other	91.2	3.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	229
Total	91.2	3.3	5.5	0.0	100.0	376

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women age 15-19, women with less than 5 years of schooling, and women belonging to "other" religions, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 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, Coa, 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	0.0	na	na	na	na	96.8	237	a	a	a
20-24	3.0	9.8	16.3	na	na	72.1	227	a	a	a
25-29	4.0	20.0	30.8	32.7	58.3	26.2	239	23.8	23.8	24.0
30-34	2.6	14.9	24.4	30.7	53.8	8.4	248	24.5	24.8	25.0
35-39	4.5	14.3	24.9	30.2	55.3	4.2	267	24.4	25.0	24.5
40-44	3.8	9.7	19.2	24.9	54.7	4.5	276	24.2	25.3	24.4
45-49	3.9	9.5	23.4	27.3	56.2	1.8	202	24.3	26.0	24.3
20-49	3.6	13.1	23.1	na	na	18.8	1,459	a	a	a
25-49	3.8	13.7	24.4	29.1	55.6	9.0	1,232	24.2	24.9	24.5
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	118	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	0.0	1.3	na	na	98.7	80	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	4.3	7.2	8.4	24.1	53.4	95	a	a	a
30-34	0.0	1.3	2.6	4.5	20.9	41.6	129	a	a	28.8
35-39	0.0	3.5	6.8	7.2	20.6	15.5	116	a	a	29.3
40-44	0.0	0.8	2.1	2.8	16.5	9.8	115	a	a	30.0
45-49	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.0	10.0	5.9	108	a	a	a
20-49	0.0	1.7	3.7	na	na	34.0	643	a	a	a
25-49	0.0	1.9	4.0	5.1	18.4	24.8	563	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, Goa, 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)
0-4	(12.9)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(12.9)
5-9	(12.6)	(4.9)	(17.6)	(3.2)	(20.8)
10-14	(12.2)	(12.3)	(24.5)	(3.6)	(28.0)
NFHS-3 (0-4)	8.8	6.5	15.3	5.0	20.3
NFHS-2 (0-4)	31.2	5.5	36.7	10.5	46.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	20.6	11.3	31.9	7.2	38.9

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

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

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Goa, 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	32.4	1.0	33.0 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	42.3	0.5	7.2
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	0.8	*	0.0
Mother's age >34	9.8	(0.0)	38.6
Birth interval <24 months	9.2	(1.2)	4.8
Birth order >3	2.5	*	3.0
Subtotal	22.3	0.5	46.3
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.5	*	1.5
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.4	*	10.7
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.4	*	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.7	*	1.0
Subtotal	3.0	*	13.5
In any avoidable high-risk category	25.3	0.4	59.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	415	na	1,115

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

^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, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth							
20-34	87.0	6.4	3.2	3.3	100.0	290	93.4
35-49	(92.5)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.8)	100.0	45	(99.2)
Birth order							
1	90.4	4.6	3.7	1.3	100.0	160	95.0
2-3	85.4	8.9	2.0	3.7	100.0	173	94.3
Residence							
Urban	89.1	6.7	1.9	2.3	100.0	221	95.8
Rural	84.5	7.6	4.1	3.9	100.0	128	92.0
Schooling							
5-9 years complete	86.0	8.4	2.3	3.3	100.0	91	94.4
10-11 years complete	88.1	6.3	2.5	3.1	100.0	86	94.4
12 or more years complete	92.6	3.5	3.0	0.8	100.0	127	96.2
Religion							
Hindu	85.7	8.8	3.0	2.6	100.0	235	94.5
Muslim	(84.7)	(5.8)	(2.4)	(7.1)	100.0	44	(90.5)
Christian	94.6	2.1	2.0	1.3	100.0	67	96.7
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled tribe	(87.3)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(4.5)	100.0	26	(95.5)
Other backward class	87.1	7.6	2.8	2.5	100.0	89	94.7
Other ²	87.3	7.4	2.8	2.6	100.0	213	94.6
Total	87.4	7.0	2.7	2.9	100.0	349	94.4

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women age <15-19, women with births of order 4 and more, women with no schooling or with less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to "other" religions and scheduled caste women, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

() 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, Goa, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC			Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care						
Weighed	99.3	99.1	100.0	99.1	96.9	99.3
Blood pressure measured	98.6	99.5	98.8	100.0	96.9	99.0
Urine sample taken	98.7	99.5	99.7	98.8	96.9	99.0
Blood sample taken	100.0	96.9	97.8	100.0	100.0	98.9
Abdomen examined	100.0	99.1	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.7
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications						
Vaginal bleeding	80.2	70.9	77.3	88.2	44.5	76.8
Convulsions	76.6	73.6	74.2	89.0	44.5	75.5
Prolonged labour	77.8	74.8	74.6	92.1	44.8	76.7
Severe abdominal pain	78.5	74.7	76.3	90.1	46.3	77.1
High blood pressure	79.7	79.2	79.1	92.7	47.9	79.5
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	81.2	74.6	83.5	83.4	46.8	78.8
Number of women	216	123	175	122	46	339

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Goa, 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									
20-34	88.3	84.4	88.4	96.0	93.4	67.4	63.1	55.9	290
35-49	(92.5)	(83.3)	(91.5)	(96.4)	(96.2)	(71.1)	(67.9)	(69.7)	45
Birth order									
1	92.7	87.3	92.7	97.0	95.5	69.1	66.4	63.2	160
2-3	87.9	84.1	87.1	95.6	91.8	66.9	62.4	52.5	173
Residence									
Urban	90.6	84.6	91.2	97.6	95.1	66.3	64.4	56.5	221
Rural	86.2	83.9	86.0	93.9	91.9	69.5	61.6	60.9	128
Schooling									
5-9 years complete	86.6	78.3	84.7	96.2	92.7	61.6	57.0	64.5	91
10-11 year complete	88.1	86.5	88.4	95.5	95.4	68.7	64.7	58.9	86
12 or more years complete	94.9	90.8	90.9	96.4	93.2	71.0	70.0	55.0	127
Religion									
Hindu	89.9	84.9	89.2	95.9	95.5	70.5	66.9	58.0	235
Muslim	(85.1)	(81.1)	(92.6)	(97.5)	(88.0)	(59.4)	(57.5)	(49.5)	44
Christian	87.6	83.9	87.0	96.3	92.0	60.6	53.2	64.3	67
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled tribe	(83.8)	(72.8)	(79.0)	(85.8)	(87.5)	(58.0)	(51.9)	(45.8)	26
Other backward class	87.8	84.0	88.3	95.2	97.6	64.4	61.1	59.5	89
Other ³	89.5	85.6	92.7	98.3	94.3	70.9	66.4	60.6	213
Total	89.0	84.4	89.3	96.2	93.9	67.4	63.4	58.1	349

Note: Total includes women age 15-19, women with births of birth order 4 or more, women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to "other" religions and scheduled caste women, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

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

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

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

() 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, Goa, 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
North Goa	93.9	92.6	88.6	91.5	82.9	211	96.5	199
South Goa	81.5	71.9	35.3	86.0	33.7	139	95.9	119
Goa	89.0	84.4	67.4	89.3	63.4	349	96.3	318

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, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breast-feeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
20-34	90.0	87.8	91.0	89.2	88.7	195
35-49	(97.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	32
Birth order						
1	92.0	89.7	91.4	89.5	88.4	110
2-3	90.3	89.5	93.2	91.9	92.7	118
Residence						
Urban	92.6	90.7	91.7	90.7	92.8	142
Rural	89.8	89.1	94.0	91.8	87.7	96
Schooling						
5-9 years complete	89.4	85.5	92.7	89.7	88.0	68
10-11 years complete	96.8	96.9	98.0	98.4	99.1	56
12 or more years complete	91.5	91.8	92.6	90.5	90.0	82
Religion						
Hindu	90.6	89.2	92.4	90.4	89.4	174
Christian	(90.9)	(92.7)	(94.4)	(94.4)	(91.8)	37
Caste/tribe						
Other backward class	93.1	91.5	94.1	94.1	87.9	66
Other ²	93.4	91.8	92.7	91.4	92.5	138
Total	91.5	90.0	92.6	91.1	90.7	238

Note: Total includes women age 15-19, women with births of birth order 4 or more, women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, Muslim women, women belonging to "other" religions, scheduled caste or scheduled tribe women, 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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	(90.6)	33	(41.4)	(51.6)	(3.4)	(3.6)	100.0	30
20-34	90.2	417	43.3	43.0	8.0	5.7	100.0	376
35-49	(86.9)	44	(60.8)	(28.0)	(8.3)	(3.0)	100.0	38
Residence								
Urban	88.5	314	47.2	40.8	7.9	4.1	100.0	278
Rural	92.3	180	40.5	44.8	7.4	7.3	100.0	166
Antenatal care visits²								
1-3	(86.5)	30	(46.9)	(40.5)	(0.0)	(12.6)	100.0	26
4+	92.6	374	44.8	42.2	7.6	5.4	100.0	347
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	(79.7)	47	(47.7)	(45.5)	(3.8)	(3.0)	100.0	38
<5 years complete	(90.5)	29	(53.4)	(38.6)	(1.4)	(6.7)	100.0	26
5-9 years complete	88.1	130	46.0	40.3	7.8	5.9	100.0	114
10-11 years complete	90.1	116	41.2	48.4	7.0	3.4	100.0	105
12 or more years complete	93.9	171	43.8	39.6	10.1	6.4	100.0	161
Religion								
Hindu	88.3	334	44.8	41.6	8.0	5.6	100.0	294
Muslim	87.8	73	44.1	42.6	5.5	7.7	100.0	64
Christian	97.8	84	44.6	44.2	8.7	2.5	100.0	82
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(89.2)	40	(39.2)	(27.5)	(17.9)	(15.4)	100.0	36
Scheduled tribe	87.5	40	(36.2)	(55.9)	(1.0)	(6.8)	100.0	35
Other backward class	91.5	110	40.5	48.1	7.8	3.5	100.0	101
Other	89.7	303	48.0	40.3	7.2	4.4	100.0	272

Continued...

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

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	92.7	237	40.4	44.2	9.0	6.3	100.0	220
1 child	90.3	167	50.1	36.4	7.1	6.4	100.0	151
0 sons	89.4	80	45.7	40.9	9.1	4.3	100.0	72
1 son	91.1	87	54.1	32.4	5.2	8.2	100.0	80
2 children	87.4	62	51.5	44.2	4.3	0.0	100.0	54
1 or more sons	(88.0)	39	(49.5)	(43.8)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Total	89.9	494	44.7	42.3	7.7	5.3	100.0	444

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women with no antenatal care visits and women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, women belonging to "other" religions, and women with 2 children and no sons, and women with 3 or more children, which are not shown separately.

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Goa, 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						
20-34	90.3	290	93.7	6.3	96.4	262
35-49	(96.9)	45	(92.9)	(7.1)	(95.8)	44
Birth order						
1	91.3	160	96.3	3.7	95.0	146
2-3	91.0	173	92.6	7.4	97.2	158
Residence						
Urban	89.6	221	94.7	5.3	99.5	198
Rural	93.4	128	92.3	7.7	91.0	120
Schooling						
5-9 years complete	95.0	91	92.7	7.3	94.8	86
10-11 years complete	90.4	86	97.0	3.0	95.9	78
12 or more years complete	90.3	127	95.3	4.7	97.9	115
Religion						
Hindu	91.6	235	93.0	7.0	95.0	216
Muslim	(92.4)	44	(95.8)	(4.2)	(98.7)	41
Christian	87.6	67	95.0	5.0	99.2	59
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	(86.1)	26	(92.0)	(8.0)	(95.5)	22
Other backward class	91.9	89	93.1	6.9	89.8	82
Other ¹	90.8	213	94.7	5.3	98.7	194
Total	91.0	349	93.8	6.2	96.3	318

Note: Total includes births to women age 15-19, births of order 4 or more, women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to "other" religions and scheduled caste women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, 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, Goa, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	95.8	98.8	96.9
Public sector	57.3	59.9	58.2
Private sector	38.5	38.9	38.7
At home	4.2	1.2	3.1
Own home	3.3	1.2	2.6
Parent's home	0.9	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	90.2	88.9	89.7
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	7.3	6.3	6.9
Other health personnel	0.0	2.3	0.8
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.9	1.2	1.0
Friends/relatives	1.3	1.2	1.2
No one	0.4	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	97.5	97.6	97.5
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	2.8	0.0	1.8
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	33.5	27.7	31.4
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	17.6	10.3	15.0
Number of births	268	147	415
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁵			
Less than 4 hours	89.5	86.3	88.3
4-23 hours	1.4	0.8	1.2
1-2 days	2.0	4.8	3.1
Don't know ¹	0.5	0.0	0.3
No postnatal check	6.5	8.1	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁵			
Doctor	83.9	85.3	84.4
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	9.6	5.2	8.0
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.5	0.2
Other	0.0	0.9	0.3
No postnatal check	6.5	8.1	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	221	128	349

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. 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, Goa, 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								
20-34	58.4	38.0	96.4	97.4	343	91.8	91.4	290
35-49	43.9	56.1	100.0	98.6	50	(98.1)	(98.1)	45
Residence								
Urban	57.3	38.5	95.8	97.5	268	93.5	93.0	221
Rural	59.9	38.9	98.8	97.6	147	91.9	91.9	128
Birth order								
1	50.7	49.0	99.7	99.1	191	93.9	93.9	160
2-3	62.2	31.7	93.9	95.8	203	92.2	91.6	173
Antenatal care visits²								
1-3	(71.0)	(29.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	27	(72.3)	(72.3)	27
4+	56.6	42.4	99.0	99.2	311	95.3	94.9	311
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	(89.4)	(7.2)	(96.6)	(96.6)	44	*	*	28
<5 years complete	(87.3)	(0.0)	(87.3)	(95.6)	27	*	*	18
5-9 years complete	70.5	24.1	94.6	96.7	108	89.6	88.3	91
10-11 years complete	58.0	39.8	97.7	97.7	97	92.2	92.2	86
12 or more years complete	33.0	67.0	100.0	98.6	138	95.3	95.3	127
Religion								
Hindu	62.4	35.5	97.9	97.4	275	92.5	92.0	235
Muslim	71.7	16.8	88.5	95.9	63	(89.1)	(89.1)	44
Christian	33.7	66.3	100.0	99.0	75	96.5	96.5	67
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(37.9)	(46.1)	(84.1)	(92.7)	25	*	*	22
Scheduled tribe	(74.1)	(20.7)	(94.8)	(89.7)	34	(91.6)	(91.6)	26
Other backward class	56.9	43.1	100.0	100.0	98	86.3	86.3	89
Other	58.6	38.6	97.2	98.1	258	95.8	95.2	213
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	242	92.1	91.5	202
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	161	95.6	95.6	141
Total	58.2	38.7	96.9	97.5	415	92.9	92.6	349

Note: Total includes births of women age 15-19, births of birth order 4 or more, births to women with no antenatal care visits or who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, births to women belonging to "other" religions, and births delivered at home, which are not shown separately.

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

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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, Goa, 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
North Goa	59.3	39.3	98.6	99.0	32.9	242	95.0	211
South Goa	56.7	37.8	94.5	95.4	29.3	173	88.9	139
Goa	58.2	38.7	96.9	97.5	31.4	415	92.6	349

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, Goa, 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					
20-34	4,572	22,899	12,152	7.6	279
35-49	(12,699)	(28,236)	(21,929)	(0.0)	43
Birth order					
1	5,286	24,005	13,807	8.3	189
2-3	4,896	23,356	12,115	6.3	144
Residence					
Urban	4,372	24,875	13,224	6.8	216
Rural	6,017	21,550	12,143	8.4	128
Schooling					
5-9 years complete	4,304	23,298	8,698	13.2	89
10-11 years complete	4,964	24,512	13,277	11.2	84
12 or more years complete	5,690	23,740	17,649	2.8	127
Religion					
Hindu	5,586	20,361	11,157	8.8	232
Muslim	(3,263)	(25,192)	(7,286)	(9.1)	41
Christian	3,905	28,874	20,635	1.6	67
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled tribe	(2,662)	(23,560)	(6,862)	(12.4)	25
Other backward class	6,325	18,639	11,891	4.8	89
Other ²	5,000	25,152	13,486	7.4	210
Total	5,012	23,701	12,820	7.4	343

Note: Total includes births with mother's age at birth 15-19, births of order 4 or more, births to women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, births to women belonging to "other" religions, and births to scheduled caste women, which are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

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

() 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, Goa, 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
North Goa	15.0	146	87.9	25.9	211	8.1	209
South Goa	30.3	100	86.6	20.7	139	6.2	135
Goa	21.3	246	87.4	23.8	349	7.4	343

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, Goa, 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	No health check ¹			
Mother's age at birth									
20-34	22.6	22.3	0.1	3.1	0.8	51.1	100.0	48.2	284
35-49	(22.0)	(35.0)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(34.3)	100.0	(65.7)	43
Birth order									
1	22.2	28.3	0.2	3.5	0.4	45.4	100.0	54.2	160
2-3	21.7	22.2	0.0	3.3	0.8	52.0	100.0	47.2	173
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	26.5	24.6	0.2	4.1	0.4	44.3	100.0	55.3	202
Private health facility ²	15.7	25.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	56.3	100.0	43.7	141
Residence									
Urban	20.8	25.2	0.0	4.3	1.0	48.8	100.0	50.3	221
Rural	24.4	22.8	0.3	2.5	0.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	128
Religion									
Hindu	22.3	27.4	0.1	3.6	0.6	46.0	100.0	53.4	235
Muslim	(31.2)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(55.3)	100.0	(44.7)	44
Christian	16.6	21.6	0.0	2.0	1.1	58.7	100.0	40.2	67
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled tribe	(23.7)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(57.2)	100.0	(42.8)	26
Other backward class	25.5	21.3	0.0	4.0	0.8	48.4	100.0	50.8	89
Other ³	20.8	26.9	0.2	3.1	0.0	49.0	100.0	51.0	213
Mother's schooling									
5-9 years complete	26.1	20.1	0.4	5.3	2.4	45.8	100.0	51.9	91
10-11 years complete	20.9	23.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	52.0	100.0	48.0	86
12 or more years complete	17.6	29.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	50.4	100.0	49.6	127
Total	22.1	24.3	0.1	3.6	0.6	49.2	100.0	50.2	349

Note: Total includes births with mother's age at birth 15-19, births of order 4 or more, births delivered at home, births to women belonging to "other" religions, births to scheduled caste women, and births to women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, 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

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

() 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, Goa.

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	96.5	98.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	89.2	94.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	84.1	89.5
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	65.7	71.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	97.6	92.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	99.3	94.7
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.5	95.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	86.7	90.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	82.1	84.7
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	59.7	45.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	98.6	92.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	97.2	93.8
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	95.8	97.1
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	88.3	92.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	83.4	87.4
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	63.6	60.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	97.9	92.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	98.6	94.3

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, having received 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, Goa, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	100.0	90.6	96.2
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	95.2	79.0	88.7
Convulsions	94.9	78.0	88.1
Prolonged labour	97.5	86.9	93.2
Severe abdominal pain	98.3	88.9	94.5
High blood pressure	93.4	86.5	90.6
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	95.7	79.6	89.2
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	100.0	96.6	98.6
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	99.1	86.3	94.0
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	99.1	96.4	98.0
Family planning or delaying his next child	100.0	92.5	97.0
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	78	53	131

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Goa, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			BCG			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ²	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																	
Male	(89.9)	(88.3)	(84.7)	(76.4)	(100.0)	(96.7)	(95.6)	(93.2)	(96.7)	(100.0)	(97.2)	(87.2)	(96.1)	(83.1)	(0.0)	(86.6)	42
Female	(93.0)	(95.2)	(95.2)	(93.6)	(100.0)	(95.2)	(95.2)	(95.2)	(98.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.4)	(96.8)	(93.6)	(0.0)	(93.9)	43
Birth order																	
1	(89.8)	(93.1)	(92.0)	(90.4)	(100.0)	(96.8)	(95.7)	(94.3)	(96.1)	(100.0)	(97.4)	(93.3)	(96.3)	(90.1)	(0.0)	(95.9)	44
2-3	(92.5)	(89.4)	(86.6)	(77.3)	(100.0)	(94.4)	(94.4)	(93.5)	(99.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.7)	(96.3)	(85.2)	(0.0)	(82.6)	37
Residence																	
Urban	(96.4)	(94.0)	(94.0)	(89.7)	(100.0)	(94.0)	(94.0)	(94.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.0)	(93.7)	(95.6)	(87.7)	(0.0)	(93.3)	57
Rural	(81.3)	(87.4)	(81.8)	(75.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.2)	(94.7)	(92.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.4)	(98.2)	(90.1)	(0.0)	(84.2)	28
Total	91.5	91.8	90.0	85.2	100.0	95.9	95.4	94.2	97.6	100.0	98.7	92.9	96.5	88.4	0.0	90.3	85
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	96.8	95.7	92.6	87.5	85.6	98.6	94.0	87.2	91.2	78.6	0.0	74.3	206

Note: Total includes children of birth order 4 or more, which 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 BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage who received most vaccination in a public health facility, by district, Goa, 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 health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
North Goa	(83.0)	(100.0)	(96.6)	(90.7)	(93.8)	(87.3)	(0.0)	41	(75.3)	41
South Goa	87.2	100.0	92.0	95.0	98.9	89.5	0.0	44	78.9	44
Goa	85.2	100.0	94.2	92.9	96.5	88.4	0.0	85	77.2	85

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

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 fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	(0.0)	(25.7)	40	*	10
6-11	(0.0)	(9.5)	34	*	3
12-23	1.4	20.6	85	*	18
24-35	2.0	16.8	84	*	14
36-47	1.4	11.1	83	*	9
48-59	2.2	14.4	82	*	12
Sex					
Male	1.4	19.1	208	(93.6)	40
Female	1.5	13.2	201	*	27
Residence					
Urban	0.9	17.7	264	(89.1)	47
Rural	2.4	13.5	146	(87.4)	20
Mother's schooling					
No schooling	(0.0)	(12.6)	41	*	5
<5 years complete	(2.2)	(10.3)	27	*	3
5-9 years complete	1.7	20.5	107	*	22
10-11 years complete	3.0	19.8	96	*	19
12 or more years complete	0.4	12.6	138	*	17
Religion					
Hindu	2.0	18.5	269	(90.8)	50
Muslim	0.0	6.4	63	*	4
Christian	0.8	14.6	75	*	11
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(36.5)	25	*	9
Scheduled tribe	(0.0)	(4.7)	34	*	2
Other backward class	1.2	24.2	97	*	24
Other	1.8	12.7	253	(88.8)	32
Total	1.4	16.2	410	88.6	66

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

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

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 55 Prevalence of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children
Age in months		
<6	(0.0)	40
6-11	(1.4)	34
12-23	3.8	85
24-35	2.5	84
36-47	4.7	83
48-59	6.8	82
Sex		
Male	3.4	208
Female	4.1	201
Residence		
Urban	3.0	264
Rural	5.2	146
Mother's schooling		
No schooling	(2.3)	41
<5 years complete	(1.2)	27
5-9 years complete	4.0	107
10-11 years complete	6.7	96
12 or more years complete	2.5	138
Religion		
Hindu	5.3	269
Muslim	1.6	63
Christian	0.0	75
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	25
Scheduled tribe	(3.1)	34
Other backward class	7.6	97
Other	2.8	253
Total	3.8	410

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Goa, 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	92.9	237	*	5
20-24	95.0	227	(100.0)	41
25-34	97.6	487	96.5	216
35-49	95.7	745	98.3	88
Residence				
Urban	97.5	1,066	97.2	221
Rural	92.8	630	96.5	128
Schooling				
No schooling	87.6	152	*	28
<5 years complete	94.9	85	*	18
5-9 years complete	95.2	472	96.8	91
10-11 years complete	97.1	402	96.7	86
12 or more years complete	97.5	586	97.7	127
Religion				
Hindu	95.7	1,204	96.9	235
Muslim	96.3	146	(93.6)	44
Christian	95.5	338	99.0	67
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	93.1	135	*	22
Scheduled tribe	90.8	145	(97.6)	26
Other backward class	96.6	422	93.8	89
Other	96.5	994	98.4	213
Total	95.7	1,696	96.9	349

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months										
<12	64.5	62.7	33.4	50.3	75	na	na	51.2	75	(76.9)
12-23	66.1	63.5	38.2	50.9	85	na	na	59.2	85	76.5
24-35	76.4	75.7	51.6	67.2	84	na	na	71.5	84	77.1
36-47	48.5	47.7	25.7	38.0	83	39.4	83	43.8	83	(77.2)
48-59	55.1	51.2	32.7	43.7	82	40.2	82	50.1	82	(77.3)
60-71	39.6	37.1	29.5	30.7	92	34.9	92	na	na	na
0-35	69.2	67.4	41.4	56.3	244	na	na	61.0	244	76.8
36-71	47.4	45.1	29.3	37.2	258	38.0	258	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	56.0	53.0	36.3	45.6	266	37.7	133	53.9	208	83.3
Female	60.2	59.2	33.9	47.5	237	38.4	125	56.7	201	70.8
Residence										
Urban	51.5	49.7	31.9	41.0	324	33.1	164	51.2	264	80.4
Rural	69.8	67.3	41.1	56.5	178	46.7	94	62.7	146	71.9
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	(47.6)	(46.4)	(30.2)	(40.1)	51	*	27	(50.9)	41	*
<5 years complete	(92.2)	(92.2)	(53.2)	(83.9)	33	*	21	(90.9)	27	*
5-9 years complete	64.1	58.9	39.1	46.4	129	34.8	66	61.6	107	75.0
10-11 years complete	57.2	57.2	36.6	45.7	117	36.9	66	56.2	96	76.8
12 or more years complete	50.5	48.7	29.2	41.8	172	31.7	78	44.1	138	81.7

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	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC		
Religion											
Hindu	61.6	58.9	38.2	49.6	340	41.8	59.4	186	59.4	269	75.3
Muslim	48.7	48.7	31.7	42.5	73	(33.0)	51.8	36	(85.4)	63	(85.4)
Christian	53.6	52.1	27.4	39.0	87	(23.8)	45.6	36	(76.6)	75	(76.6)
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	(52.5)	(48.3)	(43.3)	(37.2)	34	*	(44.9)	19	(44.9)	25	*
Scheduled tribe	66.7	61.1	29.9	49.0	43	(46.1)	(50.3)	24	(50.3)	34	*
Other backward class	59.3	57.9	37.8	47.4	119	38.7	60.1	61	60.1	97	74.9
Other	56.9	55.3	33.9	46.8	305	37.9	55.1	154	55.1	253	79.4
Total	58.0	55.9	35.1	46.5	502	38.0	55.3	258	55.3	410	77.0

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

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

() 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

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

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²					
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	65.5	65.0	51.3	52.9	324	65.4	65.4	54.9	54.1	324
Rural	74.6	73.5	60.3	63.9	178	69.5	69.2	54.6	58.5	178
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	(59.6)	(59.6)	(38.9)	(42.8)	51	(67.9)	(67.9)	(47.1)	(50.7)	51
<5 years complete	(93.8)	(93.8)	(84.3)	(84.3)	33	(92.2)	(92.2)	(84.3)	(84.3)	33
5-9 years complete	74.3	74.0	56.6	62.9	129	70.4	70.0	53.0	60.7	129
10-11 years complete	67.8	67.8	55.3	60.1	117	64.5	64.5	57.5	58.9	117
12 or more years complete	63.1	61.2	51.3	48.8	172	60.5	60.5	50.9	45.6	172
Religion										
Hindu	73.8	73.2	59.0	61.4	340	70.1	70.1	58.4	59.5	340
Muslim	59.9	57.8	40.5	45.9	73	65.4	65.4	50.4	52.3	73
Christian	56.9	56.9	48.6	48.0	87	55.4	54.8	44.5	43.3	87
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(69.6)	(69.6)	(41.6)	(48.9)	34	(58.2)	(58.2)	(44.6)	(52.4)	34
Scheduled tribe	75.1	75.1	49.2	50.6	43	78.7	78.7	50.3	53.9	43
Other backward class	77.7	77.7	66.0	71.1	119	72.1	72.1	61.1	66.7	119
Other	64.2	63.1	52.2	52.9	305	64.0	63.9	54.1	51.9	305
Total	68.7	68.0	54.5	56.8	502	66.8	66.7	54.8	55.6	502

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Goa, 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	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.5)	(27.9)	(42.4)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(29.0)	(0.0)	(-0.9)	25
12-17	(6.9)	(21.0)	(-0.8)	(8.4)	(21.5)	(12.3)	(6.8)	(23.5)	(0.0)	(-1.0)	33
18-23	(16.2)	(29.1)	(-1.1)	(8.5)	(17.6)	(2.4)	(8.4)	(19.9)	(0.0)	(-1.0)	47
24-35	7.5	24.8	-1.0	8.1	24.3	2.1	2.6	30.8	0.0	-1.3	75
36-47	9.3	23.3	-1.1	9.1	21.0	7.1	7.8	25.1	3.7	-1.2	80
48-59	10.5	16.9	-1.1	6.2	19.0	0.0	5.0	25.0	0.0	-1.3	82
Sex											
Male	7.8	18.0	-0.7	7.8	22.7	4.5	2.7	19.5	0.6	-1.0	184
Female	9.8	22.1	-0.9	11.2	21.1	2.9	8.3	28.1	1.0	-1.2	189
Birth interval in months³											
First birth ⁴	7.8	16.1	-0.7	9.7	18.5	5.2	6.1	18.2	1.1	-0.9	169
<24	(11.3)	(18.5)	(-0.8)	(6.1)	(18.2)	(8.2)	(5.2)	(13.3)	(2.7)	(-0.9)	41
24-47	13.7	29.5	-1.2	7.9	22.3	0.6	5.3	35.5	0.0	-1.5	87
48+	3.7	18.6	-0.6	12.6	31.1	1.5	3.9	28.1	0.0	-1.0	74
Birth order³											
1	7.9	16.3	-0.6	9.8	18.2	5.3	6.2	17.2	1.1	-0.9	167
2-3	8.9	22.6	-0.9	8.8	24.2	2.7	4.3	27.5	0.6	-1.2	182
Size at birth³											
Small	(17.2)	(30.8)	(-1.6)	(4.3)	(22.8)	(5.5)	(3.7)	(41.8)	(0.0)	(-1.6)	27
Average or larger	7.7	18.9	-0.7	10.1	21.6	3.7	5.7	22.1	0.9	-1.0	331

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
	Percentage Below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		
Residence											
Urban	10.4	18.3	-0.7	13.7	27.7	4.7	6.9	25.3	1.2	-1.1	239
Rural	6.0	23.2	-1.1	2.1	11.5	1.9	3.0	21.2	0.0	-1.1	134
Mother's schooling⁵											
No schooling	(22.6)	(26.8)	(-1.3)	(14.8)	(34.2)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(42.2)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	40
<5 years complete	(16.8)	(46.0)	(-1.4)	(0.0)	(27.7)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(51.4)	(4.0)	(-1.6)	28
5-9 years complete	11.3	25.2	-1.0	7.2	20.0	5.7	3.1	17.8	0.0	-1.0	95
10-11 years complete	5.4	19.9	-0.8	11.6	19.5	2.2	3.4	26.5	2.2	-1.1	85
12 or more years complete	3.0	8.3	-0.4	10.0	19.5	5.2	5.8	14.3	0.0	-0.8	124
Religion											
Hindu	9.5	21.4	-1.0	6.6	16.4	4.1	5.6	24.1	1.2	-1.1	248
Muslim	(14.1)	(19.6)	(-0.6)	(24.7)	(51.4)	(2.0)	(10.1)	(29.0)	(0.0)	(-1.6)	55
Christian	2.3	16.3	-0.4	8.2	18.5	3.6	1.7	19.2	0.0	-0.8	69
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled tribe	(13.8)	(25.7)	(-1.1)	(6.0)	(21.9)	(3.0)	(12.2)	(24.4)	(3.3)	(-1.4)	33
Other backward class	7.6	19.9	-0.8	8.0	17.5	2.5	3.7	23.2	0.0	-1.0	95
Other ⁶	7.9	19.0	-0.7	11.6	24.4	4.7	5.8	24.8	0.8	-1.1	224
Mother's nutritional status⁷											
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	(16.5)	(40.6)	(-1.6)	(7.3)	(22.2)	(4.4)	(9.7)	(42.2)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	42
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	9.4	20.5	-0.9	8.5	23.5	2.7	6.8	26.9	0.5	-1.3	209
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	4.9	12.0	-0.3	11.9	18.9	5.1	1.5	11.7	1.5	-0.6	122

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, Coa, 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	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -2 SD ²		
Child's living arrangements											
Living with both parents	9.2	-0.9	20.7	9.5	-0.9	21.1	6.0	-0.9	24.1	0.9	333
Living with one or neither parent	(5.8)	(-0.2)	(14.9)	(9.8)	(-0.8)	(28.1)	(1.5)	(-0.8)	(22.0)	(0.0)	40
Total	8.8	-0.8	20.1	9.5	-0.9	21.9	5.5	-0.9	23.8	0.8	373
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	10.2	-1.1	25.6	5.6	-0.7	14.1	6.7	-0.7	25.0	1.9	793

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children age 6-11 months, children of birth order 4 or more, children whose size at birth is very small or whose birth size is not known, children belonging to "other" religions, scheduled caste children, and children whose mother's nutritional status is missing, who are not shown separately.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

⁶ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months.

Mothers' nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Goa, 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	97.5	74.2	93.8	104	7.2	101
Rural	96.8	77.7	91.7	52	12.2	50
Sex						
Male	97.8	71.5	93.7	80	11.6	78
Female	96.7	79.4	92.3	76	5.9	74
Total	97.3	75.4	93.1	156	8.8	152

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.

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 breast milk during the first three days of life

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	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
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods						
12-17	(24.3)	(11.9)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(56.9)	100.0	(75.7)	35	(30.1)	36	
18-23	(33.5)	(0.8)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(53.5)	100.0	(66.5)	46	(36.7)	49	
<6	(3.4)	(60.9)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(17.7)	(9.1)	100.0	(96.6)	40	(18.5)	40	
6-9	(2.0)	(19.3)	(6.7)	(2.2)	(29.5)	(40.3)	100.0	(98.0)	27	(51.5)	27	
12-15	(20.7)	(13.7)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(55.8)	100.0	(79.3)	24	(27.2)	25	
12-23	29.5	5.5	7.5	0.0	2.5	54.9	100.0	70.5	81	33.9	85	
20-23	(34.2)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(47.5)	100.0	(65.8)	31	(27.2)	33	

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.

() Based on 25-49 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 mother who are exclusive 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, Goa, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	6 months	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	
North Goa	87.3	90	*	26	21.4	17.5	23.8	212
South Goa	59.0	66	*	15	18.3	27.7	23.9	161
Goa	75.4	156	(60.9)	40	20.1	21.9	23.8	373

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	(51.2)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(78.8)	32
12-23	38.9	25.9	0.7	65.5	83
24-35	27.2	23.3	1.4	51.9	83
36-47	24.2	12.1	0.0	36.3	81
48-59	20.3	7.1	0.0	27.4	83
Sex					
Male	30.8	18.4	0.3	49.4	183
Female	28.8	17.7	0.7	47.2	179
Birth order¹					
1	29.2	19.2	0.7	49.2	163
2-3	30.0	16.7	0.3	47.0	176
Residence					
Urban	31.9	19.8	0.5	52.2	236
Rural	25.9	14.8	0.5	41.2	126
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	(45.5)	(22.4)	(0.0)	(67.9)	40
<5 years complete	(24.1)	(18.2)	(2.3)	(44.5)	26
5-9 years complete	27.6	14.8	1.3	43.6	96
10-11 years complete	27.7	20.2	0.0	47.9	87
12 or more years complete	29.2	17.7	0.0	46.9	113
Religion					
Hindu	28.3	18.7	0.2	47.3	240
Muslim	(30.6)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(51.7)	57
Christian	32.9	13.4	1.9	48.3	64
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled tribe	(26.6)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(44.4)	33
Other backward class	23.9	15.3	0.0	39.3	97
Other ³	33.0	19.2	0.8	53.0	216

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Mother's anaemia status¹					
Not anaemic	28.7	18.7	0.5	48.0	221
Mildly anaemic	34.0	16.0	0.5	50.6	114
Moderately/severely anaemic	(21.5)	(22.0)	(0.0)	(43.5)	27
Total	29.8	18.1	0.5	48.3	362
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	19.5	17.1	1.5	38.2	661

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children of birth of order 4 or more, children belonging to "other" religions and scheduled caste children, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

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.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Coa, 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 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 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
Age in months												
12-17	(35.7)	(10.3)	35	(95.8)	36	(54.5)	(71.2)	36	(96.4)	36	(96.4)	36
18-23	(52.0)	(41.0)	46	(89.3)	49	(51.5)	(59.8)	49	(98.3)	49	(98.3)	49
24-35	na	na	na	90.1	84	49.5	65.9	84	96.3	84	96.3	84
36-47	na	na	na	87.1	83	51.9	71.2	83	97.5	83	97.5	83
48-59	na	na	na	86.8	82	61.3	64.0	82	99.4	83	99.4	83
Sex												
Male	40.5 (44.2)	23.7 (25.7)	49	88.3	178	55.0	67.3	189	98.9	189	98.9	189
Female			47	90.8	172	56.0	63.8	180	96.8	182	96.8	182
Birth order												
1	(38.9)	(20.9)	49	90.6	158	59.6	69.3	170	98.0	167	98.0	167
2-3	(43.9)	(28.7)	42	87.2	172	51.9	61.6	179	97.7	179	97.7	179
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	36.1 (59.7)	23.9 (27.0)	71	94.9	115	60.0	65.2	135	98.6	134	98.6	134
Not breastfeeding			25	86.8	234	52.9	65.8	235	97.6	234	97.6	234
Residence												
Urban	36.8 (53.4)	21.0 (32.1)	64	88.3	224	53.8	62.0	237	98.1	236	98.1	236
Rural			32	91.7	126	58.5	72.0	133	97.5	135	97.5	135
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	*	*	10	(84.3)	36	(27.2)	(43.9)	40	(97.5)	40	(97.5)	40
<5 years complete	*	*	4	(93.2)	25	(56.2)	(63.8)	26	(98.0)	26	(98.0)	26
5-9 years complete	*	*	20	91.1	92	56.7	74.3	97	96.5	98	96.5	98
10-11 years complete	*	*	21	89.1	88	56.0	71.3	91	98.2	91	98.2	91
12 or more years complete	(44.5)	(20.3)	41	89.4	108	63.5	61.7	115	98.9	116	98.9	116

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, Goa, 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 month in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed 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	
Religion											
Hindu	39.0	19.0	63	89.8 (88.8)	231	58.0	67.5	243	97.3 (100.0)	246	
Muslim	*	*	14	88.9	58	38.0	63.1	61	98.0	57	
Christian	*	*	17		59	61.8	62.2	64		67	
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled tribe	*	*	8	(86.5)	29	(51.9)	(67.2)	30	(90.5)	33	
Other backward class	(38.4)	(18.4)	25	91.3	83	48.9	66.5	90	98.3	97	
Other ⁵	44.7	28.5	59	90.3	218	56.8	63.3	229	99.0	221	
Total	42.3	24.7	96	89.5	349	55.5	65.6	369	97.9	371	
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	75.8	43.8	236	31.0	831	16.7	57.1	894	78.6	974	

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 age 6-11 months, births of birth order 4 or more, children belonging to "other" religions and scheduled caste children, 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.

⁵ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Goa, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	97.6	1,015
Rural	92.5	572
Religion of household head		
Hindu	95.7	1,073
Muslim	99.6	124
Christian	94.4	384
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	94.1	97
Scheduled tribe	89.9	113
Other backward class	96.0	382
Other	96.4	993
Total	95.7	1,587
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	77.3	3,200

Note: Total includes households in which the household heads belongs to "other" religions or does not know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

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

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
North Goa	94.5	924
South Goa	97.4	662
Goa	95.7	1,587

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, Goa, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	46.4	26.1	14.5	13.0	100.0	1,696
Pulses or beans	29.6	59.5	10.4	0.6	100.0	1,696
Dark green leafy vegetables	45.8	47.4	6.4	0.4	100.0	1,696
Fruits	45.3	37.1	16.8	0.8	100.0	1,696
Eggs	10.6	51.9	29.4	8.1	100.0	1,696
Fish	41.5	41.3	11.8	5.4	100.0	1,696
Chicken or meat	4.9	28.0	53.7	13.4	100.0	1,696
Fish or chicken or meat	42.8	42.8	10.1	4.2	100.0	1,696
Fried foods	15.5	50.7	30.7	3.0	100.0	1,696
Aerated drinks	13.8	32.7	46.3	7.1	100.0	1,696
MEN						
Milk or curd	69.3	19.8	7.1	3.7	100.0	761
Pulses or beans	72.9	25.4	1.5	0.2	100.0	761
Dark green leafy vegetables	65.0	34.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	761
Fruits	37.9	51.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	761
Eggs	7.8	58.8	28.2	5.2	100.0	761
Fish	27.1	59.7	9.1	4.2	100.0	761
Chicken or meat	2.2	55.7	36.3	5.8	100.0	761
Fish or chicken or meat	27.6	60.5	8.0	4.0	100.0	761
Fried foods	9.5	55.7	32.7	2.0	100.0	761
Aerated drinks	27.6	42.2	24.1	6.2	100.0	761

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Goa, 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	37.4	19.2	6.8	3.6	235	29.1	9.2	15.8	1.7	118
20-29	19.0	9.2	23.3	4.3	439	12.5	4.3	23.0	9.0	174
30-39	7.0	3.0	43.5	14.6	503	5.4	0.3	38.2	5.6	245
40-49	7.5	2.7	45.4	13.2	474	5.5	1.8	43.0	12.1	222
Marital status										
Never married	30.1	15.9	13.4	3.8	502	17.1	5.5	22.6	4.0	336
Currently married	8.0	3.0	42.8	12.7	1,073	5.7	1.0	40.4	10.4	419
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	7.3	2.5	34.6	10.1	75	*	*	*	*	3
Residence										
Urban	10.3	4.3	36.3	11.8	1,043	8.4	1.9	35.3	8.1	472
Rural	22.2	11.3	28.5	6.6	607	14.7	5.0	28.2	7.0	287
Schooling										
No schooling	16.4	6.9	27.1	9.1	149	(7.6)	(0.0)	(27.0)	(4.4)	32
<5 years complete	18.7	5.2	25.5	7.0	82	*	*	*	*	18
5-9 years complete	15.3	6.9	32.8	10.0	459	16.8	6.5	27.3	4.3	226
10-11 years complete	16.5	7.5	34.0	9.8	394	9.6	1.1	33.6	10.2	213
12 or more years complete	11.8	6.7	36.4	10.4	566	7.7	2.3	37.7	9.4	271
Religion										
Hindu	16.3	8.0	30.7	8.0	1,171	11.4	3.8	29.6	7.2	566
Muslim	9.9	5.5	34.0	12.7	139	(6.6)	(0.0)	(29.7)	(6.6)	59
Christian	10.9	3.6	43.5	15.1	332	8.7	1.1	47.5	10.4	131
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	14.6	6.2	29.9	14.1	125	(10.5)	(0.0)	(31.7)	(3.0)	48
Scheduled tribe	26.7	11.9	17.5	2.1	140	11.6	5.9	16.7	2.3	58
Other backward class	14.1	7.6	31.9	8.7	418	10.4	3.2	33.2	5.1	231
Other	13.2	5.9	36.9	10.9	967	10.9	2.9	34.4	10.4	420
Total age 15-49	14.7	6.9	33.4	9.9	1,650	10.8	3.0	32.6	7.7	759
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	8.7	1.3	51.1	13.7	87
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	10.8	3.0	32.6	7.7	759
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	27.9	14.5	20.2	4.8	3,193	24.6	11.7	15.4	2.3	994

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

na = Not applicable

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Goa, 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	26.7	3.8	0.0	30.5	237	5.4	1.2	0.0	6.6	118
20-29	27.3	5.3	0.3	32.9	462	5.3	8.9	0.6	14.7	172
30-39	22.0	7.0	1.2	30.2	514	5.6	4.5	0.0	10.1	244
40-49	24.3	6.1	0.8	31.2	476	8.1	2.7	0.5	11.3	222
Marital status										
Never married	25.6	5.2	0.1	30.9	501	4.6	4.5	0.3	9.4	334
Currently married	24.7	5.5	0.9	31.2	1,113	7.4	4.4	0.3	12.0	418
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	19.9	14.7	0.0	34.6	75	*	*	*	*	3
Maternity status										
Pregnant	(16.9)	(4.1)	(5.7)	(26.7)	35	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	26.0	4.6	0.7	31.3	171	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	24.8	6.0	0.5	31.4	1,483	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	24.0	6.3	0.5	30.8	1,063	6.4	5.7	0.2	12.3	472
Rural	26.1	5.1	0.9	32.0	626	6.0	2.4	0.3	8.7	284
Schooling										
No schooling	26.4	7.0	0.4	33.8	151	(8.4)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(13.8)	32
<5 years complete	18.5	11.6	3.5	33.7	85	*	*	*	*	18
5-9 years complete	25.3	6.6	0.7	32.7	470	6.9	5.2	0.4	12.5	225
10-11 years complete	24.6	2.6	0.9	28.1	399	4.5	4.7	0.5	9.8	212
12 or more years complete	24.9	6.2	0.1	31.3	583	6.4	3.3	0.0	9.7	269
Religion										
Hindu	25.0	6.2	0.8	32.0	1,199	5.5	4.3	0.4	10.2	563
Muslim	29.4	8.6	1.2	39.2	146	(10.1)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(11.8)	59
Christian	21.7	3.1	0.0	24.8	336	7.7	6.6	0.0	14.3	131
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	20.1	7.7	2.4	30.2	133	(1.7)	(1.6)	(2.3)	(5.6)	48
Scheduled tribe	29.7	2.7	1.2	33.6	145	9.1	2.1	0.0	11.2	58
Other backward class	25.6	7.1	0.1	32.7	422	6.7	3.5	0.0	10.2	230
Other	24.3	5.5	0.6	30.4	989	6.2	5.6	0.2	12.0	419
Total age 15-49	24.8	5.8	0.7	31.3	1,689	6.3	4.4	0.3	11.0	756
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	5.8	1.2	0.0	7.1	87
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	6.3	4.4	0.3	11.0	756
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.2	7.8	0.6	37.6	3,235	6.2	3.4	0.8	10.4	984

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Goa, 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
North Goa	48.5	209	33.0	1,020	15.8	34.6	993
South Goa	48.1	154	28.7	669	12.9	31.8	657
Goa	48.3	362	31.3	1,689	14.7	33.4	1,650

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 7.3 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, Coa, 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
Age												
15-24	99.0	96.7	78.3	84.8	83.7	74.7	34.3	35.7	91.0	66.7	216	198
15-19	99.1	95.4	79.3	77.0	83.6	68.2	30.8	34.7	90.7	59.5	116	118
20-24	98.8	98.7	77.2	96.4	83.8	84.3	38.3	37.3	91.4	77.2	99	80
25-29	98.5	97.5	80.0	89.1	83.0	90.8	29.9	46.0	83.4	83.7	119	95
30-39	96.3	97.3	77.1	91.7	84.0	91.5	36.4	48.5	87.8	84.2	261	245
40-49	95.8	95.9	75.5	90.3	82.5	85.3	35.2	38.4	84.5	80.8	234	223
Residence												
Urban	97.9	99.2	80.8	91.9	85.1	86.5	36.0	42.9	87.1	79.2	530	473
Rural	95.9	92.8	71.5	84.7	80.2	83.2	32.2	40.4	87.0	77.5	300	288
Schooling												
No schooling	87.6	(88.6)	50.7	(82.1)	59.5	(81.7)	14.4	(23.3)	69.5	(59.2)	71	33
<5 years complete	93.2	*	61.1	*	78.6	*	25.0	*	79.3	*	47	18
5-9 years complete	96.0	94.3	75.9	83.7	82.5	77.1	34.5	30.9	84.6	70.9	237	226
10-11 years complete	99.6	97.9	85.0	90.5	87.6	87.5	37.5	41.3	91.5	78.3	196	213
12 or more years complete	99.7	99.4	82.9	94.4	88.0	91.1	39.4	53.4	91.9	88.3	278	271
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	97.7	96.9	78.9	89.2	84.3	85.3	35.4	42.0	88.0	79.0	799	754
No	(84.4)	*	(39.5)	*	(57.7)	*	(13.3)	*	(62.5)	*	30	7
Marital status												
Never married	98.6	96.5	78.2	85.1	85.5	78.6	34.5	39.5	88.7	72.9	221	336
Currently married	96.8	97.0	78.0	92.3	83.2	90.5	35.2	43.7	86.8	82.9	569	421
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(95.9)	*	(64.5)	*	(74.0)	*	(25.4)	*	(82.5)	*	39	3

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, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	99.6	96.9	85.0	91.5	91.7	90.7	14.9	58.9	96.8	84.2	100	65
Not been away	96.9	96.8	76.4	89.0	82.2	84.7	37.3	40.3	85.8	78.0	730	695
Religion												
Hindu	96.0	96.1	76.0	89.0	82.5	85.5	34.5	41.0	84.9	77.3	587	568
Muslim	100.0	(100.0)	80.7	(87.3)	87.4	(87.4)	24.2	(55.9)	89.8	(78.6)	61	59
Christian	100.0	98.4	80.7	91.3	84.6	83.3	37.4	38.9	93.0	84.2	179	131
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	100.0	(94.1)	75.0	(91.1)	90.2	(82.3)	30.0	(30.6)	85.6	(77.0)	60	48
Scheduled tribe	90.1	91.0	66.0	84.2	71.2	75.8	19.7	28.5	79.1	73.5	73	58
Other backward class	98.1	96.4	78.1	85.8	85.5	85.2	35.8	39.1	88.0	76.3	218	232
Other	97.5	98.2	79.1	91.8	83.4	86.9	36.9	46.8	88.1	80.9	479	422
Total	97.2	96.8	77.4	89.2	83.4	85.2	34.6	41.9	87.1	78.6	830	761

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

¹ Partner who has no other 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

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

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Age										
15-24	86.4	84.1	95.5	58.6	83.0	87.2	94.5	65.1	57.3	191
15-19	85.7	79.4	94.8	59.1	78.6	81.4	93.2	64.5	52.8	113
20-24	87.3	89.7	96.2	58.0	89.3	95.4	96.3	66.1	63.8	78
25-29	77.8	79.6	94.3	57.0	84.9	93.0	98.0	63.9	56.2	92
30-39	83.2	83.5	89.4	59.1	85.7	92.3	97.1	64.8	58.5	239
40-49	84.2	82.4	93.4	61.1	89.2	90.5	95.5	63.1	56.6	214
Residence										
Urban	84.8	81.6	93.9	59.9	86.4	93.6	98.0	63.1	58.7	469
Rural	81.4	84.9	91.0	58.0	85.1	85.1	92.7	66.4	55.1	267
Schooling										
No schooling	68.0	61.5	82.7	63.0	(85.1)	(83.2)	(91.0)	(57.8)	(51.0)	29
<5 years complete	(84.3)	(70.5)	(81.3)	(51.1)	*	*	*	*	*	16
5-9 years complete	83.8	81.8	91.1	62.7	81.5	85.4	93.5	53.2	45.2	213
10-11 years complete	88.6	84.0	95.3	57.8	81.4	90.2	96.6	66.4	56.4	208
12 or more years complete	83.2	89.5	96.6	57.7	92.9	96.1	98.3	70.8	67.4	269
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	84.2	83.6	93.4	58.8	86.2	90.7	96.2	64.3	57.6	731
No	(64.6)	(59.6)	(75.1)	(70.0)	*	*	*	*	*	5
Marital status										
Never married	85.4	81.7	95.4	58.7	84.9	89.3	95.1	66.3	59.0	324
Currently married	82.8	83.7	92.2	60.0	86.6	91.4	96.8	63.2	56.6	408
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(84.3)	(75.4)	(87.5)	(51.2)	*	*	*	*	*	3

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Religion										
Hindu	85.5	85.4	92.3	60.5	83.9	89.4	96.2	65.2	58.0	546
Muslim	85.2	72.7	94.2	57.8	(91.3)	(96.8)	(96.8)	(72.0)	(63.6)	59
Christian	76.5	77.8	93.9	54.9	92.1	92.3	95.9	57.8	52.8	129
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	86.0	76.0	86.7	74.5	(88.7)	(89.1)	(93.2)	(71.7)	(66.2)	45
Scheduled tribe	84.4	80.5	87.0	59.9	85.0	89.4	93.4	58.4	52.0	52
Other backward class	87.6	87.2	92.4	56.5	78.7	88.4	94.3	60.6	49.3	223
Other	81.3	82.0	94.6	58.4	89.6	92.0	97.7	66.1	61.4	414
Total	83.6	82.8	92.8	59.2	85.9	90.5	96.1	64.3	57.4	736

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and 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

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

Table 75 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Goa, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	1.1	0.0	0.5	2.5	0.8	1.7	1.6	0.3	0.9
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	11.8	0.5	6.0	13.1	1.0	7.3	12.2	0.7	6.4
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.7	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	290	306	596	163	148	311	453	455	907
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	(96.5)	*	(94.5)	(79.6)	*	(80.9)	90.0	*	89.2
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	34	1	35	21	2	23	55	3	58
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	317	388	705	177	217	393	494	604	1,098
Among all men,									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.2	na	na	0.2	na	na	0.2	na	na
Number of men	473	na	na	288	na	na	761	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	45.1	na	na	40.8	na	na	43.5	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	32.6	43.8	38.5	25.3	43.6	34.6	29.8	43.7	37.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.4	6.0	4.8	3.5	6.2	4.9	3.4	6.1	4.8
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	58.0	60.8	59.4	59.7	57.6	58.6	58.6	59.6	59.1
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3
Number of respondents	473	530	1,003	288	300	588	761	830	1,590
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	97.9	95.8	96.8	97.9	94.7	96.3	97.9	95.4	96.6
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	274	322	596	172	173	344	446	495	940

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, Goa, 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	37.9	39.0	38.5	31.6	25.2	28.2	35.7	34.3	35.0
Percentage who know a condom source	93.6	71.5	82.1	84.1	63.9	73.5	90.4	68.9	79.1
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	12.7	20.2	16.6	14.4	16.2	15.4	13.3	18.8	16.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	2.2	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.7
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	2.7	22.2	12.8	2.7	16.2	9.8	2.7	20.1	11.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.7	5.3	4.1	4.1	1.7	2.9	3.2	4.1	3.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	51.6	56.9	54.3	57.2	61.9	59.7	53.5	58.6	56.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0
Number age 15-24	130	142	272	67	74	142	198	216	413
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	97.8	93.8	95.6	100.0	95.5	97.5	98.6	94.4	96.3
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	67	80	148	38	46	85	106	127	232
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	*	(46.0)	*	*	(41.1)	(96.0)	(11.5)	44.4
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	17	29	45	10	13	22	26	41	67
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	*	*	(39.2)	*	*	*	*	(5.5)	38.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	15	26	41	6	8	15	21	35	56
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	87.3	98.1	92.4	86.9	97.1	91.9	87.2	97.7	92.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	11.3	1.2	6.6	8.1	0.7	4.5	10.2	1.1	5.8
Number never married	130	115	245	66	64	130	196	179	375

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, Goa, 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	77	77	1,953
Male	123	123	1,965
Age			
<15	0	0	969
15-59	154	154	2,543
60+	0	0	406
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	0	0	263
Other fuel	107	107	3,655
Total	100	100	3,918
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	61	61	1,209
Male	0	0	1,153
Age			
<15	0	0	473
15-59	48	48	1,537
60+	0	0	352
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	112	112	666
Other fuel	0	0	1,695
Total	31	31	2,361
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	71	71	3,162
Male	77	77	3,118
Age			
<15	0	0	1,441
15-59	114	114	4,080
60+	0	0	759
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	80	80	929
Other fuel	73	73	5,350
Total	74	74	6,280

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, Coa, 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	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age												
15-19	96.3	83.0	56.2	95.3	21.9	228	80.3	95.9	61.0	95.2	9.7	95
20-34	96.6	81.0	46.4	92.5	18.5	690	94.6	96.8	59.5	97.6	9.8	287
35-49	96.8	80.5	45.9	93.2	15.7	721	94.5	96.7	62.5	98.9	10.6	321
Residence												
Urban	98.0	80.5	46.8	92.5	17.8	1,045	94.4	97.7	56.4	98.2	11.0	447
Rural	94.2	82.1	48.9	94.4	17.6	593	88.8	94.7	69.3	97.4	8.7	256
Schooling												
No schooling	89.9	48.3	25.8	79.5	19.1	136	(87.4)	(95.5)	(36.4)	(100.0)	(26.6)	29
<5 years complete	96.5	64.2	31.0	83.3	22.0	82	*	*	*	*	*	15
5-9 years complete	95.7	73.5	40.4	93.2	19.4	451	88.6	93.3	47.3	98.7	14.9	200
10-11 years complete	97.3	85.3	56.7	95.3	20.4	391	91.0	98.6	64.6	98.2	6.5	194
12 or more years complete	98.6	94.2	54.3	96.4	13.8	577	97.5	98.1	70.5	97.0	8.0	264
Religion												
Hindu	96.8	80.3	49.4	93.4	18.2	1,165	92.1	96.3	62.6	98.2	10.6	523
Muslim	94.4	70.5	34.9	87.8	23.7	138	(96.8)	(96.5)	(62.5)	(96.2)	(12.6)	57
Christian	96.8	87.7	45.5	94.6	13.9	327	92.1	97.9	54.5	97.5	7.0	121
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	96.8	81.3	42.3	87.2	21.9	130	(91.4)	(96.6)	(43.3)	(98.3)	(0.0)	44
Scheduled tribe	94.4	66.7	49.3	92.8	17.8	137	81.6	91.0	45.4	100.0	9.4	47
Other backward class	96.0	81.8	54.1	94.4	18.8	405	91.6	95.2	67.1	98.5	8.9	212
Other	97.2	82.7	45.2	93.5	16.7	966	94.4	98.1	61.8	97.5	12.1	398
Total	96.6	81.1	47.5	93.2	17.8	1,638	92.3	96.6	61.1	97.9	10.2	702

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Goa, 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	8.4	237	2.0	118
20-24	6.8	227	6.7	80
25-34	10.0	487	8.8	223
35-49	11.0	745	14.8	340
Residence				
Urban	10.6	1,066	12.7	473
Rural	8.3	630	6.1	288
Schooling				
No schooling	6.0	152	(0.0)	33
<5 years complete	5.6	85	*	18
5-9 years complete	8.0	472	4.3	226
10-11 years complete	7.2	402	8.4	213
12 or more years complete	14.5	586	18.5	271
Religion				
Hindu	10.6	1,204	11.4	568
Muslim	6.9	146	(5.1)	59
Christian	8.0	338	7.5	131
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	17.6	135	(19.1)	48
Scheduled tribe	8.1	145	7.2	58
Other backward class	8.5	422	11.1	232
Other	9.5	994	9.1	422
Total age 15-49	9.8	1,696	10.2	761
Age 50-54	na	na	16.4	87
Total age 15-54	na	na	10.8	848

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 80 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Goa, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	50.3	61.5	54.4
Government/municipal hospital	29.5	33.5	31.0
Government dispensary	1.6	0.9	1.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.2	1.5	2.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	4.6	5.3	4.9
PHC/additional PHC	8.4	13.5	10.2
Sub-centre	3.1	6.9	4.4
Other public health sector	0.0	0.1	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.3	0.3
Private health sector	49.5	38.1	45.4
Private hospital	36.1	28.3	33.3
Private doctor/clinic	12.3	9.3	11.2
Private paramedic	0.9	0.1	0.6
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.2	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.2	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other private health sector	0.0	0.1	0.0
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	18.5	11.4	15.9
Number of households	1,016	572	1,588
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)	33.1	33.8	33.2
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	13.6	6.4	11.8
State Health Insurance Scheme	17.4	22.5	18.7
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	1.3	11.9	4.0
Community health insurance programme	0.7	2.4	1.2
Other health insurance through employer	4.8	4.7	4.8
Medical reimbursement from employer	8.6	7.5	8.3
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	24.9	8.4	20.7
Other	0.7	6.0	2.1
Number of households	188	65	253

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; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Coa, 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	0	582	0	0	0	237	0	960	0	0	0	118
20-34	956	773	280	0	0	714	1,428	109	397	619	397	303
35-49	7,736	1,369	3,750	470	92	745	5,474	619	0	181	198	340
Residence												
Urban	3,948	742	1,559	64	0	1,066	3,050	240	254	254	254	473
Rural	3,548	1,457	2,112	448	109	630	2,953	846	0	448	234	288
Schooling												
No schooling	3,920	0	1,413	217	0	152	(3216)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	33
<5 years complete	3,562	1,420	3,658	0	0	85	*	*	*	*	*	18
5-9 years complete	3,896	1,365	1,185	550	145	472	1,575	567	0	272	0	226
10-11 years complete	5,529	1,562	2,027	144	0	402	2,172	532	0	0	0	213
12 or more years complete	2,539	540	1,864	0	0	586	5,048	194	444	693	693	271
Marital status												
Never married	205	672	207	0	0	504	1,522	533	358	358	558	336
Currently married	5,432	1,055	2,116	314	62	1,115	4,228	422	0	306	0	421
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	3,667	2,518	6,878	0	0	77	*	*	*	*	*	3
Religion												
Hindu	3,019	1,232	2,026	291	0	1,204	3,523	518	0	227	0	568
Muslim	4,221	0	930	0	0	146	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	59
Christian	6,488	670	1,234	0	203	338	2,222	475	915	915	1,427	131

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, Coa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000				Number of men per 100,000				Number of men			
	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
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,975	926	926	0	0	135	(2235)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	48
Scheduled tribe	0	0	2,688	0	0	145	4,115	0	0	0	1,167	58
Other backward class	5,500	637	2,422	375	0	422	3,807	369	519	785	519	232
Other	3,878	1,323	1,463	193	69	994	2,527	643	0	160	0	422
Total age 15-49	3,799	1,008	1,764	206	40	1,696	3,013	469	158	328	247	761
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	12,164	3,401	0	0	0	87
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,956	771	142	294	221	848

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

na = Not applicable

() 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, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	7.7	11.5	33.4	237
20-24	28.6	25.2	46.0	227
25-34	56.7	49.2	56.1	487
35-49	65.4	59.1	56.6	745
Residence				
Urban	51.3	44.6	51.5	1,066
Rural	47.6	45.9	52.3	630
Schooling				
No schooling	66.9	59.1	40.3	152
<5 years complete	63.4	51.3	37.8	85
5-9 years complete	50.8	47.6	49.9	472
10-11 years complete	44.6	43.3	52.6	402
12 or more years complete	46.5	39.7	58.0	586
Religion				
Hindu	50.4	45.6	50.4	1,204
Muslim	55.7	43.6	50.3	146
Christian	45.5	43.5	57.9	338
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	50.5	38.8	40.8	135
Scheduled tribe	43.7	40.6	40.9	145
Other backward class	49.1	44.6	55.7	422
Other	51.1	46.8	53.3	994
Total	49.9	45.1	51.8	1,696

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

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, Coa, 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	2.9	81.2	16.8	1.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	0.4	237			
20-24	4.1	75.5	21.4	1.2	0.4	1.5	100.0	1.0	226			
25-29	5.0	72.5	24.1	2.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	1.6	238			
30-34	10.5	58.7	33.8	6.4	0.5	0.7	100.0	1.4	248			
35-39	14.8	49.3	39.5	8.8	1.2	1.3	100.0	1.8	267			
40-44	18.7	41.5	44.8	10.4	3.3	0.0	100.0	0.9	276			
45-49	26.0	38.1	42.6	13.5	5.5	0.3	100.0	1.9	201			
Residence												
Urban	11.2	59.0	32.0	6.7	1.4	0.8	100.0	0.9	1,064			
Rural	12.3	59.7	32.3	5.7	1.7	0.6	100.0	1.9	628			
Schooling												
No schooling	8.3	55.9	37.6	5.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	0.2	152			
<5 years complete	9.2	53.7	39.8	3.3	2.0	1.1	100.0	0.4	85			
5-9 years complete	15.7	54.9	33.3	8.4	3.3	0.1	100.0	1.8	470			
10-11 years complete	13.6	59.5	31.3	7.3	1.3	0.7	100.0	1.4	400			
12 or more years complete	8.3	64.4	29.2	4.7	0.2	1.4	100.0	1.1	585			
Religion												
Hindu	12.3	59.4	31.3	6.6	1.8	0.8	100.0	1.4	1,200			
Muslim	8.6	56.2	37.2	5.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	146			
Christian	10.4	60.3	32.9	5.6	0.6	0.7	100.0	1.5	337			

Continued...

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women – Continued

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Coa, 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	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	9.4	63.1	30.3	4.7	0.5	1.5	100.0	1.2	134			
Scheduled tribe	4.2	72.6	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	145			
Other backward class	13.9	56.3	34.3	6.3	1.9	1.2	100.0	1.9	422			
Other	12.1	58.1	32.7	7.0	1.7	0.5	100.0	1.1	991			
Total	11.6	59.3	32.1	6.3	1.5	0.7	100.0	1.3	1,692			

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

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

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, Goa, 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	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥ 180 mmHg or DBP ≥ 110 mmHg	Total					
Age												
15-19	4.1	58.9	36.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	118	
20-24	6.7	44.5	50.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	2.0	80	
25-29	18.8	36.9	45.0	17.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.6	94	
30-34	13.1	35.1	54.4	8.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.6	129	
35-39	17.2	31.9	50.9	14.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	116	
40-44	16.8	26.9	58.4	10.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.5	114	
45-49	27.0	24.6	51.2	15.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	2.2	108	
Residence												
Urban	12.8	40.0	48.8	8.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	0.8	472	
Rural	18.4	31.5	51.4	14.4	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	0.8	286	
Schooling												
No schooling	(22.9)	(41.4)	(35.8)	(11.4)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	32	
5-9 years complete	13.4	42.4	47.0	8.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	226	
10-11 years complete	15.9	40.3	44.6	12.9	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	0.6	213	
12 or more years complete	14.9	30.3	55.9	10.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	0.8	270	
Religion												
Hindu	14.7	37.8	48.9	10.4	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	0.8	565	
Muslim	(9.9)	(31.4)	(58.7)	(6.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	59	
Christian	18.1	34.2	50.0	14.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	0.9	131	

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, Coa, 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	SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(1.7)	(46.1)	(52.2)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	48	
Scheduled tribe	14.1	35.0	54.7	6.7	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	58	
Other backward class	14.3	35.6	51.1	11.5	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.3	230	
Other	16.7	36.7	48.1	11.7	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	420	
Total age 15-49	14.9	36.8	49.8	10.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	758	
Age 50-54	41.5	27.3	46.5	16.6	5.7	5.7	3.9	3.9	100.0	6.1	87	
Total age 15-54	17.6	35.8	49.4	11.3	3.0	3.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	1.3	845	

Note: Total includes men who have completed less than 5 years of schooling, men belonging to "other" religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Goa, 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	96.7	2.6	0.7	100.0	237
20-24	96.3	2.3	1.4	100.0	225
25-29	95.5	1.7	2.8	100.0	237
30-34	91.8	2.7	5.5	100.0	248
35-39	88.5	6.5	5.0	100.0	266
40-44	87.2	4.0	8.8	100.0	276
45-49	81.1	6.1	12.8	100.0	200
Residence					
Urban	91.6	3.5	4.8	100.0	1,063
Rural	90.2	4.0	5.8	100.0	626
Schooling					
No schooling	88.9	7.5	3.5	100.0	151
<5 years complete	89.3	0.6	10.2	100.0	85
5-9 years complete	89.0	4.4	6.6	100.0	470
10-11 years complete	92.4	1.5	6.1	100.0	399
12 or more years complete	92.7	4.1	3.2	100.0	583
Religion					
Hindu	90.1	4.3	5.7	100.0	1,199
Muslim	97.4	2.0	0.7	100.0	146
Christian	92.2	2.1	5.7	100.0	336
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	91.7	3.6	4.7	100.0	133
Scheduled tribe	87.0	6.4	6.6	100.0	145
Other backward class	88.6	4.5	6.9	100.0	422
Other	92.7	3.0	4.4	100.0	989
Total	91.1	3.7	5.2	100.0	1,689

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

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Goa, 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	93.6	3.8	2.6	100.0	118
20-24	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	79
25-29	95.3	2.7	2.0	100.0	93
30-34	89.6	2.5	7.9	100.0	128
35-39	88.7	3.6	7.7	100.0	115
40-44	84.0	5.8	10.1	100.0	114
45-49	70.2	11.6	18.2	100.0	108
Residence					
Urban	87.4	4.7	7.9	100.0	472
Rural	88.1	5.6	6.3	100.0	284
Schooling					
No schooling	(80.7)	(10.6)	(8.7)	100.0	32
5-9 years complete	90.4	4.0	5.6	100.0	225
10-11 years complete	87.4	4.7	7.9	100.0	212
12 or more years complete	86.1	5.4	8.5	100.0	269
Religion					
Hindu	86.6	5.1	8.3	100.0	563
Muslim	(91.6)	(5.1)	(3.3)	100.0	59
Christian	90.3	4.9	4.8	100.0	131
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(90.3)	(5.1)	(4.6)	100.0	48
Scheduled tribe	79.6	10.4	10.0	100.0	58
Other backward class	86.9	4.7	8.4	100.0	230
Other	88.8	4.5	6.7	100.0	419
Total age 15-49	87.7	5.0	7.3	100.0	756
Age 50-54	71.1	14.2	14.7	100.0	87
Total age 15-54	86.0	6.0	8.1	100.0	843

Note: Total includes men who have completed less than 5 years of schooling, men belonging to "other" religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Goa, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.2	0.1	11.7	9.8	11.0
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.5	2.0
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.9	1.7
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.5	0.2	0.4	6.9	4.4	6.0
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.4	1.1	0.7	3.8	2.5	3.3
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.8	1.3
Uses snuff	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses any type of tobacco	1.7	2.3	1.9	22.1	18.6	20.8
Drinks alcohol	4.1	4.4	4.2	49.4	37.0	44.7
Number of respondents	1,066	630	1,696	473	288	761
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
1-2	nc	*	*	36.0	20.9	31.0
3-5	nc	*	*	48.7	56.8	51.4
6-9	nc	*	*	14.2	13.4	14.0
10 or more	nc	*	*	1.1	8.9	3.6
Total	nc	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	0	1	1	65	32	97
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	(6.6)	(0.0)	4.1	20.7	23.1	21.5
About once a week	(30.6)	(24.4)	28.2	58.8	60.3	59.3
Less than once a week	(62.8)	(75.6)	67.7	20.5	16.6	19.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	44	28	72	234	106	340

nc = No cases

() 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, Goa, 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		
Age						
15-19	26.4	25.3	79.2	0.0	90.3	237
20-24	32.0	23.1	73.6	0.5	88.2	227
Residence						
Urban	23.4	27.0	83.4	0.4	94.1	284
Rural	38.1	19.9	65.5	0.0	81.7	181
Schooling						
5-9 years complete	34.7	20.7	71.8	0.0	83.2	122
10-11 years complete	29.9	24.7	75.3	0.9	90.0	134
12 or more years complete	21.9	27.4	82.7	0.0	95.9	197
Religion						
Hindu	35.3	27.0	69.8	0.4	86.0	322
Muslim	(18.6)	(13.3)	(89.9)	(0.0)	(95.7)	50
Christian	13.4	20.5	92.1	0.0	97.0	92
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(37.0)	(22.0)	(63.0)	(0.0)	(78.8)	41
Scheduled tribe	55.4	18.3	65.9	0.0	71.3	41
Other backward class	29.0	32.9	71.8	0.0	94.4	108
Other	24.1	22.0	81.9	0.4	91.5	274
Total	29.1	24.2	76.4	0.3	89.3	464

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, who are not shown separately.

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

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

() 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, Goa, 2015-16

Age	Number of respondents		Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector				Number of employed respondents	
	Percentage employed	of respondents	Cash		In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture		Non-agriculture		Total
			only	and in-kind								
WOMEN												
15-19	3.9	116	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	5
20-24	35.2	99	(85.7)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(10.6)	100.0	(6.6)	(93.4)	(93.4)	100.0	35
25-29	28.4	119	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.1)	(94.9)	(94.9)	100.0	34
30-34	25.9	125	(91.7)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(7.3)	100.0	(8.3)	(91.7)	(91.7)	100.0	32
35-39	24.7	136	(88.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.2)	100.0	(23.5)	(76.5)	(76.5)	100.0	34
40-44	28.6	138	(90.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	100.0	(21.4)	(78.6)	(78.6)	100.0	40
45-49	37.7	96	(83.4)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(12.9)	100.0	(20.1)	(79.9)	(79.9)	100.0	36
Total	25.9	830	90.0	1.2	0.2	8.7	100.0	14.7	85.3	85.3	100.0	215
MEN												
15-19	9.4	118	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	11
20-24	72.0	80	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	98.7	98.7	100.0	57
25-29	95.6	95	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	96.4	96.4	100.0	90
30-34	95.7	129	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	4.7	95.3	95.3	100.0	123
35-39	97.7	116	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	98.8	98.8	100.0	114
40-44	95.8	115	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.9	93.1	93.1	100.0	110
45-49	97.0	108	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.6	94.4	94.4	100.0	105
Total	80.3	761	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	4.0	96.0	96.0	100.0	611

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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 husbands' cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Coa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their 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 their wife decide how their wife's earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age										
20-29	* (95.7)	20	83.7 (63.2)	116	* (42.2)	18	* (70.0)	3	* (52.5)	3
30-39	(92.4)	47	79.3 (69.3)	197	(47.8)	35	76.0 (69.4)	21	*	21
40-49		56	79.7 (77.3)	136		36	87.9 (88.5)	22	*	20
Residence										
Urban	93.5 (95.5)	88	81.4 (79.0)	295	(42.1) (39.8)	65	81.3 (80.6)	28	*	28
Rural		36		157		23		17	*	16
Schooling										
No schooling	(95.1)	29	(63.2)	45	*	16	(69.7)	3	*	3
<5 years complete	*	3	(69.3)	29	*	2	*	2	*	2
5-9 years complete	*	18	77.3	125	*	14	76.6	10	*	9
10-11 years complete	*	23	87.2	102	*	18	85.5	10	*	10
12 or more years complete	(95.6)	51	86.1	150	(64.8)	38	83.2	19	*	19
Religion										
Hindu	94.1	93	81.2 (72.2)	344	35.5	69	81.8 (69.4)	33	(52.5)	31
Muslim	*	9		36	*	6		0	nc	0
Christian	*	22	81.7	72	*	14	84.1	13	*	13
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	*	7	(62.2)	35	*	6	*	3	*	3
Scheduled tribe	*	8	(73.4)	39	*	5	(82.9)	2	*	1
Other backward class	(93.7)	33	85.1	132	*	23	88.5	17	*	16
Other	94.9	75	81.9	246	(50.1)	54	80.4	24	(65.0)	24
Total	94.1	124	80.6	452	41.5	89	81.1 (85.3)	46	(55.1)	44

nc = No cases
 Note: Total includes women/men age 15-19 and women/men who belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Goa, 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	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else		
	URBAN									
Own health care	6.1	85.6	8.0	0.3	100.0	13.8	64.2	22.1	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	3.6	84.8	11.2	0.5	100.0	15.6	80.2	4.2	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	12.0	79.0	8.6	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL									
Own health care	9.8	79.6	10.6	0.0	100.0	14.5	75.1	10.4	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	5.7	79.1	15.2	0.0	100.0	32.6	57.9	9.2	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	13.6	75.4	11.0	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL									
Own health care	7.4	83.4	9.0	0.2	100.0	14.0	68.1	17.9	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	4.3	82.7	12.6	0.3	100.0	21.6	72.3	6.0	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	12.6	77.7	9.5	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife			Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	
Age							
20-24	(86.2)	(80.1)	(78.5)	(76.5)	*	*	* 1
25-29	86.3	91.7	92.4	84.2	(85.4)	(84.6)	(0.8) 44
30-39	93.4	86.4	90.6	83.0	80.3	76.1	1.0 173
40-49	90.9	86.9	90.9	85.7	82.9	77.1	2.1 203
Residence							
Urban	91.6	88.4	90.9	84.9	77.9	74.6	0.9 271
Rural	89.4	84.8	89.0	81.7	89.6	82.8	2.6 150
Schooling							
No schooling	85.7	76.9	82.3	73.2	(74.3)	(72.6)	(0.0) 30
<5 years complete	(83.6)	(74.4)	(73.6)	(67.6)	*	*	* 13
5-9 years complete	85.4	78.6	85.8	75.1	84.6	79.8	1.5 125
10-11 years complete	95.1	92.1	94.4	90.4	83.3	76.6	0.5 110
12 or more years complete	95.5	96.6	97.1	93.1	80.7	76.9	2.7 143
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	94.8	90.6	94.9	88.3	82.4	77.7	1.5 415
Employed, for cash	95.5	90.2	95.0	88.4	82.4	77.7	1.5 415
Not employed	89.6	86.0	88.8	82.3	*	*	* 6

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, Coa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife		Number of women	Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Own health care	Making major household purchases		
Number of living children							
0	86.0	85.1	84.3	77.6	84.4	67	57
1-2	93.6	90.0	93.5	88.1	82.6	387	291
3-4	85.3	78.6	81.6	72.2	78.9	104	68
Household structure¹							
Nuclear	89.0	86.6	90.1	83.0	81.1	325	224
Non-nuclear	93.2	87.7	90.5	84.7	83.3	244	197
Religion							
Hindu	92.1	87.7	90.2	84.2	80.9	411	314
Muslim	(77.5)	(75.9)	(81.4)	(72.1)	(75.8)	45	38
Christian	91.4	89.0	94.0	86.5	91.3	112	69
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	(86.3)	(77.4)	(83.6)	(67.0)	*	42	25
Scheduled tribe	83.9	75.1	79.6	72.5	(84.5)	45	32
Other backward class	93.8	89.4	93.7	86.3	78.8	158	128
Other	90.9	88.9	90.9	86.3	83.1	324	235
Total	90.8	87.1	90.2	83.7	82.1	569	421

Note: Total includes women/men age 15-19, women/men who are employed but not for cash, women/men with 5 or more living children, and women/men belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. () 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, Coa, 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	28.5	78.1	43.3	0.0	33.6	116	
20-24	49.7	78.4	53.1	2.9	40.6	99	
25-29	69.0	80.2	58.6	1.4	60.8	119	
30-39	65.8	84.8	57.2	5.1	60.6	261	
40-49	75.2	86.0	59.9	8.0	72.9	234	
Residence							
Urban	63.1	84.4	59.8	4.9	58.0	530	
Rural	59.3	79.9	48.4	3.6	57.8	300	
Schooling							
No schooling	61.1	62.5	31.1	0.0	59.9	71	
<5 years complete	70.7	66.3	52.1	4.0	66.5	47	
5-9 years complete	51.7	75.1	46.1	2.2	48.9	237	
10-11 years complete	64.2	86.8	65.5	6.2	60.2	196	
12 or more years complete	67.2	94.4	63.9	6.2	62.0	278	
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	83.0	89.8	64.1	7.5	72.6	215	
Employed, for cash	84.9	90.6	63.5	7.1	74.1	196	
Not employed	54.3	80.3	52.8	3.3	52.8	615	
Number of living children							
0	48.8	79.6	54.8	1.8	46.1	291	
1-2	70.0	88.6	60.7	5.6	65.6	411	
3-4	64.8	71.8	44.5	6.8	58.0	114	

Continued...

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

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	61.3	81.9	53.7	4.1	57.0	508	
Non-nuclear	62.4	84.1	58.9	4.9	59.4	322	
Religion							
Hindu	60.2	81.7	57.5	5.6	58.0	587	
Muslim	58.1	71.5	50.2	0.0	47.0	61	
Christian	67.6	90.0	51.0	2.1	61.5	179	
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	53.0	79.4	58.8	5.2	43.2	60	
Scheduled tribe	49.6	83.4	49.1	0.0	49.0	73	
Other backward class	61.9	84.7	60.4	7.3	58.9	218	
Other	64.6	82.2	54.2	3.7	60.6	479	
Total	61.7	82.8	55.7	4.4	57.9	830	

Note: Total includes women who are employed but not for cash, women with 5 or more living children, and women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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, Goa, 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	18.9	9.0	64.7	116	100.0	75	27.0	15.8	118
20-24	25.0	10.9	88.9	99	96.3	88	32.2	13.7	80
25-29	28.3	10.3	88.9	119	92.5	106	37.4	16.2	95
30-34	36.7	14.6	88.5	125	88.5	111	52.9	25.8	129
35-39	35.1	17.3	81.9	136	88.1	111	58.7	25.4	116
40-44	41.9	16.7	79.6	138	88.8	110	68.3	34.2	115
45-49	47.4	18.6	72.6	96	80.8	70	73.4	37.4	108
Residence									
Urban	33.3	12.1	81.5	530	90.5	432	51.4	19.8	473
Rural	33.7	17.3	79.8	300	90.8	239	50.1	32.5	288
Religion									
Hindu	33.3	14.3	79.0	587	90.3	463	50.1	25.8	568
Muslim	17.5	0.0	66.7	61	(77.9)	41	(58.6)	(13.4)	59
Christian	38.2	18.1	91.7	179	94.5	164	50.3	24.8	131
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	21.9	13.1	60.5	60	(92.5)	36	(41.4)	(13.5)	48
Scheduled tribe	21.7	6.0	58.8	73	(79.7)	43	52.4	19.9	58
Other backward class	42.3	20.0	87.1	218	93.4	190	48.6	25.9	232
Other	32.6	12.6	83.9	479	90.3	402	53.3	25.9	422
Schooling									
No schooling	15.4	6.5	36.8	71	*	26	(54.7)	(21.2)	33
<5 years complete	29.7	5.1	71.0	47	(25.2)	33	*	*	18
5-9 years complete	31.2	14.5	68.3	237	90.3	162	52.9	22.4	226
10-11 years complete	34.3	17.8	92.2	196	98.9	181	46.6	21.6	213
12 or more years complete	39.9	14.3	96.5	278	99.4	269	50.3	29.4	271
Total age 15-49	33.4	14.0	80.9	830	90.6	671	50.9	24.6	761
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	82.0	50.4	87
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	54.1	27.3	848

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Goa, 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	7.3	2.9	4.7	4.0	6.6	3.4
She neglects the house or children	13.9	6.5	8.4	5.6	12.4	6.1
She argues with him	4.5	4.7	7.9	5.6	5.4	5.1
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.8	2.5	2.9
She doesn't cook properly	7.8	2.0	6.6	2.1	7.5	2.0
He suspects her of being unfaithful	6.4	3.2	6.2	6.8	6.4	4.8
She shows disrespect for in-laws	12.6	6.1	15.4	9.3	13.4	7.5
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	21.8	10.6	20.0	14.7	21.3	12.5
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	85.1	93.7	80.3	86.2	83.8	90.4
Knows her husband has sex with other women	83.2	78.0	79.2	72.5	82.2	75.6
Is tired or not in the mood	73.0	95.2	73.2	87.9	73.0	92.0
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	68.6	75.1	69.3	67.2	68.8	71.6
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	11.0	0.9	15.8	5.2	12.3	2.8
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	4.8	na	9.0	na	6.6
Refuse to give her financial support	na	4.1	na	6.6	na	5.2
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	2.2	na	3.1	na	2.6
Have sex with another woman	na	11.1	na	13.8	na	12.3
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.7	na	1.4	na	1.0
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	84.2	na	78.8	na	81.8
Number of respondents	609	424	221	336	830	761

na = Not applicable

Table 94. Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men	Women
Age								
15-19	23.0	13.8	63.7	69.5	68.0	116	118	118
20-24	14.1	15.8	71.7	69.1	86.7	99	80	80
25-29	18.4	14.2	69.1	74.1	82.2	119	95	95
30-39	26.1	11.7	72.1	71.3	83.6	261	245	245
40-49	19.6	10.7	66.2	72.8	81.4	234	223	223
Residence								
Urban	22.6	11.6	71.9	77.8	83.1	530	473	473
Rural	19.0	13.9	63.2	61.4	76.8	300	288	288
Schooling								
No schooling	32.1	(25.7)	68.6	(91.1)	(80.7)	71	33	33
<5 years complete	25.7	*	59.4	*	*	47	18	18
5-9 years complete	24.6	16.4	68.6	70.6	80.2	237	226	226
10-11 years complete	23.2	11.0	67.1	70.1	77.6	196	213	213
12 or more years complete	13.6	8.0	71.7	70.8	83.4	278	271	271
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	20.6	13.2	76.2	71.9	82.9	215	611	611
Employed, for cash	19.7	13.2	77.8	72.0	82.9	196	610	610
Not employed	21.5	9.5	66.2	70.1	71.5	615	150	150
Marital status								
Never married	20.0	14.7	69.3	67.2	76.7	221	336	336
Currently married	21.5	10.7	69.4	75.0	83.9	569	421	421
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted (24.8)	*	*	(56.3)	*	*	39	3	3

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, Coa, 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
Number of living children								
0	19.7	13.9	68.8	68.3	77.0	77.0	291	393
1-2	19.1	10.0	68.1	72.7	84.8	84.8	411	293
3-4	32.5	14.9	70.5	83.0	85.6	85.6	114	69
Household structure⁴								
Nuclear	20.8	13.0	68.2	72.7	80.9	80.9	508	434
Non-nuclear	22.1	11.7	69.6	70.1	80.5	80.5	322	327
Religion								
Hindu	20.6	11.3	67.0	70.1	80.3	80.3	587	568
Muslim	26.8	(16.5)	77.7	(92.1)	(90.0)	(90.0)	61	59
Christian	22.1	15.3	71.0	68.5	79.0	79.0	179	131
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	19.3	(11.1)	66.6	(71.3)	(89.1)	(89.1)	60	48
Scheduled tribe	20.7	17.6	68.4	76.3	79.3	79.3	73	58
Other backward class	18.5	13.2	60.6	64.7	74.5	74.5	218	232
Other	22.9	11.6	72.8	74.8	83.5	83.5	479	422
Total	21.3	12.5	68.8	71.6	80.7	80.7	830	761

Note: Total includes women/men who are employed but not for cash, women/men with 5 or more living children, women/men belonging to "other" religions, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Goa, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	13.3	7.6	11.7
Sexual violence only	1.0	0.5	0.9
Physical and sexual violence	0.3	0.3	0.3
Physical or sexual violence	14.6	8.5	12.8
Number of women	419	170	589
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	87.9	*	70.9
Father/step-father	9.6	*	15.8
Mother/step-mother	11.8	*	21.4
Sister/brother	0.0	*	3.8
Teacher	0.0	*	3.2
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	57	14	70
Number who experienced sexual violence	5	1	7

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

* 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, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
25-29	0.8	58
30-39	2.1	160
40-49	1.4	140
Residence		
Urban	1.9	245
Rural	0.9	134
Marital status		
Currently married	0.9	351
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(9.6)	28
Number of living children		
1-2	1.0	279
3-4	1.0	75
Schooling		
No schooling	(5.9)	39
<5 years complete	(0.0)	36
5-9 years complete	1.3	98
10-11 years complete	1.0	86
12 or more years complete	1.2	120
Religion		
Hindu	1.6	271
Muslim	(3.6)	31
Christian	0.5	77
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	(14.1)	25
Scheduled tribe	(0.0)	30
Other backward class	0.8	108
Other	0.7	216
Total	1.6	379

Note: Total includes women/men age 15-24 and women/men with no living children or 5 or more living children, 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, Goa, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	11.9	1.0	7.8	8.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	3.4	0.3	2.2	2.5
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.4	0.7	2.4	3.1
Slapped her	10.6	0.4	7.0	7.3
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	3.1	0.6	1.2	1.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	2.3	0.4	1.6	2.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	4.7	1.3	3.2	4.5
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	3.3	0.9	2.4	3.3
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.4
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	2.5	0.3	1.8	2.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	12.9	1.1	7.8	8.9
Any form of physical and sexual violence	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	14.8	2.1	9.5	11.6
Any violence by women against their husband ²	2.3	0.7	1.3	2.0
Number of ever-married women	419	419	419	419

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, Goa, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	(3.5)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(10.7)	23
25-29	8.1	5.2	4.6	9.8	11.6	73
30-39	4.7	15.0	0.3	15.3	16.9	175
40-49	3.3	12.4	1.0	12.7	14.7	146
Residence						
Urban	4.8	14.0	1.6	15.3	16.3	270
Rural	4.6	8.0	0.6	8.7	12.0	149
Schooling						
No schooling	(4.4)	(32.0)	(0.0)	(32.0)	(32.0)	41
<5 years complete	(4.3)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(21.3)	(25.6)	39
5-9 years complete	5.1	16.6	1.8	17.4	18.9	111
10-11 years complete	4.5	8.6	0.0	8.6	10.3	88
12 or more years complete	4.8	1.7	2.4	4.2	6.4	140
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	4.4	11.6	0.9	12.2	14.3	311
Employed for cash	6.4	14.2	2.6	16.8	18.3	96
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	4.4	9.9	1.4	11.0	13.0	389
0-4 years	7.9	3.7	3.6	7.3	9.8	69
5-9 years	4.0	10.3	0.9	11.3	13.0	95
10+ years	3.5	11.6	0.9	12.0	14.0	225
Number of living children						
0	12.3	7.9	4.7	12.5	16.4	53
1-2	3.9	9.1	0.7	9.4	11.1	279
3-4	2.9	20.2	1.2	21.4	22.7	75
Household structure²						
Nuclear	5.1	14.8	1.8	16.2	17.2	242
Non-nuclear	4.1	7.9	0.5	8.5	11.5	177
Religion						
Hindu	4.3	11.2	1.5	12.3	13.9	301
Muslim	(3.5)	(21.9)	(0.0)	(21.9)	(21.9)	32
Christian	6.4	10.7	1.0	11.7	15.3	86

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, Goa, 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	(18.1)	(28.1)	(0.0)	(28.1)	(37.9)	30
Scheduled tribe	(2.8)	(8.6)	(2.8)	(11.5)	(11.5)	31
Other backward class	0.7	11.6	1.3	12.0	12.7	118
Other	5.3	10.5	1.2	11.7	13.4	240
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	(13.3)	(22.2)	(7.3)	(29.6)	(36.0)	41
No	3.6	10.9	0.4	11.0	12.4	375
Total	4.7	11.9	1.3	12.9	14.8	419

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 age 15-19, women employed but not for cash, women married more than once, women with more than 5 living children, and women who don't know whether or not their father beat their mother, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

() 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, Goa, 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	(2.6)	(30.3)	(0.0)	(30.3)	(30.3)	31
5-9 years complete	8.0	12.8	1.8	13.6	16.7	111
10-11 years complete	1.8	11.4	0.8	12.1	12.8	118
12 or more years complete	5.3	5.5	1.8	7.3	9.5	141
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	3.4	9.4	1.5	10.6	11.5	290
Gets drunk sometimes	6.8	11.5	1.0	12.4	16.8	90
Gets drunk often	(14.2)	(45.6)	(0.0)	(45.6)	(50.2)	27
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife 1-4 years younger	2.7	7.6	1.1	8.7	9.7	122
Wife 5-9 years younger	5.1	8.8	1.8	10.5	12.6	166
Wife 10+ years younger	4.5	15.8	0.0	15.8	18.5	74
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	4.6	15.8	1.5	17.3	18.9	164
Wife has more schooling	5.0	8.5	1.4	9.9	12.0	126
Both have equal schooling	4.7	7.5	1.0	7.5	9.9	108
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	2.5	5.4	1.5	6.9	8.2	282
1-2	3.8	15.6	1.3	15.6	17.9	84
3-4	(13.2)	(37.9)	(0.0)	(37.9)	(40.4)	35
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	(8.3)	(22.4)	(3.9)	(22.4)	(22.4)	28
1-2	(6.9)	(10.0)	(1.4)	(11.4)	(16.1)	35
3	3.8	8.7	1.2	9.9	11.8	327
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	4.5	6.7	1.5	7.8	9.8	326
1-2	5.1	17.0	1.0	18.0	19.7	47
3-4	(7.6)	(51.8)	(0.0)	(51.8)	(54.2)	35

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, Goa, 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	2.7	15.9	0.0	15.9	17.2	50
1-2	2.3	15.2	1.0	16.2	18.2	88
3	5.8	10.2	1.6	11.4	13.3	281
Afraid of husband						
Sometimes	5.4	15.0	1.8	16.4	19.2	243
Never	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.7	154
Total	4.7	11.9	1.3	12.9	14.8	419

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women whose husband has less than 5 years of schooling, women whose husband drinks alcohol but never gets drunk, women who are older than or the same age as their husband, women who have not attended school and whose husband has not attended school, women whose husband displayed 5-6 marital control behaviours, women who gave 5-7 reasons that wife beating is justified, and women who are afraid of their husband most of the time, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Goa, 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	21.8	1.1	8.3	8.3	21.8	50
In the past 12 months	(19.9)	(1.5)	(7.9)	(7.9)	(19.9)	37
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	20.9	1.0	7.7	7.7	20.9	54
In the past 12 months	(19.6)	(1.4)	(7.8)	(7.8)	(19.6)	37

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

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

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, Goa, 2015-16

Help seeking	Percentage
Never sought help and never told anyone	72.5
Never sought help but told someone	17.6
Sought help	10.0
Number of women who experienced violence	75

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 Goa, there were 76 clusters. Hence, 76 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 76 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 75 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±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 Goa 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, Goa, 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 medical 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, Goa, 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	0.963	0.008	1,588	1,588	1.786	0.009	0.946	0.980
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.782	0.026	1,588	1,588	2.535	0.034	0.730	0.835
Using iodized salt	0.957	0.007	1,587	1,587	1.475	0.008	0.942	0.972
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1017.545	21.303	3,121	3,115	1.067	0.021	974.940	1060.151
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.148	0.009	2,945	2,929	1.460	0.064	0.129	0.167
Urban residence	0.629	0.017	1,696	1,696	1.422	0.027	0.595	0.662
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.089	0.011	1,696	1,696	1.639	0.127	0.067	0.112
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.582	0.023	1,696	1,696	1.948	0.040	0.535	0.629
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.297	0.012	1,696	1,696	1.101	0.041	0.273	0.322
Currently married	0.658	0.013	1,696	1,696	1.151	0.020	0.631	0.684
Married before age 18	0.131	0.017	1,461	1,459	1.903	0.128	0.097	0.165
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.263	0.024	1,095	1,115	1.838	0.093	0.214	0.312
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.248	0.024	1,095	1,115	1.849	0.098	0.199	0.296
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.016	0.005	1,095	1,115	1.251	0.301	0.006	0.025
Currently using pill	0.003	0.002	1,095	1,115	1.124	0.580	0.000	0.007
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.009	0.004	1,095	1,115	1.239	0.391	0.002	0.016
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.071	0.010	1,095	1,115	1.237	0.136	0.052	0.090
Currently using female sterilization	0.163	0.023	1,095	1,115	2.051	0.141	0.117	0.208
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.521	0.046	262	290	1.482	0.088	0.429	0.613
Unmet need for family planning	0.175	0.015	1,095	1,115	1.275	0.084	0.146	0.204
Want no more children	0.607	0.020	1,095	1,115	1.321	0.032	0.568	0.646
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.065	0.007	1,095	1,115	0.962	0.110	0.051	0.079
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.890	0.020	347	349	1.210	0.023	0.849	0.931
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.674	0.031	347	349	1.208	0.045	0.613	0.736
Birth registration	0.989	0.006	414	408	1.094	0.006	0.978	1.000
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.975	0.008	416	415	0.853	0.008	0.959	0.991
Institutional delivery	0.969	0.012	416	415	1.053	0.012	0.945	0.993
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.926	0.015	347	349	1.082	0.017	0.895	0.956
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.502	0.027	347	349	1.006	0.054	0.447	0.556
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.609	0.086	39	40	1.110	0.142	0.436	0.781
Children with diarrhoea	0.038	0.013	410	410	1.338	0.339	0.012	0.063
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.602	0.108	14	15	0.857	0.179	0.386	0.817
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.968	0.033	14	15	0.727	0.034	0.902	1.034
Child received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	87	85	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.942	0.027	87	85	1.042	0.028	0.889	0.996
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.929	0.028	87	85	0.989	0.030	0.874	0.985
Child received measles vaccination	0.965	0.022	87	85	1.069	0.022	0.921	1.008
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.852	0.043	87	85	1.093	0.050	0.766	0.937
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.884	0.037	87	85	1.042	0.041	0.811	0.958
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.895	0.018	351	349	1.032	0.020	0.859	0.931
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.201	0.023	381	373	1.070	0.116	0.154	0.247
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.219	0.028	381	373	1.189	0.126	0.164	0.274
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.238	0.024	381	373	0.977	0.099	0.191	0.285
Children with any anaemia	0.483	0.035	363	362	1.306	0.073	0.413	0.554
Women with any anaemia	0.313	0.014	1,686	1,689	1.235	0.045	0.285	0.341
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.147	0.012	1,648	1,650	1.414	0.084	0.122	0.171
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.335	0.016	1,648	1,650	1.407	0.049	0.302	0.368
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.972	0.006	828	830	1.074	0.006	0.960	0.984
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.346	0.021	828	830	1.268	0.061	0.304	0.388
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.128	0.021	589	589	1.493	0.161	0.087	0.169
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.657	0.105	4,883	4,876	1.099	0.063	1.448	1.867
Neonatal mortality	12.874	5.552	426	424	1.023	0.431	1.771	23.977
Post-neonatal mortality	0.000	0.000	424	422	na	-13.099	0.000	0.000
Infant mortality	12.874	5.552	426	424	1.023	0.431	1.771	23.977
Child mortality	0.000	0.000	433	439	na	na	0.000	0.000
Under-five mortality	12.874	5.552	426	424	1.023	0.431	1.771	23.977
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.055	0.006	2,863	2,849	1.457	0.115	0.042	0.067
Urban residence	0.622	0.021	767	761	1.201	0.034	0.580	0.664
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.044	0.009	767	761	1.239	0.210	0.025	0.062
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.636	0.025	767	761	1.423	0.039	0.586	0.685
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.442	0.023	767	761	1.283	0.052	0.396	0.488
Currently married	0.554	0.023	767	761	1.281	0.042	0.508	0.600
Married before age 21	0.051	0.011	564	563	1.196	0.218	0.029	0.073
Want no more children	0.647	0.025	416	421	1.086	0.039	0.596	0.698
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.155	0.020	416	421	1.141	0.131	0.115	0.196
Men with any anaemia	0.110	0.013	760	756	1.079	0.114	0.085	0.135
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.108	0.015	765	759	1.291	0.139	0.078	0.138
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.328	0.022	765	759	1.193	0.067	0.284	0.372
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.968	0.011	767	761	1.645	0.011	0.947	0.989
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.419	0.026	767	761	1.457	0.062	0.367	0.471

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Goa, 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	0.009	796	1,016	1.762	0.009	0.959	0.996
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.768	0.038	796	1,016	2.537	0.050	0.692	0.844
Using iodized salt	0.976	0.007	795	1,015	1.235	0.007	0.962	0.989
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	996.380	27.693	1,547	1,973	0.997	0.028	940.995	1051.765
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.129	0.013	1,418	1,816	1.452	0.099	0.103	0.154
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.332	0.035	560	724	1.763	0.106	0.262	0.403
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.316	0.035	560	724	1.787	0.111	0.246	0.387
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.016	0.006	560	724	1.182	0.393	0.003	0.028
Currently using pill	0.004	0.003	560	724	1.032	0.707	0.000	0.009
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.009	0.004	560	724	1.090	0.474	0.000	0.018
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.085	0.014	560	724	1.189	0.165	0.057	0.113
Currently using female sterilization	0.216	0.034	560	724	1.925	0.155	0.149	0.284
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.526	0.053	192	240	1.464	0.101	0.420	0.632
Unmet need for family planning	0.169	0.019	560	724	1.214	0.114	0.130	0.207
Want no more children	0.634	0.026	560	724	1.295	0.042	0.581	0.686
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.906	0.024	171	221	1.088	0.027	0.857	0.954
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.663	0.043	171	221	1.195	0.065	0.576	0.749
Birth registration	0.989	0.008	205	260	1.096	0.008	0.973	1.005
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.975	0.009	210	268	0.836	0.009	0.957	0.993
Institutional delivery	0.958	0.017	210	268	0.989	0.018	0.924	0.992
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.930	0.020	171	221	1.030	0.022	0.889	0.970
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.503	0.035	171	221	0.926	0.070	0.432	0.573
Children with diarrhoea	0.030	0.016	206	264	1.348	0.541	0.000	0.062
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.761	0.148	5	8	0.853	0.194	0.465	1.056
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	1.000	0.000	5	8	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	47	57	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.940	0.037	47	57	1.027	0.039	0.866	1.013
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.937	0.036	47	57	0.974	0.038	0.866	1.008
Child received measles vaccination	0.956	0.031	47	57	1.007	0.032	0.894	1.018
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.897	0.046	47	57	1.006	0.051	0.804	0.989
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.877	0.050	47	57	1.007	0.057	0.777	0.976
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.883	0.026	176	224	1.003	0.029	0.831	0.934
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.183	0.034	189	239	1.114	0.184	0.116	0.250
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.277	0.040	189	239	1.140	0.143	0.198	0.356
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.253	0.032	189	239	0.898	0.125	0.190	0.317
Children with any anaemia	0.522	0.048	186	236	1.266	0.092	0.425	0.618
Women with any anaemia	0.308	0.019	832	1,063	1.172	0.061	0.271	0.346
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.103	0.013	817	1,043	1.192	0.123	0.078	0.128
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.363	0.021	817	1,043	1.256	0.058	0.321	0.406
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.979	0.007	414	530	0.974	0.007	0.966	0.993
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.360	0.025	414	530	1.072	0.070	0.309	0.410
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.718	0.155	2,399	3,059	1.121	0.090	1.408	2.029
Neonatal mortality	16.580	8.240	215	274	0.964	0.497	0.100	33.060
Postneonatal mortality	0.000	0.000	214	273	na	-15.302	0.000	0.000
Infant mortality	16.580	8.240	215	274	0.964	0.497	0.100	33.060
Child mortality	0.000	0.000	221	286	na	na	0.000	0.000
Under-five mortality	16.580	8.240	215	274	0.964	0.497	0.100	33.060
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.053	0.008	1,408	1,792	1.327	0.156	0.037	0.070
Want no more children	0.684	0.033	209	271	1.010	0.048	0.619	0.749
Men with any anaemia	0.123	0.018	368	472	1.041	0.145	0.087	0.159
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.084	0.019	368	472	1.299	0.229	0.045	0.122
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.356	0.029	368	472	1.100	0.081	0.298	0.414
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.992	0.005	369	473	1.016	0.005	0.983	1.001
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.429	0.031	369	473	1.189	0.072	0.367	0.490

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Goa, 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	0.937	0.017	792	572	1.922	0.018	0.904	0.970
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.808	0.027	792	572	1.924	0.033	0.754	0.862
Using iodized salt	0.925	0.017	792	572	1.767	0.018	0.891	0.958
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1054.089	32.950	1,574	1,143	1.136	0.031	988.189	1119.989
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.180	0.013	1,527	1,113	1.393	0.074	0.154	0.207
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.135	0.021	535	392	1.427	0.156	0.093	0.178
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.120	0.018	535	392	1.247	0.146	0.085	0.155
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.015	0.007	535	392	1.266	0.446	0.002	0.028
Currently using pill	0.003	0.003	535	392	1.197	0.993	0.000	0.008
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.009	0.006	535	392	1.487	0.691	0.000	0.021
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.044	0.009	535	392	1.053	0.212	0.025	0.063
Currently using female sterilization	0.063	0.014	535	392	1.336	0.222	0.035	0.092
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.497	0.075	70	49	1.234	0.150	0.348	0.646
Unmet need for family planning	0.187	0.022	535	392	1.284	0.116	0.144	0.230
Want no more children	0.559	0.024	535	392	1.119	0.043	0.511	0.607
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.862	0.036	176	128	1.381	0.042	0.790	0.933
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.695	0.037	176	128	1.073	0.054	0.620	0.769
Birth registration	0.990	0.006	209	149	0.867	0.006	0.978	1.002
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.976	0.015	206	147	0.917	0.015	0.945	1.006
Institutional delivery	0.988	0.012	206	147	0.914	0.012	0.964	1.012
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.919	0.024	176	128	1.144	0.026	0.872	0.966
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.500	0.042	176	128	1.113	0.084	0.416	0.584
Children with diarrhoea	0.052	0.021	204	146	1.303	0.396	0.011	0.093
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.437	0.144	9	8	0.934	0.328	0.150	0.725
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.935	0.067	9	8	0.874	0.071	0.802	1.069
Child received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	40	28	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.947	0.031	40	28	0.842	0.032	0.886	1.008
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.914	0.043	40	28	0.951	0.047	0.827	1.000
Child received measles vaccination	0.982	0.018	40	28	0.844	0.018	0.946	1.018
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.759	0.085	40	28	1.218	0.111	0.590	0.928
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.901	0.044	40	28	0.913	0.049	0.812	0.989
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.917	0.022	175	126	0.939	0.024	0.873	0.960
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.232	0.026	192	134	0.823	0.113	0.180	0.285
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.115	0.030	192	134	1.148	0.264	0.054	0.176
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.212	0.033	192	134	1.042	0.154	0.147	0.277
Children with any anaemia	0.412	0.042	177	126	1.121	0.101	0.328	0.495
Women with any anaemia	0.320	0.020	854	626	1.253	0.062	0.280	0.360
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.222	0.023	831	607	1.560	0.102	0.177	0.267
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.287	0.025	831	607	1.583	0.087	0.237	0.336
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.959	0.012	414	300	1.203	0.012	0.936	0.983
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.322	0.037	414	300	1.605	0.115	0.248	0.395
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.546	0.110	2,484	1,817	0.780	0.071	1.325	1.766
Neonatal mortality	6.075	4.446	211	150	0.755	0.732	0.000	14.966
Postneonatal mortality	0.000	0.000	210	149	na	8.636	0.000	0.000
Infant mortality	6.075	4.446	211	150	0.755	0.732	0.000	14.966
Child mortality	0.000	0.000	212	152	na	na	0.000	0.000
Under-five mortality	6.075	4.446	211	150	0.755	0.732	0.000	14.966
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.057	0.009	1,455	1,057	1.612	0.166	0.038	0.076
Want no more children	0.580	0.040	207	150	1.157	0.069	0.500	0.660
Men with any anaemia	0.087	0.016	392	284	1.071	0.182	0.056	0.119
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.147	0.022	397	287	1.201	0.149	0.104	0.191
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.282	0.030	397	287	1.213	0.107	0.222	0.342
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.928	0.026	398	288	2.008	0.028	0.876	0.980
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.404	0.047	398	288	1.890	0.116	0.310	0.497

na = Not applicable



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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>