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Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Madhya Pradesh



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

2015-16

India



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International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

INDIA

2015-16

MADHYA PRADESH

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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 that of 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 Madhya Pradesh was conducted in all 50 districts of the state from 29 January to 24 July 2015 by the Institute of Health Management Research (IHMHR) and the Academy of Management Studies (AMS) jointly and collected information from 52,042 households, 62,803 women age 15-49 (including 9,994 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 10,268 men age 15-54.

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

Thirty percent of households in Madhya Pradesh are located in urban areas. On average, households in Madhya Pradesh are comprised of 5 members. Nine percent of households are headed by women, with 7 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Ninety-three percent of households in Madhya Pradesh have household heads who are Hindu. Six percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and less than 1 percent have Jain household heads.

Forty-four percent of households have household heads who belong to an other backward class (OBC), and nearly one-fifth of households have household heads who belong to each of the other three caste/tribe groups (scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and those not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes). A majority of households (56%) are nuclear family households.

Thirty percent of Madhya Pradesh's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 948 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is low (918 females per 1,000 males). Sixty-six 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, 89 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 7 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 4 percent live with neither parent. The births of just over four-fifths of children under five years of age (82%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 72 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

More than one-third of households in Madhya Pradesh (36%) live in a *pucca* house, with 41 percent living in a semi-*pucca* house; nine out of every 10 households have electricity. Almost 6 in 10 households (57%) do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, an improvement from 73 percent at the time of NFHS-3. The percentage of such households is even higher in rural Madhya Pradesh (75%).

Less than one-fourth (23%) of households in Madhya Pradesh have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Eighty-five percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 23 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (51%) are more likely than rural households (11%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Only 8 percent of households treat their drinking water appropriately to make it potable. Only 30 percent of households in Madhya Pradesh use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Ninety-four percent of urban and 80 percent of rural households in Madhya Pradesh have a mobile phone. Eighty-seven percent of households have a bank or post office account. Thirty-eight percent of households possess either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 48 percent of households, up from 27 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 61 percent of rural households and 17 percent of urban households. Overall, 48 percent of all households in Madhya Pradesh own some agricultural land and 35 percent own irrigated land.

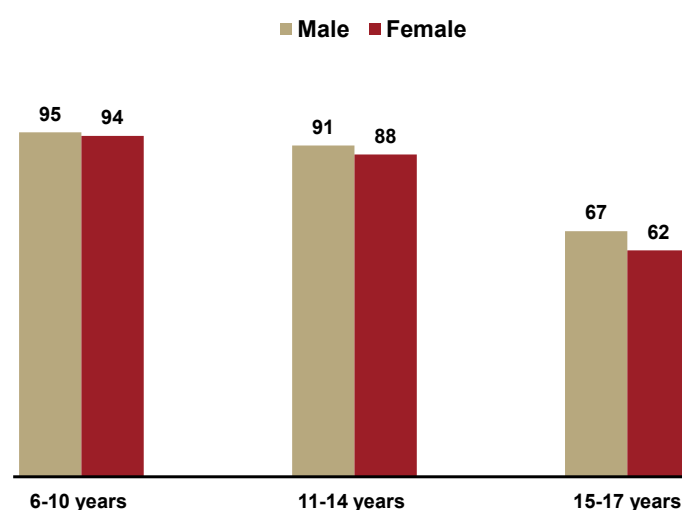
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Eighty-two percent of children age 6-17 years in Madhya Pradesh attend school (86% in urban areas and 80% in rural areas). School attendance is 90 percent at age 6-14 years, and then drops sharply to 65 percent at age 15-17 years. There is little gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 62 percent of girls compared with 67 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 59 percent of women age 15-49 and 82 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 14 percent of women age 15-49 in Madhya Pradesh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 22 percent of men.

Thirty-four percent of women and 14 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 14 percent of women age 15-49 in Madhya Pradesh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 22 percent of men.

Media exposure is moderate among women and men in Madhya Pradesh. Sixty-five percent of women and 72 percent of men watch television at least once a week. However, men (44%) are

much more likely than women (22%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Twenty-one percent of men and 31 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 19.5 years among women age 20-24 years and 23.3 years among men age 25-29 years. On average, men get married about four years later than women. Only 27 percent of women age 20-24 years have never married as compared with 64 percent of men in Madhya Pradesh. Almost one-third (32%) of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 57 percent in NFHS-3. Almost one-third of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 54 percent of men in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

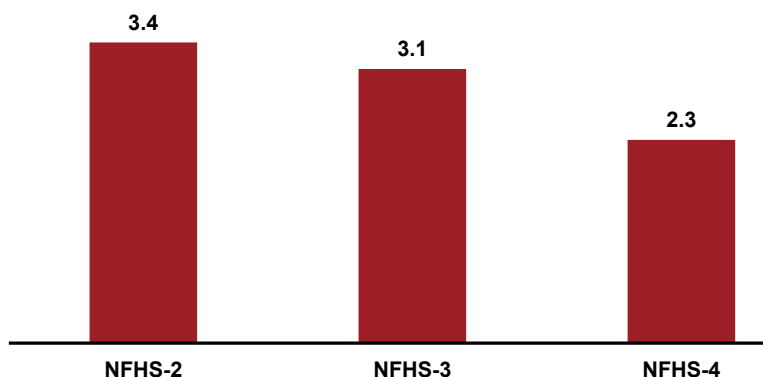
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Madhya Pradesh is 2.3 children per woman, implying that the state will soon reach the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.8 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Fertility, at 2.0 children per woman in urban areas, is slightly below the replacement level and is 2.5 children per woman in rural areas. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 14 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 31 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 1.3 children more than women who had 12 or more years of schooling. Similarly, Muslim women will have an average of 1 child more than Jain women (a TFR of 2.5, compared with 1.5).

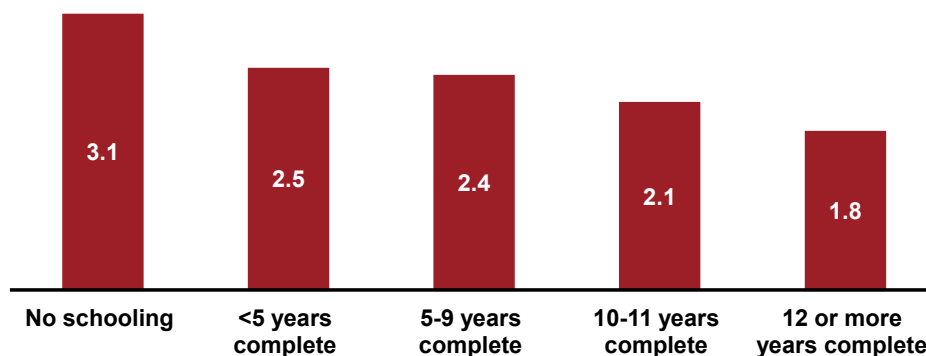
Fertility Trends

*Total fertility rate
(children per woman)*



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-four percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining pregnancies terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 4 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 2 percent. Half of the abortions were performed in the private health sector, 21 percent were performed in the public health sector, and 29 percent were performed at home. About one-third of women (32%) reporting an abortion, reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Madhya Pradesh, 7 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 14 percent in NFHS-3. The proportion who have started childbearing rises sharply from 0.2 percent at age 15 years to 11 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 23 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women who had no schooling are much more likely to have started childbearing (27%) than those with 12 or more years of schooling (2%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Madhya Pradesh is 29.1 months, almost unchanged since NFHS-3. Twelve percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 31 percent occur within 24 months. Two-thirds of births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

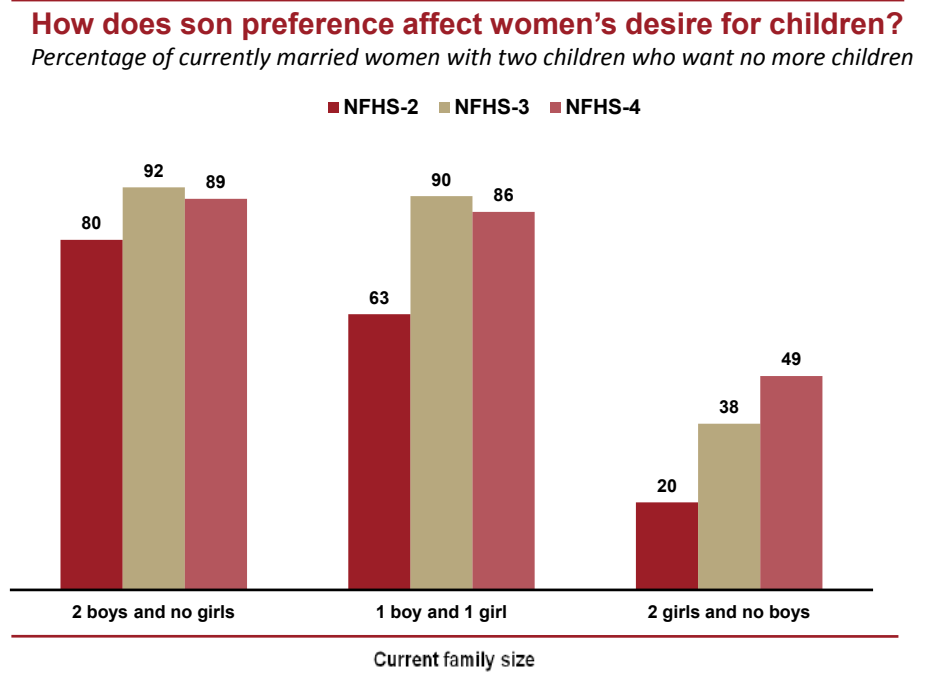
Two-thirds of births in Madhya Pradesh occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Seventy percent of currently married women and 74 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, almost half of women and men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. A little over three-fourths (77% of women and 76% of men) consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Madhya Pradesh there is a strong preference for sons. The percentage of women and men who want more sons than daughters is about 18-19 percent, but only 2-3 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 89 percent with two sons and 86 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 49 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained almost unchanged in the 10 years since NFHS-3.



In Madhya Pradesh, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been considerably below replacement level, at 1.8 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.3 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

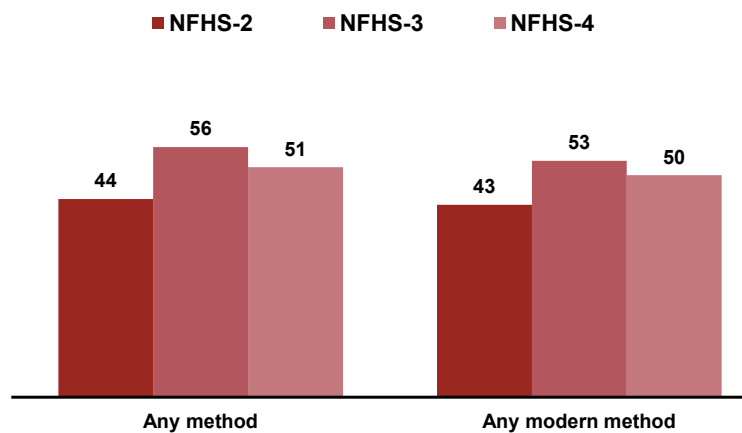
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Madhya Pradesh. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 71 percent of currently married women know about the IUD or PPIUD and 18 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, 45 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 51 percent, somewhat lower than in NFHS-3 (56%). The use of modern family planning methods (50%) has also slightly declined from its level in NFHS-3 (53%). Notably, the share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use remained almost unchanged, at 79-82 percent from NFHS-3 to NFHS-4. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from nine percent for women age 15-19 to 64-65 percent for women age 30-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



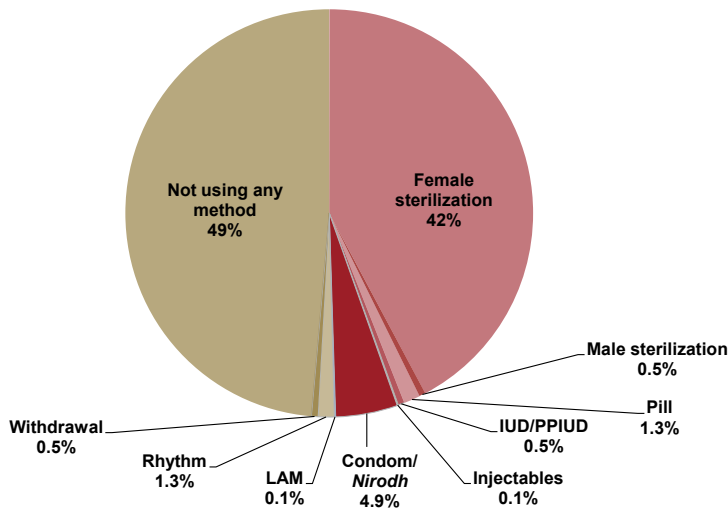
In Madhya Pradesh, contraceptive prevalence does not vary by urban-rural residence. However, contraceptive use decreases with increasing schooling, from 58 percent of currently married women with no schooling to only 44 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (45%) are less likely to use contraception than Jain women (53%) or Hindu women (52%).

Women in Madhya Pradesh are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 63 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 33 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Madhya Pradesh are condom/*Nirodh* (5%) followed by pill (1%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods. For example, female sterilization accounts for almost all contraceptive use (94%) among women with no schooling, compared with less than half (46%) of use among women with at least 12 years of schooling.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Forty-seven percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

Ninety-five percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC, and 74 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private medical sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 30 percent of pill users and 21 percent of condom users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 22 percent for all methods.

Slightly more than one-fifth of women who start using contraception discontinue use within the first year after they adopt the method.

Informed choice

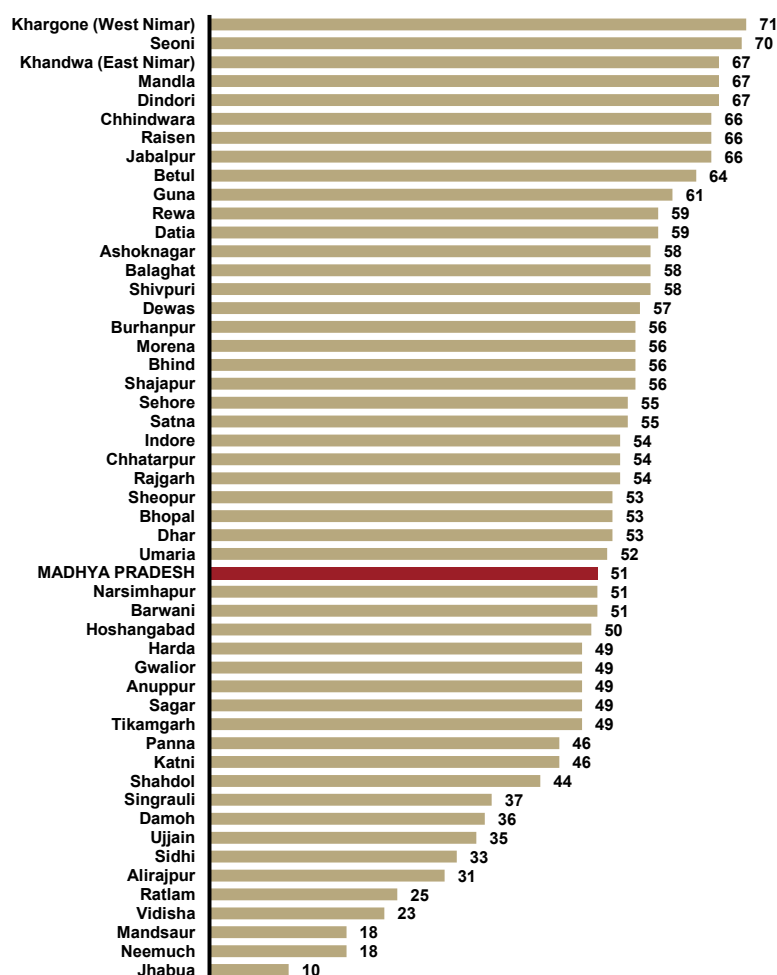
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 48 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 39 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (32%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Forty-one percent men age 15-49 in Madhya Pradesh agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 18 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A large majority of men (60%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 12 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, unchanged since NFHS-3. Currently, 81 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 78 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

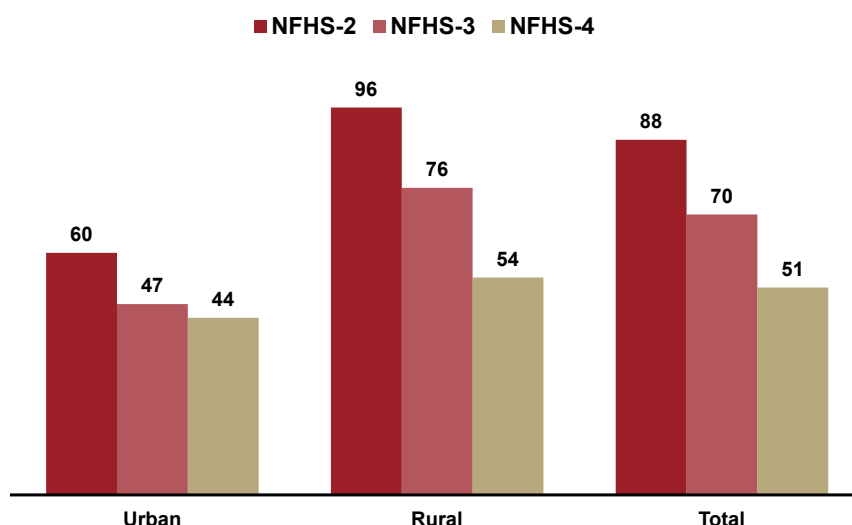
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Madhya Pradesh in NFHS-4 is estimated at 51 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 70, and the NFHS-2 estimate of 88.

As expected, boys have a higher mortality rate than girls during the neonatal period (in the first month of life). During the post neonatal period (ages 1-11 months) and between ages 1 and 5 years, girls have slightly higher mortality rates than boys.

Trends in Infant Mortality

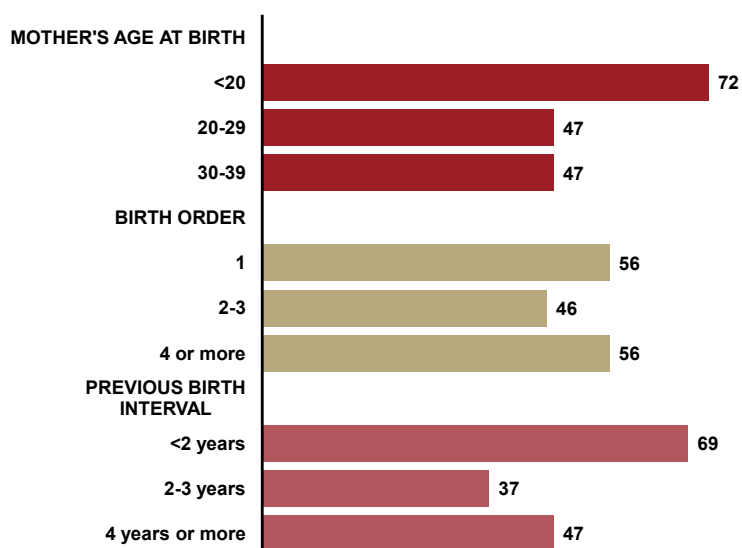
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Children born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 72 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers compared with 47 for mothers age 20-29 and 30-39. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are much more likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



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

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

The infant mortality rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas and child mortality is more than twice as high in rural areas as urban areas. The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have no schooling (56 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (38 per 1,000 live births).

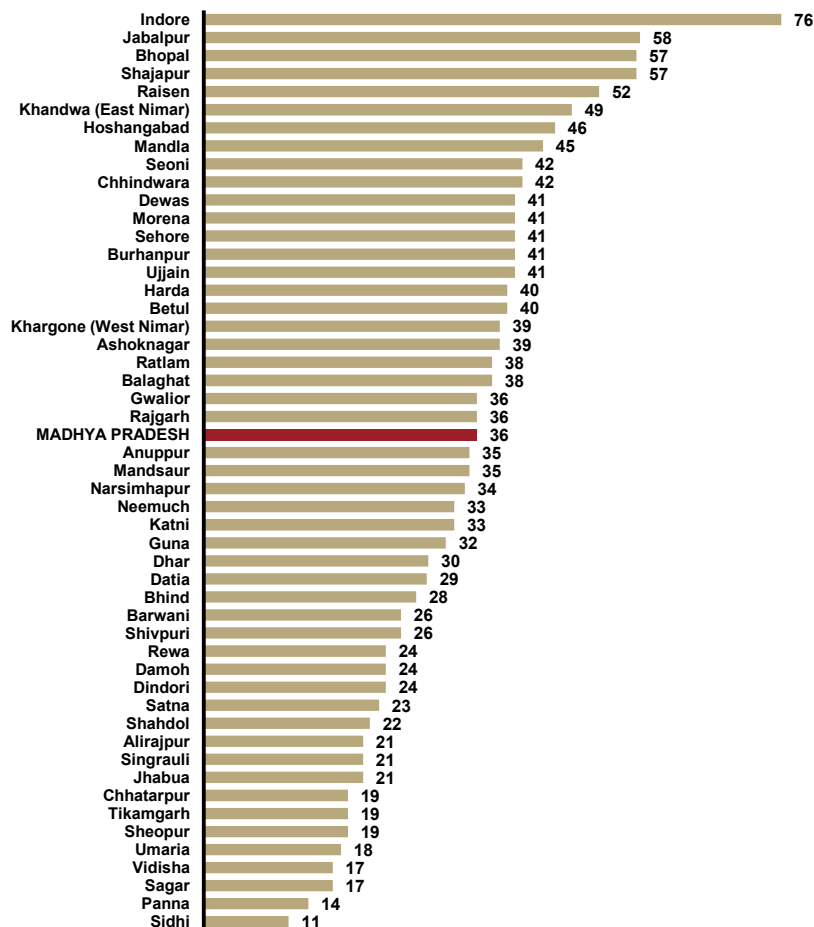
Children born less than two years after a previous birth are much more likely to die in infancy than children born four or more years between births.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost seven in ten received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (31% from a doctor and 38% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Twenty-three percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, four-fifths (81%) registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 92 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



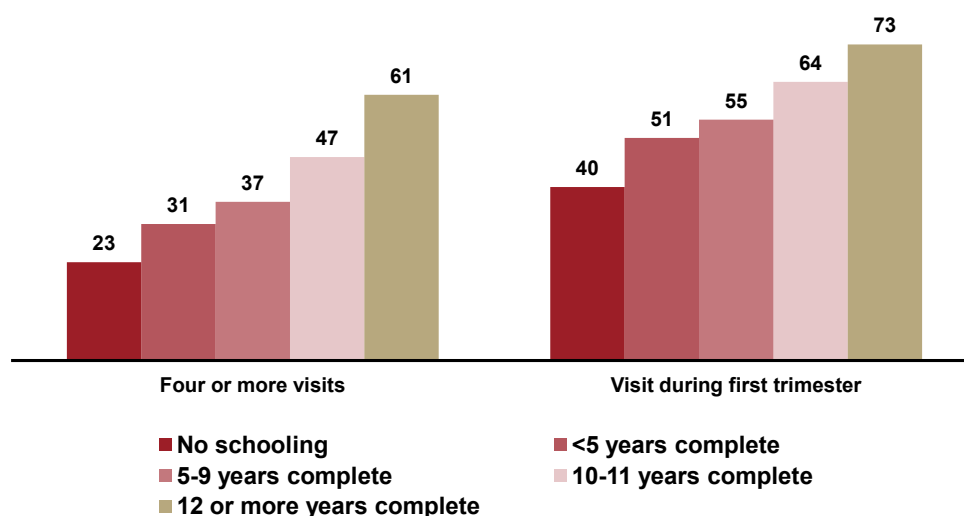
Just over half of women (53%) received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Only 36 percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women were more likely to receive four or more antenatal visits than rural women. The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 83 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 24 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Ninety percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Eighteen percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Only 36 percent of mothers in Madhya Pradesh received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, around 7 in 10 women received advice on each of the five different areas (80% received advice on the importance of institutional delivery and on breastfeeding, 74% on keeping the baby warm, 71% on cord care, and 69% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Madhya Pradesh, more than 85 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (94%), having their blood pressure measured (91%), having urine and blood samples taken (88-90%), and having their abdomen examined (86%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 47 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Seventy-seven percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 30 percent of women with no schooling. A little more than one-fourth (26%) of women from scheduled tribes have an ultrasound test, compared with 65 percent of those who are not from scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, or other backward classes. Pregnant women with no sons are more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son.

Delivery care

Four-fifths of births (81%) take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 19 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility more than tripled in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 26 percent in NFHS-3 to 81 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among urban women, women who have received an antenatal check, women with 10 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and Jain and Muslim women.

For 94 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 41 percent of deliveries. Eighty-four percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

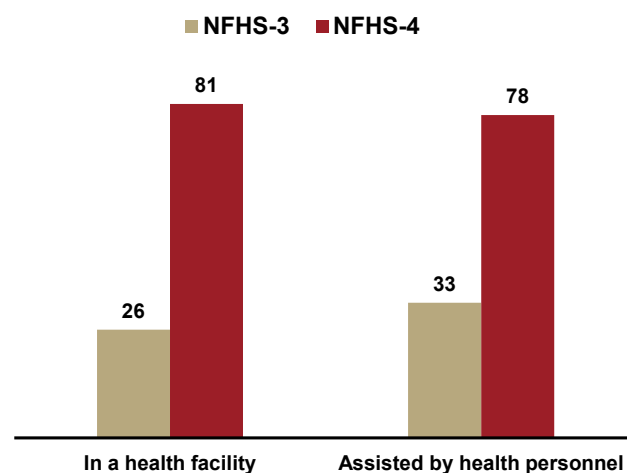
Seventy-eight percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 12 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Nine percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Slightly less than half of caesarean sections (4% 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, 61 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste women were more likely than any other caste/tribe group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

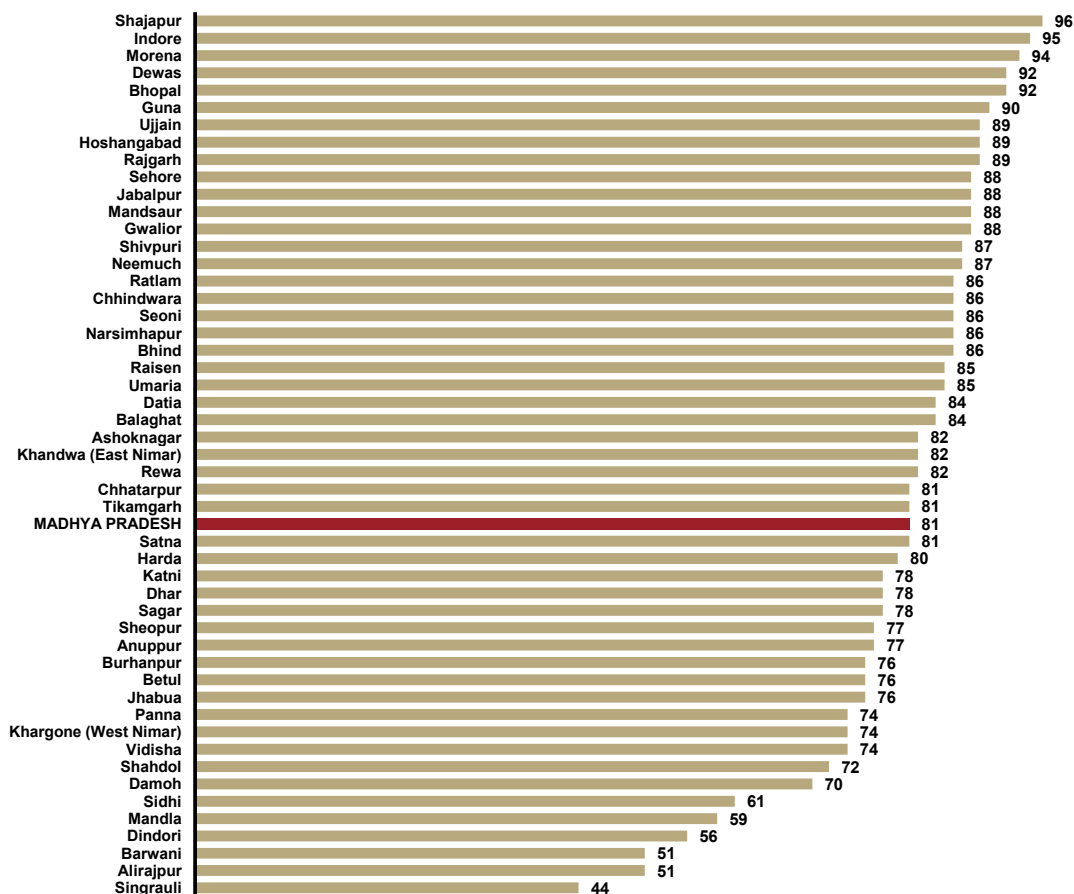
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Eighty-one percent of children in Madhya Pradesh 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 Madhya Pradesh, 60 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 57 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility. Almost two-thirds (63%) of births in public health facilities and 79 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with less than one-fifth (16%) of home births.

Only 19 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Eleven percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Eighty-four percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Fifty-eight 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 (72% in urban areas and 53% in rural areas), but only 38 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 35-46 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (vaginal bleeding, convulsions, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

More than half of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Fifty-seven percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 52 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Half of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child. Only 22-30 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

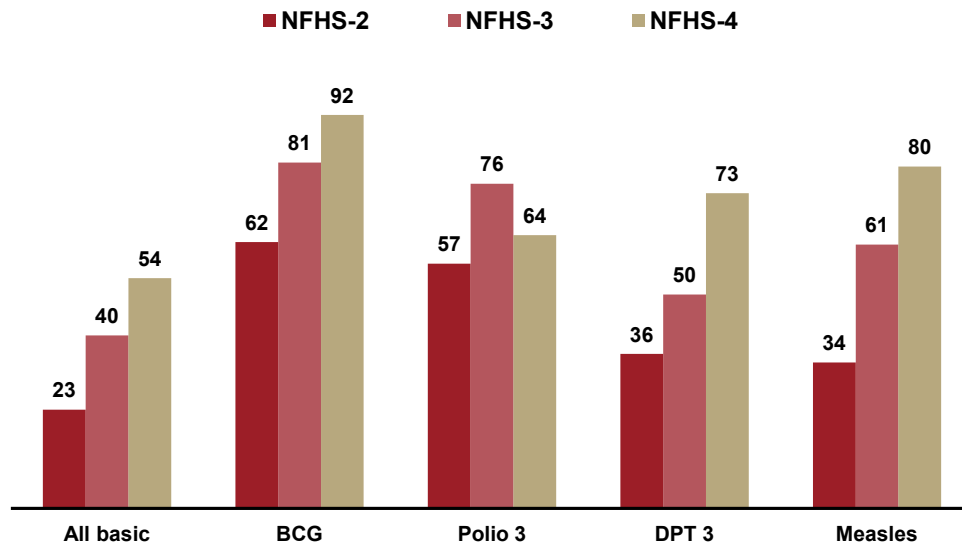
Vaccination of children

Slightly more than half (54%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 6 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-two percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, only 64 percent of children have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 73 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 80 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 90% to 73%) and polio vaccine (from 89% to 64%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



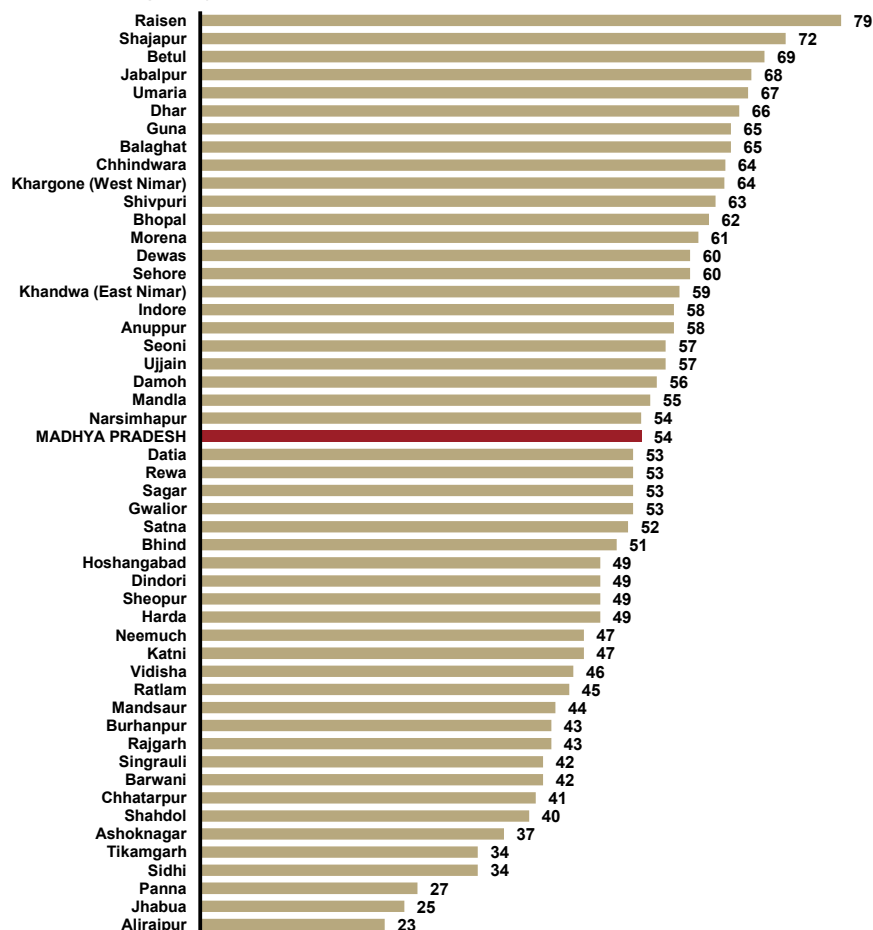
Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there were large increases in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 50% to 73%) and measles (from 61% to 80%), and a smaller increase for BCG (from 81% to 92%); however, coverage for three doses of polio vaccine declined from 76 percent to 64 percent. Overall, there was an increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 40% to 54%). In addition, slightly more than four-fifths (82%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, but just over half of children (56%) have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (63% vs. 50%) and is highest for children whose mothers have 10 or more years of schooling and for first births. There is not much difference in vaccination coverage by the sex of the child. Children whose mothers have not attended school and whose mothers belong to scheduled tribes have the lowest vaccination coverage of any group in the table (only 41%).

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is highest for children whose mothers have 10 or more years of schooling.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 72 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Eleven percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 72 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 10 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-eight percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Nine out of 10 mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 55 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Thirty-one percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and more than three-fifths (62%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Slightly more than one-fourth of children (27%) were given zinc supplements. One-fifth of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

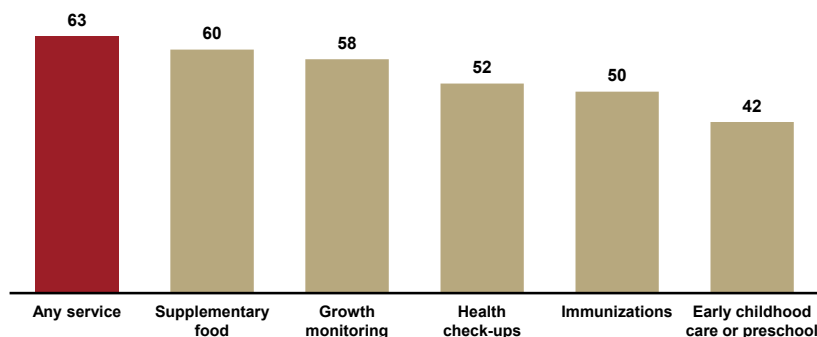
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Madhya Pradesh only 4 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only about one-quarter of children (24%) received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, 71 percent of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. About one-fourth (24%) of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Forty-one percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Sixty-three 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 (60%), growth monitoring (58%), health check-ups (52%) and immunizations (50%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (42% of children age 3-6 years). Sixty-two percent of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received coun-

selling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, 71 percent of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and two-thirds of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Madhya Pradesh, only 58 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-four percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 35 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, more than 1 in 10 children (12%) are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 89 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 75 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 29.7 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months only 38 percent of children in Madhya Pradesh receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. More than one-third of children age 6-23 months (36%) are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (16%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 7 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Madhya Pradesh, 60 percent of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 46 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. Nine percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, and only 26 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

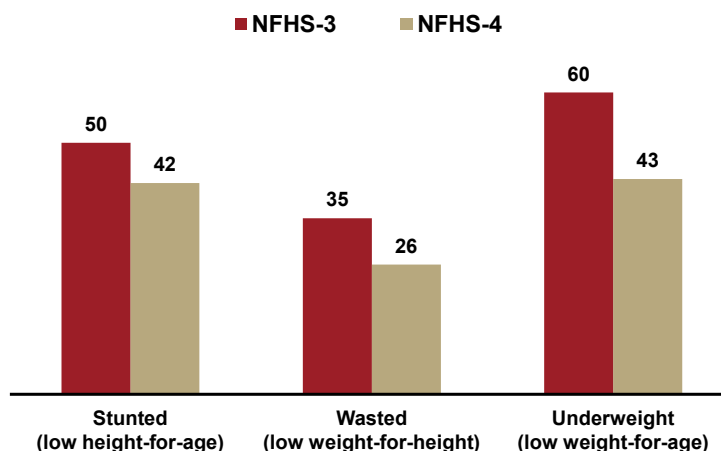
Children's nutritional status

Forty-two percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty-six percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 9 percent are severely wasted. Forty-three percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. A very small proportion of children (2%) are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 18 percent of children are stunted, 29 percent are underweight, and 38 percent are wasted.

Children’s nutritional status in Madhya Pradesh has improved since NFHS-3. Stunting decreased from 50 percent to 42 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 60 percent to 43 percent. The prevalence of wasting also decreased, from 35 percent to 26 percent. Despite the improvements, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Madhya Pradesh.

Trends in Children’s Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

There are only small differences in the level of undernutrition by the sex of the child. However, differences are more pronounced for other back-

ground characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing mother’s schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and decreasing birth order. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for Hindu children and rural children.

Adults’ nutritional status

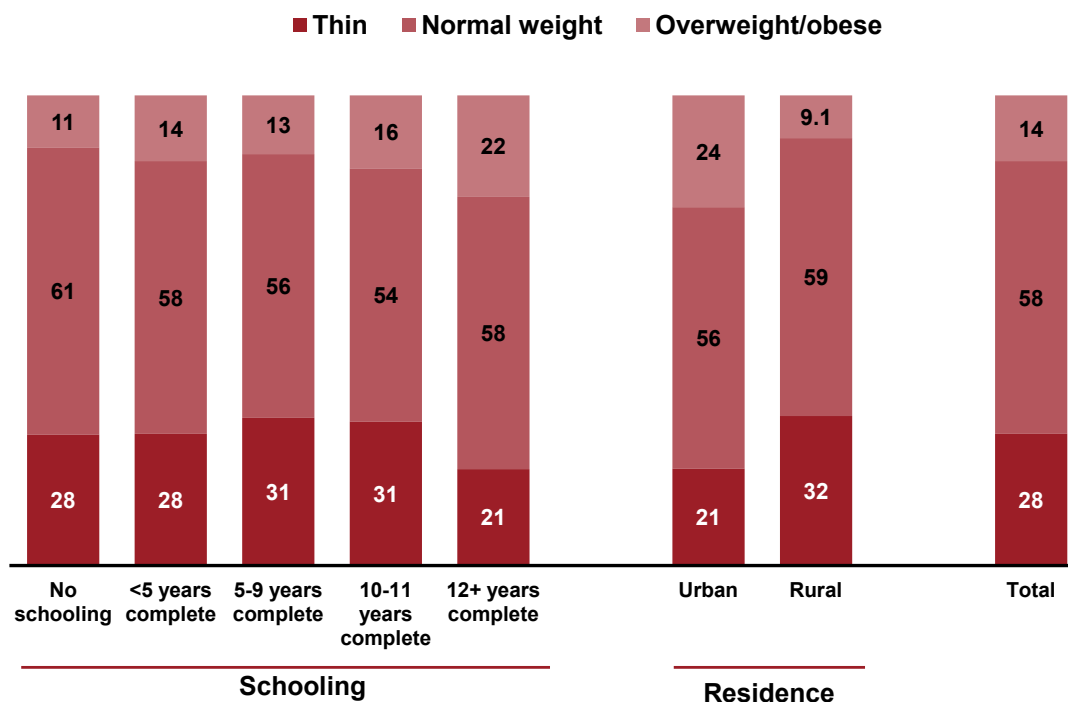
Forty-two percent of women and 39 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. More men and women are thin or severely thin than overweight or obese, which is similar to the pattern in NFHS-3. Twenty-eight percent of both women and men in Madhya Pradesh are too thin, and 14 percent of women and 11 percent of men are overweight or obese. About three-fifths of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, and among scheduled tribe women. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated women and men.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. More than 90 percent of Madhya Pradesh’s households (93%) were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, up from 59 percent in NFHS-3.

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

Percent distribution of women

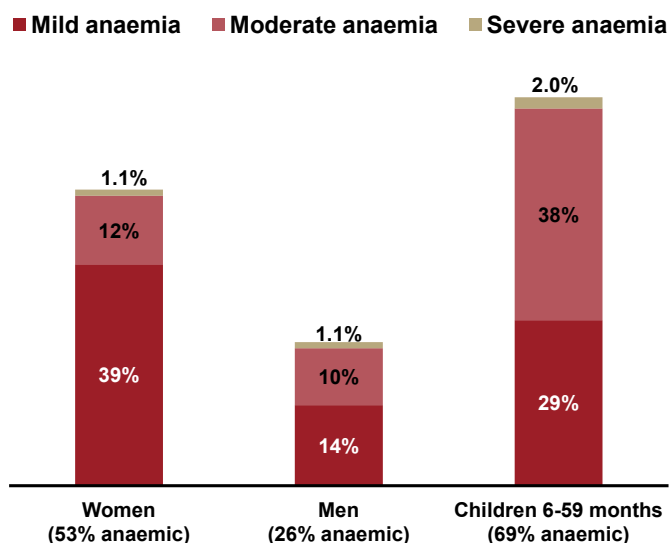


Anaemia

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 Madhya Pradesh, especially among women and children.

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a large majority (69%) are anaemic. This includes 29 percent who are mildly anaemic, 38 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Almost two-thirds of children (63%) are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



One-fourth of men (26%) are anaemic. Men under age 20 are particularly likely to be anaemic.

More than half of women (53%) in Madhya Pradesh have anaemia, including 39 percent with mild anaemia, 12 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for scheduled tribe women and women who are breast-feeding, but anaemia exceeds 50 percent for every group of women except urban women, Jain and Muslim women, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women in other backward classes, and women who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes. Anaemia among women has hardly changed, decreasing by only 3 percentage points since NFHS-3.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Madhya Pradesh, 217 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (264) than among women (168) and is higher in rural areas (227) than in urban areas (194).

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (87% of women and 88% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 67 percent of women and 66 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About three-fifths of women (59%) and half of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Nine in 10 women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 11 percent of women and 22 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,156 women and 875 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,857 women and 1,094 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma is higher among those in older age groups (age 35-49) and those with less schooling. The prevalence of goitre or any other thyroid disorder is almost three times higher among women (1,485 per 100,000) than among men (514 per 100,000).

The prevalence of any heart disease is also considerably higher among women (1,849 per 100,000) than men (1,058 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 152 women per 100,000 and 222 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Ten percent of women age 15-49 in Madhya Pradesh have hypertension, including 6 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, and 1 percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. Sixty-two percent of women have normal blood pressure and 1 percent of them are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than in women. Twelve percent of men in Madhya Pradesh have hypertension, including 8 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Forty-seven percent of men have normal blood pressure and 1 percent of them are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Three percent of women age 15-49 in Madhya Pradesh have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent and 3 percent of men age 15-49 have high and very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Madhya Pradesh, 24 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 10 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 12 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Sixty percent of men, but only 10 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to use *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (33%) or *bidis* (21%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* are most likely to say they smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are less likely to drink alcohol (30%) than to use tobacco, and only 2 percent of women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, almost half (49%) drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The private medical sector is the main source of health care for about three-fifths of both urban and rural households. Household members are much more likely to go to private doctors or clinics (45%) than private hospitals (11%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 18 percent of households in Madhya Pradesh have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is somewhat more common in urban areas (23%) than in rural areas (15%). In Madhya Pradesh, two types of programmes dominate: the State health insurance scheme (61%) and the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY) (18%).

Only 11 percent of women and 13 percent of men age 15-49 years are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. More women and men residing in urban areas than in rural areas are covered by any health scheme or health insurance.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Sixty-one percent of women in Madhya Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 81 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 52 percent in rural areas. Older women age 40-49 are less likely to have heard of HIV or AIDS than younger women age 15-19 (52% vs. 60%). Awareness of HIV or AIDS increases dramatically with schooling. Women having no schooling (38%), women with no regular exposure to media (33%), and scheduled tribe women (44%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Men are much more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS (78% vs. 61%).

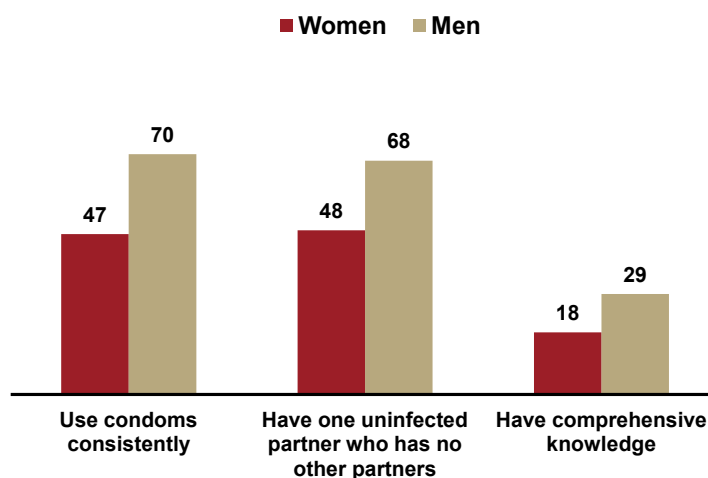
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 47 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 70 percent of men, and less than half of women (48%) know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 68 percent of men.

Only 18 percent of women and 29 percent of men in Madhya Pradesh have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Three-fourths of women and 82 percent of men in Madhya Pradesh would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (77%) and men (81%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. At least 7 out of 10 adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. More than three-fifths of adults (63% of women and 61% 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 7 percent of women and 3 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. Only 14 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 (23%) are more likely than rural women (10%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Only 14 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 Madhya Pradesh, women (6%) are somewhat more likely than men (3%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (60% of women, compared with 53% of men).

For almost nine-tenths (88%) of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 1 percent of women and 11 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is higher in urban (14%) and rural (10%) areas. Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.3% of women and 3% of men).

Almost two-fifths of men (38%) who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the past time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, 50 percent in urban areas used a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse compared with 31 percent of their rural counterparts.

Two percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year. Forty-five percent of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months used a condom the last time they paid for sexual intercourse.

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 Madhya Pradesh, more than three-quarters (78%) use cloth, while 24 percent use sanitary napkins, 15 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 3 percent use tampons. Overall, 38 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 12 years of schooling are almost seven times as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling. Use of hygienic methods of menstrual protection is much higher among urban women (65%) than rural (26%) women. Notably, only 36 percent of Hindu women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 82 percent of Jain women.

Employment and earnings

Two-fifths of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 84 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 74 percent earned cash, including 13 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind, and 20 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (91%) and only 4 percent were not paid at all. More than one-third (34%) of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 54 percent of employed men.

Two-fifths 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, 80 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Two-fifths (43%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. Eighty-four percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 56 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Seven out of ten women each participate in decisions about their own health care, about making major households purchases, and about visits to her family or relatives. Overall, 61 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 17 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 43 percent among women age 15-19 to 68 percent among women age 40-49.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participated in both these decisions: 89 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 93 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Thirty-five percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban than rural women, increases sharply with age, and is highest among women with 12 or more years of schooling (49%), women age 40-49 (45%), and women who are employed for cash (44%) than any other group of women.

About two-fifths of women (37%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

About two-fifths of women (37%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 67 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Thirty-two percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and only 4 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 33 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The only groups of women in which more than two-fifths are allowed to go to all three places alone are women age 40-49, urban women, women with 12 or more years of schooling, employed women who earn cash, women with 3-4 children, and women belonging to 'other' religions.

Ownership of assets

Forty-three percent of women and 66 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 33 percent of women and 50 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men.

Forty-three percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 33 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Twenty-nine percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 70 percent can read SMS messages.

Half of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves can use, compared with only 19 percent of rural women. Only 28 percent of Hindu women have a mobile phone they can use, compared with 33 percent of Muslim women and 46 percent of women belonging to 'other' religions. Among women who have mobile phones, almost all of those with 12 or more years of schooling can read SMS messages, compared to only 8 percent of those with less than five years of schooling.

Twenty-nine percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Half 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 (38%), followed by if she argues with her husband (28%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (27%). Forty-three percent of men say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (29%) or if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (24%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, about one in three (30% of women and 34% of men) say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy-seven percent of women and 66 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Most men, 72 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 30 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 7 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 32 percent of women in Madhya Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband and for never-married women, it was a mother/step-mother, sister/brother, and father/step-father.

About one-third of women age 15-49 in Madhya Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

One in 30 women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted are the most likely to have experienced violence during pregnancy (9%).

Spousal violence

Twenty-eight percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; between 9-14 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; 2 percent have experienced being choked or burned on purpose and one percent report being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Seven percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 4 percent report that their husbands forced them with threats or in other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 33 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. Twelve percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (3%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

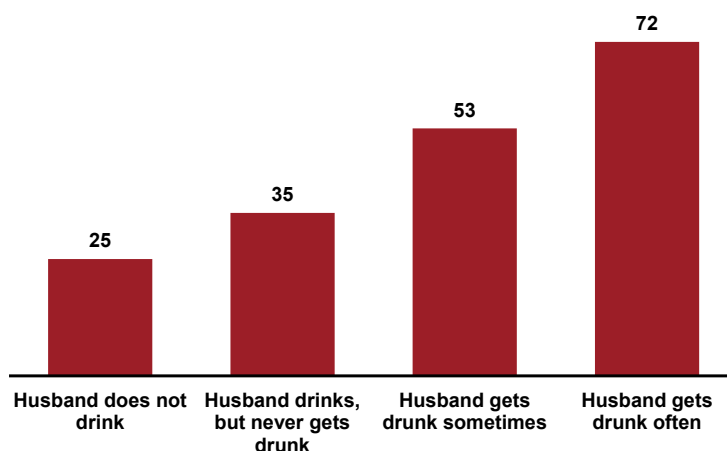
Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, about 1 in 7 women (15%) who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk.

However, 25 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

One-fourth of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence, and among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence this proportion rises to 53 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Help seeking

Only 11 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over four-fifths (81%) of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women who have sought help most often seek help from their own families. Only 2 percent of abused women who sought help sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	15,399	37,674	53,073
Households occupied	15,278	37,347	52,625
Households interviewed	15,103	36,939	52,042
Household response rate ¹	98.9	98.9	98.9
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	19,162	45,097	64,259
Number of eligible women interviewed	18,762	44,041	62,803
Eligible women response rate ²	97.9	97.7	97.7
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	3,358	7,387	10,745
Number of eligible men interviewed	3,198	7,070	10,268
Eligible men response rate ²	95.2	95.7	95.6

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

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

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Alirajpur	88	859	947	100.0	126	1,304	1,430	99.4	30	198	228	99.6
Anuppur	246	663	909	98.1	286	816	1,102	97.0	42	106	148	87.6
Ashoknagar	176	769	945	100.0	201	882	1,083	99.1	39	170	209	99.5
Balaghat	148	764	912	97.2	165	909	1,074	96.7	28	121	149	90.9
Barwani	154	792	946	100.0	209	1,123	1,332	99.0	35	151	186	98.9
Betul	181	700	881	95.4	222	845	1,067	95.9	33	128	161	88.5
Bhind	242	704	946	100.0	299	750	1,049	99.4	62	118	180	97.8
Bhopal	745	198	943	99.3	878	226	1,104	97.3	143	40	183	87.6
Burnhanpur	946	946	1,892	100.0	1,163	1,144	2,307	98.8	185	185	370	98.1
Chhatarpur	210	673	883	97.6	246	754	1,000	97.6	43	115	158	96.9
Chhindwara	238	677	915	96.8	276	881	1,157	95.5	53	132	185	93.0
Damoh	189	731	920	98.0	226	789	1,015	92.8	36	134	170	88.1
Datta	223	728	951	99.4	278	843	1,121	98.1	49	130	179	96.2
Dewas	283	656	939	99.5	335	801	1,136	99.6	53	134	187	98.9
Dhar	198	746	944	100.0	245	992	1,237	99.4	42	164	206	100.0
Dindori	40	863	903	99.4	45	994	1,039	98.5	11	138	149	94.3
Guna	242	704	946	100.0	343	913	1,256	99.9	62	177	239	100.0
Gwalior	936	950	1,886	99.4	1,193	1,132	2,325	98.9	189	192	381	96.2
Harda	200	749	949	100.0	236	966	1,202	99.9	50	167	217	100.0
Hoshangabad	953	949	1,902	100.0	1,244	1,191	2,435	99.7	212	185	397	99.5
Indore	1,693	242	1,935	99.9	2,081	331	2,412	99.3	364	59	423	99.1
Jabalpur	888	911	1,799	97.3	1,090	1,016	2,106	97.1	170	175	345	95.3
Jhabua	88	839	927	98.5	111	890	1,001	93.2	30	173	203	97.1
Katni	193	724	917	98.4	224	848	1,072	95.5	35	129	164	89.6
Khandwa (East Nimar)	197	748	945	100.0	276	974	1,250	99.9	28	161	189	100.0
Khargone (West Nimar)	154	792	946	100.0	184	1,149	1,333	99.9	39	186	225	100.0
Mandla	119	782	901	98.3	136	846	982	97.9	21	149	170	97.7
Mandsaur	198	749	947	100.0	267	943	1,210	97.2	43	179	222	96.5
Morena	241	702	943	99.5	309	816	1,125	99.4	64	130	194	97.5
Narsimhapur	174	747	921	99.2	200	891	1,091	95.5	40	154	194	94.2
Neemuch	286	650	936	99.2	386	800	1,186	96.9	73	132	205	97.6
Panna	125	774	899	97.7	159	795	954	95.9	25	125	150	88.8
Raisen	220	725	945	100.0	284	887	1,171	99.7	43	150	193	100.0
Rajgarh	176	771	947	100.0	206	819	1,025	99.1	42	130	172	99.4
Ratlam	281	652	933	99.1	357	731	1,088	96.2	59	118	177	98.3
Rewa	163	746	909	99.1	194	898	1,092	99.6	29	137	166	97.1

Continued...

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district—Continued

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

District	Households interviewed		Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed		Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed		Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total			
Sagar	269	631	900	301	659	960	44	93	90.1
Satna	202	695	897	249	761	1,010	38	111	85.6
Sehore	198	747	945	250	854	1,104	42	145	99.5
Seoni	127	795	922	130	979	1,109	26	146	93.5
Shahdol	184	718	902	224	751	975	32	131	92.6
Shajapur	198	747	945	245	853	1,098	49	125	98.3
Sheopur	154	793	947	195	903	1,098	41	130	98.3
Shivpuri	176	770	946	228	904	1,132	56	163	96.5
Sidhi	87	835	922	105	963	1,068	25	127	81.7
Singrauli	193	735	928	253	968	1,221	36	135	92.4
Tikamgarh	167	727	894	219	841	1,060	35	128	91.6
Ujjain	945	943	1,888	1,269	1,220	2,489	206	213	99.1
Umaria	161	735	896	186	787	973	41	127	90.3
Vidisha	208	693	901	228	709	937	25	124	83.7
Madhya Pradesh	15,103	36,939	52,042	18,762	44,041	62,803	3,198	7,070	95.6

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.5	8.2	8.3	10.1	10.0	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.6
5-9	8.8	8.9	8.8	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.9
10-14	9.8	9.7	9.8	11.4	11.2	11.3	10.9	10.7	10.8
15-19	10.4	9.3	9.9	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.3	9.8	10.1
20-24	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.5
25-29	9.0	9.2	9.1	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.4
30-34	7.8	8.2	8.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.1
35-39	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5
40-44	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6
45-49	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.4
50-54	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
55-59	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
60-64	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3
65-69	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
70-74	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
75-79	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
80 +	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	75.4	71.4	73.4	65.7	60.8	63.3	68.6	63.9	66.3
Number	37,662	35,123	72,785	90,064	86,019	176,083	127,726	121,142	248,868
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	933	na	na	955	na	na	948
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	900	na	na	924	na	na	918
Schooling²									
No schooling	8.6	21.6	14.9	19.8	41.7	30.5	16.4	35.8	25.9
<5 years complete	14.8	14.8	14.8	19.5	16.6	18.1	18.1	16.1	17.1
5-9 years complete	35.5	33.0	34.3	42.2	33.0	37.7	40.2	33.0	36.7
10-11 years complete	12.6	10.1	11.4	7.9	4.3	6.1	9.3	6.0	7.7
12 or more years complete	28.1	20.2	24.3	10.0	4.2	7.1	15.4	8.9	12.2
Don't know	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	33,861	31,733	65,594	79,157	75,840	154,996	113,018	107,572	220,590
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.8	6.2	7.2	4.9	1.9	4.1	6.0	3.6	4.7

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	88.4	91.5	90.6	93.0
Female	11.6	8.5	9.4	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.7	5.0	4.9	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	58.7	54.8	56.0	44.2
Non-nuclear	41.3	45.2	44.0	55.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	84.1	96.4	92.6	92.2
Muslim	13.1	3.0	6.1	6.7
Jain	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.5
Other	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	18.3	17.8	18.0	17.5
Scheduled tribe	6.7	25.3	19.7	20.3
Other backward class	44.6	43.6	43.9	44.5
Other	30.0	12.9	18.0	17.4
Don't know	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	97.9	86.4	89.9	90.9
No	2.1	13.6	10.1	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	96.8	79.5	84.7	84.5
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	51.3	11.1	23.3	22.8
Public tap/standpipe	16.6	13.7	14.5	14.6
Tube well or borehole	27.3	51.8	44.4	44.5
Other improved ²	1.6	2.8	2.5	2.6
Unimproved source ³	3.1	20.4	15.1	15.4
Other source	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	76.5	31.8	45.4	45.6
Less than 30 minutes	15.6	43.4	34.9	34.5
Thirty minutes or longer	7.9	24.8	19.7	19.8
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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	3.0	0.9	1.5	1.5
Strain through cloth	33.6	27.7	29.5	29.8
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	7.3	0.9	2.8	2.7
Electronic purifier	6.1	0.3	2.1	1.9
Other treatment	16.7	11.0	12.7	13.1
No treatment	38.7	61.5	54.6	54.4
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	17.9	3.9	8.1	7.9
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	66.6	19.4	33.7	34.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	63.9	17.3	31.4	32.2
Pit latrine with slab	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.0
Other ⁶	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Shared facility ⁷	14.6	3.8	7.1	6.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	13.9	3.3	6.5	5.7
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other ⁶	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	18.8	76.8	59.2	59.2
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
No facility/open space/field	16.2	75.0	57.2	57.1
Other	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.4	6.7	5.1	5.0
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	22.3	49.5	41.2	42.0
<i>Pucca</i>	72.1	19.8	35.7	35.4
Missing	4.1	24.0	18.0	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
LPG/natural gas	74.0	9.1	28.8	27.3
Biogas	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5
Kerosene	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.4
Coal/lignite	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7
Wood	21.1	82.8	64.1	65.5
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Agricultural crop waste	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.8
Dung cakes	1.0	5.0	3.8	4.0
No food cooked in the household	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	74.8	9.9	29.6	28.2
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	23.3	89.9	69.7	71.3

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	63.2	40.0	47.1	48.8
In the house, no separate room	31.2	51.2	45.1	43.2
In a separate building	3.3	4.7	4.3	4.5
Outdoors	2.0	4.0	3.4	3.4
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	15,776	36,266	52,042	252,966
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
<i>Chullah</i>	96.7	98.7	98.5	98.6
Open fire	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	3,679	32,610	36,289	180,482
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	24.7	37.4	33.5	36.0
Weekly	8.3	12.1	11.0	11.0
Monthly	4.1	5.1	4.8	4.8
Less than monthly	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2
Never	59.6	42.3	47.5	45.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	15,776	36,266	52,042	252,966

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	86.6	61.8	69.3	70.4
Pressure cooker	85.6	35.3	50.6	52.0
Chair	81.1	47.7	57.8	59.6
Cot or bed	87.1	93.0	91.2	92.2
Table	57.3	21.2	32.1	33.1
Electric fan	93.7	60.0	70.3	71.8
Radio or transistor	25.0	12.2	16.1	16.5
Television (black and white)	9.9	6.5	7.5	8.0
Television (colour)	82.5	40.4	53.1	56.1
Any television	84.4	42.9	55.4	58.5
Sewing machine	42.9	16.8	24.7	27.3
Mobile telephone	94.1	80.1	84.4	87.8
Landline telephone	6.7	0.8	2.6	2.6
Internet	28.8	6.1	13.0	13.6
Computer	16.1	1.8	6.1	6.3
Refrigerator	44.1	7.0	18.2	19.2
Air conditioner/cooler	58.5	15.5	28.5	29.8
Washing machine	22.2	1.8	7.9	8.1
Watch or clock	91.6	68.0	75.2	77.3
Water pump	21.0	19.8	20.2	22.7
Thresher	1.0	3.3	2.6	3.4
Tractor	1.7	6.6	5.1	6.6
None of the above	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.8
Means of transport				
Bicycle	51.6	51.2	51.3	55.1
Motorcycle or scooter	56.1	29.9	37.9	41.6
Animal-drawn cart	1.5	13.1	9.6	11.4
Car	8.4	1.8	3.8	4.1
None of the above	22.4	32.7	29.6	25.2
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	82.8	39.0	52.3	49.0
Agricultural land	17.2	61.0	47.7	51.0
Irrigated land only	10.9	32.7	26.1	27.9
Non-irrigated land only	3.2	14.8	11.3	11.6
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	2.2	12.4	9.3	10.6
Irrigation not determined	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	73.8	85.4	81.9	83.6
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	14.5	70.0	53.1	58.3
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	91.9	85.1	87.2	88.7
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	23.0	15.4	17.7	17.8
Percentage having a BPL card	35.6	53.1	47.8	48.9
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Number	15,776	36,266	52,042	252,966

BPL = Below poverty line

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

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

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

Table 6 School attendance

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

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	96.7	93.6	94.5	96.0	92.6	93.5	96.4	93.2	94.0
6-13 (Elementary)	94.7	92.0	92.7	94.6	89.8	91.0	94.6	90.9	91.9
11-13 (Upper primary)	91.4	89.4	89.9	92.4	85.3	87.2	91.9	87.4	88.6
14-15 (Secondary)	79.7	73.7	75.4	79.4	63.1	67.5	79.6	68.6	71.7
16-17 (Higher secondary)	59.6	51.6	54.0	63.8	39.8	46.5	61.5	45.9	50.4
11-14 years	92.7	90.2	90.9	93.2	86.7	88.4	93.0	88.5	89.7
15-17 years	72.4	65.4	67.4	74.7	57.0	62.1	73.5	61.3	64.9
6-14 years	93.2	90.5	91.2	93.5	87.3	88.9	93.3	89.0	90.1
6-17 years	85.6	82.4	83.3	86.8	77.4	79.9	86.2	80.0	81.6
Religion									
Hindu	87.9	82.8	84.0	88.8	77.7	80.3	88.3	80.3	82.2
Muslim	72.7	72.6	72.6	76.9	66.9	73.2	74.8	69.8	72.9
Jain	96.4	(83.7)	93.1	94.2	(100.0)	95.8	95.3	92.3	94.5
Other	87.2	88.1	87.7	87.7	86.3	86.9	87.4	87.2	87.3
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	82.5	83.1	82.9	85.3	77.5	79.8	83.8	80.4	81.4
Scheduled tribe	80.9	73.0	73.7	82.5	69.0	70.1	81.7	71.0	71.9
Other backward class	85.1	86.3	85.9	85.4	80.9	82.3	85.3	83.7	84.2
Other	90.2	89.1	89.7	92.5	85.5	88.6	91.3	87.4	89.2
Don't know	(75.1)	84.5	80.5	(71.5)	73.3	72.8	73.7	78.3	76.7

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
< 5 years	93.1	4.9	0.7	1.3	100.0	1.3	23,731
5-9 years	89.6	4.6	1.8	4.0	100.0	3.6	24,745
10-14 years	87.1	5.6	2.6	4.7	100.0	6.1	27,206
15-17 years	84.3	6.8	3.2	5.7	100.0	8.6	15,490
Residence							
Urban	88.6	5.7	2.0	3.6	100.0	4.8	23,915
Rural	89.0	5.2	2.0	3.8	100.0	4.5	67,259
Sex							
Male	89.3	5.3	2.1	3.3	100.0	4.6	47,392
Female	88.4	5.4	1.9	4.3	100.0	4.5	43,781
Total age < 15 years	89.8	5.0	1.8	3.4	100.0	3.8	75,683
Total age < 18 years	88.9	5.3	2.0	3.8	100.0	4.6	91,173

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
< 2 years	72.9	10.2	83.1	9,114
2-4 years	70.9	10.2	81.1	14,617
Sex				
Male	71.4	10.7	82.1	12,294
Female	72.0	9.6	81.6	11,437
Residence				
Urban	84.6	7.6	92.2	5,973
Rural	67.3	11.0	78.4	17,758
Total	71.7	10.2	81.9	23,731

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Alirajpur	36.6	19.1	55.6	363
Anuppur	78.2	6.5	84.7	239
Ashoknagar	79.4	6.7	86.1	283
Balaghat	80.7	3.5	84.1	547
Barwani	40.8	12.7	53.4	687
Betul	72.3	5.0	77.2	469
Bhind	67.5	14.9	82.4	506
Bhopal	87.1	5.9	93.0	660
Burhanpur	59.2	19.7	78.9	251
Chhatarpur	56.1	14.9	71.1	575
Chhindwara	90.2	1.8	91.9	621
Damoh	67.5	12.2	79.7	440
Datia	70.2	6.7	77.0	241
Dewas	85.6	7.1	92.7	507
Dhar	81.6	4.4	85.9	776
Dindori	68.7	11.3	80.0	226
Guna	75.3	16.3	91.6	508
Gwalior	77.8	5.7	83.5	622
Harda	77.3	8.6	85.9	171
Hoshangabad	89.9	3.3	93.2	384
Indore	85.3	6.8	92.2	1,169
Jabalpur	88.0	4.7	92.8	616
Jhabua	47.3	13.2	60.5	496
Katni	84.5	4.3	88.8	366
Khandwa (East Nimar)	72.8	20.4	93.3	422
Khargone (West Nimar)	64.5	22.2	86.7	566
Mandla	67.7	6.5	74.2	275
Mandsaur	70.1	10.1	80.2	432
Morena	73.7	13.1	86.8	604
Narsimhapur	77.3	5.2	82.5	305
Neemuch	85.0	3.4	88.3	251
Panna	67.9	7.8	75.7	328
Raisen	71.9	22.8	94.7	459
Rajgarh	56.8	18.6	75.4	551
Ratlam	66.7	15.6	82.3	449
Rewa	70.4	10.2	80.6	799
Sagar	68.9	12.6	81.5	793
Satna	75.5	5.4	80.9	647
Sehore	82.0	4.4	86.4	432
Seoni	85.1	4.3	89.4	341
Shahdol	68.6	6.2	74.8	317
Shajapur	83.3	12.1	95.4	423
Sheopur	56.1	25.5	81.6	241
Shivpuri	66.7	13.8	80.6	596
Sidhi	61.0	8.6	69.5	445
Singrauli	59.0	9.0	68.0	487
Tikamgarh	59.8	11.2	71.1	422
Ujjain	75.2	10.1	85.3	646
Umaria	77.9	4.8	82.7	218
Vidisha	55.4	12.5	68.0	559
Madhya Pradesh	71.7	10.2	81.9	23,731

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	18.5	18.6	11,624	11,739	1,769	1,775
20-24	18.5	17.6	11,642	11,619	1,676	1,657
25-29	15.9	15.2	10,005	9,974	1,450	1,487
30-34	13.5	14.2	8,474	8,427	1,346	1,340
35-39	12.3	13.1	7,707	7,611	1,244	1,237
40-44	10.8	10.9	6,752	6,774	1,037	1,003
45-49	10.5	10.4	6,598	6,659	987	997
Residence						
Urban	30.7	31.9	19,306	18,762	3,031	2,937
Rural	69.3	68.1	43,497	44,041	6,479	6,559
Schooling						
No schooling	34.1	14.1	21,436	22,210	1,343	1,450
<5 years complete	5.7	6.8	3,581	3,707	642	683
5-9 years complete	37.0	44.8	23,239	23,048	4,265	4,290
10-11 years complete	9.2	12.1	5,789	5,575	1,146	1,093
12 or more years complete	13.9	22.2	8,758	8,263	2,114	1,980
Literacy						
Literate ¹	59.4	81.8	37,322	36,515	7,775	7,638
Not literate	39.8	17.7	25,014	25,889	1,687	1,804
Not measured	0.7	0.5	467	399	48	54
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	21.7	44.3	13,655	13,256	4,216	4,166
Watches television at least once a week	65.2	72.1	40,975	40,565	6,860	6,862
Listens to the radio at least once a week	12.5	19.2	7,874	7,165	1,822	1,813
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	5.8	15.9	3,665	3,538	1,508	1,505
Not regularly exposed to any media	31.3	21.3	19,674	20,120	2,024	2,022
Marital status						
Never married	21.5	35.3	13,517	13,505	3,362	3,328
Currently married	74.6	62.8	46,823	46,829	5,968	5,989
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.4	0.4	268	265	41	40
Widowed	2.5	0.8	1,560	1,567	72	70
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.0	0.7	635	637	67	69
Religion						
Hindu	92.4	93.2	58,060	57,497	8,867	8,769
Muslim	6.5	5.8	4,063	4,640	548	630
Jain	0.5	0.5	323	318	45	43
Other	0.6	0.5	357	348	50	54

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	16.8	19.0	10,548	10,079	1,805	1,739
Scheduled tribe	19.6	18.5	12,328	13,563	1,756	1,932
Other backward class	45.5	46.3	28,582	28,247	4,404	4,348
Other	17.7	16.2	11,088	10,664	1,538	1,469
Don't know	0.4	0.1	257	250	7	8
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	62,803	62,803	9,510	9,496
Age 50-54	na	7.4	na	na	758	772
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	10,268	10,268
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	40.2	83.7	3,978	4,046	7,957	7,996
In agricultural occupation	26.4	38.3	2,608	2,699	3,642	3,763
In non-agricultural occupation	12.6	41.0	1,245	1,228	3,902	3,859
Don't know	1.3	4.3	126	119	413	374
Not employed	59.8	16.3	5,906	5,948	1,553	1,500
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	9,884	9,994	9,510	9,496
Age 50-54	na	7.4	na	na	758	772
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	10,268	10,268

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, and NFHS-2, by residence, Madhya Pradesh

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.034	0.061	0.053	0.053	0.112	0.096	0.085	0.163	0.142
20-24	0.170	0.243	0.220	0.209	0.265	0.248	0.196	0.258	0.242
25-29	0.122	0.128	0.126	0.153	0.155	0.154	0.133	0.174	0.162
30-34	0.049	0.045	0.046	0.071	0.075	0.074	0.085	0.087	0.086
35-39	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.043	0.035	0.030	0.040	0.037
40-44	0.002	0.005	0.004	0.006	0.009	0.008	0.005	0.016	0.012
45-49	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.009	0.005
TFR (15-49)	1.95	2.48	2.32	2.58	3.34	3.12	2.68	3.73	3.43
CBR	17.7	21.3	20.2	22.1	26.0	24.9	23.0	28.8	27.4

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rate, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.95	4.1	3.2	1.61
Rural	2.48	5.3	3.9	1.91
Schooling				
No schooling	3.07	3.7	4.1	2.35
<5 years complete	2.47	5.0	3.7	1.92
5-9 years complete	2.39	6.1	3.3	1.90
10-11 years complete	2.09	4.7	2.7	1.82
12 or more years complete	1.77	4.6	2.2	1.57
Religion				
Hindu	2.32	4.9	3.7	1.82
Muslim	2.47	5.1	4.0	1.86
Jain	1.47	3.3	2.5	1.24
Other	1.98	2.0	2.7	1.77
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.44	5.6	4.0	1.83
Scheduled tribe	2.73	5.4	4.2	2.08
Other backward class	2.24	4.8	3.6	1.77
Other	1.92	4.0	3.1	1.62
Don't know	3.47	7.2	(3.5)	2.72
Total	2.32	4.9	3.7	1.82

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.1	0.1	0.2	2,422
16	0.4	0.4	0.8	2,339
17	1.5	1.4	2.9	2,222
18	6.7	4.3	11.0	2,585
19	14.7	8.5	23.2	2,057
Residence				
Urban	2.6	1.2	3.9	3,188
Rural	5.2	3.4	8.6	8,436
Schooling				
No schooling	19.0	7.6	26.5	778
<5 years complete	9.1	4.7	13.8	329
5-9 years complete	4.4	2.9	7.3	6,854
10-11 years complete	1.2	1.8	3.1	2,399
12 or more years complete	1.1	0.9	2.0	1,264
Religion				
Hindu	4.5	2.8	7.4	10,775
Muslim	4.7	2.7	7.4	778
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.9	2.9	6.8	2,094
Scheduled tribe	7.4	3.2	10.6	2,521
Other backward class	3.9	2.7	6.6	5,225
Other	2.4	2.4	4.8	1,757
Don't know	(26.9)	(3.6)	(30.6)	28
Total	4.5	2.8	7.3	11,624

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	85.3	13.4	1.1	0.1	100.0	553
20-29	41.4	36.2	14.3	8.0	100.0	11,491
30-39	11.2	24.8	20.7	43.3	100.0	2,204
40-49	8.6	9.1	10.1	72.2	100.0	149
Residence						
Urban	43.0	35.5	12.5	9.0	100.0	3,735
Rural	36.4	32.5	15.6	15.5	100.0	10,662
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	23.8	28.7	19.6	27.9	100.0	4,427
<5 years complete	29.7	34.2	19.8	16.3	100.0	854
5-9 years complete	41.7	35.7	13.8	8.8	100.0	6,210
10-11 years complete	53.4	34.5	8.8	3.3	100.0	1,117
12 or more years complete	55.6	35.2	7.4	1.7	100.0	1,789
Religion						
Hindu	38.0	33.6	14.7	13.6	100.0	13,250
Muslim	37.0	30.0	16.2	16.8	100.0	1,030
Jain	(52.5)	(34.2)	(13.3)	(0.0)	100.0	48
Other	57.5	23.9	8.7	9.9	100.0	69
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	36.8	32.0	14.8	16.4	100.0	2,586
Scheduled tribe	33.4	31.2	16.9	18.5	100.0	3,315
Other backward class	39.0	33.9	14.8	12.3	100.0	6,371
Other	44.8	36.5	11.1	7.6	100.0	2,029
Don't know	38.1	33.7	13.6	14.5	100.0	96
Total	38.1	33.3	14.8	13.8	100.0	14,397
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.3	24.8	16.1	30.8	100.0	1,944

() 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	20.9	26.9	44.5	5.3	0.9	1.4	100.0	84	24.2
20-29	14.5	22.0	37.7	15.2	5.9	4.7	100.0	10,426	27.0
30-39	7.6	13.0	28.7	17.0	12.6	21.1	100.0	4,432	36.3
40-49	7.8	7.9	22.9	15.3	9.5	36.5	100.0	411	44.4
Residence									
Urban	9.9	16.0	30.0	16.0	11.8	16.3	100.0	3,613	33.4
Rural	13.1	20.0	36.2	15.5	6.7	8.4	100.0	11,741	28.1
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	13.3	19.4	35.4	15.2	7.1	9.7	100.0	6,355	28.3
<5 years complete	13.5	17.4	39.4	15.4	5.9	8.4	100.0	1,126	28.7
5-9 years complete	11.8	20.6	36.2	16.3	7.1	8.0	100.0	5,866	28.6
10-11 years complete	10.6	17.3	30.0	16.4	11.3	14.5	100.0	806	32.1
12 or more years complete	10.2	13.0	23.3	14.6	15.6	23.3	100.0	1,200	38.0
Religion									
Hindu	12.4	19.2	35.2	15.6	7.7	10.0	100.0	14,138	28.9
Muslim	11.6	18.9	29.9	16.3	10.0	13.2	100.0	1,124	31.2
Jain	(3.5)	(11.8)	(25.6)	(15.5)	(17.5)	(26.0)	100.0	43	(46.2)
Other	(13.6)	(11.5)	(38.8)	(10.7)	(11.7)	(13.8)	100.0	49	(30.6)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.3	19.7	35.2	16.2	7.5	9.1	100.0	2,857	28.8
Scheduled tribe	14.4	20.2	38.4	13.6	6.3	7.1	100.0	3,927	27.2
Other backward class	11.8	19.1	34.2	16.3	8.1	10.6	100.0	6,541	29.7
Other	10.1	15.2	28.8	17.1	11.1	17.7	100.0	1,932	33.7
Don't know	11.1	33.2	29.0	11.1	7.3	8.2	100.0	98	24.7
Birth order									
2-3	12.7	19.5	34.4	15.5	7.8	10.1	100.0	11,622	29.0
4-6	11.0	18.1	36.3	16.0	8.0	10.6	100.0	3,333	29.2
7+	13.9	15.6	32.3	16.4	8.4	13.4	100.0	400	30.4
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	12.6	19.7	34.0	15.6	7.8	10.4	100.0	6,841	28.9
Female	12.1	18.6	35.4	15.7	8.0	10.2	100.0	8,513	29.2
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	10.5	19.1	35.4	16.2	8.1	10.6	100.0	14,028	29.7
Dead	32.2	18.6	27.5	9.6	5.3	6.8	100.0	1,326	23.6
Total	12.3	19.1	34.8	15.6	7.9	10.3	100.0	15,354	29.1

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	65.2	24.7	5.2	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	11.4
Want another later ³	14.3	42.4	4.4	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	10.1
Want another, undecided when	3.4	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0
Undecided	2.7	3.8	2.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.4
Want no more	4.6	16.3	35.6	27.8	27.5	29.2	35.8	27.0
Sterilized ⁴	0.8	6.7	46.9	60.3	62.3	60.0	50.7	42.7
Declared infecund	9.0	3.2	4.6	5.9	6.0	6.8	9.4	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,420	7,766	15,204	10,816	5,735	2,402	1,480	46,823
MEN								
Want another soon ²	52.4	24.5	6.7	2.8	3.0	1.8	3.5	11.9
Want another later ³	20.3	43.7	6.0	3.1	1.3	0.8	3.9	11.8
Want another, undecided when	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Undecided	1.6	3.0	2.0	0.7	0.6	2.0	0.0	1.6
Want no more	22.0	24.8	75.4	81.4	81.2	82.2	81.5	65.1
Sterilized ⁴	1.6	2.2	9.5	11.3	13.7	11.7	10.4	8.7
Declared infecund	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	514	969	1,957	1,367	699	290	171	5,968

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

Table 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, Madhya Pradesh, 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												
15-24	2.5	8.7	67.7	72.0	68.9	29.2	10.9	9.1	59.6	*	*	22.1
25-34	6.0	26.3	83.6	86.7	84.6	72.9	19.6	22.2	80.4	85.7	83.3	64.1
35-49	19.6	68.9	89.9	90.8	91.1	87.9	53.5	61.3	93.2	96.5	96.7	91.6
Residence												
Urban	5.8	25.9	84.2	88.9	90.8	68.6	20.0	29.0	84.2	94.1	97.2	71.2
Rural	5.2	21.4	81.8	87.9	88.7	70.1	25.2	26.0	85.2	92.2	93.5	74.9
Schooling												
No schooling	8.9	34.6	80.7	88.0	88.9	79.0	30.6	39.3	78.5	92.4	95.5	82.2
<5 years complete	6.2	22.6	81.1	87.6	90.7	74.1	(27.3)	(34.5)	82.5	95.9	89.7	81.7
5-9 years complete	4.6	16.4	82.0	88.3	89.4	63.5	24.1	24.2	85.2	91.4	94.1	72.8
10-11 years complete	4.4	17.4	85.8	89.6	91.7	58.1	30.4	26.8	84.6	92.8	95.0	71.4
12 or more years complete	3.4	26.6	86.9	88.6	91.3	57.6	15.9	26.3	88.4	94.9	96.5	66.0
Religion												
Hindu	5.2	23.5	82.9	88.5	89.4	70.1	24.3	27.8	85.5	93.3	94.5	74.3
Muslim	6.8	13.5	73.1	82.2	87.0	63.8	(12.1)	14.1	71.8	85.1	90.3	67.4
Jain	*	30.1	95.5	(94.3)	*	72.1	*	*	*	*	*	(69.3)
Other	*	30.7	90.5	(91.0)	(83.1)	68.2	*	*	*	*	*	(61.4)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.5	16.3	80.5	88.2	90.7	69.8	23.7	18.0	83.5	94.2	96.0	71.8
Scheduled tribe	4.2	17.7	75.6	86.1	87.3	67.7	28.8	22.2	77.3	90.2	94.4	74.5
Other backward class	5.7	23.0	84.4	88.7	89.5	70.2	20.2	27.1	86.3	92.4	92.7	73.8
Other	5.7	32.0	85.4	89.3	89.9	70.6	24.3	40.1	89.4	95.7	97.2	75.4
Don't know	*	(14.1)	77.7	84.9	(82.8)	68.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	5.3	13.2	48.9	56.5	56.2	22.4	23.6	13.2	44.8	49.1	61.4	26.8
1	na	33.3	86.4	88.0	89.7	76.4	na	42.3	88.2	94.8	93.3	81.4
2	na	na	89.4	92.1	92.0	91.1	na	na	94.7	95.6	97.8	95.9
3	na	na	na	92.4	92.1	92.3	na	na	na	98.8	97.8	98.3
4+	na	na	na	na	na	87.1	na	na	na	na	na	93.9
Total	5.4	22.9	82.5	88.1	89.2	69.7	23.6	27.0	84.9	92.7	94.2	73.8
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	1.8	19.7	81.9	90.2	93.0	72.2	2.0	13.6	47.9	41.5	56.1	40.3

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

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

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN									
0	6.7	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.1	4.3	3.3	0.5
1	8.5	10.9	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	4.6	4.7
2	76.8	79.7	84.3	54.2	43.6	36.3	25.6	68.9	55.0
3	4.7	6.6	9.9	35.5	26.7	30.7	26.2	15.5	25.1
4	1.0	1.1	1.8	6.3	24.7	21.9	32.6	6.0	11.9
5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	5.0	2.5	0.4	1.6
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	6.1	0.3	0.9
Non-numeric responses	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.2	0.9	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	17,478	8,153	15,795	11,290	6,012	2,531	1,544	62,803	6,427
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.5
Number of all respondents	17,112	8,134	15,757	11,241	5,967	2,497	1,510	62,217	6,410
Currently married respondents	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.3	2.6
Number of currently married respondents	3,410	7,751	15,169	10,769	5,698	2,369	1,448	46,615	5,008
MEN									
0	5.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	0.7	3.4	0.6
1	5.8	10.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	4.5	4.8
2	73.4	73.2	81.6	50.9	41.8	34.1	39.0	67.6	57.0
3	9.2	9.7	9.7	33.9	23.1	27.3	18.6	14.7	24.7
4	3.5	3.2	2.9	8.1	26.6	19.8	19.9	6.5	11.0
5	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.8	10.7	3.9	0.9	1.2
6+	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.3	3.3	14.0	0.7	0.7
Non-numeric responses	2.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.7	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,967	993	1,987	1,385	708	298	172	9,510	2,576
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.2	2.5
Number of all respondents	3,867	985	1,967	1,374	695	294	168	9,351	2,572
Currently married respondents	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.7
Number of currently married respondents	513	962	1,937	1,356	687	287	167	5,908	1,703

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Percentage who want more than daughters			Percentage who want at least one son			Percentage who want more than daughters			Percentage who want at least one son		
	Percentage who want more than daughters	Percentage who want at least one son	Number of women	Percentage who want more than daughters	Percentage who want at least one son	Number of men	Percentage who want more than daughters	Percentage who want at least one son	Number of men	Percentage who want more than daughters	Percentage who want at least one son	Number of men
Age												
15-19	8.5	1.6	11,316	83.2	80.4	11,316	12.8	1.9	84.1	80.2	1,712	
20-29	14.6	2.1	21,461	89.6	85.5	21,461	13.2	2.3	87.6	83.9	3,079	
30-39	23.6	2.0	16,074	92.3	88.1	16,074	20.0	3.8	90.4	85.8	2,568	
40-49	29.6	2.0	13,191	92.9	88.7	13,191	24.8	3.3	90.1	85.7	1,983	
Residence												
Urban	14.0	2.5	19,073	85.2	81.9	19,073	15.4	2.7	85.8	80.8	2,982	
Rural	21.2	1.7	42,969	91.8	87.7	42,969	18.4	2.9	89.4	85.7	6,361	
Schooling												
No schooling	30.5	1.9	21,227	94.6	90.1	21,227	26.9	4.4	90.9	87.3	1,316	
<5 years complete	21.5	1.8	3,541	92.7	88.6	3,541	27.5	2.6	93.7	89.5	635	
5-9 years complete	14.7	1.7	22,919	89.8	86.2	22,919	16.8	2.7	89.1	85.0	4,183	
10-11 years complete	8.7	1.9	5,717	85.1	82.0	5,717	14.6	2.4	86.6	81.8	1,122	
12 or more years complete	8.0	2.7	8,637	79.7	76.6	8,637	11.3	2.4	84.2	80.0	2,085	
Marital status												
Never married	7.5	2.1	13,390	79.9	77.5	13,390	12.2	2.1	84.3	80.5	3,301	
Currently married	22.2	1.9	46,491	92.7	88.5	46,491	20.3	3.3	90.5	86.2	5,905	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	21.9	2.3	2,161	89.3	84.5	2,161	21.7	2.2	86.6	81.1	136	
Religion												
Hindu	19.1	1.9	57,375	90.0	86.1	57,375	17.3	2.8	88.0	83.9	8,705	
Muslim	19.3	2.0	3,998	88.6	85.3	3,998	20.7	2.8	92.9	88.2	543	
Jain	10.2	2.8	318	80.0	76.2	318	(16.0)	(4.6)	(81.0)	(75.5)	45	
Other	11.2	2.2	351	80.2	75.8	351	18.4	3.1	87.4	81.4	49	

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	18.8	1.7	90.2	87.1	19.2	3.4	88.4	84.7	1,778
Scheduled tribe	25.4	2.0	93.2	89.6	22.6	4.4	90.0	87.9	1,725
Other backward class	18.0	1.9	89.2	85.2	16.4	2.4	88.9	84.0	4,322
Other	14.5	2.2	87.2	82.8	12.4	1.8	84.4	79.7	1,512
Don't know	25.0	2.3	89.8	83.5	*	*	*	*	6
Total	19.0	1.9	89.8	85.9	17.5	2.8	88.3	84.1	9,343
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	30.8	1.8	88.0	83.3	27.9	1.0	78.9	71.6	2,572

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.0	99.8	96.8	98.9	99.7	98.1
Any modern method	99.0	99.8	96.8	98.9	99.7	98.1
Female sterilization	98.0	99.3	94.1	93.9	97.0	89.7
Male sterilization	93.0	96.3	83.3	92.8	96.5	87.8
IUD or PPIUD	78.4	84.7	60.5	39.3	46.3	30.2
Injectables	85.0	89.4	72.4	69.2	74.9	61.5
Pill	94.8	97.2	87.9	89.1	94.0	82.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	90.5	94.0	80.9	97.5	98.8	95.9
Female condom	26.0	28.0	21.3	30.0	32.5	27.1
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)						
Emergency contraception	12.6	14.9	6.2	6.3	7.7	4.3
Other modern method	57.2	62.2	43.7	47.8	53.8	40.1
	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	75.5	82.5	56.1	38.4	45.7	28.9
Any traditional method	63.6	74.1	33.9	56.7	66.6	43.4
Rhythm	53.8	62.6	28.7	44.0	54.3	30.0
Withdrawal	49.0	59.1	20.6	40.3	47.6	30.3
Other	2.3	2.8	0.9	3.4	3.5	3.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.4	7.9	6.0	6.5	7.1	5.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	19,306	13,610	4,915	3,031	1,723	1,280
RURAL						
Any method	97.9	98.6	95.1	97.5	98.9	94.8
Any modern method	97.8	98.6	95.1	97.5	98.8	94.8
Female sterilization	96.6	97.7	92.9	92.4	95.9	85.3
Male sterilization	88.0	90.4	78.9	89.1	92.6	81.8
IUD or PPIUD	61.4	65.5	45.7	30.4	34.5	22.2
Injectables	72.4	75.4	61.5	58.5	62.7	50.2
Pill	86.4	88.6	78.3	80.0	84.4	71.4
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	75.0	78.4	63.3	93.6	94.9	91.0
Female condom	13.9	14.4	12.2	20.5	21.8	18.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)						
Emergency contraception	10.0	11.3	5.0	5.4	6.2	4.1
Other modern method	38.9	41.8	28.8	41.7	44.7	36.0
	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	55.4	59.7	39.6	29.0	32.9	21.2
Any traditional method	54.8	62.5	25.5	52.0	59.1	38.1
Rhythm	46.8	53.3	21.6	42.8	50.1	28.2
Withdrawal	38.3	44.9	13.1	34.7	38.8	26.5
Other	2.3	2.7	0.8	3.3	3.5	3.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.3	6.6	5.0	5.9	6.3	5.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	43,497	33,213	8,870	6,479	4,245	2,122

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.2	99.0	95.7	98.0	99.1	96.0
Any modern method	98.2	98.9	95.7	97.9	99.1	96.0
Female sterilization	97.0	98.1	93.3	92.9	96.3	86.9
Male sterilization	89.6	92.1	80.5	90.3	93.7	84.0
IUD or PPIUD	66.6	71.1	51.0	33.3	37.9	25.2
Injectables	76.3	79.5	65.4	61.9	66.2	54.5
Pill	89.0	91.1	81.7	82.9	87.2	75.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	79.8	82.9	69.6	94.8	96.0	92.8
Female condom	17.6	18.3	15.5	23.5	24.9	21.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	10.8	12.3	5.4	5.7	6.6	4.2
Emergency contraception	44.5	47.7	34.1	43.7	47.3	37.6
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	61.6	66.3	45.5	32.0	36.6	24.1
Any traditional method	57.5	65.9	28.5	53.5	61.3	40.1
Rhythm	48.9	56.0	24.1	43.2	51.3	28.9
Withdrawal	41.6	49.0	15.8	36.5	41.3	27.9
Other	2.3	2.7	0.8	3.3	3.5	3.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.6	7.0	5.4	6.1	6.5	5.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	62,803	46,823	13,785	9,510	5,968	3,403

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3															
	Modern method						Traditional method					Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total
Age																
15-19	9.1	7.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	5.5	0.0	0.1	1.6	1.3	0.3	90.9	100.0	1,677
20-24	22.5	20.3	11.1	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.2	6.2	0.1	0.0	2.2	1.6	0.6	77.5	100.0	8,417
25-29	47.1	45.1	34.6	0.4	1.9	0.9	0.1	6.9	0.2	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.7	52.9	100.0	9,264
30-39	63.9	62.0	54.3	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.5	36.1	100.0	15,369
40-49	64.7	63.3	60.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.3	35.3	100.0	12,096
Residence																
Urban	51.6	49.0	35.0	0.4	2.2	0.9	0.1	10.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.9	0.8	48.4	100.0	13,610
Rural	51.3	49.8	45.2	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.1	0.4	48.7	100.0	33,213
Schooling																
No schooling	57.5	56.5	53.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	42.5	100.0	19,632
<5 years complete	55.8	54.2	49.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	44.2	100.0	3,079
5-9 years complete	46.4	44.4	36.4	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.1	5.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	53.6	100.0	15,830
10-11 years complete	45.3	41.5	27.6	0.4	2.3	0.8	0.2	10.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.3	1.5	54.7	100.0	3,042
12 or more years complete	44.2	41.0	20.4	0.5	2.4	1.5	0.2	15.8	0.1	0.1	3.1	2.3	0.9	55.8	100.0	5,240
Religion																
Hindu	51.7	50.0	43.4	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.5	48.3	100.0	43,439
Muslim	45.2	42.9	26.7	0.1	3.8	1.0	0.1	11.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	1.7	0.6	54.8	100.0	2,893
Jain	53.1	49.9	31.1	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.9	0.2	46.9	100.0	239
Other	55.4	54.0	32.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.4	17.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.7	44.6	100.0	251
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	51.3	49.7	43.9	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.5	48.7	100.0	7,764
Scheduled tribe	49.3	48.2	45.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.2	50.7	100.0	9,258
Other backward class	52.5	50.7	43.0	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.1	5.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.5	47.5	100.0	21,449
Other	51.1	48.1	35.3	0.5	2.1	0.9	0.2	9.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.7	48.9	100.0	8,122
Don't know	44.1	42.4	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	55.9	100.0	231

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Number of women		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Not currently using			
											Rhythm	Withdrawal				
Number of living children																
No children	6.2	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	93.8	100.0	4,712
1 child	23.7	20.7	6.8	0.1	2.1	1.3	0.2	10.0	0.2	0.0	3.0	2.2	0.8	76.3	100.0	7,515
1 son	27.1	24.0	9.2	0.2	2.4	1.4	0.2	10.5	0.1	0.0	3.2	2.3	0.8	72.9	100.0	4,287
No sons	19.2	16.4	3.5	0.0	1.8	1.2	0.2	9.4	0.2	0.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	80.8	100.0	3,228
2 children	59.4	57.5	48.2	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.1	6.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.5	40.6	100.0	14,612
1 or more sons	62.8	61.1	52.4	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.1	5.7	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.5	37.2	100.0	12,959
No sons	33.2	29.8	15.2	0.8	3.0	0.9	0.3	9.4	0.2	0.0	3.4	2.6	0.8	66.8	100.0	1,652
3 children	67.4	65.9	61.2	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.4	32.6	100.0	10,549
1 or more sons	69.8	68.4	64.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	30.2	100.0	9,892
No sons	30.4	28.5	17.0	0.8	2.7	1.0	0.0	6.9	0.1	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.7	69.6	100.0	657
4+ children	65.6	63.9	60.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	34.4	100.0	9,434
1 or more sons	67.3	65.7	62.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	32.7	100.0	9,038
No sons	25.6	23.7	15.2	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.5	0.4	74.4	100.0	396
Total	51.4	49.6	42.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.1	4.9	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.5	48.6	100.0	46,823
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	55.9	52.8	44.3	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.0	4.8	na	0.0	3.2	2.0	0.8	44.1	100.0	5,020

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table.

na = Not available

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Alirajpur	30.9	30.9	26.7	0.1	4.1	0.0	451
Anuppur	49.1	47.5	43.0	0.8	3.6	1.6	498
Ashoknagar	58.3	58.3	49.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	508
Balaghat	58.2	57.2	51.5	2.1	3.6	1.0	1,116
Barwani	50.7	50.3	45.2	0.1	5.0	0.4	933
Betul	64.0	59.5	51.8	1.1	6.6	4.5	936
Bhind	55.7	53.6	44.9	0.2	8.5	2.1	952
Bhopal	52.9	50.3	32.9	0.5	16.9	2.6	1,473
Burhanpur	56.4	56.2	45.9	0.0	10.2	0.3	457
Chhatarpur	53.9	50.2	45.4	0.1	4.7	3.7	1,000
Chhindwara	66.1	65.0	59.5	0.5	5.0	1.1	1,389
Damoh	36.2	35.9	33.0	0.0	2.8	0.3	870
Datia	59.0	57.7	51.6	0.0	6.1	1.3	520
Dewas	56.6	56.4	47.2	0.1	9.0	0.2	1,028
Dhar	52.6	52.6	45.0	0.1	7.5	0.0	1,484
Dindori	66.8	63.0	61.2	0.9	0.9	3.8	467
Guna	60.9	59.4	48.6	0.2	10.5	1.5	913
Gwalior	49.2	46.7	33.7	0.1	12.9	2.4	1,374
Harda	49.4	49.1	40.7	0.2	8.2	0.3	365
Hoshangabad	50.2	49.6	42.4	0.2	7.1	0.5	849
Indore	54.0	52.9	37.3	0.5	15.2	1.1	2,593
Jabalpur	65.9	61.4	54.1	0.2	7.0	4.5	1,461
Jhabua	10.4	10.4	8.2	0.2	1.9	0.0	627
Katni	45.7	44.3	40.8	0.6	2.8	1.4	835
Khandwa (East Nimar)	67.3	66.9	58.1	0.4	8.4	0.4	832
Khargone (West Nimar)	70.6	70.1	62.6	0.3	7.2	0.4	1,263
Mandla	66.9	64.2	57.1	4.6	2.6	2.7	625
Mandsaur	18.1	18.1	12.5	0.5	5.0	0.0	1,013
Morena	56.3	52.6	46.6	0.0	6.1	3.7	1,223
Narsimhapur	51.0	50.3	46.9	0.2	3.2	0.7	751
Neemuch	17.6	17.5	13.7	0.3	3.4	0.1	601
Panna	45.9	41.5	38.1	0.1	3.3	4.4	587
Raisen	66.0	65.1	53.1	0.3	11.8	0.9	898
Rajgarh	53.5	53.4	44.0	0.0	9.4	0.1	1,003
Ratlam	24.7	24.7	20.3	0.4	4.1	0.0	966
Rewa	59.3	51.4	46.6	1.0	3.9	7.8	1,437
Sagar	48.9	44.4	39.0	0.0	5.3	4.6	1,338
Satna	54.9	49.0	42.1	1.6	5.2	6.0	1,302
Sehore	55.1	54.7	44.5	0.6	9.5	0.4	795
Seoni	70.0	69.7	66.4	0.4	3.0	0.3	827
Shahdol	43.5	43.2	39.9	0.8	2.5	0.2	717
Shajapur	55.5	53.7	42.6	0.7	10.4	1.8	942
Sheopur	53.2	52.3	47.7	0.0	4.6	1.0	409
Shivpuri	57.7	55.4	50.3	0.1	5.0	2.3	1,176
Sidhi	32.5	31.9	29.9	0.4	1.6	0.6	719
Singrauli	37.1	34.8	31.7	0.5	2.7	2.2	800
Tikamgarh	48.5	46.6	42.6	0.1	3.9	1.9	897
Ujjain	35.1	34.6	26.1	0.2	8.3	0.5	1,317
Umaria	52.3	48.3	44.4	0.7	3.2	4.0	405
Vidisha	23.0	22.7	16.0	0.0	6.6	0.3	880
Madhya Pradesh	51.4	49.6	42.2	0.5	6.9	1.8	46,823

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Elsewhere or don't know place		
Age							
< 30	0.4	33,272	62.6	36.8	0.6	100.0	142
30-39	3.7	16,181	43.4	56.6	0.0	100.0	599
40-49	8.6	13,350	42.4	57.4	0.2	100.0	1,146
Residence							
Urban	2.8	19,306	40.9	58.7	0.4	100.0	532
Rural	3.1	43,497	45.5	54.4	0.1	100.0	1,355
Schooling							
No schooling	5.0	21,436	47.9	52.1	0.0	100.0	1,067
<5 years complete	4.7	3,581	40.7	59.3	0.0	100.0	168
5-9 years complete	2.1	23,239	42.1	57.2	0.6	100.0	490
10-11 years complete	1.5	5,789	37.8	62.2	0.0	100.0	85
12 or more years complete	0.9	8,758	21.2	78.8	0.0	100.0	76
Religion							
Hindu	3.0	58,060	44.0	55.8	0.2	100.0	1,766
Muslim	2.5	4,063	49.8	50.2	0.0	100.0	103
Jain	2.6	323	*	*	*	100.0	9
Other	2.5	357	*	*	*	100.0	9
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	3.0	10,548	45.9	53.4	0.7	100.0	313
Scheduled tribe	1.9	12,328	57.9	42.1	0.0	100.0	230
Other backward class	3.2	28,582	42.4	57.5	0.1	100.0	920
Other	3.7	11,088	39.1	60.9	0.0	100.0	409
Don't know	5.6	257	*	*	*	100.0	14
Total	3.0	62,803	44.2	55.6	0.2	100.0	1,887

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

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

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method				Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men				
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method				Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	24.1	22.5	14.9	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.2	4.3	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.1	75.9	100.0	5,968
Wife	25.4	23.7	15.7	0.6	2.2	0.2	0.2	4.6	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.1	74.6	100.0	5,538
Other	7.6	6.8	4.3	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	92.4	100.0	431
Not currently married	37.9	34.4	1.1	0.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	28.8	0.0	3.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	62.1	100.0	333
Age																
15-19	24.1	21.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	2.4	0.8	1.6	0.0	75.9	100.0	136
20-24	15.8	13.8	2.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	84.2	100.0	734
25-29	20.4	18.7	8.0	0.3	2.5	0.3	0.2	6.9	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.1	79.6	100.0	1,123
30-34	28.0	26.3	14.6	0.9	3.4	0.1	0.5	6.8	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.1	72.0	100.0	1,212
35-39	27.1	25.4	18.3	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.3	72.9	100.0	1,184
40-44	27.9	26.8	20.6	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.0	3.0	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	72.1	100.0	967
45-49	26.9	25.3	20.5	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.0	73.1	100.0	946
Residence																
Urban	29.6	27.4	12.1	0.4	2.9	0.3	0.0	11.7	0.1	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	70.4	100.0	1,849
Rural	22.8	21.4	15.0	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.2	3.1	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	77.2	100.0	4,452
Schooling																
No schooling	22.5	21.4	16.6	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	77.5	100.0	1,125
<5 years complete	23.5	22.3	17.7	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	76.5	100.0	529
5-9 years complete	24.0	22.3	14.0	0.6	2.5	0.1	0.1	4.9	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	76.0	100.0	2,759
10-11 years complete	25.4	23.6	13.2	0.8	2.4	0.4	0.0	6.4	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	74.6	100.0	570
12 or more years complete	28.7	26.4	11.5	0.6	2.8	0.5	0.3	10.6	0.1	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.0	71.3	100.0	1,318
Marital status																
Never married	38.4	35.6	1.1	0.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	29.8	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.2	0.3	61.6	100.0	318
Currently married	24.1	22.5	14.9	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.2	4.3	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.1	75.9	100.0	5,968
Religion																
Hindu	24.8	23.2	14.7	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	5.2	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.1	75.2	100.0	5,889
Muslim	24.3	21.0	4.8	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	12.5	0.3	3.3	1.3	1.6	0.4	75.7	100.0	351
Jain	(34.8)	(28.3)	(13.6)	(2.9)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.2)	100.0	32
Other	(24.1)	(24.1)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.9)	100.0	29

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Not used at last sex	Number of men					
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Other			
															Total		
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	24.3	22.6	14.8	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.5	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.1	75.7	100.0	1,230
Scheduled tribe	21.7	20.2	14.6	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	78.3	100.0	1,239
Other backward class	26.2	24.7	15.2	0.3	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	6.1	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	73.8	100.0	2,882
Other	25.4	23.0	9.8	0.9	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	8.4	0.2	2.3	1.3	1.0	0.0	74.6	100.0	947
Total age 15-49	24.8	23.1	14.2	0.6	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	5.6	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	75.2	100.0	6,301
Age 50-54	24.7	23.6	19.7	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	75.3	100.0	714
Total age 15-54	24.8	23.2	14.7	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	75.2	100.0	7,015

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	86.4	(94.7)	22.0	66.0	*	16.0	68.8
Government/municipal hospital	37.0	(54.7)	6.5	37.5	*	4.0	29.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	3.0	(5.8)	2.1	6.2	*	2.4	2.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.0	(1.3)	0.2	0.0	*	0.0	2.2
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	22.0	(15.5)	0.5	16.5	*	1.3	16.6
PHC/Additional PHC	3.9	(2.8)	0.2	4.0	*	0.0	2.9
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	(0.0)	0.5	0.0	*	1.1	0.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.4	*	0.2	0.1
Camp	17.2	(14.6)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	12.6
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	8.4	0.0	*	4.3	1.2
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	3.1	0.0	*	1.6	0.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.5	*	0.2	0.1
Other public health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	*	0.8	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.2	(0.0)	0.8	0.0	*	0.0	0.9
Private health sector	12.0	(1.6)	40.0	31.4	*	35.4	18.4
Private hospital	10.8	(0.0)	2.9	20.5	*	2.9	9.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.9	(1.6)	9.9	10.0	*	6.0	2.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	2.7	0.0	*	1.3	0.4
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.4	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	23.8	0.9	*	24.3	6.0
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.2	(0.0)	0.8	0.0	*	0.3	0.3
Other source	0.3	(0.0)	37.3	2.6	*	48.6	11.8
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	28.2	0.7	*	21.3	5.6
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	9.1	1.1	*	26.8	5.9
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.4	0.1
Other	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.9	*	0.1	0.2
Don't know	0.0	(3.7)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	5,023	54	299	120	16	1,414	6,933

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	97.6	95.8	37.3	81.7	(42.8)	29.0	92.7
Government/municipal hospital	20.0	18.5	3.2	34.7	(21.6)	2.6	18.8
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.6	0.6	0.6	3.4	(0.0)	1.5	1.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.8	0.0	0.3	4.5	(0.0)	0.7	2.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	35.1	29.6	2.8	25.4	(2.2)	1.9	32.6
PHC/Additional PHC	9.6	4.4	3.6	8.8	(14.7)	0.5	8.9
Sub-centre/ANM	0.5	2.0	0.9	1.4	(0.0)	1.3	0.6
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	0.4	0.0
Camp	28.0	40.6	0.1	0.5	(0.0)	0.0	25.9
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	17.5	2.4	(2.1)	11.8	1.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	(0.0)	6.1	0.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	(0.0)	1.8	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.1
Private health sector	2.2	1.2	37.5	17.4	(57.2)	25.7	4.3
Private hospital	1.9	1.2	2.6	14.9	(15.5)	0.8	2.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.2	0.0	8.6	2.5	(35.9)	6.6	0.8
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.9	0.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	(3.9)	0.1	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	(1.9)	15.8	1.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	1.5	0.1
Other source	0.1	0.0	25.2	0.9	(0.0)	45.1	2.9
Shop	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	(0.0)	18.2	1.3
Husband	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.9	(0.0)	25.5	1.5
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	1.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.1
Don't know	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	15,529	164	315	127	29	894	17,058

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

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

Most recent source of method	Female	Male	Pill	IUD or	Injectables	Condom/	All modern methods ¹
	sterilization	sterilization		PPIUD		Nirodh	
TOTAL							
Public health sector	94.9	95.5	29.8	74.1	(40.7)	21.0	85.8
Government/municipal hospital	24.1	27.5	4.8	36.1	(27.2)	3.4	21.8
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.0	1.9	1.3	4.7	(0.0)	2.1	2.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.9	0.3	0.2	2.3	(0.0)	0.3	2.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	31.9	26.1	1.7	21.1	(1.4)	1.5	28.0
PHC/Additional PHC	8.2	4.0	2.0	6.5	(9.3)	0.2	7.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.7	(0.0)	1.2	0.6
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	(1.4)	0.3	0.0
Camp	25.4	34.2	0.1	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	22.0
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	13.0	1.2	(1.3)	7.2	1.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	(0.0)	3.4	0.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	(0.0)	0.2	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	1.2	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.3
Private health sector	4.6	1.3	38.7	24.2	(59.3)	31.6	8.3
Private hospital	4.1	0.9	2.8	17.6	(25.8)	2.1	4.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	0.4	9.2	6.1	(29.9)	6.2	1.3
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	(0.0)	1.2	0.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	(2.5)	0.1	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.5	(1.2)	21.0	2.6
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.8	0.1
Other source	0.1	0.0	31.1	1.7	(0.0)	47.2	5.5
Shop	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.3	(0.0)	20.1	2.5
Husband	0.0	0.0	8.7	1.0	(0.0)	26.3	2.8
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	(0.0)	0.2	0.1
Missing	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	20,552	218	614	247	45	2,308	23,992

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status.

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 26 Informed choice

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

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	47.6	38.1	57.2	1,271
Pill	56.2	50.8	75.7	195
IUD or PPIUD	45.1	39.9	72.3	84
Total	48.5	39.8	60.3	1,550
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	34.8	28.0	42.0	4,570
Pill	53.8	43.2	68.0	233
IUD or PPIUD	52.4	38.7	64.7	115
Total	36.1	29.0	43.7	4,918
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	37.6	30.2	45.3	5,841
Pill	54.9	46.7	71.5	427
IUD or PPIUD	49.3	39.2	67.9	199
Total	39.1	31.6	47.7	6,468

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,434
Pill	1.1	17.1	6.1	9.9	3.1	5.2	11.2	53.6	4.7	999
IUD or PPIUD	1.0	3.1	3.4	13.6	1.7	3.0	8.6	34.4	7.2	294
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	1.3	16.6	4.9	2.3	2.7	4.7	12.7	45.1	2.9	2,943
Rhythm	1.9	12.2	5.6	1.1	5.6	3.1	12.3	41.8	8.6	633
Other ⁶	1.8	14.5	5.1	2.0	9.3	4.5	8.4	45.5	7.5	387
All modern spacing methods ⁷	1.3	15.7	5.2	4.9	2.8	4.8	11.9	46.5	3.7	4,331
All spacing methods ⁸	1.3	15.3	5.2	4.2	3.5	4.5	11.8	45.8	4.5	5,255
All methods	0.6	7.3	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.2	5.7	22.0	2.2	10,775

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	34.0	17.2	47.2	23.9	2.3	26.7	100.0	1,769
20-24	41.6	18.4	62.5	26.0	1.5	9.9	100.0	1,676
25-29	44.2	17.0	63.9	27.5	1.6	7.0	100.0	1,450
30-34	44.1	20.2	64.8	26.0	2.0	7.1	100.0	1,346
35-39	42.4	17.5	64.5	26.3	1.6	7.6	100.0	1,244
40-44	44.7	19.4	60.1	26.9	2.1	10.9	100.0	1,037
45-49	41.1	18.7	60.5	25.3	1.6	12.6	100.0	987
Residence								
Urban	42.1	16.9	65.6	25.6	1.2	7.6	100.0	3,031
Rural	41.0	18.8	57.4	26.1	2.1	14.5	100.0	6,479
Schooling								
No schooling	39.5	21.5	51.7	25.6	2.5	20.1	100.0	1,343
<5 years complete	38.0	18.8	53.2	27.9	2.1	16.8	100.0	642
5-9 years complete	40.2	18.3	58.1	25.8	1.9	14.2	100.0	4,265
10-11 years complete	44.9	16.4	61.6	25.6	2.3	10.5	100.0	1,146
12 or more years complete	43.9	17.0	70.2	25.8	0.9	3.1	100.0	2,114
Religion								
Hindu	41.4	18.4	59.3	26.2	1.9	12.6	100.0	8,867
Muslim	38.7	16.9	67.7	23.1	0.9	8.3	100.0	548
Jain	(42.1)	(7.5)	(91.3)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(2.2)	100.0	45
Other	60.4	15.7	74.6	18.2	0.0	7.2	100.0	50
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	42.7	20.5	60.0	27.5	1.6	10.9	100.0	1,805
Scheduled tribe	41.3	22.5	53.1	24.0	3.4	19.6	100.0	1,756
Other backward class	40.6	16.5	60.6	26.3	1.7	11.5	100.0	4,404
Other	41.9	15.7	66.2	25.1	0.7	7.9	100.0	1,538
Total age 15-49	41.3	18.2	60.0	25.9	1.8	12.3	100.0	9,510
Age 50-54	41.5	18.8	55.9	24.3	1.7	18.1	100.0	758
Total age 15-54	41.4	18.3	59.7	25.8	1.8	12.7	100.0	10,268

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

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

() 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	21.9	2.9	24.8	7.5	1.6	9.1	29.3	4.5	33.8	26.8	22.1	1,677
20-24	16.0	7.2	23.2	8.3	14.1	22.5	24.4	21.3	45.7	49.2	44.4	8,417
25-29	7.5	9.6	17.1	5.7	41.5	47.1	13.2	51.1	64.2	73.4	70.2	9,264
30-34	2.2	8.1	10.4	2.5	59.1	61.6	4.7	67.2	72.0	85.6	82.9	8,096
35-39	0.9	5.6	6.5	0.7	65.7	66.5	1.6	71.4	73.0	91.0	88.6	7,273
40-44	0.2	4.4	4.7	0.1	64.3	64.5	0.4	68.8	69.2	93.2	90.9	6,224
45-49	0.1	2.0	2.1	0.0	64.8	64.9	0.1	66.9	67.0	96.8	95.3	5,872
Residence												
Urban	6.0	7.5	13.5	5.7	45.9	51.6	11.6	53.5	65.1	79.3	75.2	13,610
Rural	5.6	6.0	11.6	2.5	48.7	51.3	8.2	54.7	62.9	81.5	79.2	33,213
Schooling												
No schooling	2.5	5.2	7.7	1.0	56.6	57.5	3.5	61.8	65.3	88.2	86.6	19,632
<5 years complete	4.3	5.1	9.3	2.1	53.7	55.8	6.4	58.7	65.2	85.7	83.3	3,079
5-9 years complete	7.7	7.1	14.8	4.0	42.4	46.4	11.7	49.5	61.2	75.8	72.5	15,830
10-11 years complete	10.1	6.9	17.0	7.2	38.1	45.3	17.3	45.0	62.3	72.7	66.6	3,042
12 or more years complete	10.1	9.4	19.5	9.7	34.4	44.2	19.8	43.8	63.7	69.4	64.5	5,240
Religion												
Hindu	5.7	6.2	11.9	3.2	48.5	51.7	8.9	54.8	63.6	81.3	78.5	43,439
Muslim	6.4	9.2	15.6	6.1	39.1	45.2	12.5	48.3	60.8	74.4	70.6	2,893
Jain	4.7	7.2	12.0	8.6	44.5	53.1	13.3	51.8	65.1	81.6	76.8	239
Other	6.2	6.6	12.8	8.6	46.8	55.4	14.8	53.5	68.3	81.2	79.1	251

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	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Number of women
	For spacing		Total	For spacing		Total	For spacing		Total			
	limiting	6.8	12.8	3.1	48.2	51.3	9.1	55.0	64.1			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	6.0	6.8	12.8	3.1	48.2	51.3	9.1	55.0	64.1	80.0	77.5	7,763
Scheduled tribe	5.4	5.3	10.7	2.0	47.3	49.3	7.4	52.7	60.0	82.1	80.3	9,258
Other backward class	5.8	6.2	11.9	3.7	48.8	52.5	9.4	55.0	64.4	81.5	78.7	21,449
Other	5.7	7.9	13.6	5.0	46.1	51.1	10.7	54.0	64.7	78.9	74.4	8,122
Don't know	6.4	6.6	13.1	1.7	42.4	44.1	8.2	49.0	57.2	77.1	74.1	231
Total	5.7	6.4	12.1	3.5	47.9	51.4	9.2	54.3	63.5	80.9	78.0	46,823

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

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

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

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

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Alirajpur	10.9	4.8	6.1	451
Anuppur	13.5	7.4	6.2	498
Ashoknagar	14.2	5.8	8.4	508
Balaghat	10.0	5.3	4.7	1,116
Barwani	8.9	5.3	3.6	933
Betul	8.5	5.5	3.1	936
Bhind	13.8	6.4	7.4	952
Bhopal	15.9	6.3	9.6	1,473
Burhanpur	10.4	6.1	4.3	457
Chhatarpur	12.9	5.2	7.7	1,000
Chhindwara	9.4	6.9	2.5	1,389
Damoh	14.0	4.4	9.6	870
Datia	13.2	5.3	7.9	520
Dewas	11.3	6.1	5.2	1,028
Dhar	10.7	3.8	6.9	1,484
Dindori	7.9	3.6	4.2	467
Guna	10.7	6.1	4.7	913
Gwalior	12.0	4.5	7.5	1,374
Harda	8.6	4.0	4.6	365
Hoshangabad	9.2	4.2	5.0	849
Indore	11.6	5.7	5.9	2,593
Jabalpur	10.4	6.5	4.0	1,461
Jhabua	15.2	6.2	9.0	627
Katni	9.8	4.7	5.1	835
Khandwa (East Nimar)	7.3	4.2	3.1	832
Khargone (West Nimar)	6.6	3.8	2.8	1,263
Mandla	8.2	3.3	4.9	625
Mandsaur	14.9	6.7	8.2	1,013
Morena	11.8	5.5	6.4	1,223
Narsimhapur	8.7	5.1	3.6	751
Neemuch	12.2	4.7	7.5	601
Panna	17.6	7.9	9.7	587
Raisen	8.8	4.7	4.0	898
Rajgarh	14.5	6.8	7.6	1,003
Ratlam	15.9	6.6	9.2	966
Rewa	14.7	7.0	7.7	1,437
Sagar	13.3	5.4	7.9	1,338
Satna	14.0	7.1	6.9	1,302
Sehore	16.2	6.9	9.3	795
Seoni	6.4	4.7	1.8	827
Shahdol	11.3	5.3	6.0	717
Shajapur	12.2	6.0	6.2	942
Sheopur	12.7	7.8	4.9	409
Shivpuri	12.8	6.0	6.8	1,176
Sidhi	19.4	7.7	11.7	719
Singrauli	16.0	7.1	8.9	800
Tikamgarh	13.6	5.6	8.0	897
Ujjain	14.3	6.8	7.5	1,317
Umaria	11.7	6.1	5.6	405
Vidisha	17.9	6.3	11.6	880
Madhya Pradesh	12.1	5.7	6.4	46,823
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	12.1	5.4	6.8	5,020

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	87.8	1.9	9.1	1.1	100.0	585
20-29	93.9	1.3	4.3	0.5	100.0	13,027
30-39	93.3	2.2	3.9	0.6	100.0	4,026
40-49	90.1	3.9	4.7	1.3	100.0	383
Residence						
Urban	90.6	2.9	6.0	0.5	100.0	5,076
Rural	94.6	1.0	3.8	0.6	100.0	12,945
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.8	0.7	2.9	0.6	100.0	5,648
<5 years complete	93.6	0.8	4.9	0.7	100.0	1,149
5-9 years complete	93.0	1.5	4.8	0.7	100.0	7,459
10-11 years complete	91.3	2.8	5.3	0.6	100.0	1,371
12 or more years complete	90.4	3.3	5.8	0.5	100.0	2,393
Religion						
Hindu	93.6	1.5	4.3	0.6	100.0	16,530
Muslim	92.1	2.1	5.3	0.5	100.0	1,324
Jain	85.6	5.1	9.3	0.0	100.0	80
Other	93.7	4.0	1.5	0.8	100.0	86
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	93.2	1.5	4.7	0.6	100.0	3,199
Scheduled tribe	96.1	0.6	2.6	0.7	100.0	3,918
Other backward class	92.8	1.7	4.9	0.6	100.0	8,046
Other	91.8	2.5	5.3	0.4	100.0	2,758
Don't know	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	100
Total	93.5	1.6	4.4	0.6	100.0	18,021

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

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

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	20.6	21.6	21.1
Private health sector ¹	53.5	44.9	49.5
At home	25.1	33.1	28.9
Other	0.7	0.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	51.1	35.3	43.7
Nurse/ANM/LHV	19.3	20.5	19.8
Dai (TBA)	0.7	0.9	0.8
Family member/relative/friend	2.9	5.3	4.0
Self	25.7	35.9	30.4
Other	0.4	2.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	32.9	30.3	31.7
Number of women with abortions	149	132	281
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	(79.7)	(69.3)	75.1
Number of women with complications	49	40	89
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	(31.7)	*	29.1
Private health sector ¹	(64.5)	*	66.1
At home	(3.8)	*	4.8
Other	(0.0)	*	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	39	28	67

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	2.4	na	na	na	na	85.4	11,624	a	a	a
20-24	8.3	32.4	55.8	na	na	26.5	11,642	19.5	19.6	19.6
25-29	18.0	46.0	65.5	73.4	89.8	5.2	10,005	18.4	18.6	18.7
30-34	23.5	55.7	72.0	78.0	91.3	1.6	8,474	17.5	17.8	18.0
35-39	29.0	60.5	76.1	81.3	92.1	0.5	7,707	17.0	17.5	17.6
40-44	30.9	63.5	77.5	81.9	92.1	0.5	6,752	16.7	17.4	17.4
45-49	29.4	61.2	76.0	81.2	90.8	0.5	6,598	16.8	17.8	17.5
20-49	21.5	51.0	68.9	na	na	7.5	51,179	17.9	18.3	18.3
25-49	25.4	56.4	72.8	78.7	91.1	1.9	39,537	17.4	17.9	17.9
MEN										
15-19	0.6	na	na	na	na	97.6	1,769	a	a	a
20-24	0.3	6.0	17.5	na	na	64.1	1,676	a	a	a
25-29	3.5	12.6	24.1	31.2	60.6	25.6	1,450	23.3	23.3	22.1
30-34	3.4	17.4	31.6	40.4	67.4	9.2	1,346	22.1	22.3	21.7
35-39	6.2	20.2	34.2	43.3	67.9	3.7	1,244	22.0	22.2	21.5
40-44	7.2	22.2	38.7	46.5	71.1	4.6	1,037	21.5	21.6	21.1
45-49	8.0	24.4	40.3	47.9	72.1	1.3	987	21.3	21.3	21.3
20-49	4.3	16.0	29.6	na	na	21.7	7,741	a	a	a
25-49	5.4	18.8	33.0	41.1	67.3	9.9	6,065	22.1	22.2	21.6

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 and NFHS-2, by residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ Q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ Q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ Q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	31.4	12.5	43.9	8.8	52.3
5-9	31.2	9.2	40.4	7.6	47.7
10-14	35.8	11.4	47.1	12.1	58.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	31.0	16.3	47.3	12.2	58.9
NFHS-2 (0-4)	42.5	17.4	59.9	20.7	79.4
RURAL					
0-4	38.9	15.0	53.9	16.1	69.2
5-9	43.2	17.9	61.2	19.9	79.8
10-14	44.8	17.8	62.6	21.8	83.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	49.0	27.1	76.1	30.5	104.3
NFHS-2 (0-4)	58.5	37.1	95.7	71.6	160.4
TOTAL					
0-4	37.0	14.4	51.4	14.2	64.9
5-9	40.1	15.7	55.8	16.7	71.5
10-14	42.5	16.2	58.6	19.2	76.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	44.9	24.7	69.5	26.5	94.2
NFHS-2 (0-4)	54.9	32.7	87.6	59.8	142.2

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

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (iQ ₀)	Child mortality (4Q ₁)	Under-five mortality (5Q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	31.4	12.5	43.9	8.8	52.3
Rural	38.9	15.0	53.9	16.1	69.2
Schooling					
No schooling	38.3	17.4	55.7	21.5	76.0
< 10 years complete	38.7	14.3	53.0	11.2	63.6
10 or more years complete	30.0	8.3	38.3	3.3	41.5
Religion					
Hindu	37.4	14.4	51.8	14.7	65.7
Muslim	33.1	15.2	48.4	9.2	57.1
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	39.6	14.7	54.3	16.2	69.6
Scheduled tribe	43.1	15.8	58.9	20.9	78.5
Other backward class	37.0	14.6	51.7	11.5	62.6
Other	23.7	10.8	34.6	8.5	42.8
Child's sex					
Male	41.4	14.1	55.5	14.0	68.8
Female	32.3	14.6	46.9	14.4	60.6
Mother's age at birth					
<20	54.4	18.0	72.4	16.3	87.5
20-29	34.1	13.3	47.4	13.0	59.8
30-39	30.9	15.9	46.8	18.7	64.6
Birth order					
1	43.1	13.0	56.1	10.9	66.5
2-3	33.5	12.3	45.9	14.2	59.4
4+	33.0	23.4	56.4	20.7	75.9
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	50.6	18.1	68.7	21.6	88.8
2-3 years	22.5	14.2	36.6	14.2	50.3
4 years or more	34.7	12.5	47.2	11.6	58.2
Total	37.0	14.4	51.4	14.2	64.9

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

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

² Excludes first-order births

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category ²	31.4	1.0	57.4
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	34.9	1.3	8.4
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.4	2.8	0.2
Mother's age >34	0.8	1.5	6.8
Birth interval <24 months	14.9	1.6	8.2
Birth order >3	9.1	1.1	5.5
Subtotal	27.2	1.6	20.7
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ³	0.2	3.1	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	(1.3)	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.7	2.0	10.5
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.3	1.8	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	4.1	2.3	2.5
Subtotal	6.5	2.2	13.5
In any avoidable high-risk category	33.7	1.7	34.2
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	24,477	na	46,823

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

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

² Includes sterilized women

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

() Based on 25-49 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	27.4	36.9	0.5	0.1	7.8	1.1	0.2	26.0	100.0	1,858	64.3
20-34	32.0	38.0	0.5	0.1	6.8	1.0	0.1	21.6	100.0	14,883	70.0
35-49	25.1	32.9	0.3	0.4	7.4	1.1	0.0	32.8	100.0	620	57.9
Birth order											
1	40.2	37.6	0.3	0.1	5.3	1.0	0.1	15.5	100.0	5,346	77.7
2-3	30.3	38.3	0.5	0.1	7.3	0.9	0.0	22.5	100.0	9,032	68.6
4+	18.4	35.8	0.7	0.2	8.6	1.3	0.1	34.8	100.0	2,983	54.2
Residence											
Urban	50.7	32.6	0.3	0.1	3.7	0.4	0.1	12.2	100.0	4,802	83.3
Rural	23.8	39.6	0.6	0.1	8.1	1.2	0.1	26.4	100.0	12,559	63.5
Schooling											
No schooling	18.2	36.1	0.9	0.2	9.4	1.3	0.1	34.0	100.0	5,533	54.2
<5 years complete	24.8	44.0	0.3	0.3	7.1	0.9	0.0	22.6	100.0	1,108	68.8
5-9 years complete	31.0	40.4	0.4	0.1	7.2	1.1	0.1	19.8	100.0	7,162	71.4
10-11 years complete	42.9	39.4	0.3	0.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	13.1	100.0	1,303	82.4
12 or more years complete	60.8	28.8	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.2	8.1	100.0	2,255	89.6
Religion											
Hindu	30.1	38.1	0.5	0.1	7.1	1.0	0.1	23.0	100.0	15,931	68.2
Muslim	42.3	34.4	0.3	0.3	5.0	0.6	0.0	17.1	100.0	1,272	76.7
Jain	71.3	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	100.0	76	90.6
Other	48.2	29.4	0.9	0.0	6.7	1.2	0.0	13.6	100.0	82	77.6
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	30.0	39.9	0.6	0.2	6.6	1.0	0.0	21.7	100.0	3,075	69.9
Scheduled tribe	17.5	37.0	0.9	0.2	9.7	1.6	0.0	33.1	100.0	3,825	54.5
Other backward class	33.3	39.4	0.3	0.1	6.5	0.9	0.1	19.4	100.0	7,725	72.7
Other	47.2	31.4	0.3	0.0	4.4	0.6	0.1	16.0	100.0	2,637	78.6
Don't know	21.0	27.4	1.4	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	43.9	100.0	100	48.4
Total	31.3	37.7	0.5	0.1	6.9	1.0	0.1	22.5	100.0	17,361	68.9

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

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

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

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Public health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	96.5	93.1	94.5	96.3	97.2	89.9	94.2
Blood pressure measured	95.1	88.7	90.2	96.9	97.4	85.2	90.7
Urine sample taken	95.2	84.1	85.8	96.3	94.8	84.6	87.5
Blood sample taken	95.3	87.5	88.7	96.7	96.1	87.7	90.0
Abdomen examined	93.4	83.0	84.5	95.8	95.4	82.6	86.2
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	58.2	47.2	51.2	51.5	49.7	45.4	50.6
Convulsions	57.3	46.3	50.2	51.8	49.6	43.4	49.7
Prolonged labour	61.8	52.4	55.7	56.7	55.5	50.8	55.3
Severe abdominal pain	64.3	55.2	58.1	59.0	55.9	54.9	58.0
High blood pressure	65.4	53.3	57.2	61.1	59.3	50.2	57.0
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	74.5	68.5	71.7	72.8	78.1	61.2	70.3
Number of women	4,217	9,245	9,415	3,075	723	1,679	13,462

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	33.1	49.0	82.9	88.8	83.4	22.1	9.5	16.6	1,858
20-34	36.4	54.1	83.8	90.2	83.6	24.0	11.8	18.3	14,883
35-49	27.1	41.7	74.4	82.7	71.0	17.1	7.7	19.2	620
Birth order									
1	44.4	60.2	86.8	91.7	86.3	27.8	15.6	19.1	5,346
2-3	35.2	53.9	83.8	90.7	83.4	23.8	11.0	17.8	9,032
4+	21.7	37.9	75.9	84.0	76.6	15.1	5.2	17.7	2,983
Residence									
Urban	51.6	66.5	87.9	93.8	87.4	31.6	19.5	20.9	4,802
Rural	29.6	47.9	81.7	88.3	81.4	20.5	8.3	17.1	12,559
Schooling									
No schooling	22.6	39.9	77.3	84.3	76.4	16.0	5.6	16.8	5,533
<5 years complete	31.4	51.2	83.7	90.4	84.3	19.0	8.9	18.2	1,108
5-9 years complete	36.5	55.4	85.2	91.5	84.8	23.3	10.4	17.7	7,162
10-11 years complete	46.8	64.1	87.8	94.4	87.5	30.9	15.9	21.1	1,303
12 or more years complete	61.1	72.7	90.0	95.2	90.9	40.8	27.7	21.4	2,255
Religion									
Hindu	34.9	52.4	83.2	89.5	82.9	23.2	11.1	18.2	15,931
Muslim	42.7	60.2	85.2	93.2	85.3	26.1	14.2	18.3	1,272
Jain	62.8	71.4	85.5	92.8	91.0	40.5	26.2	16.8	76
Other	61.8	67.0	84.8	91.1	87.2	35.0	24.5	19.9	82
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	35.1	53.3	84.9	91.1	83.5	20.5	9.5	18.2	3,075
Scheduled tribe	24.6	40.1	74.7	81.8	79.5	19.5	7.0	18.5	3,825
Other backward class	37.8	56.6	86.2	92.5	84.1	24.6	12.5	18.0	7,725
Other	47.3	62.1	86.1	92.4	84.9	30.3	17.3	18.2	2,637
Don't know	12.7	28.6	78.2	84.0	81.0	12.4	1.0	15.0	100
Total	35.7	53.1	83.4	89.8	83.1	23.6	11.4	18.2	17,361

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

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, Madhya Pradesh, 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 a MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Alirajpur	21.1	29.8	12.7	56.5	4.8	221	59.3	138
Anuppur	35.1	45.0	30.7	86.6	15.5	174	88.4	151
Ashoknagar	38.5	68.3	18.1	81.5	5.1	197	94.5	172
Balaghat	37.7	60.2	33.2	89.3	16.0	407	94.8	386
Barwani	26.3	42.7	20.0	69.4	7.9	416	91.0	276
Betul	39.8	62.0	26.7	85.8	14.4	341	91.0	299
Bhind	28.0	55.3	23.3	89.9	7.5	354	94.0	296
Bhopal	56.6	77.2	37.1	91.5	22.3	536	96.9	435
Burhanpur	40.8	52.5	28.8	87.2	14.2	183	90.2	146
Chhatarpur	19.4	36.3	16.5	76.1	4.6	410	81.3	280
Chhindwara	41.9	56.6	37.5	87.4	19.1	459	94.8	408
Damoh	24.3	31.2	21.1	76.9	8.2	317	89.6	227
Datia	29.4	49.6	16.3	85.6	5.1	171	89.5	152
Dewas	41.3	66.4	25.2	86.6	15.0	389	97.5	364
Dhar	29.6	61.7	14.0	72.0	4.1	556	96.4	474
Dindori	23.5	44.9	18.9	86.0	5.1	162	89.8	141
Guna	31.9	60.6	21.2	92.9	8.4	353	93.2	307
Gwalior	36.4	53.8	33.3	84.1	14.6	491	91.5	424
Harda	39.9	55.9	21.5	80.4	11.8	134	86.8	118
Hoshangabad	46.3	55.2	26.7	85.4	13.6	302	94.5	278
Indore	76.1	81.8	34.6	94.4	27.4	914	97.7	756
Jabalpur	57.5	59.6	43.3	89.4	30.5	486	92.9	405
Jhabua	20.9	29.4	19.5	65.5	5.3	277	79.4	158
Katni	32.7	36.6	29.4	83.7	12.4	272	88.9	228
Khandwa (East Nimar)	48.5	73.0	34.4	92.7	19.1	319	96.2	294
Khargone (West Nimar)	38.8	64.1	24.0	85.0	11.9	424	90.8	371
Mandla	44.7	56.1	27.6	83.5	15.4	210	90.0	190
Mandsaur	34.8	45.5	14.6	77.8	7.3	366	89.3	267
Morena	41.2	69.0	18.2	91.0	7.4	438	95.2	414
Narsimhapur	34.4	43.8	33.5	75.7	15.3	220	90.7	168
Neemuch	33.0	47.7	22.8	76.4	10.6	197	94.7	162
Panna	13.8	39.9	16.0	69.9	2.5	229	84.1	151
Raisen	52.1	65.3	23.2	92.9	13.8	345	98.8	298
Rajgarh	35.9	52.2	17.2	88.0	5.9	401	96.3	315
Ratlam	38.1	54.1	23.0	80.7	12.4	336	90.0	257
Rewa	24.4	40.2	13.7	85.0	3.6	567	94.5	405
Sagar	16.7	35.3	17.5	74.3	3.2	567	92.7	446
Satna	23.1	50.1	17.1	77.1	7.6	471	91.7	385
Sehore	40.9	65.1	20.4	88.5	9.2	291	97.9	267
Seoni	42.0	55.2	37.4	94.6	18.7	275	98.6	268
Shahdol	21.9	33.0	20.4	84.1	7.2	242	83.3	200
Shajapur	56.5	70.6	28.6	93.7	18.7	345	99.3	281
Sheopur	18.7	36.7	21.7	90.3	7.1	168	93.2	147
Shivpuri	26.0	58.5	16.5	91.6	7.2	427	94.0	386
Sidhi	11.2	27.7	10.2	80.1	1.7	316	79.9	224
Singrauli	20.9	29.2	18.9	67.4	10.1	352	75.1	235
Tikamgarh	18.9	33.7	14.0	78.3	3.2	299	85.5	171
Ujjain	40.5	56.4	19.1	80.6	9.5	485	93.6	372
Umaria	18.1	51.7	16.4	85.6	6.5	161	89.9	139
Vidisha	16.9	29.6	15.2	74.9	4.5	385	89.8	268
Madhya Pradesh	35.7	53.1	23.6	83.4	11.4	17,361	92.2	14,099

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breast-feeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	77.6	68.0	79.1	72.6	63.8	947
20-34	80.5	71.5	79.9	74.2	69.3	8,079
35-49	79.8	72.8	75.6	72.6	69.3	257
Birth order						
1	80.1	71.8	80.7	74.9	67.5	2,942
2-3	80.9	71.4	79.8	74.5	70.0	4,891
4+	78.1	69.2	77.5	70.9	67.1	1,450
Residence						
Urban	83.7	78.5	85.0	80.2	77.5	2,465
Rural	78.9	68.5	77.8	71.8	65.6	6,818
Schooling						
No schooling	77.6	70.7	78.3	72.0	66.3	2,687
<5 years complete	82.3	70.5	81.0	73.8	67.4	644
5-9 years complete	80.8	70.2	79.2	72.9	67.5	4,100
10-11 years complete	81.8	74.1	82.1	77.7	71.4	747
12 or more years complete	82.1	74.4	83.0	80.7	78.2	1,105
Religion						
Hindu	80.3	71.0	79.8	74.0	68.7	8,556
Muslim	77.7	72.2	79.1	74.1	68.0	664
Jain	(85.6)	(79.6)	(83.6)	(77.7)	(73.8)	28
Other	(87.8)	(80.7)	(84.5)	(84.5)	(73.5)	34
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	81.6	73.9	81.3	74.0	70.5	1,759
Scheduled tribe	79.7	69.8	79.4	74.1	68.1	2,040
Other backward class	79.6	70.3	79.1	73.6	67.8	4,250
Other	82.0	73.2	80.6	76.2	71.6	1,184
Don't know	(55.6)	(58.5)	(70.6)	(63.3)	(46.9)	51
Total	80.2	71.2	79.7	74.0	68.7	9,283

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

() 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	45.0	5,761	47.5	43.1	3.7	5.7	100.0	2,590
20-34	47.4	22,734	46.2	41.3	4.7	7.9	100.0	10,777
35-49	34.9	724	44.8	38.9	9.5	6.8	100.0	253
Residence								
Urban	68.2	7,671	45.8	40.8	5.6	7.7	100.0	5,229
Rural	38.9	21,548	46.8	42.1	3.9	7.3	100.0	8,391
Antenatal care visits²								
None	23.2	4,529	47.9	38.3	4.4	9.4	100.0	1,049
1-3	47.3	8,286	50.1	39.0	4.5	6.5	100.0	3,915
4+	66.6	7,568	48.6	40.2	4.8	6.4	100.0	5,040
Don't know	65.7	408	42.7	42.4	5.6	9.3	100.0	268
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	30.2	9,450	46.8	45.0	2.9	5.3	100.0	2,851
<5 years complete	41.4	1,887	48.5	41.4	4.9	5.1	100.0	782
5-9 years complete	48.3	12,314	47.2	40.6	4.3	7.9	100.0	5,950
10-11 years complete	64.8	2,105	46.2	40.2	5.5	8.1	100.0	1,365
12 or more years complete	77.2	3,463	43.5	41.1	6.3	9.1	100.0	2,671
Religion								
Hindu	45.0	26,874	46.5	41.6	4.4	7.5	100.0	12,103
Muslim	63.5	2,111	46.2	41.2	5.7	6.8	100.0	1,340
Jain	85.6	114	41.0	39.8	8.3	11.0	100.0	97
Other	66.2	120	37.2	53.4	3.3	6.1	100.0	80
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	46.6	5,246	46.3	42.5	4.1	7.1	100.0	2,446
Scheduled tribe	25.9	6,650	47.2	42.6	3.2	6.9	100.0	1,722
Other backward class	51.6	12,992	46.6	41.2	4.7	7.5	100.0	6,706
Other	64.6	4,154	45.4	40.9	5.6	8.1	100.0	2,685
Don't know	34.2	177	44.1	49.2	1.8	4.9	100.0	60

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome ¹		Number of pregnancies	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	
	Daughter	Termination			Still pregnant	Son	Daughter	Termination			Still pregnant
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy											
No children			11,733	57.6	42.0	5.0	8.0	45.1	42.0	100.0	6,763
1 child			9,775	45.6	41.4	4.1	7.5	47.0	41.4	100.0	4,461
0 sons			4,941	45.7	38.8	4.1	6.4	50.7	38.8	100.0	2,256
1 son			4,834	45.6	44.0	4.2	8.6	43.2	44.0	100.0	2,205
2 children			4,383	34.1	39.6	4.2	7.4	48.8	39.6	100.0	1,496
0 sons			1,792	38.9	38.3	2.5	8.1	51.2	38.3	100.0	698
1 or more sons			2,591	30.8	40.8	5.7	6.7	46.8	40.8	100.0	798
3 children			1,974	28.8	44.5	4.8	3.7	47.0	44.5	100.0	568
0 sons			695	35.3	44.3	2.6	4.5	48.6	44.3	100.0	245
1 or more sons			1,279	25.2	44.7	6.5	3.0	45.8	44.7	100.0	323
4+ children			1,354	24.5	40.5	3.5	3.0	53.0	40.5	100.0	331
0 sons			382	35.5	34.7	2.4	3.6	59.3	34.7	100.0	136
1 or more sons			972	20.1	44.4	4.3	2.6	48.7	44.4	100.0	196
Total			29,219	46.6	41.6	4.6	7.4	46.4	41.6	100.0	13,620

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

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

Table 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	80.7	1,858	76.6	22.6	91.5	1,498
20-34	81.7	14,883	77.9	21.5	92.3	12,164
35-49	70.5	620	73.9	25.2	91.2	437
Birth order						
1	84.5	5,346	79.4	20.1	93.6	4,519
2-3	82.2	9,032	78.3	21.0	92.0	7,428
4+	72.2	2,983	71.5	27.6	89.7	2,153
Residence						
Urban	84.4	4,802	83.0	16.6	94.3	4,052
Rural	80.0	12,559	75.5	23.8	91.3	10,047
Schooling						
No schooling	73.2	5,533	72.6	26.4	88.7	4,053
<5 years complete	83.9	1,108	74.8	24.5	92.3	929
5-9 years complete	84.7	7,162	78.1	21.2	93.3	6,066
10-11 years complete	87.4	1,303	83.4	16.6	94.6	1,139
12 or more years complete	84.8	2,255	84.8	14.9	94.2	1,912
Religion						
Hindu	81.1	15,931	77.3	22.1	92.0	12,921
Muslim	82.7	1,272	81.5	17.7	93.7	1,052
Jain	81.0	76	82.6	15.3	88.7	61
Other	78.6	82	85.3	14.7	95.2	65
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	83.2	3,075	77.0	22.1	94.0	2,557
Scheduled tribe	74.5	3,825	72.0	27.5	86.7	2,848
Other backward class	84.0	7,725	79.3	20.1	93.5	6,485
Other	81.3	2,637	81.2	18.3	93.0	2,145
Don't know	64.2	100	64.3	30.9	98.0	64
Total	81.2	17,361	77.6	21.7	92.2	14,099

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	93.8	76.4	80.8
Public sector	66.9	70.3	69.5
NGO/trust	2.0	0.1	0.6
Private sector	24.9	6.0	10.8
At home	6.1	23.4	19.0
Own home	5.3	21.0	17.0
Parent's home	0.7	2.2	1.8
Other home	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other ¹	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	51.5	26.3	32.7
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	38.6	46.4	44.4
Other health personnel	0.3	1.1	0.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	4.3	14.5	11.9
Friends/relatives	4.7	10.4	8.9
Other	0.5	0.8	0.7
No one	0.1	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	90.4	73.8	78.1
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	1.5	2.6	2.3
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	19.1	5.1	8.6
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	7.9	2.4	3.8
Number of births	6,239	18,201	24,440
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	58.5	39.6	41.2
Clean blade used to cut the cord	96.2	93.5	93.8
Either of the above	96.9	94.0	94.2
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	92.3	82.7	83.5
Number of births delivered at home	258	2,767	3,025
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁵			
Less than four hours	56.2	43.4	46.9
4-23 hours	4.2	3.5	3.7
1-2 days	7.6	5.8	6.3
3-41 days	1.7	2.9	2.5
Don't know ¹	0.6	0.8	0.7
No postnatal check	29.6	43.7	39.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	34.3	15.4	20.6
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	34.7	37.2	36.5
Other health personnel	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.8	1.8	1.5
Other	0.5	1.7	1.4
No postnatal check	29.6	43.7	39.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	4,802	12,559	17,361

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

¹ Includes missing

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

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

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

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

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

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	72.3	8.4	80.7	77.0	3,466	57.9	55.0	1,858
20-34	69.5	11.8	81.2	78.6	20,258	60.8	57.5	14,883
35-49	55.3	14.6	69.8	68.6	717	53.7	50.1	620
Residence								
Urban	66.9	26.9	93.8	90.4	6,239	70.4	68.1	4,802
Rural	70.3	6.0	76.4	73.8	18,201	56.3	52.7	12,559
Birth order								
1	72.6	15.8	88.4	84.8	9,118	67.0	63.8	5,346
2-3	69.4	10.3	79.7	77.4	11,608	59.6	56.5	9,032
4+	61.9	3.8	65.7	63.6	3,714	50.1	45.9	2,983
Antenatal care visits²								
None	60.3	4.4	64.7	60.9	3,900	32.6	29.6	3,900
1-3	74.9	8.7	83.6	81.4	6,942	61.3	57.6	6,942
4+	69.4	22.4	91.9	89.6	6,198	75.2	72.2	6,198
Don't know	63.8	24.4	88.1	73.7	322	82.5	78.8	322
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	64.8	3.3	68.1	66.1	8,332	50.3	46.9	5,533
<5 years complete	72.7	5.1	77.8	75.8	1,598	59.1	55.6	1,108
5-9 years complete	76.1	9.5	85.6	82.4	10,109	62.0	58.7	7,162
10-11 years complete	70.3	22.1	92.4	89.3	1,673	67.8	64.2	1,303
12 or more years complete	56.9	39.9	96.8	93.0	2,728	75.0	72.5	2,255
Religion								
Hindu	69.2	10.8	80.0	77.3	22,508	59.9	56.5	15,931
Muslim	74.8	15.4	90.1	86.2	1,741	62.3	60.1	1,272
Jain	44.5	53.2	97.6	93.9	87	80.2	80.2	76
Other	53.7	36.5	90.1	88.0	104	71.7	65.2	82
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	76.4	8.4	84.8	81.8	4,377	60.0	57.8	3,075
Scheduled tribe	57.4	3.0	60.3	59.2	5,787	50.6	45.9	3,825
Other backward class	74.8	12.6	87.4	83.7	10,754	63.1	60.0	7,725
Other	64.4	26.2	90.6	88.3	3,368	66.5	63.7	2,637
Don't know	60.4	6.1	66.5	64.3	154	44.1	35.8	100
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	93.6	16,975	65.2	63.1	12,061
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	94.0	2,779	82.0	79.1	2,242
Home	na	na	na	12.0	4,635	24.3	16.1	3,025
Other ⁵	na	0.0	0.0	36.0	52	(43.4)	(36.6)	34
Total	69.5	11.4	80.8	78.1	24,440	60.2	56.9	17,361

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

⁵ Includes missing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Alirajpur	46.0	4.5	50.5	50.0	1.6	372	49.9	221
Anuppur	70.2	6.9	77.1	73.9	5.9	242	53.7	174
Ashoknagar	75.9	6.4	82.3	69.7	4.8	283	73.3	197
Balaghat	73.4	10.3	83.7	83.8	14.7	583	53.0	407
Barwani	46.1	4.6	50.7	52.0	4.1	646	46.0	416
Betul	62.7	13.3	76.0	76.1	9.9	454	57.3	341
Bhind	78.3	7.3	85.6	86.7	4.9	513	46.7	354
Bhopal	68.0	23.7	91.7	94.3	19.4	690	59.6	536
Burhanpur	58.8	17.4	76.2	76.9	10.7	262	61.0	183
Chhatarpur	73.4	7.9	81.4	74.5	5.9	604	50.7	410
Chhindwara	79.2	6.9	86.1	79.2	8.8	624	53.4	459
Damoh	63.0	7.0	70.0	65.9	5.8	442	35.0	317
Datia	73.1	11.3	84.5	80.6	7.2	252	61.4	171
Dewas	73.8	18.6	92.4	84.9	14.8	539	79.8	389
Dhar	65.4	12.6	78.0	68.1	7.3	807	72.1	556
Dindori	53.4	2.5	55.8	54.1	1.1	229	47.4	162
Guna	86.1	4.0	90.1	90.4	3.9	531	58.6	353
Gwalior	68.4	19.7	88.0	89.5	15.2	661	69.3	491
Harda	66.2	13.4	79.7	78.5	13.0	178	68.4	134
Hoshangabad	77.6	11.1	88.8	82.8	11.8	415	77.0	302
Indore	50.6	44.1	94.7	95.2	21.6	1,160	68.4	914
Jabalpur	68.0	20.3	88.3	85.4	18.7	635	62.5	486
Jhabua	65.9	8.5	74.5	69.0	3.5	451	56.9	277
Katni	68.2	10.1	78.3	75.5	8.4	372	61.7	272
Khandwa (East Nimar)	76.4	5.4	81.8	82.6	9.7	449	59.1	319
Khargone (West Nimar)	64.7	9.6	74.3	73.9	10.9	583	56.2	424
Mandla	53.9	5.4	59.2	60.1	5.0	287	55.3	210
Mandsaur	79.8	8.4	88.2	88.4	12.5	438	58.3	366
Morena	81.9	11.6	93.5	85.2	6.1	631	67.2	438
Narsimhapur	67.3	18.5	85.8	76.4	9.7	302	59.2	220
Neemuch	73.2	13.5	86.7	80.5	6.9	253	71.9	197
Panna	69.3	5.1	74.4	72.3	4.7	339	49.9	229
Raisen	72.5	12.2	84.7	86.4	9.5	502	62.0	345
Rajgarh	77.5	11.0	88.6	91.0	6.2	561	53.1	401
Ratlam	78.3	7.9	86.2	82.0	6.7	469	61.1	336
Rewa	75.6	5.9	81.6	76.9	3.5	852	55.9	567
Sagar	69.8	7.7	77.6	69.9	7.9	822	49.9	567
Satna	72.6	8.1	80.7	82.9	6.2	680	56.2	471
Sehore	77.7	10.6	88.3	81.2	8.6	424	70.3	291
Seoni	76.9	9.1	86.0	82.7	7.5	374	59.0	275
Shahdol	70.1	1.8	71.9	71.1	6.2	317	35.7	242
Shajapur	88.4	7.6	96.1	96.6	5.0	440	49.7	345
Sheopur	70.8	6.4	77.2	78.3	7.5	255	29.3	168
Shivpuri	83.2	3.7	86.9	87.9	6.2	632	63.1	427
Sidhi	57.5	3.7	61.2	57.7	2.6	469	26.9	316
Singrauli	38.4	5.1	43.5	44.8	3.7	499	36.3	352
Tikamgarh	68.6	12.4	81.0	70.2	7.6	444	46.0	299
Ujjain	74.4	14.5	88.9	86.7	9.4	661	58.4	485
Umaria	80.0	4.5	84.5	84.9	6.7	226	65.2	161
Vidisha	68.5	5.2	73.6	60.6	2.7	588	35.2	385
Madhya Pradesh	69.5	11.4	80.8	78.1	8.6	24,440	56.9	17,361

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	1,175	15,392	2,700	63.2	2,445
20-34	1,546	17,549	4,267	60.8	11,481
35-49	1,632	18,913	5,815	57.1	376
Birth order					
1	1,410	18,498	4,474	57.6	7,881
2-3	1,683	16,142	3,979	63.7	4,999
4+	1,187	11,114	1,892	71.5	1,422
Residence					
Urban	1,841	16,983	6,557	49.3	4,542
Rural	1,352	17,985	2,846	66.6	9,761
Schooling					
No schooling	1,140	14,342	1,814	69.0	3,825
<5 years complete	1,210	14,104	2,076	69.4	877
5-9 years complete	1,491	15,805	3,252	63.8	6,195
10-11 years complete	1,844	17,761	5,929	53.0	1,214
12 or more years complete	2,364	19,235	9,866	40.8	2,191
Religion					
Hindu	1,453	17,686	3,953	62.3	12,997
Muslim	1,588	14,430	4,151	52.5	1,157
Jain	3,763	18,516	11,958	18.7	74
Other	4,728	16,761	9,933	26.5	75
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	1,171	15,435	2,738	67.2	2,625
Scheduled tribe	1,042	14,593	1,848	65.3	2,359
Other backward class	1,628	16,900	4,076	62.3	6,832
Other	2,009	19,230	7,563	47.3	2,420
Don't know	1,348	16,454	2,142	53.0	67
Total	1,481	17,361	4,044	61.1	14,302

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Alirajpur	51.0	212	25.9	33.6	221	63.9	114
Anuppur	32.0	146	17.1	53.1	174	67.1	136
Ashoknagar	28.9	161	16.1	62.2	197	69.7	162
Balaghat	18.6	336	37.4	51.4	407	65.6	342
Barwani	38.4	381	17.4	38.5	416	65.6	231
Betul	16.1	253	32.0	58.5	341	55.0	259
Bhind	30.7	318	26.6	59.0	354	74.1	306
Bhopal	27.3	401	70.0	39.4	536	51.6	491
Burhanpur	29.7	161	23.1	55.8	183	53.4	143
Chhatarpur	33.3	345	22.5	33.6	410	61.2	335
Chhindwara	14.2	373	20.8	58.2	459	60.8	397
Damoh	24.1	247	18.3	31.8	317	74.7	223
Datia	27.7	156	21.0	46.1	171	65.2	144
Dewas	30.5	322	21.0	64.2	389	58.3	366
Dhar	28.1	451	17.6	59.5	556	57.2	457
Dindori	23.3	135	13.0	43.9	162	73.9	94
Guna	34.7	323	25.2	68.4	353	76.7	319
Gwalior	27.7	412	42.9	64.0	491	56.4	441
Harda	23.3	103	49.2	60.8	134	65.5	110
Hoshangabad	24.1	246	41.2	59.6	302	65.5	277
Indore	19.2	685	60.5	46.1	914	33.4	874
Jabalpur	19.4	380	47.2	50.1	486	59.5	437
Jhabua	42.0	266	27.2	29.1	277	50.4	211
Katni	28.5	224	18.7	46.3	272	49.0	212
Khandwa (East Nimar)	23.7	266	30.5	72.2	319	81.1	264
Khargone (West Nimar)	23.8	350	39.1	49.7	424	65.0	334
Mandla	30.5	166	23.7	60.7	210	66.0	130
Mandsaur	20.8	270	40.8	28.6	366	62.1	324
Morena	36.8	392	32.3	67.9	438	75.3	416
Narsimhapur	16.0	181	28.1	52.9	220	41.7	191
Neemuch	21.1	148	33.4	41.9	197	53.1	173
Panna	31.8	199	17.5	44.8	229	72.7	177
Raisen	29.6	291	31.7	70.7	345	67.8	295
Rajgarh	33.3	343	23.6	60.7	401	60.6	357
Ratlam	24.0	274	45.4	41.1	336	52.4	298
Rewa	33.7	493	28.2	42.7	567	64.6	461
Sagar	25.2	500	28.3	36.1	567	67.9	443
Satna	39.3	397	25.5	51.1	471	67.0	371
Sehore	29.6	251	22.6	59.3	291	62.6	264
Seoni	15.5	210	34.2	53.4	275	71.3	232
Shahdol	31.6	188	13.3	42.9	242	78.8	176
Shajapur	26.2	255	46.7	39.5	345	68.1	334
Sheopur	36.8	151	20.7	48.8	168	72.7	133
Shivpuri	32.8	368	29.5	63.4	427	76.2	367
Sidhi	40.0	274	12.8	24.7	316	69.9	197
Singrauli	33.2	312	15.5	37.0	352	50.3	162
Tikamgarh	34.6	247	21.0	23.4	299	51.1	250
Ujjain	24.7	373	43.3	33.3	485	40.7	439
Umaria	24.7	136	17.3	62.7	161	76.3	136
Vidisha	37.8	328	27.5	21.8	385	58.4	296
Madhya Pradesh	28.6	14,398	31.3	48.5	17,361	61.1	14,302

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check						No health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	2.9	11.5	0.9	3.6	1.5	0.3	79.3	100.0	18.9	3,051
20-34	3.2	11.9	1.0	3.3	1.5	0.2	78.7	100.0	19.5	13,779
35-49	1.4	10.5	1.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	81.7	100.0	16.6	531
Birth order										
1	3.3	12.8	1.0	3.5	1.5	0.3	77.6	100.0	20.6	5,346
2-3	3.2	11.8	1.0	3.5	1.6	0.2	78.6	100.0	19.6	9,032
4-5	2.7	10.5	0.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	81.4	100.0	17.0	2,308
6+	2.0	9.1	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.1	83.6	100.0	14.8	675
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	3.3	12.9	1.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	77.5	100.0	20.7	12,061
Private health facility ²	5.1	13.5	0.8	2.9	0.8	0.2	76.8	100.0	22.3	2,242
Home	0.8	5.9	1.0	3.6	2.1	0.3	86.2	100.0	11.4	3,025
Other ³	(5.2)	(35.8)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.3)	100.0	(45.7)	34
Residence										
Urban	3.2	13.1	1.3	3.0	1.0	0.2	78.2	100.0	20.6	4,802
Rural	3.1	11.4	0.9	3.5	1.7	0.3	79.1	100.0	18.9	12,559
Religion										
Hindu	3.1	11.9	1.0	3.3	1.6	0.2	78.8	100.0	19.4	15,931
Muslim	2.6	11.1	1.1	3.8	1.4	0.0	79.9	100.0	18.7	1,272
Jain	10.4	2.9	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.7	80.3	100.0	18.0	76
Other	3.5	10.2	2.1	7.5	0.0	1.5	75.2	100.0	23.3	82
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	2.8	12.3	0.7	3.5	1.4	0.3	79.0	100.0	19.3	3,075
Scheduled tribe	2.5	11.8	1.0	3.7	2.1	0.3	78.5	100.0	19.1	3,825
Other backward class	3.4	12.0	1.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	78.7	100.0	19.8	7,725
Other	3.6	11.3	1.2	3.0	1.5	0.2	79.2	100.0	19.1	2,637
Don't know	0.0	3.0	2.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	93.1	100.0	6.9	100
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	2.1	10.2	0.8	3.2	1.5	0.2	82.0	100.0	16.3	5,533
<5 years complete	3.7	12.0	1.7	4.0	1.4	0.2	76.9	100.0	21.4	1,108
5-9 years complete	3.2	12.2	0.9	3.3	1.6	0.3	78.4	100.0	19.7	7,162
10-11 years complete	4.2	12.8	1.7	4.1	1.8	0.1	75.3	100.0	22.8	1,303
12 or more years complete	4.4	13.8	1.3	3.4	1.3	0.2	75.6	100.0	22.9	2,255
Total	3.1	11.8	1.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	78.9	100.0	19.3	17,361

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

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

³ Includes missing

() 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, Madhya Pradesh

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	85.7	92.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	52.3	43.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	67.1	60.4
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	20.4	9.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	95.3	59.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	91.8	66.3
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	73.9	76.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	30.4	15.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	48.2	31.3
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	8.5	2.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	78.1	20.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	75.6	27.9
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	77.0	80.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	36.3	21.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	53.3	38.1
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	11.7	4.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	82.6	29.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	79.8	37.0

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	92.9	80.8	84.1
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	71.6	52.5	57.8
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	43.5	31.5	34.8
Convulsions	44.3	33.2	36.3
Prolonged labour	51.7	36.4	40.6
Severe abdominal pain	53.8	43.2	46.1
High blood pressure	49.8	38.4	41.6
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	45.7	35.6	38.4
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	95.6	81.1	85.1
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	59.7	49.2	52.1
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	64.9	54.1	57.1
Family planning or delaying his next child	63.0	44.4	49.5
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	562	1,477	2,039
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	(43.0)	19.7	21.6
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	(32.9)	28.2	28.6
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(31.1)	29.4	29.5
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	25	279	304

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			BCG			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles nations ²	All basic vacci-nations ²	No vacci-nations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																	
Male	75.4	81.9	74.7	56.4	91.6	89.8	84.9	74.0	83.1	88.9	81.2	63.4	79.7	54.2	6.0	53.4	2,358
Female	73.7	81.3	74.1	56.2	91.6	89.7	84.0	72.7	82.2	89.0	81.2	63.8	79.6	52.9	6.1	52.2	2,173
Birth order																	
1	78.4	85.1	79.0	61.4	93.2	92.2	88.0	77.5	85.9	91.1	84.3	68.3	82.6	58.8	4.7	59.0	1,724
2-3	74.2	81.3	73.3	54.4	91.8	89.7	83.9	72.6	82.4	88.6	80.4	62.1	79.3	52.1	5.8	51.1	2,184
4-5	65.3	74.7	67.2	48.7	87.0	83.7	77.6	65.5	73.9	85.0	75.4	54.7	73.7	42.9	10.4	43.0	495
6+	65.6	65.9	59.5	48.9	83.5	79.3	72.4	62.7	77.1	81.5	73.8	59.6	68.4	48.6	13.6	38.2	127
Residence																	
Urban	84.7	87.8	81.1	64.3	95.0	93.9	89.1	80.8	91.0	91.7	85.1	69.5	85.1	63.0	3.3	60.4	1,199
Rural	70.9	79.4	72.0	53.4	90.3	88.2	82.8	70.7	79.6	88.0	79.8	61.5	77.7	50.2	7.1	50.1	3,332
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	64.9	71.6	61.2	42.5	86.0	82.4	74.8	59.8	73.9	81.9	71.1	51.9	70.4	40.7	10.8	40.1	1,349
<5 years complete	73.3	82.3	73.1	54.4	92.8	91.3	84.8	69.0	84.6	92.2	78.5	61.1	78.5	48.5	3.6	53.8	276
5-9 years complete	77.3	84.7	78.8	61.2	93.0	91.8	87.1	78.0	84.7	90.9	85.0	68.1	81.9	58.5	5.0	57.1	2,014
10-11 years complete	85.9	90.3	85.2	66.7	96.3	96.0	92.8	85.1	92.5	95.4	90.0	75.0	87.3	64.9	2.1	64.4	335
12 or more years complete	82.0	89.2	84.7	66.8	96.7	95.7	92.9	84.9	89.6	93.4	87.8	69.9	89.5	62.5	2.1	60.8	557
Religion																	
Hindu	73.8	81.4	73.9	56.0	91.3	89.6	84.2	72.7	82.1	88.8	80.9	63.4	79.3	53.1	6.2	52.2	4,166
Muslim	83.8	84.0	79.9	59.4	94.0	90.7	86.6	81.3	88.9	90.4	84.4	65.8	82.4	58.2	4.4	61.4	337

Continued...

Table 52. Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹						DPT			Polio ¹			All basic vacci-nations ²	Measles	No vacci-nations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children				
	0		1		2		3		0		1							2		3	
Caste/tribe																					
Scheduled caste	75.3	81.5	74.0	74.0	89.4	83.9	73.4	84.6	90.1	82.3	63.2	77.8	51.6	5.1	54.3	797					
Scheduled tribe	62.5	73.7	64.3	44.7	86.8	77.3	62.5	71.8	84.8	74.6	53.3	72.8	41.0	10.2	37.8	1,038					
Other backward class	78.5	85.0	78.5	61.6	93.1	87.5	77.4	86.1	90.5	83.0	68.1	81.9	59.3	4.7	58.6	2,045					
Other	81.2	84.4	79.3	60.9	93.9	87.7	79.1	87.4	90.2	85.1	67.2	86.3	58.8	4.4	57.6	620					
Don't know	(70.2)	(67.5)	(56.6)	(45.8)	(82.0)	(78.7)	(56.6)	(79.3)	(76.2)	(76.2)	(49.0)	(69.6)	(40.0)	(14.3)	(39.9)	30					
Total	74.6	81.6	74.4	56.3	91.6	84.4	73.4	82.7	89.0	81.2	63.6	79.6	53.6	6.1	52.8	4,531					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	80.5	63.7	49.8	41.3	94.0	88.4	75.6	61.4	40.3	5.0	25.4	602					

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

na = Not available

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

² Fully vaccinated with 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

District	3 doses of			Measles	All basic		No	Number of	Percentage	Number of
	Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT		3 doses of polio	vaccinations ¹				
Alirajpur	24.6	82.9	37.0	60.0	22.6	13.2	61	97.5	53	
Anuppur	61.8	95.4	80.7	90.8	57.7	3.0	42	98.1	40	
Ashoknagar	43.7	80.9	59.1	59.6	37.2	17.8	49	98.5	40	
Balaghat	76.8	92.4	91.3	85.9	64.6	4.6	111	100.0	105	
Barwani	44.7	77.3	55.7	62.3	41.8	16.5	119	95.1	100	
Betul	68.9	97.5	90.8	96.2	69.1	1.3	88	91.7	87	
Bhind	58.3	91.7	77.9	82.4	51.0	3.9	117	98.7	112	
Bhopal	57.2	94.5	86.3	89.5	62.3	3.7	135	88.7	130	
Burhanpur	44.5	90.8	67.9	70.0	43.3	8.5	48	95.7	44	
Chhatarpur	34.4	88.5	53.7	67.2	41.1	7.3	114	97.8	106	
Chhindwara	77.7	96.0	87.1	92.4	64.3	0.0	124	100.0	124	
Damoh	54.0	90.5	72.5	76.3	55.9	5.0	72	97.9	69	
Datia	51.7	94.0	71.3	81.7	53.2	4.7	47	98.6	45	
Dewas	70.5	92.9	85.2	79.5	60.3	3.4	103	98.9	100	
Dhar	69.7	94.8	88.8	85.7	65.6	3.2	138	94.8	134	
Dindori	53.7	97.3	71.2	85.3	49.4	1.5	46	100.0	45	
Guna	64.4	94.9	73.4	80.7	65.1	4.2	98	98.8	94	
Gwalior	58.0	98.5	77.9	79.2	52.5	1.0	123	92.3	122	
Harda	50.9	95.3	72.8	88.6	48.6	2.7	36	100.0	35	
Hoshangabad	55.2	97.3	73.9	79.0	49.4	1.8	76	98.4	75	
Indore	54.1	97.0	73.0	82.8	57.8	2.7	201	74.1	195	
Jabalpur	64.5	98.0	88.6	90.0	67.5	1.5	136	88.0	134	
Jhabua	23.8	78.3	46.2	71.7	25.0	17.1	79	99.0	65	
Katni	49.1	97.2	83.7	85.4	46.7	2.8	78	97.3	76	
Khandwa (East Nimar)	66.6	98.9	74.9	89.9	58.7	1.1	79	100.0	78	
Khargone (West Nimar)	66.5	91.0	71.7	86.6	64.2	8.0	123	100.0	113	
Mandla	56.9	100.0	80.7	90.5	55.1	0.0	53	98.3	53	
Mandsaur	51.1	83.8	59.3	63.3	43.5	13.1	95	96.2	82	
Morena	66.4	92.2	69.8	82.0	60.6	4.3	121	100.0	116	
Narsimhapur	66.4	93.6	84.4	75.6	54.2	4.6	56	93.8	53	
Neemuch	51.4	88.6	66.4	71.3	47.0	6.2	55	100.0	52	
Panna	33.4	67.7	51.1	49.9	26.6	19.3	49	(91.6)	40	
Raisen	76.3	96.6	90.3	91.4	78.5	2.1	88	95.9	86	
Rajgarh	51.1	93.3	67.2	71.2	42.7	3.5	114	100.0	110	

Continued...

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district—Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, Madhya Pradesh, 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
Ratlam	49.2	92.2	65.1	59.8	64.1	45.2	5.2	88	97.0	83
Rewa	55.8	94.3	72.4	69.4	82.0	52.8	2.6	136	95.9	132
Sagar	49.9	85.3	66.7	66.1	72.9	52.7	12.4	140	97.0	122
Satna	57.5	92.0	80.0	63.3	84.7	52.4	3.6	116	94.6	111
Sehore	63.3	98.9	78.0	74.1	86.1	60.0	1.1	70	97.6	70
Seoni	63.9	98.0	93.2	64.0	89.8	57.1	2.0	63	98.7	62
Shahdol	41.7	85.4	74.5	50.1	80.7	40.3	10.1	66	100.0	59
Shajapur	68.4	97.1	87.1	74.5	92.8	71.7	2.9	75	96.8	73
Sheopur	51.9	93.8	69.2	53.5	85.0	48.7	5.1	49	100.0	47
Shivpuri	64.8	94.1	79.9	68.3	81.9	63.1	5.9	126	99.0	118
Sidhi	44.6	77.1	59.7	51.5	63.8	34.4	19.8	85	95.4	68
Singrauli	49.2	87.1	67.4	49.2	73.5	42.2	11.5	98	97.2	87
Tikamgarh	31.4	89.1	45.7	52.8	63.0	34.4	10.9	70	96.4	62
Ujjain	54.9	91.9	70.8	64.9	88.3	56.8	4.9	128	94.9	121
Umaria	71.9	94.6	78.3	76.7	85.9	67.1	4.3	50	95.7	48
Vidisha	42.7	75.8	58.4	54.9	65.4	45.7	20.3	98	100.0	78
Madhya Pradesh	56.3	91.6	73.4	63.6	79.6	53.6	6.1	4,531	95.8	4,256

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

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	2.1	10.6	2,058	(72.5)	(11.6)	43	68.3	218
6-11	2.4	14.7	2,454	58.8	9.3	59	75.7	361
12-23	2.9	15.2	4,531	76.1	17.4	132	73.4	688
24-35	2.1	11.0	4,601	74.0	9.6	98	72.8	505
36-47	1.8	9.8	4,750	81.7	21.8	87	70.2	466
48-59	1.6	8.1	4,715	62.9	11.4	75	65.5	382
Sex								
Male	2.1	11.4	11,992	75.7	15.8	252	74.6	1,372
Female	2.2	11.2	11,117	68.7	12.7	244	68.0	1,249
Residence								
Urban	1.3	10.2	5,950	88.0	19.1	79	79.6	610
Rural	2.4	11.7	17,159	69.3	13.3	416	69.0	2,011
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	1.9	9.9	7,818	65.7	17.0	148	64.6	773
<5 years complete	3.2	13.2	1,499	66.8	13.2	48	70.1	198
5-9 years complete	2.3	12.1	9,560	77.3	11.0	224	74.8	1,158
10-11 years complete	1.9	10.7	1,601	(72.1)	(8.4)	30	77.1	171
12 or more years complete	1.7	12.2	2,631	(74.7)	(26.4)	44	73.8	320
Religion								
Hindu	2.2	11.4	21,267	71.9	14.7	474	71.3	2,431
Muslim	1.2	10.4	1,656	*	*	20	72.9	172
Jain	1.6	12.8	84	*	*	1	*	11
Other	0.0	6.2	102	nc	nc	0	*	6
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.8	11.6	4,132	72.4	15.8	115	71.9	479
Scheduled tribe	2.1	10.5	5,413	64.3	19.9	113	63.0	569
Other backward class	2.0	11.6	10,177	76.1	11.3	201	76.2	1,179
Other	1.9	11.7	3,239	76.7	11.8	61	69.7	378
Don't know	3.9	11.2	148	*	*	6	*	17
Total	2.1	11.3	23,108	72.3	14.2	495	71.5	2,620

nc = No cases

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 and treatment of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)						Other treatments						
	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percentage given a fluid from ORS packets	Percentage given gruel	Percentage given either ORS or gruel	Percentage given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percentage given antibiotic drug	Percentage given other drug ²	Percentage given zinc supplements	Percentage given intravenous solution	Percentage given home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percentage not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months															
<6	12.0	2,058	64.9	33.1	12.7	35.9	4.2	38.0	12.5	15.3	20.3	0.0	9.8	34.2	246
6-11	17.6	2,454	71.5	53.8	27.1	58.3	4.7	59.2	18.8	19.3	26.3	0.6	9.2	20.7	431
12-23	14.4	4,531	71.8	58.6	31.6	63.7	4.0	64.7	15.3	18.1	25.1	0.0	6.6	19.6	652
24-35	8.5	4,601	66.6	58.4	34.5	64.2	5.7	64.8	11.2	18.4	31.5	0.2	7.4	17.9	392
36-47	5.4	4,750	69.0	63.0	40.8	69.9	1.5	70.1	18.4	16.7	28.9	0.3	6.9	16.6	257
48-59	4.6	4,715	56.4	57.9	37.8	69.0	5.0	69.5	16.2	14.9	27.6	0.0	5.3	13.3	218
Sex															
Male	9.9	11,992	68.4	57.8	32.3	63.0	3.6	63.4	14.2	18.0	25.1	0.4	7.4	19.9	1,186
Female	9.1	11,117	67.9	52.1	29.1	58.3	5.1	59.8	16.8	17.1	28.4	0.0	7.7	20.6	1,010
Residence															
Urban	9.7	5,950	71.5	62.8	36.6	67.9	5.0	68.9	16.0	20.0	26.1	0.6	7.4	17.9	579
Rural	9.4	17,159	67.0	52.5	28.7	58.4	4.0	59.2	15.2	16.7	26.8	0.1	7.6	21.0	1,617
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	8.4	7,818	61.6	50.2	26.3	55.7	2.8	56.5	13.7	13.2	22.7	0.3	6.4	26.7	656
<5 years complete	10.6	1,499	65.9	53.9	29.4	59.2	6.1	59.9	20.2	21.5	30.1	0.6	7.3	17.5	158
5-9 years complete	10.1	9,560	71.6	56.5	32.5	62.7	4.8	63.3	15.8	20.7	27.2	0.1	8.7	17.1	966
10-11 years complete	10.5	1,601	70.1	59.3	28.0	63.6	3.2	64.6	15.8	14.5	34.1	0.5	6.0	23.4	168
12 or more years complete	9.5	2,631	72.3	61.2	38.4	66.3	5.8	68.9	14.9	16.5	27.2	0.0	7.1	14.5	249

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments								
			Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹ ORS packets given	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹ ORS or gruel given	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹ ORS or gruel or increased fluids given	Any ORT	Percentage of children with diarrhoea given antibiotic drug	Percentage of children with diarrhoea given other drug ²	Percentage of children with diarrhoea given zinc supplements	Percentage of children with diarrhoea given intravenous solution	Percentage of children with diarrhoea given home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percentage of children with diarrhoea not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea	
Religion															
Hindu	9.4	21,267	67.6	54.6	30.0	60.4	4.1	61.2	15.6	17.0	26.8	0.2	7.1	20.6	2,003
Muslim	10.6	1,656	71.7	59.8	40.2	65.1	7.1	66.8	13.1	23.2	24.4	0.5	7.2	16.6	176
Jain	10.3	84	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Other	9.0	102	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	9.9	4,132	69.6	54.3	34.9	62.1	4.3	62.9	18.1	19.5	28.9	0.0	6.3	18.8	408
Scheduled tribe	8.9	5,413	63.0	55.4	27.7	59.8	3.8	60.3	14.6	12.0	23.8	0.2	7.9	25.5	481
Other backward class	9.5	10,177	69.6	54.6	29.7	60.3	4.0	61.3	15.0	19.6	27.7	0.3	6.8	19.0	968
Other	10.1	3,239	69.8	58.4	33.7	63.3	5.7	64.6	14.1	18.0	24.9	0.2	10.8	17.1	328
Don't know	8.6	148	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Total	9.5	23,108	68.2	55.2	30.8	60.9	4.3	61.8	15.4	17.6	26.6	0.2	7.5	20.2	2,197

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

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

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given						Amount of food given						Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹		Number of children with diarrhoea			
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know		Total	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	
Age in months																		
<6	4.2	27.1	37.0	20.0	10.6	1.2	100.0	2.3	15.2	27.0	11.5	2.6	38.0	3.4	100.0	1.1	16.0	246
6-11	4.7	24.6	43.9	19.6	6.8	0.5	100.0	3.1	18.6	42.0	14.9	2.5	18.0	0.9	100.0	3.7	40.7	431
12-23	4.0	24.3	43.4	21.9	5.7	0.7	100.0	3.0	21.7	40.9	21.3	2.6	9.0	1.4	100.0	3.1	44.5	652
24-35	5.7	23.0	45.5	21.6	2.8	1.3	100.0	4.4	19.5	46.0	24.5	0.9	3.7	1.0	100.0	5.7	46.0	392
36-47	1.5	26.0	41.6	26.8	3.4	0.7	100.0	2.5	26.4	39.7	27.3	0.8	1.7	1.6	100.0	1.5	46.9	257
48-59	5.0	18.5	48.4	23.2	4.7	0.2	100.0	4.7	19.2	47.1	22.4	1.7	4.4	0.6	100.0	4.1	46.7	218
Sex																		
Male	3.6	23.5	45.0	22.3	5.1	0.6	100.0	3.3	18.8	42.4	19.7	2.6	11.8	1.3	100.0	2.7	41.7	1,186
Female	5.1	24.7	41.5	21.4	6.2	1.0	100.0	3.3	22.1	39.2	21.1	1.2	11.7	1.5	100.0	4.1	40.8	1,010
Residence																		
Urban	5.0	25.9	45.0	19.6	4.1	0.4	100.0	4.3	19.6	43.7	17.0	2.9	11.8	0.7	100.0	3.8	48.6	579
Rural	4.0	23.4	42.9	22.7	6.1	0.9	100.0	2.9	20.5	40.0	21.5	1.6	11.7	1.7	100.0	3.2	38.7	1,617
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	2.8	21.6	45.2	23.0	6.3	1.1	100.0	2.2	19.7	42.5	20.4	1.3	11.8	2.1	100.0	2.3	37.4	656
<5 years complete	6.1	19.9	37.3	30.6	6.2	0.0	100.0	3.0	17.5	31.3	30.3	1.9	14.1	1.9	100.0	5.3	33.0	158
5-9 years complete	4.8	24.7	42.0	21.2	6.4	0.9	100.0	3.8	20.4	40.1	19.3	2.8	12.3	1.4	100.0	3.8	42.1	966
10-11 years complete	3.2	25.7	47.0	20.0	3.4	0.6	100.0	6.3	17.1	44.9	23.6	0.5	7.1	0.5	100.0	3.2	48.9	168
12 or more years complete	5.8	29.5	45.6	17.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	2.6	25.1	43.5	15.7	1.6	11.4	0.0	100.0	3.5	48.5	249
Religion																		
Hindu	4.1	23.6	43.1	22.5	5.9	0.8	100.0	3.2	20.3	40.3	20.8	2.1	11.9	1.3	100.0	3.2	40.4	2,003
Muslim	7.1	27.7	46.8	15.5	2.6	0.3	100.0	4.2	18.8	46.5	16.2	0.6	11.3	2.4	100.0	5.6	49.6	176

Continued...

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	Don't know	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	Never gave food								
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	4.3	23.8	43.4	21.0	6.9	0.5	100.0	3.7	23.2	37.2	19.5	2.6	12.5	1.4	100.0	3.4	43.4	408
Scheduled tribe	3.8	23.8	44.2	22.7	4.5	0.9	100.0	3.6	19.2	40.9	21.5	1.6	12.2	1.0	100.0	3.4	39.9	481
Other backward class	4.0	24.8	42.5	21.6	6.2	0.9	100.0	2.3	20.1	41.5	20.3	1.8	12.4	1.6	100.0	2.6	39.9	968
Other	5.7	23.2	44.4	22.3	3.9	0.5	100.0	5.5	18.8	43.5	19.8	2.3	8.7	1.5	100.0	5.5	44.9	328
Total	4.3	24.0	43.4	21.9	5.6	0.8	100.0	3.3	20.3	40.9	20.3	2.0	11.8	1.4	100.0	3.4	41.3	2,197

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

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

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

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

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

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	85.8	11,624	81.1	519
20-24	89.8	11,642	89.6	6,265
25-34	89.3	18,479	90.7	9,255
35-49	84.1	21,057	84.3	1,348
Residence				
Urban	94.0	19,306	96.5	4,805
Rural	83.9	43,497	86.9	12,581
Schooling				
No schooling	79.0	21,436	81.4	5,551
<5 years complete	84.0	3,581	87.0	1,109
5-9 years complete	89.1	23,239	92.1	7,167
10-11 years complete	94.4	5,789	96.8	1,303
12 or more years complete	97.2	8,758	98.2	2,257
Religion				
Hindu	86.6	58,060	89.1	15,956
Muslim	90.8	4,063	94.2	1,272
Jain	95.2	323	98.3	76
Other	93.3	357	93.9	82
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	86.7	10,548	89.7	3,087
Scheduled tribe	82.3	12,328	84.2	3,831
Other backward class	87.5	28,582	90.9	7,729
Other	91.4	11,088	93.5	2,639
Don't know	71.2	257	78.4	100
Total	87.0	62,803	89.5	17,387

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

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 age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children weighed at an AWC	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children weighed	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	
Age in months											
<12	66.8	62.3	57.4	53.4	4,512	na	na	55.8	4,512	61.8	2,517
12-23	75.8	72.8	67.1	62.8	4,531	na	na	67.9	4,531	61.9	3,074
24-35	71.9	69.1	56.1	59.0	4,601	na	na	63.3	4,601	62.1	2,914
36-47	62.9	60.5	45.7	52.1	4,750	46.9	4,750	55.0	4,750	62.1	2,613
48-59	55.0	51.9	38.1	44.7	4,715	42.1	4,715	47.6	4,715	60.1	2,245
60-71	47.7	44.3	34.6	38.8	4,367	37.5	4,367	na	na	na	na
0-35	71.5	68.0	60.2	58.4	13,643	na	na	62.3	13,643	61.9	8,504
36-71	55.4	52.4	39.6	45.4	13,833	42.3	13,833	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	62.8	59.7	49.1	51.4	14,302	41.1	7,131	57.1	11,992	60.8	6,849
Female	64.0	60.7	50.6	52.3	13,174	43.6	6,702	58.6	11,117	62.6	6,513
Residence											
Urban	57.6	54.7	45.8	49.6	7,070	37.8	3,494	54.8	5,950	70.5	3,263
Rural	65.4	62.1	51.3	52.6	20,406	43.8	10,339	58.9	17,159	58.8	10,099
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	62.1	59.3	47.9	50.1	9,663	43.1	5,502	55.4	7,818	57.7	4,335
<5 years complete	67.4	63.9	50.2	54.5	1,803	47.4	999	61.5	1,499	58.3	921
5-9 years complete	67.1	63.9	53.8	55.4	11,123	44.1	5,236	61.4	9,560	63.7	5,867
10-11 years complete	63.1	59.2	49.7	51.5	1,858	38.3	791	58.9	1,601	64.7	943
12 or more years complete	51.8	48.1	41.4	42.8	3,029	30.8	1,305	49.2	2,631	65.8	1,296

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 age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children weighed at an AWC	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children weighed	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Religion										
Hindu	63.6	60.4	50.1	51.7	25,299	42.2	12,748	57.9	21,267	60.9
Muslim	62.5	59.1	48.8	54.7	1,958	44.7	978	58.7	1,656	70.2
Jain	36.7	34.6	28.1	29.7	104	(21.3)	58	39.1	84	(61.5)
Other	51.7	50.4	34.8	47.3	115	(44.0)	49	48.2	102	77.8
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	64.9	62.2	51.0	53.3	4,905	44.5	2,461	59.5	4,132	62.1
Scheduled tribe	67.1	64.0	52.4	54.3	6,466	48.7	3,364	59.7	5,413	57.8
Other backward class	63.3	60.0	50.1	52.1	12,036	40.4	5,982	58.7	10,177	63.8
Other	56.3	52.5	44.3	46.0	3,899	34.8	1,948	50.8	3,239	61.4
Don't know	49.8	46.5	32.4	29.5	171	29.3	78	37.4	148	(45.2)
Total	63.4	60.2	49.8	51.8	27,476	42.3	13,833	57.8	23,108	61.7

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 preschool schooling

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

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²					
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	62.9	62.0	56.0	51.3	7,070	58.4	57.7	51.2	48.1	7,065
Rural	73.6	72.6	63.6	54.7	20,406	68.4	67.9	54.3	48.5	20,386
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	69.4	68.6	59.0	51.1	9,663	64.2	63.9	52.4	46.8	9,651
<5 years complete	76.5	75.9	66.4	58.7	1,803	72.5	72.1	57.1	51.8	1,799
5-9 years complete	75.4	74.3	66.1	57.2	11,123	70.3	69.7	56.7	51.4	11,115
10-11 years complete	69.6	68.4	62.8	56.4	1,858	64.7	64.1	54.4	49.8	1,857
12 or more years complete	56.4	54.6	50.0	45.7	3,029	51.4	50.4	42.8	39.7	3,029
Religion										
Hindu	71.6	70.5	62.1	54.2	25,299	66.5	66.0	53.7	48.6	25,277
Muslim	64.8	63.7	57.6	51.2	1,958	60.2	59.4	53.4	48.5	1,956
Jain	36.2	34.6	35.4	28.5	104	23.7	23.7	22.9	18.4	104
Other	52.6	52.6	49.2	43.4	115	56.5	55.5	46.7	41.9	114
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	74.2	73.3	65.5	57.6	4,905	68.9	68.3	57.4	52.4	4,901
Scheduled tribe	71.7	71.0	61.5	52.6	6,466	66.7	66.4	52.8	46.7	6,461
Other backward class	73.4	72.3	63.9	55.9	12,036	68.1	67.5	55.5	50.3	12,024
Other	58.0	56.4	50.9	45.1	3,899	54.1	53.3	45.0	41.2	3,895
Don't know	59.6	59.3	44.4	39.7	171	55.7	55.3	28.0	29.0	170
Total	70.9	69.8	61.6	53.8	27,476	65.8	65.3	53.5	48.4	27,451

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹						Weight-for-height						Weight-for-age												
	Percentage below -3 SD		Percentage below -2 SD ²		Mean Z-score (SD)		Percentage below -3 SD		Percentage below -2 SD ²		Percentage above +2 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)		Percentage below -3 SD		Percentage below -2 SD ²		Percentage above +2 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)		Number of children		
Age in months																									
<6	8.7	18.1	-0.5	17.3	37.7	4.6	-1.4	10.3	29.3	1.0	-1.4	17.54													
6-8	7.9	20.4	-0.6	16.1	37.7	2.1	-1.5	12.9	35.1	0.9	-1.6	1,168													
9-11	13.8	29.2	-1.1	11.6	31.6	2.2	-1.3	14.0	38.6	0.3	-1.7	1,091													
12-17	19.4	41.6	-1.5	12.0	30.8	1.9	-1.3	13.8	41.0	0.3	-1.7	2,091													
18-23	24.3	49.1	-1.9	8.9	26.2	1.6	-1.2	16.1	46.4	0.3	-1.8	2,117													
24-35	21.6	47.9	-1.8	9.2	24.1	0.9	-1.2	16.1	45.5	0.2	-1.9	4,371													
36-47	20.8	48.7	-1.9	6.0	21.3	1.2	-1.1	15.3	45.9	0.1	-1.9	4,575													
48-59	18.3	44.4	-1.9	5.5	20.2	1.5	-1.1	12.9	44.5	0.0	-1.9	4,524													
Sex																									
Male	19.2	42.6	-1.7	10.3	27.0	1.6	-1.3	14.5	43.4	0.3	-1.8	11,180													
Female	18.1	41.4	-1.6	8.0	24.5	1.7	-1.2	14.1	42.1	0.3	-1.8	10,510													
Birth interval in months³																									
First birth ⁴	16.3	39.0	-1.5	8.7	24.8	1.8	-1.2	12.5	39.2	0.3	-1.7	7,770													
<24	24.3	49.3	-1.9	9.1	27.2	1.1	-1.3	18.7	50.7	0.2	-2.0	4,054													
24-47	18.8	42.9	-1.6	10.1	27.0	1.7	-1.3	14.8	44.5	0.2	-1.8	6,723													
48+	15.5	36.3	-1.4	8.3	23.1	2.6	-1.1	11.4	36.8	0.6	-1.6	2,367													
Birth order³																									
1	16.3	39.0	-1.5	8.8	24.8	1.8	-1.2	12.5	39.2	0.3	-1.7	7,731													
2-3	18.9	42.2	-1.6	9.2	26.3	1.7	-1.3	14.5	43.6	0.3	-1.8	10,052													
4-5	22.9	48.5	-1.8	10.0	26.8	1.3	-1.3	18.5	49.4	0.2	-1.9	2,464													
6+	23.9	48.8	-1.8	11.6	27.0	2.5	-1.3	17.0	50.4	0.0	-2.0	668													
Size at birth³																									
Very small	25.5	51.0	-1.9	12.8	37.2	0.5	-1.6	26.5	55.8	0.0	-2.2	747													
Small	23.2	46.9	-1.8	10.0	31.3	1.5	-1.4	21.1	52.2	0.2	-2.0	1,802													
Average or larger	17.8	41.0	-1.6	8.9	24.8	1.8	-1.2	13.1	41.3	0.3	-1.8	18,025													
Don't know	22.8	48.1	-1.7	10.7	27.9	2.1	-1.3	14.4	46.0	0.3	-1.9	341													

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹						Weight-for-age							
	Percentage below -3 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -2 SD ²		Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -2 SD ²		Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Residence														
Urban	15.9	37.4	-1.5	8.1	22.0	2.3	10.5	-1.1	36.5	0.3	-1.6	5,584		
Rural	19.6	43.6	-1.7	9.6	27.1	1.5	15.6	-1.3	45.0	0.3	-1.9	16,106		
Mother's schooling⁵														
No schooling	24.7	49.6	-1.9	10.6	28.0	1.5	19.5	-1.3	50.6	0.2	-2.0	7,129		
<5 years complete	20.7	47.7	-1.8	8.1	24.7	2.1	15.0	-1.2	45.8	0.3	-1.9	1,387		
5-9 years complete	16.8	40.9	-1.6	8.7	25.5	1.6	12.7	-1.2	42.3	0.3	-1.8	8,754		
10-11 years complete	11.4	31.2	-1.3	9.0	25.7	1.5	9.8	-1.2	33.9	0.3	-1.6	1,474		
12 or more years complete	10.2	26.4	-1.1	7.8	21.9	2.5	7.2	-1.0	25.8	0.6	-1.3	2,433		
Religion														
Hindu	18.9	42.3	-1.6	9.3	26.1	1.6	14.6	-1.2	43.2	0.3	-1.8	19,875		
Muslim	17.1	39.6	-1.6	8.0	21.7	2.1	11.3	-1.1	39.9	0.2	-1.7	1,617		
Jain	2.2	17.0	-0.9	4.0	15.9	1.8	3.1	-0.9	18.7	0.0	-1.2	88		
Other	14.9	35.5	-1.2	2.5	28.0	5.2	9.5	-1.1	32.8	1.3	-1.4	110		
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	22.0	47.6	-1.8	9.9	25.5	2.0	15.9	-1.2	45.9	0.3	-1.9	3,930		
Scheduled tribe	23.5	48.2	-1.8	10.9	30.2	1.5	19.5	-1.4	51.5	0.2	-2.0	5,114		
Other backward class	16.6	39.7	-1.6	8.3	24.9	1.5	12.7	-1.2	40.7	0.3	-1.7	9,484		
Other	12.7	31.6	-1.3	7.9	21.5	2.0	8.4	-1.0	30.6	0.4	-1.5	3,074		
Don't know	19.0	43.7	-1.8	10.6	22.9	4.2	17.0	-1.2	49.0	0.9	-1.9	89		
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	18.6	42.0	-1.6	9.2	25.8	1.7	14.3	-1.2	42.9	0.3	-1.8	20,914		
Not interviewed but in the household	19.0	41.7	-1.6	13.0	28.8	1.2	16.7	-1.3	42.4	0.4	-1.8	271		
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	20.9	44.0	-1.7	6.6	21.9	1.2	12.6	-1.1	40.2	0.0	-1.7	505		

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, Madhya Pradesh, 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)
Mother's nutritional status⁷											
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	20.6	46.3	-1.8	10.5	31.0	1.2	19.2	52.5	0.2	-2.0	6,460
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	18.4	41.3	-1.6	9.1	24.6	1.9	13.0	40.2	0.3	-1.7	12,699
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	12.2	31.1	-1.3	5.7	16.7	2.2	6.7	27.1	0.3	-1.3	1,819
Missing	19.6	41.9	-1.6	7.8	26.0	1.1	13.2	42.0	1.3	-1.8	182
Child's living arrangements											
Living with both parents	18.9	42.4	-1.6	9.3	25.7	1.7	14.4	43.2	0.3	-1.8	19,239
Living with one or neither parent	16.8	38.8	-1.5	8.5	26.1	1.3	13.5	39.4	0.2	-1.7	2,452
Total	18.6	42.0	-1.6	9.2	25.8	1.7	14.3	42.8	0.3	-1.8	21,690
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	26.3	50.0	-2.0	12.6	35.0	1.0	27.3	60.0	0.1	-2.3	2,910

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 whose mother's schooling is not known, 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 Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Number of last-born children	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		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	95.8	31.9	79.7	2,338	16.6	2,239
Rural	95.8	35.5	85.6	6,748	11.0	6,462
Sex						
Male	95.8	34.8	83.9	4,796	11.5	4,596
Female	95.7	34.3	84.2	4,289	13.5	4,105
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.5	32.4	84.8	2,661	10.4	2,540
<5 years complete	96.8	33.3	87.8	532	9.4	515
5-9 years complete	95.8	36.5	84.8	3,997	12.3	3,829
10-11 years complete	96.0	34.3	82.1	721	14.3	692
12 or more years complete	95.8	33.6	79.2	1,175	17.7	1,125
Religion						
Hindu	96.0	35.0	84.4	8,355	12.3	8,021
Muslim	92.9	28.9	80.5	667	15.0	620
Jain	(90.7)	(41.1)	(81.1)	26	*	24
Other	(97.4)	(39.4)	(83.0)	36	(0.0)	35
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	95.9	36.1	86.0	1,613	10.9	1,547
Scheduled tribe	95.7	32.4	84.2	2,149	11.0	2,057
Other backward class	96.2	35.2	84.4	4,011	12.8	3,857
Other	94.2	34.5	80.3	1,252	15.6	1,180
Don't know	98.5	32.3	81.8	60	17.5	59
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	95.7	35.7	84.9	7,301	11.7	6,988
Dai (TBA)	96.0	30.2	81.7	925	13.2	887
Other/no one	96.0	29.8	79.0	860	18.0	825
Place of delivery						
Health facility	95.8	35.4	85.0	7,574	11.8	7,258
At home	95.5	30.4	79.2	1,497	15.9	1,429
Total	95.8	34.6	84.1	9,085	12.4	8,701

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

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Madhya Pradesh, 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	Total					
<2	3.1	73.8	11.3	0.3	4.4	7.2	100.0	96.9	551	4.1	555	
2-3	3.3	62.1	21.4	0.5	5.4	7.4	100.0	96.7	696	4.4	700	
4-5	4.1	44.6	30.9	1.4	8.4	10.7	100.0	95.9	800	10.4	803	
6-8	4.0	21.2	24.6	2.2	10.2	37.9	100.0	96.0	1,258	13.2	1,279	
9-11	6.3	9.2	14.4	2.3	6.3	61.5	100.0	93.7	1,163	15.3	1,175	
12-17	11.9	4.7	6.0	2.0	3.6	71.7	100.0	88.1	2,218	13.0	2,274	
18-23	22.8	2.4	2.7	1.4	2.7	68.1	100.0	77.2	2,030	12.5	2,256	
<4	3.2	67.3	16.9	0.4	4.9	7.3	100.0	96.8	1,247	4.2	1,255	
<6	3.5	58.4	22.4	0.8	6.3	8.6	100.0	96.5	2,047	6.6	2,058	
6-9	4.7	18.6	23.7	2.0	9.6	41.4	100.0	95.3	1,670	13.1	1,696	
12-15	11.0	5.4	6.8	2.2	4.0	70.5	100.0	89.0	1,528	12.6	1,556	
12-23	17.1	3.6	4.4	1.7	3.2	69.9	100.0	82.9	4,248	12.7	4,531	
20-23	25.1	2.0	2.6	1.4	2.5	66.5	100.0	74.9	1,313	11.9	1,487	

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breastmilk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:												
	Any breast-feeding feeding	Exclu- sive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	Milk or milk products ⁵	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast- milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children					
Age in months																				
6-8	na	na	na	1,328	4.4	32.4	3.6	1,208	47.4	0.8	35.6	0.8	0.8	50	97.9	4.3	32.5	3.5	1,259	
9-11	na	na	na	1,210	11.2	25.6	5.4	1,090	47.9	14.3	49.0	14.3	3.3	77	96.6	11.4	27.1	5.3	1,167	
12-17	na	na	na	2,321	18.9	34.0	7.6	1,953	46.9	23.4	46.4	23.4	4.3	263	93.7	19.4	35.4	7.2	2,216	
18-23	na	na	na	2,090	20.0	39.1	9.5	1,567	49.9	23.8	55.3	23.8	6.0	453	88.8	20.9	42.7	8.7	2,020	
Sex																				
Male	33.6	3.4	6.6	6,665	15.5	34.6	7.8	3,156	49.8	21.6	50.1	21.6	5.9	410	94.2	16.2	36.4	7.6	3,566	
Female	27.3	3.1	7.0	5,764	13.9	32.1	5.7	2,662	47.6	21.7	51.4	21.7	3.9	442	92.5	15.0	34.9	5.4	3,104	
Residence																				
Urban	24.7	2.7	6.0	3,334	19.5	33.9	8.9	1,469	57.4	22.4	55.9	22.4	4.4	264	93.5	19.9	37.2	8.2	1,733	
Rural	34.5	3.5	7.1	9,096	13.2	33.3	6.2	4,349	44.8	21.3	48.5	21.3	5.0	589	93.4	14.1	35.1	6.0	4,938	
Mother's schooling																				
No schooling <5 years	33.5	2.7	7.6	3,719	11.4	28.9	5.4	1,705	35.1	19.5	41.0	19.5	5.0	236	92.1	12.3	30.4	5.4	1,941	
complete 5-9 years	33.7	3.5	6.5	738	14.4	34.7	5.7	343	(38.7)	(21.6)	(51.8)	(21.6)	(5.2)	43	93.1	15.2	36.6	5.7	386	
complete 10-11 years	30.8	3.3	6.7	5,346	15.5	35.8	7.5	2,609	48.2	21.8	50.4	21.8	4.1	356	93.8	16.2	37.5	7.1	2,964	
complete 12 or more years	27.8	4.4	6.4	989	16.7	32.3	5.8	457	61.1	24.3	55.5	24.3	4.4	62	95.4	17.6	35.1	5.7	518	
complete	25.4	3.4	6.4	1,638	19.1	36.0	9.0	705	68.0	23.7	64.2	23.7	6.2	156	94.2	20.0	41.1	8.5	861	
Religion																				
Hindu	32.2	3.3	6.8	11,419	14.3	33.5	6.7	5,389	49.7	21.0	52.0	21.0	4.4	741	93.9	15.1	35.7	6.4	6,131	
Muslim	23.2	(2.5)	6.0	903	21.8	33.0	8.7	392	40.6	23.8	43.7	23.8	7.7	103	87.7	22.2	35.2	8.5	495	

Continued...

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

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹																	
	Exclu- sive breast- feeding ²			Predom- inant breast- feeding ²			Both 4+ food groups and			Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:								
	Any breast- feeding	Number of children	Minimum meal fre- quency ³	Number of children	Minimum meal fre- meal fre- quency ³	Number of children	Minimum meal fre- meal fre- quency ³	Milk or milk products ⁵	Number of children	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁵	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children			
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	31.3	3.6	7.2	2,229	15.2	32.8	7.7	1,016	49.5	23.1	50.5	4.7	144	93.7	16.2	35.0	7.4	1,160
Scheduled tribe	33.9	3.6	6.9	2,767	13.2	35.0	6.1	1,380	36.2	23.4	43.8	7.2	173	92.9	14.4	36.0	6.2	1,553
Other backward class	30.2	3.1	6.8	5,551	14.9	32.2	6.5	2,637	51.7	20.1	51.2	3.5	375	94.0	15.6	34.6	6.1	3,012
Other	26.2	2.7	6.0	1,810	16.5	35.8	8.4	746	54.2	23.0	57.4	5.8	155	92.1	17.6	39.6	7.9	902
Don't know	*	a	*	73	(11.8)	(32.1)	(7.2)	38	*	*	*	*	6	(94.5)	(10.2)	(35.6)	(6.2)	44
Total	29.7	3.3	6.8	12,430	14.8	33.4	6.9	5,818	48.7	21.7	50.8	4.8	853	93.4	15.6	35.7	6.6	6,671

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

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

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

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	Number of children	Percentage of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
Alirajpur	26.8	129	58.0	33	48.6	32.9	52.4	332		
Anuppur	43.8	92	(61.3)	21	33.5	30.0	40.0	218		
Ashoknagar	32.4	99	(30.2)	23	42.5	31.2	46.3	258		
Balaghat	52.1	216	(67.6)	60	32.1	32.4	41.5	530		
Barwani	33.9	242	71.4	60	52.0	28.3	55.0	630		
Betul	50.2	163	*	27	34.7	34.1	45.0	394		
Bhind	44.2	200	(33.2)	35	47.6	30.5	49.8	489		
Bhopal	16.9	242	*	43	47.6	21.0	39.5	602		
Burhanpur	42.8	96	48.7	23	50.0	20.1	46.1	250		
Chhatarpur	38.6	218	(71.9)	41	42.7	18.9	41.2	538		
Chhindwara	38.0	229	(60.8)	41	33.6	30.5	41.4	568		
Damoh	49.0	153	(69.5)	44	43.2	21.0	38.0	343		
Datia	29.6	98	(63.9)	21	48.9	26.2	46.9	230		
Dewas	25.6	210	(64.7)	43	42.0	25.7	44.7	493		
Dhar	17.8	283	(72.1)	63	42.6	31.4	47.9	760		
Dindori	36.1	89	(35.4)	18	45.8	27.4	46.6	209		
Guna	43.1	203	(52.5)	46	43.4	33.0	51.2	494		
Gwalior	28.5	255	26.4	59	42.8	28.0	48.5	579		
Harda	28.9	66	(51.2)	14	39.7	25.2	40.6	168		
Hoshangabad	35.9	150	37.3	34	37.2	29.6	40.7	379		
Indore	23.2	415	61.3	89	39.2	17.8	30.6	1,087		
Jabalpur	51.4	263	(47.7)	50	36.2	30.7	42.7	569		
Jhabua	20.5	160	56.7	47	45.6	24.4	43.6	399		
Katni	47.4	148	(72.0)	35	45.5	23.8	43.1	291		
Khandwa (East Nimar)	30.7	171	(46.1)	39	43.6	21.5	46.8	430		
Khargone (West Nimar)	17.8	229	(62.8)	40	48.3	21.2	44.7	553		
Mandla	50.9	115	(66.5)	26	36.9	33.5	49.8	266		
Mandsaur	35.2	183	(95.1)	38	34.0	21.9	31.2	384		
Morena	36.8	245	(41.1)	47	47.7	29.5	52.2	580		
Narsimthapur	32.7	118	(84.3)	24	37.8	21.9	35.3	249		

Continued...

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

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Madhya Pradesh, 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		
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children		Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
Neemuch	21.4	101	(60.3)	36.3	18	24.6	39.2	225	
Panna	32.7	118	(58.6)	42.3	27	24.0	40.8	278	
Raisen	41.3	184	(52.4)	45.8	38	24.9	44.4	462	
Rajgarh	35.4	215	(51.4)	38.8	47	32.1	46.8	525	
Ratlam	16.1	181	(72.3)	46.1	44	21.7	41.9	396	
Rewa	40.7	290	(46.3)	40.4	78	18.0	36.2	750	
Sagar	28.7	304	(60.4)	41.0	83	16.9	30.5	646	
Satna	32.5	247	(55.7)	41.2	58	26.6	39.6	601	
Sehore	32.4	159	43.1	33.6	49	27.0	39.9	393	
Seoni	47.8	142	(64.6)	34.7	37	32.4	43.8	331	
Shahdol	53.8	117	*	36.7	20	27.8	41.2	255	
Shejapur	21.7	159	(53.9)	48.1	38	30.0	48.6	386	
Sheopur	43.4	97	(63.5)	52.1	20	28.1	55.0	231	
Shivpuri	40.9	242	(69.9)	48.6	52	25.8	49.6	585	
Sidhi	50.0	177	(72.7)	48.7	39	24.9	43.9	374	
Singrauli	32.5	201	59.8	33.0	45	34.0	37.5	407	
Tikamgarh	33.7	147	(59.8)	49.7	46	19.2	43.3	382	
Ujjain	19.8	237	58.4	35.8	55	19.2	31.3	580	
Umaria	38.5	86	(36.9)	41.1	15	27.4	46.6	196	
Vidisha	47.9	200	(71.7)	41.1	51	21.4	40.4	418	
Madhya Pradesh	34.6	9,085	58.5	42.0	2,044	25.8	42.8	21,690	

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

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

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

() 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, Madhya Pradesh, 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	28.6	43.9	2.4	74.9	2,217
12-23	26.8	51.5	3.4	81.7	4,415
24-35	29.6	41.8	2.2	73.6	4,548
36-47	30.9	31.6	1.2	63.7	4,702
48-59	30.4	23.3	0.9	54.6	4,634
Sex					
Male	28.4	38.4	2.2	69.1	10,646
Female	30.4	36.7	1.7	68.8	9,871
Birth order¹					
1	30.3	36.6	1.8	68.7	7,209
2-3	28.8	38.6	2.0	69.4	9,458
4-5	28.1	38.2	2.3	68.5	2,383
6+	30.0	36.5	2.7	69.2	661
Residence					
Urban	28.1	36.1	2.1	66.2	5,257
Rural	29.8	38.1	1.9	69.8	15,260
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	28.8	40.3	2.5	71.6	6,937
<5 years complete	29.6	40.5	1.1	71.1	1,316
5-9 years complete	29.7	37.0	1.8	68.4	8,186
10-11 years complete	30.1	35.4	1.6	67.1	1,346
12 or more years complete	29.6	31.7	1.5	62.8	2,199
Religion					
Hindu	29.6	37.6	1.9	69.2	18,803
Muslim	26.2	38.2	2.4	66.7	1,530
Jain	34.5	20.7	1.5	56.7	83
Other	30.6	33.5	0.7	64.8	100
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	29.9	37.4	2.0	69.3	3,703
Scheduled tribe	30.9	42.8	2.4	76.1	4,908
Other backward class	28.3	35.7	1.9	65.9	8,975
Other	29.4	34.5	1.4	65.2	2,856
Don't know	28.5	44.9	0.0	73.4	74
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	29.3	37.7	2.0	69.0	19,711
Not interviewed but in the household	36.0	31.2	1.3	68.5	280
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	27.9	35.4	2.0	65.3	525

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 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)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	29.3	37.8	2.0	69.0	18,292
Living with one or neither parent	29.8	36.2	2.0	67.9	2,225
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	29.1	32.5	1.4	62.9	8,401
Mildly anaemic	30.5	39.4	1.9	71.8	8,221
Moderately/severely anaemic	27.2	47.2	3.6	78.0	3,164
Total	29.4	37.6	2.0	68.9	20,517
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	27.0	43.6	3.4	74.0	2,788

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC), 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children whose mother's schooling is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 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 iron rich foods in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months												
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	23.4	23.4	1,279	91.4	1,300	91.4	1,300
9-11	30.3	5.5	1,163	65.3	1,175	24.0	26.3	1,175	92.1	1,187	92.1	1,187
12-17	46.3	9.4	2,218	72.1	2,274	27.5	30.5	2,274	92.0	2,316	92.0	2,316
18-23	53.5	10.4	2,030	68.9	2,256	27.5	33.0	2,256	91.2	2,312	91.2	2,312
24-35	na	na	na	62.2	4,601	27.2	31.0	4,601	93.3	4,719	93.3	4,719
36-47	na	na	na	55.1	4,750	24.9	29.6	4,750	91.4	4,920	91.4	4,920
48-59	na	na	na	53.1	4,715	25.4	28.1	4,715	92.5	4,899	92.5	4,899
Sex												
Male	44.8	9.1	2,892	60.7	10,258	25.7	29.7	10,946	92.5	11,238	92.5	11,238
Female	46.4	8.8	2,519	60.1	9,514	26.2	29.2	10,105	91.7	10,415	91.7	10,415
Birth order												
1	44.0	8.0	2,036	61.7	7,340	27.1	30.5	7,806	92.3	7,499	92.3	7,499
2-3	46.7	9.5	2,658	61.2	9,409	26.1	30.2	10,035	92.5	9,777	92.5	9,777
4-5	46.4	10.8	571	57.0	2,366	24.2	26.5	2,509	91.0	2,464	91.0	2,464
6+	42.9	5.0	146	46.7	657	16.3	18.6	701	90.5	685	90.5	685
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	44.8	8.6	4,610	66.7	7,290	25.6	29.6	8,502	91.5	8,337	91.5	8,337
Not breastfeeding	49.7	10.7	801	56.7	12,482	26.1	29.4	12,549	92.6	12,086	92.6	12,086
Residence												
Urban	49.8	11.5	1,414	65.6	5,099	28.0	33.7	5,429	97.3	5,523	97.3	5,523
Rural	44.0	8.0	3,997	58.6	14,673	25.2	28.0	15,622	90.4	16,130	90.4	16,130

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, Madhya Pradesh, 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	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	42.4	8.2	1,562	53.4	6,831	24.0	25.7	7,214	90.7	7,214	90.7	7,272
<5 years complete	45.8	10.9	309	59.4	1,302	25.9	27.1	1,379	92.7	1,379	92.7	1,389
5-9 years complete	45.9	8.9	2,440	63.7	8,152	26.6	30.8	8,682	91.8	8,682	91.8	8,636
10-11 years complete	47.5	10.3	415	66.1	1,318	24.9	31.4	1,425	95.0	1,425	95.0	1,440
12 or more years complete	50.1	9.0	684	67.6	2,169	30.0	36.3	2,351	95.6	2,351	95.6	2,351
Religion												
Hindu	45.3	7.6	4,965	60.2	18,186	25.6	29.2	19,368	91.8	19,368	91.8	19,822
Muslim	48.6	25.4	405	63.2	1,419	30.4	32.8	1,512	96.3	1,512	96.3	1,626
Jain	*	*	16	62.6	75	26.0	35.0	77	78.9	77	78.9	91
Other	*	*	25	59.4	92	26.1	25.8	94	96.4	94	96.4	114
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	47.1	9.8	967	60.9	3,549	27.7	29.8	3,745	94.8	3,745	94.8	3,894
Scheduled tribe	44.1	10.0	1,244	57.8	4,597	27.1	27.2	4,912	91.7	4,912	91.7	5,175
Other backward class	45.2	8.0	2,433	60.8	8,741	24.5	29.8	9,326	91.1	9,326	91.1	9,458
Other	47.5	9.1	732	63.6	2,763	26.6	32.7	2,936	92.7	2,936	92.7	3,048
Don't know	(32.2)	(10.5)	35	45.2	123	18.1	18.4	132	90.5	132	90.5	78
Total	45.5	8.9	5,411	60.4	19,772	25.9	29.5	21,051	92.1	21,051	92.1	21,653
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	37.9	3.2	736	12.5	2,687	3.5	4.0	2,879	56.2	2,879	56.2	2,869

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall. Total includes children whose mother's schooling is not known, who are not shown separately.

- ¹ na = Not applicable
- ² 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
- ³ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs
- ⁴ Deworming for intestinal worms
- ⁵ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order, breastfeeding status and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.
- () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
- * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	97.9	15,697
Rural	91.2	36,054
Religion of household head		
Hindu	93.0	47,944
Muslim	96.9	3,151
Jain	85.8	292
Other	96.8	365
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	94.8	9,283
Scheduled tribe	91.7	10,181
Other backward class	92.6	22,752
Other	94.9	9,329
Don't know	89.7	205
Total	93.2	51,751
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	58.8	5,457

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Alirajpur	93.9	422
Anuppur	93.2	554
Ashoknagar	90.6	568
Balaghat	95.7	1,314
Barwani	97.6	895
Betul	95.9	1,092
Bhind	93.8	1,076
Bhopal	98.3	1,850
Burhanpur	99.1	509
Chhatarpur	70.5	1,122
Chhindwara	95.8	1,481
Damoh	88.7	981
Datia	85.3	557
Dewas	99.1	1,128
Dhar	98.2	1,524
Dindori	78.9	539
Guna	93.2	916
Gwalior	97.6	1,521
Harda	99.2	392
Hoshangabad	99.4	948
Indore	99.8	2,878
Jabalpur	91.2	1,729
Jhabua	93.6	665
Katni	79.3	941
Khandwa (East Nimar)	98.2	887
Khargone (West Nimar)	99.4	1,260
Mandla	82.4	752
Mandsaur	98.1	988
Morena	86.7	1,312
Narsimhapur	96.0	804
Neemuch	98.4	605
Panna	86.3	737
Raisen	92.2	985
Rajgarh	96.0	1,217
Ratlam	95.3	1,019
Rewa	89.6	1,664
Sagar	91.5	1,572
Satna	92.4	1,598
Sehore	97.7	930
Seoni	92.9	961
Shahdol	89.8	816
Shajapur	96.5	1,023
Sheopur	97.3	487
Shivpuri	94.5	1,257
Sidhi	91.0	783
Singrauli	89.5	795
Tikamgarh	72.3	910
Ujjain	98.2	1,279
Umaria	89.1	482
Vidisha	93.7	1,025
Madhya Pradesh	93.2	51,751

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	33.4	29.4	27.8	9.5	100.0	62,803
Pulses or beans	52.8	40.7	5.9	0.6	100.0	62,803
Dark green leafy vegetables	51.4	40.9	7.5	0.1	100.0	62,803
Fruits	8.4	33.9	54.4	3.3	100.0	62,803
Eggs	1.1	20.2	26.1	52.6	100.0	62,803
Fish	0.5	13.7	25.8	60.0	100.0	62,803
Chicken or meat	0.4	14.8	27.0	57.8	100.0	62,803
Fish or chicken or meat	0.6	17.3	25.7	56.3	100.0	62,803
Fried foods	4.1	36.3	53.7	5.9	100.0	62,803
Aerated drinks	4.6	20.0	52.7	22.7	100.0	62,803
MEN						
Milk or curd	37.5	31.0	24.7	6.8	100.0	9,510
Pulses or beans	51.1	41.1	7.6	0.2	100.0	9,510
Dark green leafy vegetables	42.0	46.4	11.3	0.3	100.0	9,510
Fruits	6.7	37.5	53.5	2.3	100.0	9,510
Eggs	2.3	26.6	37.1	34.1	100.0	9,510
Fish	0.9	19.0	37.0	43.2	100.0	9,510
Chicken or meat	0.9	19.8	37.9	41.4	100.0	9,510
Fish or chicken or meat	1.3	23.2	37.0	38.5	100.0	9,510
Fried foods	7.5	34.2	51.2	7.1	100.0	9,510
Aerated drinks	6.1	24.4	53.7	15.9	100.0	9,510

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹				Body Mass Index: Men					
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moder- ately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (over- weight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moder- ately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (over- weight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	45.7	20.5	2.4	0.5	10,954	55.7	29.6	2.6	0.4	1,719
20-29	31.4	12.3	8.2	1.4	18,521	27.0	9.0	7.8	1.1	3,049
30-39	21.0	7.6	18.4	4.2	15,642	19.6	5.8	14.6	2.6	2,514
40-49	18.4	7.6	24.9	6.2	13,138	17.9	6.4	18.2	2.1	1,988
Marital status										
Never married	42.5	19.3	3.7	0.8	13,470	41.3	20.0	5.1	0.8	3,305
Currently married	24.1	9.1	16.5	3.7	42,649	20.8	6.5	14.3	2.0	5,831
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	23.1	10.6	18.9	4.7	2,136	37.5	10.3	5.1	0.0	134
Residence										
Urban	20.6	8.7	23.8	6.4	18,052	22.5	10.7	17.6	3.3	2,943
Rural	31.8	12.8	9.1	1.6	40,203	31.1	11.7	7.8	0.8	6,327
Schooling										
No schooling	27.8	10.7	11.1	2.1	20,193	28.2	9.8	7.0	0.7	1,314
<5 years complete	28.1	11.5	13.5	2.8	3,322	28.7	8.4	8.3	0.8	621
5-9 years complete	31.4	12.8	12.5	2.9	21,246	33.6	14.6	8.5	1.1	4,154
10-11 years complete	30.6	13.5	15.6	4.0	5,392	29.4	11.3	11.6	1.8	1,115
12 or more years complete	20.5	8.8	21.6	5.7	8,103	17.5	6.7	18.8	3.2	2,066
Religion										
Hindu	28.9	11.7	12.7	2.7	53,873	28.7	11.2	10.4	1.4	8,647
Muslim	23.0	9.5	24.3	7.4	3,749	24.1	12.5	16.6	3.1	533
Jain	16.9	9.1	33.3	10.4	304	(18.6)	(12.5)	(35.1)	(9.8)	41
Other	16.7	9.9	25.3	6.8	329	32.1	18.8	22.3	2.8	49
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	30.5	12.8	10.4	1.9	9,712	30.6	11.4	8.1	1.1	1,766
Scheduled tribe	34.4	13.6	5.9	1.0	11,326	30.3	10.7	4.6	0.4	1,714
Other backward class	28.1	11.4	13.9	3.1	26,614	29.3	12.3	11.7	1.6	4,290
Other	20.2	8.3	24.5	6.6	10,378	20.8	9.5	19.4	3.4	1,493
Don't know	30.9	11.7	8.9	2.9	225	*	*	*	*	7
Total age 15-49	28.3	11.5	13.6	3.1	58,255	28.4	11.4	10.9	1.6	9,270
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	21.9	8.1	16.1	2.5	737
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	27.9	11.1	11.3	1.6	10,006
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	41.6	18.9	7.6	1.4	5,942	41.6	16.7	4.3	0.3	2,550

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

na = Not applicable

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 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	40.9	11.2	1.1	53.2	11,360	20.3	14.6	1.5	36.5	1,712
20-29	39.3	13.9	1.0	54.2	21,268	13.4	8.1	0.8	22.4	3,038
30-39	38.4	10.7	1.1	50.1	15,947	11.0	9.9	1.2	22.1	2,507
40-49	38.8	12.1	1.2	52.1	13,127	14.5	9.6	1.0	25.1	1,986
Marital status										
Never married	40.2	10.5	1.0	51.7	13,425	16.9	11.0	1.2	29.1	3,291
Currently married	38.9	12.6	1.1	52.5	46,129	12.6	9.6	1.0	23.3	5,818
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	41.9	14.2	1.8	57.9	2,148	20.3	13.0	0.5	33.8	134
Maternity status										
Pregnant	25.5	27.5	1.7	54.6	3,051	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	43.9	13.6	0.9	58.4	9,779	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	39.2	10.9	1.1	51.2	48,872	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	37.1	11.4	1.1	49.6	18,853	11.6	8.4	1.5	21.4	2,928
Rural	40.2	12.5	1.1	53.8	42,849	15.5	11.0	0.9	27.4	6,315
Schooling										
No schooling	40.8	12.6	1.3	54.7	21,117	18.4	12.5	1.0	31.8	1,313
<5 years complete	39.7	14.3	1.2	55.2	3,532	14.0	8.1	1.0	23.0	615
5-9 years complete	39.1	12.5	1.2	52.8	22,849	14.9	11.2	1.2	27.4	4,143
10-11 years complete	38.1	11.2	0.9	50.2	5,662	14.0	9.6	0.9	24.4	1,111
12 or more years complete	36.3	10.3	0.5	47.0	8,543	10.6	7.4	1.1	19.1	2,061
Religion										
Hindu	39.5	12.3	1.1	52.8	57,157	14.4	10.1	1.1	25.6	8,631
Muslim	35.5	11.8	1.3	48.5	3,892	13.5	10.7	1.2	25.5	524
Jain	36.8	6.9	0.0	43.7	314	(3.7)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(14.4)	41
Other	41.5	11.1	1.7	54.2	339	8.8	14.5	2.3	25.6	47
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	38.6	12.0	1.1	51.7	10,402	12.7	9.4	1.0	23.2	1,761
Scheduled tribe	47.3	15.5	1.2	64.0	12,108	21.4	16.7	1.6	39.6	1,713
Other backward class	37.4	11.3	1.1	49.9	28,131	12.6	8.2	1.1	22.0	4,273
Other	35.8	10.9	0.8	47.4	10,816	12.6	9.0	0.6	22.2	1,490
Don't know	34.6	14.0	3.0	51.6	246	*	*	*	*	7
Total age 15-49	39.3	12.2	1.1	52.5	61,702	14.3	10.1	1.1	25.5	9,243
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	14.0	12.3	2.4	28.7	733
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	14.3	10.3	1.2	25.7	9,977
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	40.8	14.1	1.0	55.9	6,391	14.9	9.4	1.1	25.4	2,548

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Alirajpur	74.5	329	64.4	635	35.8	7.2	588
Anuppur	67.6	208	62.3	664	26.2	10.3	626
Ashoknagar	60.2	254	42.3	653	30.1	10.0	610
Balaghat	69.2	481	68.6	1,544	42.4	7.4	1,467
Barwani	82.0	583	65.8	1,240	40.8	10.7	1,137
Betul	61.5	383	54.0	1,297	27.2	12.2	1,239
Bhind	71.8	461	66.0	1,180	29.5	12.1	1,091
Bhopal	77.3	571	47.0	2,018	19.1	23.5	2,001
Burhanpur	80.2	230	66.2	616	28.4	16.3	581
Chhatarpur	66.2	509	48.1	1,274	28.2	10.4	1,184
Chhindwara	65.7	533	52.1	1,906	29.1	14.0	1,814
Damoh	75.7	342	45.5	1,112	27.1	13.0	1,061
Datia	73.2	209	60.3	657	32.2	10.0	619
Dewas	65.8	458	47.8	1,348	28.7	14.6	1,269
Dhar	75.3	719	56.1	1,943	30.4	12.1	1,810
Dindori	66.5	200	66.5	621	35.8	4.8	590
Guna	67.4	460	46.2	1,187	34.2	10.9	1,088
Gwalior	68.6	544	57.4	1,872	22.2	14.1	1,761
Harda	65.7	159	51.3	489	22.3	16.3	460
Hoshangabad	67.2	364	55.7	1,189	23.0	14.7	1,135
Indore	71.2	1,044	46.8	3,423	18.9	23.6	3,261
Jabalpur	59.4	533	49.6	2,050	23.3	21.0	1,947
Jhabua	72.4	398	58.8	745	30.4	9.9	687
Katni	65.5	285	52.0	1,102	27.2	15.9	1,043
Khandwa (East Nimar)	76.9	391	58.5	1,152	34.7	12.9	1,086
Khargone (West Nimar)	76.9	524	57.8	1,741	36.8	11.3	1,642
Mandla	69.7	243	69.9	828	34.0	7.6	788
Mandsaur	66.1	362	50.2	1,275	31.1	14.1	1,210
Morena	67.3	550	56.0	1,559	27.5	14.1	1,434
Narsimhapur	69.3	220	49.6	958	25.1	15.4	914
Neemuch	68.8	216	49.2	774	31.1	14.2	736
Panna	68.2	270	48.7	788	25.8	11.5	732
Raisen	67.9	425	50.7	1,205	29.5	14.2	1,146
Rajgarh	62.5	492	50.3	1,307	37.5	7.2	1,209
Ratlam	75.9	365	54.4	1,173	33.8	15.6	1,116
Rewa	54.4	716	40.9	1,986	23.2	15.4	1,875
Sagar	67.4	588	39.7	1,671	24.1	14.1	1,578
Satna	70.3	560	48.8	1,826	22.2	15.9	1,724
Sehore	65.4	355	46.9	1,070	26.6	14.4	1,012
Seoni	60.8	302	55.3	1,160	32.4	8.7	1,120
Shahdol	66.5	249	60.5	923	29.0	12.3	873
Shajapur	77.5	378	52.8	1,178	29.3	11.6	1,124
Sheopur	77.5	227	61.6	554	43.9	6.3	513
Shivpuri	62.7	539	49.0	1,497	31.4	9.5	1,394
Sidhi	67.7	358	50.5	905	26.9	10.3	845
Singrauli	61.8	419	52.6	1,040	19.4	11.0	963
Tikamgarh	67.1	354	45.8	1,096	30.8	8.0	1,039
Ujjain	69.1	560	47.4	1,659	26.4	17.5	1,582
Umaria	73.5	186	61.5	521	29.3	9.6	496
Vidisha	69.8	410	44.2	1,094	28.0	11.3	1,033
Madhya Pradesh	68.9	20,517	52.5	61,702	28.3	13.6	58,255

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 using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

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

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

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	64.5	76.1	47.6	66.7	48.7	64.6	19.2	27.7	55.3	58.3	3,658	3,445
15-19	60.4	68.9	41.7	58.3	43.8	55.8	15.6	22.2	50.4	51.0	1,864	1,769
20-24	68.6	83.7	53.7	75.6	53.9	74.0	22.9	33.5	60.4	66.0	1,794	1,676
25-29	65.0	84.9	52.4	77.3	52.8	75.3	20.6	34.5	58.6	68.2	1,568	1,450
30-39	60.8	81.3	48.0	73.5	49.1	71.9	17.8	32.6	54.0	65.8	2,534	2,591
40-49	52.4	72.8	39.7	66.3	41.5	64.4	14.6	24.0	47.5	61.5	2,124	2,024
Residence												
Urban	81.1	88.8	65.2	81.3	66.2	78.4	31.1	39.7	72.9	74.9	3,135	3,031
Rural	51.7	73.2	38.2	64.8	39.5	63.4	12.1	24.4	45.0	56.8	6,749	6,479
Schooling												
No schooling	38.4	50.4	27.2	42.9	27.9	40.9	7.1	11.5	33.8	37.2	3,326	1,343
<5 years complete	52.4	67.9	36.6	56.7	39.3	55.6	11.4	16.7	44.5	50.2	540	642
5-9 years complete	63.9	76.4	47.5	67.4	48.8	65.6	16.6	24.0	54.9	58.0	3,736	4,265
10-11 years complete	85.6	88.7	69.1	80.4	69.2	78.6	30.4	34.9	76.6	73.6	950	1,146
12 or more years complete	95.3	96.7	81.8	91.2	83.7	89.0	43.6	52.1	88.1	85.6	1,332	2,114
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	73.1	84.1	57.0	76.0	58.6	73.5	23.5	33.4	65.0	68.4	6,883	7,486
No	33.4	56.2	23.2	48.3	23.4	48.7	5.7	14.2	28.2	40.8	3,001	2,024
Marital status												
Never married	68.8	77.7	50.4	68.6	52.5	66.5	21.4	30.5	58.5	60.4	2,236	3,403
Currently married	59.1	78.8	45.9	71.5	46.7	69.6	17.2	28.8	52.8	64.1	7,315	5,968
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	52.0	61.8	41.3	49.7	44.9	51.6	15.6	22.1	45.1	46.5	332	139

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	62.7	74.8	48.4	66.6	47.7	65.1	16.6	24.7	57.4	59.3	785	1,563
Not been away	60.9	78.8	46.6	70.8	47.9	68.8	18.2	30.2	53.5	63.2	9,099	7,947
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	64.2	77.1	54.4	65.9	51.2	63.9	18.3	24.8	59.2	59.5	307	518
Not been away	60.9	78.2	46.5	70.3	47.8	68.4	18.1	29.6	53.6	62.7	9,577	8,992
Religion												
Hindu	59.8	77.7	45.5	69.5	46.8	67.8	17.4	29.0	52.9	61.8	9,227	8,867
Muslim	77.5	83.8	63.5	76.5	62.1	72.7	28.1	31.7	65.3	71.1	580	548
Jain	(92.2)	(97.8)	(80.8)	(91.9)	(79.8)	(88.3)	(29.2)	(52.6)	(92.2)	(84.9)	37	45
Other	70.1	86.9	61.9	82.9	64.8	75.9	29.5	41.0	59.7	75.4	39	50
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	60.1	78.1	47.2	70.7	47.1	68.4	17.2	28.0	53.6	62.4	1,741	1,805
Scheduled tribe	44.3	64.6	32.3	55.3	33.2	54.7	9.6	16.5	39.2	47.7	2,043	1,756
Other backward class	63.4	80.1	47.8	72.0	49.3	70.1	19.1	30.4	54.9	63.8	4,509	4,404
Other	77.4	88.3	62.5	81.1	64.5	78.0	27.6	42.2	70.3	76.0	1,570	1,538
Don't know	(32.4)	*	(9.4)	*	(12.3)	*	(0.0)	*	(20.7)	*	21	7
Total	61.0	78.2	46.8	70.1	47.9	68.2	18.1	29.3	53.8	62.5	9,884	9,510

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 characteristic, Madhya Pradesh, 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 member should be allowed to continue teaching HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	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 member should be allowed to continue teaching HIV/AIDS	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	77.1	69.3	77.4	63.8	34.9	83.6	73.7	80.9	60.2	39.1	2,621
15-19	77.1	67.3	76.9	62.2	32.1	80.9	71.5	78.6	54.9	34.0	1,218
20-24	77.1	71.1	77.9	65.4	37.4	86.0	75.5	82.8	64.9	43.5	1,403
25-29	76.3	70.8	77.8	61.2	32.6	84.2	76.1	82.5	64.1	43.2	1,231
30-39	74.3	71.2	77.4	62.9	33.8	80.9	73.4	81.8	60.5	38.4	2,107
40-49	72.4	70.1	74.4	60.1	28.8	80.5	70.8	80.6	60.3	36.4	1,474
Residence											
Urban	81.3	78.3	84.3	59.2	37.4	84.0	79.5	84.9	60.3	42.2	2,691
Rural	71.1	64.3	71.6	64.8	29.9	81.4	70.0	79.4	61.3	37.2	4,743
Schooling											
No schooling	65.0	60.0	64.6	63.9	24.9	73.9	62.3	70.1	53.1	25.5	677
<5 years complete	69.2	63.2	72.6	64.0	28.7	78.3	62.9	69.1	63.3	32.1	436
5-9 years complete	74.1	68.2	76.5	63.5	32.2	79.9	69.6	78.9	60.0	35.1	3,260
10-11 years complete	82.4	74.5	81.4	59.8	34.3	85.5	74.7	84.0	59.2	40.3	1,016
12 or more years complete	85.3	82.8	88.3	60.4	43.1	88.3	84.9	90.2	65.5	50.6	2,044
Regular media exposure¹											
Yes	77.8	72.9	79.9	61.7	35.2	82.9	74.6	82.2	60.2	39.2	6,297
No	63.4	56.6	61.9	66.5	22.3	79.2	67.1	76.9	65.4	38.2	1,137
Marital status											
Never married	79.6	71.6	80.5	63.3	36.4	84.4	75.3	81.8	60.2	40.4	2,645
Currently married	74.0	69.8	75.7	62.1	32.0	81.2	72.3	81.0	61.4	38.2	4,702
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	73.5	65.9	74.7	64.6	30.6	80.3	82.2	84.2	60.8	45.7	86

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 characteristic, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick member 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 member should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS		Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators
Religion										
Hindu	74.9	69.5	76.4	63.1	82.5	73.5	81.6	61.1	39.1	6,886
Muslim	81.4	77.6	81.7	57.5	79.9	71.6	76.6	58.2	35.5	459
Jain	(78.6)	(79.2)	(90.7)	(39.3)	(84.9)	(79.5)	(91.0)	(55.2)	(44.9)	44
Other	(67.4)	(74.4)	(79.3)	(48.0)	(85.7)	(82.9)	(85.2)	(78.5)	(58.6)	44
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	76.0	70.5	76.3	61.7	81.6	71.7	78.3	57.1	35.8	1,410
Scheduled tribe	70.5	62.4	71.0	64.3	77.6	66.0	76.6	60.4	32.6	1,134
Other backward class	74.9	70.0	76.6	63.8	82.7	73.6	82.2	62.7	40.3	3,527
Other	79.8	76.1	82.6	58.8	86.2	81.0	86.3	61.0	44.5	1,359
Total	75.4	70.2	76.9	62.5	82.3	73.4	81.4	61.0	39.0	7,433

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	2.9	0.7	1.8	3.6	0.4	1.9	3.4	0.5	1.9
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	13.6	1.2	7.1	9.5	1.0	5.0	10.7	1.0	5.6
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.9	0.4	1.1	3.0	0.3	1.6	2.6	0.3	1.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1,846	2,030	3,876	4,339	4,802	9,141	6,184	6,832	13,017
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	50.3	*	50.9	30.5	36.6	31.1	37.9	43.4	38.5
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	250	24	274	413	46	459	663	69	733
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	2.5	1.1	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.9
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	1,973	2,247	4,221	4,689	5,314	10,003	6,662	7,562	14,224
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.9	na	na	1.5	na	na	1.6	na	na
Number of men	3,031	na	na	6,479	na	na	9,510	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
	63.6	na	na	34.2	na	na	45.0	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months									
	57	na	na	98	na	na	155	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									
	na	22.7	na	na	9.9	na	na	13.9	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy									
	na	652	na	na	1,455	na	na	2,107	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4									
	4.8	12.5	8.8	1.9	4.9	3.5	2.9	7.3	5.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion									
	3.4	7.3	5.4	2.7	5.9	4.3	2.9	6.4	4.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months									
	48.9	53.8	51.4	54.4	63.3	58.9	52.6	60.3	56.5
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months									
	5.9	5.3	5.6	6.1	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.8
Number of respondents									
	3,031	3,135	6,166	6,479	6,749	13,228	9,510	9,884	19,394
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	86.6	94.0	90.6	86.5	87.3	86.9	86.5	89.2	88.0
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months									
	1,482	1,688	3,170	3,525	4,269	7,794	5,007	5,957	10,964

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

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

* 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	34.4	31.4	32.9	24.6	13.8	19.0	27.7	19.2	23.3
Percentage who know a condom source	82.5	53.4	67.8	70.7	46.3	58.0	74.5	48.4	61.1
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	28.3	30.9	29.6	38.7	48.8	43.9	35.4	43.3	39.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.4	0.8	1.1	2.2	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.0
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	2.0	8.6	5.4	0.8	5.0	3.0	1.2	6.1	3.7
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.9	3.0	2.4	3.7	3.0
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	47.3	55.0	51.2	51.5	62.1	57.0	50.2	59.9	55.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	5.6	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.9
Number age 15-24	1,098	1,119	2,217	2,347	2,539	4,886	3,445	3,658	7,103
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	87.5	95.8	92.0	86.6	88.6	87.7	86.8	90.6	89.0
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	520	615	1,135	1,209	1,577	2,786	1,728	2,192	3,920
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse									
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	45.0	25.1	34.3	22.8	18.0	20.0	28.5	19.6	23.4
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	311	363	674	912	1,264	2,176	1,223	1,627	2,850
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²									
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	54.2	3.7	26.0	35.7	3.1	16.3	40.2	3.2	18.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	246	312	559	778	1,142	1,920	1,024	1,454	2,478
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse									
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	44.3	*	47.3	31.1	(34.3)	31.5	35.4	46.0	36.5
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	134	12	145	278	35	313	411	47	458
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	79.3	96.9	87.1	79.2	94.7	85.8	79.3	95.5	86.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	14.8	1.6	9.0	14.9	2.8	9.7	14.8	2.4	9.5
Number never married	991	780	1,772	1,809	1,341	3,150	2,801	2,121	4,922

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	161	161	35,223
Male	225	224	38,160
Age			
< 15	33	33	19,574
15-59	266	266	47,392
60 +	158	151	6,417
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	357	357	18,341
Other fuel	140	139	55,042
Total	194	194	73,383
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	180	170	87,286
Male	288	280	92,297
Age			
< 15	25	22	56,109
15-59	264	255	106,292
60 +	746	717	17,182
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	246	237	162,141
Other fuel	135	135	17,442
Total	236	227	179,583
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	174	168	122,509
Male	270	264	130,457
Age			
< 15	27	25	75,683
15-59	265	259	153,684
60 +	586	563	23,599
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	258	249	180,482
Other fuel	139	138	72,484
Total	224	217	252,966

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

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age													
15-19	87.2	11,624	67.5	58.5	88.2	10.8	10,131	83.3	1,769	63.4	45.9	86.3	25.2
20-34	87.0	30,121	68.6	59.1	90.2	10.2	26,206	89.2	4,473	65.7	50.5	91.6	3,990
35-49	86.2	21,057	63.9	57.5	89.1	11.1	18,143	88.2	3,269	66.9	52.2	92.9	2,883
Residence													
Urban	93.0	19,306	77.3	62.4	94.3	10.0	17,952	92.8	3,031	72.6	48.3	94.2	2,813
Rural	84.0	43,497	61.7	56.5	87.1	10.9	36,527	85.4	6,479	62.2	51.3	89.5	5,534
Schooling													
No schooling	79.1	21,436	55.7	53.2	84.6	11.8	16,958	77.0	1,343	55.4	45.5	85.9	1,034
<5 years complete	85.5	3,581	59.4	55.6	86.2	10.1	3,061	85.7	642	59.4	52.4	86.3	551
5-9 years complete	88.9	23,239	66.6	57.9	89.7	10.4	20,651	87.3	4,265	60.7	48.4	89.9	3,722
10-11 years complete	93.7	5,789	78.4	63.8	94.2	9.5	5,422	91.7	1,146	72.1	49.9	91.8	1,051
12 or more years complete	95.8	8,758	84.9	68.1	96.8	9.8	8,387	94.1	2,114	78.8	55.9	97.1	1,989
Religion													
Hindu	86.4	58,060	66.3	58.4	89.1	10.6	50,177	87.6	8,887	65.7	50.5	90.9	7,765
Muslim	90.3	4,063	70.8	59.0	93.7	11.0	3,669	89.9	548	65.3	45.8	93.6	493
Jain	93.7	323	85.8	62.4	95.3	15.4	303	(93.6)	45	(77.4)	(50.2)	(93.5)	42
Other	92.6	357	77.9	61.4	91.9	8.1	331	93.4	50	(67.0)	(55.8)	(95.0)	47
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	87.4	10,548	66.5	58.9	89.6	11.2	9,224	88.1	1,805	67.9	49.3	90.5	1,591
Scheduled tribe	78.4	12,328	55.6	55.7	83.5	12.1	9,662	81.4	1,756	53.3	47.0	85.9	1,429
Other backward class	88.4	28,582	67.6	58.3	90.0	10.2	25,269	88.9	4,404	66.2	51.1	91.7	3,916
Other	91.4	11,088	76.3	61.6	93.9	9.7	10,132	91.3	1,538	74.6	52.1	95.3	1,405
Don't know	74.8	257	35.0	36.6	79.6	14.7	192	*	7	*	*	*	5
Total	86.7	62,803	66.8	58.5	89.5	10.6	54,480	87.8	9,510	65.7	50.3	91.1	22.0

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	11.0	11,624	11.5	1,769
20-24	8.0	11,642	10.2	1,676
25-34	9.9	18,479	11.6	2,796
35-49	13.3	21,057	15.2	3,269
Residence				
Urban	14.5	19,306	15.5	3,031
Rural	9.3	43,497	11.2	6,479
Schooling				
No schooling	10.7	21,436	12.5	1,343
<5 years complete	13.1	3,581	15.6	642
5-9 years complete	10.8	23,239	12.4	4,265
10-11 years complete	10.5	5,789	11.5	1,146
12 or more years complete	10.9	8,758	12.7	2,114
Religion				
Hindu	10.7	58,060	12.3	8,867
Muslim	14.2	4,063	16.9	548
Jain	8.6	323	(20.9)	45
Other	15.4	357	12.7	50
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	15.5	10,548	17.3	1,805
Scheduled tribe	11.3	12,328	13.4	1,756
Other backward class	10.0	28,582	11.5	4,404
Other	8.5	11,088	9.4	1,538
Don't know	8.1	257	*	7
Total age 15-49	10.9	62,803	12.6	9,510
Age 50-54	na	na	18.0	758
Total age 15-54	na	na	13.0	10,268

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	42.0	39.7	40.4
Government/municipal hospital	21.5	10.3	13.7
Government dispensary	3.0	1.2	1.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.3	1.6	1.8
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	11.4	16.6	15.1
PHC/additional PHC	2.9	7.7	6.2
Sub-centre	0.4	1.7	1.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim</i> /homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.2	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other public health sector	0.3	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.0	0.2	0.4
Private health sector	56.4	59.1	58.2
Private hospital	12.4	10.1	10.8
Private doctor/clinic	42.5	46.4	45.2
Private paramedic	0.5	1.2	1.0
<i>Vaidya/hakim</i> /homeopath (AYUSH)	0.2	0.5	0.4
Traditional healer	0.1	0.3	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.6	0.3	0.4
Other private health sector	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other source	0.7	1.0	0.9
Shop	0.1	0.1	0.1
Home treatment	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	0.3	0.8	0.7
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	23.0	15.4	17.7
Number of households	15,776	36,266	52,042
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	9.2	2.1	4.9
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	12.4	4.2	7.5
State health insurance scheme	52.1	66.5	60.8
<i>Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana</i> (RSBY)	11.5	22.6	18.3
Community health insurance programme	2.3	0.4	1.1
Other health insurance through employer	4.8	0.6	2.3
Medical reimbursement from employer	2.5	0.4	1.2
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	5.4	1.9	3.3
Other	1.9	2.1	2.0
Number of households	3,636	5,594	9,230

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	300	616	456	649	93	11,624	93	237	314	366	96	1,769
20-34	724	1,254	1,278	1,375	123	30,121	531	754	382	691	194	4,473
35-49	2,245	3,405	2,349	3,190	226	21,057	1,768	2,022	802	1,934	328	3,269
Residence												
Urban	1,743	1,846	2,635	1,837	135	19,306	1,252	1,024	581	801	130	3,031
Rural	895	1,862	975	1,855	159	43,497	698	1,127	482	1,178	265	6,479
Schooling												
No schooling	1,147	2,378	1,147	2,328	160	21,436	706	2,486	390	957	496	1,343
<5 years complete	1,220	2,954	1,352	2,450	71	3,581	943	1,201	736	1,515	327	642
5-9 years complete	1,039	1,689	1,251	1,639	154	23,239	643	950	583	1,199	92	4,265
10-11 years complete	1,234	958	1,785	1,491	197	5,789	557	631	747	491	256	1,146
12 or more years complete	1,408	1,173	2,790	1,228	130	8,758	1,602	718	259	1,005	260	2,114
Marital status												
Never married	403	648	626	759	112	13,785	236	390	309	377	95	3,403
Currently married	1,340	2,155	1,700	2,089	164	46,823	1,259	1,465	642	1,457	300	5,968
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1,960	3,094	2,301	3,589	151	2,195	0	2,406	0	598	0	139
Religion												
Hindu	1,116	1,856	1,412	1,827	151	58,060	854	1,035	528	1,106	230	8,867
Muslim	1,543	2,043	2,343	2,051	193	4,063	1,061	2,238	248	468	136	548
Jain	2,234	777	1,729	1,928	0	323	(1,996)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	45
Other	2,272	859	3,418	3,058	0	357	1,480	0	1,392	0	0	50
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	934	1,708	1,502	1,875	147	10,548	656	669	510	945	349	1,805
Scheduled tribe	780	1,750	773	1,751	90	12,328	554	1,138	570	1,368	446	1,756
Other backward class	1,184	1,889	1,408	1,803	164	28,582	948	1,253	539	991	84	4,404
Other	1,713	1,998	2,468	2,033	196	11,088	1,290	1,048	382	1,033	213	1,538
Don't know	1,121	3,396	1,084	2,793	0	257	*	*	*	*	*	7
Total age 15-49	1,156	1,857	1,485	1,849	152	62,803	875	1,094	514	1,058	222	9,510
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,892	4,315	912	2,976	90	758
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,097	1,332	543	1,200	212	10,268

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	4.8	2.8	7.2	11,624
20-24	21.9	9.9	10.9	11,642
25-34	30.6	13.0	13.1	18,479
35-49	30.0	12.7	15.2	21,057
Residence				
Urban	29.1	10.9	15.2	19,306
Rural	21.8	10.2	11.0	43,497
Schooling				
No schooling	27.1	12.0	12.6	21,436
<5 years complete	28.0	11.9	12.5	3,581
5-9 years complete	22.2	9.7	11.3	23,239
10-11 years complete	19.8	8.3	12.0	5,789
12 or more years complete	22.2	9.2	14.2	8,758
Religion				
Hindu	23.6	10.4	12.1	58,060
Muslim	28.3	10.8	14.0	4,063
Jain	26.6	13.4	22.7	323
Other	29.9	10.1	20.2	357
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	24.6	10.5	12.5	10,548
Scheduled tribe	17.9	9.3	10.4	12,328
Other backward class	25.7	10.9	12.6	28,582
Other	26.0	10.4	13.6	11,088
Don't know	8.4	4.1	5.3	257
Total	24.0	10.4	12.3	62,803

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive				Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 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 ≥180mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg					
Age											
15-19	2.8	79.0	19.3	1.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.8	11,388		
20-24	4.3	75.0	22.2	2.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	1.2	11,443		
25-29	6.4	66.8	28.4	4.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	1.0	9,882		
30-34	9.6	57.3	34.9	6.4	1.0	0.4	100.0	1.0	8,371		
35-39	13.6	49.6	38.7	9.1	1.9	0.7	100.0	0.9	7,616		
40-44	17.9	44.3	40.1	11.8	2.5	1.3	100.0	1.1	6,667		
45-49	23.6	40.0	39.5	14.5	4.1	2.0	100.0	1.2	6,489		
Residence											
Urban	10.9	62.5	28.9	6.5	1.4	0.7	100.0	1.2	18,965		
Rural	9.2	61.7	30.7	5.9	1.1	0.6	100.0	0.9	42,891		
Schooling											
No schooling	12.7	53.2	35.8	8.4	1.7	0.8	100.0	0.9	21,155		
<5 years complete	12.4	57.6	32.0	7.9	1.5	1.1	100.0	0.9	3,531		
5-9 years complete	8.0	66.6	27.2	4.9	0.8	0.4	100.0	1.0	22,884		
10-11 years complete	7.1	70.6	23.9	4.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	1.0	5,697		
12 or more years complete	7.8	67.0	27.2	4.3	1.0	0.5	100.0	1.2	8,589		
Religion											
Hindu	9.4	62.1	30.2	5.9	1.1	0.6	100.0	0.9	57,207		
Muslim	14.4	59.8	29.0	8.1	2.0	1.1	100.0	1.8	3,993		
Jain	14.9	55.9	32.9	8.7	1.6	1.0	100.0	1.1	318		
Other	10.0	62.4	29.8	5.1	1.8	0.8	100.0	1.3	339		
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	8.2	65.6	27.7	5.3	0.8	0.6	100.0	1.0	10,410		
Scheduled tribe	9.4	59.9	31.9	6.4	1.2	0.6	100.0	0.7	12,118		
Other backward class	9.5	62.7	29.6	5.9	1.2	0.6	100.0	1.0	28,189		
Other	12.1	58.9	31.9	7.0	1.6	0.7	100.0	1.5	10,892		
Don't know	12.6	60.3	29.0	7.6	1.5	1.6	100.0	0.9	248		
Total	9.7	61.9	30.1	6.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	1.0	61,857		

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

Table 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of 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							
Age													
15-19	3.2	68.3	29.3	1.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	0.7	1,718				
20-24	7.6	51.0	42.6	5.7	0.5	0.2	100.0	0.8	1,636				
25-29	10.4	47.7	43.5	6.4	1.4	1.0	100.0	0.4	1,412				
30-34	12.3	44.2	44.9	9.0	1.6	0.3	100.0	0.8	1,312				
35-39	17.1	38.3	45.5	11.9	3.8	0.4	100.0	0.3	1,206				
40-44	21.4	34.7	45.1	14.9	3.1	2.2	100.0	0.0	1,016				
45-49	23.9	31.4	47.0	14.0	5.5	2.0	100.0	0.8	973				
Residence													
Urban	15.5	44.5	41.5	10.3	2.5	1.2	100.0	0.5	2,940				
Rural	10.9	48.5	41.8	7.3	1.8	0.5	100.0	0.6	6,332				
Schooling													
No schooling	12.9	42.8	45.2	9.7	1.8	0.5	100.0	0.4	1,313				
<5 years complete	15.0	44.5	41.4	10.0	3.2	1.0	100.0	0.5	621				
5-9 years complete	10.5	51.1	39.5	6.9	1.9	0.7	100.0	0.5	4,158				
10-11 years complete	10.6	50.4	40.3	7.2	1.0	1.0	100.0	0.7	1,115				
12 or more years complete	15.9	41.4	44.8	10.1	2.8	0.8	100.0	0.7	2,066				
Religion													
Hindu	12.2	47.2	41.9	8.2	2.0	0.7	100.0	0.5	8,651				
Muslim	12.0	49.4	40.4	7.4	2.0	0.8	100.0	1.0	531				
Jain	(26.5)	(33.3)	(40.2)	(9.2)	(9.4)	(8.0)	100.0	(0.0)	41				
Other	31.0	38.2	30.7	23.5	7.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	49				

Continued...

Table B3.2 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg				
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	12.0	47.7	41.5	8.4	1.8	0.5	100.0	0.6	1,767	
Scheduled tribe	12.3	46.3	42.4	8.3	2.2	0.7	100.0	0.4	1,715	
Other backward class	10.9	49.4	41.0	7.0	1.9	0.7	100.0	0.6	4,288	
Other	16.8	41.7	43.1	11.6	2.4	1.2	100.0	0.6	1,495	
Total age 15-49	12.3	47.2	41.7	8.3	2.0	0.7	100.0	0.6	9,272	
Age 50-54	26.9	33.8	42.0	16.7	5.3	2.2	100.0	0.8	738	
Total age 15-54	13.4	46.3	41.7	8.9	2.3	0.8	100.0	0.6	10,010	

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

SBP=Systolic blood pressure; DBP=Diastolic blood pressure

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

() 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.8	1.5	0.7	100.0	11,359
20-24	97.4	1.8	0.8	100.0	11,415
25-29	96.6	2.4	1.0	100.0	9,855
30-34	95.1	3.0	1.9	100.0	8,344
35-39	93.7	3.7	2.7	100.0	7,601
40-44	91.3	4.6	4.1	100.0	6,653
45-49	88.0	5.8	6.2	100.0	6,473
Residence					
Urban	93.8	3.2	3.0	100.0	18,854
Rural	95.4	2.9	1.7	100.0	42,847
Schooling					
No schooling	94.0	3.5	2.4	100.0	21,116
<5 years complete	94.1	3.2	2.6	100.0	3,532
5-9 years complete	95.7	2.6	1.7	100.0	22,848
10-11 years complete	95.8	2.4	1.8	100.0	5,664
12 or more years complete	94.8	3.0	2.3	100.0	8,542
Religion					
Hindu	95.1	2.9	2.0	100.0	57,159
Muslim	93.5	3.6	2.9	100.0	3,889
Jain	92.2	2.5	5.3	100.0	314
Other	90.1	6.4	3.5	100.0	339
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	95.7	2.6	1.7	100.0	10,405
Scheduled tribe	95.4	2.7	1.9	100.0	12,108
Other backward class	95.0	3.1	1.9	100.0	28,130
Other	93.5	3.4	3.2	100.0	10,811
Don't know	93.0	5.2	1.8	100.0	246
Total	94.9	3.0	2.1	100.0	61,701

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

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

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.1	2.0	0.9	100.0	1,712
20-24	96.8	2.0	1.2	100.0	1,630
25-29	95.0	3.7	1.3	100.0	1,409
30-34	93.0	4.2	2.8	100.0	1,303
35-39	90.5	5.2	4.2	100.0	1,202
40-44	91.1	4.6	4.3	100.0	1,018
45-49	84.4	7.2	8.4	100.0	968
Residence					
Urban	91.9	4.2	3.9	100.0	2,928
Rural	94.0	3.6	2.4	100.0	6,313
Schooling					
No schooling	92.3	4.5	3.1	100.0	1,311
<5 years complete	92.8	4.2	2.9	100.0	614
5-9 years complete	93.8	3.8	2.4	100.0	4,143
10-11 years complete	94.8	3.4	1.9	100.0	1,112
12 or more years complete	92.3	3.5	4.2	100.0	2,061
Religion					
Hindu	93.3	3.8	2.8	100.0	8,628
Muslim	94.1	2.5	3.4	100.0	524
Jain	(81.2)	(9.5)	(9.3)	100.0	41
Other	90.7	5.8	3.5	100.0	47
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	93.7	4.0	2.3	100.0	1,761
Scheduled tribe	94.5	3.0	2.4	100.0	1,710
Other backward class	93.2	4.0	2.8	100.0	4,272
Other	91.6	3.9	4.5	100.0	1,491
Total age 15-49	93.3	3.8	2.9	100.0	9,241
Age 50-54	84.8	5.4	9.7	100.0	733
Total age 15-54	92.7	3.9	3.4	100.0	9,974

Note: Total includes 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.1	0.0	17.2	9.2	11.8
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.1	0.3	0.3	13.3	24.3	20.8
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.8	1.4	1.2	2.8	4.4	3.9
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.7	3.6	3.0
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	3.9	6.1	5.4	31.2	33.6	32.8
Uses <i>khaini</i>	1.0	2.9	2.3	7.4	13.1	11.3
Uses snuff	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2
Uses any type of tobacco	6.5	12.1	10.4	53.1	62.4	59.5
Drinks alcohol	0.6	2.1	1.6	28.3	30.3	29.6
Number of respondents	19,306	43,497	62,803	3,031	6,479	9,510
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	0.0	0.0	3.6	5.6	5.0
1-2	*	29.5	29.5	23.7	18.8	20.3
3-5	*	34.2	32.6	25.2	20.5	21.9
6-9	*	10.5	10.4	9.4	8.9	9.1
10 or more	*	25.8	27.4	37.1	45.6	43.0
Don't know	*	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.7
Total	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	24	155	179	817	1,896	2,713
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	5.2	18.2	16.9	10.6	8.1	8.9
About once a week	44.4	40.8	41.2	42.4	39.1	40.1
Less than once a week	50.4	41.0	42.0	47.0	52.8	51.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	106	916	1,022	858	1,960	2,818

* 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Other	Nothing		
Age								
15-19	76.6	14.7	23.6	2.6	0.1	0.2	37.4	11,624
20-24	78.5	14.7	24.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	37.8	11,642
Residence								
Urban	57.1	25.2	42.9	4.8	0.1	0.0	65.4	6,691
Rural	85.8	10.5	16.2	1.8	0.0	0.2	26.4	16,576
Schooling								
No schooling	94.1	4.4	6.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	10.7	2,847
<5 years complete	89.3	9.7	11.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	889
5-9 years complete	83.4	11.7	17.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	28.6	11,959
10-11 years complete	68.2	20.4	35.6	3.6	0.0	0.2	54.1	3,601
12 or more years complete	54.0	27.2	48.9	5.7	0.0	0.2	72.7	3,971
Religion								
Hindu	78.3	13.9	23.1	2.6	0.0	0.2	36.2	21,506
Muslim	70.0	24.4	31.8	3.2	0.2	0.1	53.2	1,576
Jain	49.9	40.1	47.8	10.7	0.0	0.0	81.9	80
Other	48.6	26.3	42.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	67.2	104
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	78.4	15.4	21.9	2.6	0.1	0.1	37.0	4,099
Scheduled tribe	91.0	6.4	9.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	15.8	4,844
Other backward class	77.2	15.1	25.1	2.9	0.0	0.1	39.2	10,562
Other	59.8	24.0	41.6	4.9	0.0	0.2	62.7	3,675
Don't know	85.1	8.9	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	86
Total	77.6	14.7	23.9	2.7	0.1	0.2	37.6	23,266

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

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

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

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings			Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Total	Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	Not paid	Agriculture	Non-agriculture			
WOMEN										
15-19	29.7	1,864	59.4	12.6	5.6	22.3	72.8	27.2	100.0	553
20-24	29.4	1,794	57.0	12.8	6.3	23.9	63.5	36.5	100.0	527
25-29	39.4	1,568	62.3	13.3	4.4	20.1	65.4	34.6	100.0	617
30-34	47.2	1,356	62.4	11.3	6.4	19.9	63.3	36.7	100.0	641
35-39	52.1	1,177	65.9	12.5	3.8	17.8	64.1	35.9	100.0	613
40-44	48.6	1,055	62.2	15.9	4.9	17.0	64.1	35.9	100.0	513
45-49	48.1	1,069	61.3	10.7	5.8	22.2	66.1	33.9	100.0	515
Total	40.2	9,884	61.6	12.7	5.3	20.4	65.6	34.4	100.0	3,978
MEN										
15-19	44.5	1,769	78.1	10.9	4.4	6.7	42.6	57.4	100.0	786
20-24	77.8	1,676	79.9	11.8	4.4	3.9	40.8	59.2	100.0	1,304
25-29	93.3	1,450	78.9	12.4	4.6	4.1	44.7	55.3	100.0	1,353
30-34	97.3	1,346	78.1	13.6	4.0	4.4	44.1	55.9	100.0	1,310
35-39	98.7	1,244	74.4	15.7	4.4	5.5	47.9	52.1	100.0	1,228
40-44	97.9	1,037	76.6	14.8	4.8	3.8	50.0	50.0	100.0	1,016
45-49	97.2	987	76.8	15.4	4.8	3.0	51.9	48.1	100.0	959
Total	83.7	9,510	77.6	13.5	4.5	4.4	45.8	54.2	100.0	7,957

Table 88 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how husband's earnings are used	Number of women husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with wife decide how their wife's earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age									
15-19	54.5	59.2	160	(42.0)	35	*	5	(39.9)	34
20-29	74.9	66.1	1,944	42.8	487	85.2	216	73.2	1,453
30-39	80.8	88.5	1,903	41.5	712	83.3	548	73.6	2,120
40-49	84.0	67.3	1,379	46.0	490	84.0	490	77.2	1,708
Residence									
Urban	90.0	73.9	1,699	42.2	370	68.8	221	74.6	1,646
Rural	76.7	70.6	3,687	43.4	1,354	87.2	1,037	74.4	3,668
Schooling									
No schooling	77.4	71.9	2,248	42.9	979	85.8	374	70.9	996
<5 years complete	80.7	75.1	358	39.3	154	85.7	152	74.6	449
5-9 years complete	79.1	69.8	1,852	43.9	409	84.5	528	74.1	2,327
10-11 years complete	93.0	70.1	368	54.4	47	80.5	55	77.8	468
12 or more years complete	90.8	75.3	559	43.1	135	77.4	149	76.9	1,074
Religion									
Hindu	79.3	71.5	5,010	43.3	1,660	84.7	1,217	74.1	4,941
Muslim	85.2	72.2	331	36.4	55	(62.9)	31	79.3	323
Jain	*	*	21	*	3	*	5	(65.5)	29
Other	*	(71.6)	24	*	6	*	5	(93.5)	21
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	78.2	72.1	1,015	39.4	417	85.0	310	75.9	1,075
Scheduled tribe	78.2	73.3	1,116	47.0	539	88.5	433	72.4	1,029
Other backward class	80.2	70.6	2,464	42.7	645	81.0	400	73.9	2,435
Other	85.3	72.0	777	40.6	118	74.5	115	76.9	772
Total	79.5	71.6	5,385	43.1	1,724	84.0	1,258	74.4	5,314

Note: Total includes 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 89 Decision making

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision						
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
	URBAN										
Own health care	7.7	67.7	21.7	1.9	1.0	100.0	34.3	56.2	8.5	0.7	100.0
Major household purchases	5.5	71.1	18.2	3.7	1.4	100.0	24.9	68.9	4.4	1.6	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.7	70.2	17.5	2.5	1.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL										
Own health care	6.5	64.4	25.4	2.3	1.4	100.0	38.3	50.5	8.8	2.2	100.0
Major household purchases	3.0	66.7	24.0	4.3	2.1	100.0	28.8	63.6	3.5	3.9	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.2	65.3	24.4	3.4	1.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL										
Own health care	6.8	65.4	24.3	2.2	1.3	100.0	37.1	52.2	8.7	1.8	100.0
Major household purchases	3.7	68.0	22.3	4.1	1.9	100.0	27.7	65.2	3.7	3.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.2	66.7	22.4	3.2	1.5	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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
15-19	58.5	52.4	56.3	43.4	32.0	270	(73.1)	(80.7)	(68.7)	(14.9)	41
20-24	66.4	62.7	64.0	52.2	24.2	1,240	89.1	87.8	80.3	3.4	592
25-29	71.4	69.4	71.2	58.4	18.1	1,448	88.1	90.9	82.8	3.8	1,063
30-39	72.5	74.5	75.8	62.1	15.0	2,423	89.9	93.1	85.4	2.4	2,372
40-49	78.0	78.5	78.6	67.5	12.5	1,934	89.6	95.5	86.8	1.7	1,901
Residence											
Urban	75.4	76.6	78.9	64.8	12.3	2,155	90.5	93.8	85.8	1.5	1,723
Rural	70.9	69.7	70.4	58.7	19.2	5,160	88.8	92.4	84.3	3.1	4,245
Schooling											
No schooling	71.3	71.4	71.8	60.5	18.7	3,050	89.9	95.0	87.5	2.6	1,106
<5 years complete	78.5	76.5	78.1	66.1	11.6	467	87.0	93.6	82.7	2.1	510
5-9 years complete	70.4	68.7	70.7	57.4	18.7	2,524	89.0	91.9	83.9	3.1	2,599
10-11 years complete	72.9	75.4	72.7	60.8	15.4	512	89.7	94.0	86.0	2.2	532
12 or more years complete	77.5	77.7	81.9	66.7	10.6	762	90.2	92.1	84.5	2.2	1,221
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	74.3	73.5	74.1	61.7	15.1	3,061	89.2	92.9	84.7	2.6	5,832
Employed, for cash	75.4	74.6	75.0	62.6	14.1	2,233	89.7	93.0	85.1	2.5	5,314
Employed, not for cash	71.2	70.4	71.4	59.4	17.7	827	84.5	91.8	80.6	4.3	518
Not employed	70.7	70.5	72.1	59.5	18.7	4,255	91.3	91.9	85.5	2.3	136

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	64.5	60.3	63.1	49.4	25.0	716	89.9	90.2	83.5	3.4	680
1-2	71.3	70.8	72.0	59.7	18.1	3,399	89.7	92.2	84.8	2.9	2,832
3-4	74.3	75.1	76.1	63.7	14.5	2,576	88.6	94.3	84.8	1.9	2,006
5+	77.0	76.0	76.1	64.0	13.7	624	88.9	94.1	86.3	3.2	450
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	75.7	76.8	77.7	65.3	13.7	3,378	89.4	94.7	86.2	2.1	2,714
Non-nuclear	69.2	67.4	68.9	56.3	20.1	3,937	89.2	91.3	83.5	3.1	3,255
Religion											
Hindu	72.1	71.6	73.0	60.5	17.3	6,859	89.3	92.9	84.7	2.6	5,585
Muslim	73.4	72.5	71.2	58.5	15.9	401	90.2	93.1	86.4	3.2	331
Jain	(77.0)	(80.3)	(84.3)	(68.3)	(13.3)	26	(88.1)	(89.4)	(77.5)	(0.0)	30
Other	(82.1)	(74.2)	(74.9)	(72.0)	(15.8)	29	(86.3)	(83.1)	(76.8)	(7.4)	22
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	69.8	69.2	73.5	58.0	17.5	1,280	89.1	91.9	84.4	3.4	1,160
Scheduled tribe	72.6	71.9	72.7	61.4	17.9	1,514	88.1	93.8	84.2	2.4	1,177
Other backward class	72.1	72.1	72.5	60.6	17.2	3,361	90.5	92.8	85.9	2.7	2,734
Other	74.2	73.3	73.6	61.3	15.9	1,141	87.4	93.0	82.3	1.9	894
Total	72.2	71.7	72.9	60.5	17.2	7,315	89.3	92.8	84.8	2.6	5,968

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money				Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹			
Age								
15-19	23.5	38.0	28.5	1.1	18.6		1,864	
20-24	30.6	36.2	32.8	3.1	23.4		1,794	
25-29	35.4	34.7	31.4	3.1	31.2		1,568	
30-39	37.9	36.6	34.2	6.4	38.2		2,534	
40-49	45.3	40.3	32.7	5.3	49.0		2,124	
Residence								
Urban	43.1	50.1	39.4	5.0	42.3		3,135	
Rural	31.3	31.3	28.7	3.6	28.7		6,749	
Schooling								
No schooling	33.8	26.6	24.2	4.1	35.5		3,326	
<5 years complete	34.2	30.8	30.7	6.3	34.0		540	
5-9 years complete	31.4	33.3	32.8	3.8	25.4		3,736	
10-11 years complete	35.8	52.1	39.4	4.0	33.0		950	
12 or more years complete	48.5	67.1	45.2	3.6	47.7		1,332	
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	39.7	36.3	32.7	5.5	38.2		3,978	
Employed, for cash	43.7	38.9	33.0	6.1	41.0		2,956	
Employed, not for cash	28.2	28.9	31.7	3.8	30.3		1,022	
Not employed	31.9	37.9	31.7	3.1	29.5		5,906	
Number of living children								
0	28.4	40.4	32.3	1.7	23.2		3,002	
1-2	38.3	37.7	32.9	4.3	33.9		3,538	
3-4	36.8	33.9	32.0	6.0	41.3		2,692	
5+	41.0	34.7	26.7	5.0	38.8		651	

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				Number of women
	Women's access to money		Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
	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	35.4	39.2	32.1	4.4	35.5
Non-nuclear	34.7	35.6	32.1	3.7	30.8
Religion					
Hindu	35.0	37.5	31.6	4.1	33.0
Muslim	34.8	32.6	39.2	3.9	30.8
Jain	(50.9)	(64.5)	(36.1)	(6.8)	(56.0)
Other	41.8	41.7	36.2	0.5	43.4
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	34.3	38.0	33.2	4.7	32.5
Scheduled tribe	31.9	30.7	25.1	3.4	32.9
Other backward class	33.8	36.9	33.4	4.5	31.0
Other	43.6	46.3	36.1	2.9	39.3
Don't know	(49.9)	(29.8)	(32.5)	(2.6)	(43.8)
Total	35.1	37.3	32.1	4.0	33.0

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table S2. Ownership of assets

Background characteristic	Women			Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages			Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Number of women 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	33.6	27.1	18.1	1,864	87.5	338	41.7	34.4	1,769
20-24	36.4	29.9	38.1	1,794	81.2	684	51.7	39.7	1,676
25-29	41.5	32.0	37.5	1,568	68.9	588	60.5	46.6	1,450
30-34	44.0	32.8	36.3	1,356	64.3	493	73.4	55.7	1,346
35-39	48.9	36.9	26.2	1,177	55.2	308	78.5	56.9	1,244
40-44	51.3	41.1	22.3	1,055	55.5	235	86.7	64.0	1,037
45-49	53.9	40.1	18.2	1,069	52.8	194	90.9	71.1	987
Residence									
Urban	40.3	25.7	49.5	3,135	76.0	1,552	61.4	37.8	3,031
Rural	43.8	36.7	19.1	6,749	61.9	1,288	67.6	56.0	6,479
Religion									
Hindu	43.1	34.1	28.2	9,227	69.9	2,607	65.3	50.9	8,867
Muslim	36.5	21.2	32.6	580	62.3	189	70.7	40.1	548
Jain	(43.7)	(33.9)	(72.3)	37	(90.0)	27	(71.6)	(46.8)	45
Other	31.5	17.4	45.5	39	(69.4)	18	63.4	47.4	50
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	40.8	29.8	25.9	1,741	58.5	451	64.8	46.4	1,805
Scheduled tribe	45.7	36.2	14.5	2,043	63.8	297	67.2	52.6	1,756
Other backward class	42.7	33.6	28.6	4,509	68.9	1,289	65.4	50.1	4,404
Other	41.3	32.4	50.9	1,570	79.2	800	65.4	52.3	1,538
Don't know	(20.2)	(20.2)	(15.9)	21	*	3	*	*	7
Schooling									
No schooling	50.5	40.2	10.9	3,326	11.2	364	82.6	62.0	1,343
<5 years complete	45.2	35.0	19.3	540	7.8	104	75.2	53.3	642
5-9 years complete	38.7	29.8	26.9	3,736	60.3	1,003	63.7	48.9	4,265
10-11 years complete	37.9	30.2	44.0	950	93.4	418	58.6	46.2	1,146
12 or more years complete	37.0	27.0	71.4	1,332	98.1	951	59.6	46.7	2,114
Total age 15-49	42.7	33.2	28.7	9,884	69.6	2,840	65.6	50.2	9,510
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	92.3	74.1	758
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	67.6	52.0	10,268

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	23.8	17.5	19.4	18.9	22.8	18.0
She neglects the house or children	25.3	17.4	19.7	17.6	24.0	17.5
She argues with him	29.3	22.1	22.0	23.9	27.6	22.8
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	14.6	11.3	8.7	12.8	13.3	11.8
She doesn't cook properly	19.0	13.2	14.1	14.9	17.9	13.8
He suspects her of being unfaithful	28.4	24.6	21.6	23.5	26.9	24.2
She shows disrespect for in-laws	39.2	27.9	31.4	29.7	37.5	28.6
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	52.8	42.8	42.6	43.3	50.5	43.0
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	88.1	83.7	81.1	79.1	86.5	82.0
Knows her husband has sex with other women	87.2	77.8	81.6	74.1	85.9	76.5
Is tired or not in the mood	84.4	79.6	78.0	74.6	83.0	77.8
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	78.7	67.5	71.8	62.6	77.1	65.7
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	7.5	8.3	13.2	12.1	8.8	9.6
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	19.3	na	17.4	na	18.6
Refuse to give her financial support	na	11.3	na	9.5	na	10.6
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	10.1	na	8.5	na	9.5
Have sex with another woman	na	10.5	na	9.8	na	10.2
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	4.3	na	3.4	na	4.0
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	73.8	na	75.2	na	74.3
Number of respondents	7,648	6,107	2,236	3,403	9,884	9,510
na = Not applicable						

Table 94. Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age								
15-19	47.2	45.5	70.0	58.0	66.6	66.6	1,864	1,769
20-24	47.8	44.9	79.2	68.4	74.5	74.5	1,794	1,676
25-29	50.5	41.4	78.7	69.7	72.5	72.5	1,568	1,450
30-39	53.0	42.4	79.3	67.0	73.2	73.2	2,534	2,591
40-49	52.9	41.0	77.8	65.8	72.4	72.4	2,124	2,024
Residence								
Urban	41.2	40.1	80.9	67.1	72.7	72.7	3,135	3,031
Rural	54.9	44.3	75.3	65.1	71.6	71.6	6,749	6,479
Schooling								
No schooling	59.9	51.6	73.6	59.7	71.7	71.7	3,326	1,343
<5 years complete	53.2	47.2	79.8	63.0	65.8	65.8	540	642
5-9 years complete	51.7	45.5	76.6	65.4	70.8	70.8	3,736	4,265
10-11 years complete	40.1	38.5	80.2	67.1	73.0	73.0	950	1,146
12 or more years complete	30.3	33.5	83.8	70.4	75.5	75.5	1,332	2,114
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	57.8	44.0	76.6	66.6	71.9	71.9	3,978	7,957
Employed, for cash	56.1	44.3	77.0	66.7	71.8	71.8	2,956	7,250
Employed, not for cash	62.5	41.5	75.5	66.1	72.3	72.3	1,022	707
Not employed	45.6	37.6	77.4	61.3	72.2	72.2	5,906	1,553
Marital status								
Never married	42.6	43.3	71.8	62.6	70.1	70.1	2,236	3,403
Currently married	53.0	42.7	78.6	67.8	73.1	73.1	7,315	5,968
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	49.4	46.4	79.1	54.8	65.8	65.8	332	139

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, Madhya Pradesh, 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	45.3	43.1	73.9	63.1	70.3	70.3	3,002	4,132
1-2	50.3	42.0	80.0	67.9	72.5	72.5	3,538	2,886
3-4	55.3	43.2	76.6	67.4	73.3	73.3	2,692	2,033
5+	55.9	47.4	78.0	68.5	76.8	76.8	651	459
Household structure⁴								
Nuclear	50.7	42.2	77.2	64.9	73.0	73.0	4,698	4,521
Non-nuclear	50.3	43.7	77.0	66.5	71.0	71.0	5,186	4,990
Religion								
Hindu	50.8	42.8	77.0	65.5	71.7	71.7	9,227	8,867
Muslim	47.4	47.7	77.3	68.7	76.4	76.4	580	548
Jain	(35.1)	(20.3)	(93.9)	(70.8)	(75.5)	(75.5)	37	45
Other	42.4	49.1	78.2	67.2	68.9	68.9	39	50
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	53.9	44.4	75.5	66.7	70.1	70.1	1,741	1,805
Scheduled tribe	56.5	51.0	73.5	60.9	70.0	70.0	2,043	1,756
Other backward class	50.1	41.7	78.2	66.7	73.0	73.0	4,509	4,404
Other	40.1	35.7	80.2	67.5	73.2	73.2	1,570	1,538
Don't know	(68.4)	*	(83.8)	*	*	*	21	7
Total	50.5	43.0	77.1	65.7	71.9	71.9	9,884	9,510

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	27.0	13.8	24.3
Sexual violence only	1.6	0.7	1.4
Physical and sexual violence	7.2	1.3	6.0
Physical or sexual violence	35.8	15.9	31.6
Number of women	4,950	1,325	6,275
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	91.2	0.0	81.5
Former husband	1.2	0.0	1.1
Father/step-father	6.9	28.4	9.2
Mother/step-mother	11.5	56.1	16.2
Sister/brother	6.4	33.0	9.2
Daughter/son	0.2	1.4	0.3
Other relative	0.5	1.3	0.6
Current boyfriend	0.0	3.4	0.4
Former boyfriend	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mother in-law	0.4	0.0	0.4
Father in-law	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other in-law	0.2	0.0	0.1
Teacher	2.8	8.8	3.5
Other	0.4	7.7	1.2
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	1,696	201	1,897
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	96.7	*	91.1
Former husband	1.3	*	1.5
Current/former boyfriend	0.1	*	0.5
Brother/step-brother	0.3	*	0.9
Other relative	1.0	*	3.7
In-law	0.1	*	0.1
Family friend	0.2	*	1.4
Other	0.3	*	0.8
Number who experienced sexual violence	436	27	463

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	0.6	117
20-24	3.3	660
25-29	3.2	900
30-39	3.8	1,603
40-49	3.1	1,356
Residence		
Urban	2.5	1,369
Rural	3.7	3,267
Marital status		
Currently married	3.1	4,455
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	9.0	173
Number of living children		
0	2.2	189
1-2	2.8	2,259
3-4	3.5	1,758
5+	5.8	431
Schooling		
No schooling	3.8	1,977
<5 years complete	5.2	322
5-9 years complete	3.4	1,574
10-11 years complete	1.1	297
12 or more years complete	1.2	468
Religion		
Hindu	3.2	4,336
Muslim	4.7	264
Other ¹	(14.3)	21
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	5.6	768
Scheduled tribe	3.9	959
Other backward class	3.0	2,175
Other	1.1	724
Total	3.3	4,637

Note: Total includes never married women, Jain women and women who don't their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not a Hindu or Muslim

() 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	31.4	3.5	22.1	25.6
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	14.0	1.5	9.9	11.4
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	12.8	1.6	9.2	10.8
Slapped her	28.4	2.2	20.1	22.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.9	1.1	6.2	7.2
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.6	1.0	5.8	6.9
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.7	0.4	1.1	1.5
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	8.4	1.1	6.0	7.1
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	6.7	0.9	4.6	5.5
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	3.3	0.4	2.5	2.8
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	4.3	0.6	3.1	3.7
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	12.4	2.2	8.7	10.9
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.8	1.5	6.0	7.5
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	5.0	0.8	3.5	4.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.0	1.2	5.3	6.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	33.0	4.0	23.3	27.3
Any form of physical and sexual violence	6.8	0.6	4.7	5.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	34.9	4.9	24.6	29.5
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.9	0.4	2.6	2.9
Any violence by women against their husband ²	3.1	0.4	2.1	2.6
Number of ever-married women	4,950	4,950	4,950	4,950

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	4.9	14.9	8.8	18.5	20.5	205
20-24	9.7	26.4	6.9	27.9	29.0	773
25-29	11.8	28.9	8.0	30.7	32.7	947
30-39	14.0	35.6	9.8	37.3	39.4	1,650
40-49	13.5	33.5	7.8	34.4	36.6	1,376
Residence						
Urban	13.1	26.5	7.0	27.3	29.4	1,476
Rural	12.1	33.5	9.0	35.4	37.3	3,474
Schooling						
No schooling	14.8	39.6	9.8	40.9	43.1	2,046
<5 years complete	16.3	38.7	8.9	40.0	41.5	331
5-9 years complete	11.5	28.7	9.0	31.0	32.6	1,705
10-11 years complete	7.1	16.2	3.3	16.4	17.9	328
12 or more years complete	7.2	13.8	3.9	15.0	17.5	540
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	9.9	25.0	6.9	26.5	28.3	2,825
Employed for cash	16.4	41.1	11.2	42.8	44.8	1,569
Employed not for cash	14.0	37.1	7.9	38.2	40.6	556
Marital status						
Currently married	12.0	31.2	8.1	32.8	34.7	4,752
Widowed	10.2	24.4	7.6	24.4	26.0	138
Divorced/separated/deserted	52.3	68.0	31.0	68.8	71.9	61
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	11.8	30.9	7.9	32.6	34.5	4,630
0-4 years	7.2	17.0	5.0	19.0	20.7	865
5-9 years	11.7	30.4	7.7	31.5	33.2	749
10+ years	13.1	35.0	8.7	36.7	38.8	3,016
Married more than once	19.5	41.3	19.5	42.0	42.8	129
Number of living children						
0	7.9	15.9	7.2	18.6	20.3	508
1-2	11.2	29.3	6.6	30.5	32.4	2,258
3-4	14.4	36.4	9.9	38.1	39.8	1,754
5+	15.7	41.0	13.0	42.3	45.5	431
Household structure²						
Nuclear	14.0	36.1	9.2	37.2	39.0	2,231
Non-nuclear	11.1	27.6	7.8	29.5	31.6	2,720

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Religion						
Hindu	12.2	31.4	8.3	32.9	34.9	4,631
Muslim	15.3	33.7	11.0	35.8	37.8	281
Other ³	(15.3)	(33.0)	(11.6)	(35.3)	(35.3)	22
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	17.8	39.5	12.2	41.6	44.8	844
Scheduled tribe	12.3	38.3	10.1	39.1	40.8	1,015
Other backward class	12.2	29.5	7.2	31.0	32.7	2,311
Other	7.3	18.8	5.7	21.1	22.8	767
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	21.6	56.9	16.6	57.9	60.4	798
No	10.4	26.0	6.8	27.7	29.4	3,996
Don't know	15.8	40.8	8.6	41.9	47.3	156
Total	12.4	31.4	8.4	33.0	34.9	4,950

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 Jain women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

³ Not a Hindu or Muslim

() 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	15.8	40.8	12.1	42.3	44.5	1,060
<5 years complete	19.1	38.8	7.4	39.6	43.1	332
5-9 years complete	12.9	34.9	9.5	37.1	38.6	1,994
10-11 years complete	8.7	24.7	5.9	25.0	26.2	508
12 or more years complete	7.1	15.7	3.9	16.9	19.2	1,038
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	9.4	23.4	5.8	25.0	27.0	3,624
Drinks/never gets drunk	5.9	34.9	3.0	34.9	35.7	93
Gets drunk sometimes	18.3	51.4	12.8	53.0	54.9	1,012
Gets drunk often	37.8	70.6	33.0	71.7	73.3	222
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	14.7	46.8	11.6	48.7	50.7	73
Wife is same age	8.2	26.0	11.8	27.5	29.3	117
Wife 1-4 years younger	11.5	31.9	7.9	33.4	35.2	2,929
Wife 5-9 years younger	12.8	28.5	7.7	30.5	32.8	1,350
Wife 10+ years younger	13.6	34.2	10.1	35.3	36.7	283
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	11.6	30.6	7.2	32.2	34.1	2,732
Wife has more schooling	13.1	28.8	8.6	30.8	32.6	804
Both have equal schooling	9.2	21.5	7.7	23.0	24.4	555
Neither attended school	15.7	42.5	12.4	43.7	46.3	839
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	4.6	19.0	3.8	20.1	20.9	2,186
1-2	12.5	35.5	8.4	37.7	39.9	1,658
3-4	22.2	44.9	14.0	46.8	50.4	849
5-6	45.9	66.4	28.9	66.5	70.9	257
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	15.2	34.1	12.0	36.5	38.8	773
1-2	15.3	35.3	9.9	37.2	39.1	1,082
3	9.8	28.8	6.4	30.1	32.0	2,897
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	10.4	23.2	5.9	24.4	26.3	2,327
1-2	13.9	35.1	8.9	36.2	38.7	1,087
3-4	14.7	42.6	11.4	45.8	47.6	776
5-6	12.8	42.0	11.4	43.5	45.0	464
7	15.8	37.0	14.0	38.8	40.5	296

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	9.6	20.0	8.7	23.6	24.6	370
1-2	18.0	40.5	10.6	42.5	44.8	697
3	11.7	30.9	8.0	32.2	34.2	3,883
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	29.1	47.7	17.2	50.0	53.5	777
Sometimes	10.2	30.8	7.0	32.1	33.8	3,439
Never	5.0	17.2	5.4	19.2	20.8	734
Total	12.4	31.4	8.4	33.0	34.9	4,950

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

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	23.6	1.8	8.3	6.4	25.8	1,556
In the past 12 months	25.3	2.2	9.3	7.3	27.7	1,268
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	40.1	4.4	17.7	13.8	43.9	416
In the past 12 months	40.3	5.0	19.4	15.0	44.2	349
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	22.7	1.7	7.9	6.2	24.8	1,633
In the past 12 months	24.5	2.1	8.9	6.9	26.8	1,353
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	47.9	5.3	21.7	16.8	52.5	339
In the past 12 months	48.9	6.7	25.1	19.4	54.1	265

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

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

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	83.6	82.7	69.6	81.4	76.6	80.9
Never sought help but told someone	8.0	11.2	6.6	7.4	11.8	7.8
Sought help	8.5	6.1	23.8	11.2	11.6	11.3
Number of women who experienced violence	1,522	88	375	1,774	210	1,984
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	55.4	*	61.6	55.7	*	56.6
Husband's family	31.3	*	31.8	36.0	*	32.0
Current/former husband	0.8	*	0.4	0.7	*	0.6
Current/former boyfriend	2.1	*	0.0	0.4	*	1.2
Friend	19.2	*	16.7	16.8	*	18.6
Neighbour	3.7	*	4.9	4.6	*	4.1
Religious leader	1.5	*	1.5	2.1	*	1.9
Doctor/medical personnel	0.6	*	0.0	0.4	*	0.4
Police	0.4	*	4.7	2.3	*	2.1
Lawyer	5.4	*	0.5	3.7	*	3.3
Social service organization	0.0	*	3.0	1.3	*	1.2
Other	1.3	*	4.4	2.8	*	2.5
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	129	5	89	199	24	224

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

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-4 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

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

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

where

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Madhya Pradesh, there were 2,410 clusters. Hence, 2,410 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 2,410 clusters,
- $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 2,409 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
- k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also computed, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The relative standard error (SE/R) and confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each estimate are also computed.

Sampling errors for NFHS-4 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Madhya Pradesh as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases,

the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$); for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public 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 last 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
Post neonatal 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.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Madhya Pradesh, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.968	0.004	15,103	15,776	2.818	0.004	0.960	0.976
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.666	0.010	15,103	15,776	2.650	0.015	0.645	0.686
Using iodized salt	0.979	0.002	15,029	15,697	1.813	0.002	0.975	0.983
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	932.578	6.479	36,374	37,662	1.251	0.007	919.620	945.536
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.216	0.006	30,940	31,733	2.553	0.029	0.204	0.228
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.516	0.009	13,109	13,610	1.978	0.017	0.499	0.533
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.490	0.009	13,109	13,610	2.021	0.018	0.472	0.507
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.026	0.003	13,109	13,610	2.039	0.108	0.021	0.032
Currently using pill	0.022	0.002	13,109	13,610	1.517	0.088	0.018	0.026
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.009	0.001	13,109	13,610	1.327	0.123	0.007	0.011
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.103	0.004	13,109	13,610	1.654	0.043	0.094	0.112
Currently using female sterilization	0.350	0.009	13,109	13,610	2.105	0.025	0.332	0.368
Using public medical sector source of contraception	0.688	0.011	6,489	6,933	1.873	0.016	0.667	0.710
Unmet need for family planning	0.135	0.004	13,109	13,610	1.365	0.030	0.127	0.143
Want no more children	0.686	0.006	13,109	13,610	1.488	0.009	0.674	0.698
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.516	0.015	4,546	4,802	2.030	0.029	0.486	0.546
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.316	0.010	4,546	4,802	1.501	0.032	0.296	0.337
Birth registration	0.922	0.006	5,699	5,973	1.503	0.007	0.909	0.934
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.904	0.009	5,925	6,239	1.901	0.009	0.887	0.921
Institutional delivery	0.938	0.004	5,925	6,239	1.260	0.005	0.929	0.947
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.681	0.011	4,546	4,802	1.661	0.017	0.658	0.704
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.206	0.010	4,546	4,802	1.686	0.049	0.186	0.226
Children with diarrhoea	0.097	0.006	5,644	5,950	1.509	0.061	0.085	0.109
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.628	0.023	546	579	1.092	0.036	0.583	0.673
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.715	0.024	546	579	1.235	0.034	0.667	0.763
Child received BCG vaccination	0.950	0.008	1,143	1,199	1.193	0.008	0.935	0.966
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.808	0.018	1,143	1,199	1.572	0.023	0.771	0.845
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.695	0.020	1,143	1,199	1.495	0.029	0.654	0.736
Child received measles vaccination	0.851	0.014	1,143	1,199	1.294	0.016	0.824	0.878
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.643	0.021	1,143	1,199	1.466	0.032	0.601	0.685
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.630	0.021	1,143	1,199	1.457	0.033	0.588	0.671
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.656	0.011	4,839	5,099	1.561	0.017	0.633	0.679
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.374	0.011	5,350	5,584	1.532	0.029	0.353	0.396
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.220	0.008	5,350	5,584	1.286	0.034	0.205	0.235
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.365	0.009	5,350	5,584	1.317	0.025	0.347	0.384
Children with any anaemia	0.662	0.009	5,041	5,257	1.313	0.013	0.645	0.680
Women with any anaemia	0.496	0.005	18,401	18,853	1.450	0.011	0.486	0.507
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.206	0.005	17,621	18,052	1.644	0.024	0.196	0.216
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.238	0.005	17,621	18,052	1.686	0.023	0.227	0.249
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.811	0.012	3,100	3,135	1.639	0.014	0.788	0.834
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.311	0.014	3,100	3,135	1.664	0.045	0.283	0.338
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.951	0.041	53,366	55,071	1.384	0.021	1.868	2.034
Neonatal mortality	31.404	2.917	5,973	6,301	1.284	0.093	25.571	37.237
Post neonatal mortality	12.500	1.648	6,004	6,311	1.131	0.132	9.203	15.797
Infant mortality	43.904	3.392	5,977	6,303	1.261	0.077	37.120	50.688
Child mortality	8.795	1.422	5,870	6,272	1.165	0.162	5.950	11.639
Under-five mortality	52.313	3.712	5,998	6,329	1.257	0.071	44.889	59.736
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.086	0.004	32,795	33,861	2.353	0.048	0.078	0.094
Want no more children	0.712	0.016	1,672	1,723	1.415	0.022	0.681	0.744
Men with any anaemia	0.214	0.011	2,855	2,925	1.392	0.052	0.192	0.236
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.225	0.012	2,865	2,940	1.411	0.054	0.201	0.250
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.176	0.009	2,865	2,940	1.205	0.052	0.158	0.195
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.888	0.011	2,937	3,031	1.890	0.012	0.866	0.910
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.397	0.018	2,937	3,031	1.970	0.045	0.361	0.432

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.795	0.006	36,939	36,266	2.692	0.007	0.784	0.806
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.194	0.004	36,939	36,266	2.156	0.023	0.185	0.203
Using iodized salt	0.912	0.003	36,732	36,054	1.711	0.003	0.907	0.917
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	955.093	3.613	92,226	90,064	1.092	0.004	947.867	962.319
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.417	0.003	77,440	75,840	1.570	0.007	0.411	0.422
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.513	0.005	33,720	33,213	1.734	0.009	0.503	0.522
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.498	0.005	33,720	33,213	1.708	0.009	0.489	0.507
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.015	0.001	33,720	33,213	1.556	0.069	0.013	0.017
Currently using pill	0.009	0.001	33,720	33,213	1.248	0.070	0.008	0.011
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.004	0.000	33,720	33,213	1.218	0.108	0.003	0.005
Currently using condom/Nirodha	0.026	0.001	33,720	33,213	1.306	0.043	0.024	0.029
Currently using female sterilization	0.452	0.005	33,720	33,213	1.670	0.010	0.443	0.461
Using public medical sector source of contraception	0.927	0.003	17,026	17,058	1.416	0.003	0.921	0.932
Unmet need for family planning	0.116	0.002	33,720	33,213	1.245	0.019	0.112	0.120
Want no more children	0.701	0.003	33,720	33,213	1.297	0.005	0.695	0.708
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.296	0.006	12,846	12,559	1.601	0.022	0.283	0.309
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.205	0.005	12,846	12,559	1.428	0.025	0.194	0.215
Birth registration	0.784	0.006	18,352	17,758	1.491	0.007	0.772	0.795
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.738	0.006	18,659	18,198	1.606	0.008	0.726	0.751
Institutional delivery	0.764	0.006	18,659	18,198	1.604	0.008	0.752	0.776
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.527	0.007	12,846	12,559	1.516	0.013	0.513	0.540
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.189	0.006	12,846	12,559	1.622	0.030	0.178	0.200
Children with diarrhoea	0.094	0.003	17,615	17,167	1.253	0.031	0.088	0.100
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.525	0.014	1,671	1,617	1.107	0.027	0.497	0.553
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.670	0.013	1,671	1,617	1.127	0.020	0.643	0.696
Child received BCG vaccination	0.903	0.006	3,432	3,334	1.174	0.007	0.891	0.915
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.707	0.010	3,432	3,334	1.212	0.013	0.688	0.726
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.614	0.010	3,432	3,334	1.177	0.016	0.595	0.634
Child received measles vaccination	0.776	0.008	3,432	3,334	1.151	0.011	0.760	0.793
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.534	0.010	3,432	3,334	1.214	0.020	0.513	0.555
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.502	0.010	3,432	3,334	1.171	0.020	0.481	0.522
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.586	0.007	15,061	14,681	1.512	0.012	0.572	0.599
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.436	0.005	16,680	16,106	1.180	0.011	0.426	0.445
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.271	0.004	16,680	16,106	1.077	0.014	0.263	0.279
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.450	0.005	16,680	16,106	1.125	0.010	0.440	0.459
Children with any anaemia	0.698	0.005	15,850	15,260	1.245	0.007	0.689	0.708
Women with any anaemia	0.538	0.003	43,430	42,849	1.419	0.006	0.531	0.545
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.318	0.003	40,709	40,203	1.360	0.010	0.312	0.325
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.092	0.002	40,709	40,203	1.334	0.021	0.088	0.096
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.517	0.012	6,894	6,749	1.946	0.023	0.493	0.540
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.121	0.007	6,894	6,749	1.834	0.060	0.106	0.135
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.480	0.028	1,23,959	1,22,503	1.201	0.011	2.425	2.536
Neonatal mortality	38.924	1.801	18,923	18,457	1.175	0.046	35.321	42.526
Post neonatal mortality	14.989	1.022	19,032	18,540	1.107	0.068	12.945	17.034
Infant mortality	53.913	2.136	18,949	18,480	1.199	0.040	49.641	58.185
Child mortality	16.116	1.036	18,724	18,313	1.070	0.064	14.043	18.188
Under-five mortality	69.160	2.342	19,077	18,604	1.179	0.034	64.475	73.844
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.198	0.003	80,897	79,157	1.691	0.013	0.193	0.203
Want no more children	0.749	0.007	4,317	4,245	1.126	0.010	0.734	0.763
Men with any anaemia	0.274	0.007	6,403	6,307	1.213	0.026	0.260	0.288
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.311	0.007	6,412	6,319	1.109	0.022	0.297	0.325
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.078	0.004	6,412	6,319	1.162	0.052	0.070	0.087
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.732	0.010	6,559	6,479	1.788	0.013	0.712	0.752
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.244	0.009	6,559	6,479	1.771	0.038	0.226	0.263



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