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2015-16



International Institute for Population Sciences
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प्रीति सूदन

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Government of India
Department of Health and Family Welfare
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Dated : 5th January, 2018



MESSAGE

I am happy to note that the NFHS-4 provides the much needed estimates of fertility, mortality, family planning, maternal and child health indicators, child nutrition, domestic violence, etc. at the national and state levels. A majority of these indicators are also being provided for all the 640 districts of India (as per the Census, 2011). These indicators are more needed now than ever before to monitor the progress of a number of flagship programs launched by the Government of India in the recent past.

Although the NFHS-4 reveals improvement in many of the key indicators, it also points towards a number of challenges that India is facing today. The NFHS-4 also brings to the forefront a number of emerging issues that will occupy central place in the near future. I notice that the NFHS-4 provides information on a number of indicators included in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which India is committed to.

I hope that the information given in this report will immensely help policy makers and programme managers in planning focused policies and programmes. I also hope that this report will be of great help to all those who are working in the area of population and health in improving the health of the general population of this large and diverse country.


(Preeti Sudan)



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Dated the 20th December, 2017

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FOREWORD

The National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) have played a crucial role in providing the Government of India with reliable evidence on the success of its flagship programmes as envisioned in the National Health Policy that aim to improve the reproductive and child health and the health care delivery system in the country. The fourth round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), conducted during 2015-16, provides crucial information on reproductive and child health, including socio-economic characteristics of the usual members of household and visitors, fertility, family planning, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the last three years preceding the survey, nutrition, lifestyle, HIV/AIDS, violence against women (VAW), certain non-communicable diseases (NCD), and many other topics. The report of the NFHS-4, prepared by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, would further strengthen the country's demographic and health database, and the information will serve as a benchmark for the Government's initiatives in its commitment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by 2030.

Over the years, the NFHS has expanded its scope and coverage to fill the gap in the data required by the government, NGOs, and researchers in the field of population and health. For the first time, in NFHS-4, all 640 districts in the country were covered by adopting a modular approach to arrive at estimates of crucial indicators at the district and state levels. This will act as a useful trigger to prioritise action to address key healthcare challenges facing the districts and the states. After rigorous rounds of mapping and listing of all households in the selected first stage units in each state and union territory, information was collected from each selected household and from women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in each selected household, including biomarkers for all eligible persons (including children age 6-59 months) through the use of computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI).

The success of such a large-scale survey of national importance (NFHS-4) has been due to the diligent efforts of all in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), the Chairman & members of the Technical and Administrative Committees, partners from USAID, DFID, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and ICF. I acknowledge with appreciation all those who have supported and contributed to the success of this project.


(Manoj Jhalani)

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PREFACE

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) programme, initiated in the early 1990s, has emerged as a nationally important source of data on population, health, and nutrition for India and its states and union territories. The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the series of these national surveys, was preceded by NFHS-1 in 1992-93, NFHS-2 in 1998-99, and NFHS-3 in 2005-06. Like NFHS-1, NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, NFHS-4 was designed to provide estimates of important indicators on family welfare, maternal and child health, nutrition, and other health issues. In addition, NFHS-4 provides information on several new and emerging issues, including use of mosquito nets for malaria prevention, abortion, insurance coverage, ownership of physical and economic assets by women, HIV testing during antenatal care, and domestic violence during pregnancy. Further, unlike NFHS-3, in which all women age 15-49 and all men age 15-54 were eligible for individual interviews, NFHS-4 interviewed all women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in alternate households in 30 percent of the selected Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Information on nutritional status, including the prevalence of anaemia, is provided in NFHS-4 for women age 15-49, men age 15-54, and young children.

A special feature of NFHS-4 is the inclusion of testing of the adult population for blood glucose, blood pressure, and HIV. Unlike NFHS-3, which provided estimates of HIV prevalence among women and men for all India and separately for Uttar Pradesh and for five out of the six states classified by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) as high prevalence states, NFHS-4 provides estimates of HIV prevalence at the national level and for 11 groups of states/union territories (UTs) including high HIV prevalence states. NFHS-4 is the first nationwide community-based survey in India to provide estimates of blood glucose levels and blood pressure in the general population. Specifically, NFHS-4 provides estimates of blood glucose levels and blood pressure among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 for all of India, states and union territories, and districts.

NFHS-4 covered all 29 States and 7 Union Territories in India. Unlike NFHS-3, NFHS-4 is designed to provide estimates of key indicators for India as a whole and, with the exception of HIV prevalence, for all 29 states and 7 union territories, and 640 districts. Additionally, NFHS-4 provides estimates of the slum populations of eight cities, namely Chennai, Delhi,

Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata, Meerut, Mumbai, and Nagpur. NFHS-4 was conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, and is a collaborative effort of a large number of organizations. The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, was designated by the MoHFW as the nodal agency for the NFHS-4. Funding for NFHS-4 was provided by MoHFW as well as by some international agencies viz. United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF, UNFPA and the MacArthur Foundation. ICF, USA, provided technical assistance at all stages of NFHS-4 project. NACO and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI) provided technical assistance for the HIV component of NFHS-4. Fourteen research organizations, including three Population Research Centres, shouldered the responsibility of conducting the survey in the different States and union territories of India.

The survey used a uniform sample design, questionnaires (translated into 18 Indian languages), field procedures, and procedures for biomarker measurements throughout the country to facilitate comparability across the states and to ensure the highest possible data quality. The contents of the questionnaires were decided through an extensive collaborative process in early 2013. One national-level fact sheet, 29 State fact sheets, 7 fact sheets for the union territories, and 640 district fact sheets that provide estimates of more than 90 key indicators of population, family welfare, health, and nutrition have already been released. The basic objective of releasing fact sheets within a very short period after the completion of data collection was to provide immediate feedback to planners and programme managers on key process indicators.

The national report contains comprehensive findings from NFHS-4, based on a standard tabulation plan developed by IIPS and finalized by the NFHS-4 Technical Advisory Committee. The national report was jointly written by the authors from IIPS and ICF.

We take great pride in presenting the NFHS-4 national report. We hope that the report will provide helpful insights into the changes that are taking place in the country and will provide policymakers and programme managers with up-to-date estimates of indicators that can be used for effective management of health and family welfare programmes, with an emphasis on both the reproductive and nutritional health of the population. The report will also contribute to the knowledge of researchers and analysts in the fields of population, health, and nutrition.

S. Bhoyar
(Shalini Ashok Bhoyar)

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निदेशक एवं वरिष्ठ प्रोफेसर / DIRECTOR & Sr. PROFESSOR



From Director's Desk

It gives me great satisfaction and delight to bring out National Report of National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4) conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the Nodal Agency under the auspices of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. Important aspects of maternal, child, adolescent and adult health indicators covered in the report pertains to marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years etc. These indicators available at the national, state and district levels shall serve not only as benchmark for guiding the trajectory of health for all but also as process indicators for a number of ongoing health programmes.

I appreciate and congratulate all Coordinators at the Institute for their devotion and on successful completion of NFHS-4 Project. I also acknowledge with gratitude the guidance and support of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India at various stages of execution of NFHS-4.

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The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) was successfully completed due to the efforts and involvements of numerous organizations and individuals at different stages of the survey. At the outset, we are grateful to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, for their overall guidance and support. We wish to place on record our sincere thanks to Ms. Preeti Sudan, Secretary, Health and Family Welfare, Ms. Vijaya Srivastava, Special Secretary and Financial Advisor, and former secretaries of the department namely, Mr. C. K. Mishra, Mr. Bhanu Pratap Sharma, Mr. Lov Verma, Mr. K. Desiraju, and Mr. P. K. Pradhan for their guidance, support and contribution to the survey.

We also express our gratitude to Mr. Manoj Jhalani, AS & MD, NHM, Ms. Shalini Ashok Bhojar, Director General (Stats.), Dr. V. K. Srivastava, Chief Director (Stats.), Mr. Janardhan Yadav, DDG (Stats.), Mr. Biswajit Das, Director (Stats.), and Ms. A. P. Meera Dy. Director (Stats.) for their constant support at every stage of the survey. Thanks are also due to Mr. C. R. K. Nair, former Additional DG (Stats.), Dr. Ratan Chand, former Chief Director (Stats.), Mr. P. C. Cyriac, former DDG (Stats.).

The coordinators of NFHS-4 wish to place special thanks to Dr. F. Ram, the then Director & Sr. Professor of IIPS during the planning and implementation of the project for his technical, and administrative guidance during his tenure. We also appreciate the continuing interest and efforts made by Dr. L. Ladusingh, Offg. Director and Sr. Professor of IIPS.

We express our sincere gratitude to all the members of Technical Advisory Committee, Project Management Committee, Administrative & Financial Management Committee, and Steering Committee for their contribution and providing valuable guidance for successful execution of the survey.

We appreciate and acknowledge the untiring efforts and initiative taken by Dr. Fred Arnold, Dr. Sunita Kishor, and other staff members/consultants of ICF, USA in successful completion of NFHS-4. We also acknowledge the generous financial support from different development partners namely, United States Agency for International Development, UKaid, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, United Nations International Children's Emergency Funds, United Nations Population Fund, and MacArthur Foundation.

We acknowledge the participation and support provided by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI) for the HIV component of the survey, including HIV testing. We gratefully acknowledge the services rendered by different laboratories namely, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi, SRL, Kohima, School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata, GMC & Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals, Mumbai, and Christian Medical College (CMC), Vellore.

We also acknowledge the contribution of NFHS-4 Senior Research Officers, Research Officers and other staff members for their untiring contribution during the entire duration of the survey. We would like to acknowledge the contribution of staff members of IIPS, especially from the Administration, Accounts, Information Communication and Technology Unit, and Library for their continuous cooperation and support during the entire survey period.

Our sincere thanks to the Heads and staff of the 14 Field Agencies (FAs) for successfully carrying out the task of data collection, despite many hardships in the field. This acknowledgement cannot be completed without expressing our appreciation for the hard work put in by the interviewers, health investigators, and supervisors in collecting and maintaining the quality of data.

Last but not the least, credit goes to all the eligible women, men, and children who spent their valuable time and responded with patience and without any expectation from NFHS-4.

NFHS-4 Coordinators

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. 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 all of 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. ICF provided technical assistance through the DHS Program, which is funded by USAID. 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. NFHS-4 fieldwork was conducted by 14 Field Agencies (FAs), and 7 laboratories conducted the HIV testing (see Appendix A).

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey is to provide essential data on health and family welfare, as well as data on emerging issues in these areas. The clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical (CAB) component of NFHS-4 is designed to provide vital estimates of the prevalence of malnutrition, anaemia, hypertension, HIV, and high blood glucose levels through a series of biomarker tests and measurements.

The information collected through NFHS-4 is intended to assist policymakers and programme managers in setting benchmarks and examining progress over time in India's health sector. Besides providing evidence on the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, NFHS-4 data will help to identify the need for new programmes in specific health areas.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

Decisions about the overall sample size required for NFHS-4 were guided by several considerations, paramount among which was the need to produce indicators at the district, state/union territory (UT), and national levels, as well as separate estimates for urban and rural areas in the 157 districts that have 30-70 percent of the population living in urban areas as per the 2011 census, with a reasonable level of precision. In addition, the NFHS-4 sample was designed to be able to produce separate estimates for slum and non-slum areas in eight cities (Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata, Meerut, Mumbai, and Nagpur), and to provide general population estimates of HIV prevalence for women and men for India as a whole, for urban and rural areas of India, and for 11 groups of states/union territories.

NFHS-4 was designed to provide information on sexual behaviour; husband's background and women's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour; and domestic violence only at the state level (in the state module), while most indicators in the district module are reported at the district level. A subsample of 15 percent of households was selected for the implementation of the state module, in addition to the district module. In the 15 percent of households selected for the state module, a long questionnaire was administered that included all the questions needed for district-level estimates plus additional questions for the topics listed above. To achieve a representative sample of 15 percent of households, NFHS-4 conducted interviews in every alternate selected household in 30 percent of the selected clusters. In all, 28,586 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were selected across the country in NFHS-4, of which fieldwork was completed in 28,522 clusters.

The NFHS-4 sample is a stratified two-stage sample. The 2011 census served as the sampling frame for the selection of PSUs. PSUs were villages in rural areas and Census Enumeration Blocks (CEBs) in urban areas. PSUs with fewer than 40 households were linked to the nearest PSU. Within each rural stratum, villages were selected from the sampling frame with probability proportional to size (PPS). In each stratum, six approximately equal substrata were created by crossing three substrata, each created based on the estimated number of households in each village, with two substrata, each created based on the percentage of the population belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (SCs/STs).

Within each explicit sampling stratum, PSUs were sorted according to the literacy rate of women age 6+ years. The final sample PSUs were selected with PPS sampling.

In urban areas, CEB information was obtained from the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, New Delhi. CEBs were sorted according to the percentage of the SC/ST population in each CEB, and sample CEBs were selected with PPS sampling.

In every selected rural and urban PSU, a complete household mapping and listing operation was conducted prior to the main survey. Selected PSUs with an estimated number of at least 300 households were segmented into segments of approximately 100-150 households. Two of the segments were randomly selected for the survey using systematic sampling with probability proportional to segment size. Therefore, an NFHS-4 cluster is either a PSU or a segment of a PSU. In the second stage, in every selected rural and urban cluster, 22 households were randomly selected with systematic sampling.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four survey questionnaires (Household Questionnaire, Woman's Questionnaire, Man's Questionnaire, and Biomarker Questionnaire) were canvassed in 17 local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

The Household Questionnaire listed all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Basic demographic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, such as age, sex, marital status, schooling, and relationship to the head of the household. Ownership of an *Aadhaar* card was determined for each person listed. The parents' survival status was determined for children under age 18. For children under age five, information was collected on whether each child has a birth certificate or whether the birth was registered with the civil authority. The information on age and sex of household members obtained in the Household Questionnaire was used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit such as source of water; water treatment; type of toilet facilities; type of cooking fuel; materials used for the floor, roof, and walls of the dwelling unit; and ownership of various durable goods. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on the ownership and use of mosquito nets, exposure to second-hand smoke, and the reported prevalence of tuberculosis. A sample of cooking salt used in the household was tested for iodine content.

The Woman's Questionnaire collected information from all eligible women age 15-49, who were asked questions on a large variety of topics, including the following:

- Background characteristics: age, literacy, schooling, religion, caste/tribe, media exposure
- Reproduction: children ever born, birth history, current pregnancy, pregnancy terminations
- Prevalence of hysterectomy
- Menstrual hygiene (for women age 15-24 years)
- Family planning: knowledge and use of contraception, sources of contraceptive methods, information on family planning
- Contacts with community health workers
- Maternal and child health, breastfeeding, and nutrition: antenatal care; delivery care; postnatal care; postpartum amenorrhoea; breastfeeding and child feeding practices; vaccination coverage; prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea; symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and fever; use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT); utilization of ICDS services

- Marriage and sexual activity: marital status, age at first marriage, lifetime number of unions, polygyny, consanguinity, age at first sexual intercourse, recent sexual activity, number and type of sexual partners, use of condoms
- Fertility preferences: desire for more children, ideal number of children, gender preferences for children, intention to use family planning
- Husband's background and woman's work: husband's age, schooling, and occupation, and the woman's employment and type of earnings (state module subsample only)
- Women's empowerment: household decision making, mobility, use of a bank account and a mobile phone, ownership of a house or land, barriers to medical treatment (state module subsample only)
- HIV/AIDS: knowledge of HIV and AIDS, methods of HIV transmission, sources of HIV information, ways to avoid HIV, previous HIV testing, HIV stigma, other sexually-transmitted infections (state module subsample only)
- Other health issues: tobacco and alcohol use, knowledge of tuberculosis, current morbidity (diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, cancer), and household decision making (state module subsample only)
- Domestic violence: only one eligible woman per household was randomly selected to answer the questions in the domestic violence section to comply with ethical requirements. Women who were victims of domestic violence were provided with a list of appropriate local organizations that they could contact if they wanted help (state module subsample only)

The Man's Questionnaire was administered only in the subsample of households selected for the state module. The questionnaire covered the man's background characteristics, media exposure, marriage, employment, number of children, presence at antenatal care visits, contraceptive knowledge and use, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes toward gender roles, HIV/AIDS, tobacco and alcohol use, knowledge of tuberculosis, current morbidity (diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, cancer), and household decision making.

The Biomarker Questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin for children, and measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 and (in the state module subsample of households only) men age 15-54. In addition, eligible women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV. In contrast to the data collection procedure for the household and individual interviews, data related to the biomarkers were initially recorded on the Biomarker Questionnaire and subsequently entered into the interviewers' mini-computers.

This report provides information on key indicators and trends for India. The NFHS-4 figures and those of earlier NFHS rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size, and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys.

The protocol for the NFHS-4 survey, including the content of all the survey questionnaires, was approved by the IIPS Institutional Review Board and the ICF Institutional Review Board. The protocol was also reviewed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

1.4 BIOMARKER MEASUREMENTS AND TESTS

Except for HIV testing, the results of all measurements and tests were immediately given to the respondents (or a parent or other adult responsible for children) in the field, along with information brochures. The results were explained to respondents by the specially trained health investigators who conducted the tests. All women and men who were eligible for HIV testing were given a referral card for free HIV counselling and testing.

Anthropometry: Height and weight were measured for children age 0-59 months, women age 15-49, and (in the state module subsample of households only) men age 15-54. The Seca 874 digital scale was used to measure the weight of children and adults. The height of adults and children age 24-59 months was measured with the Seca 213 stadiometer. The Seca 417 infantometer was used to measure the recumbent length of children under two years or less than 85 cm.

Anaemia testing: Blood specimens for anaemia testing were collected by health investigators from eligible women age 15-49, (in the state module subsample of households) men age 15-54, and children age 6-59 months. Consent for the test was taken from eligible women and men. For children age 6-59 months, consent was obtained from a parent or an adult responsible for the child. Blood samples were drawn from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick for children age 6-11 months) and collected in a microcuvette. Haemoglobin analysis was conducted on-site with a battery-operated portable HemoCue Hb 201+ analyser. Respondents found to have severe anaemia (a haemoglobin level below 9 grams/decilitre (g/dl) for pregnant women and below 7 g/dl for women who were not pregnant, men, and children) were referred to a health facility for further evaluation and treatment.

Blood pressure measurement: Blood pressure was measured for eligible women age 15-49 and (in the state module subsample of households only) eligible men age 15-54, using an Omron Blood Pressure Monitor to determine the prevalence of hypertension. Blood pressure measurements for each respondent were taken three times with an interval of five minutes between readings. Respondents whose average systolic blood pressure (SBP) was >140 mm Hg or average diastolic blood pressure (DBP) was >90 mm Hg were considered to have elevated blood pressure readings and they were encouraged to see a doctor for a full evaluation.

Blood glucose testing: Random blood glucose was measured using a finger-stick blood specimen for eligible women age 15-49 and (in the state module subsample of households only) eligible men age 15-54 using the FreeStyle Optium H glucometer with glucose test strips. A referral form to a health facility for additional medical evaluation was provided for any respondent with a random blood glucose level ≥ 200 mg/dl.

HIV testing: In a random subsample of households, health investigators collected finger-prick blood specimens from eligible women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who consented to laboratory HIV testing. The protocol for blood specimen collection and analysis was based on the anonymous linked protocol developed for The DHS Program. This protocol allows for the merger of HIV test results with the sociodemographic data collected in the individual questionnaires after removal of all information that could potentially identify an individual.

Interviewers explained to eligible respondents the procedure, the confidentiality of the data, and the fact that the test results would not be made available to them. If a respondent consented to HIV testing, five blood spots from the finger prick were collected on a filter paper card to which a barcode label unique to the respondent was affixed. A duplicate label was attached to the Biomarker Questionnaire. A third copy of the same barcode was affixed to the dried blood spot (DBS) transmittal sheet to track the blood samples from the field to the laboratory.

Respondents were also asked whether they would consent to allow their blood sample to be stored for future unspecified testing. If respondents did not consent to additional testing, it was indicated on the Biomarker Questionnaire that they refused additional tests on their specimen, and the words “no additional testing” were written on the filter paper card. All respondents, whether they provided consent for HIV testing or not, were given an informational brochure on HIV and a referral card for a free HIV test at a local government health facility.

The blood samples were dried overnight and packaged the next day (or when they were completely dry). The filter paper cards with the DBS were placed in low-gas permeable zip-lock bags with a sachet of desiccant and a humidity indicator card. Next, multiple small bags were placed in a large air-tight zip-lock bag along with a dried blood spot (DBS) transmittal sheet. A few sachets of desiccants were placed in the large plastic bag and the bag was zipped closed. At the end of fieldwork in each PSU, samples were sent by Speed Post to the laboratory designated to conduct HIV tests for that state. Upon arrival at the laboratory, each blood sample was logged into the CSPro HIV Test Tracking System database, given a laboratory number, and stored at -20°C until tested.

The HIV testing protocol (**Figure 1.1**) stipulated that blood could be tested only after the questionnaire data collection had been completed for each state, the data had been verified and cleaned, and all unique identifiers other than the anonymous barcode number had been removed from the data file.

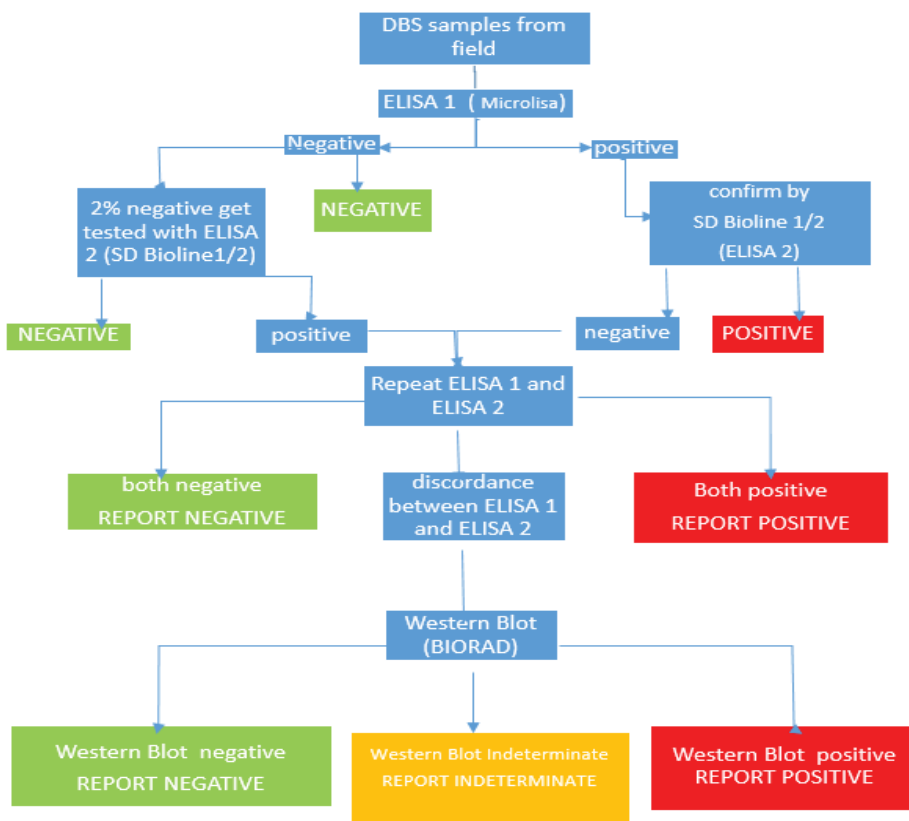
The testing algorithm calls for testing all samples with the first assay, the Microlisa HIV enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA I). All samples that tested positive on ELISA I were subjected to a second ELISA test (ELISA II), SD Bioline 1/2. Similar to samples that tested positive on ELISA I, a random selection of 2 percent of the samples that tested negative on the ELISA I were also tested on ELISA II, while the remaining 98 percent of samples that were negative on ELISA I were recorded as negative.

To monitor the quality of HIV testing and assess the validity of test results, two levels of quality control steps were employed. During HIV testing at the primary laboratory, an internal quality control process was established through the use of control materials and retesting of a random selection of 2 percent of negative samples, as mentioned above. Concordant negative results on ELISA I and ELISA II were recorded as negative. If the results on ELISA I and ELISA II were discordant, the two ELISAs were repeated in parallel. If the results remained discordant after the second set of ELISA tests, a third test was conducted using a Western Blot Test (Bio-Rad) at the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune, and the result of this test was considered definitive.

For the purpose of internal quality control: 1) positive and negative serum controls supplied by the manufacturer with the test kits were included on each microtiter plate of samples, and 2) known HIV-negative, low-positive, and high-positive DBS controls were tested in parallel with the kit controls on every microtiter plate of samples.

After HIV testing had been completed, the test results were entered into a spreadsheet with a barcode as the unique identifier. The barcode linked the HIV test results with the individual interview data.

Figure 1.1 HIV Testing Algorithm



1.5 PRETEST

The pretest training was held in Kharghar, Navi Mumbai, from 25 November to 7 December 2013, and the pretest fieldwork was conducted from 8-12 December 2013. The pretest fieldwork was conducted in five enumeration areas in and around Panvel Taluka that had not been selected for the main survey. A pretest debriefing session was held on 13 December 2013. In all, 37 interviewers and 11 health investigators participated in the training. The pretest field practice covered 147 household interviews, 183 woman's interviews, and 121 man's interviews. Biomarker measurement and testing was conducted on 29 children and 181 adults.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

Training was conducted in a tiered fashion. For each of the two fieldwork phases, a Training of Trainers (TOT) course was conducted by IIPS, Mumbai, and ICF. The TOT for the 17 states and union territories included in the first phase (plus the Eastern Region of Uttar Pradesh) was conducted in Puri, Odisha, from 18 August to 2 September 2014, with additional training conducted from 27 October to 3 November 2014 at IIPS, Mumbai. The TOT for the remaining 18 states (plus the Central and Western Regions of Uttar Pradesh) was conducted from 14 November to 1 December 2015 in Chandigarh. The trainees in both TOT courses included project coordinators, health coordinators, statisticians/ demographers, and information technology coordinators from the Field Agencies, and Project Officers/Senior Project Officers from IIPS. The coordinators were responsible for training fieldworkers at the state/UT level.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection was conducted in two phases (from 20 January 2015 to 4 December 2016) by 789 field teams. Each team consisted of one field supervisor, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, two health investigators, and a driver. The number of interviewing teams in each state varied according to the sample size. In each state, interviewers were hired by the selected Field Agencies, taking into consideration their educational background, experience, and other relevant qualifications. Female and male interviewers were assigned to interview respondents of the same sex. The assignment of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) to the teams and various logistical decisions were made by the survey coordinators from each Field Agency. Each interviewer was required to make a minimum of three callbacks if no suitable informant was available for the household interview or if an eligible woman or man in the household was not present at the time of the interviewer's visit.

The field supervisor was responsible for the overall management of the field teams. In addition, the field supervisor conducted spot-checks to verify the accuracy of key information, particularly with respect to the eligibility of respondents. IIPS also appointed one or more project officers or senior project officers in each state for monitoring and supervision throughout the training and fieldwork period to ensure that correct survey procedures were followed and that data quality was maintained. Project directors and other senior staff from the Field Agencies, NFHS-4 faculty coordinators from IIPS, and technical consultants from The DHS Program at ICF also visited the field sites to monitor data collection operations.

1.8 STRATEGY TO ENSURE DATA QUALITY

Due to the size and complexity of the NFHS-4 survey, considerable thought went into devising strategies to minimize the non-sampling error and ensure data quality. Some of the procedures adopted are summarized below.

- NFHS-4 was conducted in two phases to make the administration of the training and fieldwork more manageable.
- In the states included in each phase, fieldwork was conducted in a group of five adjacent districts at a time to facilitate close monitoring and supervision of the training of field staff and the implementation of the fieldwork.
- To maintain uniform procedures across states, several comprehensive manuals were prepared, including a Supervisor's Manual, an Interviewer's Manual, a Health Investigator's Manual, a Household Mapping and Listing Manual, Data Processing Guidelines, and Training Guidelines.

- There were multiple levels of monitoring and supervision of the fieldwork, including monitoring by district coordinators from the Field Agencies; monitoring by senior staff from the state offices of the Field Agencies; positioning two IIPS project officers with each Field Agency for the entire duration of the survey, in addition to monitoring and supervision by senior project officers, project coordinators, IIPS faculty coordinators, staff and consultants from ICF, and representatives from the development partners and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Immediate corrective measures were taken in case there were any deviations from the survey protocols.
- The field supervisor on each interviewing team was required to observe interviews in a subsample of households and to conduct back-checks with respondents as a further check on the quality of the fieldwork.
- Use of computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and the transfer of field data to IIPS on a daily basis was instrumental in remotely monitoring of progress of field teams. Use of CAPI also enabled IIPS and ICF to run extensive data quality checks on the data from the field and to provide real-time feedback to Field Agencies and teams to help improve data quality. A standard set of 42 field-check tables were produced frequently throughout the fieldwork, covering such topics as response rates, age heaping and age displacement, completeness of reporting, sex ratios for children, patterns of height/length and weight measurements, and the contraceptive prevalence rate.
- To ensure uniformity in the implementation of the fieldwork protocols in every state, a centrally-organized Training of Trainers Workshop of four weeks duration was conducted in each phase. Four persons from each Field Agency participated in the workshop (two social scientists, one IT specialist, and one health coordinator). These trained persons were responsible for organizing the state-level training programmes in local and regional languages, for a minimum of four weeks' duration, which were supported and supervised by IIPS and ICF.
- To ensure that biomarker tests were conducted properly in a uniform manner, training videos in English and Hindi were produced to indicate the correct procedures for conducting height/length and weight measurements and to demonstrate in detail how to conduct anaemia and blood glucose testing and how to collect blood samples on filter paper cards for HIV testing in the lab.
- Extensive internal and external quality control measures were implemented for the laboratory testing of dried blood spot samples for HIV. The protocol included retesting of a random subsample of 2 percent of HIV-negative samples at the primary testing lab with a second ELISA test, complete retesting of all discordant results on the first two ELISA tests, and conducting a tie-breaker Western Blot test at the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI) for all samples that still had discrepant results on the two ELISA tests after repeat testing. External Quality Control (EQC) involved the re-testing of all HIV-reactive and 2 percent of HIV samples rendered negative at NARI using the full testing algorithm. To ensure independence of the tests, NARI was blind to the results from the primary testing laboratory.

1.9 DATA PROCESSING

Electronic data collected in the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey were received on a daily basis via the Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) at the International Institute for Population Sciences, where the data were stored on a password-protected computer. Secondary editing of the data, which required resolution of computer-identified inconsistencies and coding of open-ended questions, was conducted by the Field Agencies, and IIPS checked the secondary edits before the data set was finalized.

Field-check tables were produced by IIPS and the Field Agencies on a regular basis to identify certain types of errors that might have occurred in eliciting information and recording question responses. Information from the field-check tables on the performance of each fieldwork team was promptly fed back to the Field Agencies during the fieldwork so that the performance of the teams could be improved, if required.

1.10 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows response rates for the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey. A total of 628,900 households were selected for the sample, of which 616,346 were occupied. Of the occupied households, 601,509 were successfully interviewed, for a response rate of 98 percent.

In the interviewed households, 723,875 eligible women age 15-49 were identified for individual women's interviews. Interviews were completed with 699,686 women, for a response rate of 97 percent. In all, there were 122,051 eligible men age 15-54 in households selected for the state module. Interviews were completed with 112,122 men, for a response rate of 92 percent.

Table 1.2 shows response rates for each state and union territory. Overall, response rates are quite high. Household response rates were over 90 percent in every state and union territory. The response rate for women was also higher than 90 percent in every state and union territory except in Delhi (where it was 82%) and Chandigarh (where it was 87%). As expected, the response rate for men was lower than the response rate for women in every state and union territory. The response rate for men was particularly low in Delhi (53%) and Chandigarh (78%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on response rate, see the following tables:

Tables	
Table 1.1	Results of the household and individual interviews
Table 1.2	Number of households, women, and men interviewed by state/union territory

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	187,095	441,805	628,900
Households occupied	182,415	433,931	616,346
Households interviewed	175,946	425,563	601,509
Household response rate ¹	96.5	98.1	97.6
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	213,759	510,116	723,875
Number of eligible women interviewed	204,735	494,951	699,686
Eligible women response rate ²	95.8	97.0	96.7
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	39,624	82,427	122,051
Number of eligible men interviewed	35,526	76,596	112,122
Eligible men response rate ²	89.7	92.9	91.9

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 1.2 Number of households, women, and men interviewed by state/union territory

Month and year of fieldwork, number of households, women and men interviewed, and response rates by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Month and year of fieldwork		Households interviewed		Women interviewed		Men interviewed	
	From	To	Number	Response rate	Number	Response rate	Number	Response rate
India	1/15	12/16	601,509	97.6	699,686	96.7	112,122	91.9
North								
Chandigarh*	5/16	6/16	751	91.0	746	86.8	127	78.4
Delhi*	2/16	9/16	6,050	90.1	5,914	82.2	710	52.9
Haryana	2/15	6/15	17,332	99.2	21,654	98.9	3,584	97.0
Himachal Pradesh*	2/16	8/16	9,225	95.3	9,929	95.4	2,417	84.4
Jammu & Kashmir*	1/16	11/16	17,894	98.2	23,800	97.4	6,013	92.2
Punjab*	1/16	6/16	16,449	98.6	19,484	97.8	3,250	93.4
Rajasthan*	1/16	7/16	34,915	98.4	41,965	97.9	6,309	95.2
Uttarakhand	1/15	7/15	15,171	97.2	17,300	96.1	2,174	86.9
Central								
Chhattisgarh*	1/16	6/16	20,275	98.0	25,172	97.5	3,827	94.1
Madhya Pradesh	1/15	7/15	52,042	98.9	62,803	97.7	10,268	95.6
Uttar Pradesh*	1/15	9/16	76,233	97.5	97,661	97.2	13,835	92.4
East								
Bihar	3/15	8/15	36,772	99.6	45,812	98.4	5,872	96.3
Jharkhand*	4/16	12/16	25,723	95.6	29,046	95.4	4,069	90.1
Odisha*	1/16	7/16	30,242	98.1	33,721	96.8	4,634	91.2
West Bengal	2/15	7/15	15,327	97.6	17,668	97.1	2,645	93.0
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh*	4/16	12/16	14,617	95.4	14,294	93.3	2,140	88.6
Assam	11/15	3/16	24,542	97.6	28,447	96.1	4,191	90.1
Manipur	2/15	12/15	11,724	98.8	13,593	97.1	1,886	94.1
Meghalaya	4/15	9/15	7,327	98.2	9,202	96.9	1,236	91.1
Mizoram*	2/16	10/16	11,397	97.9	12,279	98.3	1,749	95.7
Nagaland*	3/16	10/16	11,213	97.6	10,790	95.8	1,596	92.3
Sikkim	1/15	7/15	4,662	99.6	5,293	98.1	879	97.3
Tripura	2/15	8/15	4,510	96.8	4,804	96.4	878	89.2
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	4/16	6/16	751	93.5	796	94.2	221	85.3
Daman & Diu*	4/16	6/16	1,523	94.1	1,393	94.6	451	90.9
Goa	1/15	4/15	1,588	98.5	1,696	98.8	848	97.4
Gujarat*	1/16	6/16	20,524	96.4	22,932	94.9	6,018	88.3
Maharashtra	4/15	9/15	26,890	95.5	29,460	94.3	4,811	89.2
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4/15	7/15	2,413	97.9	2,811	97.6	446	93.5
Andhra Pradesh	5/15	8/15	10,265	95.6	10,428	93.8	1,541	85.6
Karnataka	2/15	7/15	23,842	96.7	26,291	94.5	4,106	89.7
Kerala*	3/16	10/16	11,555	99.6	11,033	98.3	2,086	95.1
Lakshadweep*	7/16	9/16	741	99.1	1,070	97.6	173	96.6
Puducherry	6/15	7/15	3,205	98.0	4,012	99.4	682	96.5
Tamil Nadu	2/15	6/15	26,033	98.6	28,820	98.5	5,317	96.1
Telangana	2/15	5/15	7,786	94.6	7,567	91.8	1,133	82.6

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population. The household response rate is defined as the number of households interviewed divided by the number of occupied households. The response rates for women and men are the percentages of eligible women and men with completed interviews. States/union territories with an asterisk were included in the second phase of fieldwork. All other states/union territories were included in the first phase of fieldwork, except for Uttar Pradesh, in which the Eastern Region was included in the first phase (with fieldwork from 1/15 to 7/15) and the rest of the state was included in the second phase.

Key Findings

- **Drinking water:** Ninety percent of households use an improved source of drinking water.
- **Sanitation:** Forty-eight percent of households use an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households and 9 percent use a facility that would be considered improved if it were not shared. Thirty-nine percent of households have no facility, which means that the household members practice open defecation.
- **Electricity:** Eighty-eight percent of households have electricity (83% of rural households and 98% of urban households).
- **Cooking fuel:** Only 44 percent of households use clean fuel for cooking.
- **Age distribution:** Twenty nine percent of the population of India is under age 15 and 10 percent of the population is age 60 years and above.
- **Aadhaar card:** Sixty-nine percent of the household population have an *Aadhaar* card.
- **Bank or post office account:** Nine out of 10 households have a bank or post office account.
- **Birth registration:** Eighty percent of children under age five had their birth registered.
- **Orphans:** Among children under age 18, 5 percent are orphans (one or both parents are dead) and 3 percent are not living with a biological parent.
- **School attendance:** The net attendance ratio falls from 78 percent in primary school to 68 percent in middle, secondary, and higher secondary school. The main reason given for children not attending school was that the child was not interested in studies (44% for male children and 25% for female children).

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) provides a context for interpreting demographic and health indicators and an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information describes the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on the sources of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, hand washing, composition of the household population, educational attainment, school attendance, birth registration, children’s living arrangements, and parental survivorship.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, and community reverse osmosis (RO) plants.

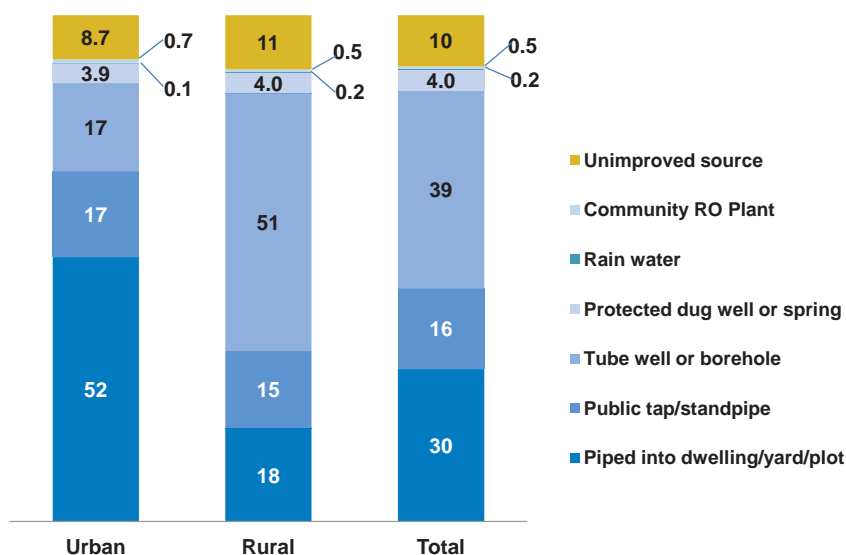
Sample: Households

In India, almost all urban households (91%) and rural households (89%) have access to an improved source of drinking water (**Table 2.1**). Improved sources of water protect against outside contamination so that the water is more likely to be safe to drink.

Urban and rural households rely on different sources of drinking water. The main sources of drinking water for urban households are water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot (52%), public taps or standpipes (17%), and tube wells or boreholes (17%) (**Table 2.1** and **Figure 2.1**). In contrast, rural households rely most on tube wells or boreholes (51%), followed by water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot (18%). In rural areas, 58 percent of households have water on their premises or delivered to their dwelling, compared with 82 percent in urban areas. In households in which water is not on the premises or delivered, women age 15 years and above are most likely to collect drinking water (80%).

Figure 2.1 Household Drinking Water by Residence

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water



Clean water is a basic need for human life. However, more than 6 in 10 households (62%) report that they do not treat their water prior to drinking. Treatment is less common in rural areas than urban areas; 71 percent of rural households do not treat their water, compared with 47 percent of urban households. Boiling water and straining the water through a cloth before drinking are the most common types of water treatment prior to drinking (10% and 14% of households, respectively).

2.2 SANITATION

Improved toilet facilities

Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and twin pit/composting toilets

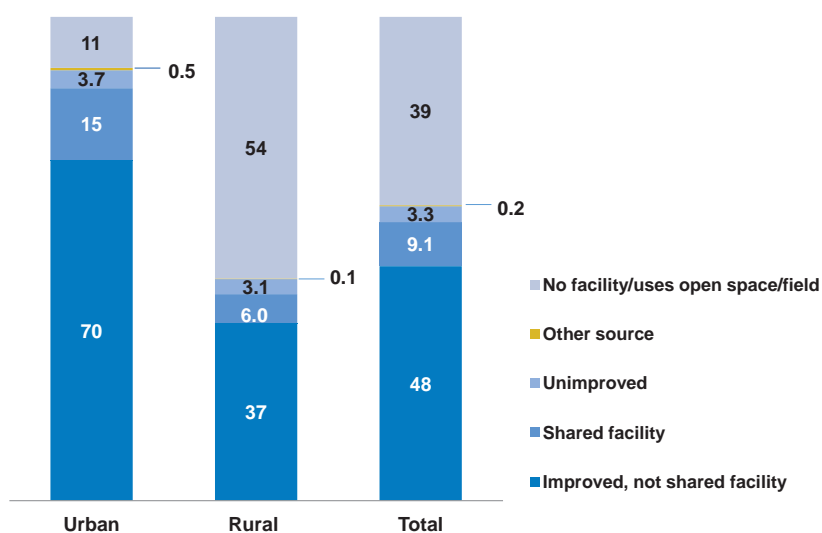
Sample: Households

About half of Indian households (48%) use improved toilet facilities, which are non-shared facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste and can reduce the transmission of cholera, typhoid, and other diseases. Shared toilet facilities of an otherwise acceptable type are also common, especially in urban areas; 15 percent of urban households use a shared facility, compared with 6 percent of rural households (Table 2.2 and Figure 2.2). Thirty-nine percent of households do not use any toilet facility, meaning that they practice open defecation.

Trends: The percentage of households practicing open defecation decreased from 55 percent in 2005-06 to 39 percent in 2015-16.

Figure 2.2 Household Toilet Facilities by Residence

Percent distribution of households by type of toilet facilities



2.3 EXPOSURE TO SMOKE INSIDE THE HOME AND OTHER HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

2.3.1 Exposure to Smoke inside the Home

Exposure to smoke inside the home, either from cooking with solid fuels or smoking tobacco, has potentially harmful health effects. Fifty-five percent of households in India use some type of solid fuel for cooking, with virtually all being wood or dung cakes (Table 2.3). Exposure to cooking smoke is greater when cooking takes place inside the house rather than in a separate building or outdoors. In 29 percent of households, someone smokes inside the house on daily basis.

2.3.2 Other Housing Characteristics

The survey collected data on access to electricity, on flooring materials, and on the number of rooms used for sleeping. Ninety-eight percent of urban households and 83 percent of rural households have electricity. Overall, 88 percent of households in India have electricity.

Fifty-six percent of households have *pucca* houses (houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls) and 35 percent have semi-*pucca* houses.

2.4 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

Wealth index

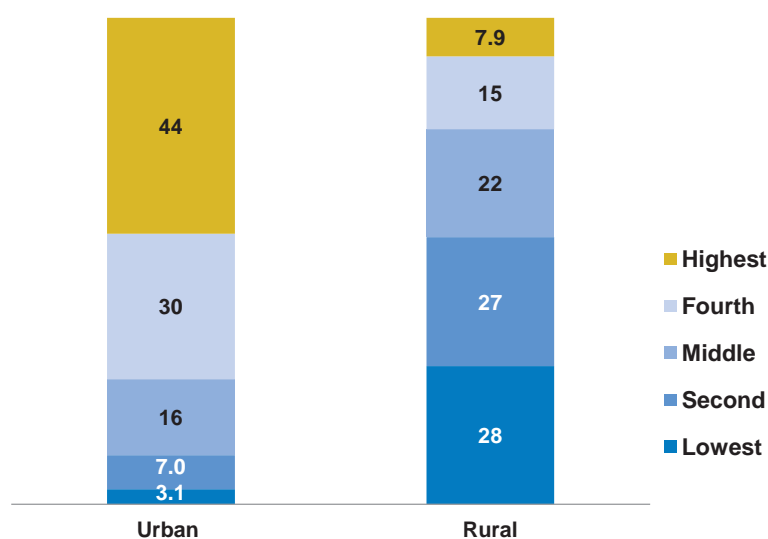
Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (*de jure*) household member, ranking each person in the household population by their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each with 20 percent of the population.

Sample: Households

Table 2.5 presents wealth quintiles according to urban-rural residence and state. In India, the wealthiest households are concentrated in urban areas. Seventy-four percent of the urban population is in the two highest wealth quintiles. By contrast, more than half of the rural population (55%) falls in the two lowest wealth quintiles (**Figure 2.3**). Chandigarh (81%), followed by Delhi (63%) and Punjab (62%) have the highest percentage of the population in the highest wealth quintile. The states with the highest percentages of population in the lowest wealth quintile are Bihar (51%) and Jharkhand (46%). Fifty percent of the population in scheduled caste households and 71 percent of the population in scheduled tribe households are in the two lowest wealth quintiles (**Table 2.6**).

Figure 2.3 Household Wealth by Residence

Percent distribution of *de jure* population by wealth quintiles



The survey also collected information on household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and farm animals (**Table 2.8** and **Table 2.9**). Urban households are somewhat more likely than rural households to have a bank account or a post office account (92% versus 88%) and a mobile telephone (96% versus 87%). Rural households are more likely than urban households to own agricultural land (52% versus 13%) or farm animals (60% versus 11%).

2.5 HAND WASHING

To obtain hand washing information, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often wash their hands. A place for washing hands was observed in 97 percent of households. Soap and water were observed in 60 percent of the hand washing locations, while 16 percent had water only (**Table 2.10**). In households in which the place for hand washing was observed, 9 percent did not have water, soap, or another cleansing agent.

2.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

All tables are based on the *de facto* population, unless specified otherwise.

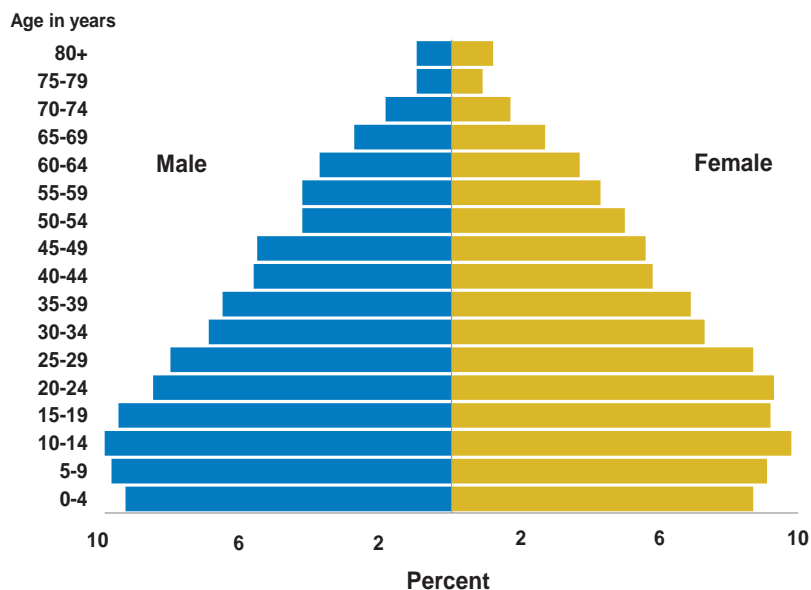
A total of 2,724,122 individuals stayed overnight in the 601,509 sample households in the NFHS-4 survey. The population pyramid in **Figure 2.4** illustrates the distribution by five-year age groups and sex. The pyramid shows that India's population is young, which is typical of developing countries with low life expectancy. The pyramid also shows that fertility has decreased considerably in the last 10 years. Children under age 15 represent 29 percent of the household population, while individuals age 60 and older represent only 10 percent of the household population (**Table 2.12**).

Table 2.11 shows that 15 percent of households have female heads. Urban households are somewhat smaller, on average, than rural households (4.3 and 4.7 persons, respectively). Overall, 15 percent of households have one or more foster or orphan children under age 18.

Trends: The percentage of children under age 15 declined from 35 percent in NFHS-3 (2005-06) to 29 percent in NFHS-4 (2015-16). In contrast, the population 60 years and older increased slightly, from 9 percent in NFHS-3 to 10 percent in NFHS-4. The average household size decreased slightly between 2005-06 and 2015-16 (from 4.8 versus 4.6 persons), and the percentage of female-headed households was almost the same in NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Figure 2.4 Population Pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population



2.7 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

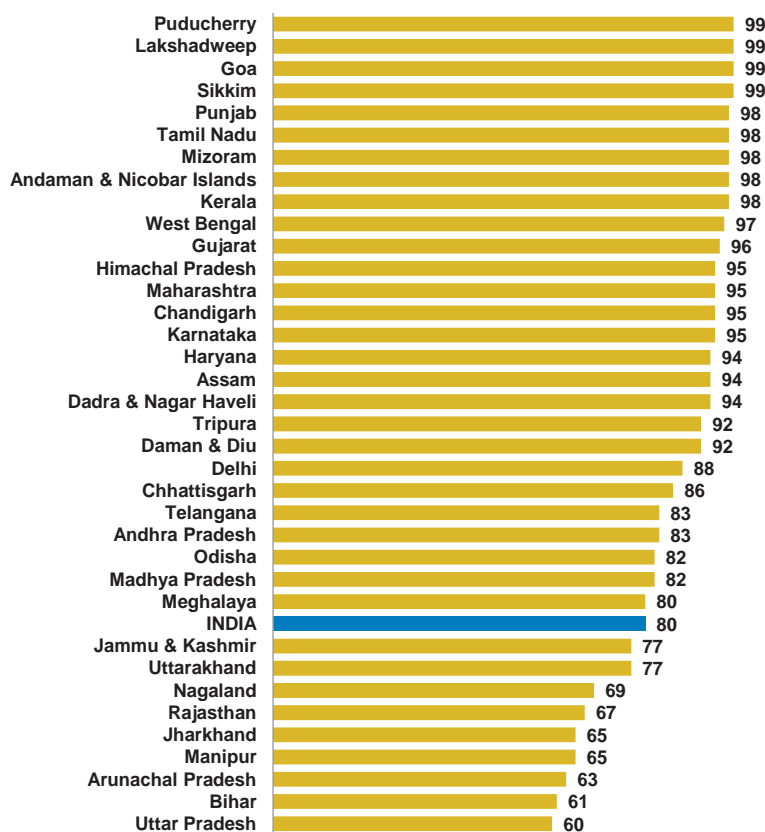
Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but his/her birth is registered with the civil authorities.

Sample: *De jure* children under age five years

Table 2.13 presents information on birth registration of children under age five years. At the time of the survey, 80 percent of children under age five years had births registered with the civil authority; this includes 62 percent of children with birth certificates. Female and male children are equally likely to have their birth registered. Children in urban areas (89%) are more likely than children in rural areas (76%) to have their birth registered. Birth registration is lowest in Uttar Pradesh (60%) and Bihar (61%) (**Table 2.14** and **Figure 2.5**).

Figure 2.5 Birth Registration by State/UT

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five whose births are registered with the civil authorities



Trends: Birth registration among children under age five years doubled between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4 (from 41% to 80%). The percentage of births that were registered increased by more than 50 percentage points between 2005-06 and 2015-16 in Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan.

2.8 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Orphan

A child with one or both parents who are dead.

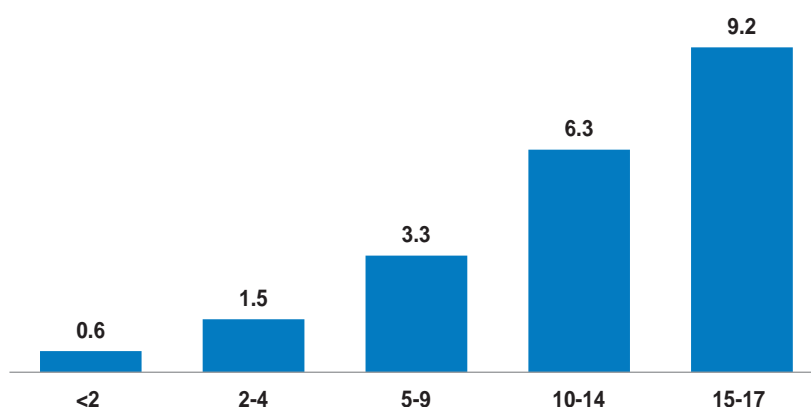
Sample: *De jure* children under age 18 years

Only 3 percent of children under age 18 years are not living with a biological parent (Table 2.15). Five percent of children under age 18 years are orphans with one or both parents who have died. The percentage of children who are orphans rises rapidly with age, from less than 1 percent among children under age 2 to 9 percent among children age 15-17 (Figure 2.6). The Northeast region has the highest percentage of children who are orphans (6% or more in every state except Tripura) (Table 2.16).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 18 who do not live with a biological parent decreased only slightly between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4 (from 4% to 3%). The percentage of children under age 18 who are orphans (5%) did not change between 2005-06 and 2015-16.

Figure 2.6 Orphanhood by Child's Age

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 18 with one or both parents dead



2.9 SCHOOLING

2.9.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling and half the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: *De facto* household population age six and over

Overall, 69 percent of females and 85 percent of males age six and over have ever attended school. One-third of females completed 7 years of schooling or less; 13 percent completed 8-9 years of schooling. Among males, 35 percent completed 7 years of schooling or less; 16 percent completed 8-9 years of schooling. Only 10 percent of females and 13 percent of males completed 10-11 years of schooling. Thirty-one percent of females and 15 percent of males have never attended school. Fourteen percent of females and 20 percent of males completed 12 or more years of schooling. The median number of years of schooling completed is higher for males (6.9 years) than for females (4.4 years) (Tables 2.17).

Trends: Educational attainment at the household level increased substantially between 2005-06 and 2015-16. Among females, the median number of years of schooling increased from 1.9 years in NHFS-3 (2005-06) to 4.4 years in NHFS-4 (2015-16). The median number of years of schooling completed by males increased from 4.9 years in NHFS-3 to 6.9 years in NHFS-4. Over the same period, the percentage of females and males with no schooling decreased from 42 percent of females and 22 percent of males to 31 percent of females and 15 percent of males.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both females and males, the median number of years of schooling is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (7.0 years versus 3.1 years among females and 8.5 versus 5.8 years among males).
- Educational attainment increases with household wealth. Females in the lowest wealth quintile have completed a median of 0 years of schooling, compared with a median of 9.1 years for females in the highest wealth quintile. The median number of years of schooling was 2.9 years among males in the lowest wealth quintile and 9.9 years among those in the highest quintile.
- The median number of years of schooling is highest among those who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes (6.4 years for females and 8.2 years for males). The median number of years of schooling is lowest among Muslims than for other specific religious groups (3.7 years for females and 4.8 years for males).
- The percentage of the household population with no schooling is higher in rural areas than urban areas (37% versus 19% for females and 18% versus 9% for males).

2.9.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 6-10 for primary school NAR and children age 11-17 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school age population.

Sample: Children at the official primary school age for primary school GAR and children at the official secondary school age for secondary school GAR

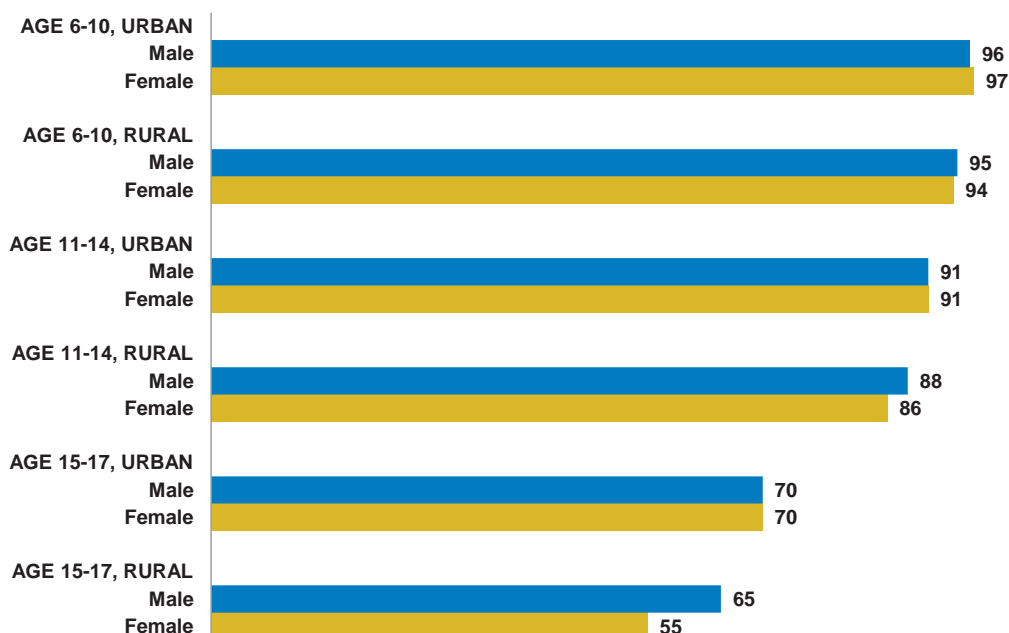
Eighty-five percent of children age 6-17 attend school, including pre-primary school (86% of males and 84% of females) (**Table 2.19**). Almost all (95%) males and females age 6-10 attend school, including pre-primary school. This percentage decreases to 88 percent for children age 11-14 and then drops further to 63 percent for children age 15-17. There is almost no difference in school attendance by males and females at age 6-14, but males are more likely than females to attend school at age 15-17 (67% versus 60%). Urban-rural differentials in school attendance are minimal at age 6-10, but widen at older ages (**Figure 2.7**).

Seventy-seven percent of girls and 78 percent of boys age 6-10 attend primary school (**Table 2.20**). The net attendance ratio (NAR) drops in secondary school: only 66 percent of girls and 69 percent of boys age 11-17 attend secondary school.

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) is 85 percent at the primary school level and 80 percent at the secondary school level. These figures indicate that a number of children outside the official school age population for that level are attending primary school, and not all those who should be are attending secondary school (**Table 2.20**).

Figure 2.7 School Attendance by Age, Sex, and Residence

Percentage of children age 6-17 years attending school



Gender parity index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male children attending primary school and the ratio of female to male children attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Children attending primary school and children attending secondary school

A gender parity index (GPI) of 1 indicates parity or equality between the school participation ratios for males and females. A GPI lower than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of males, with a higher proportion of males than females attending that level of schooling. A GPI higher than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of females.

The GPI for the NAR is 0.98 at the primary school level and 0.96 at the secondary school level. This indicates that there is relatively little difference in overall school attendance by school-age girls and boys at either the primary or secondary school level. The GPI for the GAR is also slightly less than 1, which indicates that male children outside of the official school age population are only slightly more likely to attend school than their female counterparts; the GPIs for the GAR are the same 0.97 at the primary school level and at the secondary school level.

Patterns by background characteristics

- At the primary school level, there is no difference in the NAR between urban and rural areas (78% each). However, at the secondary school level, the NAR is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas (72% versus 66%).

- The NARs increase with household wealth at the secondary school level. Attendance in the lowest wealth quintile is 52 percent for girls and 55 percent for boys, compared with 80 percent for girls and 81 percent for boys in the highest wealth quintile.
- At the primary school level, there is slight difference in the GAR between urban and rural (83% and 86%, respectively). However, at the secondary school level, the GAR is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas (85% versus 78%).
- The GARs increase with household wealth at the secondary school level. Attendance in the lowest wealth quintile is 63 percent for girls and 66 percent for boys, compared with 94 percent for girls and 95 percent for boys in the highest wealth quintile.
- There is not much difference by caste/tribe in the NAR and GAR at of the primary school level, but at the secondary school level, children belonging to scheduled tribes have the lowest NARs and GARs.

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Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by source of drinking water, time to collect drinking water, and person who usually collects drinking water, and percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by treatment of drinking water, India, 2015-16

Drinking water characteristics	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	91.1	89.3	89.9	90.2
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	52.1	18.4	30.1	29.2
Public tap/standpipe	16.9	15.3	15.9	14.6
Tube well or borehole	17.4	50.9	39.2	42.0
Protected dug well	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4
Protected spring	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Rainwater	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Community RO Plant	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Unimproved source	8.7	10.6	9.9	9.7
Unprotected dug well	1.0	6.0	4.2	4.4
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.5
Surface water	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7
Bottled water ¹	5.1	2.1	3.1	2.7
Other source	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to collect drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	81.6	58.1	66.3	67.2
Less than 30 minutes	15.3	33.6	27.2	26.2
Thirty minutes or longer	2.9	8.3	6.4	6.6
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	209,807	391,702	601,509	2,748,553
Person who usually collects drinking water²				
Adult female 15+ years	71.2	82.3	80.2	81.4
Adult male 15+ years	24.4	13.8	15.8	14.1
Female child under age 15 years	2.2	2.8	2.7	3.2
Male child under age 15 years	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8
Other	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	38,509	164,318	202,827	901,956
Water treatment prior to drinking³				
Boil	14.3	7.5	9.9	9.0
Use alum	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.2
Add bleach/chlorine	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1
Strain through cloth	14.8	14.2	14.4	14.7
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	12.5	3.5	6.6	6.2
Use electric purifier	11.0	1.5	4.8	4.6
Allow water to stand and settle	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9
Other	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.6
No treatment	47.1	70.5	62.3	63.4
Number	209,807	391,702	601,509	2,748,553

¹ Because the quality of bottled water is not known, households using bottled water are classified as using an unimproved source in accordance with the practice of the WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation

² Excludes those who have source of water on premises or who have water delivered to the dwelling

³ Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed

Table 2.2 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by type of toilet facility, India, 2015-16

Type of toilet facility	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Improved, not shared facility	70.3	36.7	48.4	48.4
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	19.8	1.4	7.8	7.5
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	41.1	22.1	28.7	28.7
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	6.3	7.7	7.2	7.4
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine/ biogas latrine	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
Pit latrine with slab	2.7	4.6	3.9	4.1
Twin pit, composting toilet	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shared facility¹	14.9	6.0	9.1	8.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	3.1	0.2	1.2	1.0
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	9.3	3.4	5.4	4.9
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine/ biogas latrine	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
Twin pit, composting toilet	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unimproved	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.4
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	2.9	0.6	1.4	1.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.5	1.9	1.4	1.5
Dry toilet	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
No facility/uses open space/field	10.5	54.1	38.9	39.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	209,807	391,702	601,509	2,748,553

¹ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 2.3 Housing characteristics

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

Housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Electricity				
Yes	97.5	83.2	88.2	88.0
No	2.5	16.8	11.8	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.9	8.1	5.6	5.5
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	12.6	46.9	34.9	36.4
<i>Pucca</i>	84.5	41.2	56.3	54.8
Missing	2.0	3.8	3.2	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	57.4	50.0	52.6	44.0
3-4	30.0	32.2	31.4	34.7
5-6	9.8	13.2	12.0	15.2
7+	2.7	4.6	3.9	6.2
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.6
LPG/natural gas	78.3	23.0	42.3	39.9
Biogas	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.8
Kerosene	2.5	0.6	1.2	1.0
Coal/lignite	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.0
Charcoal	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Wood	12.0	55.7	40.5	41.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.5	3.6	2.5	2.5
Agricultural crop waste	0.4	4.4	3.0	3.2
Dung cakes	1.5	10.2	7.2	8.5
Other	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ²	80.6	24.0	43.8	41.2
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ³	16.4	75.2	54.7	57.7

Continued...

Table 2.3 Housing characteristics—Continued

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

Housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	64.3	40.9	49.0	49.3
In the house, no separate room	26.0	35.9	32.4	32.1
In a separate building	5.9	11.6	9.6	9.9
Outdoors	3.4	11.5	8.7	8.6
Other	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	209,807	391,702	601,509	2,748,553
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels				
Stove	3.3	0.8	1.1	1.0
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i>	96.2	99.1	98.8	98.9
Other	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	34,433	294,596	329,029	1,584,909
Frequency of smoking in the home⁴				
Daily	22.6	32.3	28.9	31.4
Weekly	7.5	8.7	8.3	8.3
Monthly	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.7
Less than monthly	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.9
Never	65.3	53.1	57.4	54.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	209,807	391,702	601,509	2,748,553
¹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called <i>kachha</i> houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi- <i>pucca</i> houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called <i>pucca</i> houses.				
² Electricity, LPC/natural gas, biogas				
³ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes				
⁴ Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the home				

Table 2.4 Housing characteristics by state/union territory

Percentage of households with selected housing characteristics by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of households:						Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping
	With electricity	With improved source of drinking water ¹	With toilet facility	Using solid fuel for cooking ²	In which anyone smokes at home	Living in a pucca ³ house	
India	88.2	89.9	61.1	54.7	42.6	56.3	2.9
North							
Chandigarh	99.6	99.5	97.8	4.1	27.5	94.2	2.7
Delhi	99.8	80.0	96.0	1.6	36.9	90.3	2.9
Haryana	98.8	91.6	89.8	47.4	64.3	76.3	2.7
Himachal Pradesh	99.5	94.9	85.7	62.5	56.2	70.2	2.1
Jammu & Kashmir	97.4	89.2	79.3	41.5	66.1	70.9	2.5
Punjab	99.6	99.1	92.9	33.5	21.7	80.8	2.7
Rajasthan	91.0	85.5	54.0	67.8	54.2	64.2	3.0
Uttarakhand	97.5	92.9	82.9	48.1	49.4	64.5	2.7
Central							
Chhattisgarh	95.6	91.1	41.3	76.7	37.9	35.9	2.8
Madhya Pradesh	89.9	84.7	42.8	69.7	52.5	35.7	3.1
Uttar Pradesh	70.9	96.4	45.8	66.7	54.2	33.1	3.4
East							
Bihar	58.6	98.2	33.5	81.9	51.6	25.9	3.3
Jharkhand	80.1	77.7	30.0	80.6	23.8	37.9	2.7
Odisha	85.5	88.8	35.0	79.6	31.1	44.5	2.8
West Bengal	93.7	94.6	74.9	69.6	59.4	46.5	2.7
Northeast							
Arunachal Pradesh	88.7	87.5	90.8	54.2	50.9	23.9	2.1
Assam	78.2	83.8	88.9	74.2	50.3	25.2	2.3
Manipur	92.4	41.6	98.7	57.6	65.9	17.7	2.4
Meghalaya	91.4	67.9	92.4	74.7	73.6	43.0	2.3
Mizoram	95.9	91.4	99.1	31.2	83.2	54.7	3.0
Nagaland	96.9	80.6	98.3	66.6	51.9	28.4	2.1
Sikkim	99.4	97.6	99.7	39.1	40.0	71.6	1.9
Tripura	92.7	87.3	97.9	62.1	65.2	26.6	2.4
West							
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97.4	77.5	60.6	37.4	27.7	50.6	3.2
Daman & Diu	100.0	89.4	93.6	7.3	45.2	92.9	2.7
Goa	99.8	96.3	89.1	13.7	21.3	84.2	2.4
Gujarat	96.0	90.9	71.0	44.2	38.0	77.1	3.2
Maharashtra	92.5	91.5	71.2	36.0	26.6	72.9	3.2

Continued...

Table 2.4 Housing characteristics by state/union territory—Continued

Percentage of households with selected housing characteristics by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of households:						Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping
	With electricity	With improved source of drinking water ¹	With toilet facility	Using solid fuel for cooking ²	In which anyone smokes at home	Living in a <i>pucca</i> ³ house	
South							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.0	94.3	84.7	22.7	17.5	66.0	2.3
Andhra Pradesh	98.8	72.7	61.3	37.1	34.6	81.5	2.9
Karnataka	97.8	89.3	65.8	43.4	29.2	62.9	2.7
Kerala	99.2	94.3	99.2	42.3	28.9	89.0	1.8
Lakshadweep	99.9	91.5	100.0	53.8	38.8	97.5	2.1
Puducherry	99.6	95.4	69.1	14.0	25.0	81.9	2.4
Tamil Nadu	98.8	90.6	61.7	24.3	33.6	78.9	2.4
Telangana	98.3	77.9	69.0	30.8	33.6	75.0	3.0

¹ See Table 2.1 for list of improved sources.

² Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

³ Refer to Table 2.3 for definition of *pucca*

Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles by state/union territory

Percent distribution of the *de jure* population by wealth quintiles, according to residence and state/union territory, India, 2015-16

Residence/state/ union territory	Wealth quintile					Total
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
India	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
Urban	3.1	7.0	15.6	30.0	44.4	100.0
Rural	28.4	26.5	22.2	15.0	7.9	100.0
North						
Chandigarh	0.7	2.4	4.9	11.2	80.8	100.0
Delhi	0.1	1.9	13.4	21.8	62.8	100.0
Haryana	1.7	7.3	17.4	26.5	47.1	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	1.7	9.5	23.2	33.3	32.3	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	7.3	19.6	24.5	23.5	25.2	100.0
Punjab	0.6	3.7	11.8	21.9	62.0	100.0
Rajasthan	17.2	23.1	21.2	18.6	19.8	100.0
Uttarakhand	4.8	17.6	25.0	22.9	29.8	100.0
Central						
Chhattisgarh	31.0	25.3	16.7	12.7	14.3	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	31.0	22.4	16.0	14.4	16.2	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	29.4	22.9	17.3	14.9	15.5	100.0
East						
Bihar	51.2	23.2	13.4	8.9	3.3	100.0
Jharkhand	46.1	21.1	14.0	9.9	8.8	100.0
Odisha	37.0	26.2	18.4	11.0	7.3	100.0
West Bengal	22.8	29.7	21.2	17.2	9.1	100.0
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	19.4	25.2	25.6	20.6	9.2	100.0
Assam	24.4	38.7	18.6	12.2	6.1	100.0
Manipur	8.8	30.9	30.3	19.5	10.4	100.0
Meghalaya	11.4	35.5	31.5	15.3	6.3	100.0
Mizoram	6.0	10.0	20.3	29.0	34.7	100.0
Nagaland	11.8	31.5	26.1	19.3	11.3	100.0
Sikkim	0.6	7.0	42.8	38.0	11.7	100.0
Tripura	13.0	43.4	22.7	14.7	6.2	100.0
West						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.4	24.0	16.1	20.5	18.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	0.3	12.6	19.5	34.6	33.1	100.0
Goa	0.3	4.5	11.1	28.1	55.9	100.0
Gujarat	8.7	16.8	21.1	24.1	29.4	100.0
Maharashtra	9.2	16.0	22.5	26.4	25.9	100.0
South						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.4	10.4	21.5	32.7	31.0	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	4.6	15.3	32.5	29.9	17.7	100.0
Karnataka	6.3	19.9	26.7	26.7	20.5	100.0
Kerala	0.3	2.2	13.3	35.8	48.5	100.0
Lakshadweep	0.1	0.4	9.1	52.8	37.6	100.0
Puducherry	2.4	9.3	21.2	30.5	36.6	100.0
Tamil Nadu	3.5	14.7	27.5	31.6	22.7	100.0
Telangana	6.3	17.2	25.9	27.4	23.2	100.0

Table 2.6 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the *de jure* population by wealth quintiles, according to religion and caste/tribe of household head, India, 2015-16

	Wealth quintile					Total	<i>De jure</i> population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	21.0	20.4	20.2	19.3	19.1	100.0	2,203,861
Muslim	18.0	20.3	20.0	22.9	18.8	100.0	388,606
Christian	11.4	15.9	21.2	23.3	28.1	100.0	64,722
Sikh	0.9	4.5	12.1	22.2	60.2	100.0	46,401
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.8	18.9	23.8	26.9	20.6	100.0	24,734
Jain	0.2	1.1	7.2	16.6	74.9	100.0	5,448
Other	46.3	28.5	13.2	9.1	2.9	100.0	14,781
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	25.9	24.2	21.9	16.7	11.3	100.0	566,399
Scheduled tribe	45.2	25.5	14.9	9.1	5.4	100.0	257,178
Other backward class	18.2	19.6	21.1	22.3	18.8	100.0	1,175,204
Other	9.4	15.4	18.4	22.8	34.0	100.0	729,971
Don't know	25.0	21.5	22.0	18.6	12.9	100.0	19,801
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	2,748,553

Table 2.7 Religion and caste/tribe of household head by state/union territory

State/union territory	Religion of household head										Caste/tribe of household head				
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist/		Jain	Other ¹	Total	Scheduled caste	Scheduled tribe	Other backward class	Other	Don't know	Total
					Neo-Buddhist	Sikh									
India	81.4	12.5	2.7	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	20.6	9.2	42.2	27.2	0.8	100.0	
Urban	77.2	16.2	3.1	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	16.8	3.9	42.2	36.0	1.0	100.0	
Rural	83.7	10.6	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.7	100.0	22.6	12.0	42.2	22.5	0.6	100.0	
North															
Chandigarh	81.1	4.2	0.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	23.9	0.2	21.5	54.4	0.0	100.0	
Delhi	83.5	13.4	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	26.7	1.5	24.5	43.9	3.3	100.0	
Haryana	89.3	6.7	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	27.8	0.3	44.0	27.6	0.3	100.0	
Himachal Pradesh	95.5	1.6	0.1	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	23.3	4.8	14.3	57.0	0.6	100.0	
Jammu & Kashmir	29.1	67.8	0.1	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.5	8.8	4.6	76.8	0.3	100.0	
Punjab	36.8	1.5	1.3	60.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	37.5	0.1	19.5	42.8	0.0	100.0	
Rajasthan	89.6	8.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	19.1	14.3	45.5	20.4	0.7	100.0	
Uttarakhand	85.7	12.2	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	21.8	4.1	21.2	52.3	0.6	100.0	
Central															
Chhattisgarh	95.2	2.4	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	14.2	31.1	46.1	8.4	0.2	100.0	
Madhya Pradesh	92.6	6.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	18.0	19.7	43.9	18.0	0.4	100.0	
Uttar Pradesh	82.0	17.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	24.3	1.3	51.8	22.4	0.3	100.0	
East															
Bihar	83.8	16.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	20.5	3.4	57.5	18.1	0.5	100.0	
Jharkhand	74.0	13.0	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0	14.1	27.7	46.1	11.7	0.4	100.0	
Odisha	95.0	1.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	20.0	23.2	34.9	21.1	0.8	100.0	
West Bengal	73.0	23.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	100.0	28.4	6.3	11.8	51.8	1.7	100.0	
Northeast															
Arunachal Pradesh	26.3	2.3	41.0	0.1	12.1	0.0	18.2	100.0	7.0	72.5	4.9	14.7	0.8	100.0	
Assam	63.8	32.5	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.0	12.6	27.0	48.4	0.9	100.0	
Manipur	46.0	10.1	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	100.0	6.0	30.4	18.1	43.7	1.8	100.0	
Meghalaya	11.1	5.1	77.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	6.6	100.0	3.4	88.0	0.8	7.4	0.3	100.0	
Mizoram	0.9	0.7	91.8	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.1	96.0	2.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	
Nagaland	7.3	3.4	89.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.2	89.3	0.8	4.3	0.4	100.0	
Sikkim	58.5	1.4	9.1	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.6	36.9	32.0	25.3	0.1	100.0	
Tripura	84.4	7.3	4.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.2	30.5	17.8	30.4	0.1	100.0	

Continued...

Table 2.7 Religion and caste/tribe of household head by state/union territory—Continued

State/union territory	Religion of household head										Caste/tribe of household head				
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist	Jain	Other ¹	Total	Scheduled caste	Scheduled tribe	Other backward class	Other	Don't know	Total	
West															
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	92.3	2.6	3.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.1	100.0	5.5	53.7	13.4	24.7	2.7	100.0	
Daman & Diu	91.5	6.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	10.9	8.6	40.1	33.3	7.0	100.0	
Goa	67.6	7.8	24.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	6.1	7.1	24.0	62.6	0.2	100.0	
Gujarat	91.9	7.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	11.1	14.7	40.8	31.3	2.0	100.0	
Maharashtra	78.6	10.7	0.8	0.2	8.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	17.3	10.9	27.3	43.6	0.9	100.0	
South															
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	73.5	7.4	18.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	8.8	5.3	21.6	64.0	0.3	100.0	
Andhra Pradesh	84.8	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.9	5.3	49.6	24.5	0.6	100.0	
Karnataka	84.2	12.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	21.0	9.2	46.4	22.4	1.0	100.0	
Kerala	58.8	22.9	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	9.9	1.2	49.4	38.2	1.2	100.0	
Lakshadweep	1.7	97.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	95.4	2.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	
Puducherry	92.5	2.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.8	0.6	77.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	
Tamil Nadu	90.1	4.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.8	1.9	69.4	1.8	0.1	100.0	
Telangana	87.0	9.6	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.8	7.8	56.4	16.2	0.8	100.0	

¹ Includes Jews, Parsis/Zoroastrians, those following "other" religions, and those with no religion

Table 2.8 Household possessions

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods and means of transport, and percentage with a bank/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, or a BPL card, India, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	82.3	58.4	66.7	67.7
Pressure cooker	83.6	42.2	56.6	57.4
Chair	86.5	70.7	76.2	76.9
Cot or bed	88.5	88.3	88.4	89.6
Table	72.1	46.5	55.4	56.3
Electric fan	95.1	69.1	78.2	78.2
Radio or transistor	10.3	7.0	8.1	8.4
Television (black and white)	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.7
Television (colour)	86.0	51.5	63.5	64.1
Any television	87.0	53.5	65.2	65.9
Sewing machine	33.5	19.0	24.0	26.9
Mobile telephone	96.1	87.3	90.4	92.9
Landline telephone	7.8	1.9	3.9	3.7
Internet	20.4	5.7	10.9	11.2
Computer	19.2	3.6	9.0	9.0
Refrigerator	54.2	16.4	29.6	30.1
Air conditioner/cooler	32.9	9.9	17.9	18.9
Washing machine	28.8	5.5	13.6	13.7
Watch or clock	90.8	71.4	78.1	79.3
Water pump	21.5	14.9	17.2	18.3
Thresher	0.6	1.9	1.5	1.8
Tractor	0.7	3.4	2.5	3.3
None of the above	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.6
Means of transport				
Bicycle	45.0	55.9	52.1	56.4
Motorcycle or scooter	51.4	30.3	37.7	40.6
Animal-drawn cart	0.9	5.1	3.6	4.4
Car	11.4	3.2	6.0	6.3
None of the above	26.7	30.2	29.0	24.9
Percentage having a bank/post office account ¹	92.0	88.0	89.4	90.3
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ¹	28.2	28.9	28.7	27.3
Percentage having a BPL card	25.2	45.8	38.6	39.2
Number	209,807	391,702	601,509	2,748,553

BPL = Below poverty line

¹ Any usual household member

Table 2.9 Household ownership of agricultural land, house, and farm animals

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population owning agricultural land by type of land and percentage owning a house and farm animals, India, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Ownership of agricultural land				
No agricultural land	86.6	47.4	61.1	57.9
Irrigated land only	7.5	28.6	21.3	23.6
Non-irrigated land only	3.8	16.3	11.9	12.1
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.2	6.7	4.8	5.5
Missing	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	71.2	84.5	79.8	81.7
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	10.9	59.7	42.7	48.1
Number	209,807	391,702	601,509	2,748,553

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

Table 2.10 Hand washing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed, and among households in which the place for hand washing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap, and other cleansing agents, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed	Number of households	Among households in which place for hand washing was observed, percentage with:						Total	Number of households with place for hand washing observed
			Soap and water ¹	Water and cleansing agent ² other than soap only	Water only	Soap but no water ³	Cleansing agent other than soap only ²	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent		
Residence										
Urban	97.6	209,807	80.3	2.6	10.8	2.3	0.6	3.4	100.0	204,807
Rural	96.3	391,702	49.4	13.2	19.4	2.9	3.6	11.5	100.0	377,257
Education of the household head										
No schooling	95.8	183,354	42.8	14.8	21.5	2.8	4.4	13.7	100.0	175,628
<5 years complete	96.4	60,952	50.8	10.1	21.3	3.1	3.1	11.7	100.0	58,731
5-7 years complete	96.8	96,060	58.5	9.1	18.0	2.9	2.6	8.8	100.0	93,000
8-9 years complete	97.1	83,487	64.0	8.7	14.9	3.1	2.1	7.2	100.0	81,035
10-11 years complete	97.5	75,216	75.0	5.5	12.1	2.2	1.0	4.2	100.0	73,315
12 or more years complete	98.0	99,950	84.6	3.5	7.2	1.9	0.6	2.2	100.0	97,947
Don't know/missing	96.7	2,490	57.5	10.1	14.2	4.1	2.9	11.2	100.0	2,408
Religion of household head										
Hindu	96.8	489,726	58.7	10.0	16.5	2.8	2.8	9.1	100.0	474,026
Muslim	96.2	75,426	65.2	8.3	16.6	2.3	1.6	6.0	100.0	72,566
Christian	97.3	16,251	64.3	3.8	19.6	2.8	1.5	8.2	100.0	15,811
Sikh	98.3	9,858	88.4	3.6	6.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	100.0	9,686
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	97.8	5,762	75.2	5.0	11.3	2.9	1.4	4.2	100.0	5,635
Jain	97.9	1,261	95.4	1.3	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,235
Other	96.3	3,226	28.2	9.3	20.2	2.4	4.2	35.8	100.0	3,106
Caste/tribe of household head										
Scheduled caste	96.2	123,837	51.9	10.8	19.5	3.2	3.3	11.3	100.0	119,140
Scheduled tribe	95.4	55,438	38.4	13.6	18.4	3.5	6.7	19.5	100.0	52,894
Other backward class	97.1	253,993	60.6	10.4	16.8	2.5	2.2	7.5	100.0	246,669
Other	97.2	163,677	73.3	5.7	12.6	2.3	1.3	4.7	100.0	159,061
Don't know	94.2	4,564	54.3	8.0	19.4	4.4	3.3	10.7	100.0	4,300
Wealth index										
Lowest	94.2	122,002	24.3	23.2	20.4	3.2	7.7	21.2	100.0	114,961
Second	96.0	118,447	43.2	14.1	23.1	3.5	3.5	12.6	100.0	113,760
Middle	97.1	119,284	60.3	7.0	20.8	3.5	1.4	7.0	100.0	115,822
Fourth	97.9	120,839	78.1	2.8	13.6	2.4	0.4	2.6	100.0	118,330
Highest	98.6	120,937	93.3	0.9	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	119,192
Total	96.8	601,509	60.2	9.5	16.4	2.7	2.6	8.7	100.0	582,064

¹ Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only, as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.

² Cleansing agents other than soap include ash, mud, or sand

³ Includes households with soap only, as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

Table 2.11 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household, household size, and household structure, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18, according to residence, India, 2015-16

Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Household headship			
Male	85.9	85.1	85.4
Female	14.1	14.9	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
0	0.1	0.1	0.1
1	4.4	3.9	4.1
2	12.0	11.2	11.5
3	18.0	14.6	15.8
4	26.0	21.9	23.3
5	17.4	18.7	18.3
6	10.4	13.0	12.1
7	4.9	7.3	6.4
8	2.7	3.9	3.5
9+	4.0	5.4	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.3	4.7	4.6
Household structure¹			
Nuclear	61.0	56.2	57.9
Non-nuclear	39.0	43.8	42.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18			
Double orphans ²	0.3	0.3	0.3
Single orphans ²	3.2	4.3	4.0
Foster children ³	2.9	4.0	3.6
Orphans and/or foster children	5.9	8.0	7.2
Number of households	209,807	391,702	601,509

Note: Table is based on *de jure* members, i.e., usual residents.

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 Double orphans are children both of whose parents are dead. Single orphans are children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent

³ Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present, and the mother and/or the father are alive.

Table 2.12 Household population by age, residence, sex, and possession of an Aadhaar card

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

Characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.0	7.5	7.8	10.1	9.3	9.7	9.4	8.7	9.1
5-9	8.3	7.9	8.1	10.6	9.7	10.1	9.8	9.1	9.5
10-14	9.1	8.8	9.0	11.0	10.2	10.6	10.4	9.8	10.1
15-19	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.2	9.4
20-24	9.4	9.7	9.5	8.2	9.2	8.7	8.6	9.3	9.0
25-29	9.1	9.5	9.3	7.7	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.7	8.4
30-34	7.9	8.0	8.0	6.5	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.1
35-39	7.4	7.6	7.5	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.7
40-44	6.3	6.6	6.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.8
45-49	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6
50-54	4.8	5.5	5.1	4.1	4.8	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.7
55-59	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
60-64	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8
65-69	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8
70-74	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8
75-79	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
80 +	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	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
Dependency age groups									
0-14	25.5	24.3	24.9	31.7	29.2	30.5	29.6	27.6	28.6
15-64	68.7	69.6	69.2	61.1	64.0	62.6	63.7	65.8	64.8
65+	5.8	6.1	5.9	7.2	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	956	na	na	1,009	na	na	991
Sex ratio, age 0-6 ¹	na	na	899	na	na	923	na	na	916
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an Aadhaar card	77.5	75.9	76.7	66.2	64.4	65.3	70.0	68.2	69.1
Number of persons	461,853	441,509	903,362	906,506	914,489	1,820,995	1,368,359	1,355,998	2,724,357

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

Table 2.13 Birth registration of children

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, India, 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	60.4	20.1	80.4	93,746
2-4 years	63.5	15.8	79.3	150,121
Sex				
Male	61.8	17.7	79.4	127,046
Female	62.9	17.2	80.1	116,820
Residence				
Urban	77.0	11.8	88.8	69,557
Rural	56.4	19.7	76.1	174,310
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	41.4	22.4	63.8	68,431
<5 years complete	59.9	19.0	78.9	16,255
5-7 years complete	65.9	17.5	83.4	39,411
8-9 years complete	68.6	16.5	85.2	39,058
10-11 years complete	75.6	13.7	89.3	29,569
12 or more years complete	77.6	13.0	90.6	46,273
Don't know/missing	61.4	15.7	77.1	623
Mother not listed in the household	57.0	15.1	72.1	4,247
Father's schooling				
No schooling	45.2	20.9	66.1	34,705
<5 years complete	63.1	17.2	80.3	16,684
5-7 years complete	62.8	17.2	80.0	37,537
8-9 years complete	63.0	18.0	81.0	42,950
10-11 years complete	70.8	15.8	86.6	30,352
12 or more years complete	73.8	14.3	88.1	49,847
Don't know/missing	53.6	16.1	69.6	846
Father not listed in the household	52.6	20.1	72.6	30,946
Religion of household head				
Hindu	62.0	17.7	79.7	190,813
Muslim	60.2	17.2	77.4	41,226
Christian	68.8	16.6	85.4	5,074
Sikh	91.9	5.1	97.0	3,027
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	77.5	19.4	96.8	1,898
Jain	88.1	7.9	96.0	290
Other	52.9	22.6	75.5	1,538
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	60.2	18.5	78.7	53,072
Scheduled tribe	55.6	20.1	75.7	25,798
Other backward class	59.7	17.7	77.4	105,732
Other	71.9	14.9	86.8	57,313
Don't know	66.0	11.0	77.0	1,951
Wealth index				
Lowest	40.7	23.0	63.8	60,776
Second	57.8	19.5	77.3	52,979
Middle	67.5	16.6	84.1	48,105
Fourth	74.6	14.0	88.6	44,729
Highest	82.3	10.5	92.9	37,277
Total	62.3	17.4	79.7	243,867

Table 2.14 Birth registration of children by state/union territory

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to residence and state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Urban	Rural	Total
India	88.8	76.1	79.7
North			
Chandigarh	94.9	*	95.1
Delhi	88.0	(89.5)	88.0
Haryana	94.0	94.3	94.2
Himachal Pradesh	97.7	95.1	95.3
Jammu & Kashmir	90.5	73.3	77.4
Punjab	97.3	99.0	98.3
Rajasthan	81.5	62.5	66.6
Uttarakhand	81.8	74.2	76.7
Central			
Chhattisgarh	92.6	84.4	86.1
Madhya Pradesh	92.2	78.4	81.9
Uttar Pradesh	67.9	58.1	60.2
East			
Bihar	64.5	60.3	60.7
Jharkhand	77.7	61.9	65.0
Odisha	90.0	80.7	82.1
West Bengal	97.3	96.7	96.9
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	80.0	58.3	62.9
Assam	97.4	93.8	94.2
Manipur	74.8	59.7	64.8
Meghalaya	89.2	78.4	79.8
Mizoram	97.8	98.0	97.9
Nagaland	80.2	64.2	68.5
Sikkim	98.6	98.4	98.5
Tripura	96.8	89.9	91.6
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	94.0	93.3	93.6
Daman & Diu	88.3	98.4	91.5
Goa	98.9	99.0	98.9
Gujarat	97.2	94.8	95.8
Maharashtra	95.8	94.6	95.1
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.2	98.4	97.9
Andhra Pradesh	90.1	79.9	82.7
Karnataka	95.0	94.9	94.9
Kerala	97.2	98.1	97.7
Lakshadweep	98.9	(100.0)	99.1
Puducherry	99.2	98.7	99.0
Tamil Nadu	98.5	98.2	98.3
Telangana	90.1	76.5	83.1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 2.15 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 years by their living arrangements and survival status of their parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, India, 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				Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children	
	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Only father alive	Both father and mother alive	Both father and mother dead	Total				
Age																				
<2	86.8	12.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.5	0.6	93,746	
2-4	86.7	10.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.6	1.5	150,121	
5-9	85.3	8.4	1.9	0.6	0.9	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.9	3.3	258,689	
10-14	83.2	6.8	3.9	0.7	1.5	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	3.9	6.3	276,436	
15-17	79.8	5.7	5.8	0.9	2.0	4.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	100.0	5.8	9.2	156,224	
Residence																				
Urban	87.5	5.0	2.9	0.7	0.8	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	3.1	4.4	274,086	
Rural	82.7	9.4	2.8	0.6	1.2	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	3.3	4.7	661,130	
Sex																				
Male	84.6	8.0	2.9	0.6	1.1	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	2.7	4.6	485,896	
Female	83.6	8.2	2.8	0.6	1.1	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	3.8	4.6	449,319	
Wealth index																				
Lowest	80.4	10.9	3.5	0.6	1.6	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	3.1	5.9	238,071	
Second	82.5	9.0	3.1	0.6	1.3	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	3.6	5.2	205,178	
Middle	85.0	7.0	2.9	0.6	1.0	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	3.6	4.6	182,881	
Fourth	86.5	6.3	2.6	0.7	0.8	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	3.2	3.9	166,664	
Highest	88.8	5.8	1.7	0.6	0.6	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.6	2.7	142,421	
Total age <15	85.0	8.6	2.2	0.5	0.9	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.7	3.7	778,992	
Total age <18	84.1	8.1	2.8	0.6	1.1	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	3.2	4.6	935,216	

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 2.16 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood by state/union territory

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by children's living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	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 not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive				Both dead
India	84.1	8.1	2.8	0.6	1.1	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	3.2	4.6
North												
Chandigarh	91.1	3.3	2.2	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.0	2.9
Delhi	93.3	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	2.2	2.9
Haryana	92.1	1.7	2.7	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	2.0	4.5
Himachal Pradesh	76.9	16.3	2.5	0.7	0.6	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	3.0	3.5
Jammu & Kashmir	87.7	6.0	2.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	1.5	3.9
Punjab	89.0	4.4	2.8	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	2.1	4.2
Rajasthan	85.0	7.8	2.5	0.4	1.1	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	3.2	4.1
Uttarakhand	81.5	10.7	3.4	0.4	1.1	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	2.9	5.2
Central												
Chhattisgarh	87.4	2.3	3.0	0.6	1.5	4.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	5.2	5.3
Madhya Pradesh	88.9	2.8	2.5	0.7	1.3	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	3.8	4.6
Uttar Pradesh	81.0	11.1	2.8	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	2.9	5.3
East												
Bihar	70.7	21.7	2.3	0.6	1.1	2.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	3.5	4.0
Jharkhand	82.7	8.6	3.3	0.5	1.2	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	3.8	5.4
Odisha	85.5	6.2	3.3	0.4	1.3	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	3.3	5.4
West Bengal	87.7	4.8	2.3	0.6	1.0	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	3.5	4.0
Northeast												
Arunachal Pradesh	83.9	2.5	3.2	1.1	1.3	5.9	0.8	0.4	0.9	100.0	8.0	6.5
Assam	87.9	3.4	3.8	0.4	1.4	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	3.1	6.3
Manipur	85.2	3.5	3.7	1.4	1.1	3.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	5.1	6.0
Meghalaya	83.2	6.4	5.0	0.4	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.4	1.3	100.0	3.9	7.6
Mizoram	76.0	7.9	3.5	3.5	1.1	6.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	8.0	6.2
Nagaland	78.0	4.6	3.3	1.6	1.2	8.4	1.2	0.5	1.1	100.0	11.3	7.3
Sikkim	80.4	3.7	2.6	2.7	1.7	6.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	100.0	8.9	6.7
Tripura	89.5	3.8	2.5	0.2	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	2.9	4.1
West												
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	92.7	1.7	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	2.0	3.2
Daman & Diu	85.5	3.7	3.8	0.3	0.4	5.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	6.3	4.8
Goa	86.1	6.6	4.2	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.3	5.1
Gujarat	88.4	3.4	2.2	1.1	1.0	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	3.9	3.9
Maharashtra	89.7	2.7	3.3	0.5	0.7	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	3.1	4.6
South												
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	88.9	3.9	2.5	0.7	0.5	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	3.5	3.5
Andhra Pradesh	88.2	2.7	3.8	0.7	1.0	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	3.6	5.7
Karnataka	86.7	4.6	3.6	0.8	0.5	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	3.8	4.8
Kerala	79.1	16.7	1.5	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.8	2.0
Lakshadweep	70.3	25.5	2.0	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.4	2.3
Puducherry	85.1	8.1	4.6	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	1.4	5.1
Tamil Nadu	85.3	8.3	2.8	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	2.5	3.6
Telangana	88.8	2.8	4.3	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	2.8	6.1

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 2.17 Educational attainment of household population

Percent distribution of the *de facto* female and male household populations age six and over by highest number of years of schooling completed and median number of years of schooling completed, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2015-16, and NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Level of schooling							Total	Median number of years of schooling completed
	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-7 years complete	8-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete	Don't know/missing		
FEMALE									
Age									
6-9	7.3	91.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9
10-14	3.6	25.7	51.7	18.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.1
15-19	6.6	3.4	11.6	30.1	28.9	19.3	0.1	100.0	8.9
20-24	13.0	4.8	13.7	16.3	13.5	38.5	0.2	100.0	9.2
25-29	21.7	6.5	16.2	15.6	12.5	27.3	0.2	100.0	7.7
30-34	29.7	7.5	16.2	15.1	11.8	19.5	0.2	100.0	6.4
35-39	37.5	8.4	15.7	12.7	10.6	14.9	0.2	100.0	4.5
40-44	44.6	8.7	14.4	10.9	9.2	12.0	0.2	100.0	3.1
45-49	51.8	8.9	13.6	9.0	7.8	8.6	0.2	100.0	0.0
50-54	56.6	9.0	12.7	7.3	6.8	7.3	0.3	100.0	0.0
55-59	62.1	8.6	12.1	6.0	5.6	5.4	0.2	100.0	0.0
60-64	67.6	8.5	10.3	4.6	4.7	4.1	0.2	100.0	0.0
65+	75.7	8.5	8.0	2.5	2.8	2.2	0.2	100.0	0.0
Residence									
Urban	19.2	14.0	16.5	13.3	13.0	23.8	0.2	100.0	7.0
Rural	36.8	17.3	16.6	12.6	7.9	8.7	0.2	100.0	3.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	31.4	15.7	16.2	12.9	9.6	14.0	0.2	100.0	4.4
Muslim	32.3	19.5	18.3	12.3	8.3	9.2	0.2	100.0	3.7
Christian	18.8	16.2	16.2	13.9	12.9	21.9	0.2	100.0	6.8
Sikh	24.9	10.2	18.2	11.8	13.8	21.0	0.1	100.0	6.2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.5	16.2	16.6	18.1	10.3	15.1	0.1	100.0	6.1
Jain	5.8	10.8	15.4	9.6	19.7	38.4	0.4	100.0	9.6
Other	36.8	21.6	15.1	12.3	7.1	6.9	0.2	100.0	2.4
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	36.2	16.7	16.5	12.9	7.9	9.6	0.1	100.0	3.3
Scheduled tribe	42.5	18.2	15.2	11.7	5.9	6.4	0.2	100.0	1.5
Other backward class	31.9	16.0	16.6	12.5	9.6	13.2	0.2	100.0	4.3
Other	21.5	15.2	16.9	13.8	12.1	20.4	0.2	100.0	6.4
Don't know	36.2	21.4	17.4	11.4	7.4	5.8	0.3	100.0	2.7
Wealth index									
Lowest	51.6	20.6	14.4	8.6	2.9	1.8	0.1	100.0	0.0
Second	39.6	18.8	17.4	13.2	6.1	4.7	0.2	100.0	2.2
Middle	31.2	16.7	18.6	14.7	9.7	8.9	0.2	100.0	4.2
Fourth	21.7	14.5	18.3	15.3	13.3	16.7	0.2	100.0	6.3
Highest	11.7	10.5	14.0	12.3	15.6	35.7	0.2	100.0	9.1
Total	31.0	16.2	16.5	12.8	9.6	13.7	0.2	100.0	4.4
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	41.5	18.1	15.7	10.2	6.7	7.6	0.2	100.0	1.9

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Table 2.17 Educational attainment of household population—Continued

Percent distribution of the *de facto* female and male household populations age six and over by highest number of years of schooling completed and median number of years of schooling completed, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2015-16, and NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Level of schooling							Total	Median number of years of schooling completed
	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-7 years complete	8-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete	Don't know/missing		
MALE									
Age									
6-9	6.9	92.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8
10-14	3.2	29.2	50.3	16.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	4.9
15-19	4.3	3.6	11.9	31.8	29.8	18.5	0.2	100.0	8.9
20-24	5.9	4.6	12.3	16.9	14.1	46.0	0.2	100.0	10.0
25-29	8.9	5.5	15.0	18.8	14.7	36.7	0.3	100.0	9.1
30-34	12.3	6.9	15.9	19.4	15.8	29.3	0.4	100.0	8.6
35-39	16.5	7.6	15.7	19.0	15.7	25.2	0.4	100.0	8.1
40-44	19.3	8.3	15.2	17.0	15.6	24.3	0.3	100.0	7.9
45-49	23.7	9.7	15.1	15.7	14.7	20.7	0.4	100.0	7.2
50-54	27.4	10.6	15.4	13.3	14.0	18.7	0.5	100.0	6.2
55-59	29.6	11.1	16.3	12.8	13.6	16.2	0.5	100.0	5.3
60-64	34.9	11.0	16.2	11.1	12.3	14.0	0.5	100.0	4.4
65+	41.0	13.6	15.0	8.1	10.9	10.8	0.6	100.0	3.1
Residence									
Urban	8.9	14.2	15.5	15.1	15.6	30.3	0.3	100.0	8.5
Rural	18.4	19.8	18.6	16.7	11.7	14.6	0.3	100.0	5.8
Religion of household head									
Hindu	14.5	17.2	17.3	16.4	13.3	21.0	0.3	100.0	7.1
Muslim	19.8	22.5	19.6	14.8	10.3	12.7	0.3	100.0	4.8
Christian	11.9	16.1	17.0	15.7	15.7	23.4	0.2	100.0	7.7
Sikh	15.8	11.5	16.7	13.8	18.1	24.0	0.1	100.0	7.7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.8	20.1	13.6	19.3	14.9	23.2	0.2	100.0	8.1
Jain	1.6	10.0	10.3	10.6	18.8	48.3	0.3	100.0	10.7
Other	22.4	25.4	17.0	15.7	8.8	10.3	0.4	100.0	4.3
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	18.8	18.9	18.7	16.9	11.4	15.0	0.3	100.0	5.9
Scheduled tribe	24.0	21.6	18.8	15.7	8.6	11.0	0.4	100.0	4.5
Other backward class	14.8	17.7	18.2	16.2	13.4	19.3	0.3	100.0	6.8
Other	9.8	15.9	15.1	15.6	15.1	28.3	0.3	100.0	8.2
Don't know	20.7	23.4	22.7	13.8	10.1	8.4	1.0	100.0	4.6
Wealth index									
Lowest	31.3	25.6	19.7	13.8	5.3	4.0	0.4	100.0	2.9
Second	19.7	21.9	20.8	18.3	9.8	9.1	0.3	100.0	4.9
Middle	14.3	17.8	19.8	18.8	13.9	15.1	0.3	100.0	6.7
Fourth	8.7	14.7	17.1	17.6	17.5	24.0	0.3	100.0	8.1
Highest	3.6	10.2	10.9	12.2	17.7	45.2	0.2	100.0	9.9
Total	15.1	17.9	17.6	16.1	13.0	20.0	0.3	100.0	6.9
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	21.9	20.9	18.4	14.8	10.6	13.2	0.2	100.0	4.9

Table 2.18 Educational attainment of household population by state/union territory

Percent distribution of the *de facto* female and male household populations age six and over by highest number of years of schooling completed and median number of years of schooling completed, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Level of schooling							Total	Median number of years of schooling completed
	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-7 years complete	8-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete	Don't know/missing		
FEMALE									
India	31.0	16.2	16.5	12.8	9.6	13.7	0.2	100.0	4.4
North									
Chandigarh	16.3	8.6	14.0	12.3	12.9	35.8	0.0	100.0	8.7
Delhi	18.8	11.9	15.7	12.6	13.6	27.1	0.3	100.0	7.4
Haryana	29.5	12.6	16.2	11.6	11.6	18.3	0.2	100.0	4.9
Himachal Pradesh	20.8	12.0	18.6	11.6	14.4	22.3	0.2	100.0	6.7
Jammu & Kashmir	34.2	12.9	11.5	17.0	10.1	14.2	0.1	100.0	4.6
Punjab	24.0	10.4	17.5	11.2	14.5	22.4	0.0	100.0	6.5
Rajasthan	42.6	14.8	16.0	11.0	5.7	9.8	0.1	100.0	1.7
Uttarakhand	27.1	13.4	15.3	15.0	9.3	19.6	0.2	100.0	4.9
Central									
Chhattisgarh	32.2	16.0	17.6	16.7	6.4	10.9	0.2	100.0	4.2
Madhya Pradesh	35.7	16.1	17.8	15.2	6.0	8.9	0.3	100.0	3.6
Uttar Pradesh	36.8	16.1	14.4	12.0	6.6	13.9	0.2	100.0	3.0
East									
Bihar	43.0	20.1	14.1	9.6	6.3	6.8	0.1	100.0	0.9
Jharkhand	38.7	17.5	14.4	12.0	7.9	9.3	0.2	100.0	2.3
Odisha	32.1	17.7	18.0	15.1	8.8	8.2	0.2	100.0	4.0
West Bengal	25.8	20.7	18.1	16.4	9.0	9.7	0.2	100.0	4.5
Northeast									
Arunachal Pradesh	32.7	19.4	15.3	12.9	8.7	10.9	0.2	100.0	3.5
Assam	24.9	22.3	15.5	19.8	7.4	10.0	0.1	100.0	4.6
Manipur	18.0	18.9	13.5	18.9	11.8	18.6	0.3	100.0	6.8
Meghalaya	16.9	29.9	17.3	13.7	9.7	12.5	0.1	100.0	4.5
Mizoram	8.3	25.2	19.5	20.7	11.4	14.4	0.5	100.0	6.5
Nagaland	18.8	22.3	18.8	18.8	9.5	11.6	0.2	100.0	5.4
Sikkim	20.2	16.8	19.9	15.8	11.4	16.0	0.1	100.0	5.8
Tripura	18.0	21.2	19.8	23.7	8.3	8.9	0.1	100.0	5.4
West									
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.8	15.4	14.5	15.0	9.0	15.0	0.3	100.0	4.6
Daman & Diu	18.4	16.9	17.8	14.7	14.1	17.5	0.5	100.0	6.6
Goa	14.8	17.4	14.7	13.3	17.3	22.4	0.1	100.0	7.5
Gujarat	27.8	16.6	20.5	12.5	8.9	13.4	0.2	100.0	4.9
Maharashtra	22.5	17.2	18.0	14.3	11.8	16.1	0.1	100.0	6.1
South									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.2	14.4	16.7	18.7	12.3	22.5	0.1	100.0	7.5
Andhra Pradesh	37.9	12.4	19.1	7.8	11.2	11.5	0.1	100.0	3.9
Karnataka	29.1	15.1	17.1	8.6	15.0	15.0	0.2	100.0	5.1
Kerala	4.2	15.4	15.8	17.5	17.9	28.7	0.3	100.0	8.7
Lakshadweep	8.8	17.4	20.9	16.6	16.6	19.4	0.1	100.0	7.5
Puducherry	18.5	10.2	16.8	12.7	15.7	25.9	0.1	100.0	7.6
Tamil Nadu	22.6	11.6	16.9	13.8	13.9	21.0	0.2	100.0	6.7
Telangana	37.3	12.9	14.5	6.7	12.5	16.0	0.1	100.0	3.9

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Table 2.18 Educational attainment of household population by state/union territory—Continued

Percent distribution of the *de facto* female and male household populations age six and over by highest number of years of schooling completed and median number of years of schooling completed, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Level of schooling							Total	Median number of years of schooling completed
	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-7 years complete	8-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete	Don't know/missing		
MALE									
India	15.1	17.9	17.6	16.1	13.0	20.0	0.3	100.0	6.9
North									
Chandigarh	6.5	10.0	12.2	13.8	16.2	41.2	0.0	100.0	9.6
Delhi	8.3	12.9	15.0	14.0	16.1	33.2	0.5	100.0	8.9
Haryana	11.6	13.7	16.2	13.7	17.4	27.1	0.2	100.0	8.0
Himachal Pradesh	6.8	12.6	16.9	15.1	21.8	26.4	0.3	100.0	8.8
Jammu & Kashmir	15.9	13.9	12.9	21.4	15.2	20.3	0.3	100.0	7.8
Punjab	14.4	11.4	16.7	13.7	19.3	24.5	0.1	100.0	7.8
Rajasthan	18.1	16.9	18.6	17.0	10.7	18.4	0.3	100.0	6.3
Uttarakhand	9.8	15.3	16.9	18.5	14.3	24.8	0.4	100.0	7.7
Central									
Chhattisgarh	14.3	18.8	20.0	20.6	9.2	16.7	0.3	100.0	6.4
Madhya Pradesh	16.4	18.1	21.1	19.1	9.4	15.4	0.5	100.0	6.0
Uttar Pradesh	17.5	19.2	16.6	17.3	9.8	19.1	0.4	100.0	6.1
East									
Bihar	22.5	23.4	16.5	13.2	10.8	13.6	0.2	100.0	4.6
Jharkhand	18.8	20.0	17.3	16.3	11.3	15.9	0.4	100.0	5.8
Odisha	16.3	19.8	20.4	18.8	11.0	13.3	0.4	100.0	6.1
West Bengal	15.4	22.8	18.8	17.5	9.6	15.6	0.3	100.0	5.8
Northeast									
Arunachal Pradesh	20.1	20.1	15.7	15.0	11.3	17.5	0.3	100.0	5.7
Assam	15.6	24.4	17.0	19.6	9.0	14.3	0.2	100.0	5.8
Manipur	5.2	18.9	13.8	21.1	14.5	26.3	0.3	100.0	8.2
Meghalaya	15.6	31.2	15.9	12.4	10.4	14.3	0.1	100.0	4.5
Mizoram	5.3	23.9	20.3	20.6	11.8	17.5	0.6	100.0	7.0
Nagaland	11.3	22.8	19.1	19.0	12.2	15.3	0.3	100.0	6.5
Sikkim	11.4	18.8	21.2	16.4	12.7	19.2	0.3	100.0	6.7
Tripura	8.9	21.8	19.3	24.9	10.9	14.1	0.2	100.0	7.0
West									
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12.6	14.9	15.2	18.7	14.0	23.5	1.0	100.0	7.8
Daman & Diu	7.6	12.6	16.3	18.0	22.2	22.6	0.7	100.0	8.4
Goa	5.5	17.6	13.6	14.3	22.5	26.3	0.2	100.0	8.8
Gujarat	11.2	16.9	19.8	18.0	14.0	19.7	0.3	100.0	7.3
Maharashtra	9.0	17.8	15.8	17.8	15.2	24.2	0.2	100.0	8.1
South									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.2	14.0	18.4	20.8	15.7	22.7	0.2	100.0	8.1
Andhra Pradesh	22.5	13.6	19.2	9.3	15.1	20.2	0.1	100.0	6.2
Karnataka	15.1	16.0	17.2	10.5	18.0	22.9	0.3	100.0	7.3
Kerala	1.9	13.9	15.7	18.7	20.1	29.3	0.3	100.0	9.0
Lakshadweep	2.8	14.0	17.2	16.3	25.0	23.9	0.8	100.0	8.9
Puducherry	7.0	11.7	16.0	14.5	19.7	31.0	0.1	100.0	9.0
Tamil Nadu	11.9	11.9	17.7	15.4	17.6	25.2	0.2	100.0	7.9
Telangana	20.3	14.9	15.4	8.5	15.9	24.9	0.2	100.0	6.9

Table 2.19 School attendance by state/union territory

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school (including pre-primary school) in the 2014-15 school year for the first phase and 2015-16 school year for the second phase by sex and residence, according to age and state/union territory, India, 2015-16

Age and state/ union territory	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
India	87.5	85.6	86.2	88.2	81.8	83.7	87.8	83.8	85.0
Age									
6-10 years (Primary)	96.3	94.7	95.2	96.8	94.2	95.0	96.6	94.5	95.1
6-13 years (Elementary)	94.7	93.1	93.6	95.4	92.0	93.0	95.0	92.6	93.3
11-13 years (Upper primary)	92.1	90.6	91.0	93.2	88.5	89.9	92.6	89.6	90.5
14-15 years (Secondary)	83.5	78.6	80.2	83.1	73.3	76.2	83.3	76.0	78.3
16-17 years (Higher secondary)	65.5	59.6	61.6	65.1	48.9	53.8	65.3	54.2	57.8
11-14 years	90.5	88.4	89.0	91.4	85.8	87.5	90.9	87.1	88.3
15-17 years	70.2	64.7	66.5	70.0	55.4	59.8	70.1	60.0	63.2
6-14 years	93.7	91.9	92.4	94.3	90.4	91.6	94.0	91.2	92.0
6-17 years	87.5	85.6	86.2	88.2	81.8	83.7	87.8	83.8	85.0
North									
Chandigarh	94.2	*	93.9	92.7	*	91.8	93.5	(83.8)	93.0
Delhi	88.5	94.0	88.5	92.5	(100.0)	92.5	90.3	95.9	90.3
Haryana	91.9	91.9	91.9	90.1	87.0	88.2	91.1	89.8	90.3
Himachal Pradesh	92.6	95.1	94.9	97.4	94.2	94.5	94.7	94.7	94.7
Jammu & Kashmir	90.0	91.1	90.8	92.2	86.2	87.7	91.0	88.8	89.4
Punjab	91.7	90.6	91.0	92.2	90.0	90.8	91.9	90.3	90.9
Rajasthan	88.9	87.7	88.0	85.2	77.3	79.0	87.2	82.7	83.7
Uttarakhand	87.8	90.9	89.8	85.7	88.6	87.7	86.9	89.8	88.8
Central									
Chhattisgarh	88.3	85.5	86.1	92.0	85.6	86.9	90.1	85.5	86.5
Madhya Pradesh	85.6	82.4	83.3	86.8	77.4	79.9	86.2	80.0	81.6
Uttar Pradesh	78.5	83.2	82.1	79.8	78.1	78.5	79.1	80.7	80.4
East									
Bihar	85.9	85.2	85.3	86.6	81.7	82.3	86.2	83.5	83.8
Jharkhand	86.5	83.7	84.4	88.1	81.1	82.8	87.3	82.5	83.6
Odisha	85.9	84.1	84.4	85.2	80.4	81.1	85.6	82.2	82.8
West Bengal	83.8	83.7	83.7	89.2	84.7	85.9	86.4	84.2	84.8
Northeast									
Arunachal Pradesh	91.9	88.3	89.1	88.5	86.6	87.1	90.1	87.5	88.1
Assam	84.2	77.5	78.2	85.7	79.4	80.1	85.0	78.4	79.1
Manipur	94.4	92.3	93.0	93.2	90.8	91.7	93.8	91.5	92.4
Meghalaya	93.6	85.2	86.7	93.9	89.3	90.2	93.8	87.2	88.4
Mizoram	95.1	86.2	91.1	93.2	87.5	90.7	94.2	86.8	91.9
Nagaland	92.1	86.5	88.5	93.2	88.1	90.1	92.6	87.3	89.3
Sikkim	96.3	95.2	95.5	94.2	95.9	95.4	95.3	95.5	95.5
Tripura	95.6	90.1	91.4	92.5	86.4	87.8	94.1	88.3	89.7

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Table 2.19 School attendance by state/union territory—Continued

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school (including pre-primary school) in the 2014-15 school year for the first phase and 2015-16 school year for the second phase by sex and residence, according to age and state/union territory, India, 2015-16

Age and state/ union territory	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
West									
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89.6	80.4	84.0	89.5	83.0	85.5	89.6	81.6	84.7
Daman & Diu	72.5	75.0	73.2	88.2	85.6	87.3	79.0	80.3	79.4
Goa	95.8	96.7	96.1	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.1	96.6	96.3
Gujarat	86.7	82.2	84.0	83.7	74.2	77.9	85.3	78.4	81.2
Maharashtra	89.2	88.3	88.7	87.8	85.4	86.5	88.5	86.9	87.7
South									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	93.0	92.0	92.4	92.5	89.9	90.9	92.8	90.9	91.7
Andhra Pradesh	89.9	88.1	88.7	88.6	83.9	85.4	89.3	86.1	87.1
Karnataka	89.8	87.3	88.3	90.9	85.2	87.5	90.3	86.3	87.9
Kerala	97.2	97.1	97.1	98.0	97.5	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.4
Lakshadweep	93.8	95.5	94.3	96.1	100.0	97.1	95.0	97.5	95.7
Puducherry	93.4	92.1	93.0	95.0	93.6	94.6	94.2	92.9	93.8
Tamil Nadu	93.3	91.1	92.2	94.1	92.2	93.1	93.7	91.7	92.6
Telangana	90.6	90.9	90.7	92.4	85.6	88.6	91.4	88.3	89.7

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) for the first phase and at the start of the 2015-16 school year (assumed here to be April 2015) for the second phase.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 2.20 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratio (NAR), gross attendance ratio (GAR), and gender parity index (GPI) for the *de facto* household population by level of schooling and sex, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio ¹			Gender parity index ²	Gross attendance ratio ³			Gender parity index ²
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	78.2	77.0	77.6	0.98	84.3	82.2	83.3	0.97
Rural	78.5	77.0	77.8	0.98	87.4	84.8	86.1	0.97
Religion of household head								
Hindu	78.5	77.0	77.8	0.98	85.9	83.4	84.7	0.97
Muslim	78.0	76.3	77.1	0.98	89.5	86.5	88.1	0.97
Christian	80.7	81.6	81.1	1.01	87.5	87.7	87.6	1.00
Sikh	78.5	75.7	77.2	0.97	83.5	79.3	81.6	0.95
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	76.3	80.3	78.1	1.05	79.6	84.5	81.8	1.06
Jain	84.8	74.9	80.0	0.88	88.5	76.3	82.6	0.86
Other	79.1	78.1	78.6	0.99	91.4	84.9	88.1	0.93
Caste/tribe of household head								
Scheduled caste	77.6	76.5	77.1	0.99	85.9	84.3	85.1	0.98
Scheduled tribe	76.9	75.3	76.1	0.98	84.9	82.2	83.6	0.97
Other backward class	78.9	77.9	78.4	0.99	87.9	85.3	86.6	0.97
Other	79.1	76.6	77.9	0.97	85.0	82.0	83.6	0.96
Don't know	78.8	78.5	78.6	1.00	91.1	89.4	90.3	0.98
Wealth index								
Lowest	76.9	76.4	76.7	0.99	89.3	87.6	88.5	0.98
Second	79.2	77.6	78.4	0.98	88.2	85.5	86.9	0.97
Middle	78.4	77.7	78.1	0.99	85.5	83.3	84.4	0.97
Fourth	79.1	76.3	77.8	0.97	84.4	80.6	82.6	0.95
Highest	79.4	77.3	78.4	0.97	82.8	80.0	81.5	0.97
Total	78.4	77.0	77.8	0.98	86.5	84.0	85.3	0.97
MIDDLE, SECONDARY, AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	71.5	72.0	71.7	1.01	83.8	85.4	84.6	1.02
Rural	68.3	63.8	66.1	0.93	80.6	76.1	78.4	0.94
Religion of household head								
Hindu	71.4	68.0	69.8	0.95	84.1	81.1	82.7	0.96
Muslim	56.9	55.5	56.2	0.97	66.9	66.2	66.6	0.99
Christian	75.0	76.3	75.6	1.02	87.2	88.3	87.7	1.01
Sikh	77.5	77.9	77.7	1.00	91.1	93.6	92.2	1.03
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	79.1	78.9	79.0	1.00	93.9	89.0	91.5	0.95
Jain	83.7	78.9	81.7	0.94	93.9	101.4	97.0	1.08
Other	55.1	58.1	56.7	1.05	64.8	69.6	67.3	1.07

Continued...

Table 2.20 School attendance ratios—Continued

Net attendance ratio (NAR), gross attendance ratio (GAR), and gender parity index (GPI) for the *de facto* household population by level of schooling and sex, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio ¹			Gender parity index ²	Gross attendance ratio ³			Gender parity index ²
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Caste/tribe of household head								
Scheduled caste	67.9	64.5	66.2	0.95	80.4	77.1	78.8	0.96
Scheduled tribe	63.6	60.0	61.8	0.94	75.5	72.1	73.8	0.95
Other backward class	69.5	66.1	67.8	0.95	81.7	78.3	80.0	0.96
Other	72.9	70.9	71.9	0.97	85.4	84.7	85.1	0.99
Don't know	53.8	58.0	55.9	1.08	64.3	68.7	66.5	1.07
Wealth index								
Lowest	55.4	52.4	53.9	0.95	66.2	62.6	64.4	0.95
Second	66.7	63.9	65.3	0.96	78.5	76.2	77.4	0.97
Middle	70.9	68.4	69.6	0.96	83.9	81.1	82.5	0.97
Fourth	76.5	73.3	74.9	0.96	89.6	88.1	88.9	0.98
Highest	81.4	79.7	80.6	0.98	94.6	93.9	94.3	0.99
Total	69.3	66.2	67.8	0.96	81.6	78.9	80.3	0.97

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) for the first phase and their age at the start of the 2015-16 school year (assumed here to be April 2015) for the second phase.

¹ The NAR for primary school (standards 1-5) is the percentage of the primary-school age population (6-10 years) that is attending primary school. The NAR for middle, secondary, and higher secondary school (standards 6-12) is the percentage of the population in the appropriate age group for those school levels (11-17 years) that is attending those school levels. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0 percent.

² The GPI for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for middle, secondary, and higher secondary school is the ratio of the NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males at those levels of school.

³ The GAR for primary school (standards 1-5) is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population (6-10 years). The GAR for middle, secondary, and higher secondary school (standards 6-12) is the total number of students in those school levels, expressed as a percentage of the official population that is the appropriate age to be attending those school levels. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.

Table 2.21 Reasons for children currently not attending school

Percent distribution of *de facto* children age 6-17 years who dropped out of school before the 2014-15 school year for the first phase and before the 2015-16 school year for the second phase by the main reason for not attending school in that school year, according to residence and sex, India, 2015-16

Main reason	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far away	2.6	4.7	2.9	9.2	2.8	8.3
Transport not available	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.2	0.9	1.9
Further education not considered necessary	2.6	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.6
Required for household work	9.9	12.4	11.0	15.1	10.7	14.5
Required for work on farm/family business	3.5	1.8	4.3	2.1	4.1	2.0
Required for outside work for payment in cash or kind	4.7	2.3	4.0	1.7	4.2	1.8
Costs too much	18.1	20.0	18.3	19.1	18.2	19.3
No proper school facilities for girls	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.7
Not safe to send girls	0.1	3.9	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.8
No female teacher	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Required for care of siblings	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8
Not interested in studies	44.8	27.5	43.3	24.0	43.7	24.8
Repeated failures	4.1	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.9	3.2
Got married	0.1	7.4	0.3	8.1	0.3	7.9
Did not get admission	3.5	4.4	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.2
Other	3.4	4.3	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.4
Don't know	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of children	5,398	4,744	14,599	17,081	19,996	21,825

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Key Findings

- **Literacy:** Sixty-eight percent of women and 86 percent of men are literate.
- **Schooling:** More than one in three women (36%) and 47 percent of men have 10 or more years of schooling.
- **Exposure to mass media:** Twenty-five percent of women and 14 percent of men are not regularly exposed to mass media (newspapers, magazines, television, radio, or cinema).
- **Employment:** Men are more likely to be employed than women; 24 percent of women are currently employed, compared with 75 percent of men. Eighty-one percent of employed women earn cash for their work.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents, such as age, schooling, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviours.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

A total of 699,686 women age 15-49 and 112,122 men age 15-54 were interviewed in the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey. Thirty-five percent of women and 34 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 30 percent of both women and men are in the 25-34 age group (**Table 3.1**).

Among respondents age 15-49, women are more likely than men to be currently married (73% versus 60%) or widowed (3% versus 0.6%).

The distribution of respondents by religion shows that a large majority of the respondents are Hindus (81%), while 14 percent are Muslims, 2 percent each are Christians and Sikhs, and 1 percent are Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists.

Forty-three percent of women and 44 percent of men belong to other backward classes (OBC), while 20 percent each of women and men belong to scheduled castes, 9 percent each of women and men belong to scheduled tribes, and 26 percent of women and 27 percent of men do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Eighteen percent of women and 15 percent of men are in households in the lowest wealth quintile, while 21 percent of women and 23 percent of men are in households in the highest wealth quintile.

3.2 SCHOOLING AND LITERACY

Literacy

Respondents who have completed standard six or higher are assumed to be literate. All other respondents were given a sentence to read, and they were considered to be literate if they could read all or part of the sentence.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Twenty-eight percent of women and 12 percent of men have no schooling, and women (22%) are less likely than men (30%) to have completed 12 or more years of schooling (Table 3.2.1, Table 3.2.2, and Figure 3.1). Eighty-six percent of men and 68 percent of women are literate (Table 3.3.1 and Table 3.3.2).

Trends: Since 2005-06, there has been a substantial increase in the percentage of women and men age 15-49 attending school and completing higher levels of education, and the gap between women and men has narrowed. The percentage of women with no schooling has decreased by 13 percentage points and the percentage of men with no schooling has decreased by 6 percentage points. The percentage of women and men completing 12 or more years of schooling has increased by nearly 10 percent points.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger respondents are more likely to have attended school and to have reached higher levels of education than older respondents. Only 7 percent of women age 15-19 and 14 percent of women age 20-24 have no schooling, while more than half of women age 45-49 (54%) and 46 percent of women age 40-44 have no schooling (Table 3.2.1).
- Urban women are more educated than their rural counterparts. One-third of rural women (34%) have never attended school, compared with 16 percent of urban women. In rural areas, 15 percent of women have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 34 percent in urban areas (Table 3.2.1 and Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.1 Education of Survey Respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49

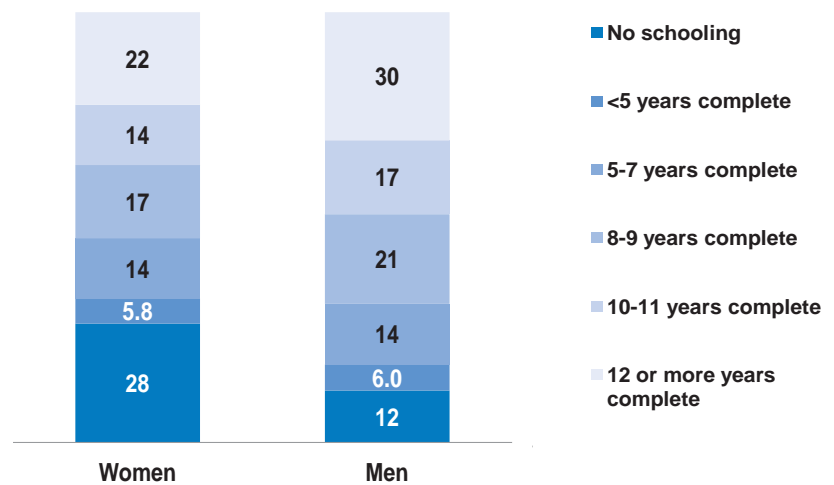
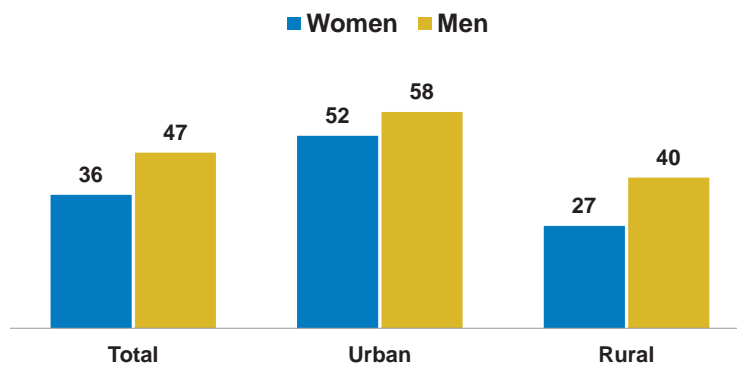


Figure 3.2 Secondary or Higher Education by Residence

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



- The percentage of women and men who have completed secondary school or higher increases by wealth quintile; 3 percent of women and 7 percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with more than half of women (51%) and men (58%) in the highest wealth quintile.
- Literacy in each group is lowest among men and women in rural areas; women and men age 40-49; those who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted; those in the lowest wealth quintile; and those belonging to a scheduled tribe (**Table 3.3.1** and **Table 3.3.2**).
- Bihar and Kerala represent two contrasting profiles of literacy. Bihar has the lowest literacy of 50 percent among women and 78 percent of men, while literacy is almost universal among women and men in Kerala (**Table 3.4.1** and **Table 3.4.2**).

3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE

Exposure to mass media

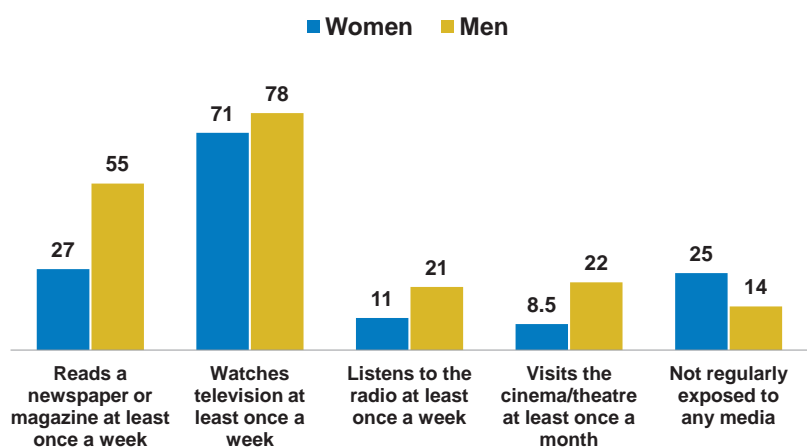
Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper or magazine, listened to the radio, watched television, or went to the cinema. Those who responded at least once a week are considered to be regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Information on the exposure of women and men to mass media is especially important for the development of educational programmes and the dissemination of all types of information, particularly information about family planning, HIV/AIDS, and other important health topics. Men are more likely than women to be exposed to any and all forms of media, including newspapers, television, radio, and the cinema (**Figure 3.3**). Television is the most common form of media exposure for both women and men across all subgroups, followed by newspapers or magazines. Some women and men do not access to any of the four media at least on a weekly basis (25% of women and 14% of men) (**Table 3.5.1** and **Table 3.5.2**).

Figure 3.3 Exposure to Mass Media

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Trends: Exposure to each of the four types of mass media increased for both women and men between 2005-06 and 2015-16, except for radio, which decreased substantially. The percentage of women who did not access any of the media types at least once a week decreased from 35 percent in 2005-06 to 25 percent in 2015-16. Eighteen percent of men did not access any of the media types at least once a week in 2005-06, compared with 14 percent in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women are more likely to have no regular exposure to any form of mass media than their urban counterparts (34% versus 8%). The same pattern holds true for men (20% versus 6%) (**Table 3.5.1** and **Table 3.5.2**).
- Only 6 percent of women and 3 percent of men with 12 or more years of schooling lack regular exposure to any mass media, compared with 51 percent of women and 42 percent of men with no schooling.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the seven days before the survey. Includes respondents who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reasons.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Men are three times as likely to be currently employed as women; 24 percent of women age 15-49 are currently employed, compared with 75 percent of men age 15-49 (Table 3.6.1 and Table 3.6.2). Seventy percent of women and 19 percent of men reported that they were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. A lower percentage of women than men are currently employed in every state (Table 3.7).

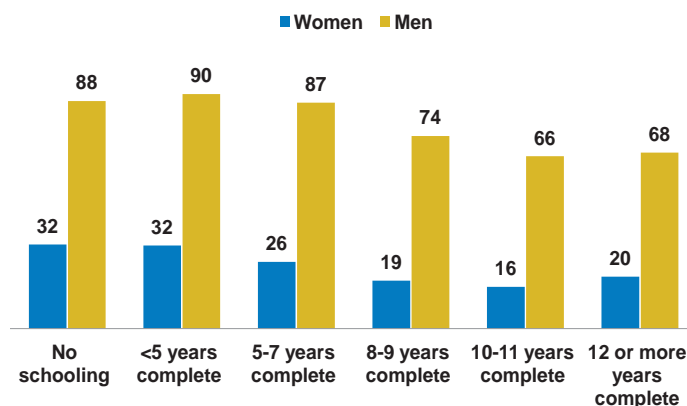
Trends: Since 2005-06, current employment levels have decreased for both women and men. Thirty-six percent of women were currently employed in 2005-06, compared with 24 percent in 2015-16. Among men, the percentage currently employed decreased from 85 percent to 75 percent in the past decade.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men with 8 or more years of schooling, never married women and men, women and men with no children, and women and men belonging to the highest wealth quintile are less likely to be employed than others.
- Jammu & Kashmir (14%), and Bihar and Assam (15% each) have the lowest percentage of women currently employed. More than one-third of women were currently employed in Manipur (41%), Telangana (39%), Meghalaya and Mizoram (35% each), and Andhra Pradesh (34%) (Table 3.7).

Figure 3.4 Employment Status by Schooling

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are currently employed



3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorized as professional/technical/administrative/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, agriculture

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Women and men are most commonly employed as agricultural workers (48% of women and 32% of men), followed by production workers (21% and 32%, respectively) (Tables 3.8). A slightly higher percentage of employed women (10%) than employed men (8%) are employed in professional, technical, administrative, or managerial occupations.

A large majority of women who worked in the past year and did agricultural work are employed by family members (83%) and earn cash for their work (70%). Ninety-two percent of women who did non-agricultural work earned cash for their work. Eleven percent of women who worked in past year were self employed (**Table 3.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are most likely to be employed as production workers (30%) and service workers (21%), while urban men are most likely to be production workers (39%) and sales workers (19%). In rural areas, however, women and men are most likely to be agricultural workers (64% and 47%, respectively).
- A large majority of employed women (81%) and men (90%) earned cash for their work, but 15 percent of women and 8 percent of men did not receive any payment.

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Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	17.4	18.1	121,552	124,878	18,740	19,082
20-24	17.6	16.1	122,966	122,955	16,624	16,630
25-29	16.4	15.6	115,043	115,076	16,171	16,151
30-34	13.8	14.1	96,769	97,048	14,604	14,640
35-39	13.0	13.3	90,890	90,433	13,771	13,897
40-44	11.1	11.7	77,969	76,627	12,050	11,954
45-49	10.6	11.1	74,497	72,669	11,451	11,171
Residence						
Urban	34.6	38.2	242,225	204,735	39,546	32,771
Rural	65.4	61.8	457,461	494,951	63,864	70,754
Schooling						
No schooling	27.6	12.0	193,078	197,568	12,422	12,777
<5 years complete	5.8	6.0	40,503	39,926	6,171	6,109
5-7 years complete	14.2	14.2	99,687	97,912	14,730	14,910
8-9 years complete	16.7	20.7	116,681	127,404	21,422	23,135
10-11 years complete	14.2	17.4	99,576	95,886	18,030	17,820
12 or more years complete	21.5	29.6	150,160	140,990	30,636	28,774
Marital status						
Never married	22.5	38.1	157,136	169,814	39,370	39,869
Currently married	73.1	60.4	511,373	499,627	62,499	62,091
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.3	0.3	1,898	1,983	262	267
Widowed	3.1	0.6	21,657	20,408	583	591
Divorced	0.3	0.3	2,384	3,112	272	316
Separated	0.6	0.3	4,146	3,769	340	308
Deserted	0.2	0.1	1,091	973	85	83
Religion						
Hindu	80.6	81.4	563,739	519,281	84,211	77,115
Muslim	13.8	13.3	96,461	94,591	13,793	14,437
Christian	2.4	2.2	16,620	52,113	2,277	7,026
Sikh	1.7	1.6	11,618	15,300	1,622	2,210
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.9	0.9	6,469	8,981	958	1,474
Jain	0.2	0.2	1,264	1,028	163	165
Zoroastrian/Parsi	0.0	0.0	18	7	0	0
Jewish	0.0	0.0	7	7	4	5
Other religion	0.5	0.3	3,374	7,979	351	1,032
No religion	0.0	0.0	116	399	31	61
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	20.4	19.8	142,619	124,813	20,499	18,479
Scheduled tribe	9.2	8.8	64,144	127,133	9,132	18,404
Other backward class	43.4	43.6	303,837	273,700	45,110	40,181
Other	26.4	27.4	184,594	170,730	28,299	26,179
Don't know	0.6	0.4	4,492	3,310	371	282

Continued...

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index						
Lowest	17.7	14.7	124,054	133,249	15,205	17,035
Second	19.6	18.8	136,900	149,466	19,402	21,584
Middle	20.6	21.3	143,814	147,168	22,047	22,604
Fourth	21.1	22.2	147,978	138,502	22,930	21,516
Highest	21.0	23.0	146,939	131,301	23,827	20,786
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	699,686	699,686	103,411	103,525
Age 50-54	na	7.8	na	na	8,711	8,597
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	112,122	112,122

na = Not applicable

Table 3.2.1 Respondent's level of schooling: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by number of years of schooling completed, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Respondent's level of schooling						Total	Number of women
	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-7 years complete	8-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete		
Age								
15-24	10.4	3.6	12.5	23.3	21.1	29.2	100.0	244,518
15-19	6.9	2.9	11.3	30.0	29.0	19.9	100.0	121,552
20-24	13.8	4.2	13.7	16.6	13.3	38.4	100.0	122,966
25-29	22.8	5.9	16.0	15.8	12.4	27.1	100.0	115,043
30-34	31.1	6.6	16.2	15.1	11.7	19.3	100.0	96,769
35-39	39.1	7.6	15.4	12.8	10.5	14.7	100.0	90,890
40-44	46.1	7.7	14.2	11.0	9.2	11.8	100.0	77,969
45-49	53.7	7.8	13.3	9.0	7.7	8.5	100.0	74,497
Residence								
Urban	15.7	4.4	12.9	15.5	17.2	34.3	100.0	242,225
Rural	33.9	6.5	15.0	17.3	12.7	14.7	100.0	457,461
Marital status								
Never married	5.9	2.4	8.9	23.4	23.2	36.2	100.0	159,035
Currently married	33.2	6.7	15.8	14.9	11.8	17.7	100.0	511,373
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	48.2	9.0	16.2	11.1	7.6	7.9	100.0	29,279
Religion								
Hindu	27.6	5.6	13.8	16.7	14.3	22.0	100.0	563,739
Muslim	31.4	7.3	17.1	16.5	12.8	14.8	100.0	96,461
Christian	16.8	5.5	13.1	15.4	16.6	32.6	100.0	16,620
Sikh	17.2	1.8	14.3	14.4	20.2	32.1	100.0	11,618
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.5	8.0	14.2	24.4	16.0	22.9	100.0	6,469
Jain	2.0	1.0	6.7	10.8	23.7	55.8	100.0	1,264
Other	34.4	10.9	14.0	18.9	10.9	10.9	100.0	3,515
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	33.0	6.3	15.0	17.5	12.5	15.7	100.0	142,619
Scheduled tribe	42.1	7.7	13.6	16.5	9.6	10.6	100.0	64,144
Other backward class	28.5	5.2	14.3	16.1	14.5	21.2	100.0	303,837
Other	16.6	5.5	13.6	17.1	16.8	30.4	100.0	184,594
Don't know	38.6	11.3	20.6	14.9	8.8	5.7	100.0	4,492
Wealth index								
Lowest	56.9	7.9	13.3	13.2	5.3	3.3	100.0	124,054
Second	37.9	8.5	16.8	18.6	10.2	8.1	100.0	136,900
Middle	26.4	6.7	17.5	19.5	15.2	14.6	100.0	143,814
Fourth	15.9	4.5	15.2	19.0	19.3	26.1	100.0	147,978
Highest	6.2	1.9	8.5	12.8	19.4	51.2	100.0	146,939
Total	27.6	5.8	14.2	16.7	14.2	21.5	100.0	699,686

Table 3.2.2 Respondent's level of schooling: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by number of years of schooling completed, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Respondent's level of schooling						Total	Number of men
	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-7 years complete	8-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete		
Age								
15-24	5.2	3.2	11.2	24.6	22.6	33.2	100.0	35,364
15-19	4.4	2.5	10.1	31.3	30.9	20.8	100.0	18,740
20-24	6.1	4.0	12.4	17.1	13.3	47.1	100.0	16,624
25-29	9.4	5.0	14.7	19.9	14.6	36.4	100.0	16,171
30-34	12.5	6.7	16.5	20.2	15.1	29.0	100.0	14,604
35-39	15.9	8.5	16.0	19.4	14.8	25.4	100.0	13,771
40-44	19.2	8.3	16.1	17.5	14.7	24.4	100.0	12,050
45-49	23.9	9.5	16.1	15.5	14.5	20.5	100.0	11,451
Residence								
Urban	7.6	4.4	12.0	18.1	18.6	39.3	100.0	39,546
Rural	14.7	7.0	15.6	22.3	16.7	23.6	100.0	63,864
Marital status								
Never married	5.1	2.7	10.0	22.7	22.0	37.5	100.0	39,631
Currently married	16.1	7.9	16.8	19.5	14.7	24.9	100.0	62,499
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	25.3	12.9	21.0	17.3	9.6	13.9	100.0	1,280
Religion								
Hindu	11.3	5.6	13.8	20.8	17.7	30.7	100.0	84,211
Muslim	17.6	8.7	17.3	20.5	14.7	21.2	100.0	13,793
Christian	9.6	5.7	11.7	18.5	20.1	34.4	100.0	2,277
Sikh	9.6	2.3	13.7	14.8	24.2	35.4	100.0	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.5	6.9	13.5	27.1	16.6	31.4	100.0	958
Jain	1.7	0.0	8.3	14.9	17.5	57.6	100.0	163
Other	20.4	12.1	14.3	24.4	11.1	17.9	100.0	386
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	14.5	6.8	16.3	22.9	16.3	23.2	100.0	20,499
Scheduled tribe	21.9	9.3	16.7	22.1	12.7	17.5	100.0	9,132
Other backward class	11.7	5.2	15.0	20.8	17.9	29.4	100.0	45,110
Other	7.4	5.5	10.7	18.5	19.1	38.7	100.0	28,299
Don't know	14.5	11.3	19.8	26.7	10.7	17.1	100.0	371
Wealth index								
Lowest	31.9	11.1	20.2	21.5	8.2	7.1	100.0	15,205
Second	17.3	9.2	18.8	25.4	14.5	14.9	100.0	19,402
Middle	10.6	6.3	17.1	24.1	19.1	22.8	100.0	22,047
Fourth	6.1	4.2	12.5	20.8	22.1	34.3	100.0	22,930
Highest	2.1	1.3	5.9	13.1	19.7	57.8	100.0	23,827
Total age 15-49	12.0	6.0	14.2	20.7	17.4	29.6	100.0	103,411
Age 50-54	22.7	4.5	11.9	16.8	15.9	28.2	100.0	8,711
Total age 15-54	12.8	5.9	14.1	20.4	17.3	29.5	100.0	112,122

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by literacy, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	No schooling or completed less than standard 6							Total	Number of women	Percentage literate ¹
	Completed standard 6 or higher	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired				
Age										
15-24	80.9	1.9	3.6	13.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	244,518	86.4	
15-19	86.2	1.5	2.8	9.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	121,552	90.4	
20-24	75.8	2.3	4.4	17.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	122,966	82.4	
25-29	63.9	3.1	5.8	26.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	115,043	72.8	
30-34	54.9	3.3	6.4	34.6	0.2	0.6	100.0	96,769	64.6	
35-39	45.8	3.6	6.8	42.6	0.2	0.9	100.0	90,890	56.2	
40-44	39.2	3.5	6.5	49.5	0.2	1.1	100.0	77,969	49.2	
45-49	31.5	3.6	7.0	56.6	0.2	1.0	100.0	74,497	42.1	
Residence										
Urban	74.4	2.5	4.5	18.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	242,225	81.4	
Rural	52.5	3.1	6.0	37.6	0.2	0.7	100.0	457,461	61.5	
Marital status										
Never married	88.4	1.3	2.3	7.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	159,035	92.1	
Currently married	52.7	3.3	6.3	36.8	0.2	0.7	100.0	511,373	62.3	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	35.0	4.2	7.4	52.5	0.1	0.9	100.0	29,279	46.5	
Religion										
Hindu	60.4	2.6	5.2	31.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	563,739	68.3	
Muslim	53.7	4.0	6.6	34.6	0.5	0.6	100.0	96,461	64.2	
Christian	72.5	3.1	5.2	18.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	16,620	80.8	
Sikh	71.8	3.6	5.7	18.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	11,618	81.1	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	72.8	3.0	5.3	18.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	6,469	81.1	
Jain	95.4	1.1	1.0	2.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,264	97.5	
Other	48.8	3.1	8.2	39.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	3,515	60.0	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	53.3	2.9	6.1	36.8	0.1	0.7	100.0	142,619	62.3	
Scheduled tribe	44.4	2.7	5.9	45.9	0.2	0.9	100.0	64,144	53.0	
Other backward class	59.4	2.9	5.4	31.6	0.2	0.5	100.0	303,837	67.7	
Other	72.4	2.8	4.6	19.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	184,594	79.8	
Don't know	40.3	5.0	8.6	44.1	0.7	1.3	100.0	4,492	53.9	

Continued...

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by literacy, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	No schooling or completed less than standard 6						Total	Number of women	Percentage literate ¹
	Completed standard 6 or higher	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired			
Wealth index									
Lowest	28.3	2.8	6.3	61.1	0.4	1.2	100.0	124,054	37.4
Second	45.6	3.6	7.1	42.6	0.2	0.8	100.0	136,900	56.3
Middle	59.0	3.5	6.5	30.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	143,814	68.9
Fourth	73.2	2.8	5.0	18.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	147,978	81.0
Highest	88.2	1.7	2.6	7.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	146,939	92.5
Total	60.1	2.9	5.4	30.8	0.2	0.6	100.0	699,686	68.4

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

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by literacy, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	No schooling or completed less than standard 6							Total	Number of men	Percentage literate ¹
	Completed standard 6 or higher	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired				
Age										
15-24	87.7	2.3	3.3	6.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	35,364	93.2	
15-19	90.0	1.9	2.6	5.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	18,740	94.6	
20-24	85.1	2.6	4.0	7.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	16,624	91.7	
25-29	80.0	3.1	5.1	11.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	16,171	88.3	
30-34	73.9	4.4	6.6	14.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	14,604	84.8	
35-39	68.5	4.9	6.9	19.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	13,771	80.2	
40-44	65.1	6.1	7.6	20.5	0.2	0.5	100.0	12,050	78.8	
45-49	59.0	6.4	8.5	25.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	11,451	73.9	
Residence										
Urban	83.3	3.2	4.2	9.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	39,546	90.8	
Rural	71.8	4.4	6.4	16.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	63,864	82.6	
Marital status										
Never married	88.8	2.0	2.8	6.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	39,631	93.6	
Currently married	68.7	5.1	7.3	18.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	62,499	81.1	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	52.6	6.0	7.4	33.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	1,280	66.0	
Religion										
Hindu	77.6	3.6	5.2	13.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	84,211	86.4	
Muslim	66.1	6.2	8.0	19.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	13,793	80.3	
Christian	80.8	3.8	4.8	10.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	2,277	89.4	
Sikh	81.5	2.4	4.4	11.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,622	88.3	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	82.2	5.5	6.5	5.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	958	94.2	
Jain	94.5	1.5	1.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	163	97.1	
Other	62.2	3.7	9.3	21.4	0.7	2.7	100.0	386	75.1	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	71.6	4.2	6.8	16.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	20,499	82.7	
Scheduled tribe	62.1	5.2	8.4	23.6	0.2	0.6	100.0	9,132	75.6	
Other backward class	76.7	4.1	5.2	13.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	45,110	86.1	
Other	83.2	3.1	4.3	9.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	28,299	90.6	
Don't know	68.8	3.8	11.6	14.3	0.2	1.3	100.0	371	84.2	

Continued...

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men—Continued

Background characteristic	No schooling or completed less than standard 6							Total	Number of men	Percentage literate ¹
	Completed standard 6 or higher	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired				
Wealth index										
Lowest	47.0	6.6	10.9	34.1	0.5	0.9	100.0	15,205	64.5	
Second	65.8	5.4	7.8	20.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	19,402	79.0	
Middle	76.7	4.2	5.9	12.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	22,047	86.8	
Fourth	85.0	3.1	4.0	7.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	22,930	92.1	
Highest	94.3	1.6	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	23,827	97.6	
Total age 15-49	76.2	3.9	5.6	13.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	103,411	85.7	
Age 50-54	53.5	6.8	8.8	29.9	0.3	0.7	100.0	8,711	69.1	
Total age 15-54	74.4	4.2	5.8	15.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	112,122	84.4	

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

Table 3.4.1 Respondent's level of schooling and literacy by state/union territory: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by number of years of schooling completed and percentage literate, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Respondent's level of schooling						Total	Percentage literate ¹
	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-7 years complete	8-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete		
India	27.6	5.8	14.2	16.7	14.2	21.5	100.0	68.4
North								
Chandigarh	13.7	1.7	10.1	15.3	15.4	43.8	100.0	83.2
Delhi	16.8	2.2	12.1	14.8	18.3	35.9	100.0	80.9
Haryana	23.0	2.8	13.9	14.5	17.2	28.7	100.0	75.4
Himachal Pradesh	9.8	3.5	14.4	12.9	22.7	36.7	100.0	88.2
Jammu & Kashmir	29.2	1.9	8.0	23.7	15.2	22.1	100.0	69.0
Punjab	16.8	1.6	13.3	13.1	20.5	34.6	100.0	81.4
Rajasthan	40.6	4.1	14.9	15.3	9.1	16.0	100.0	56.5
Uttarakhand	21.3	3.0	11.7	19.3	14.1	30.5	100.0	76.5
Central								
Chhattisgarh	28.0	6.9	15.5	23.1	9.7	16.9	100.0	66.3
Madhya Pradesh	34.1	5.7	15.8	21.2	9.2	13.9	100.0	59.4
Uttar Pradesh	35.7	3.0	11.9	16.5	10.2	22.7	100.0	61.0
East								
Bihar	47.8	5.3	11.1	13.0	10.7	12.1	100.0	49.5
Jharkhand	37.5	5.7	11.5	16.6	13.1	15.5	100.0	59.0
Odisha	28.0	8.6	16.1	20.7	13.8	12.9	100.0	67.4
West Bengal	22.1	12.8	17.2	21.5	12.9	13.6	100.0	70.9
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	31.3	6.8	13.0	18.0	13.7	17.3	100.0	65.6
Assam	23.0	10.4	12.9	27.5	11.2	15.0	100.0	71.8
Manipur	10.8	6.4	10.0	26.9	17.9	28.1	100.0	85.0
Meghalaya	16.0	14.6	16.8	19.1	14.7	19.0	100.0	82.8
Mizoram	6.2	8.3	17.2	28.4	16.9	22.9	100.0	93.4
Nagaland	14.9	7.9	17.0	26.9	14.4	18.9	100.0	80.9
Sikkim	12.1	8.8	17.7	20.7	16.9	23.8	100.0	86.6
Tripura	12.3	12.1	19.2	33.0	11.9	11.5	100.0	80.4
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.8	6.2	11.1	16.0	13.6	22.3	100.0	62.5
Daman & Diu	15.0	4.5	12.6	18.7	21.0	28.2	100.0	83.1
Goa	8.9	5.0	10.0	17.8	23.7	34.5	100.0	89.0
Gujarat	22.9	7.4	20.4	16.3	12.5	20.5	100.0	72.9
Maharashtra	14.8	8.1	15.8	19.2	17.0	25.0	100.0	80.3
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9.5	5.3	13.6	22.5	16.5	32.6	100.0	84.1
Andhra Pradesh	33.4	5.3	18.7	8.2	16.8	17.5	100.0	62.9
Karnataka	23.9	6.0	15.2	9.5	22.0	23.4	100.0	71.7
Kerala	1.0	2.2	6.7	17.9	24.4	47.8	100.0	97.9
Lakshadweep	1.4	5.6	17.6	18.6	25.3	31.4	100.0	95.6
Puducherry	11.1	2.9	11.6	14.2	21.5	38.8	100.0	85.0
Tamil Nadu	16.0	3.8	13.8	15.5	18.9	32.0	100.0	79.4
Telangana	32.2	4.5	12.7	7.1	19.0	24.6	100.0	65.5

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

Table 3.4.2 Respondent's level of schooling and literacy by state/union territory: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by number of years of schooling completed and percentage literate, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Respondent's level of schooling						Total	Percentage literate ¹
	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-7 years complete	8-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete		
India	12.0	6.0	14.2	20.7	17.4	29.6	100.0	85.7
North								
Chandigarh	8.8	0.5	13.0	11.8	13.0	52.9	100.0	87.7
Delhi	7.0	2.7	13.3	22.2	18.3	36.5	100.0	89.3
Haryana	7.5	2.8	13.5	15.3	22.0	39.1	100.0	90.6
Himachal Pradesh	2.3	2.5	10.0	14.0	28.2	43.0	100.0	96.2
Jammu & Kashmir	11.6	2.2	8.6	28.5	19.8	29.3	100.0	87.0
Punjab	10.5	2.3	13.6	13.8	24.2	35.6	100.0	87.5
Rajasthan	13.2	3.9	15.5	23.6	14.8	29.0	100.0	85.4
Uttarakhand	7.7	2.3	12.3	24.1	19.4	34.2	100.0	90.7
Central								
Chhattisgarh	11.2	7.4	18.0	27.4	12.2	23.7	100.0	85.7
Madhya Pradesh	14.1	6.8	18.3	26.5	12.1	22.2	100.0	81.8
Uttar Pradesh	16.1	3.8	13.8	24.1	14.2	28.1	100.0	82.4
East								
Bihar	20.8	6.3	13.2	17.2	16.7	25.8	100.0	77.8
Jharkhand	18.0	5.7	13.3	22.8	15.2	25.0	100.0	79.7
Odisha	12.5	8.7	16.5	25.2	16.3	20.7	100.0	84.3
West Bengal	14.3	13.4	17.2	21.3	11.9	21.9	100.0	81.1
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	16.2	7.5	11.3	20.2	17.8	26.9	100.0	84.5
Assam	14.2	11.6	14.1	26.9	12.7	20.5	100.0	82.8
Manipur	3.1	4.2	9.7	28.2	19.7	35.2	100.0	96.0
Meghalaya	16.4	17.2	15.1	16.8	12.8	21.7	100.0	84.0
Mizoram	2.7	5.5	19.1	29.5	17.5	25.7	100.0	98.1
Nagaland	11.1	7.3	17.5	26.3	15.9	21.8	100.0	85.6
Sikkim	6.0	10.6	18.2	20.1	16.6	28.5	100.0	91.5
Tripura	4.8	10.7	16.7	32.4	16.1	19.4	100.0	89.5
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13.5	9.8	5.6	18.6	15.6	36.8	100.0	82.6
Daman & Diu	8.0	2.4	16.2	20.6	28.4	24.4	100.0	89.7
Goa	4.4	2.3	9.5	20.3	28.0	35.6	100.0	94.7
Gujarat	7.9	7.3	16.7	25.0	16.4	26.6	100.0	89.6
Maharashtra	6.3	6.1	11.0	23.0	19.1	34.4	100.0	92.8
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.0	6.9	15.3	19.2	19.5	33.1	100.0	88.5
Andhra Pradesh	17.1	6.4	16.8	8.4	20.0	31.3	100.0	79.4
Karnataka	11.8	7.8	13.4	11.8	23.5	31.7	100.0	85.1
Kerala	0.6	2.9	7.4	18.6	25.9	44.6	100.0	98.7
Lakshadweep	0.6	1.8	12.9	8.3	42.2	34.1	100.0	98.8
Puducherry	5.1	1.4	11.2	16.3	29.3	36.8	100.0	91.9
Tamil Nadu	8.4	3.3	13.8	16.2	20.6	37.7	100.0	89.1
Telangana	16.8	4.1	13.8	10.8	23.2	31.3	100.0	83.4

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

Table 3.5.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who usually read a newspaper or magazine, watch television, or listen to the radio at least once a week, who usually visit the cinema or theatre at least once a month, and who are not regularly exposed to any of these media by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Exposure to mass media					Number of women
	Reads a newspaper or magazine at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	Not regularly exposed to any media	
Age						
15-19	32.5	70.8	11.5	9.0	23.5	121,552
20-24	30.3	73.6	11.2	11.5	22.3	122,966
25-29	27.3	72.4	10.4	10.3	24.2	115,043
30-34	25.5	70.9	10.1	8.3	25.9	96,769
35-39	23.3	69.9	10.1	7.0	27.0	90,890
40-44	21.8	69.2	10.2	5.6	27.8	77,969
45-49	19.1	68.7	9.7	4.9	28.4	74,497
Residence						
Urban	43.4	89.0	14.2	15.8	8.2	242,225
Rural	17.5	61.5	8.6	4.7	34.2	457,461
Schooling						
No schooling	0.5	46.8	6.5	2.2	50.5	193,078
<5 years complete	4.5	64.5	7.4	3.3	32.4	40,503
5-7 years complete	14.9	72.3	8.2	4.6	24.1	99,687
8-9 years complete	26.2	75.8	10.0	6.3	19.4	116,681
10-11 years complete	42.6	85.2	12.9	11.1	10.5	99,576
12 or more years complete	63.1	90.1	17.0	20.5	5.8	150,160
Marital status						
Never married	40.6	76.2	13.6	11.9	18.4	159,035
Currently married	22.7	69.7	9.7	7.7	27.0	511,373
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	15.9	67.2	8.9	4.3	29.7	29,279
Religion						
Hindu	26.4	71.9	10.7	9.0	24.6	563,739
Muslim	22.0	61.5	10.2	4.8	33.1	96,461
Christian	42.3	81.1	11.8	11.2	15.2	16,620
Sikh	38.9	93.0	5.2	7.0	5.8	11,618
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	34.3	83.3	12.1	13.1	12.9	6,469
Jain	64.2	94.5	17.9	27.2	4.3	1,264
Other	12.3	47.1	6.6	2.0	49.4	3,515
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	19.9	69.8	9.7	7.1	26.6	142,619
Scheduled tribe	14.3	55.3	8.2	4.5	40.8	64,144
Other backward class	26.0	70.3	10.1	8.4	25.9	303,837
Other	36.9	78.9	12.8	11.2	17.3	184,594
Don't know	9.7	64.3	9.5	4.8	32.3	4,492
Wealth index						
Lowest	4.5	23.8	6.4	1.8	70.6	124,054
Second	9.6	56.4	7.9	3.4	38.4	136,900
Middle	18.5	80.4	9.8	5.8	15.9	143,814
Fourth	34.1	90.8	11.8	10.0	6.6	147,978
Highest	60.7	95.5	16.0	20.0	2.4	146,939
Total	26.5	71.1	10.5	8.5	25.2	699,686

Table 3.5.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who usually read a newspaper or magazine, watch television, or listen to the radio at least once a week, who usually visit the cinema or theatre at least once a month, and who are not regularly exposed to any of these media by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Exposure to mass media					Number of men
	Reads a newspaper or magazine at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	Not regularly exposed to any media	
Age						
15-19	54.8	78.5	20.5	29.3	12.8	18,740
20-24	58.5	79.2	20.7	34.0	11.6	16,624
25-29	57.4	79.9	20.6	29.0	12.4	16,171
30-34	55.3	78.4	20.8	19.0	14.1	14,604
35-39	51.7	76.1	20.8	14.2	16.2	13,771
40-44	52.0	75.4	21.2	10.9	17.2	12,050
45-49	48.8	74.1	20.2	9.1	18.7	11,451
Residence						
Urban	66.8	89.4	24.8	32.0	5.6	39,546
Rural	46.9	70.4	18.1	16.1	19.7	63,864
Schooling						
No schooling	4.5	51.6	16.1	8.5	41.7	12,422
<5 years complete	14.6	65.6	15.7	11.2	27.4	6,171
5-7 years complete	34.9	72.3	17.3	14.8	19.6	14,730
8-9 years complete	52.4	76.6	19.2	16.2	13.8	21,422
10-11 years complete	69.6	85.5	22.4	26.2	6.5	18,030
12 or more years complete	84.8	89.3	25.1	35.3	3.1	30,636
Marital status						
Never married	60.6	81.5	21.9	33.8	10.2	39,631
Currently married	51.0	75.5	20.0	15.1	16.7	62,499
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	37.0	61.6	16.8	9.1	29.1	1,280
Religion						
Hindu	55.1	77.8	20.4	22.5	14.4	84,211
Muslim	48.4	73.4	22.7	20.2	16.1	13,793
Christian	64.7	85.2	23.2	25.9	9.3	2,277
Sikh	54.0	90.6	6.9	17.2	6.8	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	61.4	84.4	29.6	29.1	9.1	958
Jain	84.7	97.5	24.1	27.0	0.2	163
Other	39.5	62.2	18.3	11.2	26.1	386
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	48.8	76.6	20.4	20.8	15.6	20,499
Scheduled tribe	35.4	63.7	17.6	14.0	27.8	9,132
Other backward class	56.3	76.6	20.6	23.5	14.4	45,110
Other	62.1	84.6	21.8	23.6	9.0	28,299
Don't know	38.4	73.6	23.4	29.2	16.4	371

Continued...

Table 3.5.2 Exposure to mass media: Men—Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 who usually read a newspaper or magazine, watch television, or listen to the radio at least once a week, who usually visit the cinema or theatre at least once a month, and who are not regularly exposed to any of these media by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Exposure to mass media					Number of men
	Reads a newspaper or magazine at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	Not regularly exposed to any media	
Wealth index						
Lowest	21.3	36.2	15.6	8.4	47.8	15,205
Second	37.8	64.9	18.2	13.3	22.5	19,402
Middle	51.5	84.0	20.0	20.6	8.7	22,047
Fourth	66.1	91.4	23.1	27.0	3.8	22,930
Highest	80.8	95.3	24.2	35.0	1.8	23,827
Total age 15-49	54.5	77.6	20.7	22.2	14.3	103,411
Age 50-54	46.2	72.4	21.7	6.4	19.9	8,711
Total age 15-54	53.8	77.2	20.7	20.9	14.8	112,122

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	13.6	4.9	81.5	100.0	21,059
20-24	16.2	5.1	78.7	100.0	21,154
25-29	22.7	6.2	71.1	100.0	19,769
30-34	28.1	6.9	64.9	100.0	17,037
35-39	32.6	7.5	59.9	100.0	15,510
40-44	32.8	7.6	59.6	100.0	13,599
45-49	30.7	7.1	62.3	100.0	12,992
Residence					
Urban	21.3	3.6	75.1	100.0	43,510
Rural	25.5	7.8	66.7	100.0	77,610
Schooling					
No schooling	32.4	9.6	58.1	100.0	31,877
<5 years complete	32.4	8.7	58.9	100.0	6,902
5-7 years complete	25.7	7.0	67.3	100.0	17,550
8-9 years complete	18.5	5.3	76.2	100.0	20,268
10-11 years complete	16.1	3.8	80.0	100.0	17,502
12 or more years complete	20.0	3.7	76.2	100.0	27,022
Marital status					
Never married	18.9	4.9	76.2	100.0	27,821
Currently married	24.0	6.6	69.4	100.0	88,021
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	50.6	8.2	41.2	100.0	5,277
Number of living children					
0	18.6	5.2	76.1	100.0	37,432
1-2	24.1	6.0	69.9	100.0	51,093
3-4	30.0	7.8	62.2	100.0	26,539
5+	29.8	8.7	61.5	100.0	6,055
Wealth index					
Lowest	28.7	10.7	60.6	100.0	19,430
Second	27.2	8.5	64.3	100.0	22,843
Middle	26.9	6.5	66.7	100.0	25,232
Fourth	22.2	4.4	73.5	100.0	26,358
Highest	17.1	3.1	79.9	100.0	27,256
Total	24.0	6.3	69.7	100.0	121,120

¹ "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes women who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reasons.

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	29.4	4.5	66.2	100.0	18,740
20-24	63.9	6.5	29.6	100.0	16,624
25-29	85.8	6.0	8.2	100.0	16,171
30-34	91.6	5.4	3.0	100.0	14,604
35-39	93.0	5.1	1.9	100.0	13,771
40-44	92.8	5.1	2.1	100.0	12,050
45-49	91.9	5.5	2.6	100.0	11,451
Residence					
Urban	76.0	3.0	21.1	100.0	39,546
Rural	74.9	7.0	18.1	100.0	63,864
Schooling					
No schooling	87.6	7.5	4.9	100.0	12,422
<5 years complete	90.3	6.5	3.2	100.0	6,171
5-7 years complete	87.0	6.1	6.9	100.0	14,730
8-9 years complete	74.2	5.8	20.0	100.0	21,422
10-11 years complete	66.4	4.5	29.1	100.0	18,030
12 or more years complete	67.8	4.3	27.9	100.0	30,636
Marital status					
Never married	48.7	5.2	46.1	100.0	39,631
Currently married	92.0	5.6	2.5	100.0	62,499
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	87.6	5.7	6.6	100.0	1,280
Number of living children					
0	55.9	5.4	38.7	100.0	48,608
1-2	93.2	4.7	2.1	100.0	34,618
3-4	91.8	6.5	1.7	100.0	16,586
5+	89.6	8.1	2.4	100.0	3,599
Wealth index					
Lowest	76.0	11.0	13.1	100.0	15,205
Second	76.7	6.9	16.4	100.0	19,402
Middle	76.9	5.1	18.0	100.0	22,047
Fourth	75.6	3.9	20.5	100.0	22,930
Highest	72.1	2.6	25.4	100.0	23,827
Total age 15-49	75.3	5.4	19.2	100.0	103,411
Age 50-54	89.5	5.5	4.9	100.0	8,711
Total age 15-54	76.4	5.4	18.1	100.0	112,122

¹ "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes men who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reasons.

Table 3.7 Employment status of women and men by state/union territory

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by employment status, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Women				Men			
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total
India	24.0	6.3	69.7	100.0	75.3	5.4	19.2	100.0
North								
Chandigarh	30.9	2.4	66.7	100.0	75.6	0.0	24.4	100.0
Delhi	18.6	2.9	78.5	100.0	69.2	0.8	30.0	100.0
Haryana	18.1	3.7	78.2	100.0	73.8	3.2	23.0	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	24.4	5.5	70.1	100.0	70.9	3.9	25.2	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	13.7	4.1	82.2	100.0	69.9	5.0	25.1	100.0
Punjab	16.6	2.6	80.8	100.0	78.4	1.8	19.8	100.0
Rajasthan	19.7	9.2	71.2	100.0	67.4	7.6	25.0	100.0
Uttarakhand	17.2	3.4	79.4	100.0	67.7	4.2	28.1	100.0
Central								
Chhattisgarh	29.1	15.5	55.4	100.0	72.9	9.1	18.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	30.1	10.2	59.8	100.0	76.0	7.7	16.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	19.2	6.0	74.8	100.0	72.0	7.3	20.8	100.0
East								
Bihar	14.9	5.1	80.0	100.0	63.6	12.8	23.6	100.0
Jharkhand	22.8	9.1	68.1	100.0	71.2	11.0	17.8	100.0
Odisha	19.7	7.7	72.5	100.0	75.0	8.6	16.4	100.0
West Bengal	19.2	5.0	75.9	100.0	80.8	5.4	13.8	100.0
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	24.2	9.8	66.0	100.0	67.0	7.3	25.7	100.0
Assam	14.8	3.8	81.4	100.0	80.5	4.4	15.0	100.0
Manipur	41.3	9.9	48.8	100.0	74.4	3.8	21.8	100.0
Meghalaya	35.2	8.8	56.1	100.0	74.6	2.2	23.2	100.0
Mizoram	34.5	11.6	53.9	100.0	81.3	7.8	10.9	100.0
Nagaland	28.1	5.9	66.0	100.0	72.0	5.7	22.3	100.0
Sikkim	19.8	4.1	76.1	100.0	71.3	6.5	22.2	100.0
Tripura	17.6	14.6	67.7	100.0	78.6	2.5	18.9	100.0
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.3	6.3	69.4	100.0	76.0	6.3	17.7	100.0
Daman & Diu	17.4	10.3	72.4	100.0	83.5	4.8	11.7	100.0
Goa	23.7	2.2	74.1	100.0	79.1	1.2	19.7	100.0
Gujarat	31.7	5.2	63.1	100.0	81.8	2.3	15.9	100.0
Maharashtra	30.2	5.7	64.1	100.0	79.2	3.3	17.5	100.0

Continued...

Table 3.7 Employment status of women and men by state/union territory—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by employment status, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Women				Men			
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.7	3.5	78.8	100.0	81.2	4.0	14.8	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	33.5	11.4	55.0	100.0	79.6	3.9	16.4	100.0
Karnataka	29.3	5.4	65.3	100.0	80.0	3.6	16.3	100.0
Kerala	17.3	3.8	78.9	100.0	71.6	2.9	25.4	100.0
Lakshadweep	16.9	4.1	79.1	100.0	69.1	0.0	30.9	100.0
Puducherry	20.0	3.2	76.8	100.0	82.8	1.6	15.5	100.0
Tamil Nadu	28.2	4.3	67.6	100.0	77.4	2.3	20.3	100.0
Telangana	38.8	8.1	53.1	100.0	75.3	6.1	18.6	100.0

¹ "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reasons.

Table 3.8 Occupation

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to residence, India, 2015-16

Occupation	Urban	Rural	Total
Women			
Professional ¹	19.7	5.3	9.6
Clerical	2.8	0.8	1.4
Sales worker	8.9	3.1	4.8
Agricultural worker	11.7	63.6	48.3
Service worker	20.6	7.3	11.3
Production worker ²	30.1	16.8	20.7
Don't know	6.2	3.1	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	10,824	25,868	36,692
Men			
Professional ¹	13.1	4.9	7.9
Clerical	3.7	1.7	2.5
Sales worker	19.0	7.3	11.7
Agricultural worker	6.6	47.2	32.0
Service worker	12.6	6.3	8.6
Production worker ²	39.1	28.2	32.3
Don't know	6.0	4.4	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	31,216	52,298	83,514

¹ Includes technical, administrative, and managerial occupations

² Includes skilled and unskilled manual occupations

Table 3.9 Type of employment

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of employer and continuity of employment, and percent distributions of women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, according to the type of occupation (agricultural or non-agricultural), India, 2015-16

Employment characteristic	Type of occupation		Total
	Agricultural sector	Non-agricultural sector	
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	82.9	74.4	78.5
Employed by non-family member	10.2	11.7	11.0
Self employed	6.9	13.9	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	41.2	74.9	58.6
Seasonal	53.7	19.4	35.9
Occasional	5.1	5.7	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of earnings			
Cash only	59.4	88.0	74.2
Cash and in-kind	10.4	3.9	7.0
In-kind only	5.4	1.7	3.5
Not paid	24.7	6.4	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employed women	17,717	18,975	36,692
Type of earnings			
Cash only	63.7	92.3	83.2
Cash and in-kind	17.3	2.4	7.2
In-kind only	4.4	0.4	1.7
Not paid	14.6	4.8	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employed men	26,754	56,760	83,514

FERTILITY AND FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate:** The total fertility rate is 2.2 children per woman, which declined from 2.7 children in 2005-06 and is currently just above the replacement level of fertility of 2.1 children per woman.
- **Birth intervals:** The median birth interval is 32.0 months since the preceding birth.
- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 21.0 years.
- **Teenage childbearing:** Eight percent of women age 15-49 have begun childbearing, which is half the level in 2005-06.
- **Desire for another child:** Only about one-fourth (24%) of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child.
- **Wanted fertility rate:** The wanted fertility rate is 1.8 children per woman and ranges from 0.9 children in Sikkim to 2.8 children in Meghalaya.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in India and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

4.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate (TFR)

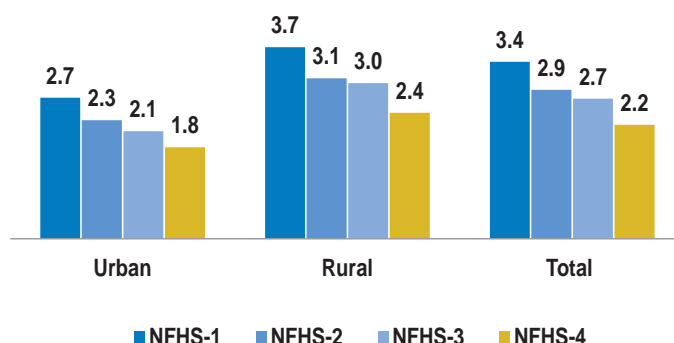
The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the three years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in India is 2.2 children per woman (**Table 4.1**), slightly higher than the replacement level of fertility of 2.1 children per woman. Women in rural areas have higher fertility, on average, than women in urban areas (TFR of 2.4 versus 1.8 children).

Figure 4.1 Trends in Fertility by Residence

Total fertility rate for the three years before the survey



Trends: The TFR has declined noticeably in India over time. Between 1992-93 and 2015-16, the TFR has declined by 1.2 children (from a TFR of 3.4 children in 1992-93 to 2.2 children in 2015-16) (**Figure 4.1**). The TFR among women in rural areas has declined from 3.7 children in 1992-93 to 2.4 children in 2015-16. The corresponding decline among women in urban areas was from 2.7 children in 1992-93 to 1.8 children in 2015-16. In all NFHS surveys, irrespective of place of residence, the fertility rate peaks at age 20-24, after which it declines steadily.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The number of children per woman declines with women’s level of schooling. Women with no schooling have an average 3.1 children, compared with 1.7 children for women with 12 or more years of schooling (**Table 4.2**).
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile have an average of 1.6 more children than women in the highest wealth quintile (TFR of 3.2 children versus 1.5 children) (**Figure 4.2**).
- The TFR varies from a low of 1.2 children per woman among Jains to a high of 2.6 children per woman among Muslims. The TFR ranges from 1.2 children per woman in Sikkim to 3.4 children per woman in Bihar (**Table 4.3**).
- Twenty-three states and union territories, including all the states in the south region, have fertility below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman.

Figure 4.2 Fertility by Household Wealth

Total fertility rate for the three years before the survey

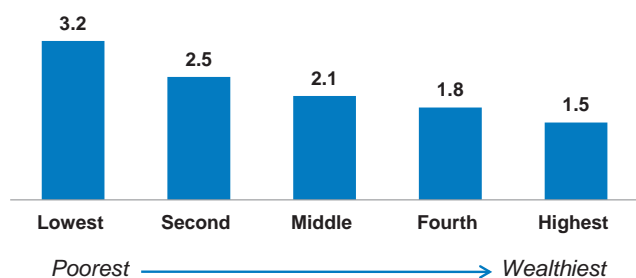
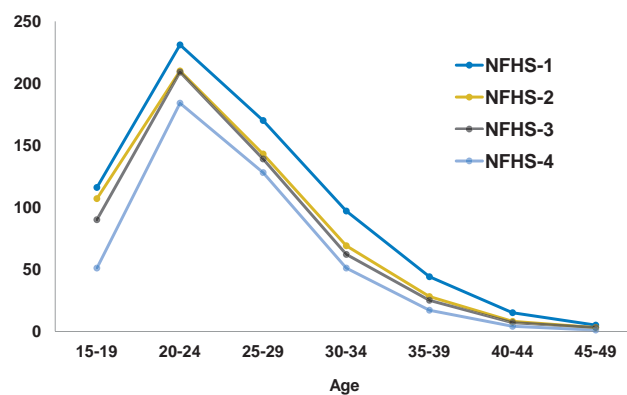


Figure 4.3 Trends in Age-specific Fertility Rates

Births per 1,000 women



- Age-specific fertility rates in the five-year period before the survey increased from 56 births per 1,000 women age 15-19 to 187 births per 1,000 women age 20-24 and decline thereafter to 2 births per 1,000 women age 45-49 (**Table 4.4** and **Figure 4.3**).

4.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

NFHS-4 collected data on the number of children ever born to women age 15-49 and those still living. On average, women age 45-49 have given birth to 3.3 children over their lives. Of these, 3.0 children survived to the time of the survey. Currently married women age 45-49 had an average 3.4 children, and 3.1 of these were alive at the time of the survey (**Table 4.5**).

4.3 BIRTH ORDER

Among the births in the three years preceding the survey, 39 percent were of birth order one, 33 percent were second-order births, 15 percent were third-order births, and the rest were of birth order four or higher (**Table 4.6**).

Trends: Among births in the 3 years preceding the survey, 14 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 25 percent in 2005-06.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of births of order four or more declines steadily for higher wealth quintiles (from 27% of the births to women from lowest wealth quintile to 3% of the births to women from highest wealth quintile).
- Twice as many births were fourth-order births or higher in rural areas as in urban areas (16% compared with 8%).
- Thirty-one percent of births to women with no schooling were of birth order four or higher, compared with 2 percent of the births to women with 12 or more years of schooling.

4.4 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.

Sample: Non-first births in the five years before the survey

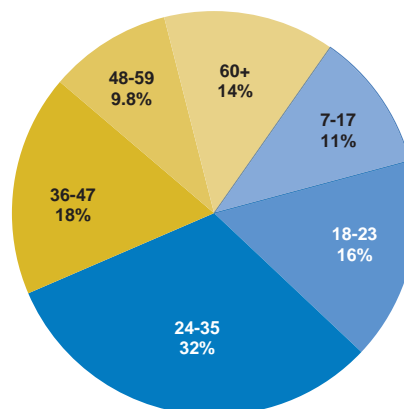
Short birth intervals (<24 months) are associated with increased health risks for both mothers and newborns. The median birth interval in India is 32.0 months (**Table 4.7**). Twenty-seven percent of births occurred less than 24 months since the preceding birth (**Figure 4.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to older women occurred after longer intervals than births to younger women. The median birth interval among women age 40-49 is 21 months longer than the median among women age 15-19 (43.6 months versus 22.6 months).
- Births to women in wealthier households occurred after longer birth intervals. The median birth interval in the highest wealth quintile is 8 months longer than

Figure 4.4 Birth Intervals

Percent distribution of non-first order births by number of months since the preceding birth



in the lowest quintile (39.1 months versus 30.9 months).

- The median birth interval is 9 months longer if the preceding birth is living than if the preceding birth has died.
- Among the religious groups, the median birth interval is the lowest among Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists (30.7 months) and the highest among Jains (45.7 months).
- Birth intervals are longer for births to women with 12 or more years of schooling than women with no schooling (35.7 months versus 31.3 months)

4.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

Sample: Women age 25-49

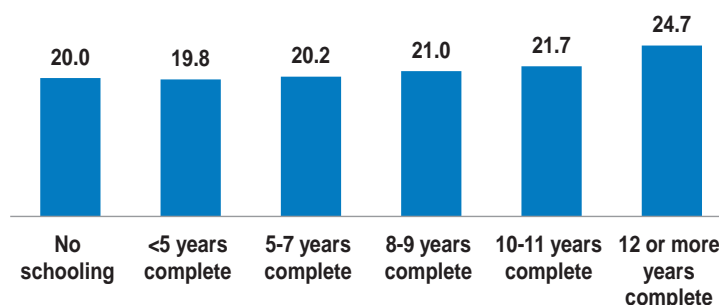
The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 in India is 21.0 years (**Table 4.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25-49 in urban areas have their first birth, on average, more than 1 year later than women in rural areas (21.9 years versus 20.6 years) (**Table 4.9**).
- The median age at first birth increases from 20 years or less among women age 25-49 with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling to 24.7 years among women with 12 or more years of schooling (**Figure 4.5**).
- The median age at first birth to women in the highest wealth quintile is 2.4 months longer than for women in the lowest wealth quintile (22.8 months versus 20.4 months).

Figure 4.5 Median Age at First Birth by Schooling

Among women age 25-49



4.6 MENSTRUAL PROTECTION

Hygienic methods of protection during the menstrual period

Women who use locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, or tampons during their menstrual period.

Sample: Women age 15-24

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In India, 42 percent use sanitary napkins, 62 percent use cloth, and 16 percent use locally prepared napkins. Overall, 58 percent of women in this age group use a hygienic method of menstrual protection (**Table 4.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with 12 or more years of schooling are more than four times as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling (81% versus 20%).
- Women from the highest wealth quintile are more than four times as likely to use a hygienic method as women from the lowest wealth quintile (89% versus 21%).
- Forty-eight percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 78 percent of urban women.

4.7 TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

Teenage childbearing

Women who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child.

Sample: Women age 15-19

In India, 8 percent of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing; 5 percent of women have had a live birth and 3 of women percent are pregnant with their first child (**Table 4.11**).

Trends: The level of teenage childbearing declined between 2005-06 (16%) and 2015-16 (8%). The decline is higher for women who have had a live birth (from 12% to 5%) than for women who were pregnant with their first child (from 4% to 3%) between 2005-06 and 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

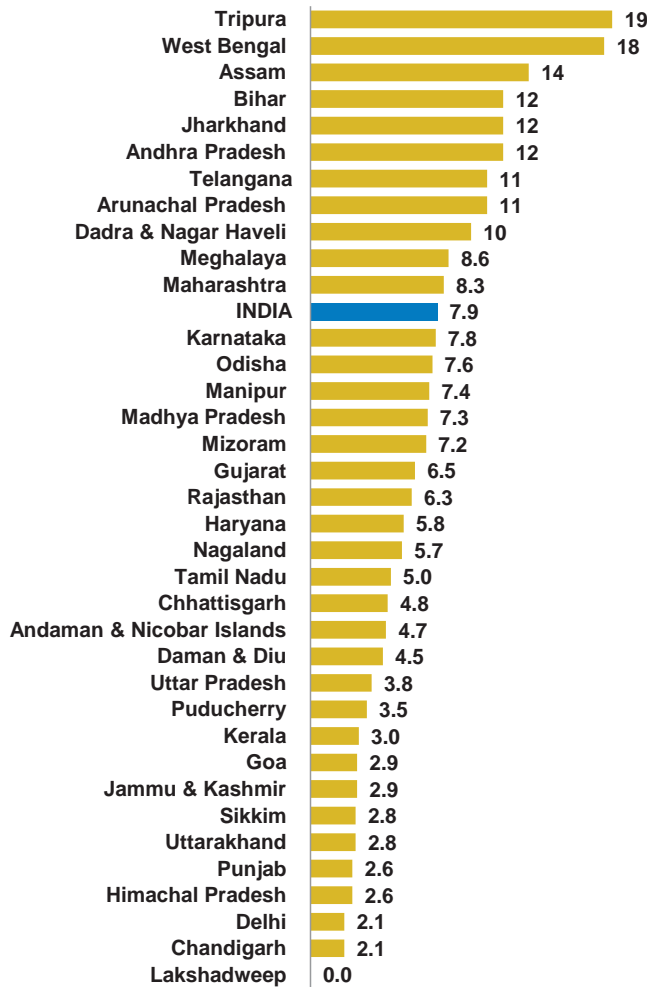
- Teenage pregnancy is relatively high in rural areas. Nearly 1 in every 10 women in rural areas in the age group 15-19 have begun childbearing (**Table 4.11**).
- The level of teenage pregnancy decreases with an increasing level of schooling. Twenty percent of women age 15-19 with no schooling have already begun childbearing, compared with only 4 percent of women who had 12 or more years of schooling.
- Childbearing among women age 15-19 decreases with the level of wealth. Only 3 percent of teenage women in the highest wealth quintile have begun childbearing, compared with 11 percent of teenage women in the lowest two wealth quintiles.
- Teenage childbearing is higher among scheduled tribe women age 15-19 years (11%) than the other three caste/tribe groups.
- More than half (52%) of currently married women age 15-19 have already begun childbearing.
- Tripura (19%); West Bengal (18%); Assam (14%); and Bihar, Jharkhand, and Andhra Pradesh (12% each) have higher levels of teenage pregnancy than other states and union territories (**Table 4.12** and **Figure 4.6**).

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning programme planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This section presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted at that time, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

Figure 4.6 Teenage Childbearing by State/UT

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing



4.8 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the next child. Women and men who are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

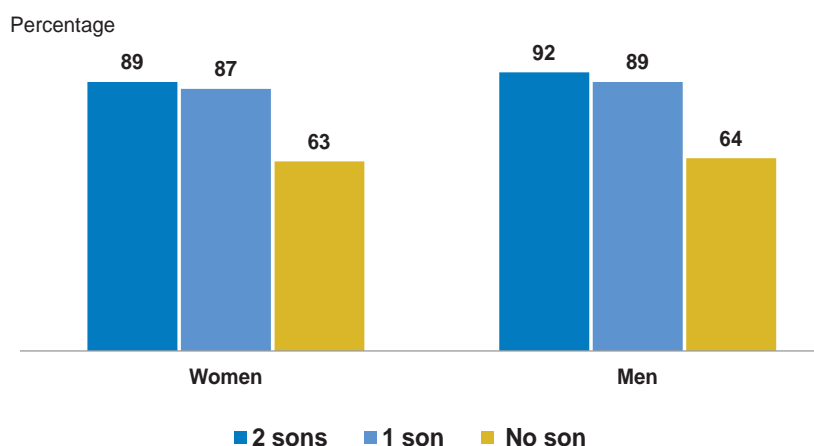
Nearly one in four (24%) currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child. Twelve percent of women want to have a child soon and 11 percent want to wait at least two years before having another child. Most other women want to limit childbearing: 32 percent want no more child and 36 percent are sterilized. Similar to women, a little over one in four (27%) currently married men age 15-49 want to have another child. Thirteen percent of men want to have another child soon and 12 percent want to wait at least two years before having another child, 64 percent want no more children, and 7 percent are sterilized (Table 4.13). Eighty-four percent of women with two living children (including those who are sterilized) do not want any more children (Table 4.14).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children (including women who were sterilized) was slightly higher in 2005-06 (71%) as in 2015-16 (68%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of currently married women who want no more children increases with age. Only 26 percent of currently married women age 15-24 want no more children, compared with 68 percent in the age group 25-34 years and 87 percent age 35-49.
- Seventy-six percent of Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist currently married women age 15-49 want no more children, compared with 62 percent of Muslim currently married women.
- Sixty-three percent of currently married women age 15-49 with two living daughters and no sons want no more children, compared with 89 percent with two sons and no daughters and the pattern is similar for men, indicating that son preference is still an important factor in overall fertility preferences in India (**Figure 4.7**).
- The desire of women not to have any more children is relatively low in all the northeast states except Sikkim and Tripura, in Bihar (58%) in the East, Goa (61%) in the West, Jammu & Kashmir (62%) in the North, and Kerala (63%) in the South. Among the union territories, Lakshadweep has the lowest percentage of women (29%) desiring no more children (**Table 4.15**).

Figure 4.7 Currently Married Women and Men Age 15-49 with Two Children Who Want No More Children by Number of Living Sons



4.9 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked, “If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?” Respondents who had children were asked: “If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?”

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

If both men and women age 15-49 were given a chance to choose their family size, they would both want to have an average of 2.2 children (**Table 4.16.1** and **Table 4.16.2**). The composition of the ideal family among women age 15-49 comprises an average of 1.1 ideal number of sons, 0.9 daughters, and 0.2 children of either of sex, which is the same as the current total fertility rate. About four-fifths (82%) of women age 15-49 want at least one son and a similar proportion (79%) want at least one daughter. Only 4 percent of women want to have more daughters than sons, whereas 19 percent want to have more sons than daughters. The mean ideal number of sons and daughters among men age 15-49 is almost the same as the mean ideal number of sons and daughters among women.

Trends: The average ideal family size among women age 15-49 has declined only marginally, from 2.3 in 2005-06 to 2.2 in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women want somewhat larger families than younger women. The average ideal family size increases from 1.9 children among women age 15-19 to 2.4 children among women age 40-49.
- Ideal family size declines with an increasing level of education among women. Women with no schooling consider 2.6 children to be their ideal number of children, compared with 1.8 children for women with 12 or more years of schooling.
- The average ideal size of the family decreases with increasing wealth status. The mean ideal family size is 2.5 children among women in the lowest wealth quintile, compared with 2.0 children among women in the highest quintile. A similar pattern is observed among men 15-49.
- Women in Mizoram (3.8); Meghalaya (3.4); Nagaland (3.1); Manipur (2.7); and Bihar, Lakshadweep, and Arunachal Pradesh (2.6 each) have the highest ideal number of children. Bihar (37%) and Uttar Pradesh (31%) have the highest proportion of women who want more sons than daughters in their ideal family size, and the lowest proportion (5%) is in Himachal Pradesh, Goa, and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands (**Table 4.17**).

4.10 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of birth

Women reported whether their most recent birth was wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the five years before the survey to women age 15-49

Mothers reported that 91 percent of births in the five years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies) were wanted at the time of conception, 5 percent were unwanted at the time of conception, and only 4 percent were mistimed or wanted at a later date (**Table 4.18**).

Trends: The percentage of births that were wanted at the time increased from 79 percent in 2005-06 to 91 percent in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman has, the more likely it is that her birth was unwanted. Only 1 percent of first-order births were unwanted, compared with 7 percent of third-order births and 17 percent of fourth or higher-order births.
- The percentage of unwanted births increases with the mother's age, ranging from 1 percent of births to women less than 20 years of age to 33 percent of births to women age 45-49.

4.11 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth less than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate

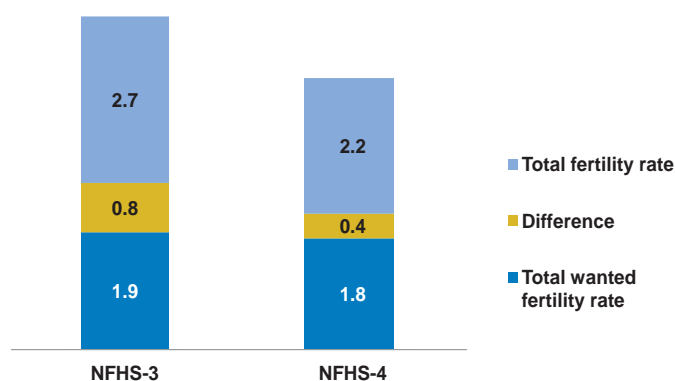
The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total wanted fertility rate indicates the level of fertility that would result if all unwanted births were prevented. The total wanted fertility rate in India is 1.8 children per woman, compared with the actual fertility rate of 2.2 children (**Table 4.19**).

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in India was almost the same in 2005-06 (1.9 children) and 2015-16 (1.8 children). The gap between the actual and wanted fertility rates, however, has declined by half (from 0.8 in 2005-06 to 0.4 in 2015-16) (**Figure 4.8**).

Figure 4.8 Trends in Wanted and Actual Fertility



Patterns by background characteristics

- The gap between the actual and wanted fertility rate is 0.5 children among women age 15-49 in rural areas, compared with 0.3 children among women in urban areas.
- The total wanted fertility rate of women with no schooling is 2.3 children, compared with only 1.5 children for women with 12 or more years of schooling. The gap between the actual and wanted fertility rates is much higher among women with no schooling (0.8) than women with 12 or more years of schooling (0.2).
- Household wealth status not only affects wanted fertility but also affects the gap between the actual and wanted fertility rates. The level of wanted fertility declines with rising levels of wealth, as does the gap between actual and wanted fertility. The wanted fertility rate is 2.3 children among women in the lowest wealth quintile and 1.4 children among women in the highest quintile. The gap between actual and wanted fertility 0.9 children for women in the lowest wealth quintile, but only 0.1 children for women in the highest quintile.
- In India, only five states have a wanted fertility rate above the replacement level of fertility—Meghalaya (2.8), Bihar (2.5), Manipur and Nagaland (2.3 each), and Mizoram (2.2) (**Table 4.20**).
- The gap between the actual and wanted fertility rate is more than 0.5 children only in Bihar (0.9) and in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (0.6% each).

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Table 4.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-4, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1 by residence, India

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.035	0.059	0.051	0.057	0.105	0.090	0.068	0.121	0.107	0.075	0.131	0.116
20-24	0.142	0.205	0.184	0.166	0.231	0.209	0.179	0.222	0.210	0.203	0.243	0.231
25-29	0.114	0.135	0.128	0.123	0.146	0.139	0.127	0.150	0.143	0.154	0.177	0.170
30-34	0.044	0.055	0.051	0.048	0.069	0.062	0.057	0.075	0.069	0.071	0.108	0.097
35-39	0.012	0.020	0.017	0.013	0.031	0.025	0.018	0.033	0.028	0.027	0.051	0.044
40-44	0.002	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.009	0.007	0.003	0.011	0.008	0.006	0.019	0.015
45-49	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.006	0.005
TFR (15-49)	1.75	2.41	2.18	2.06	2.98	2.68	2.27	3.07	2.85	2.70	3.67	3.39
CBR	15.8	20.7	19.0	18.8	25.0	23.1	20.9	26.2	24.8	24.1	30.4	28.7

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 4.2 Fertility by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	1.75	3.7	2.74
Rural	2.41	4.9	3.50
Schooling			
No schooling	3.07	4.0	3.82
<5 years complete	2.43	3.8	3.16
5-7 years complete	2.38	4.8	2.97
8-9 years complete	2.19	4.8	2.65
10-11 years complete	1.99	4.0	2.33
12 or more years complete	1.71	5.0	2.01
Religion			
Hindu	2.13	4.3	3.13
Muslim	2.62	5.6	4.15
Christian	1.99	3.9	2.65
Sikh	1.58	3.8	2.62
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.74	3.8	2.93
Jain	1.20	1.9	2.24
Other	2.57	6.0	3.79
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled caste	2.26	4.7	3.48
Scheduled tribe	2.48	4.6	3.52
Other backward class	2.22	4.6	3.28
Other	1.93	3.9	2.87
Don't know	2.81	5.3	3.31
Wealth index			
Lowest	3.17	5.8	4.28
Second	2.45	4.9	3.68
Middle	2.07	4.4	3.22
Fourth	1.84	3.8	2.84
Highest	1.54	3.5	2.49
Total	2.18	4.4	3.22

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview.

Table 4.3 Fertility by state/union territory

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFRs), and crude birth rates for NFHS-4, and TFRs for NFHS-3 and NFHS-2, for the three-year period preceding the survey, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	NFHS-4 age-specific fertility rates							Total fertility rate 15-49			NFHS-4 crude birth rate
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	
India	0.051	0.184	0.128	0.051	0.017	0.004	0.001	2.18	2.68	2.85	19.0
North											
Chandigarh	0.020	0.106	0.118	0.044	0.027	0.000	(0.000)	1.57	na	na	14.0
Delhi	0.021	0.125	0.132	0.051	0.023	0.003	0.000	1.78	2.13	2.40	16.4
Haryana	0.041	0.189	0.123	0.040	0.012	0.005	0.002	2.05	2.69	2.88	18.7
Himachal Pradesh	0.025	0.154	0.130	0.050	0.011	0.004	0.001	1.88	1.94	2.14	15.3
Jammu & Kashmir	0.019	0.113	0.142	0.090	0.028	0.007	0.003	2.01	2.38	2.71	17.7
Punjab	0.020	0.123	0.120	0.045	0.014	0.002	0.000	1.62	1.99	2.21	13.8
Rajasthan	0.046	0.211	0.140	0.055	0.018	0.007	0.003	2.40	3.21	3.78	20.8
Uttarakhand	0.023	0.175	0.137	0.058	0.016	0.003	0.003	2.07	2.55	2.61	19.0
Central											
Chhattisgarh	0.036	0.196	0.133	0.058	0.018	0.004	0.001	2.23	2.62	2.79	20.7
Madhya Pradesh	0.053	0.220	0.126	0.046	0.014	0.004	0.001	2.32	3.12	3.43	20.2
Uttar Pradesh	0.028	0.198	0.186	0.087	0.036	0.009	0.003	2.74	3.82	4.06	22.6
East											
Bihar	0.077	0.273	0.185	0.091	0.038	0.012	0.005	3.41	4.00	3.70	27.0
Jharkhand	0.077	0.214	0.131	0.058	0.019	0.007	0.002	2.55	3.31	2.76	21.7
Odisha	0.046	0.156	0.128	0.055	0.018	0.005	0.002	2.05	2.37	2.46	18.1
West Bengal	0.090	0.147	0.077	0.031	0.007	0.001	0.000	1.77	2.27	2.29	16.6
Northeast											
Arunachal Pradesh	0.056	0.130	0.116	0.067	0.032	0.016	0.004	2.10	3.03	2.52	17.8
Assam	0.072	0.151	0.120	0.065	0.025	0.007	0.002	2.21	2.42	2.31	19.5
Manipur	0.043	0.144	0.146	0.117	0.056	0.015	0.001	2.61	2.83	3.04	21.2
Meghalaya	0.048	0.151	0.165	0.123	0.083	0.030	0.009	3.04	3.80	4.57	24.6
Mizoram	0.038	0.124	0.129	0.095	0.049	0.016	0.002	2.27	2.86	2.89	18.8
Nagaland	0.042	0.150	0.154	0.110	0.063	0.021	0.008	2.74	3.74	3.77	21.4
Sikkim	0.022	0.079	0.070	0.046	0.017	0.001	0.000	1.17	2.02	2.75	11.4
Tripura	0.082	0.118	0.083	0.036	0.015	0.001	0.000	1.68	2.22	1.87	15.3
West											
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.066	0.181	0.113	0.066	0.022	(0.007)	*	2.32	na	na	20.7
Daman & Diu	0.028	0.134	0.100	0.061	0.009	0.004	(0.000)	1.68	na	na	13.3
Goa	0.016	0.074	0.122	0.074	0.036	0.006	0.004	1.66	1.79	1.77	12.8
Gujarat	0.041	0.170	0.131	0.045	0.014	0.002	0.001	2.03	2.42	2.72	16.7
Maharashtra	0.059	0.179	0.096	0.030	0.009	0.001	0.000	1.87	2.11	2.52	16.6
South											
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.028	0.124	0.086	0.033	0.017	0.000	0.000	1.44	na	na	13.3
Andhra Pradesh	0.083	0.184	0.075	0.019	0.004	0.000	0.000	1.83	na	na	16.1
Karnataka	0.051	0.167	0.102	0.031	0.008	0.001	0.000	1.80	2.07	2.13	15.9
Kerala	0.021	0.110	0.117	0.048	0.013	0.001	0.001	1.56	1.93	1.96	11.2
Lakshadweep	0.008	0.065	0.146	0.083	0.051	0.010	(0.000)	1.82	na	na	16.3
Puducherry	0.023	0.150	0.114	0.042	0.006	0.003	0.000	1.70	na	na	15.9
Tamil Nadu	0.039	0.152	0.113	0.031	0.005	0.001	0.000	1.70	1.80	2.19	15.5
Telangana	0.067	0.176	0.089	0.017	0.005	0.001	0.002	1.78	na	na	17.1

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4).

na = Not available

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

* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure

Table 4.4 Age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for five-year periods preceding the survey by mother's age at the time of the birth, according to residence, India, 2015-16

Age	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
URBAN				
15-19	0.040	0.057	0.078	0.091
20-24	0.147	0.166	0.186	0.201
25-29	0.115	0.122	0.134	0.154
30-34	0.046	0.048	0.063	[0.083]
35-39	0.013	0.015	[0.026]	na
40-44	0.002	[0.005]	na	na
45-49	[0.000]	na	na	na
RURAL				
15-19	0.063	0.087	0.114	0.122
20-24	0.207	0.220	0.233	0.243
25-29	0.138	0.152	0.169	0.189
30-34	0.058	0.072	0.097	[0.127]
35-39	0.021	0.034	[0.057]	na
40-44	0.007	[0.016]	na	na
45-49	[0.002]	na	na	na
TOTAL				
15-19	0.055	0.077	0.101	0.111
20-24	0.187	0.200	0.216	0.227
25-29	0.130	0.141	0.156	0.176
30-34	0.053	0.063	0.084	[0.111]
35-39	0.018	0.027	[0.045]	na
40-44	0.005	[0.012]	na	na
45-49	[0.002]	na	na	na

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview.
na = Not available

Table 4.5 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women by number of children ever born (CEB), and mean number of children ever born and living, according to age, India, 2015-16

Age	Number of children ever born										Total	Number of women	Mean number of CEB	Mean number of living children		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					10+	
ALL WOMEN																
15-19	94.8	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	121,552	0.06	0.06
20-24	50.8	27.0	17.4	4.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	122,966	0.77	0.73
25-29	17.0	22.4	36.4	16.7	5.6	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	115,043	1.78	1.69
30-34	6.5	13.6	38.1	23.4	11.0	4.7	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96,769	2.45	2.30
35-39	4.3	9.6	35.4	24.6	13.4	6.9	3.4	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	90,890	2.81	2.62
40-44	3.6	8.3	30.2	24.7	15.1	8.6	4.9	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	77,969	3.11	2.86
45-49	3.6	8.5	25.1	24.4	16.0	9.6	5.9	3.4	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	74,497	3.34	3.02
Total	30.5	14.2	25.1	15.2	7.7	3.8	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	699,686	1.84	1.72
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																
15-19	66.3	29.1	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,493	0.39	0.36
20-24	25.7	40.7	26.4	6.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80,274	1.16	1.11
25-29	9.0	24.2	40.1	18.4	6.2	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	102,704	1.95	1.86
30-34	3.8	13.5	39.3	24.2	11.5	4.9	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	90,901	2.53	2.38
35-39	2.7	9.1	36.0	25.1	13.8	7.2	3.5	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	84,185	2.88	2.69
40-44	2.1	7.7	30.7	25.2	15.5	9.0	5.0	2.6	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	70,198	3.19	2.94
45-49	2.3	7.7	25.4	24.8	16.4	10.0	6.2	3.6	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	64,619	3.43	3.11
Total	9.9	18.2	32.7	19.7	9.9	4.9	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	511,373	2.39	2.22

Table 4.6 Birth order

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

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	87.7	11.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	6,539
20-29	43.2	35.7	14.5	6.5	100.0	110,771
30-39	13.2	26.6	20.7	39.4	100.0	28,165
40-49	6.0	9.8	10.6	73.7	100.0	2,122
Residence						
Urban	43.5	35.7	12.6	8.2	100.0	40,792
Rural	37.2	31.3	16.0	15.5	100.0	106,805
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	21.8	25.8	21.2	31.3	100.0	41,628
<5 years complete	28.9	32.4	20.7	18.0	100.0	8,391
5-7 years complete	35.0	36.6	17.4	11.1	100.0	23,708
8-9 years complete	44.2	34.9	14.4	6.5	100.0	24,974
10-11 years complete	48.2	37.7	10.6	3.5	100.0	18,536
12 or more years complete	58.5	33.6	6.4	1.5	100.0	30,361
Religion						
Hindu	39.8	33.4	14.7	12.1	100.0	115,966
Muslim	33.3	28.5	16.9	21.3	100.0	24,587
Christian	40.5	34.8	13.1	11.6	100.0	3,019
Sikh	51.0	32.8	11.2	5.0	100.0	1,822
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	46.2	37.6	13.6	2.6	100.0	1,098
Jain	53.4	30.3	14.4	1.9	100.0	135
Other	39.0	26.8	16.9	17.3	100.0	970
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	37.3	31.9	15.9	14.9	100.0	31,850
Scheduled tribe	36.2	30.5	16.7	16.5	100.0	15,625
Other backward class	38.4	32.9	15.1	13.6	100.0	65,007
Other	43.0	33.3	13.4	10.4	100.0	33,798
Don't know	35.3	34.4	14.1	16.2	100.0	1,318
Wealth index						
Lowest	27.4	26.3	19.4	26.9	100.0	36,649
Second	35.9	31.6	17.3	15.2	100.0	32,494
Middle	41.2	34.7	14.7	9.4	100.0	29,711
Fourth	45.5	37.0	11.5	6.0	100.0	26,956
Highest	51.8	36.1	8.9	3.2	100.0	21,788
Total	39.0	32.6	15.0	13.5	100.0	147,598
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	31.2	27.7	16.0	25.1	100.0	33,104

Table 4.7 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first order 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, India, 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	28.9	27.7	31.3	10.2	1.6	0.3	100.0	859	22.6
20-29	13.3	19.4	35.2	17.1	8.1	7.1	100.0	95,942	28.8
30-39	7.1	10.9	25.6	19.0	13.0	24.4	100.0	50,812	39.2
40-49	6.3	8.6	22.5	17.7	11.7	33.1	100.0	5,142	43.6
Residence									
Urban	10.2	14.5	28.1	17.2	11.1	18.8	100.0	39,021	34.5
Rural	11.4	16.8	32.7	17.9	9.3	11.9	100.0	113,733	31.2
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	11.6	15.9	33.1	18.5	9.3	11.5	100.0	58,729	31.3
<5 years complete	10.7	16.4	32.9	17.7	9.6	12.6	100.0	10,615	31.8
5-7 years complete	10.9	17.7	32.8	17.2	9.0	12.4	100.0	25,759	30.9
8-9 years complete	11.2	16.9	30.7	17.0	9.7	14.4	100.0	22,823	31.7
10-11 years complete	10.7	16.3	30.1	16.9	9.7	16.4	100.0	15,328	32.5
12 or more years complete	9.9	14.2	26.5	17.6	12.4	19.4	100.0	19,500	35.7
Religion									
Hindu	11.0	16.3	31.8	17.7	9.7	13.5	100.0	118,355	31.9
Muslim	11.5	16.3	30.6	17.5	10.3	13.7	100.0	27,688	32.0
Christian	8.5	14.8	30.9	18.4	10.1	17.4	100.0	2,964	34.2
Sikh	12.5	16.2	28.0	17.6	9.6	16.2	100.0	1,528	33.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.6	15.9	38.8	16.7	6.1	13.0	100.0	1,061	30.7
Jain	16.0	5.1	16.9	15.6	16.6	29.8	100.0	147	45.7
Other	8.1	11.8	29.3	22.8	9.7	18.3	100.0	1,012	36.5
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	11.8	16.9	32.6	17.2	9.0	12.6	100.0	33,837	31.1
Scheduled tribe	10.3	15.5	33.9	18.6	9.7	12.0	100.0	16,875	31.8
Other backward class	11.4	16.9	32.2	17.6	9.5	12.4	100.0	67,950	31.2
Other	10.1	14.7	27.9	17.7	11.3	18.3	100.0	32,739	34.6
Don't know	11.2	15.4	30.1	22.1	9.3	12.0	100.0	1,353	33.0
Wealth index									
Lowest	11.4	16.2	34.3	18.9	9.4	9.7	100.0	46,253	30.9
Second	11.6	17.2	33.0	17.3	9.0	11.8	100.0	35,166	30.7
Middle	11.5	18.2	31.1	17.0	9.3	12.9	100.0	29,229	30.9
Fourth	11.3	16.0	29.4	16.5	9.5	17.2	100.0	24,407	32.7
Highest	8.0	11.4	25.2	18.1	13.5	23.9	100.0	17,700	39.1
Birth order									
2-3	11.2	16.5	31.1	17.3	9.8	14.1	100.0	117,595	32.0
4-6	10.3	15.4	33.1	19.0	9.9	12.3	100.0	30,868	32.1
7+	13.5	14.6	32.9	19.5	9.8	9.7	100.0	4,291	30.8
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	11.0	16.2	31.2	17.8	9.9	13.8	100.0	70,854	32.2
Female	11.1	16.3	31.8	17.6	9.7	13.5	100.0	81,900	31.8
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	9.5	16.1	32.0	18.2	10.1	14.0	100.0	142,353	32.6
Dead	31.9	17.7	25.6	10.7	5.8	8.2	100.0	10,401	24.1
Total	11.1	16.2	31.5	17.7	9.8	13.7	100.0	152,754	32.0

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.

Table 4.8 Age at first birth

Percentage of women who gave birth by specific exact ages and who have never given birth and median age at first birth by current age, India, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage who gave birth by exact age:					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0.2	na	na	na	na	94.8	121,552	a
20-24	1.0	9.3	26.1	na	na	50.8	122,966	a
25-29	2.6	15.5	33.9	53.6	74.7	17.0	115,043	21.6
30-34	3.8	20.1	40.5	59.6	78.7	6.5	96,769	20.9
35-39	4.6	21.6	42.0	62.0	80.6	4.3	90,890	20.7
40-44	5.0	22.9	43.2	63.0	81.8	3.6	77,969	20.6
45-49	4.2	20.3	39.4	59.3	79.5	3.6	74,497	21.0
15-49	2.8	15.0	31.1	46.8	60.8	30.5	699,686	a
20-49	3.3	17.5	36.6	na	na	16.9	578,134	a
25-49	3.9	19.7	39.4	59.1	78.7	7.8	455,168	21.0

na = Not applicable

a = Not calculated because less than 50 percent of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.9 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49 years by current age according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Current age					25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Residence						
Urban	23.0	22.0	21.4	21.2	21.5	21.9
Rural	21.0	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.7	20.6
Schooling						
No schooling	20.1	19.7	19.8	19.8	20.4	20.0
<5 years complete	19.8	19.6	19.7	19.8	20.1	19.8
5-7 years complete	20.4	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.6	20.2
8-9 years complete	21.1	20.9	21.0	20.9	21.4	21.0
10-11 years complete	21.7	21.5	21.6	21.8	22.4	21.7
12 or more years complete	a	24.6	24.5	24.3	24.8	24.7
Religion						
Hindu	21.6	20.9	20.7	20.6	20.9	21.0
Muslim	21.3	20.5	20.4	20.2	20.5	20.6
Christian	23.7	22.9	22.4	22.8	22.8	22.9
Sikh	23.8	22.7	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.5	22.0	20.3	20.2	21.3	21.2
Jain	23.2	23.7	24.1	22.6	22.7	23.3
Other	20.2	19.8	21.0	20.8	20.6	20.4
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	21.3	20.5	20.2	20.1	20.6	20.6
Scheduled tribe	21.0	20.5	20.5	20.4	21.0	20.7
Other backward class	21.5	20.8	20.7	20.6	20.9	20.9
Other	22.3	21.7	21.4	21.1	21.4	21.6
Don't know	20.4	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.7	20.3
Wealth index						
Lowest	20.3	20.0	20.4	20.6	21.3	20.4
Second	20.6	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.7	20.3
Middle	21.0	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.5	20.5
Fourth	22.1	21.2	20.7	20.6	20.7	21.1
Highest	24.4	23.1	22.4	21.8	21.8	22.8
Total	21.6	20.9	20.7	20.6	21.0	21.0

a = Not calculated because less than 50 percent of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.10 Menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated by type of protection used during their menstrual period, according to background characteristics, India, 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	61.9	16.4	41.8	2.4	0.1	0.4	57.7	121,552
20-24	62.4	16.1	41.8	2.4	0.1	0.5	57.4	122,966
Residence								
Urban	42.6	19.5	59.2	3.4	0.1	0.3	77.5	78,417
Rural	71.4	14.8	33.6	1.9	0.1	0.6	48.2	166,100
Schooling								
No schooling	88.8	6.8	13.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	19.9	25,324
<5 years complete	83.8	8.8	18.0	1.6	0.1	1.0	27.5	8,728
5-7 years complete	77.7	12.3	25.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	37.6	30,573
8-9 years complete	69.7	14.8	35.1	2.0	0.1	0.4	49.9	56,890
10-11 years complete	54.2	18.9	51.0	2.6	0.1	0.3	69.2	51,587
12 or more years complete	43.1	21.5	60.7	3.5	0.0	0.3	80.9	71,415
Religion								
Hindu	61.7	16.5	41.3	2.4	0.1	0.5	57.3	193,486
Muslim	67.7	14.8	39.1	2.3	0.1	0.7	53.9	38,738
Christian	47.4	15.5	60.9	2.9	0.1	0.2	74.9	4,926
Sikh	50.8	17.9	68.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	83.0	3,556
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	46.0	19.6	52.4	2.6	0.6	0.1	69.1	2,136
Jain	37.6	30.4	64.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	88.7	318
Other	76.5	11.7	28.7	10.4	0.6	0.1	48.3	1,358
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	64.7	15.4	39.4	2.2	0.1	0.4	54.5	51,700
Scheduled tribe	75.4	12.3	28.0	1.7	0.1	0.7	40.3	23,286
Other backward class	63.0	16.7	41.1	2.4	0.1	0.5	57.3	107,138
Other	53.4	18.0	50.4	2.9	0.1	0.4	67.6	60,760
Don't know	61.7	10.6	37.8	2.7	0.3	1.8	47.5	1,634
Wealth index								
Lowest	88.4	7.6	13.2	0.9	0.1	0.7	21.1	44,923
Second	78.1	13.5	27.2	1.7	0.1	0.6	41.3	51,863
Middle	63.1	18.4	42.3	2.5	0.1	0.4	60.4	52,521
Fourth	48.5	21.3	55.9	3.2	0.0	0.3	76.2	50,556
Highest	31.5	20.1	70.8	3.8	0.1	0.2	88.8	44,654
Total	62.1	16.3	41.8	2.4	0.1	0.5	57.6	244,518

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 4.11 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, India, 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		
Residence				
Urban	3.3	1.7	5.0	36,932
Rural	6.0	3.2	9.2	84,620
Schooling				
No schooling	14.0	6.2	20.2	8,398
<5 years complete	10.6	4.9	15.5	3,513
5-7 years complete	8.8	4.4	13.2	13,733
8-9 years complete	4.8	2.5	7.2	36,519
10-11 years complete	3.4	1.9	5.3	35,230
12 or more years complete	2.5	1.9	4.4	24,159
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	102,840
Currently married	33.7	17.8	51.5	18,493
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	30.3	3.3	33.6	219
Religion				
Hindu	5.1	2.7	7.8	95,862
Muslim	5.9	3.1	9.0	19,918
Christian	4.6	1.8	6.4	2,391
Sikh	1.8	0.9	2.6	1,575
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.0	1.4	7.4	978
Jain	1.2	0.0	1.2	150
Other	11.8	5.4	17.3	678
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	5.7	3.0	8.8	25,911
Scheduled tribe	7.6	3.0	10.5	11,609
Other backward class	4.4	2.6	7.0	54,029
Other	5.0	2.5	7.5	29,237
Don't know	12.3	5.1	17.5	766
Wealth index				
Lowest	7.0	3.6	10.6	25,257
Second	7.1	3.5	10.6	27,378
Middle	5.6	2.8	8.3	25,999
Fourth	3.6	2.2	5.9	23,379
Highest	1.5	1.1	2.5	19,540
Total	5.2	2.7	7.9	121,552

Table 4.12 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by state/union territory

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 state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	
India	5.2	2.7	7.9
North			
Chandigarh	0.9	1.1	2.1
Delhi	1.1	1.0	2.1
Haryana	3.4	2.5	5.8
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	0.7	2.6
Jammu & Kashmir	2.1	0.8	2.9
Punjab	1.8	0.8	2.6
Rajasthan	3.9	2.5	6.3
Uttarakhand	1.4	1.4	2.8
Central			
Chhattisgarh	3.1	1.7	4.8
Madhya Pradesh	4.5	2.8	7.3
Uttar Pradesh	2.0	1.8	3.8
East			
Bihar	7.4	4.8	12.2
Jharkhand	8.6	3.3	11.9
Odisha	5.4	2.2	7.6
West Bengal	12.8	5.5	18.3
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	8.1	2.4	10.5
Assam	10.1	3.5	13.6
Manipur	4.7	2.7	7.4
Meghalaya	5.8	2.8	8.6
Mizoram	5.1	2.0	7.2
Nagaland	4.1	1.7	5.7
Sikkim	2.2	0.6	2.8
Tripura	13.4	5.4	18.8
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.8	3.5	10.2
Daman & Diu	3.0	1.5	4.5
Goa	2.0	0.9	2.9
Gujarat	4.5	2.0	6.5
Maharashtra	5.9	2.5	8.3
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.6	2.1	4.7
Andhra Pradesh	8.6	3.2	11.8
Karnataka	4.8	2.9	7.8
Kerala	1.7	1.3	3.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	2.0	1.5	3.5
Tamil Nadu	3.2	1.8	5.0
Telangana	7.7	2.9	10.5

Table 4.13 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, India, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN ¹								
Want another soon ²	66.8	22.5	4.6	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	12.2
Want another later ³	13.4	36.7	4.8	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	10.7
Want another, undecided when	2.7	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9
Undecided	2.9	5.2	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.7
Want no more	4.8	21.8	36.0	34.7	40.4	47.3	59.0	31.9
Sterilized ⁴	0.8	7.6	47.6	53.4	48.4	40.7	28.1	36.3
Declared infecund	8.5	3.9	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.5	8.7	5.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents	40,256	102,792	181,933	104,043	46,869	20,584	14,896	511,373
MEN ⁵								
Want another soon ²	46.4	24.8	5.4	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.6	13.0
Want another later ³	17.8	36.3	6.1	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.8	12.4
Want another, undecided when	2.7	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.1
Undecided	4.2	4.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.6
Want no more	22.7	29.8	77.6	82.7	84.6	86.1	87.0	63.9
Sterilized ⁴	6.3	2.4	8.4	9.0	7.7	8.0	5.8	6.9
Declared infecund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents	6,848	12,745	22,373	11,640	5,234	2,132	1,527	62,499

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman

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 is sterilized

⁵ The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 4.14 Desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, India, 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	2.2	10.3	65.4	73.9	79.0	26.4	7.8	11.8	55.3	70.4	(74.6)	19.1
25-34	4.8	27.2	82.7	85.2	84.8	68.1	16.7	18.7	76.3	82.3	82.9	52.7
35-49	21.3	73.0	90.8	91.4	89.6	87.1	50.0	61.0	92.5	94.9	94.1	87.1
Residence												
Urban	5.8	36.4	86.8	90.5	90.6	69.5	25.4	36.7	86.2	92.4	92.4	68.7
Rural	5.4	24.8	81.6	87.0	87.6	67.5	24.6	27.8	84.9	90.5	92.1	70.4
Schooling												
No schooling	9.8	34.2	79.1	86.9	88.2	76.3	37.1	36.4	82.8	90.3	92.0	78.0
<5 years complete	8.3	33.2	84.8	89.2	88.6	75.5	38.3	31.2	84.7	91.7	91.0	76.6
5-7 years complete	5.2	29.1	84.2	89.3	88.4	71.1	28.5	28.0	84.7	90.9	92.2	72.2
8-9 years complete	4.5	26.5	84.2	88.9	88.3	64.3	21.9	27.1	84.3	90.2	93.0	68.3
10-11 years complete	4.1	29.3	86.0	87.8	88.9	63.8	22.5	31.9	87.3	92.3	93.3	69.1
12 or more years complete	3.9	28.0	85.4	89.4	88.0	53.7	19.0	34.0	86.6	92.2	91.3	62.3
Religion												
Hindu	5.7	31.0	85.0	88.9	89.1	69.2	25.6	33.4	86.9	92.4	93.6	70.9
Muslim	4.4	16.5	69.5	82.3	86.0	61.9	18.3	17.6	70.7	83.3	88.9	63.0
Christian	7.7	27.3	82.3	83.8	77.5	64.9	41.6	29.1	82.1	86.1	73.8	67.0
Sikh	4.0	40.6	90.1	94.0	92.9	74.2	12.2	45.3	93.3	94.4	88.1	74.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.7	36.9	90.7	96.3	95.3	75.7	22.4	23.8	87.1	97.6	94.0	70.1
Jain	7.4	49.0	90.4	93.6	(83.6)	75.2	*	*	(94.1)	*	*	75.2
Other	8.5	14.9	71.3	82.1	84.3	57.6	22.2	9.8	84.3	89.3	82.9	57.7
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.3	25.3	83.3	89.1	90.0	68.8	28.4	30.0	84.3	92.4	94.7	70.4
Scheduled tribe	5.7	22.2	77.2	86.1	86.8	64.6	26.3	21.0	80.7	89.0	90.4	66.7
Other backward class	5.7	26.6	82.9	87.3	87.5	67.8	24.5	30.7	84.9	90.7	92.3	70.2
Other	5.6	37.7	86.6	89.2	89.1	69.7	21.8	36.9	88.1	91.9	90.1	69.9
Don't know	5.2	26.0	81.5	87.4	85.3	65.4	*	(24.0)	(72.2)	(75.0)	(82.2)	58.4
Wealth index												
Lowest	5.7	18.2	71.1	83.1	86.4	65.6	28.2	21.8	75.6	86.5	91.1	70.2
Second	5.8	23.2	80.2	87.3	88.4	67.8	24.1	27.1	81.6	90.7	93.4	70.2
Middle	5.6	27.9	84.4	89.1	89.4	69.1	27.7	28.5	85.5	92.1	92.4	70.7
Fourth	5.0	32.1	86.2	90.2	90.2	69.2	24.9	32.7	88.1	92.7	92.1	70.3
Highest	5.7	37.6	88.6	91.5	90.2	68.9	20.8	38.5	89.0	93.6	92.2	67.8
Number of living sons²												
0	5.6	20.7	62.6	65.2	64.9	29.6	24.9	22.1	63.8	65.9	62.6	35.0
1	na	38.1	86.7	88.6	88.3	75.4	na	41.1	88.5	91.2	92.1	77.5
2	na	na	89.2	91.5	90.8	90.4	na	na	92.2	95.0	94.7	93.7
3	na	na	na	90.6	89.7	90.1	na	na	na	94.5	95.0	94.8
4+	na	na	na	na	87.4	87.4	na	na	na	na	93.1	93.1
Total	5.6	29.4	83.6	88.0	88.3	68.2	24.9	31.6	85.4	91.1	92.2	69.8
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	2.8	27.7	83.2	90.4	91.2	70.5	4.2	26.9	83.6	90.6	94.4	70.6

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who have been 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 4.15 Desire to limit childbearing by state/union territory

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+		0	1	2	3	4+	
India	5.6	29.4	83.6	88.0	88.3	68.2	24.9	31.6	85.4	91.1	92.2	69.8
North												
Chandigarh	(4.3)	45.7	88.5	93.9	96.7	77.4	*	*	(92.5)	*	*	74.7
Delhi	5.0	39.8	94.0	95.1	96.0	76.8	(16.8)	41.5	79.0	96.7	(97.7)	69.3
Haryana	4.6	29.5	87.4	90.6	88.0	71.1	14.7	30.3	90.6	93.4	87.6	71.4
Himachal Pradesh	4.5	42.2	92.5	93.2	93.4	77.4	11.4	49.1	93.0	96.9	97.6	78.8
Jammu & Kashmir	2.6	11.3	68.7	85.4	86.1	61.8	34.3	8.4	64.9	82.1	87.9	57.0
Punjab	3.8	40.4	90.7	93.8	95.1	74.9	7.0	43.6	92.8	96.2	89.6	73.9
Rajasthan	2.6	20.4	83.5	90.9	91.5	69.3	8.5	22.4	83.5	91.9	92.5	69.7
Uttarakhand	2.8	24.5	82.6	87.3	88.7	69.7	3.7	21.2	80.8	90.0	92.9	69.8
Central												
Chhattisgarh	5.3	19.1	82.8	92.4	93.0	69.8	6.6	17.5	80.8	91.4	94.3	68.7
Madhya Pradesh	5.4	22.9	82.5	88.1	89.2	69.7	23.6	27.0	84.9	92.7	94.2	73.8
Uttar Pradesh	3.5	17.8	72.7	86.1	90.5	66.8	13.4	20.4	72.8	88.3	94.2	68.1
East												
Bihar	5.7	12.4	58.8	74.8	78.5	57.6	28.9	20.7	69.9	85.1	90.8	68.2
Jharkhand	3.2	16.5	74.2	84.4	88.5	63.4	14.9	21.1	79.0	88.3	90.5	66.7
Odisha	5.4	33.7	85.0	90.5	91.7	68.1	16.4	33.0	83.4	92.7	89.3	65.3
West Bengal	6.6	43.3	92.5	94.9	92.9	71.7	32.7	42.5	90.2	95.2	89.2	68.9
Northeast												
Arunachal Pradesh	12.6	17.0	53.9	66.9	70.9	49.5	37.4	14.4	61.4	76.0	75.2	54.1
Assam	4.6	23.9	78.5	84.8	87.6	60.9	9.7	18.3	78.6	91.5	91.2	58.4
Manipur	3.8	14.5	58.3	71.0	75.1	50.2	35.8	9.5	59.3	73.8	73.3	49.7
Meghalaya	4.1	12.7	31.8	41.3	53.4	35.7	(0.0)	11.1	38.7	37.5	48.4	33.5
Mizoram	5.5	7.8	32.8	59.7	69.8	44.5	18.9	10.1	39.4	63.2	81.2	50.3
Nagaland	4.2	18.3	52.5	64.4	70.7	52.1	31.3	15.9	54.8	72.6	80.3	54.7
Sikkim	3.6	36.3	86.8	92.3	91.0	65.6	49.0	28.2	81.0	83.4	(88.6)	59.3
Tripura	5.6	46.9	90.1	92.3	92.8	69.6	(8.1)	46.1	88.7	87.7	(94.6)	66.7
West												
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(3.1)	24.1	71.8	79.8	83.7	59.4	*	*	(87.8)	*	*	74.7
Daman & Diu	6.4	22.9	72.7	86.8	92.3	57.1	(54.3)	66.2	87.6	(96.4)	*	77.5
Goa	3.4	32.8	84.1	84.3	84.4	60.7	(5.2)	26.0	98.0	100.0	*	64.7
Gujarat	8.6	35.8	85.0	88.4	89.0	69.4	19.4	33.3	90.0	94.0	95.9	72.2
Maharashtra	3.6	34.1	89.5	94.2	93.9	72.9	13.7	36.4	90.4	94.9	92.4	73.0
South												
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.1	40.6	91.5	94.4	96.5	71.5	(2.1)	(33.5)	94.4	(100.0)	*	74.1
Andhra Pradesh	5.7	31.6	91.9	95.0	92.6	75.9	30.8	36.8	94.4	93.8	(98.5)	78.8
Karnataka	10.1	34.6	80.8	86.5	88.6	65.3	36.0	36.4	78.1	87.1	83.7	64.0
Kerala	3.0	25.1	83.2	83.6	84.9	63.1	18.0	34.5	86.8	80.8	(93.4)	66.4
Lakshadweep	0.0	5.5	34.9	52.1	60.6	28.7	*	(5.9)	(40.4)	*	*	25.2
Puducherry	4.6	31.1	88.7	95.7	91.1	71.2	(5.2)	36.1	93.4	(97.3)	*	75.3
Tamil Nadu	12.3	35.4	87.4	90.0	89.1	70.3	48.6	37.7	87.7	92.9	90.9	71.7
Telangana	4.8	24.2	84.2	85.9	84.5	67.9	41.1	30.1	90.3	91.5	89.0	72.1

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who have been 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.

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 4.16.1 Indicators of sex preference: Women

Mean ideal number of sons, daughters, and children of either sex for women age 15-49, percentage 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 by background characteristics, India, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Mean ideal number of			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 women
	Sons	Daughters	Either sex					
Mother's current age								
15-19	0.9	0.8	0.2	11.9	2.8	76.9	74.4	119,765
20-29	1.0	0.8	0.2	16.1	3.2	82.3	78.9	236,809
30-39	1.1	0.9	0.2	21.5	3.8	84.2	80.5	186,738
40-49	1.2	1.0	0.2	25.2	4.1	84.3	80.6	151,292
Residence								
Urban	0.9	0.8	0.3	14.2	4.3	78.0	74.9	240,853
Rural	1.1	0.9	0.2	21.3	3.0	84.6	81.1	453,751
Schooling								
No schooling	1.4	1.0	0.2	30.9	3.1	88.0	84.6	191,327
<5 years complete	1.1	0.9	0.2	21.0	3.2	85.8	81.9	40,166
5-7 years complete	1.1	0.9	0.2	18.7	3.3	84.7	81.2	99,026
8-9 years complete	1.0	0.8	0.2	15.0	3.3	82.6	79.2	115,742
10-11 years complete	0.9	0.8	0.2	12.1	3.7	78.9	75.4	98,954
12 or more years complete	0.8	0.7	0.3	10.3	4.1	74.5	71.6	149,389
Marital status								
Never married	0.8	0.7	0.3	10.7	3.2	73.1	70.8	156,727
Currently married	1.1	0.9	0.2	21.3	3.5	85.3	81.6	508,856
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	1.0	0.9	0.2	20.0	4.2	79.8	75.6	29,022
Religion								
Hindu	1.0	0.9	0.2	18.6	3.3	82.3	78.7	560,155
Muslim	1.2	1.0	0.3	22.5	3.8	83.1	81.0	95,198
Christian	1.0	0.9	0.3	14.3	7.1	78.0	75.6	16,449
Sikh	0.9	0.8	0.3	12.2	2.2	81.1	74.7	11,603
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.9	0.8	0.2	9.2	4.9	80.1	79.3	6,455
Jain	0.8	0.8	0.3	7.5	6.2	74.6	74.9	1,253
Other	1.2	1.0	0.1	19.5	2.5	89.8	87.5	3,490
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	1.1	0.9	0.2	20.0	3.4	83.8	80.6	141,914
Scheduled tribe	1.2	1.0	0.2	20.1	3.8	85.2	81.8	63,581
Other backward class	1.1	0.9	0.2	20.3	3.4	82.7	79.5	301,422
Other	1.0	0.8	0.3	15.0	3.6	79.5	75.8	183,278
Don't know	1.0	0.9	0.2	18.4	2.8	80.2	76.5	4,408
Wealth index								
Lowest	1.4	1.0	0.1	30.3	2.4	88.9	85.7	122,645
Second	1.2	0.9	0.2	22.0	3.0	85.6	82.3	135,820
Middle	1.0	0.9	0.2	17.2	3.6	82.2	78.7	142,758
Fourth	1.0	0.8	0.2	14.8	4.0	80.4	76.9	147,112
Highest	0.9	0.8	0.3	11.9	4.1	75.6	72.5	146,269
Total	1.1	0.9	0.2	18.8	3.5	82.3	78.9	694,604
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	1.1	0.8	0.4	22.4	2.6	77.4	74.0	121,143

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

Table 4.16.2 Indicators of sex preference: Men

Mean ideal number of sons, daughters, and children of either sex for men age 15-49, percentage 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 by background characteristics, India, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Mean ideal number of			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
	Sons	Daughters	Either sex					
Mother's current age								
15-19	1.0	0.8	0.2	16.9	2.2	81.9	75.9	18,124
20-29	1.0	0.8	0.3	15.7	3.0	81.5	77.2	32,261
30-39	1.1	0.9	0.3	19.4	4.0	83.8	79.4	28,034
40-49	1.2	0.9	0.3	23.5	4.7	84.5	79.4	23,155
Residence								
Urban	1.0	0.8	0.3	16.4	3.6	80.5	75.4	38,858
Rural	1.1	0.9	0.3	20.1	3.4	84.4	79.8	62,716
Schooling								
No schooling	1.3	1.0	0.2	28.2	4.1	87.8	83.3	12,152
<5 years complete	1.2	1.0	0.2	23.7	4.7	87.0	82.8	6,073
5-7 years complete	1.1	0.9	0.2	21.8	4.0	86.0	81.1	14,493
8-9 years complete	1.1	0.9	0.2	19.1	3.0	84.6	79.5	21,014
10-11 years complete	1.0	0.8	0.3	16.1	3.2	81.3	76.1	17,702
12 or more years complete	0.9	0.8	0.3	13.6	3.4	78.3	73.8	30,139
Marital status								
Never married	0.9	0.8	0.3	15.3	2.6	79.2	74.0	38,545
Currently married	1.1	0.9	0.3	20.8	4.1	85.2	80.7	61,764
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	1.0	0.9	0.3	19.3	4.4	81.0	75.5	1,264
Religion								
Hindu	1.0	0.8	0.3	17.9	3.4	82.8	77.8	82,858
Muslim	1.3	1.0	0.3	24.2	4.0	84.0	80.5	13,403
Christian	1.1	0.9	0.3	19.4	5.9	80.9	75.0	2,204
Sikh	0.9	0.7	0.3	13.8	0.9	82.2	72.8	1,615
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.0	0.8	0.2	17.5	5.0	82.2	77.4	949
Jain	0.9	0.8	0.2	9.7	2.2	82.0	77.8	162
Other	1.2	1.1	0.2	21.0	7.1	89.8	90.7	381
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	1.1	0.9	0.2	20.7	3.7	83.9	79.0	20,148
Scheduled tribe	1.2	1.0	0.2	21.0	4.0	87.8	83.5	8,921
Other backward class	1.1	0.9	0.3	19.0	3.6	83.4	78.8	44,343
Other	1.0	0.8	0.3	16.1	3.2	79.9	74.5	27,811
Don't know	1.0	0.9	0.2	14.9	3.8	82.8	77.7	350
Wealth index								
Lowest	1.3	1.0	0.2	28.1	3.7	88.6	84.7	14,855
Second	1.1	0.9	0.2	21.6	3.4	85.9	81.3	19,013
Middle	1.0	0.9	0.3	17.5	3.8	83.8	79.2	21,669
Fourth	1.0	0.8	0.3	16.4	3.8	81.3	76.0	22,577
Highest	0.9	0.8	0.3	13.6	3.0	77.5	72.3	23,460
Total age 15-49	1.0	0.9	0.3	18.7	3.5	82.9	78.1	101,574
Age 50-54	1.2	1.0	0.3	24.8	5.8	84.6	80.1	8,505
Total age 15-54	1.1	0.9	0.3	19.2	3.7	83.0	78.2	110,078
Age 15-49								
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	1.0	0.7	0.6	20.0	2.0	69.9	65.2	68,490

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

Table 4.17 Indicators of sex preference by state/union territory

Mean ideal number of sons, daughters, and children of either sex, percentage who want more sons than daughters, and percentage who want more daughters than sons for women and men age 15-49, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Women			Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Men			Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons
	Sons	Daughters	Either sex			Sons	Daughters	Either sex		
India	1.1	0.9	0.2	18.8	3.5	1.0	0.9	0.3	18.7	3.5
North										
Chandigarh	0.7	0.7	0.5	6.2	3.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	9.6	3.3
Delhi	0.8	0.7	0.4	11.5	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.4	16.0	2.5
Haryana	1.0	0.9	0.2	15.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	19.6	1.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.7	0.6	0.5	5.1	3.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	6.3	2.2
Jammu & Kashmir	1.1	0.9	0.3	20.2	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.4	26.4	5.2
Punjab	0.9	0.8	0.3	12.1	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	13.7	0.6
Rajasthan	1.1	0.9	0.2	18.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.1	19.0	1.4
Uttarakhand	1.0	0.9	0.3	15.2	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.1	16.9	2.5
Central										
Chhattisgarh	1.1	0.9	0.4	19.5	3.8	1.0	0.9	0.4	17.9	3.7
Madhya Pradesh	1.1	0.9	0.1	19.0	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.2	17.5	2.8
Uttar Pradesh	1.3	1.0	0.2	31.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.3	27.9	2.3
East										
Bihar	1.5	1.0	0.1	37.1	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.1	30.4	3.9
Jharkhand	1.3	1.0	0.2	27.1	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.2	22.5	5.9
Odisha	1.0	0.8	0.2	15.9	2.9	1.0	0.8	0.2	17.3	3.6
West Bengal	0.9	0.8	0.2	13.3	4.0	1.0	0.8	0.1	19.4	2.8
Northeast										
Arunachal Pradesh	1.4	1.1	0.1	27.2	4.5	1.4	1.1	0.2	24.3	4.9
Assam	1.0	0.9	0.2	18.0	3.5	1.1	0.9	0.3	17.9	2.9
Manipur	1.4	1.2	0.1	24.6	4.7	1.6	1.3	0.2	36.6	3.6
Meghalaya	1.5	1.6	0.3	14.1	21.1	1.6	1.6	0.2	21.3	17.7
Mizoram	1.9	1.8	0.1	28.2	21.4	2.0	1.7	0.1	39.0	15.7
Nagaland	1.5	1.4	0.2	20.1	10.4	1.6	1.4	0.1	31.3	8.6
Sikkim	0.7	0.7	0.2	6.8	4.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	7.7	3.5
Tripura	0.6	0.5	0.8	11.2	3.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	15.9	4.4
West										
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.7	0.6	0.7	17.3	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	10.4	3.5
Daman & Diu	0.6	0.5	0.6	10.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.1	27.2	6.9
Goa	0.5	0.5	0.9	4.7	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	9.6	3.2
Gujarat	0.8	0.7	0.4	12.2	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	15.0	2.3
Maharashtra	0.9	0.9	0.2	11.1	4.9	1.0	0.9	0.2	14.5	4.3
South										
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.5	0.5	0.9	5.1	3.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	7.8	3.5
Andhra Pradesh	0.9	0.8	0.3	9.5	3.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	11.0	3.5
Karnataka	0.8	0.7	0.3	10.9	5.6	0.9	0.8	0.3	13.2	4.7
Kerala	0.9	0.8	0.5	11.2	6.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	15.0	4.6
Lakshadweep	1.0	0.9	0.7	12.8	8.8	1.1	1.0	0.5	18.9	10.8
Puducherry	0.9	0.8	0.2	16.0	8.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	15.8	6.7
Tamil Nadu	0.9	0.8	0.1	16.4	8.9	0.9	0.8	0.2	15.9	6.9
Telangana	0.9	0.9	0.2	10.6	4.1	1.0	0.9	0.1	14.0	4.1

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.

Table 4.18 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, India, 2015-16

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth				Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Missing		
Birth order						
1	96.0	3.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	109,133
2	92.0	5.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	89,829
3	88.4	4.5	7.1	0.1	100.0	42,778
4+	79.9	3.2	16.7	0.2	100.0	39,350
Mother's age at birth¹						
<20	94.0	4.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	37,270
20-24	92.8	4.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	126,393
25-29	90.7	3.9	5.3	0.0	100.0	78,609
30-34	87.4	2.4	10.0	0.1	100.0	27,943
35-39	82.0	2.0	15.7	0.3	100.0	8,479
40-44	73.2	1.4	24.4	1.0	100.0	2,067
45-49	60.5	0.7	33.3	5.5	100.0	317
Total	91.3	4.2	4.5	0.1	100.0	281,090

¹ For current pregnancy, estimated maternal age at birth.

Table 4.19 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	1.5	1.8
Rural	1.9	2.4
Schooling		
No schooling	2.3	3.1
<5 years complete	1.9	2.4
5-7 years complete	1.9	2.4
8-9 years complete	1.8	2.2
10-11 years complete	1.7	2.0
12 or more years complete	1.5	1.7
Marital status		
Never married	0.0	0.0
Currently married	2.6	3.1
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	1.2	1.4
Religion		
Hindu	1.7	2.1
Muslim	2.0	2.6
Christian	1.7	2.0
Sikh	1.4	1.6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.5	1.7
Jain	1.0	1.2
Other	2.0	2.6
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	1.8	2.3
Scheduled tribe	2.0	2.5
Other backward class	1.8	2.2
Other	1.6	1.9
Don't know	2.1	2.8
Wealth index		
Lowest	2.3	3.2
Second	1.9	2.5
Middle	1.7	2.1
Fourth	1.6	1.8
Highest	1.4	1.5
Total	1.8	2.2

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.20 Wanted fertility rates by state/union territory

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
India	1.8	2.2
North		
Chandigarh	1.2	1.6
Delhi	1.4	1.8
Haryana	1.6	2.1
Himachal Pradesh	1.5	1.9
Jammu & Kashmir	1.7	2.0
Punjab	1.4	1.6
Rajasthan	1.8	2.4
Uttarakhand	1.6	2.1
Central		
Chhattisgarh	1.9	2.2
Madhya Pradesh	1.8	2.3
Uttar Pradesh	2.1	2.7
East		
Bihar	2.5	3.4
Jharkhand	2.1	2.5
Odisha	1.7	2.0
West Bengal	1.5	1.8
Northeast		
Arunachal Pradesh	1.6	2.1
Assam	1.8	2.2
Manipur	2.3	2.6
Meghalaya	2.8	3.0
Mizoram	2.2	2.3
Nagaland	2.3	2.7
Sikkim	0.9	1.2
Tripura	1.5	1.7
West		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.8	2.3
Daman & Diu	1.3	1.7
Goa	1.4	1.7
Gujarat	1.5	2.0
Maharashtra	1.6	1.9
South		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.3	1.4
Andhra Pradesh	1.6	1.8
Karnataka	1.4	1.8
Kerala	1.5	1.6
Lakshadweep	1.6	1.8
Puducherry	1.6	1.7
Tamil Nadu	1.5	1.7
Telangana	1.6	1.8

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 4.3.

Key Findings

- **Modern contraceptive use:** Modern contraceptive use by currently married women has remained unchanged, at just under 50 percent, between 2005-06 and 2015-16. Female sterilization is still the most popular contraceptive method, used by 36 percent of currently married women.
- **Source of modern contraceptive methods:** Sixty-nine percent of modern contraceptive method users obtained the method from the public health sector.
- **Contraceptive discontinuation:** In the five years preceding the survey, 33 percent of the women who started using a contraceptive method discontinued the method in less than 12 months. The leading reason for discontinuation is a desire to become pregnant (9%).
- **Unmet need for family planning:** Thirteen percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, almost the same as the estimate in 2005-06 (14%).
- **Hysterectomy:** Three percent of women had a hysterectomy. More than two-thirds (67%) of hysterectomies were performed in the private sector.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on the knowledge and use of contraceptive methods, sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. The chapter also provides information on how men perceive contraception and women using contraceptives. It also examines the unmet need for family planning and exposure to family planning messages.

5.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is almost universal in India, with 99 percent of currently married women and men age 15-49 knowing at least one method of contraception. Forty-two percent of currently married women and 48 percent of currently married men know about emergency contraception. Only one in seven currently married women and one in eight currently married men know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) (Table 5.1).

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method

Sample: All women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

Overall, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is 54 percent of currently married women age 15-49. Almost half (48%) of currently married women use a modern method. Only 15 percent of currently married women age 15-19 use a contraceptive method and 10 percent use a modern contraceptive method. Among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-49, about one-third (34%) use a contraceptive method and almost all of them (32%) use a modern contraceptive method (Table 5.5).

Modern methods

Include male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs/PPIUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, female and male condoms, diaphragm, foam/jelly, the standard days method, the lactational amenorrhoea method, and emergency contraception

Female sterilization remains the most popular modern contraceptive method. Among currently married women age 15-49, 36 percent use female sterilization, followed by male condoms (6%) and pills (4%). Six percent use a traditional method, mostly the rhythm method (Figure 5.1). Among sexually active unmarried women, female sterilization is the most commonly used method (19%), followed by male condoms (12%).

Trends: The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 decreased slightly, from 56 percent in 2005-06 to 54 percent in 2015-16 (Table 5.2). Among sexually active unmarried women age 15-49, the use of condoms/Nirodhs increased from 2 percent in 2005-06 to 12 percent in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Contraceptive use among currently married women rises with an increasing number of living children; from 8 percent of women with no living children to 36 percent of women with one child and 68 percent of women with three children (Table 5.3.1).
- By employment status, 44 percent of women who are not employed use a modern contraceptive method, compared with 60 percent of women who are employed for cash (Table 5.3.1).
- Modern contraceptive use increases with wealth, from 36 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile to 53 percent of women in the highest quintile (Table 5.3.1 and Figure 5.2).
- Almost two-thirds (65%) of Sikh women and Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women use modern contraception, compared with 38 percent of Muslim women (Table 5.3.1).

Figure 5.1 What Contraceptive Methods do Women Use?

Currently married women age 15-49

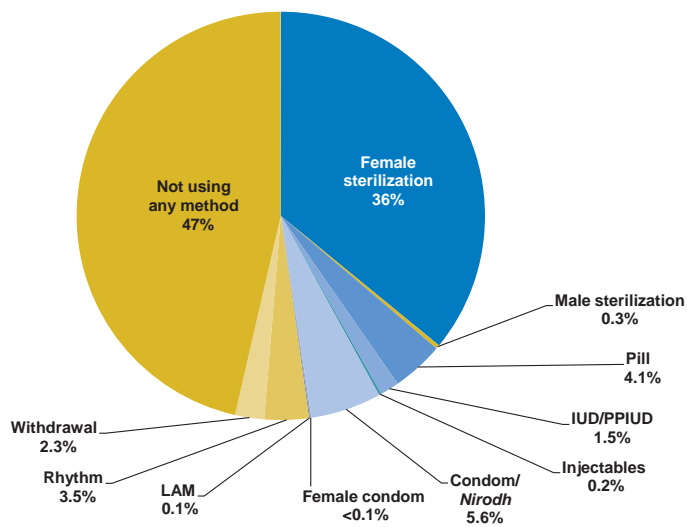
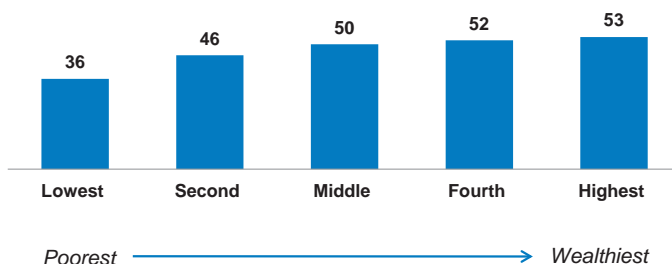


Figure 5.2 Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods by Household Wealth

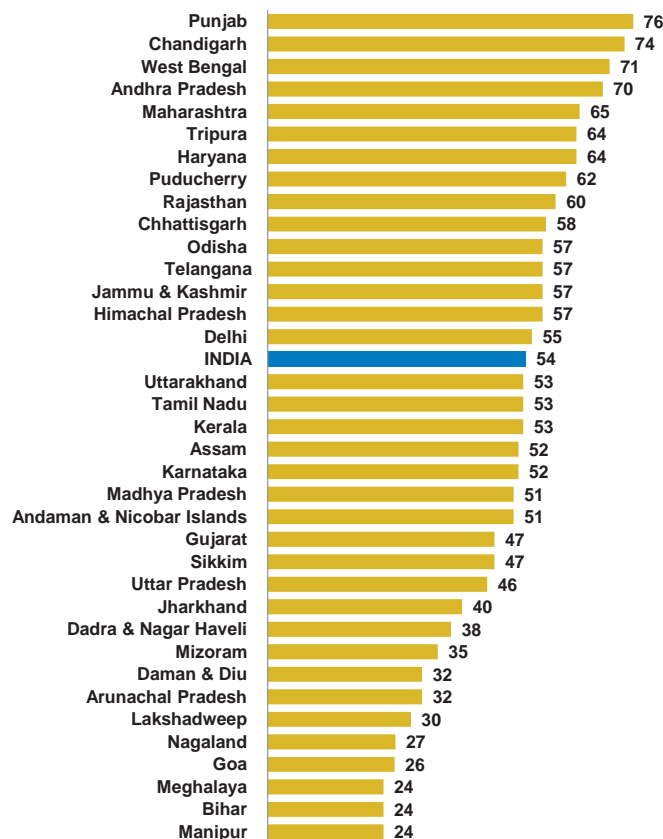
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



- Half of the women who undergo sterilization have the operation by the age of 25.7 years (**Table 5.7**), almost the same as in NFHS-3.
- Use of contraceptive methods is the lowest in Manipur, Bihar, and Meghalaya (24% each) and the highest in Punjab (76%). Among the states, a relatively low proportion of currently married women use contraceptive methods in all of the smaller states in the northeast region except for Sikkim and Tripura, as well as Goa. Among the union territories, the use of contraceptive methods is the lowest in Lakshadweep (30%) and the highest in Chandigarh (74%) (**Table 5.2** and **Figure 5.3**).

Figure 5.3 Use of Contraceptive Methods by State/UT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



5.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired

Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

Almost seven in 10 (69%) modern method contraceptive users obtained their method from the public health sector. The rest of the users of modern methods obtained their method from the private health sector including NGO or trust hospitals/clinics (24%) and other sources (6%), including shops, their husband, friends, and relatives. A lower proportion of urban users (58%) than rural users (76%) obtained their method from the public health sector (**Table 5.8** and **Figure 5.4**).

The public health sector is the major source of female and male sterilization and IUDs/PPIUDs, whereas the private health sector is the major source of pills, injectables, and condoms/*Nirodhs* (**Table 5.8**).

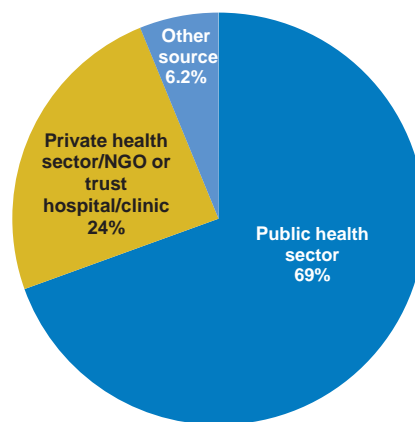
- Female sterilization: More than eight in 10 (82%) women who got sterilized underwent the procedure in a public health sector facility, mostly a government/municipal hospital or a CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC.
- Pill: More than half (54%) of pill users received their supply from the private health sector, and 27 percent received their supply from the public health sector.
- Male condoms and IUDs/PPIUDs: About two-fifths of users of male condoms (43%) and IUDs/PPIUDs (40%) obtained the method from the private health sector.

The lowest use of the public health sector as a source for modern contraceptives was in Tripura (40%), followed by Assam (41%). In contrast, among the states, 86 percent of modern contraceptive method users in Madhya Pradesh obtained their method from the public health sector, followed by 85 percent in Chhattisgarh and 84 percent in Karnataka. Use of the public health sector for modern contraceptive methods is also very high in Puducherry (90%) and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands (88%). More than half of male condom users (57%) obtained their method from the public health sector in Karnataka, compared with only 7 percent in Uttar Pradesh (**Table 5.9**).

Less than one percent of women have ever used emergency contraceptive pills. The major source of emergency contraceptive pills is the private health sector, primarily pharmacies or drugstores (**Table 5.10**).

Figure 5.4 Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern methods by most recent source of method



5.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice refers to women being informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about the method's side effects, what to do if they experience side effects, and other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the five years before the survey

Forty-seven percent of women currently using selected modern contraceptives were informed about the possible side effects or problems associated with the method they used, and 39 percent were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects. A higher proportion of women (54%) were informed about other available methods that they could use (**Table 5.11**).

The percentage of women who were informed about possible side effects or problems with their method ranged from 25 percent in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to 79 percent in Punjab. The percentage given information about what to do if they experienced side effects was lower in every state than the percentage who were told about side effects. Seven in 10 women in Tamil Nadu and Punjab were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects with the method. About four-fifths of women in Punjab (81%) and Tamil Nadu (79%) were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use (Table 5.12).

5.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

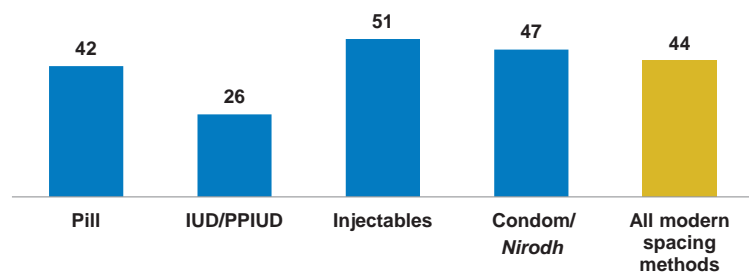
Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the five years before the survey for women who are currently age 15-49

Thirty-three percent of episodes of contraceptive use in the five years before the survey were discontinued within 12 months. Contraceptive discontinuation rates were higher for “other methods” (77%), injectables (51%), withdrawal (50%), condoms/*Nirodhs* (47%), rhythm (44%), and pills (42%) than for IUDs/PPIUDs (26%) (Table 5.13 and Figure 5.5). The most common reason for discontinuing use of the method was that the woman wanted to become pregnant. Only 5 percent of episodes of contraceptive use were discontinued because the woman switched to another method (Table 5.13).

Contraceptive discontinuation rates for any method are as low as 4 percent in Andhra Pradesh (where almost all contraceptive users were sterilized) and as high as 47 percent in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. The discontinuation rate for any spacing method is highest (60-64%) in Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala (Table 5.14).

Figure 5.5 Contraceptive Discontinuation Rates for Modern Spacing Methods

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months among women age 15-49



5.5 EXPOSURE TO FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES

About three-fourths (72%) of women heard or saw a family planning message in the past few months (59% on television, 53% on a wall painting or hoarding, and only 18% on radio) (Table 5.15.1).

Older women, women in rural areas, women with little or no schooling, Muslim women, scheduled tribe women, and women in the two lowest wealth quintiles have less exposure to family planning messages.

Exposure to family planning messages is slightly higher for men (76%) than women (72%). About three-fifths of men age 15-49 heard or saw a family planning message in the past few months on television (61%) or a wall painting or hoarding (59%).

Men living in rural areas, having little or no schooling, Muslim and Christian men, men from scheduled tribes, and men in the two lowest wealth quintiles have more exposure to family planning (Table 5.15.2).

Three in eight men believe that contraception is women’s business and that man should not have to worry about it.

Twenty percent of men believe that a woman who uses contraception may become promiscuous. About three-fifths (61%) of men reported that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy most of the time. An additional one-fourth of men said that a condom sometime protects against pregnancy if it is used correctly (Table 5.16).

5.6 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic, are considered fecund, and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether, but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their last birth in the last two years was mistimed or unwanted.

Sample: All women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

Demand for family planning: Unmet need for family planning + current contraceptive use (any method)

Proportion of demand satisfied: $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

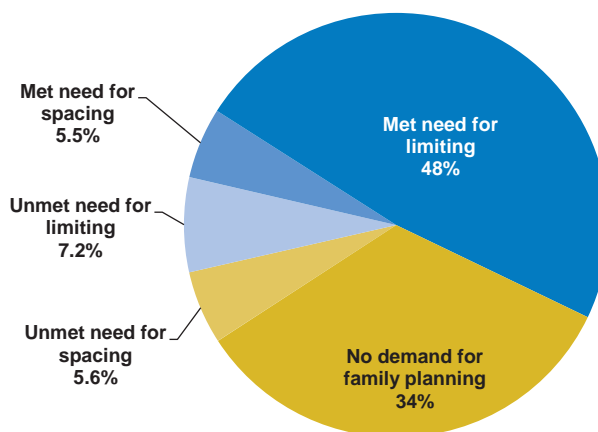
Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods: $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

Two-thirds of currently married women age 15-49 have a demand for family planning; 11 percent want to space births, and 55 percent want to limit births. Fifty-four percent of currently married women are already using a contraceptive method either to space or to limit births, and therefore have their need met. However, 13 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, including 6 percent who have an unmet need for spacing births and 7 percent who have an unmet need for limiting births (Table 5.18 and Figure 5.6). If all currently married women who want to space or limit their children were to use a family planning method, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase from 54 percent to 66 percent.

Trends: The total demand for family planning among currently married women age 15-49 in India decreased slightly from 70 percent in 2005-06 to 66 percent in 2015-16 (Table 5.19). The unmet need for family planning was almost the same in NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Figure 5.6 Demand for Family Planning

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by need for family planning

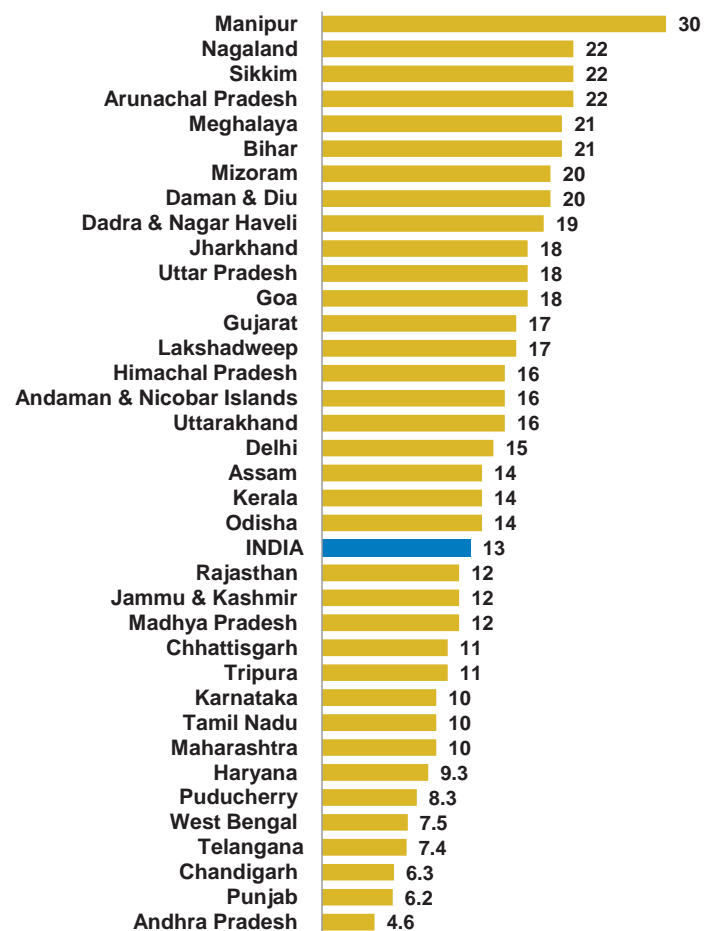


Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for family planning among currently married women ranges from a low of 3 percent among women age 45-49 to a high of 22 percent among women age 15-24 (**Table 5.18**).
- Unmet need for family planning generally increases with increasing years of schooling, from 11 percent among currently married women with no schooling to 17 percent among those who have completed 12 or more years of schooling.
- Unmet need for family planning is 20 percent or more in Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Bihar, Mizoram, and Daman & Diu. Unmet need is less than 10 percent in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Telangana, West Bengal, Puducherry, and Haryana (**Table 5.19** and **Figure 5.7**).

Figure 5.7 Unmet Need for Family Planning by State/UT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



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Table 5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, sexually active unmarried women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, India, 2015-16

Method	Women				Men			
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women ¹	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men ¹	Never married men
URBAN								
Any method	98.6	99.6	100.0	95.6	98.6	99.5	99.9	97.3
Any modern method	98.5	99.5	100.0	95.6	98.6	99.5	99.9	97.3
Female sterilization	96.8	98.6	97.9	91.7	91.2	95.8	94.7	84.7
Male sterilization	83.8	88.6	90.6	69.9	86.5	91.4	92.7	79.5
Pill	89.3	92.4	89.7	81.0	85.5	89.8	92.6	79.4
IUD/PPIUD	79.0	85.5	85.1	60.7	50.6	59.4	48.8	38.4
Injectables	75.6	80.0	77.5	64.0	69.0	74.8	73.5	61.1
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	86.5	89.5	92.1	79.6	96.4	97.4	99.2	95.1
Female condom	27.4	29.1	32.8	23.1	41.8	44.5	48.5	38.0
Emergency contraception	47.7	52.3	49.5	35.8	50.7	55.0	61.2	44.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	15.5	18.3	17.3	7.5	13.3	16.5	9.9	9.0
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.2
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ²	72.6	79.4	79.5	54.2	48.6	57.4	47.4	36.4
Any traditional method	59.7	69.3	63.3	32.6	63.6	71.8	74.1	52.0
Rhythm	51.0	59.5	53.4	27.3	48.0	57.3	54.4	34.8
Withdrawal	47.5	57.4	50.7	19.9	56.4	63.4	63.6	46.4
Other traditional method	2.6	3.1	3.0	1.2	2.9	3.2	5.9	2.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.0	7.5	7.4	5.6	6.9	7.5	7.5	6.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	242,225	170,815	255	60,580	39,546	22,700	1,596	16,402
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-54	na	na	na	na	6.9	7.5	7.5	6.1
Number of respondents age 15-54	na	na	na	na	42,953	25,963	1,614	16,454

Continued...

Table 5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, sexually active unmarried women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, India, 2015-16

Method	Women				Men			
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women ¹	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men ¹	Never married men
RURAL								
Any method	97.4	98.7	99.1	92.9	97.5	98.5	98.5	95.8
Any modern method	97.4	98.7	98.8	92.8	97.4	98.4	98.4	95.7
Female sterilization	95.5	97.3	97.1	89.2	89.3	93.5	89.2	82.2
Male sterilization	78.1	82.7	76.1	62.4	81.4	86.0	84.2	73.4
Pill	83.2	86.2	84.4	73.7	78.5	82.1	84.3	72.5
IUD/PPIUD	66.6	72.3	68.8	47.5	39.8	45.6	41.8	30.1
Injectables	66.1	70.0	63.7	53.5	58.0	61.9	64.8	51.5
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	75.2	78.1	80.6	67.2	92.7	93.0	97.0	92.2
Female condom	16.7	17.7	12.5	13.7	28.6	29.7	31.0	27.1
Emergency contraception	33.6	36.6	39.0	24.4	40.7	43.5	54.4	36.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	11.2	12.9	7.6	5.1	8.6	10.2	7.9	6.1
Other modern method	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ²	57.8	63.3	60.6	39.9	37.5	43.0	40.0	28.2
Any traditional method	55.2	63.5	57.4	26.9	56.8	64.0	64.8	44.4
Rhythm	45.9	52.9	46.3	22.1	41.3	49.0	46.7	28.2
Withdrawal	42.8	50.8	45.4	15.4	48.2	54.1	56.0	38.0
Other traditional method	2.2	2.5	2.7	1.2	2.9	3.2	4.5	2.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.2	6.6	6.2	4.8	6.1	6.5	6.6	5.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	457,461	340,557	567	98,455	63,864	39,799	2,103	23,229
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-54	na	na	na	na	6.1	6.5	6.6	5.4
Number of respondents age 15-54	na	na	na	na	69,169	44,818	2,131	23,309

Continued...

Table 5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, sexually active unmarried women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, India, 2015-16

Method	Women				Men			
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women ¹	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men ¹	Never married men
TOTAL								
Any method	97.8	99.0	99.4	93.9	97.9	98.9	99.1	96.4
Any modern method	97.8	99.0	99.2	93.8	97.8	98.8	99.1	96.3
Female sterilization	96.0	97.7	97.4	90.1	90.0	94.3	91.6	83.2
Male sterilization	80.1	84.6	80.6	65.3	83.3	87.9	87.8	76.0
Pill	85.3	88.3	86.1	76.5	81.2	84.9	87.9	75.4
IUD/PPIUD	70.9	76.7	73.8	52.5	44.0	50.6	44.8	33.5
Injectables	69.4	73.4	68.0	57.5	62.2	66.6	68.5	55.5
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	79.1	81.9	84.2	71.9	94.1	94.6	97.9	93.4
Female condom	20.4	21.5	18.8	17.3	33.6	35.1	38.6	31.6
Emergency contraception	38.5	41.8	42.3	28.8	44.5	47.7	57.4	39.5
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	12.7	14.7	10.6	6.0	10.4	12.5	8.8	7.3
Other modern method	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ²	62.9	68.7	66.5	45.3	41.7	48.2	43.2	31.6
Any traditional method	56.8	65.5	59.3	29.1	59.4	66.8	68.8	47.5
Rhythm	47.6	55.1	48.5	24.1	43.9	52.0	50.0	30.9
Withdrawal	44.4	53.0	47.1	17.1	51.4	57.5	59.3	41.5
Other traditional method	2.4	2.7	2.8	1.2	2.9	3.2	5.1	2.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.5	6.9	6.6	5.1	6.4	6.9	7.0	5.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	699,686	511,373	822	159,035	103,411	62,499	3,700	39,631
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-54	na	na	na	na	6.4	6.8	7.0	5.7
Number of respondents age 15-54	na	na	na	na	112,122	70,781	3,745	39,762

na = Not applicable

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Had sexual intercourse in the 30 days preceding the survey

² All three methods

Table 5.2 Current use of contraception by state/union territory

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to residence and state/union territory, India, 2015-16, and by residence, NFHS-3

State/union territory	Modem method										Traditional method				Total
	Any modern method					Female condom/ Nirodh					Any traditional method				
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other traditional method	
URBAN															
India	57.2	35.7	0.3	3.6	2.3	0.2	9.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.9	3.5	2.4	0.0	100.0
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	64.0	37.8	1.1	3.8	3.2	0.1	9.8	0.0	na	0.1	8.1	5.0	2.9	0.2	100.0
North															
Chandigarh	73.4	19.9	1.3	3.6	5.4	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	9.6	6.3	0.0	100.0
Delhi	54.8	19.8	0.2	2.9	5.4	0.1	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.3	4.0	0.0	100.0
Haryana	60.0	31.0	0.5	3.2	6.0	0.3	13.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.9	2.1	2.8	0.0	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	57.3	27.7	1.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	17.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.1	7.2	0.0	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	65.0	30.4	0.5	5.7	3.8	0.9	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.2	7.8	0.0	100.0
Punjab	76.4	32.0	0.4	2.6	7.7	0.2	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	7.2	4.0	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	64.1	35.3	0.2	3.5	2.1	0.4	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	4.1	2.1	0.0	100.0
Uttarakhand	53.9	18.7	0.4	4.2	2.2	0.2	22.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.5	2.0	3.4	0.0	100.0
Central															
Chhattisgarh	61.7	43.6	0.6	2.3	2.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.4	2.7	1.7	0.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	51.6	35.0	0.4	2.2	0.9	0.1	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	55.6	15.0	0.1	2.6	2.0	0.5	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	12.8	3.0	0.0	100.0
East															
Bihar	34.5	26.7	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.5	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.8	1.6	0.0	100.0
Jharkhand	46.7	32.7	0.2	3.3	1.2	0.2	4.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.1	3.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Odisha	61.3	25.9	0.1	12.6	1.3	0.2	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.0	3.7	9.3	0.0	100.0
West Bengal	69.0	22.7	0.0	17.0	1.9	0.3	10.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	16.0	7.7	8.2	0.0	100.0
Northeast															
Arunachal Pradesh	26.5	8.3	0.0	9.9	2.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	1.8	1.3	0.0	100.0
Assam	54.9	10.0	0.1	18.7	2.6	0.0	6.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	16.5	9.8	6.7	0.0	100.0
Manipur	25.0	12.9	0.2	4.0	3.3	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.1	2.7	9.4	0.0	100.0
Meghalaya	32.8	27.6	0.0	7.8	3.7	0.5	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.0	4.2	0.0	100.0
Mizoram	38.5	19.4	0.0	13.6	3.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nagaland	31.3	25.5	0.0	5.6	7.3	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.8	3.6	2.3	0.0	100.0
Sikkim	36.9	13.1	1.6	8.9	4.5	2.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	100.0
Tripura	66.8	43.1	0.1	21.1	1.0	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	9.2	14.5	0.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 5.2 Current use of contraception by state/union territory—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to residence and state/union territory, India, 2015-16, and by residence, NFHS-3

State/union territory	Modern method						Traditional method					Total				
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other traditional method	Not currently using
West																
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32.0	31.6	22.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	68.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	30.4	30.2	23.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	69.6	100.0
Goa	33.2	31.6	21.6	0.0	0.9	0.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	66.8	100.0
Gujarat	47.1	41.2	27.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	4.5	1.4	0.0	52.9	100.0
Maharashtra	63.9	60.7	44.8	0.2	3.3	0.2	9.9	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	36.1	100.0
South																
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	42.2	40.6	34.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	57.8	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	68.4	68.1	65.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	31.6	100.0
Karnataka	48.0	47.1	42.8	0.1	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	52.0	100.0
Kerala	53.3	50.6	45.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.0	46.7	100.0
Lakshadweep	30.0	14.7	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	3.0	12.2	0.0	70.0	100.0
Puducherry	62.4	61.5	58.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	37.6	100.0
Tamil Nadu	54.1	53.5	49.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	45.9	100.0
Telangana	58.9	58.3	54.9	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	41.1	100.0
India	51.7	46.0	36.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	3.9	0.0	0.1	5.7	0.0	3.5	2.2	0.0	48.3	100.0
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	53.0	45.3	37.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	3.2	0.0	na	7.6	0.0	4.9	2.3	0.4	47.0	100.0
North																
Chandigarh	89.5	78.9	42.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	100.0
Delhi	56.5	51.0	22.3	2.5	6.8	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	2.5	3.0	0.0	43.5	100.0
Haryana	66.2	62.2	42.7	0.6	2.4	0.1	10.7	0.0	0.2	4.0	0.0	2.2	1.8	0.0	33.8	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	56.8	52.2	35.1	2.6	1.5	0.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.9	3.7	0.0	43.2	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	53.9	41.9	21.8	0.3	2.4	0.8	9.9	0.1	0.1	12.0	0.0	1.4	10.6	0.0	46.1	100.0
Punjab	75.4	67.1	41.2	0.6	5.8	0.1	16.5	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	5.5	2.8	0.0	24.6	100.0
Rajasthan	58.3	52.1	42.5	0.2	2.0	0.2	6.1	0.0	0.1	6.2	0.0	4.2	2.0	0.0	41.7	100.0
Uttarakhand	53.1	49.8	32.2	0.8	2.7	1.3	12.4	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.0	46.9	100.0

Continued...

Table 5.2 Current use of contraception by state/union territory—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to residence and state/union territory, India, 2015-16, and by residence, NFHS-3

State/union territory	Modern method						Traditional method					Total		
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Withdrawal	Other traditional method
Central														
Chhattisgarh	56.4	47.0	0.7	1.5	1.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.5	2.8	1.5	1.2	0.0	43.6
Madhya Pradesh	51.2	45.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	48.8
Uttar Pradesh	42.1	29.0	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.3	7.9	0.0	0.1	13.1	11.1	2.0	0.0	57.9
East														
Bihar	22.5	19.8	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	77.5
Jharkhand	38.3	30.5	0.2	2.4	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.2	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.0	61.7
Odisha	56.5	44.8	0.2	12.0	1.0	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.2	11.7	3.4	8.2	0.0	43.5
West Bengal	71.7	58.7	0.1	21.4	0.8	0.2	3.8	0.0	0.3	13.0	6.8	6.2	0.0	28.3
Northeast														
Arunachal Pradesh	33.2	27.6	0.1	10.7	3.3	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	5.7	3.9	1.8	0.0	66.8
Assam	52.0	36.8	0.1	22.6	2.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.2	15.2	7.1	8.2	0.0	48.0
Manipur	22.7	12.5	0.0	4.3	4.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	10.1	1.0	9.2	0.0	77.3
Meghalaya	22.4	20.6	0.0	12.7	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.0	77.6
Mizoram	31.6	31.5	0.0	12.7	2.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.4
Nagaland	24.0	19.1	0.0	3.2	6.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	76.0
Sikkim	51.4	50.9	4.3	12.9	7.1	1.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	48.6
Tripura	63.0	42.7	0.0	28.5	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	20.3	7.0	13.2	0.0	37.0
West														
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43.4	40.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.6
Daman & Diu	37.5	31.7	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	62.5
Goa	13.5	12.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	4.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	86.5
Gujarat	46.7	44.6	0.2	1.2	1.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.0	53.3
Maharashtra	65.4	64.1	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	34.6
South														
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	56.6	43.3	0.0	2.4	2.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.3	2.8	0.0	43.4
Andhra Pradesh	70.0	69.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
Karnataka	54.5	54.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	45.5
Kerala	52.9	50.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	2.8	1.0	1.9	0.0	47.1
Lakshadweep	28.7	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	9.5	0.0	71.3
Puducherry	60.9	60.5	0.0	0.4	3.7	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	39.1
Tamil Nadu	52.3	51.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	47.7
Telangana	55.7	55.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.3

Continued...

Table 5.2 Current use of contraception by state/union territory—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to residence and state/union territory, India, 2015-16, and by residence, NFHS-3

State/union territory	Modern method										Traditional method					Total	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Traditional method				
													Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other traditional method		
India	53.5	47.7	36.0	0.3	4.1	1.5	0.2	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.8	3.5	2.3	0.0	46.5	100.0
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	56.3	48.5	37.3	1.0	3.1	1.7	0.1	5.2	0.0	na	0.0	7.8	4.9	2.5	0.3	43.7	100.0
North																	
Chandigarh	74.0	58.2	20.6	1.3	3.6	5.4	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	9.6	6.1	0.0	26.0	100.0
Delhi	54.8	48.6	19.8	0.2	2.9	5.4	0.1	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.3	4.0	0.0	45.2	100.0
Haryana	63.7	59.4	38.1	0.6	2.8	5.6	0.2	12.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.3	2.2	2.2	0.0	36.3	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	56.8	52.0	34.4	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.1	12.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.8	4.0	0.0	43.2	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	57.1	46.0	24.3	0.4	6.4	2.8	0.8	11.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.1	1.3	9.8	0.0	42.9	100.0
Punjab	75.8	66.3	37.5	0.6	2.7	6.6	0.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	6.2	3.3	0.0	24.2	100.0
Rajasthan	59.7	53.5	40.7	0.2	2.4	1.2	0.2	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	4.2	2.0	0.0	40.3	100.0
Uttarakhand	53.4	49.3	27.4	0.7	3.3	1.6	0.2	16.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.1	1.6	2.5	0.0	46.6	100.0
Central																	
Chhattisgarh	57.7	54.5	46.2	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.2	1.8	1.3	0.0	42.3	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	51.3	49.5	42.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.1	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.0	48.7	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	45.5	31.7	17.3	0.1	1.9	1.2	0.4	10.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.8	11.5	2.2	0.0	54.5	100.0
East																	
Bihar	24.0	23.2	20.7	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.0	76.0	100.0
Jharkhand	40.3	37.4	31.0	0.2	2.6	1.0	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	2.0	0.9	0.0	59.7	100.0
Odisha	57.3	45.4	28.2	0.2	12.1	1.1	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.9	3.5	8.4	0.0	42.7	100.0
West Bengal	70.9	57.0	29.2	0.1	20.0	1.2	0.2	5.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	13.9	7.1	6.8	0.0	29.1	100.0
Northeast																	
Arunachal Pradesh	31.6	26.6	11.2	0.0	10.5	3.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.0	3.4	1.6	0.0	68.4	100.0
Assam	52.4	37.0	9.5	0.1	22.1	2.2	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	15.4	7.4	8.0	0.0	47.6	100.0
Manipur	23.6	12.7	3.1	0.1	4.2	3.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	1.6	9.3	0.0	76.4	100.0
Meghalaya	24.3	21.9	6.2	0.0	11.8	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.7	1.7	0.0	75.7	100.0
Mizoram	35.3	35.2	17.4	0.0	13.2	3.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.7	100.0
Nagaland	26.5	21.2	9.1	0.0	4.0	6.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.3	2.9	2.4	0.0	73.5	100.0
Sikkim	46.7	45.9	17.6	3.4	11.6	6.3	1.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.0	53.3	100.0
Tripura	64.1	42.8	13.9	0.0	26.3	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	7.7	13.6	0.0	35.9	100.0

Continued...

Table 5.2 Current use of contraception by state/union territory—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to residence and state/union territory, India, 2015-16, and by residence, NFHS-3

State/union territory	Modern method										Traditional method					Total
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other traditional method	
West																
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38.0	37.9	31.7	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	62.0
Daman & Diu	32.3	31.6	25.6	0.0	1.3	2.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	67.7
Goa	26.3	24.8	16.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	7.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	1.1	0.0	73.7
Gujarat	46.9	43.1	33.6	0.1	1.4	3.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.5	1.3	0.0	53.1
Maharashtra	64.7	62.5	50.6	0.4	2.5	1.6	0.2	7.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	35.3
South																
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	50.5	48.0	39.6	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	2.1	0.0	49.5
Andhra Pradesh	69.5	69.4	68.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	30.5
Karnataka	51.8	51.3	48.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	48.2
Kerala	53.1	50.3	45.8	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.9	1.9	0.0	46.9
Lakshadweep	29.7	15.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	2.4	11.7	0.0	70.3
Puducherry	61.9	61.2	57.4	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	38.1
Tamil Nadu	53.2	52.6	49.4	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	46.8
Telangana	57.2	56.9	54.2	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	42.8

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 5.3.1 Current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Total	Not currently using	Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodhn	Female condom	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm				Withdrawal
Schooling																	
No schooling	54.0	49.0	42.7	0.3	2.6	0.6	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.1	3.6	1.5	46.0	100.0	169,590
<5 years complete	60.5	55.3	44.6	0.3	6.8	0.9	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.2	2.8	2.5	39.5	100.0	34,039
5-7 years complete	57.3	51.9	41.1	0.2	5.0	1.3	0.1	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.4	3.2	2.2	42.7	100.0	80,785
8-9 years complete	53.1	46.0	31.6	0.3	6.0	1.7	0.2	6.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.1	4.1	3.0	46.9	100.0	76,254
10-11 years complete	53.0	47.3	33.1	0.3	4.2	2.0	0.2	7.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.8	3.1	2.7	47.0	100.0	60,386
12 or more years complete	47.2	40.7	21.2	0.2	3.3	3.2	0.3	12.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.5	3.8	2.8	52.8	100.0	90,320
Employment (past 12 months)																	
Not employed	50.8	44.3	31.1	0.2	4.5	1.6	0.2	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.5	3.7	2.8	49.2	100.0	61,054
Employed for cash	65.0	60.0	50.4	0.5	3.2	1.5	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	35.0	100.0	21,567
Employed not for cash	58.0	52.4	44.7	0.4	2.2	0.9	0.5	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.5	3.7	1.8	42.0	100.0	5,400
Religion																	
Hindu	54.4	48.8	38.2	0.3	3.4	1.4	0.2	5.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.6	3.5	2.1	45.6	100.0	416,446
Muslim	45.3	37.9	20.8	0.1	8.1	1.4	0.3	7.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.3	4.1	3.3	54.7	100.0	67,317
Christian	51.2	47.9	40.2	0.2	3.2	1.7	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.5	1.8	48.8	100.0	11,368
Sikh	73.9	65.4	38.2	0.7	2.6	6.5	0.2	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	5.6	2.9	26.1	100.0	8,201
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	67.7	65.4	52.0	0.6	3.4	1.5	0.3	7.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.8	1.5	32.3	100.0	4,509
Jain	62.0	57.6	38.1	1.3	1.5	3.1	0.1	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.0	2.3	38.0	100.0	943
Other	42.0	36.6	14.9	0.2	16.8	1.6	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	4.2	1.2	58.0	100.0	2,589
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	54.9	49.2	38.5	0.3	3.9	1.2	0.1	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.7	3.6	2.1	45.1	100.0	103,611
Scheduled tribe	49.4	45.0	36.5	0.5	4.2	1.2	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.3	2.3	2.1	50.6	100.0	46,706
Other backward class	51.5	46.5	37.3	0.2	2.4	1.4	0.2	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.0	3.4	1.7	48.5	100.0	223,167
Other	57.5	49.9	32.0	0.2	6.9	2.0	0.2	8.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.6	4.1	3.4	42.5	100.0	134,375
Don't know	44.7	39.5	25.4	0.1	7.5	1.7	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.2	2.2	3.0	55.3	100.0	3,514

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Table 5.3.1 Current use of contraception—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, India, 2015–16

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Number of women		
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Not currently using	Total
Wealth index																
Lowest	42.0	36.3	29.1	0.2	4.4	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.9	1.9	58.0	100.0	92,919	
Second	51.9	45.8	35.3	0.3	5.9	0.9	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.4	48.1	100.0	100,910	
Middle	55.8	50.2	40.2	0.2	4.2	1.0	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.1	3.3	2.3	44.2	100.0	104,665	
Fourth	57.2	51.8	39.7	0.3	3.5	1.8	0.2	6.3	0.0	0.1	3.2	2.2	42.8	100.0	107,454	
Highest	59.2	53.1	34.7	0.3	2.6	3.1	0.2	12.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.5	40.8	100.0	105,425	
Number of living children																
No children	8.1	5.6	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	91.9	100.0	53,481	
1 child	35.5	27.2	7.6	0.1	7.1	2.7	0.2	9.2	0.1	0.2	4.5	3.8	64.5	100.0	99,672	
1 son	38.4	29.7	9.1	0.1	7.4	3.0	0.2	9.7	0.1	0.1	8.6	4.7	61.6	100.0	56,415	
No sons	31.8	23.9	5.8	0.1	6.7	2.2	0.2	8.6	0.1	0.2	7.8	4.2	68.2	100.0	43,258	
2 children	66.9	61.5	48.7	0.4	4.2	1.9	0.2	6.1	0.0	0.1	5.4	3.1	33.1	100.0	176,377	
2 sons	71.0	66.4	55.6	0.4	3.6	1.5	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	4.6	2.8	29.0	100.0	54,323	
1 son	68.3	62.6	49.0	0.4	4.2	2.1	0.2	6.5	0.0	0.1	5.7	3.3	31.7	100.0	95,977	
No sons	53.0	47.3	33.4	0.2	5.1	1.7	0.2	6.6	0.0	0.1	5.7	3.2	47.0	100.0	26,078	
3 children	68.2	63.3	54.5	0.3	3.3	1.1	0.2	3.8	0.0	0.1	4.9	3.3	31.8	100.0	101,217	
3 sons	71.3	67.0	60.6	0.3	2.6	0.8	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.1	4.2	2.9	28.7	100.0	11,827	
2 sons	72.1	67.7	60.4	0.3	2.6	0.8	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	3.0	27.9	100.0	43,800	
1 son	66.7	61.1	50.1	0.4	4.0	1.5	0.2	4.7	0.0	0.1	5.6	3.6	33.3	100.0	37,714	
No sons	50.0	44.2	33.5	0.2	4.8	1.2	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.1	5.8	3.3	50.0	100.0	7,875	
4+ children	58.2	51.4	43.4	0.3	3.2	0.8	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.1	6.8	5.1	41.8	100.0	80,598	
2+ sons	58.8	52.0	44.5	0.3	3.0	0.7	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	6.8	5.2	41.2	100.0	56,997	
1 son	59.4	52.6	43.5	0.3	3.7	0.9	0.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	4.9	40.6	100.0	20,121	
No sons	40.8	34.7	24.2	0.3	4.1	1.2	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.4	6.2	4.1	59.2	100.0	3,480	
Total	53.5	47.7	36.0	0.3	4.1	1.5	0.2	5.6	0.0	0.1	5.8	3.5	46.5	100.0	511,373	

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

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

Table 5.3.2 Contraceptive use by men with last sexual partner

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

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Total	Number of men	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal			Not currently using
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	24.6	20.2	10.6	0.4	3.8	0.7	0.1	4.4	0.1	0.2	4.4	2.3	2.1	75.4	100.0	62,499
Wife	26.7	21.9	11.5	0.4	4.1	0.7	0.1	4.8	0.1	0.2	4.8	2.6	2.2	73.3	100.0	55,810
Live-in partner/girlfriend	30.6	26.4	6.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.3	2.9	69.4	100.0	139
Other	6.5	5.6	3.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	93.5	100.0	6,550
Not currently married	47.1	43.8	1.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.6	0.3	3.4	0.9	2.4	52.9	100.0	3,700
Live-in partner	53.8	50.7	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.4	2.7	46.2	100.0	442
Girlfriend	48.8	45.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.1	39.9	1.0	0.5	3.7	1.0	2.7	51.2	100.0	2,300
Other	40.2	37.4	4.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	30.5	0.1	0.0	2.7	1.1	1.7	59.8	100.0	958
Age																
15-19	29.7	27.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.7	1.8	70.3	100.0	1,100
20-24	22.4	18.7	0.9	0.0	3.4	0.1	0.1	13.5	0.6	0.2	3.8	1.7	2.1	77.6	100.0	5,529
25-29	20.8	16.3	3.3	0.1	3.7	0.6	0.2	8.1	0.1	0.2	4.5	2.4	2.1	79.2	100.0	11,017
30-34	24.8	20.2	7.9	0.3	4.5	0.8	0.2	6.2	0.1	0.3	4.7	2.2	2.5	75.2	100.0	12,896
35-39	28.9	24.1	12.7	0.5	4.5	0.8	0.1	5.3	0.1	0.1	4.8	2.5	2.3	71.1	100.0	13,111
40-44	28.6	24.4	15.5	0.4	3.4	0.8	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.2	4.2	2.3	1.9	71.4	100.0	11,597
45-49	26.8	22.8	16.1	0.8	2.6	0.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	4.0	2.2	1.7	73.2	100.0	10,949
Residence																
Urban	26.6	22.4	8.4	0.3	3.2	0.9	0.1	9.2	0.2	0.2	4.3	2.3	2.0	73.4	100.0	24,296
Rural	25.4	20.9	11.0	0.4	4.1	0.5	0.1	4.6	0.1	0.2	4.4	2.2	2.2	74.6	100.0	41,903
Schooling																
No schooling	23.1	19.0	12.4	0.5	3.2	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.1	4.1	2.4	1.7	76.9	100.0	10,345
<5 years complete	28.3	23.8	15.0	0.2	5.9	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.2	0.1	4.4	2.3	2.1	71.7	100.0	5,076
5-7 years complete	25.2	21.3	12.0	0.4	4.4	0.3	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.1	4.0	2.1	1.8	74.8	100.0	10,971
8-9 years complete	25.1	20.4	9.8	0.3	3.7	0.4	0.2	5.8	0.0	0.2	4.7	2.6	2.1	74.9	100.0	12,905
10-11 years complete	24.8	20.9	9.5	0.5	3.0	0.9	0.1	6.7	0.1	0.2	3.9	1.9	2.0	75.2	100.0	9,748
12 or more years complete	28.2	23.5	6.5	0.4	3.5	1.1	0.1	11.5	0.3	0.3	4.7	2.2	2.5	71.8	100.0	17,155
Marital status																
Never married	48.1	44.7	0.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	40.1	0.7	0.3	3.4	0.9	2.6	51.9	100.0	3,451
Currently married	24.6	20.2	10.6	0.4	3.8	0.7	0.1	4.4	0.1	0.2	4.4	2.3	2.1	75.4	100.0	62,499
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	33.4	30.5	12.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.5	2.8	2.2	0.6	66.6	100.0	248

Continued...

Table 5.3.2 Contraceptive use by men with last sexual partner—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men			
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using
Religion														
Hindu	25.0	10.5	0.4	3.2	0.6	0.1	5.9	0.1	0.2	4.0	2.1	2.0	75.0	100.0
Muslim	27.6	6.5	0.1	7.2	0.5	0.1	7.1	0.2	0.2	5.6	2.9	2.7	72.4	100.0
Christian	22.7	8.7	0.1	3.3	1.9	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.4	2.3	77.3	100.0
Sikh	52.7	18.6	0.3	5.5	3.6	0.0	12.0	0.1	0.0	12.6	8.0	4.6	47.3	100.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	32.6	8.7	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.9	67.4	100.0
Jain	35.2	15.3	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.1	0.1	64.8	100.0
Other	26.0	6.0	0.2	12.7	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.9	2.9	1.0	74.0	100.0
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	27.3	11.3	0.4	3.5	0.4	0.1	6.5	0.1	0.3	4.8	2.7	2.1	72.7	100.0
Scheduled tribe	22.6	10.0	0.5	3.9	0.4	0.0	3.2	0.1	0.1	4.4	1.9	2.5	77.4	100.0
Other backward class	22.4	9.6	0.4	2.5	0.6	0.1	5.7	0.1	0.2	3.4	1.7	1.7	77.6	100.0
Other	31.6	10.0	0.3	6.0	0.9	0.2	8.2	0.2	0.1	5.6	3.0	2.6	68.4	100.0
Don't know	13.2	4.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.6	2.0	86.8	100.0
Wealth index														
Lowest	20.5	8.9	0.3	3.8	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.1	4.4	2.4	1.9	79.5	100.0
Second	25.6	10.5	0.3	5.2	0.3	0.2	3.8	0.1	0.2	5.1	2.9	2.2	74.4	100.0
Middle	25.3	11.7	0.5	3.8	0.4	0.1	5.0	0.1	0.1	3.6	1.9	1.7	74.7	100.0
Fourth	26.0	10.0	0.4	3.3	0.7	0.1	7.1	0.3	0.2	3.7	1.7	2.0	74.0	100.0
Highest	30.0	8.9	0.3	3.0	1.3	0.1	11.2	0.1	0.2	5.0	2.5	2.5	70.0	100.0
Total age 15-49	25.8	10.1	0.4	3.8	0.6	0.1	6.3	0.1	0.2	4.4	2.3	2.1	74.2	100.0
Age 50-54	25.3	16.7	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.3	3.4	2.0	1.5	74.7	100.0
Total age 15-54	25.8	10.8	0.4	3.5	0.6	0.1	5.8	0.1	0.2	4.2	2.2	2.0	74.2	100.0

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

Table 5.4 Knowledge of contraceptive methods among adolescents

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who know at least one contraceptive method, who know at least one modern contraceptive method, and who know any modern temporary contraceptive method by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Know any method	Know any modern method ¹	Know any modern temporary method ²	Number of women	Know any method	Know any modern method ¹	Know any modern temporary method ²	Number of men
Age								
15-19	93.2	93.1	83.1	121,552	94.4	94.3	92.1	18,740
20-24	98.1	98.0	93.5	122,966	98.3	98.2	97.3	16,624
Residence								
Urban	96.6	96.5	91.1	78,417	96.9	96.9	95.7	13,237
Rural	95.2	95.1	87.1	166,100	95.8	95.7	93.8	22,126
Schooling								
No schooling	93.4	93.3	80.6	25,324	89.0	89.0	86.1	1,850
<5 years complete	93.9	93.8	85.0	8,728	93.9	93.9	91.6	1,120
5-7 years complete	94.4	94.3	84.3	30,573	94.5	94.3	92.0	3,950
8-9 years complete	94.4	94.3	86.0	56,890	94.7	94.7	92.4	8,716
10-11 years complete	95.6	95.6	88.5	51,587	96.6	96.6	94.6	7,991
12 or more years complete	98.2	98.2	95.0	71,415	99.0	99.0	98.5	11,737
Marital status								
Never married	93.7	93.6	84.8	144,171	95.9	95.8	94.1	30,951
Currently married	98.5	98.4	93.6	98,767	98.7	98.7	97.5	4,361
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	97.0	96.8	89.6	1,580	95.0	95.0	95.0	53
Religion								
Hindu	95.8	95.7	88.4	193,486	96.2	96.2	94.4	28,352
Muslim	94.7	94.6	87.4	38,738	96.0	95.9	94.7	5,272
Christian	94.6	94.6	87.0	4,926	95.2	95.2	93.5	726
Sikh	98.9	98.8	96.6	3,556	99.4	99.4	99.1	534
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.7	95.7	90.1	2,136	99.4	99.4	99.4	309
Jain	97.4	97.4	93.1	318	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	43
Other	93.9	93.9	86.4	1,358	96.6	96.5	95.7	127
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	96.0	95.9	88.3	51,700	96.6	96.5	94.9	7,333
Scheduled tribe	94.1	94.0	84.9	23,286	95.3	95.2	92.8	3,148
Other backward class	95.6	95.6	87.4	107,138	95.7	95.7	94.0	15,583
Other	96.1	96.1	91.6	60,760	97.2	97.1	95.8	9,149
Don't know	90.6	90.4	81.8	1,634	93.3	93.3	91.9	152
Wealth index								
Lowest	92.5	92.4	79.9	44,923	93.1	92.9	89.3	5,391
Second	95.3	95.2	87.6	51,863	94.9	94.9	93.1	7,120
Middle	96.0	96.0	88.8	52,521	97.1	97.1	95.7	7,676
Fourth	96.7	96.7	91.0	50,556	97.0	97.0	95.8	7,664
Highest	97.6	97.6	94.2	44,654	98.0	98.0	97.2	7,513
Total	95.6	95.6	88.4	244,518	96.2	96.2	94.5	35,364

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

² Pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 5.5 Current use of contraception by age

Age	Percent distribution of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to residence and age, India, 2015-16											Number of women					
	Modern method						Any traditional method										
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	LAM	Other modern method		Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN – URBAN																	
15-19	16.8	12.1	1.3	0.1	3.8	0.8	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.7	2.4	2.3	83.2	100.0	3,565
20-24	31.2	26.1	7.9	0.0	4.6	2.6	0.2	10.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.1	2.7	2.4	68.8	100.0	22,026
25-29	49.0	42.6	21.7	0.1	4.4	3.0	0.3	12.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.4	3.8	2.7	51.0	100.0	34,384
30-34	63.7	56.9	36.4	0.2	4.6	3.3	0.3	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	4.0	2.9	36.3	100.0	32,133
35-39	69.4	62.0	46.7	0.3	3.6	2.5	0.2	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	4.3	3.1	30.6	100.0	30,275
40-44	68.8	63.4	52.8	0.4	2.4	1.6	0.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.4	3.4	2.0	31.2	100.0	25,633
45-49	62.2	58.7	54.2	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.6	0.9	37.8	100.0	22,800
Total	57.2	51.2	35.7	0.3	3.6	2.3	0.2	9.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.9	3.5	2.4	42.8	100.0	170,815
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN – RURAL																	
15-19	14.4	9.5	0.7	0.0	4.0	0.4	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.9	2.3	2.6	85.6	100.0	14,928
20-24	28.0	22.6	9.6	0.0	5.8	1.3	0.1	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.4	3.2	2.3	72.0	100.0	58,248
25-29	47.4	41.4	27.7	0.2	5.9	1.7	0.2	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.0	3.5	2.5	52.6	100.0	68,320
30-34	61.4	55.0	42.8	0.4	5.3	1.4	0.3	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.4	3.9	2.4	38.6	100.0	58,768
35-39	66.0	59.5	50.7	0.4	4.0	1.0	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	4.2	2.3	34.0	100.0	53,909
40-44	64.3	58.5	53.1	0.4	2.4	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	3.9	1.9	35.7	100.0	44,565
45-49	59.5	55.7	53.2	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.6	1.2	40.5	100.0	41,818
Total	51.7	46.0	36.1	0.3	4.3	1.1	0.2	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.7	3.5	2.2	48.3	100.0	340,557
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN – TOTAL																	
15-19	14.9	10.0	0.9	0.0	3.9	0.5	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.9	2.4	2.5	85.1	100.0	18,493
20-24	28.9	23.5	9.1	0.0	5.5	1.6	0.2	6.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.4	3.0	2.3	71.1	100.0	80,274
25-29	47.9	41.8	25.7	0.2	5.4	2.1	0.2	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.1	3.6	2.6	52.1	100.0	102,704
30-34	62.2	55.7	40.5	0.4	5.1	2.1	0.3	7.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.5	3.9	2.6	37.8	100.0	90,901
35-39	67.2	60.4	49.2	0.3	3.9	1.5	0.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	4.3	2.6	32.8	100.0	84,185
40-44	65.9	60.3	53.0	0.4	2.4	0.9	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	3.7	1.9	34.1	100.0	70,198
45-49	60.5	56.8	53.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.6	1.1	39.5	100.0	64,619
Total	53.5	47.7	36.0	0.3	4.1	1.5	0.2	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.8	3.5	2.3	46.5	100.0	511,373

Continued...

Table 5.5 Current use of contraception by age—Continued

Age	Percent distribution of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to residence and age, India, 2015-16																
	Modern method					Traditional method											
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ¹ – URBAN																	
15-19	(40.5)	(40.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.5)	100.0	38
20-24	42.0	37.7	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.8	0.0	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.7	3.6	58.0	100.0	54
25-49	53.1	51.8	36.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.7	46.9	100.0	163
Total	48.9	47.1	23.2	0.0	2.9	0.6	0.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.6	1.2	51.1	100.0	255
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ¹ – RURAL																	
15-19	11.9	10.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	88.1	100.0	154
20-24	17.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.6	0.2	82.6	100.0	142
25-49	40.6	40.2	34.7	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	59.4	100.0	272
Total	27.0	25.7	17.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.3	73.0	100.0	567
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ¹ – TOTAL																	
15-19	17.6	16.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	82.4	100.0	192
20-24	24.2	20.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.1	1.2	75.8	100.0	196
25-49	45.3	44.5	35.2	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	54.7	100.0	434
Total	33.8	32.3	18.9	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	66.2	100.0	822

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

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

¹ Unmarried women who had sexual intercourse in the 30 days preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 5.6 Number of living children at first use of contraception

Percent distribution of ever-married women by number of living children at time of first use of contraception, according to residence and age, India, 2015-16

Current age	Never used	Number of living children					Total	Number of women
		0	1	2	3	4+		
URBAN								
15-19	87.9	2.8	7.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,603
20-24	63.8	6.3	17.6	10.5	1.5	0.2	100.0	22,484
25-29	42.9	6.8	21.4	21.3	6.0	1.6	100.0	35,224
30-34	29.3	6.7	19.6	28.7	11.1	4.6	100.0	33,442
35-39	24.7	6.0	17.6	29.8	13.8	7.9	100.0	32,363
40-44	24.8	5.6	15.5	26.9	15.6	11.6	100.0	28,326
45-49	28.2	5.0	13.7	23.5	16.4	13.2	100.0	26,203
Total	35.7	6.1	17.6	23.6	10.7	6.3	100.0	181,645
RURAL								
15-19	89.0	3.6	6.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,109
20-24	65.4	6.3	15.9	10.1	2.1	0.2	100.0	59,151
25-29	43.7	5.5	16.5	22.2	9.3	2.7	100.0	70,018
30-34	32.3	5.2	13.6	24.4	15.7	8.8	100.0	60,957
35-39	29.3	4.5	11.2	23.0	17.2	14.7	100.0	57,314
40-44	30.5	4.2	9.7	19.0	17.5	19.1	100.0	48,815
45-49	34.1	3.9	8.6	15.3	17.2	20.8	100.0	47,643
Total	41.9	4.9	12.7	18.5	12.2	9.8	100.0	359,006
TOTAL								
15-19	88.8	3.4	6.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,712
20-24	64.9	6.3	16.4	10.2	1.9	0.2	100.0	81,635
25-29	43.5	5.9	18.2	21.9	8.2	2.3	100.0	105,243
30-34	31.2	5.7	15.7	25.9	14.1	7.4	100.0	94,399
35-39	27.7	5.1	13.5	25.5	16.0	12.2	100.0	89,676
40-44	28.4	4.7	11.9	21.9	16.8	16.4	100.0	77,141
45-49	32.0	4.3	10.4	18.2	16.9	18.1	100.0	73,846
Total	39.8	5.3	14.3	20.2	11.7	8.6	100.0	540,651

Table 5.7 Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women, wives of sterilized men, and sterilized men by age at the time of sterilization (for NFHS-4), and median age at the time of sterilization (for NFHS-4 and NFHS-3), according to the number of years since the sterilization, India, 2015-16

Years since sterilization	Age at time of sterilization								Total	Number	Median age ¹	
	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54			NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
STERILIZED WOMEN												
<2	2.4	33.1	37.2	17.3	6.5	2.5	1.1	na	100.0	17,293	26.5	25.8
2-3	3.2	33.4	36.1	17.5	6.6	2.5	0.6	na	100.0	18,057	26.4	25.9
4-5	3.7	31.1	34.1	18.6	8.8	3.7	0.0	na	100.0	20,084	26.6	25.8
6-7	4.8	33.2	34.4	18.0	7.5	2.0	a	na	100.0	19,938	26.5	25.8
8-9	5.9	30.9	35.4	19.2	7.9	0.7	a	na	100.0	18,031	26.6	26.0
10+	10.4	39.2	35.0	13.3	2.1	a	a	na	100.0	101,423	a	a
Total	7.3	35.9	35.2	15.6	4.7	1.1	0.2	na	100.0	194,826	25.7	25.5
WIVES OF STERILIZED MEN												
<10	2.6	26.1	37.7	21.1	9.9	2.5	a	na	100.0	745	27.3	27.1
10+	10.3	37.5	36.4	14.2	1.6	a	a	na	100.0	673	a	a
Total	6.3	31.5	37.1	17.8	6.0	1.3	0.1	na	100.0	1,418	26.5	25.3
STERILIZED MEN												
<10	0.0	5.3	20.1	20.0	18.4	8.3	a	0.5	100.0	172	31.4	31.4
10+	1.9	10.1	31.7	36.0	19.7	a	a	0.0	100.0	126	a	a
Total	0.8	7.3	25.0	26.8	18.9	5.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	298	30.9	30.6

a = Not calculated due to censoring

na = Not applicable

¹ To avoid censoring, median age is calculated only for sterilizations that took place when the respondent was less than 40 years old.

Table 5.8 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, India, 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	72.6	82.3	19.8	49.7	23.8	13.5	57.9
Government/municipal hospital	49.7	49.3	7.4	33.2	17.0	6.1	38.6
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.6	6.0	2.1	3.6	1.1	2.4	2.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.0	1.9	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.3	2.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	8.8	9.7	1.2	4.3	1.7	0.8	6.7
PHC/Additional PHC	4.4	6.8	0.8	3.9	1.3	0.8	3.5
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	0.3	3.2	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Government mobile clinic	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Camp	3.5	6.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.6
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS</i> centre	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.3
ASHA	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.6
Private health sector	26.4	16.2	59.7	48.7	72.7	48.4	33.5
Private hospital	24.0	14.0	6.9	37.2	36.7	3.3	19.9
Private doctor/clinic	2.1	1.6	13.3	10.1	32.1	8.5	4.4
Private mobile clinic	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.5
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	36.1	0.8	3.6	34.6	8.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.2	0.7	20.2	0.9	2.4	37.9	8.0
Shop	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.3	1.5	9.8	2.5
Husband	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.3	0.5	27.7	5.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Other	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Don't know	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	65,238	432	6,046	4,087	384	15,652	91,918

Continued...

Table 5.8 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, India, 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	87.1	94.1	30.5	68.3	30.3	21.6	76.0
Government/municipal hospital	35.2	32.1	3.2	29.7	13.4	4.5	29.6
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.2	2.5	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.8	2.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.8
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	25.2	25.6	2.1	18.1	8.6	1.7	20.9
PHC/Additional PHC	12.4	17.1	2.0	9.6	3.7	2.2	10.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.5	0.6	8.3	5.6	0.9	2.4	1.5
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Camp	9.2	15.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	7.4
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS</i> centre	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.0	0.3	3.3	0.6
ASHA	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.1	0.5	4.6	1.2
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3
Private health sector	12.4	4.9	51.2	30.3	66.1	36.2	18.5
Private hospital	10.9	4.5	2.3	22.4	29.6	2.3	9.7
Private doctor/clinic	1.3	0.4	13.4	6.6	29.9	7.9	3.2
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.4
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	32.3	0.8	4.8	24.0	4.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other private medical sector	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2
Other source	0.1	0.0	18.1	0.6	3.0	41.9	5.2
Shop	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.1	0.6	9.0	1.7
Husband	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.3	1.0	32.2	3.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.2
Don't know	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	129,587	986	14,773	3,812	560	13,457	163,256

Continued...

Table 5.8 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, India, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	82.2	90.5	27.4	58.7	27.7	17.2	69.4
Government/municipal hospital	40.1	37.3	4.4	31.5	14.8	5.4	32.8
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.3	3.6	1.6	2.8	0.9	2.1	2.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.5	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.3	2.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	19.7	20.7	1.8	11.0	5.8	1.2	15.8
PHC/Additional PHC	9.7	13.9	1.6	6.6	2.7	1.4	8.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.4	0.5	6.8	3.7	0.7	1.3	1.1
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Camp	7.3	12.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	5.7
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.6	0.3	2.2	0.5
ASHA	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.6	0.4	2.5	0.8
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4
Private health sector	17.1	8.3	53.7	39.8	68.8	42.8	23.9
Private hospital	15.3	7.4	3.6	30.1	32.5	2.8	13.4
Private doctor/clinic	1.6	0.8	13.3	8.4	30.8	8.2	3.6
Private mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.4
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	33.4	0.8	4.3	29.7	6.2
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other private medical sector	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Other source	0.2	0.2	18.7	0.8	2.8	39.8	6.2
Shop	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.2	1.0	9.4	2.0
Husband	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.3	0.8	29.8	4.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2
Don't know	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	194,826	1,418	20,820	7,899	944	29,109	255,173

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.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

Table 5.9 Public sector as source of modern contraceptive methods by state/union territory

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods for whom the most recent source of contraceptives was the public sector, by specific method and residence, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods		
							Urban	Rural	Total
India	82.2	90.5	27.4	58.7	27.7	17.2	57.9	76.0	69.4
North									
Chandigarh	98.2	*	*	(83.5)	*	20.8	54.1	*	55.6
Delhi	80.9	*	26.9	73.3	*	20.6	52.1	(64.2)	52.2
Haryana	85.5	97.4	43.2	60.7	(16.0)	27.2	58.9	75.9	69.6
Himachal Pradesh	97.4	99.5	49.6	80.3	*	36.0	65.8	82.7	81.3
Jammu & Kashmir	85.6	77.2	44.5	83.3	60.2	30.1	60.7	68.6	65.9
Punjab	88.0	96.9	40.5	55.0	*	20.9	52.8	71.7	64.2
Rajasthan	92.9	95.1	37.8	72.9	32.7	14.2	60.2	83.5	77.3
Uttarakhand	93.7	96.5	27.0	67.2	*	18.1	46.9	73.5	64.3
Central									
Chhattisgarh	92.6	93.5	39.3	79.1	*	21.2	68.6	90.7	85.0
Madhya Pradesh	94.9	95.5	29.8	74.1	(40.7)	21.0	68.8	92.7	85.8
Uttar Pradesh	88.2	(86.4)	15.2	51.7	23.7	6.6	34.3	63.0	54.1
East									
Bihar	68.3	*	14.1	47.4	14.4	14.0	52.0	65.6	63.3
Jharkhand	73.6	(78.9)	20.4	72.3	(14.5)	9.4	51.7	71.5	65.9
Odisha	94.5	(92.5)	44.5	91.5	(54.7)	30.4	59.1	80.5	76.5
West Bengal	88.0	*	24.7	73.5	(14.5)	16.6	45.5	63.3	58.2
Northeast									
Arunachal Pradesh	88.0	*	23.8	89.8	(53.7)	25.8	52.4	62.1	60.1
Assam	75.7	*	23.1	80.1	*	25.4	31.5	42.7	41.1
Manipur	73.5	*	15.4	74.8	*	15.3	43.6	50.9	48.0
Meghalaya	68.0	*	26.2	75.4	(25.4)	31.6	45.6	42.8	43.5
Mizoram	87.7	*	44.8	71.0	*	39.2	62.3	79.5	69.2
Nagaland	73.7	*	11.7	80.0	*	12.5	53.3	64.6	60.0
Sikkim	93.0	95.1	54.1	86.2	48.3	42.5	55.3	81.7	75.0
Tripura	93.0	*	11.3	*	*	14.4	41.6	39.5	40.1
West									
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	87.4	*	*	*	*	*	60.1	94.6	81.3
Daman & Diu	59.0	*	*	*	*	(16.5)	52.6	50.9	52.1
Goa	70.0	*	*	*	*	10.1	52.6	49.7	52.1
Gujarat	81.8	97.9	39.6	35.9	*	20.2	54.6	82.3	70.5
Maharashtra	80.3	88.9	23.6	33.9	(30.5)	21.0	56.8	82.3	70.6
South									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	95.2	*	(66.6)	(100.0)	*	26.3	86.0	89.8	88.4
Andhra Pradesh	75.8	(76.7)	*	*	*	*	65.8	79.4	75.3
Karnataka	85.5	*	66.2	60.5	*	57.4	75.2	90.0	84.1
Kerala	60.1	*	*	71.4	*	18.6	55.1	61.3	58.4
Lakshadweep	50.7	*	*	*	*	(36.7)	51.1	*	48.8
Puducherry	90.1	*	*	(90.1)	*	(46.0)	87.2	95.1	89.6
Tamil Nadu	79.4	*	(38.6)	61.7	*	24.9	71.5	84.4	77.7
Telangana	67.2	88.8	*	*	*	(15.4)	57.9	74.9	66.6

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 5.10 Use and source of emergency contraceptive pills

Percentage of women who have ever used emergency contraceptive pills and percentage who have used emergency contraceptive pills in the past 12 months, and among those who used emergency contraceptive pills in the past 12 months, the percent distribution by the number of times the pills were used and the percentage of users by source from which the method was obtained, according to residence, India, 2015-16

Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage who have ever used emergency contraceptive pills	0.6	0.3	0.4
Percentage who have used emergency contraceptive pills in the past 12 months	0.3	0.2	0.2
Among women who have used emergency contraceptive pills in the past 12 months, number of times used emergency contraceptive pills in the past 12 months			
1	36.0	54.1	44.5
2	24.9	19.7	22.4
3+	39.1	26.2	33.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of emergency contraceptive pills			
Public health sector			
Government/municipal hospital	5.8	10.8	8.2
Government dispensary	3.3	1.8	2.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.3	0.3	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	0.0	0.7	0.3
PHC/Additional PHC	0.5	2.7	1.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	0.5	0.4
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	1.2	1.0	1.1
ASHA	0.0	1.7	0.8
ASHA	0.2	2.1	1.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.9	0.4
Private health sector			
Private hospital	82.1	69.3	76.1
Private hospital	8.5	3.9	6.3
Private doctor/clinic	10.9	17.3	13.9
Private mobile clinic	3.7	0.7	2.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.4	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	58.4	46.3	52.7
Dai (TBA)	0.5	0.7	0.6
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other source			
Shop	14.5	21.8	17.9
Shop	8.6	14.1	11.2
Friend/relative	5.0	5.7	5.3
Other	0.9	2.0	1.4
Number of users in the past 12 months	330	293	624

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of emergency contraceptive pills 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

Table 5.11 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, India, 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	46.4	39.5	53.0	13,033
Pill	53.1	45.9	66.8	3,711
IUD or PPIUD	64.7	56.7	68.6	2,765
Total	50.3	43.2	57.8	19,509
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	40.3	33.2	46.2	31,641
Pill	52.4	44.8	65.2	9,767
IUD or PPIUD	69.3	61.2	74.4	2,898
Total	44.9	37.6	52.3	44,306
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	42.1	35.0	48.2	44,674
Pill	52.6	45.1	65.6	13,477
IUD or PPIUD	67.1	59.0	71.6	5,663
Total	46.5	39.3	54.0	63,815

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 5.12 Informed choice by state/union territory

Among women who are current users of 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 state /union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	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
India	46.5	39.3	54.0
North			
Chandigarh	63.3	56.4	64.9
Delhi	41.5	35.7	48.9
Haryana	63.5	54.3	69.3
Himachal Pradesh	39.7	27.3	55.5
Jammu & Kashmir	38.0	26.1	51.8
Punjab	79.1	70.7	80.5
Rajasthan	43.7	33.8	50.7
Uttarakhand	46.1	34.6	54.8
Central			
Chhattisgarh	54.6	47.3	65.8
Madhya Pradesh	39.1	31.6	47.7
Uttar Pradesh	47.2	36.2	52.4
East			
Bihar	34.2	26.5	40.2
Jharkhand	39.3	29.9	45.7
Odisha	61.9	54.9	69.1
West Bengal	49.6	43.9	61.1
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	51.1	41.7	59.7
Assam	55.6	48.9	67.1
Manipur	47.2	30.1	52.4
Meghalaya	60.4	49.9	72.1
Mizoram	52.9	43.0	58.2
Nagaland	32.1	18.2	29.8
Sikkim	58.4	42.5	70.8
Tripura	39.6	35.6	49.2
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.2	34.0	34.3
Daman & Diu	38.6	32.8	66.0
Goa	(75.3)	(61.4)	(82.6)
Gujarat	46.9	37.9	49.3
Maharashtra	36.5	30.2	45.5
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	66.4	47.1	76.2
Andhra Pradesh	25.0	21.9	34.6
Karnataka	41.5	33.5	50.0
Kerala	55.6	47.8	54.5
Lakshadweep	*	*	*
Puducherry	70.5	63.7	69.6
Tamil Nadu	76.6	71.0	79.2
Telangana	25.0	19.7	30.3

Note: Table includes only users of female sterilization who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey, pill, and IUD/PPIUD and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 5.13 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who experienced 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, India, 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		
Pill	1.9	11.3	5.1	11.2	2.0	4.6	5.8	41.9	5.1	29,501
IUD or PPIUD	1.2	5.5	2.4	8.6	1.2	3.6	3.9	26.4	3.3	8,980
Injectables	2.1	8.1	3.1	14.5	6.7	7.8	8.3	50.6	8.2	1,402
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	2.9	14.9	6.9	3.0	2.2	6.5	10.8	47.2	5.4	42,469
Rhythm	4.9	13.4	6.8	1.2	3.8	5.3	8.1	43.5	7.1	22,164
Withdrawal	4.6	13.6	9.4	1.6	4.1	6.1	10.3	49.8	9.7	17,483
Other ⁶	12.3	10.7	3.0	8.8	17.6	6.1	18.9	77.3	37.5	1,520
All modern spacing methods ⁷	2.5	12.4	5.7	6.8	2.3	5.5	8.3	43.6	5.7	83,788
All spacing methods ⁸	3.3	12.8	6.4	5.0	2.9	5.6	8.6	44.5	6.5	123,518
All methods	2.4	9.3	4.7	3.7	2.1	4.1	6.3	32.6	4.8	167,973

Note: Table is based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes female and male sterilizations, which are 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 given 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 female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately

Table 5.14 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates by state/union territory

Among women age 15-49 who experienced an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by specific method and state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Modern method			Traditional method		All methods	Any modern method	Any spacing method
	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm	With-drawal			
India	41.9	26.4	47.2	43.5	49.8	32.6	28.3	44.5
North								
Chandigarh	*	*	(29.0)	*	*	33.1	(26.7)	35.4
Delhi	(48.0)	(13.2)	36.4	*	*	27.8	30.7	30.9
Haryana	54.4	16.3	44.2	41.7	47.1	32.8	30.9	41.3
Himachal Pradesh	(66.5)	*	46.1	*	43.8	37.5	36.5	46.2
Jammu & Kashmir	53.1	28.0	55.1	61.9	49.1	47.3	45.8	51.8
Punjab	61.8	11.2	45.6	63.3	65.4	46.7	38.8	50.3
Rajasthan	51.9	21.1	42.3	40.1	52.3	31.8	27.3	43.7
Uttarakhand	56.6	(16.7)	48.4	(37.7)	40.8	40.0	40.0	47.0
Central								
Chhattisgarh	58.7	19.9	53.5	29.9	51.8	31.6	29.7	49.5
Madhya Pradesh	53.7	34.4	45.2	41.8	44.5	22.0	20.1	45.9
Uttar Pradesh	55.2	21.8	44.0	38.9	43.4	37.1	35.5	42.4
East								
Bihar	63.4	(33.3)	63.0	*	42.5	21.0	19.3	55.5
Jharkhand	43.7	(21.3)	44.9	15.2	(42.9)	18.8	17.4	37.0
Odisha	42.3	28.1	58.0	57.4	57.9	46.2	39.0	52.4
West Bengal	31.8	(17.5)	49.7	49.9	49.4	37.2	31.7	41.6
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	37.8	18.3	63.8	47.4	63.5	40.6	35.5	43.9
Assam	31.1	15.7	55.8	35.4	42.3	34.4	31.9	36.6
Manipur	49.3	22.0	64.1	(35.5)	40.9	41.4	42.4	42.9
Meghalaya	27.2	*	(60.7)	*	(52.4)	36.2	31.9	39.0
Mizoram	44.0	44.0	*	*	*	40.0	40.0	47.0
Nagaland	45.7	15.1	(60.7)	(31.8)	43.2	33.5	31.4	39.2
Sikkim	20.6	*	(31.6)	*	*	19.4	19.1	22.2
Tripura	16.4	*	*	(23.7)	30.0	22.2	19.3	24.0
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	29.2
Daman & Diu	*	*	*	*	*	(22.2)	(21.5)	36.1
Goa	*	*	*	*	*	(47.7)	(45.4)	59.5
Gujarat	62.0	28.6	46.7	42.8	55.1	34.9	30.6	46.9
Maharashtra	41.3	26.9	39.6	26.1	30.1	23.6	23.2	37.0
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	*	*	*	*	*	28.6	26.5	46.3
Andhra Pradesh	*	*	*	*	*	3.6	3.3	60.6
Karnataka	(58.3)	(38.7)	73.0	*	*	19.4	19.2	60.2
Kerala	*	(34.6)	68.2	(59.6)	64.9	42.9	35.6	63.5
Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	(48.8)	(45.4)	*	48.6
Puducherry	*	*	*	*	*	17.3	16.4	46.3
Tamil Nadu	(84.7)	47.8	71.2	*	(65.4)	26.0	23.5	63.0
Telangana	*	*	*	*	*	7.0	6.8	50.5

Note: All methods and any modern method includes female and male sterilizations, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 5.15.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a wall painting or hoarding in the past few months, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Wall painting or hoarding	None of these media sources	Number of women
Age						
15-19	16.4	55.8	40.0	54.7	28.8	121,552
20-24	18.5	62.4	42.5	57.9	24.4	122,966
25-29	18.9	61.7	40.0	56.5	25.9	115,043
30-34	18.7	60.4	36.9	54.3	27.3	96,769
35-39	18.4	58.1	33.2	50.9	29.6	90,890
40-44	17.8	55.9	30.2	48.3	31.7	77,969
45-49	16.9	53.5	26.6	45.8	34.1	74,497
Residence						
Urban	22.6	74.7	53.1	64.7	16.4	242,225
Rural	15.5	50.1	27.9	47.3	34.6	457,461
Schooling						
No schooling	10.9	36.4	6.8	30.4	49.1	193,078
<5 years complete	13.3	48.7	14.6	40.4	37.7	40,503
5-7 years complete	15.8	57.2	27.4	51.0	29.0	99,687
8-9 years complete	18.1	62.6	39.9	58.5	23.3	116,681
10-11 years complete	22.3	70.9	55.8	66.1	16.8	99,576
12 or more years complete	26.9	79.6	71.6	75.3	10.2	150,160
Religion						
Hindu	18.5	59.5	37.1	54.0	27.7	563,739
Muslim	15.9	50.8	30.5	46.9	34.4	96,461
Christian	19.2	58.1	45.1	60.1	25.3	16,620
Sikh	5.5	81.2	48.3	60.6	12.4	11,618
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.6	69.9	44.7	60.8	20.2	6,469
Jain	29.7	84.3	73.0	73.9	10.9	1,264
Other	11.0	33.2	16.8	44.2	45.6	3,515
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	16.9	56.4	30.8	50.7	30.0	142,619
Scheduled tribe	14.2	44.4	22.6	43.9	39.3	64,144
Other backward class	18.7	58.5	37.0	54.4	28.0	303,837
Other	19.1	65.9	45.8	57.4	23.2	184,594
Don't know	9.9	42.1	18.6	33.6	47.0	4,492
Wealth index						
Lowest	11.8	23.0	10.1	32.2	55.5	124,054
Second	14.3	45.7	20.1	43.7	37.5	136,900
Middle	17.9	62.7	32.9	53.1	25.1	143,814
Fourth	20.9	73.1	47.5	61.8	17.7	147,978
Highest	23.6	82.1	67.0	72.0	10.7	146,939
Total	18.0	58.6	36.6	53.3	28.3	699,686

Table 5.15.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a wall painting or hoarding in the past few months, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Wall painting or hoarding	None of these media sources	Number of men
Age						
15-19	16.9	54.3	46.3	54.1	28.9	18,740
20-24	21.1	62.5	55.2	60.7	21.8	16,624
25-29	22.5	65.0	55.5	62.0	20.5	16,171
30-34	23.6	64.3	53.1	61.2	21.6	14,604
35-39	24.6	62.6	51.4	59.0	22.9	13,771
40-44	24.8	60.7	50.4	57.1	24.3	12,050
45-49	23.7	59.7	47.6	56.2	25.2	11,451
Residence						
Urban	24.7	70.3	60.0	63.4	18.5	39,546
Rural	20.5	55.5	46.1	55.7	26.8	63,864
Schooling						
No schooling	15.2	38.5	12.0	33.1	45.5	12,422
<5 years complete	16.8	47.4	21.8	43.9	36.1	6,171
5-7 years complete	18.9	54.5	38.1	52.8	28.2	14,730
8-9 years complete	19.7	58.4	49.7	58.2	24.4	21,422
10-11 years complete	23.8	66.7	62.2	63.7	18.3	18,030
12 or more years complete	28.1	74.9	74.7	72.2	12.7	30,636
Religion						
Hindu	22.5	62.0	52.8	59.8	23.0	84,211
Muslim	20.4	53.7	42.2	51.1	28.5	13,793
Christian	25.7	57.2	50.4	55.1	26.7	2,277
Sikh	7.2	77.9	57.1	66.1	12.1	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.7	69.2	56.2	57.0	19.3	958
Jain	24.4	78.2	65.5	59.1	16.6	163
Other	23.4	55.7	39.9	65.3	24.3	386
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	22.3	60.3	48.2	57.0	24.2	20,499
Scheduled tribe	18.1	48.6	36.9	50.0	33.1	9,132
Other backward class	23.5	61.6	53.7	60.3	22.7	45,110
Other	21.1	65.3	55.2	60.3	21.4	28,299
Don't know	12.6	43.2	28.7	34.1	39.2	371
Wealth index						
Lowest	17.7	32.0	24.8	42.6	42.8	15,205
Second	19.5	50.8	39.0	51.9	30.1	19,402
Middle	22.1	64.0	50.7	58.9	21.7	22,047
Fourth	24.5	70.8	60.3	63.2	17.3	22,930
Highest	24.7	76.2	70.7	69.6	14.1	23,827
Total age 15-49	22.1	61.1	51.4	58.6	23.6	103,411
Age 50-54	24.1	57.5	45.5	52.8	27.3	8,711
Total age 15-54	22.2	60.9	51.0	58.2	23.9	112,122

Table 5.16 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, India, 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:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure ¹	Total	
Age								
15-19	31.5	18.0	52.1	23.8	2.2	21.9	100.0	18,740
20-24	37.3	20.7	63.2	25.8	2.1	9.0	100.0	16,624
25-29	38.4	20.8	64.9	25.4	2.3	7.4	100.0	16,171
30-34	39.6	20.2	64.1	26.4	2.3	7.1	100.0	14,604
35-39	38.7	19.9	63.1	26.4	2.3	8.2	100.0	13,771
40-44	38.4	21.5	60.8	26.5	2.0	10.6	100.0	12,050
45-49	39.3	21.4	59.5	23.8	1.9	14.8	100.0	11,451
Residence								
Urban	35.2	19.3	64.0	25.7	1.7	8.5	100.0	39,546
Rural	38.6	20.8	58.9	25.2	2.4	13.4	100.0	63,864
Schooling								
No schooling	37.8	22.7	50.0	24.6	2.5	22.8	100.0	12,422
<5 years complete	38.4	21.2	54.1	26.4	2.4	17.1	100.0	6,171
5-7 years complete	38.4	21.3	58.0	25.6	2.4	14.0	100.0	14,730
8-9 years complete	36.4	18.4	60.7	24.8	2.2	12.2	100.0	21,422
10-11 years complete	36.4	20.2	60.8	26.3	2.4	10.5	100.0	18,030
12 or more years complete	37.4	19.8	68.2	25.3	1.7	4.8	100.0	30,636
Religion								
Hindu	38.2	20.4	60.8	25.3	2.2	11.7	100.0	84,211
Muslim	32.4	20.6	61.1	25.5	2.0	11.4	100.0	13,793
Christian	27.7	20.5	54.7	28.5	1.9	14.8	100.0	2,277
Sikh	40.6	13.0	72.6	22.4	0.6	4.4	100.0	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.8	13.7	54.1	37.7	2.2	6.0	100.0	958
Jain	29.4	8.9	72.9	23.2	0.0	4.0	100.0	163
Other	69.6	25.0	64.9	21.1	2.5	11.4	100.0	386
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	39.2	20.7	59.3	26.1	2.6	11.9	100.0	20,499
Scheduled tribe	36.0	22.6	53.4	25.9	2.5	18.2	100.0	9,132
Other backward class	37.7	21.0	60.6	25.1	2.3	12.0	100.0	45,110
Other	35.7	18.1	65.0	25.2	1.6	8.2	100.0	28,299
Don't know	21.4	12.8	50.6	25.1	1.3	23.0	100.0	371
Wealth index								
Lowest	39.3	20.7	52.1	25.3	2.6	20.1	100.0	15,205
Second	39.0	20.6	57.8	24.8	2.7	14.7	100.0	19,402
Middle	37.0	21.5	59.9	26.0	2.6	11.5	100.0	22,047
Fourth	36.5	21.0	63.1	25.5	2.2	9.2	100.0	22,930
Highest	35.5	17.7	67.8	25.3	1.0	5.8	100.0	23,827
Total age 15-49	37.3	20.2	60.9	25.4	2.2	11.5	100.0	103,411
Age 50-54	37.9	21.5	56.1	24.1	2.4	17.4	100.0	8,711
Total age 15-54	37.3	20.3	60.5	25.3	2.2	12.0	100.0	112,122

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

Table 5.17 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge by state/union territory

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception and say that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy most of the time
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	
India	37.3	20.2	60.9
North			
Chandigarh	51.7	23.0	74.9
Delhi	36.2	21.3	68.7
Haryana	45.2	15.5	74.5
Himachal Pradesh	20.6	12.1	69.7
Jammu & Kashmir	25.6	28.9	59.2
Punjab	42.6	11.2	74.2
Rajasthan	45.3	17.4	64.8
Uttarakhand	54.9	12.7	68.9
Central			
Chhattisgarh	33.6	21.8	60.2
Madhya Pradesh	41.3	18.2	60.0
Uttar Pradesh	38.3	19.4	68.3
East			
Bihar	41.7	16.4	54.6
Jharkhand	55.5	28.5	51.3
Odisha	30.4	20.5	61.2
West Bengal	38.5	10.1	67.4
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	23.3	18.0	57.7
Assam	23.7	12.7	55.1
Manipur	15.3	20.9	77.6
Meghalaya	15.0	12.8	42.6
Mizoram	18.7	9.8	87.8
Nagaland	20.9	28.4	64.1
Sikkim	35.2	16.3	39.1
Tripura	37.4	20.5	73.6
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56.5	47.0	55.1
Daman & Diu	24.4	6.4	30.1
Goa	37.4	3.3	49.9
Gujarat	44.6	21.5	66.3
Maharashtra	23.1	11.2	57.9
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	32.0	9.5	70.3
Andhra Pradesh	45.9	47.2	51.0
Karnataka	42.2	44.7	50.4
Kerala	14.6	15.6	69.9
Lakshadweep	4.8	4.2	36.9
Puducherry	48.9	34.2	55.0
Tamil Nadu	33.4	15.8	49.3
Telangana	46.9	40.5	52.9

Table 5.18 Need and demand for family planning

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, by background characteristics, India, 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	19.9	2.3	22.2	12.3	2.6	14.9	32.2	4.8	37.0	40.1	26.9	18,493
20-24	15.7	6.5	22.3	13.7	15.2	28.9	29.4	21.8	51.2	56.5	46.0	80,274
25-29	8.4	10.3	18.7	9.4	38.6	48.0	17.7	48.9	66.6	72.0	62.8	102,704
30-34	3.1	9.4	12.5	4.1	58.2	62.2	7.2	67.5	74.7	83.3	74.6	90,901
35-39	1.0	7.3	8.3	1.2	66.0	67.2	2.2	73.3	75.5	89.0	80.0	84,185
40-44	0.3	5.5	5.8	0.3	65.6	65.9	0.6	71.1	71.8	91.9	84.0	70,198
45-49	0.1	3.3	3.4	0.1	60.4	60.5	0.2	63.7	63.9	94.7	88.9	64,619
Residence												
Urban	5.1	7.0	12.1	6.3	50.8	57.2	11.4	57.9	69.3	82.5	73.9	170,815
Rural	5.9	7.3	13.2	5.0	46.7	51.7	10.9	54.0	64.9	79.6	70.9	340,557
Schooling												
No schooling	3.4	7.6	11.0	2.0	52.0	54.0	5.4	59.6	65.0	83.1	75.4	169,590
<5 years complete	3.8	6.3	10.1	3.9	56.6	60.5	7.7	62.9	70.6	85.7	78.3	34,039
5-7 years complete	5.0	6.6	11.7	4.7	52.6	57.3	9.7	59.3	69.0	83.1	75.3	80,785
8-9 years complete	6.7	7.4	14.1	7.4	45.8	53.2	14.1	53.2	67.2	79.0	68.5	76,254
10-11 years complete	6.8	6.9	13.6	6.8	46.2	53.1	13.6	53.1	66.7	79.5	70.9	60,386
12 or more years complete	9.5	7.5	17.0	10.6	36.6	47.3	20.1	44.1	64.2	73.6	63.4	90,320
Religion												
Hindu	5.4	7.0	12.4	5.0	49.4	54.4	10.4	56.4	66.8	81.5	73.1	416,446
Muslim	7.1	9.4	16.4	7.5	37.8	45.3	14.6	47.1	61.7	73.4	61.5	67,317
Christian	6.9	6.0	12.9	4.6	46.6	51.2	11.6	52.6	64.1	79.9	74.7	11,368
Sikh	2.4	4.0	6.4	10.2	63.7	73.9	12.6	67.7	80.3	92.0	81.5	8,201
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.9	6.2	11.1	6.3	61.4	67.7	11.2	67.6	78.8	85.9	83.0	4,509
Jain	4.0	8.0	12.1	5.3	56.6	62.0	9.4	64.6	74.0	83.7	77.8	943
Other	8.8	9.5	18.3	9.5	32.4	42.0	18.3	41.9	60.2	69.7	60.7	2,589

Continued...

Table 5.18 Need and demand for family planning—Continued

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, by background characteristics, India, 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
	Unmet need for family planning		Total	Met need for family planning		Total	Total demand for family planning ¹					
	For spacing	For limiting		For spacing	For limiting		For spacing	For limiting				
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.4	6.7	12.1	5.3	49.6	54.9	10.7	56.3	67.0	82.0	73.5	103,611
Scheduled tribe	6.2	6.8	13.0	5.1	44.3	49.4	11.3	51.1	62.4	79.2	72.2	46,706
Other backward class	6.0	7.3	13.4	4.3	47.2	51.5	10.4	54.6	64.9	79.4	71.6	223,167
Other	5.0	7.4	12.4	7.5	50.0	57.5	12.5	57.4	69.8	82.3	71.5	134,375
Don't know	7.8	11.7	19.4	6.1	38.6	44.7	13.9	50.2	64.1	69.7	61.6	3,514
Wealth index												
Lowest	6.7	10.1	16.7	3.6	38.4	42.1	10.3	48.5	58.8	71.5	61.8	92,919
Second	5.8	7.2	13.1	5.2	46.7	51.9	11.1	53.9	65.0	79.9	70.5	100,910
Middle	5.3	6.2	11.5	5.0	50.8	55.8	10.3	57.0	67.3	82.9	74.7	104,665
Fourth	5.4	6.4	11.8	5.7	51.5	57.2	11.1	57.9	69.1	82.9	75.1	107,454
Highest	5.1	6.5	11.6	7.5	51.7	59.2	12.6	58.2	70.8	83.6	75.0	105,425
Total	5.6	7.2	12.9	5.5	48.1	53.5	11.1	55.3	66.4	80.6	71.9	511,373

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.

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 (SDM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 5.19 Need and demand for family planning by state/union territory

State/union territory	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
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
India	5.6	7.2	12.9	5.5	48.1	53.5	11.1	55.3	66.4	80.6	71.9
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	6.1	7.8	13.9	4.8	51.5	56.3	10.9	59.3	70.2	80.2	69.6
North											
Chandigarh	1.8	4.5	6.3	9.4	64.6	74.0	11.2	69.1	80.3	92.2	72.5
Delhi	4.5	10.5	15.0	6.2	48.6	54.8	10.7	59.1	69.9	78.5	69.5
Haryana	3.8	5.5	9.3	8.0	55.8	63.7	11.8	61.3	73.1	87.3	81.3
Himachal Pradesh	4.8	10.9	15.7	4.8	52.1	57.0	9.6	63.0	72.7	78.4	71.7
Jammu & Kashmir	5.8	6.6	12.3	11.4	45.9	57.3	17.2	52.4	69.6	82.3	66.3
Punjab	2.3	3.9	6.2	10.4	65.4	75.8	12.7	69.3	82.0	92.4	80.9
Rajasthan	5.7	6.6	12.3	6.2	53.5	59.7	11.8	60.2	72.0	82.9	74.3
Uttarakhand	5.2	10.3	15.5	6.1	47.3	53.4	11.4	57.6	69.0	77.5	71.6
Central											
Chhattisgarh	5.3	5.8	11.1	4.6	53.1	57.7	9.9	58.9	68.8	83.8	79.3
Madhya Pradesh	5.7	6.4	12.1	3.5	47.9	51.4	9.2	54.3	63.5	80.9	78.0
Uttar Pradesh	6.8	11.2	18.0	6.0	39.5	45.5	12.8	50.7	63.5	71.6	49.9
East											
Bihar	9.4	11.7	21.1	0.8	23.2	24.1	10.3	34.9	45.2	53.2	51.4
Jharkhand	9.0	9.4	18.4	2.9	37.5	40.4	11.9	46.8	58.7	68.7	63.8
Odisha	4.7	8.9	13.6	9.7	47.6	57.3	14.4	56.5	70.9	80.8	64.0
West Bengal	3.0	4.4	7.5	14.5	56.4	70.9	17.5	60.8	78.4	90.5	72.7
Northeast											
Arunachal Pradesh	12.7	8.8	21.5	8.8	22.8	31.7	21.5	31.7	53.2	59.5	50.0
Assam	5.8	8.4	14.1	16.1	36.2	52.4	21.9	44.6	66.5	78.7	55.6
Manipur	12.7	17.4	30.1	7.4	16.1	23.6	20.2	33.5	53.6	43.9	23.6
Meghalaya	15.3	6.0	21.2	9.5	14.8	24.3	24.8	20.7	45.5	53.4	48.1
Mizoram	12.4	7.6	20.0	11.6	23.7	35.3	24.0	31.3	55.2	63.8	63.8
Nagaland	11.3	10.9	22.3	4.0	22.5	26.5	15.4	33.4	48.8	54.4	43.5
Sikkim	8.9	12.8	21.7	8.6	38.1	46.7	17.5	50.9	68.4	68.3	67.1
Tripura	4.1	6.6	10.7	13.3	50.8	64.1	17.5	57.3	74.8	85.7	57.2

Continued...

Table 5.19 Need and demand for family planning by state/union territory—Continued

State/union territory	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
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For Spacing	For limiting	Total		
West											
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.6	8.8	19.3	2.2	35.8	38.0	12.8	44.6	57.4	66.3	66.0
Daman & Diu	11.0	8.7	19.7	3.8	28.5	32.3	14.8	37.2	52.0	62.1	60.8
Goa	8.3	9.2	17.5	3.4	22.9	26.3	11.7	32.1	43.8	60.0	56.5
Gujarat	6.6	10.3	17.0	4.4	42.5	46.9	11.1	52.8	63.9	73.4	67.4
Maharashtra	4.3	5.4	9.7	5.2	59.5	64.7	9.5	64.9	74.4	87.0	84.0
South											
Andaman & Nicobar											
Islands	8.1	7.4	15.5	5.0	45.7	50.8	13.1	53.1	66.2	76.7	73.0
Andhra Pradesh	3.1	1.5	4.6	0.2	69.3	69.5	3.3	70.8	74.2	93.7	93.6
Karnataka	6.0	4.4	10.4	1.3	50.5	51.8	7.3	54.8	62.2	83.3	82.5
Kerala	8.3	5.4	13.7	4.5	48.6	53.1	12.8	54.0	66.8	79.5	75.3
Lakshadweep	12.7	4.3	16.9	13.5	16.2	29.7	26.2	20.5	46.6	63.7	33.6
Puducherry	4.8	3.5	8.3	2.8	59.1	61.9	7.6	62.7	70.3	88.1	87.1
Tamil Nadu	4.8	5.3	10.1	1.9	51.3	53.2	6.8	56.6	63.3	84.0	83.0
Telangana	3.8	3.6	7.4	0.7	56.5	57.2	4.6	60.1	64.6	88.6	88.2

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.

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 (SDM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 5.20 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, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Median age at time of 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								
15-29	0.4	a	359,560	33.9	64.9	1.2	100.0	1,292
30-39	3.6	a	187,659	28.6	71.2	0.2	100.0	6,740
40-49	9.2	37.8	152,467	33.9	65.7	0.3	100.0	14,021
Residence								
Urban	2.7	35.4	242,225	33.5	66.2	0.2	100.0	6,594
Rural	3.4	33.5	457,461	31.8	67.8	0.4	100.0	15,459
Schooling								
No schooling	5.7	34.0	193,078	33.7	66.0	0.3	100.0	11,039
<5 years complete	4.7	33.7	40,503	35.9	63.5	0.6	100.0	1,902
5-7 years complete	3.7	33.2	99,687	31.6	68.1	0.3	100.0	3,665
8-9 years complete	1.9	33.5	116,681	31.5	68.0	0.5	100.0	2,169
10-11 years complete	1.7	33.9	99,576	30.6	69.1	0.3	100.0	1,656
12 or more years complete	1.1	36.9	150,160	22.9	76.7	0.3	100.0	1,622
Religion								
Hindu	3.4	33.8	563,739	32.6	67.1	0.3	100.0	18,891
Muslim	2.2	35.2	96,461	29.9	69.5	0.6	100.0	2,092
Christian	3.3	32.9	16,620	30.7	68.8	0.5	100.0	556
Sikh	2.7	37.1	11,618	35.5	64.1	0.4	100.0	319
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.5	38.0	6,469	35.7	64.2	0.0	100.0	99
Jain	4.0	34.8	1,264	(15.5)	(84.5)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Other	1.3	36.7	3,515	35.8	56.3	7.9	100.0	46
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.9	33.5	142,619	40.3	59.2	0.5	100.0	4,069
Scheduled tribe	2.3	33.3	64,144	45.1	54.0	0.9	100.0	1,468
Other backward class	3.6	33.4	303,837	29.0	70.7	0.3	100.0	10,847
Other	3.0	35.7	184,594	29.2	70.5	0.3	100.0	5,505
Don't know	3.6	33.6	4,492	39.1	60.9	0.0	100.0	164
Wealth index								
Lowest	2.4	33.2	124,054	35.7	63.3	1.0	100.0	3,007
Second	3.1	33.3	136,900	37.3	62.3	0.4	100.0	4,226
Middle	3.6	32.8	143,814	33.7	66.2	0.2	100.0	5,177
Fourth	3.5	33.8	147,978	31.9	67.8	0.3	100.0	5,149
Highest	3.1	36.9	146,939	24.3	75.6	0.2	100.0	4,494
Total	3.2	34.0	699,686	32.3	67.3	0.3	100.0	22,053

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of women had a hysterectomy by the beginning of this age group

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 5.21 Hysterectomy by state/union territory

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy
India	3.2
North	
Chandigarh	1.5
Delhi	1.1
Haryana	1.9
Himachal Pradesh	2.2
Jammu & Kashmir	2.6
Punjab	2.6
Rajasthan	2.3
Uttarakhand	2.0
Central	
Chhattisgarh	1.9
Madhya Pradesh	3.0
Uttar Pradesh	2.2
East	
Bihar	5.4
Jharkhand	2.3
Odisha	2.1
West Bengal	2.0
Northeast	
Arunachal Pradesh	1.8
Assam	0.9
Manipur	1.6
Meghalaya	1.1
Mizoram	1.0
Nagaland	1.6
Sikkim	1.3
Tripura	1.3
West	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.6
Daman & Diu	3.0
Goa	2.6
Gujarat	4.2
Maharashtra	2.6
South	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.8
Andhra Pradesh	8.9
Karnataka	3.0
Kerala	1.8
Lakshadweep	0.9
Puducherry	1.7
Tamil Nadu	3.4
Telangana	7.7

OTHER PROXIMATE DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY

Key Findings

- **Age at first marriage:** The median age at first marriage is 18.6 years for women and 24.5 years for men age 25-49.
- **Consanguineous marriages:** Fourteen percent of marriages are consanguineous marriages, which are more common in all of the southern states except Kerala.
- **Sexual initiation:** The median age at first sexual intercourse is 0.4 years later than the median age at first marriage for women.
- **Abortion:** Three percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey resulted in an abortion and 6 percent resulted in a miscarriage.
- **Complications from abortions:** Almost one in five women with an abortion had complications from the abortion.
- **Widowhood:** One in nine women age 45-49 are widowed.

Marriage and sexual activity help to determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

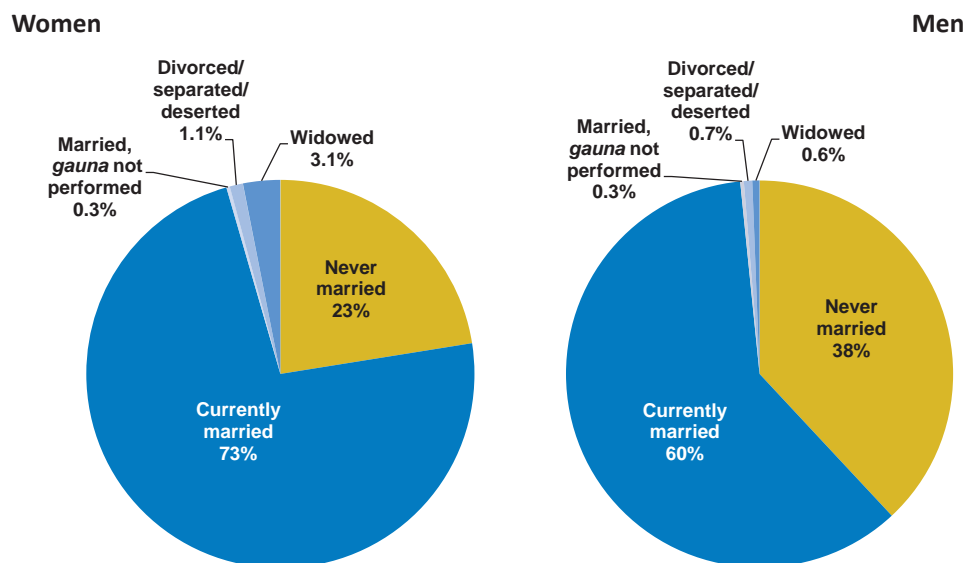
6.1 MARITAL STATUS

Marriage is nearly universal in India. By age 45-49, only 1 percent of women and 2 percent of men have never been married (**Table 6.1**). Seventy-three percent of women and 60 percent of men age 15-49 are currently married (**Figure 6.1**). Only a small proportion of women and men (0.3% each) are married, but the *gauna* ceremony associated with the consummation of marriage has not been performed. The same percentage of women and men age 15-49 are divorced. One in nine women age 45-49 are widowed, compared with one in 48 men.

Trends: The percentage of women who are currently married has declined slightly, from 75 percent in 2005-06 to 73 percent in 2015-16. The percentage of men who are currently married also decreased slightly, from 62 percent in 2005-06 to 60 percent in 2015-16.

Figure 6.1 Marital Status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



6.2 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women and men age 25-49

Men tend to marry considerably later than women in India. The median age at first marriage is 19 years among women age 20-49 and 24.5 years among men age 25-49 (**Table 6.2**). Forty percent of women age 20-49 marry before the legal minimum age of marriage of 18 years, and 26 percent of men age 25-49 marry before the minimum legal age of marriage of 21 years.

Trends: Early marriage has been declining over time. Marriage before the legal age of 18 is 27 percent for women age 20-24, compared with 46 percent for women age 45-49. Similarly, for men, marriage before the legal age of 21 years has dropped from 29 percent for men age 45-49 to 20 percent for men age 25-29. The median age at first marriage for women age 20-49 increased from 17.2 years in 2005-06 to 19.0 years in 2015-16. For men age 25-49, the median age at first marriage increased by almost two years between 2005-06 and 2015-16 (22.6 and 24.5 years, respectively).

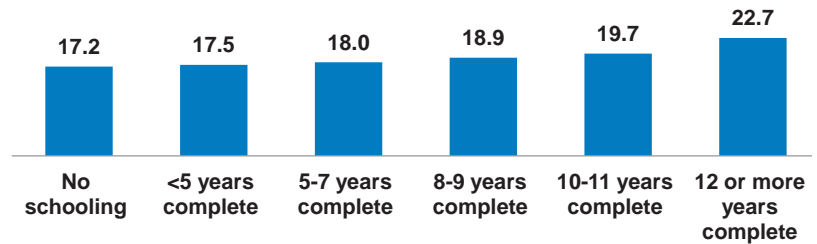
Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women marry later than rural women. For women age 25-49, the median age at first marriage is 1.7 years more among urban women than rural women (19.8 versus 18.1 years) (**Table 6.3.1**).
- Women having 12 or more years of schooling marry much later than other women. The median age at first marriage for women age 25-49 increases from 17.2 years for women with no schooling to 22.7 years for women with 12 or more years of schooling (**Figure 6.2**).
- The median age at first marriage for women age 25-49 is higher among Christian women (21.6 years), Jain women (21.2 years), and Sikh women (20.9 years) than women from all other specific religions (18.0-19.2 years).

- Women in the highest wealth quintile marry much later (20.8 years) than women in other wealth quintiles (17.4-19.0 years).

Figure 6.2 Women's Median Age at First Marriage by Schooling

Among women age 25-49



- Twenty-eight percent of women age 18-29 and 17 percent of men age 21-29 marry before reaching the legal minimum age at marriage. About two-fifths of women marry before reaching the legal minimum age at marriage in West Bengal (44%), Bihar (42%), Jharkhand (39%), and Andhra Pradesh (36%). About one-third of women in Rajasthan, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, and Tripura (33% each), as well as Dadra & Nagar Haveli (32%) and Telangana (31%) marry before reaching the legal minimum age at marriage. The percentage of women marrying before reaching the legal minimum age of 18 is lowest in Lakshadweep (5%), Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala (9% each), and Himachal Pradesh and Punjab (10% each) (Table 6.4).

- About one-fourth of men age 21-29 in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (28% each), Bihar and Jharkhand (27% each), Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Gujarat (26% each), and Arunachal Pradesh (24%) marry before the minimum legal age at 21 years. The lowest proportions of men marrying below the legal age at marriage are in Kerala (2%), Chandigarh (4%), Puducherry and Goa (5% each), Himachal Pradesh (6%), and Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (7% each).

6.3 CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES

Consanguineous marriage

Women who report that their husband was related to them by blood before their marriage.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

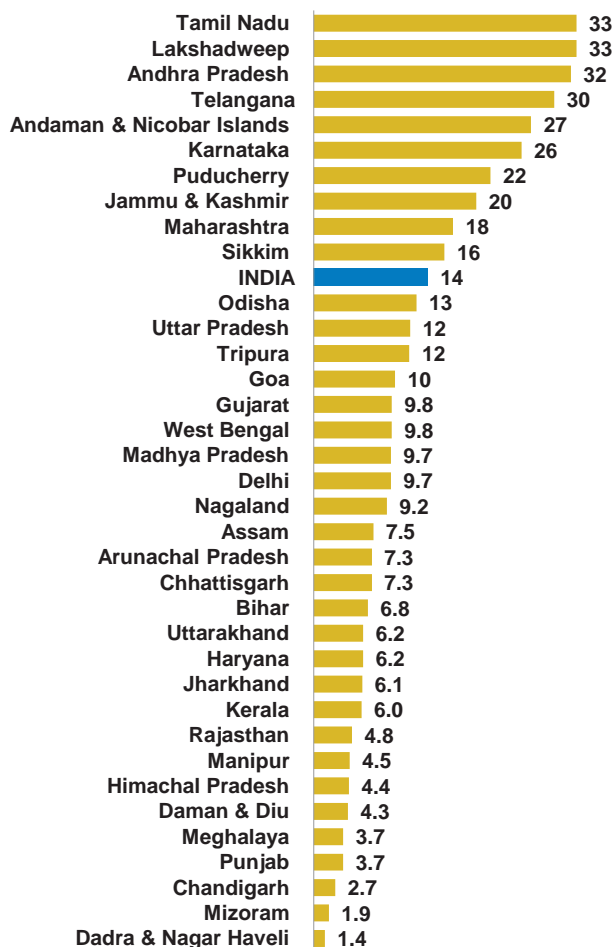
Fourteen percent of ever-married women were related to their husband before their marriage, and 12 percent of these marriages were consanguineous marriages (Table 6.5). The most common type of consanguineous marriages were marriages to first cousins (9% of all marriages).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young women are much more likely than older women to be related to their husbands.
- Women in urban areas are slightly more likely to be in consanguineous marriages than are women in rural areas.
- Muslim and Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women are the most likely to be in consanguineous marriages.
- Women in all the Southern states except Kerala are much more likely to be in consanguineous marriages than women in other states. About one-third of women in Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana reported being in consanguineous marriages (Table 6.6 and Figure 6.3).

Figure 6.3 Consanguineous Marriages by State/UT

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49



6.4 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women and men age 25-49

In India, the median age at first sexual intercourse is 19.0 years for women age 25-49 (**Table 6.7**). Eleven percent of women age 25-49 had sex before age 15, and 39 percent before age 18. By age 20, 59 percent of women age 25-49 have had sexual intercourse (**Table 6.7**).

On average, men age 25-49 in India initiate sexual intercourse at age 24.3, five years older than women. One percent of men age 25-49 first had sexual intercourse before age 15 and 7 percent had sexual intercourse before age 18. By age 25, 55 percent of men have had sexual intercourse.

Age at first marriage is widely considered a proxy indicator for the age at which women begin to be exposed to the risks inherent in sexual activity. A comparison of the median age at first intercourse with the median age at first marriage can be used as a measure of whether respondents engage in sex before marriage. The median age at first marriage for women age 25-49 in India (19.0 years) is the same as the median age at first sexual intercourse (19.0 years). The same pattern is

observed for men age 25-49, with a median age at first intercourse of 24.3 years and a median age at first marriage of 24.5 years.

Trends: The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 increased from 17.6 years in 2005-06 to 19.0 years in 2015-16. The median age at first sexual intercourse for men age 25-49 also increased, from 22.6 years in 2005-06 to 24.3 years in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women age 25-49 begin having sex almost two years later than rural women. The median age at first sex is 20.2 years for women in urban areas, compared with 18.5 years for women in rural areas (**Table 6.8.1**).
- The median age at first intercourse increases with schooling for both women and men. Among women age 25-49, there is a gap of 5.2 years in the median age of first sex between those with no schooling and those with 12 or more years of schooling.

6.5 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NFHS-4 also collected data on recent sexual activity. Thirty-one percent of both women and men age 15-49 reported having sexual intercourse within the last week. Twenty-two percent of women and one-third of men age 15-49 have never had sexual intercourse. For more information on recent sexual activity, see **Table 6.9.1** and **Table 6.9.2**.

6.6 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the three years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy either by postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sex.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the three years before the survey

Postpartum amenorrhoea refers to the interval between childbirth and the return of menstruation. The length and intensity of breastfeeding influence the duration of amenorrhoea, which offers protection from conception. Postpartum abstinence is the period between childbirth and the time when a woman resumes sexual activity. Eighty-four percent of women are insusceptible to pregnancy two months after a birth. Continued postpartum amenorrhoea and abstinence from sexual intercourse may protect women from pregnancy for longer periods.

Among births in the three years before the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is 4.9 months, while the median duration of abstinence from sexual intercourse after giving birth is 3.4 months. Women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth for a median of 6.6 months (**Table 6.10**).

Trends: The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea and insusceptibility has declined since 2005-06. However, the median duration of abstinence has increased marginally. From 2005-06 to 2015-16, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea declined from 7.0 months to 4.9 months. The median duration of abstinence increased from 2.3 months in 2005-06 to 3.4 months in 2015-16. During this same period, the median duration of postpartum insusceptibility fell from 8.1 months to 6.6 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is slightly longer among women in rural areas than women in urban areas (5.3 months and 4.1 months, respectively).
- Scheduled tribe women remain amenorrhoeic longer (7.0 months) than scheduled caste women (4.9 months), women from other backward classes (4.6 months), and women who are not from scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class (4.3 months).
- The median duration of amenorrhoea declines steadily with increasing wealth quintiles of households, from 6.6 months in the lowest wealth quintile to 3.6 months in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 6.11**).

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic and have not had a menstrual period in the six months before the survey, or if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy or never having menstruated.

Sample: Women age 30-49

Women who have reached menopause are no longer able to become pregnant. Eighteen percent of women age 30-49 are menopausal. The percentage of menopausal women increases with age, rising from 4 percent among women age 30-34 to 56 percent among women age 48-49 (**Table 6.12**).

6.7 PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Non-live births

Percentage of women whose pregnancies ended in a non-live birth (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth) in the five years preceding the survey

Sample: Women age 15-49

Ninety percent of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 10 percent terminated in abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth. Miscarriage is the most common type of non-live birth, accounting for 6 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions account for 3 percent (**Table 6.15**).

Trends: In 2015-16, 12 percent of women age 15-49 have experienced a stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion in their lifetime, compared with 14 percent in 2005-06. Four percent of women age 15-49 had a non-live birth in the five years preceding the survey, down from 6 percent in NFHS-3.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who ever had a non-live birth increases with age until age 30-34 (peaking at 18%) and then declines with age to 14 percent among women age 45-49 years (**Table 6.13**).
- The percentage of pregnancies in the past five years that ended in a non-live birth varies from 8 percent to 15 percent by age, with the highest percentage of non-live births in the older ages (age 35-49) and among teenagers (age 15-19).
- The percentage of all pregnancies in the past five years that ended in a non-live birth was particularly high in Manipur (13%) and Uttar Pradesh and Tripura (12% each).

- Three percent of last pregnancies in the past five years resulted in an abortion, with a slightly higher percentage among women in urban areas, women age 30-49, and women in the highest wealth quintile.
- Miscarriages are particularly high (10%) for women age 15-19 years (**Table 6.15**).

6.7.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF ABORTIONS

A majority of the abortions were performed in the private health sector (52%) and 20 percent were performed in the public health sector. More than one-quarter (26%) of the abortions were reportedly performed by the woman herself at home. Nineteen percent of women reporting an abortion said that they had complications from the abortion (**Table 6.17**).

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Table 6.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 by current marital status, according to age and residence, India, 2015-16

Age	Marital status							Total	Number of respondents
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted		
URBAN WOMEN									
15-19	89.9	9.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36,932
20-24	45.6	53.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	41,486
25-29	13.7	84.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	40,857
30-34	3.7	92.5	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	34,748
35-39	1.8	91.9	0.0	4.6	0.6	1.0	0.2	100.0	32,943
40-44	1.4	89.2	0.0	7.5	0.5	1.1	0.3	100.0	28,728
45-49	1.2	85.9	0.1	11.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	100.0	26,531
Total	24.9	70.5	0.1	3.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	242,225
URBAN MEN									
15-19	98.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,859
20-24	83.1	16.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,378
25-29	45.1	53.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	6,341
30-34	15.2	83.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	5,689
35-39	5.8	93.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,283
40-44	2.6	95.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	100.0	4,707
45-49	2.6	94.2	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	4,290
50-54	1.4	95.8	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,406
Total age 15-49	41.3	57.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	39,546
Total age 15-54	38.2	60.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	42,953
RURAL WOMEN									
15-19	80.8	17.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	84,620
20-24	26.9	71.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	81,480
25-29	5.5	92.1	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	74,185
30-34	1.7	94.8	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	100.0	62,021
35-39	1.1	93.0	0.0	4.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	100.0	57,947
40-44	0.8	90.5	0.0	7.1	0.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	49,242
45-49	0.6	87.2	0.0	10.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	47,967
Total	21.2	74.4	0.4	3.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	457,461
RURAL MEN									
15-19	97.2	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,881
20-24	69.4	29.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	10,245
25-29	30.1	68.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	9,831
30-34	9.8	88.7	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	8,915
35-39	3.2	95.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	8,488
40-44	2.0	95.3	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	7,343
45-49	1.7	95.2	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	7,161
50-54	1.5	94.6	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	5,305
Total age 15-49	36.1	62.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	63,864
Total age 15-54	33.4	64.8	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	69,169

Continued...

Table 6.1 Current marital status—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 by current marital status, according to age and residence, India, 2015-16

Age	Marital status							Total	Number of respondents
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted		
TOTAL WOMEN									
15-19	83.6	15.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	121,552
20-24	33.2	65.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	122,966
25-29	8.4	89.3	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	115,043
30-34	2.4	93.9	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	96,769
35-39	1.3	92.6	0.0	4.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	100.0	90,890
40-44	1.0	90.0	0.0	7.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	77,969
45-49	0.8	86.7	0.1	10.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	100.0	74,497
Total	22.5	73.1	0.3	3.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	699,686
TOTAL MEN									
15-19	97.8	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,740
20-24	74.6	24.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	16,624
25-29	36.0	62.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	16,171
30-34	11.9	86.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	14,604
35-39	4.2	94.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	13,771
40-44	2.2	95.4	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	100.0	12,050
45-49	2.0	94.8	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	11,451
50-54	1.4	95.1	0.1	2.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	8,711
Total age 15-49	38.1	60.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	103,411
Total age 15-54	35.2	63.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	112,122

Table 6.2 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage and first cohabitation with spouse, according to current age, India, 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
	15	18	20	21	25				
WOMEN									
15-19	2.6	na	na	na	na	84.6	121,552	a	a
20-24	6.6	26.8	48.0	na	na	33.6	122,966	a	a
25-29	12.3	36.3	55.1	63.4	84.6	8.5	115,043	19.4	19.6
30-34	16.8	44.4	62.5	69.7	87.0	2.4	96,769	18.6	18.8
35-39	18.4	46.4	64.5	71.5	87.6	1.3	90,890	18.4	18.7
40-44	20.3	48.6	65.7	72.6	87.5	1.1	77,969	18.2	18.7
45-49	19.0	46.0	63.6	70.3	85.9	0.9	74,497	18.4	19.2
20-49	14.7	40.1	58.8	na	na	9.7	578,134	19.0	19.3
25-49	16.9	43.7	61.8	69.1	86.4	3.3	455,168	18.7	19.0
MEN									
15-19	0.4	na	na	na	na	98.4	18,740	a	a
20-24	0.8	4.1	10.3	na	na	75.3	16,624	a	a
25-29	1.8	6.8	14.8	20.3	48.2	36.1	16,171	a	a
30-34	2.9	9.9	19.1	25.2	52.0	11.9	14,604	24.7	24.7
35-39	3.9	11.1	20.7	27.7	54.8	4.3	13,771	24.3	24.3
40-44	3.9	12.6	23.8	31.0	57.1	2.3	12,050	23.9	23.9
45-49	3.8	11.8	22.0	29.4	57.0	2.0	11,451	24.0	23.9
50-54	3.7	10.5	20.1	26.6	53.9	1.5	8,711	24.5	24.5
20-49	2.7	9.0	17.9	na	na	25.0	84,671	a	a
25-49	3.2	10.2	19.7	26.3	53.4	12.8	68,047	24.5	24.5

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married or began living with their spouse before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 6.3.1 Median age at first marriage: Women

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49, by current age, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Age						Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Residence								
Urban	a	21.0	19.9	19.4	19.1	19.3	a	19.8
Rural	19.6	18.7	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.9	18.4	18.1
Schooling								
No schooling	18.1	17.4	16.8	17.0	17.0	17.5	17.3	17.2
<5 years complete	18.0	17.6	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.8	17.6	17.5
5-7 years complete	18.5	18.2	17.7	17.8	17.8	18.3	18.1	18.0
8-9 years complete	19.2	18.9	18.7	18.8	18.7	19.3	19.0	18.9
10-11 years complete	19.7	19.8	19.5	19.6	19.8	20.1	19.7	19.7
12 or more years complete	a	23.0	22.6	22.4	22.3	22.6	a	22.7
Religion								
Hindu	a	19.3	18.5	18.2	18.0	18.3	18.9	18.5
Muslim	a	19.4	18.5	18.3	18.1	18.2	19.0	18.6
Christian	a	22.0	21.4	21.2	21.5	21.3	a	21.6
Sikh	a	22.1	20.9	20.6	20.5	20.7	a	20.9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	a	20.2	19.6	18.5	18.3	19.0	19.6	19.2
Jain	a	21.6	21.9	22.2	20.5	20.7	a	21.2
Other	19.2	18.1	17.6	18.5	17.9	17.9	18.3	18.0
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	19.9	19.0	18.1	17.7	17.5	17.9	18.6	18.1
Scheduled tribe	19.5	18.9	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.5	18.7	18.4
Other backward class	a	19.2	18.3	18.2	18.0	18.2	18.9	18.5
Other	a	20.4	19.5	19.2	18.8	19.1	19.8	19.5
Don't know	18.2	18.2	17.8	18.1	18.3	18.9	18.2	18.2
Wealth index								
Lowest	18.4	17.6	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.7	17.6	17.4
Second	19.1	18.2	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.7	18.0	17.7
Middle	19.9	18.9	18.1	18.0	17.7	18.1	18.6	18.2
Fourth	a	20.2	19.1	18.6	18.4	18.5	19.5	19.0
Highest	a	22.3	21.1	20.4	19.7	19.7	a	20.8
Total	a	19.4	18.6	18.4	18.2	18.4	19.0	18.7

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women were married before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 6.3.2 Median age at first marriage: Men

Median age at first marriage among men age 25-54, by current age, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Age						Men age 25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	
Residence							
Urban	a	26.1	25.7	25.2	25.1	25.5	a
Rural	24.4	23.8	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.7	23.6
Schooling							
No schooling	22.2	21.9	21.9	21.6	22.4	23.5	22.0
<5 years complete	22.7	22.5	22.7	22.0	22.8	23.6	22.6
5-7 years complete	23.2	23.3	23.1	22.7	23.4	23.6	23.1
8-9 years complete	24.0	23.7	23.3	23.8	23.7	24.1	23.7
10-11 years complete	a	25.5	25.2	24.7	24.7	25.5	a
12 or more years complete	a	27.4	27.2	26.6	26.8	26.6	a
Religion							
Hindu	a	24.6	24.1	23.7	23.9	24.4	24.3
Muslim	a	24.3	24.8	24.0	23.8	24.6	24.6
Christian	a	27.7	27.7	27.0	27.6	26.7	a
Sikh	a	25.1	24.2	24.6	23.7	24.5	a
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	a	26.8	26.2	23.9	25.1	24.6	a
Jain	a	28.3	28.7	29.3	25.0	26.3	a
Other	24.4	21.7	24.2	24.7	23.7	21.0	24.1
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	24.7	24.0	23.5	22.9	23.0	23.8	23.7
Scheduled tribe	23.5	23.3	22.9	22.8	23.0	24.0	23.2
Other backward class	24.9	24.4	24.0	23.5	23.8	24.0	24.2
Other	a	25.9	25.5	25.2	25.1	25.6	a
Don't know	25.0	24.0	25.2	a	23.3	28.0	24.7
Wealth index							
Lowest	21.8	21.6	21.8	21.7	21.9	22.8	21.7
Second	23.5	23.1	22.6	22.0	22.8	23.4	22.9
Middle	25.0	24.2	24.0	23.8	23.5	24.2	24.2
Fourth	a	25.6	25.1	24.8	24.4	24.5	a
Highest	a	27.1	26.6	25.7	25.6	25.8	a
Total	a	24.7	24.3	23.9	24.0	24.5	24.5

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the men were married before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 6.4 Age at first marriage by state/union territory

Percentage of women age 18-29 who were first married by exact age 18 and percentage of men age 21-29 who were first married by exact age 21, by residence and state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
India	19.2	32.4	27.9	11.4	21.3	17.4
North						
Chandigarh	12.7	*	12.7	(4.6)	*	(4.4)
Delhi	17.2	(10.6)	17.2	18.8	*	18.7
Haryana	21.9	21.9	21.9	17.9	22.4	20.4
Himachal Pradesh	6.2	9.8	9.5	1.4	7.1	6.1
Jammu & Kashmir	4.2	11.1	9.2	6.8	10.8	9.5
Punjab	10.4	9.5	9.8	7.0	10.3	9.0
Rajasthan	21.8	36.6	32.9	13.5	33.9	27.5
Uttarakhand	14.1	17.8	16.4	9.8	14.1	12.3
Central						
Chhattisgarh	16.6	26.7	24.2	10.3	23.4	20.0
Madhya Pradesh	20.3	38.5	33.0	14.9	33.7	27.7
Uttar Pradesh	13.1	26.0	22.5	13.5	25.6	21.9
East						
Bihar	31.0	43.6	41.9	16.9	29.6	27.2
Jharkhand	24.9	44.5	39.2	13.8	32.0	26.9
Odisha	18.9	23.6	22.8	4.5	12.3	10.7
West Bengal	29.6	50.0	43.6	13.2	20.9	18.3
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	22.8	32.3	29.5	11.8	29.3	24.2
Assam	22.0	34.3	32.6	16.0	17.9	17.6
Manipur	9.8	13.8	12.3	8.1	16.0	12.9
Meghalaya	9.9	21.4	18.6	7.3	19.2	16.5
Mizoram	6.3	17.2	10.7	5.4	22.3	12.2
Nagaland	10.2	16.0	13.6	2.9	13.2	9.4
Sikkim	16.5	16.3	16.4	8.8	9.3	9.0
Tripura	27.3	35.0	32.9	6.3	22.1	17.8
West						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.9	32.7	31.5	(20.7)	(33.7)	26.1
Daman & Diu	24.2	15.7	21.7	17.1	(12.0)	15.9
Goa	19.8	4.2	13.9	7.8	0.0	5.0
Gujarat	18.2	29.4	24.5	18.6	33.2	26.1
Maharashtra	19.6	32.1	26.0	7.8	10.5	9.1
South						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.5	19.8	18.4	*	10.4	7.0
Andhra Pradesh	30.4	38.9	36.2	10.9	18.9	16.1
Karnataka	19.3	29.3	25.0	7.0	8.1	7.6
Kerala	8.6	9.9	9.3	1.1	3.5	2.4
Lakshadweep	2.7	11.2	4.5	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Puducherry	15.1	13.8	14.7	5.3	(4.5)	5.0
Tamil Nadu	15.3	20.1	17.7	7.8	6.6	7.2
Telangana	21.2	40.1	30.8	7.9	18.8	13.4

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 6.5 Consanguineous marriages

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by relationship to current (last) husband before their marriage, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	First cousin		Second cousin	Uncle	Other blood relative	Brother-in-law	Other non-blood relative	Not related	Total	Number of women
	Father's side	Mother's side								
Age										
15-19	5.7	5.0	0.7	0.5	3.4	1.0	3.2	80.4	100.0	18,712
20-24	4.7	4.8	0.7	0.5	2.7	0.9	2.3	83.6	100.0	81,635
25-29	4.2	4.2	0.7	0.6	2.2	0.7	1.9	85.6	100.0	105,243
30-34	4.1	4.3	0.6	0.5	2.1	0.6	1.6	86.2	100.0	94,399
35-39	4.2	4.5	0.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	1.4	86.1	100.0	89,676
40-44	4.1	3.9	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.6	1.2	87.4	100.0	77,141
45-49	4.1	4.2	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.7	1.1	87.0	100.0	73,846
Residence										
Urban	4.8	4.9	0.8	0.6	2.3	0.6	1.8	84.1	100.0	181,645
Rural	4.0	4.0	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.7	1.6	86.5	100.0	359,006
Schooling										
No schooling	4.2	4.0	0.6	0.5	1.8	0.8	1.1	87.0	100.0	183,705
<5 years complete	4.3	4.3	0.7	0.5	2.3	0.7	2.0	85.4	100.0	36,679
5-7 years complete	4.9	4.9	0.7	0.6	2.3	0.7	1.8	84.1	100.0	85,523
8-9 years complete	3.9	4.2	0.7	0.6	2.4	0.6	2.1	85.6	100.0	79,491
10-11 years complete	5.2	5.4	0.8	0.6	2.3	0.8	2.0	83.1	100.0	62,608
12 or more years complete	3.7	3.8	0.7	0.6	2.2	0.5	1.9	86.7	100.0	92,646
Religion										
Hindu	4.0	4.0	0.6	0.6	2.0	0.7	1.6	86.5	100.0	440,115
Muslim	6.5	6.8	1.1	0.4	2.6	0.7	1.7	80.3	100.0	70,904
Christian	5.2	5.1	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.8	2.3	83.4	100.0	12,350
Sikh	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.2	95.5	100.0	8,630
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.3	4.2	0.9	0.1	3.2	0.1	3.5	80.7	100.0	4,920
Jain	3.1	1.3	0.3	0.4	2.9	0.4	0.6	91.1	100.0	971
Other	1.7	2.4	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.3	2.9	88.6	100.0	2,761
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	4.4	4.4	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.7	1.8	85.5	100.0	110,110
Scheduled tribe	3.6	3.8	0.5	0.3	2.2	0.7	2.4	86.5	100.0	49,970
Other backward class	4.8	4.8	0.7	0.7	2.1	0.7	1.3	84.9	100.0	235,184
Other	3.6	3.7	0.6	0.3	2.2	0.6	1.8	87.1	100.0	141,609
Don't know	4.1	4.3	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.1	1.7	86.3	100.0	3,779
Wealth index										
Lowest	2.6	2.5	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.6	1.5	90.2	100.0	98,860
Second	4.1	4.2	0.5	0.5	2.1	0.7	1.8	86.1	100.0	107,170
Middle	5.4	5.5	0.7	0.7	2.2	0.8	1.7	83.0	100.0	111,516
Fourth	5.1	5.3	0.8	0.7	2.3	0.7	1.6	83.4	100.0	113,496
Highest	4.0	3.9	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.6	1.7	86.6	100.0	109,609
Total	4.3	4.3	0.7	0.6	2.1	0.7	1.7	85.7	100.0	540,651

Table 6.6 Consanguineous marriages by state/union territory

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by relationship to current (last) husband before their marriage, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	First cousin		Second cousin	Uncle	Other blood relative	Brother-in-law	Other non-blood relative	Not related	Total
	Father's side	Mother's side							
India	4.3	4.3	0.7	0.6	2.1	0.7	1.7	85.7	100.0
North									
Chandigarh	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	97.3	100.0
Delhi	2.1	2.2	0.5	0.2	1.9	1.1	1.6	90.3	100.0
Haryana	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	93.8	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.3	2.6	95.6	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	6.9	7.0	2.4	0.1	2.5	0.1	1.4	79.6	100.0
Punjab	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.2	96.3	100.0
Rajasthan	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	95.2	100.0
Uttarakhand	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	93.8	100.0
Central									
Chhattisgarh	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.2	1.8	92.7	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	2.4	2.5	0.7	0.5	2.0	0.4	1.1	90.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	4.1	2.8	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.6	1.7	87.9	100.0
East									
Bihar	1.2	1.7	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.8	0.7	93.2	100.0
Jharkhand	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.7	93.9	100.0
Odisha	2.2	2.1	0.3	0.4	3.3	0.6	4.2	87.1	100.0
West Bengal	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.4	3.5	90.2	100.0
Northeast									
Arunachal Pradesh	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.4	3.1	92.7	100.0
Assam	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	5.6	92.5	100.0
Manipur	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.5	95.5	100.0
Meghalaya	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.1	96.3	100.0
Mizoram	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	98.1	100.0
Nagaland	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.1	6.2	90.8	100.0
Sikkim	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	14.7	83.6	100.0
Tripura	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	11.4	88.0	100.0
West									
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	98.6	100.0
Daman & Diu	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.0	95.7	100.0
Goa	3.4	2.9	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.4	89.8	100.0
Gujarat	2.4	2.7	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.4	1.4	90.2	100.0
Maharashtra	6.4	4.9	0.7	0.1	3.1	0.2	2.1	82.5	100.0
South									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.8	7.2	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	13.5	72.7	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	11.6	12.1	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.4	0.3	67.7	100.0
Karnataka	9.1	13.1	1.2	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	73.9	100.0
Kerala	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	94.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	10.6	6.9	2.9	0.1	6.1	0.0	6.1	67.3	100.0
Puducherry	8.0	8.2	0.7	2.9	2.3	0.0	0.2	77.8	100.0
Tamil Nadu	10.5	13.2	2.2	3.5	2.7	0.1	0.8	66.9	100.0
Telangana	12.7	8.2	0.5	0.5	2.9	4.2	1.1	69.8	100.0

Table 6.7 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, India, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:						Percentage who never had sexual intercourse	Number of respondents	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	22	25			
WOMEN									
15-19	1.6	na	na	na	na	na	82.3	121,552	a
20-24	3.9	23.2	46.6	na	na	na	32.1	122,966	a
25-29	7.8	31.5	52.9	61.6	68.4	82.1	8.2	115,043	19.7
30-34	10.3	39.0	59.6	67.3	72.6	83.6	2.4	96,769	18.9
35-39	11.3	41.4	61.9	69.5	74.4	83.9	1.4	90,890	18.7
40-44	12.6	42.7	62.6	70.2	74.8	83.6	1.2	77,969	18.6
45-49	12.2	41.8	61.2	68.6	73.3	82.6	1.1	74,497	18.7
20-49	9.2	35.4	56.5	na	na	na	9.4	578,134	19.3
25-49	10.6	38.7	59.1	67.0	72.4	83.1	3.2	455,168	19.0
MEN									
15-19	1.1	na	na	na	na	na	91.8	18,740	a
20-24	0.7	5.9	16.9	na	na	na	61.7	16,624	a
25-29	0.9	5.7	15.6	23.7	31.2	53.9	28.1	16,171	24.4
30-34	1.5	7.8	17.7	25.6	32.2	52.4	9.2	14,604	24.6
35-39	1.8	7.9	18.8	27.2	33.6	55.0	3.3	13,771	24.2
40-44	1.5	8.3	20.1	29.6	36.9	56.8	1.5	12,050	23.9
45-49	1.1	7.0	18.3	27.7	34.6	57.0	1.8	11,451	24.0
50-54	0.8	6.4	16.3	24.6	31.3	53.1	1.1	8,711	24.5
20-49	1.2	7.0	17.8	na	na	na	20.0	84,671	a
25-49	1.3	7.3	18.0	26.5	33.5	54.8	9.9	68,047	24.3

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men had sexual intercourse before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 6.8.1 Median age at first sexual intercourse: Women

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49, by current age, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Current age						Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Residence								
Urban	a	21.2	20.2	19.8	19.5	19.6	a	20.2
Rural	19.7	19.0	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.7	18.5
Schooling								
No schooling	18.4	17.9	17.5	17.6	17.7	18.0	17.8	17.7
<5 years complete	18.3	18.0	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.0	18.0
5-7 years complete	18.8	18.5	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.6	18.5	18.4
8-9 years complete	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.0	19.1	19.5	19.2	19.2
10-11 years complete	19.8	20.0	19.7	19.8	20.0	20.5	19.9	20.0
12 or more years complete	a	23.2	22.8	22.6	22.4	22.8	a	22.9
Religion								
Hindu	a	19.6	18.9	18.6	18.5	18.6	19.2	18.9
Muslim	a	19.6	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.5	19.1	18.8
Christian	a	22.3	21.5	21.2	21.6	21.2	a	21.6
Sikh	a	22.2	21.0	20.9	20.9	21.2	a	21.3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	a	20.4	19.6	18.8	19.2	19.1	19.8	19.5
Jain	a	22.1	21.9	21.4	20.8	20.5	a	21.3
Other	19.3	18.5	18.0	19.0	18.6	18.2	18.7	18.4
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	20.0	19.3	18.6	18.2	18.1	18.2	18.9	18.6
Scheduled tribe	19.5	19.0	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.6
Other backward class	a	19.6	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.6	19.2	18.9
Other	a	20.6	19.8	19.5	19.1	19.3	a	19.7
Don't know	18.7	18.6	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.3
Wealth index								
Lowest	18.6	18.1	17.6	17.8	17.9	18.2	18.1	17.9
Second	19.3	18.6	18.0	18.0	17.9	18.1	18.4	18.1
Middle	a	19.2	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.3	18.9	18.6
Fourth	a	20.4	19.5	18.9	18.9	18.8	19.8	19.4
Highest	a	22.5	21.4	20.7	20.1	20.0	a	21.0
Total	a	19.7	18.9	18.7	18.6	18.7	19.3	19.0

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had sexual intercourse before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 6.8.2 Median age at first sexual intercourse: Men

Median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 25-54, by current age, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Current age						Men age 25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	
Residence							
Urban	a	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.3	25.5	a
Rural	23.8	23.8	23.3	22.9	23.1	23.7	23.4
Schooling							
No schooling	22.0	21.9	22.1	22.0	22.3	23.5	22.1
<5 years complete	22.3	22.7	22.7	22.2	23.0	23.3	22.6
5-7 years complete	22.8	23.3	23.2	23.1	23.3	23.6	23.1
8-9 years complete	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.9	23.9	23.6
10-11 years complete	24.9	25.3	25.1	24.5	24.9	25.8	25.0
12 or more years complete	a	27.2	26.8	26.4	26.8	26.8	a
Religion							
Hindu	24.4	24.6	24.1	23.8	23.9	24.3	24.2
Muslim	24.6	24.4	24.4	23.8	23.5	24.9	24.2
Christian	a	26.6	26.8	26.8	26.9	26.7	a
Sikh	24.5	24.6	24.1	24.4	23.8	24.6	24.3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	a	26.0	26.9	23.7	26.4	23.8	a
Jain	a	27.0	27.6	29.0	25.2	29.8	a
Other	23.5	22.6	24.3	25.4	23.3	21.0	23.7
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	23.8	23.8	23.7	23.3	23.3	23.6	23.6
Scheduled tribe	22.8	22.7	22.5	22.7	22.8	24.1	22.7
Other backward class	24.2	24.5	24.0	23.6	23.8	24.2	24.1
Other	a	25.6	25.3	24.9	25.0	25.5	a
Don't know	24.4	24.3	23.7	25.2	23.0	28.4	23.9
Wealth index							
Lowest	21.7	21.7	22.1	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.0
Second	23.0	23.0	22.7	22.2	22.8	23.3	22.8
Middle	24.3	24.2	23.9	23.6	23.4	24.1	24.0
Fourth	a	25.4	25.2	24.9	24.4	24.6	a
Highest	a	26.9	26.4	25.7	25.6	25.9	a
Total	24.4	24.6	24.2	23.9	24.0	24.5	24.3

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the men had sexual intercourse before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 6.9.1 Most recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse					Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Median number of days since last sexual intercourse ³	Number of women
	Within the last week	Within the last four weeks ¹	Within one year ²	One or more years	Missing				
Age									
15-19	7.3	2.3	4.6	0.6	2.2	83.1	100.0	7.3	21,059
20-24	30.9	11.3	15.8	2.0	7.0	33.0	100.0	7.1	21,154
25-29	45.5	18.3	16.6	3.8	7.5	8.3	100.0	5.8	19,769
30-34	46.3	23.4	16.1	5.4	6.2	2.5	100.0	6.6	17,037
35-39	40.4	24.7	18.1	8.4	7.0	1.4	100.0	7.4	15,510
40-44	29.8	26.1	21.0	13.6	8.5	1.0	100.0	10.6	13,599
45-49	20.6	23.3	25.5	18.9	10.8	0.8	100.0	21.2	12,992
Marital status									
Never married	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.0	96.6	100.0	a	27,821
Currently married	43.0	23.6	20.9	5.0	7.4	0.1	100.0	7.3	88,021
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1.2	0.9	10.4	61.5	25.0	1.0	100.0	a	5,277
Residence									
Urban	30.5	17.3	14.1	7.4	6.2	24.6	100.0	7.5	43,510
Rural	31.8	17.2	17.0	6.0	7.0	21.0	100.0	7.6	77,610
Schooling									
No schooling	34.6	21.0	20.3	10.1	9.2	4.8	100.0	8.1	31,877
<5 years complete	35.2	20.3	18.8	9.5	7.6	8.7	100.0	7.7	6,902
5-7 years complete	35.8	19.6	16.9	7.3	6.7	13.8	100.0	7.4	17,550
8-9 years complete	30.2	15.2	13.5	4.4	5.5	31.2	100.0	7.2	20,268
10-11 years complete	26.9	14.4	12.8	4.5	5.5	35.9	100.0	7.3	17,502
12 or more years complete	27.3	13.8	13.4	3.6	5.3	36.5	100.0	7.3	27,022
Religion									
Hindu	31.7	17.5	16.1	6.5	6.7	21.4	100.0	7.6	97,299
Muslim	29.8	15.8	14.9	5.9	6.7	26.9	100.0	7.5	17,295
Christian	23.3	15.2	18.4	9.9	9.0	24.2	100.0	14.0	3,064
Sikh	40.0	18.3	11.4	4.1	2.1	24.2	100.0	5.6	1,702
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	29.8	18.5	17.0	6.2	4.7	23.7	100.0	7.9	1,052
Jain	38.5	19.9	6.7	3.1	6.2	25.6	100.0	5.3	177
Other	38.0	12.2	18.3	5.2	6.4	19.8	100.0	5.9	530
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	30.8	17.5	16.2	6.3	6.5	22.7	100.0	7.6	23,524
Scheduled tribe	33.3	16.1	14.9	6.8	8.3	20.7	100.0	7.3	11,010
Other backward class	30.0	17.6	16.8	6.6	7.0	22.0	100.0	7.7	53,500
Other	33.2	16.9	14.8	6.1	5.7	23.3	100.0	7.3	32,509
Don't know	37.9	13.8	16.0	8.7	12.0	11.6	100.0	7.1	578
Wealth index									
Lowest	32.8	15.7	18.6	5.7	7.7	19.4	100.0	7.8	19,430
Second	32.1	16.5	16.6	6.1	7.3	21.4	100.0	7.6	22,843
Middle	30.1	17.6	15.6	7.7	7.1	21.9	100.0	7.7	25,232
Fourth	29.6	17.9	15.5	6.9	6.7	23.5	100.0	7.6	26,358
Highest	32.6	18.0	14.3	5.7	5.2	24.3	100.0	7.3	27,256
Total	31.3	17.2	16.0	6.5	6.7	22.3	100.0	7.6	121,120

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of women ever had sexual intercourse

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 1 week² Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 1 and 4 weeks³ Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse

Table 6.9.2 Most recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse					Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Median number of days since last sexual intercourse ³	Number of men
	Within the last week	Within the last four weeks ¹	Within one year ²	One or more years	Missing				
Age									
15-19	1.6	1.0	4.2	1.1	0.4	91.8	100.0	a	18,740
20-24	15.7	5.9	12.3	3.4	0.9	61.7	100.0	10.5	16,624
25-29	37.5	12.7	14.7	4.8	2.2	28.1	100.0	5.3	16,171
30-34	49.8	19.3	13.4	5.1	3.2	9.2	100.0	4.9	14,604
35-39	51.0	24.6	11.5	6.2	3.5	3.3	100.0	5.2	13,771
40-44	43.8	27.9	14.3	7.9	4.6	1.5	100.0	7.1	12,050
45-49	34.5	29.0	17.7	10.4	6.6	1.8	100.0	7.9	11,451
Marital status									
Never married	1.2	1.9	7.4	3.0	0.5	86.0	100.0	a	39,631
Currently married	51.2	24.5	14.9	5.3	4.0	0.1	100.0	5.4	62,499
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	3.8	4.3	21.3	58.2	11.7	0.7	100.0	a	1,280
Residence									
Urban	28.8	14.9	12.3	5.2	3.1	35.7	100.0	7.3	39,546
Rural	33.1	16.0	12.0	5.0	2.5	31.4	100.0	7.1	63,864
Schooling									
No schooling	38.8	21.1	14.7	7.5	4.4	13.4	100.0	7.0	12,422
<5 years complete	41.6	20.6	13.4	6.3	3.5	14.6	100.0	5.8	6,171
5-7 years complete	36.8	18.5	13.5	5.7	3.0	22.5	100.0	6.1	14,730
8-9 years complete	30.0	14.9	11.6	4.2	2.3	37.0	100.0	6.5	21,422
10-11 years complete	26.6	13.0	9.9	4.5	2.3	43.7	100.0	6.0	18,030
12 or more years complete	27.6	12.9	11.8	4.5	2.4	40.7	100.0	6.7	30,636
Religion									
Hindu	31.7	15.7	12.4	5.1	2.8	32.3	100.0	6.5	84,211
Muslim	30.6	14.8	10.3	4.6	2.3	37.5	100.0	5.8	13,793
Christian	24.5	16.1	10.6	9.0	4.5	35.3	100.0	7.4	2,277
Sikh	35.9	17.6	12.4	2.9	0.1	31.1	100.0	5.9	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	26.2	15.6	16.5	5.4	4.1	32.1	100.0	8.2	958
Jain	31.7	19.1	9.8	3.4	2.7	33.3	100.0	6.6	163
Other	43.5	9.8	14.5	3.6	2.6	26.0	100.0	3.6	386
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	31.8	16.2	12.0	5.3	2.5	32.1	100.0	6.7	20,499
Scheduled tribe	33.2	15.3	13.0	5.2	4.7	28.6	100.0	6.0	9,132
Other backward class	31.1	15.6	12.4	5.2	2.7	33.0	100.0	6.8	45,110
Other	31.2	15.4	11.4	4.6	2.4	35.1	100.0	6.0	28,299
Don't know	23.4	7.0	8.3	8.7	9.5	43.0	100.0	5.6	371
Wealth index									
Lowest	35.1	16.3	12.7	5.0	2.6	28.3	100.0	7.1	15,205
Second	31.8	15.7	12.8	5.0	2.7	31.9	100.0	7.2	19,402
Middle	30.3	15.4	12.5	5.6	2.7	33.5	100.0	7.3	22,047
Fourth	29.4	15.7	11.8	5.2	2.7	35.2	100.0	7.3	22,930
Highest	31.6	15.1	11.0	4.6	3.0	34.6	100.0	7.0	23,827
Total age 15-49	31.4	15.6	12.1	5.1	2.8	33.0	100.0	6.4	103,411
Age 50-54	22.6	29.0	23.8	16.1	7.4	1.1	100.0	7.2	8,711
Total age 15-54	30.7	16.6	13.0	5.9	3.1	30.6	100.0	7.2	112,122

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of men ever had sexual intercourse

¹ Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 1 week² Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 1 and 4 weeks³ Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse

Table 6.10 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, India, 2015-16

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹	
0	80.1	94.7	97.8	1,617
1	81.0	87.7	95.2	3,621
2	69.2	66.1	83.9	3,910
3	60.6	51.3	75.6	4,090
4	54.3	39.8	67.2	4,366
5	47.3	31.0	58.1	4,428
6	42.1	24.8	52.4	4,452
7	36.8	21.2	45.8	4,380
8	33.2	19.6	42.0	4,567
9	29.8	17.4	38.7	4,260
10	27.2	16.2	35.3	4,063
11	21.7	15.7	30.4	3,868
12	19.0	12.8	26.3	4,167
13	17.2	12.4	24.5	4,198
14	12.4	11.6	19.5	4,049
15	12.9	13.4	21.5	4,021
16	10.4	11.9	18.5	4,220
17	8.2	8.8	14.6	4,120
18	8.3	10.2	15.4	4,443
19	8.7	9.3	14.3	4,160
20	6.6	10.0	14.1	4,155
21	6.0	8.4	12.0	4,228
22	6.1	8.3	12.1	3,969
23	6.4	8.8	12.5	3,750
24	5.4	8.6	11.5	4,062
25	5.2	8.1	10.4	4,204
26	5.0	7.7	10.1	4,101
27	4.5	7.0	9.7	4,257
28	4.3	7.4	9.6	4,104
29	5.8	7.5	10.2	4,098
30	4.5	7.7	10.3	4,201
31	4.1	7.0	9.4	4,211
32	4.9	7.3	9.4	4,094
33	3.8	6.6	8.6	3,990
34	4.0	6.4	8.7	3,939
35	3.5	6.0	8.0	3,937
Median	4.9	3.4	6.6	na
Mean	8.2	7.5	10.9	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes births for which mothers are still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 6.11 Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility ¹
Mother's age			
15-29	4.8	3.4	6.6
30-49	5.4	3.5	7.0
Residence			
Urban	4.1	3.5	5.9
Rural	5.3	3.4	6.9
Mother's schooling			
No schooling	6.0	2.8	7.6
<5 years complete	5.9	3.3	6.7
5-7 years complete	5.3	3.2	6.8
8-9 years complete	4.9	3.4	6.9
10-11 years complete	4.8	4.1	6.1
12 or more years complete	3.9	4.0	5.8
Religion			
Hindu	5.0	3.5	6.8
Muslim	4.4	3.0	6.1
Christian	5.7	4.2	8.8
Sikh	2.5	2.6	3.7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.0	4.3	7.1
Other	6.3	2.8	6.6
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled caste	4.9	3.1	6.9
Scheduled tribe	7.0	3.7	8.1
Other backward class	4.6	3.5	6.5
Other	4.3	3.4	5.8
Don't know	5.0	3.3	9.3
Wealth index			
Lowest	6.6	3.0	8.2
Second	5.6	3.3	7.2
Middle	4.9	3.6	6.7
Fourth	4.2	3.9	6.3
Highest	3.6	3.6	5.1
Total	4.9	3.4	6.6

Note: Medians are based on status at the time of the survey.

¹ Includes births for which mothers are still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 6.12 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, by age, India, 2015-16

Age	Percentage menopausal ¹	Number of women
30-34	3.7	96,769
35-39	7.9	90,890
40-41	16.0	37,851
42-43	21.7	28,640
44-45	33.1	36,765
46-47	43.1	23,585
48-49	55.8	25,626
Total	17.5	340,126

¹ Women age 30-49 who are neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrhoeic and who have not had a menstrual period in the six months before the survey, or who report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy or never having menstruated.

Table 6.13 Non-live births

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had a non-live birth and have had a non-live birth in the five years preceding the survey, and percentage of pregnancies (not including current pregnancies) that ended in a non-live birth in the five years preceding the survey by current age of mother, India, 2015-16

Mother's current age	Women age 15-49		Number of women	Pregnancies in the past five years	
	Percentage who have ever had a non-live birth	Percentage who have had a non-live birth in the past five years		Percentage that ended in a non-live birth	Number of pregnancies
15-19	1.1	1.1	121,552	10.0	12,236
20-24	8.3	7.3	122,966	8.2	101,078
25-29	14.5	8.5	115,043	7.6	112,554
30-34	17.7	5.6	96,769	9.3	50,026
35-39	17.2	2.6	90,890	11.2	18,084
40-44	15.8	1.0	77,969	14.5	4,864
45-49	14.1	0.3	74,497	12.2	1,366
Total	12.0	4.1	699,686	8.5	300,209
20-49	14.3	4.8	578,134	8.5	287,973
25-49	15.9	4.1	455,168	8.6	186,895

Note: Non-live births include stillbirths, abortions, and miscarriages.

Table 6.14 Non-live births by state/union territory

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had a non-live birth and have had a non-live birth in the five years preceding the survey and percentage of pregnancies (not including current pregnancies) that ended in a non-live birth in the five years preceding the survey by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Women age 15-49		Pregnancies in the past five years
	Percentage who have ever had a non-live birth	Percentage who have had a non-live birth in the past five years	Percentage that ended in a non-live birth
India	12.0	4.1	8.5
North			
Chandigarh	15.9	4.6	10.4
Delhi	16.5	5.9	10.1
Haryana	12.2	4.1	8.3
Himachal Pradesh	13.5	4.0	10.3
Jammu & Kashmir	12.2	4.3	10.0
Punjab	11.1	3.4	9.2
Rajasthan	12.0	4.4	8.3
Uttarakhand	13.9	4.6	9.0
Central			
Chhattisgarh	11.5	3.8	8.2
Madhya Pradesh	8.5	2.9	6.0
Uttar Pradesh	16.9	7.0	11.6
East			
Bihar	10.5	4.1	5.8
Jharkhand	11.2	4.4	8.0
Odisha	14.1	5.0	11.1
West Bengal	13.8	4.1	9.8
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	7.4	3.1	6.0
Assam	11.9	4.5	8.9
Manipur	23.7	10.6	13.3
Meghalaya	5.8	2.5	4.2
Mizoram	8.2	3.0	5.8
Nagaland	8.0	2.7	4.7
Sikkim	4.9	1.6	5.9
Tripura	14.6	4.5	11.5
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.7	2.9	5.5
Daman & Diu	8.9	3.5	8.8
Goa	9.2	2.8	8.1
Gujarat	10.5	3.2	7.5
Maharashtra	9.9	3.3	7.9
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.4	2.0	6.3
Andhra Pradesh	10.0	2.8	8.0
Karnataka	6.1	2.0	5.5
Kerala	11.5	3.0	8.3
Lakshadweep	9.8	3.1	7.6
Puducherry	9.7	2.8	8.6
Tamil Nadu	12.1	2.8	7.8
Telangana	11.7	3.6	9.8

Note: Non-live births include stillbirths, abortions, and miscarriages.

Table 6.15 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, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	86.0	2.7	10.1	1.2	100.0	7,124
20-29	91.4	2.7	5.2	0.6	100.0	132,660
30-39	88.2	5.1	5.9	0.9	100.0	50,500
40-49	83.3	6.9	8.4	1.3	100.0	5,187
Residence						
Urban	88.3	4.7	6.4	0.6	100.0	58,981
Rural	91.0	2.9	5.3	0.8	100.0	136,489
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	91.3	2.6	5.0	1.0	100.0	53,766
<5 years complete	89.8	3.8	5.5	1.0	100.0	11,396
5-7 years complete	90.5	3.2	5.6	0.8	100.0	31,016
8-9 years complete	89.1	3.9	6.3	0.8	100.0	33,039
10-11 years complete	90.2	3.8	5.4	0.5	100.0	24,534
12 or more years complete	89.5	3.9	6.3	0.4	100.0	41,719
Religion						
Hindu	90.2	3.4	5.6	0.7	100.0	154,130
Muslim	89.6	3.5	6.0	0.9	100.0	31,521
Christian	91.6	3.6	4.2	0.6	100.0	4,111
Sikh	90.3	2.8	6.3	0.6	100.0	2,593
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.3	3.0	6.2	0.5	100.0	1,601
Jain	93.1	3.2	3.4	0.3	100.0	250
Other	92.5	2.5	4.0	1.0	100.0	1,264
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	90.1	3.4	5.7	0.9	100.0	41,272
Scheduled tribe	92.8	2.1	4.5	0.7	100.0	19,848
Other backward class	90.3	3.3	5.6	0.8	100.0	85,005
Other	89.0	4.3	6.2	0.6	100.0	47,677
Don't know	90.4	3.5	4.8	1.3	100.0	1,667
Wealth index						
Lowest	92.2	2.1	4.7	1.0	100.0	44,949
Second	90.5	3.1	5.6	0.9	100.0	41,222
Middle	89.9	3.7	5.7	0.7	100.0	38,886
Fourth	89.3	4.2	6.0	0.6	100.0	37,374
Highest	88.3	4.6	6.7	0.4	100.0	33,039
Total	90.2	3.4	5.7	0.7	100.0	195,470

Table 6.16 Pregnancy outcome by state/union territory

Percent distribution of last pregnancies during the five years preceding the survey among women age 15-49 by pregnancy outcome, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Pregnancy outcome				Total
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth	
India	90.2	3.4	5.7	0.7	100.0
North					
Chandigarh	84.8	7.3	6.4	1.4	100.0
Delhi	81.8	7.1	10.5	0.5	100.0
Haryana	90.8	1.9	6.6	0.8	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	90.2	2.5	7.2	0.1	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	89.3	3.5	6.3	0.8	100.0
Punjab	90.5	2.7	6.1	0.7	100.0
Rajasthan	90.8	2.0	6.6	0.6	100.0
Uttarakhand	88.7	3.3	7.2	0.9	100.0
Central					
Chhattisgarh	91.1	2.4	5.4	1.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	93.5	1.6	4.4	0.6	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	84.9	5.1	8.6	1.4	100.0
East					
Bihar	93.2	1.3	4.6	0.9	100.0
Jharkhand	90.7	2.6	5.6	1.0	100.0
Odisha	87.7	4.7	7.0	0.7	100.0
West Bengal	89.2	5.4	4.9	0.5	100.0
Northeast					
Arunachal Pradesh	91.0	4.0	4.4	0.6	100.0
Assam	89.6	5.5	4.4	0.5	100.0
Manipur	78.9	10.8	10.0	0.4	100.0
Meghalaya	94.7	1.2	3.6	0.5	100.0
Mizoram	93.9	0.2	5.3	0.5	100.0
Nagaland	93.4	2.0	4.1	0.5	100.0
Sikkim	93.3	1.1	4.8	0.8	100.0
Tripura	86.6	5.1	7.7	0.5	100.0
West					
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	94.6	1.6	3.8	0.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	90.4	1.5	8.2	0.0	100.0
Goa	91.2	3.3	5.5	0.0	100.0
Gujarat	92.0	2.2	5.3	0.5	100.0
Maharashtra	90.9	3.8	4.9	0.4	100.0
South					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94.3	2.9	2.1	0.7	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	93.1	2.9	3.4	0.7	100.0
Karnataka	94.5	1.8	3.2	0.5	100.0
Kerala	90.4	4.6	4.7	0.3	100.0
Lakshadweep	93.6	1.7	3.3	1.4	100.0
Puducherry	93.0	3.6	3.4	0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	92.2	3.6	3.8	0.3	100.0
Telangana	92.2	3.3	4.1	0.4	100.0

Table 6.17 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey ended in an abortion, percent distribution by place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion; 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, India, 2015-16

Characteristics of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	16.9	22.5	20.2
Private health sector ¹	60.1	47.0	52.4
At home	22.7	30.1	27.0
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	60.2	48.6	53.4
Nurse/ANM/LHV	14.5	18.6	16.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.2	0.6	0.4
Family member/relative/friend	1.9	3.6	2.9
Self	22.9	27.7	25.7
Other	0.4	0.8	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	17.8	19.0	18.5
Number of women with abortions	2,759	3,936	6,695
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	84.0	82.8	83.3
Number of women with complications	490	747	1,237
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	21.2	26.0	24.1
Private health sector ¹	77.3	71.2	73.6
At home	1.4	2.4	2.0
Other	0.1	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	411	619	1,030

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

¹Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Key Findings

- **Mortality levels:** For the five years preceding the survey, the under-five mortality rate was 50 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the infant mortality rate was 41 deaths per 1,000 live births. The neonatal mortality rate was 30 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- **Trends:** The under-five mortality rate declined from 109 deaths per 1,000 live births in the five years before the 1992-93 survey to 50 deaths per 1,000 live births in the five years before the 2015-16 survey. The infant mortality rate declined from 79 deaths per 1,000 live births to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births during the same period.
- **Patterns:** The under-five mortality rate and infant mortality rate are highest in Uttar Pradesh and lowest in Kerala. The under-five mortality rate and infant mortality rate are considerably higher in rural areas than in urban areas.
- **Perinatal mortality:** The perinatal mortality rate is 36 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of the population, and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and quality of life. These estimates can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-five mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviours that increase mortality risks for infants and young children. The information is collected as part of a retrospective birth history, in which female respondents list all of the children they have borne, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from birth histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from the birth histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on her overall work load, because live births occurring during the five years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.

- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child’s age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on the mothers’ reports (e.g., birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high, or if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of the mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality given in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix E (Tables E.4-E.6).

7.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

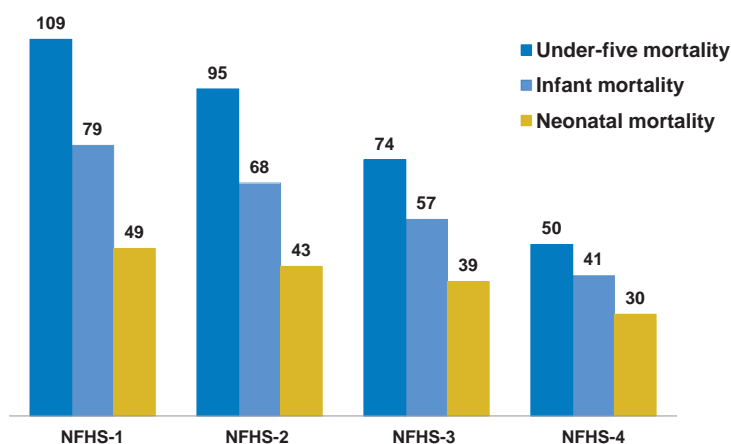
Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and fifth birthdays.

Under-five mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

For the five-year period before the 2015-16 NFHS, the neonatal mortality rate was 30 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that one in 33 live births died during the neonatal period. The infant mortality rate was 41 deaths per 1,000 live births. The under-five mortality rate was 50 deaths per 1,000 live births (Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1). This indicates that one in 20 children in India die before their fifth birthday. More than four-fifths (82%) of these deaths occur during infancy.

Trends: The neonatal mortality rate declined from 49 deaths per 1,000 live births in the five years before the 1992-93 NFHS survey to 30 deaths per 1,000 live births in the five years before the 2015-16 NFHS survey. The neonatal mortality rates in the five years before the 1998-99 survey and the 2005-06 survey were 43 and 39 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. The infant mortality rate declined from 79 deaths per 1,000 live births in the five years before the 1992-93 NFHS survey to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births in the five years before the 2015-16 NFHS survey. During the same period, the under-five mortality rate declined from 109 deaths per 1,000 live births to 50 deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate decreased by 48 percent over a period of 23 years. The decline in the under-five mortality rate is slightly higher than the decline in the infant mortality rate during this period (a decrease of 54 percent).

Figure 7.1 Trends in Early Childhood Mortality Rates
Deaths per 1,000 live births in the five-year period before the survey



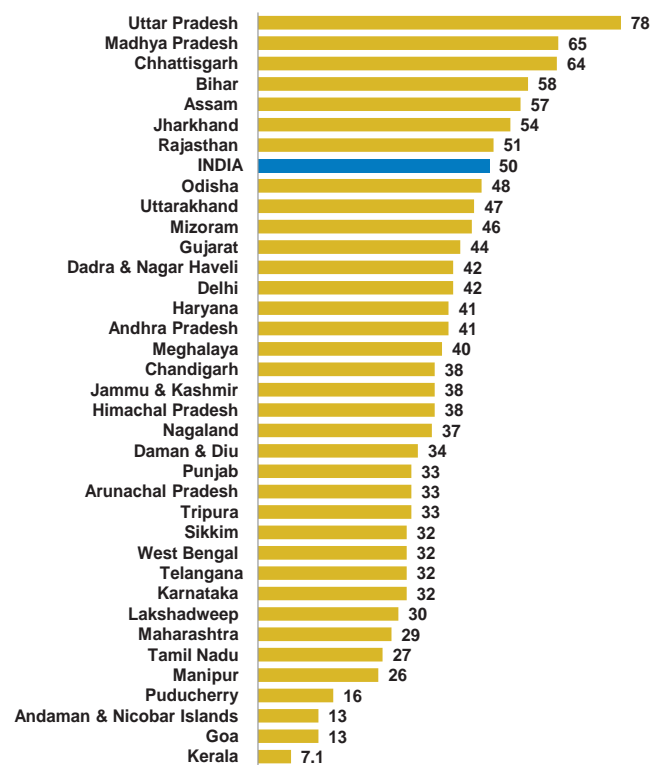
Patterns by background characteristics

- The under-five mortality rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (56 deaths per 1,000 live births versus 34 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- The under-five mortality rate is highest in Uttar Pradesh (78 deaths per 1,000 live births) and lowest in Kerala (7 deaths per 1,000 live births) (Figure 7.2).

- The under-five mortality rate declines with an increase in mother’s schooling (**Table 7.2**).
- The under-five mortality rate for scheduled castes (56 deaths per 1,000 live births), scheduled tribes (57 deaths per 1,000 live births), and other backward classes (51 deaths per 1,000 live births) are considerably higher than for those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes (39 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- The under-five mortality rate also declines with increasing household wealth. The under-five mortality rate declined from 72 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest wealth quintile to 23 deaths per 1,000 live births in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 7.2 Under-five Mortality Rate by State/UT

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the five-year period before the survey



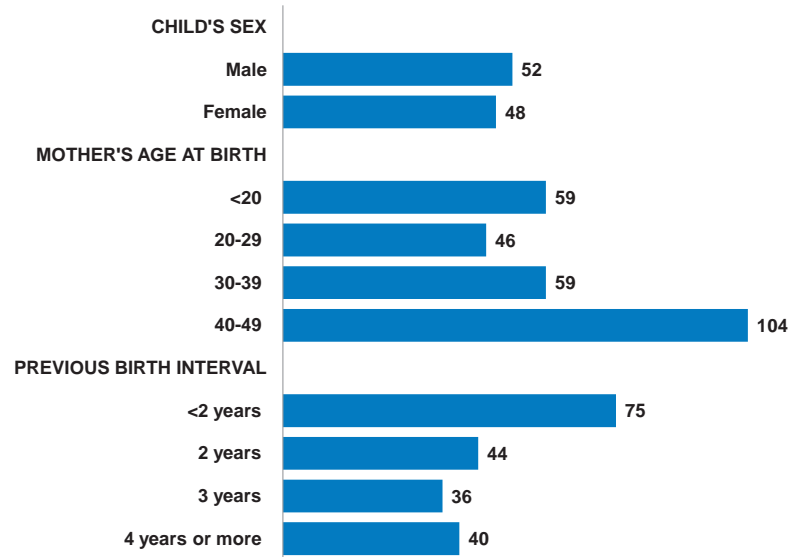
7.2 BIODEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS

Researchers have identified multiple risk factors for infant and child mortality based on the characteristics of the mother and child and the circumstances of the birth. **Table 7.3** and **Figure 7.3** illustrate the relationship between these risk factors and neonatal, infant, and under-five mortality.

- Boys are slightly more likely to die before their fifth birthday than girls. The gender gap is most pronounced in the neonatal period (within one month after birth).
- Shorter birth intervals are associated with higher under-five mortality. The under-five mortality rate for children born less than 2 years after the preceding birth is more than twice as high as that for children born 3 years after their preceding sibling.
- Children reported to be very small are 4-1/2 times as likely to die during the first month of life as children reported to be average size or larger (108 deaths per 1,000 live births versus 24 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Figure 7.3 High-risk Births Have Higher Mortality Rates

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



7.3 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy loss that occurs after seven months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first seven days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of seven or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of seven or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the five years before the survey.

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and it can be difficult to determine whether a death is one or the other. The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and offers a better measure of the level of mortality and quality of service around delivery. During the five years before the survey, the perinatal mortality rate was 36 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (Table 7.5).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The perinatal mortality rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (40 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies versus 26 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The perinatal mortality rate is highest in Uttar Pradesh (56 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and lowest in Kerala (8 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The perinatal mortality rate is twice as high among pregnancies to women in which the previous pregnancy interval was less than 15 months (56 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than those with an interval of 27 or more months.
- The perinatal mortality rate declines with an increase in the mother's schooling.
- The perinatal mortality rate also declines with higher household wealth. The perinatal mortality rate is 48 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in the lowest wealth quintiles and 21 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in the highest wealth quintile.

For additional information on high-risk fertility behaviour, see Table 7.7.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

Tables	
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Table 7.2	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics
Table 7.3	Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics
Table 7.4	Early childhood mortality rates by state/union territory
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Table 7.6	Perinatal mortality by state/union territory
Table 7.7	High-risk fertility behaviour

Table 7.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, by residence, India, 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	20.1	8.4	28.5	6.0	34.4
5-9	21.6	9.4	31.0	7.0	37.8
10-14	24.8	10.1	34.9	7.3	41.9
RURAL					
0-4	33.1	12.4	45.5	10.7	55.8
5-9	35.5	13.4	48.8	13.1	61.3
10-14	36.5	14.9	51.4	15.4	66.0
TOTAL					
0-4	29.5	11.3	40.7	9.4	49.7
5-9	31.5	12.2	43.7	11.3	54.6
10-14	33.0	13.5	46.5	12.9	58.8

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

Table 7.2 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 and residence, India, 2015-16, and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
Schooling					
No schooling	28.2	13.3	41.5	12.8	53.8
<5 years complete	31.8	17.6	49.5	6.8	56.0
5-7 years complete	25.5	7.1	32.6	6.5	38.9
8-9 years complete	22.2	10.7	32.9	4.4	37.1
10-11 years complete	13.4	8.4	21.8	5.1	26.8
12 or more years complete	14.4	4.2	18.6	2.5	21.0
Religion					
Hindu	20.3	7.9	28.2	5.9	33.9
Muslim	21.8	10.3	32.1	7.4	39.3
Christian	6.7	5.6	12.3	2.1	14.4
Sikh	14.0	3.5	17.5	2.2	19.6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.7	16.7	28.4	1.0	29.3
Other	25.3	0.1	25.4	0.0	25.4
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	20.7	10.4	31.1	8.0	38.9
Scheduled tribe	16.5	7.1	23.5	4.4	27.8
Other backward class	23.1	9.0	32.1	5.8	37.7
Other	16.2	6.5	22.7	5.2	27.8
Don't know	(21.0)	(12.1)	(33.1)	(13.7)	(46.3)
Wealth index					
Lowest	33.4	13.3	46.7	13.2	59.3
Second	27.2	11.8	39.0	12.7	51.2
Middle	26.0	13.9	40.0	10.2	49.7
Fourth	20.2	7.6	27.8	4.9	32.6
Highest	13.7	5.0	18.7	2.5	21.1
Total	20.1	8.4	28.5	6.0	34.4
NFHS-3	28.5	13.0	41.5	10.6	51.7
NFHS-2	31.7	15.4	47.0	16.9	63.1
NFHS-1	34.1	22.0	56.1	19.6	74.6

Continued...

Table 7.2 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
RURAL					
Schooling					
No schooling	38.8	16.5	55.3	15.5	69.9
<5 years complete	39.1	12.5	51.6	12.2	63.2
5-7 years complete	35.6	11.4	47.0	9.7	56.3
8-9 years complete	31.4	11.0	42.4	6.8	48.9
10-11 years complete	23.5	7.8	31.3	3.4	34.6
12 or more years complete	21.4	7.1	28.4	3.8	32.1
Religion					
Hindu	33.9	12.2	46.2	10.5	56.2
Muslim	31.8	13.5	45.2	12.2	56.9
Christian	19.0	12.0	31.0	9.9	40.6
Sikh	23.6	10.9	34.5	6.7	40.9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.1	9.2	31.3	7.1	38.2
Other	30.1	13.7	43.8	19.6	62.5
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	36.8	12.7	49.6	12.1	61.1
Scheduled tribe	33.4	13.9	47.3	14.7	61.3
Other backward class	33.4	12.6	46.1	10.4	56.0
Other	27.7	10.5	38.2	7.4	45.4
Don't know	36.5	9.7	46.2	10.4	56.1
Wealth index					
Lowest	41.1	15.7	56.8	16.4	72.3
Second	35.1	13.1	48.3	10.4	58.2
Middle	28.7	10.2	38.9	6.2	44.8
Fourth	22.8	8.5	31.3	6.0	37.1
Highest	16.8	5.8	22.6	3.6	26.1
Total	33.1	12.4	45.5	10.7	55.8
NFHS-3	42.5	19.7	62.2	21.0	82.0
NFHS-2	46.7	26.6	73.3	32.8	103.7
NFHS-1	52.9	32.2	85.0	37.6	119.4

Continued...

Table 7.2 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
TOTAL					
Schooling					
No schooling	37.2	16.0	53.2	15.1	67.5
<5 years complete	37.6	13.6	51.2	11.0	61.7
5-7 years complete	33.0	10.3	43.3	8.9	51.8
8-9 years complete	28.9	10.9	39.8	6.1	45.6
10-11 years complete	19.8	8.0	27.9	4.1	31.8
12 or more years complete	17.9	5.6	23.5	3.0	26.5
Religion					
Hindu	30.5	11.1	41.6	9.3	50.5
Muslim	27.8	12.2	40.0	10.3	49.9
Christian	15.1	9.9	25.0	7.4	32.2
Sikh	20.9	8.8	29.7	5.4	34.9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	17.7	12.4	30.0	4.5	34.4
Other	29.4	11.6	41.0	16.8	57.1
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	33.0	12.2	45.2	11.1	55.9
Scheduled tribe	31.3	13.1	44.4	13.4	57.2
Other backward class	30.5	11.6	42.1	9.0	50.8
Other	23.2	8.9	32.1	6.6	38.5
Don't know	30.4	10.6	41.0	11.8	52.3
Wealth index					
Lowest	40.7	15.6	56.3	16.3	71.7
Second	34.2	13.0	47.2	10.6	57.3
Middle	28.0	11.1	39.2	7.3	46.2
Fourth	21.6	8.1	29.6	5.4	34.9
Highest	14.6	5.2	19.8	2.8	22.6
Total	29.5	11.3	40.7	9.4	49.7
NFHS-3	39.0	18.0	57.0	18.4	74.3
NFHS-2	43.4	24.2	67.6	29.3	94.9
NFHS-1	48.6	29.9	78.5	33.4	109.3

Note: All estimates are for the five years preceding the survey (approximately 1988-1992 for NFHS-1, 1994-1998 for NFHS-2, 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, and 2011-2015 for NFHS-4).

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

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

Table 7.3 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics and residence, India, 2015-16

Demographic characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
Child's sex					
Male	22.1	7.2	29.3	5.8	34.9
Female	18.0	9.8	27.7	6.3	33.9
Mother's age at birth					
<20	23.8	11.9	35.7	6.3	41.7
20-29	19.3	7.8	27.1	5.7	32.6
30-39	21.2	8.7	29.9	7.7	37.4
40-49	(31.0)	(9.8)	(40.8)	(9.8)	(50.2)
Birth order					
1	20.4	7.3	27.8	5.3	32.9
2-3	17.7	7.9	25.6	5.3	30.8
4-6	29.9	14.0	43.9	11.6	55.0
7 or more	48.6	43.6	92.2	17.4	108.0
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	28.5	16.0	44.5	9.0	53.1
2 years	16.0	7.8	23.8	6.6	30.2
3 years	13.9	9.0	22.9	6.1	28.8
4 years or more	19.8	5.3	25.1	4.6	29.6
Birth size					
Very small	107.9	38.3	146.2	(12.0)	*
Small	31.0	9.6	40.5	12.5	(52.5)
Average or larger	15.5	6.9	22.4	8.7	30.9
Total	20.1	8.4	28.5	6.0	34.4

Continued...

Table 7.3 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics—Continued

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics and residence, India, 2015-16

Demographic characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
RURAL					
Child's sex					
Male	37.1	11.8	48.9	9.6	58.1
Female	28.8	13.0	41.8	12.0	53.3
Mother's age at birth					
<20	43.1	13.9	57.0	7.8	64.4
20-29	30.0	11.1	41.1	10.2	50.9
30-39	36.5	17.0	53.5	15.9	68.5
40-49	64.2	24.5	88.7	28.1	114.3
Birth order					
1	38.9	11.0	49.9	7.3	56.8
2-3	26.8	10.9	37.7	9.9	47.3
4-6	34.7	17.9	52.6	17.8	69.5
7 or more	62.2	31.8	94.0	27.7	119.2
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	45.3	19.0	64.3	18.1	81.2
2 years	24.7	11.8	36.5	11.7	47.8
3 years	20.4	8.9	29.3	9.1	38.1
4 years or more	24.7	11.1	35.8	8.9	44.4
Birth size					
Very small	107.9	28.5	136.5	21.9	(155.4)
Small	42.6	15.7	58.3	14.4	71.8
Average or larger	26.8	10.9	37.7	11.1	48.4
Total	33.1	12.4	45.5	10.7	55.8

Continued...

Table 7.3 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics—Continued

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics and residence, India, 2015-16

Demographic characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
TOTAL					
Child's sex					
Male	32.8	10.5	43.3	8.5	51.5
Female	25.8	12.1	37.9	10.4	47.8
Mother's age at birth					
<20	38.7	13.4	52.1	7.4	59.2
20-29	26.9	10.1	37.1	8.8	45.6
30-39	31.9	14.6	46.5	13.5	59.4
40-49	58.9	22.2	81.1	25.2	104.2
Birth order					
1	33.0	9.8	42.8	6.6	49.1
2-3	24.3	10.0	34.3	8.6	42.6
4-6	33.8	17.2	51.1	16.7	67.0
7 or more	60.3	33.4	93.8	26.2	117.5
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	41.4	18.3	59.7	16.0	74.7
2 years	22.7	10.9	33.6	10.5	43.8
3 years	18.8	8.9	27.7	8.3	35.8
4 years or more	23.1	9.1	32.3	7.5	39.6
Birth size					
Very small	107.9	30.8	138.7	19.7	155.7
Small	39.7	14.1	53.8	13.9	67.0
Average or larger	23.5	9.8	33.3	10.4	43.3
Total	29.5	11.3	40.7	9.4	49.7

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

² Excludes first-order births

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

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 7.4 Early childhood mortality rates by state/union territory

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
India	29.5	11.3	40.7	9.4	49.7
North					
Chandigarh	30.3	8.1	38.3	0.0	38.3
Delhi	17.8	13.4	31.2	11.3	42.2
Haryana	22.1	10.7	32.8	8.6	41.1
Himachal Pradesh	25.5	8.8	34.3	3.5	37.6
Jammu & Kashmir	23.2	9.3	32.4	5.4	37.6
Punjab	21.2	8.0	29.2	4.1	33.2
Rajasthan	29.8	11.5	41.3	9.7	50.7
Uttarakhand	27.9	11.8	39.7	7.1	46.5
Central					
Chhattisgarh	42.1	11.9	54.0	10.9	64.3
Madhya Pradesh	36.9	14.3	51.2	14.2	64.6
Uttar Pradesh	45.1	18.4	63.5	15.6	78.1
East					
Bihar	36.7	11.4	48.1	10.5	58.1
Jharkhand	33.0	10.8	43.8	11.1	54.3
Odisha	28.2	11.5	39.6	8.8	48.1
West Bengal	22.0	5.5	27.5	4.4	31.8
Northeast					
Arunachal Pradesh	11.8	11.1	22.9	10.2	32.9
Assam	32.8	14.8	47.6	9.3	56.5
Manipur	15.6	6.2	21.7	4.3	25.9
Meghalaya	18.3	11.6	29.9	10.1	39.6
Mizoram	11.2	28.9	40.1	6.1	46.0
Nagaland	16.5	13.1	29.5	8.2	37.4
Sikkim	20.8	8.7	29.5	2.8	32.2
Tripura	13.2	13.4	26.7	6.1	32.7
West					
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.2	23.9	33.0	9.5	42.2
Daman & Diu	26.3	8.2	34.4	0.0	34.4
Goa	12.9	0.0	12.9	0.0	12.9
Gujarat	26.8	7.4	34.2	9.6	43.5
Maharashtra	16.2	7.5	23.7	5.2	28.7
South					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.3	2.5	9.8	3.2	13.0
Andhra Pradesh	23.6	11.3	34.9	6.1	40.8
Karnataka	18.5	8.4	26.9	4.7	31.5
Kerala	4.4	1.2	5.6	1.5	7.1
Lakshadweep	23.3	3.7	26.9	3.3	30.2
Puducherry	5.8	9.9	15.7	0.5	16.2
Tamil Nadu	14.0	6.2	20.2	6.7	26.8
Telangana	20.0	7.7	27.7	4.2	31.7

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

Table 7.5 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and perinatal mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Perinatal mortality rate ³	Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	461	1,086	45.0	34,341
20-29	2,116	4,027	33.4	183,688
30-39	484	795	39.2	32,575
40-49	44	90	62.4	2,143
Previous pregnancy interval in months⁴				
First pregnancy	1,346	2,531	42.4	91,417
<15	254	683	56.1	16,706
15-26	533	1,232	32.7	53,927
27-38	387	722	27.3	40,698
39 or more	584	828	28.2	49,999
Residence				
Urban	738	1,127	26.3	70,810
Rural	2,367	4,870	39.8	181,936
Schooling				
No schooling	1,159	2,277	44.9	76,516
<5 years complete	214	461	44.3	15,251
5-7 years complete	529	1,128	40.2	41,260
8-9 years complete	525	944	35.2	41,702
10-11 years complete	277	486	25.3	30,126
12 or more years complete	400	699	23.0	47,891
Religion				
Hindu	2,412	4,850	36.5	198,768
Muslim	567	962	36.5	41,905
Christian	51	60	21.6	5,155
Sikh	35	49	27.2	3,095
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	16	32	25.0	1,944
Jain	1	2	12.8	266
Other	22	40	38.5	1,614
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	751	1,451	40.4	54,552
Scheduled tribe	296	665	36.1	26,590
Other backward class	1,362	2,758	36.9	111,610
Other	663	1,075	30.1	57,783
Don't know	32	48	36.0	2,212
Wealth index				
Lowest	956	2,098	47.6	64,215
Second	774	1,531	41.4	55,629
Middle	608	1,143	34.9	50,130
Fourth	439	791	26.9	45,703
Highest	327	433	20.5	37,069
Total	3,104	5,997	36.0	252,746

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting seven or more months

² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children

³ The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of seven or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000

⁴ Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months

Table 7.6 Perinatal mortality by state/union territory

Perinatal mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Perinatal mortality rate
India	36.0
North	
Chandigarh	48.7
Delhi	18.6
Haryana	26.0
Himachal Pradesh	25.8
Jammu & Kashmir	30.4
Punjab	29.5
Rajasthan	35.7
Uttarakhand	35.5
Central	
Chhattisgarh	48.2
Madhya Pradesh	37.9
Uttar Pradesh	56.4
East	
Bihar	43.3
Jharkhand	42.5
Odisha	34.9
West Bengal	30.9
Northeast	
Arunachal Pradesh	17.5
Assam	34.6
Manipur	19.9
Meghalaya	26.7
Mizoram	12.7
Nagaland	21.7
Sikkim	26.2
Tripura	22.3
West	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.8
Daman & Diu	20.5
Goa	13.4
Gujarat	30.3
Maharashtra	20.7
South	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	21.5
Andhra Pradesh	32.3
Karnataka	21.9
Kerala	8.4
Lakshadweep	35.2
Puducherry	16.9
Tamil Nadu	17.6
Telangana	28.6

Note: The perinatal mortality rate is the sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of seven or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.

Table 7.7 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, India, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the five years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	32.9	1.00	53.9 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	35.8	1.41	8.5
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	3.0	2.26	0.4
Mother's age >34	1.2	1.49	9.7
Birth interval <24 months	12.7	1.74	7.5
Birth order >3	8.3	1.49	5.6
Subtotal	25.2	1.71	23.1
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.2	3.49	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	1.59	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	2.1	2.29	11.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.4	5.38	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.2	3.13	2.4
Subtotal	6.1	2.99	14.5
In any avoidable high-risk category	31.3	1.96	37.6
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	249,967	na	511,373

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women

Key Findings

- **Antenatal care (ANC):** The proportion of women age 15-49 in India who received ANC has risen from 77 percent in NFHS-3 (2005-06) to 84 percent in NFHS-4 (2015-16), and in NFHS-4 79 percent received ANC from a skilled provider in NFHS-4. Fifty-nine percent of women had their first ANC visit during the first trimester of pregnancy, an increase from 44 percent in 2005-06, and 51 percent had four or more ANC visits, an increase from 37 percent in 2005-06.
- **Components of antenatal care:** Pregnant women are more likely to have their weight measured (91%), their blood pressure measured (89%), and a blood sample taken (87%), than to take iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets for at least 100 days (30%) or to take an intestinal parasite drug (18%). A urine sample was taken for 88 percent of women and 89 percent of women had their abdomen examined.
- **Protection against neonatal tetanus:** Eighty-nine percent of women's last live births were protected against neonatal tetanus.
- **Delivery:** Institutional deliveries have increased markedly from 39 percent in 2005-06 to 79 percent in 2015-16.
- **Postnatal checks:** Thirty-six percent of newborns had a postnatal check, and 27 percent of newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth.
- **C-sections:** The rate of C-section deliveries almost doubled from 9 percent in 2005-06 to 17 percent in 2015-16. C-sections are particularly common in private sector health facilities (41% of deliveries).

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce the health risks for mothers and their babies by monitoring pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labour and delivery.

To improve the availability of and access to quality health care, especially for those residing in rural areas, the poor, women, and children, the government launched the National Rural Health Mission for the 2005-2012 period. One of the important goals of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is to provide access to improved health care at the household level through female Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), who act as an interface between the community and the public health system. The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was established as a Sub-mission of the over-arching National Health Mission (NHM) in 2013, with NRHM being the other Sub-mission of the National Health Mission.

At the same time, the RMNCH+A (reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health) approach was launched to address the major causes of mortality among women and children as well as the delays in accessing and utilizing health care and services. The RMNCH+A strategic approach was developed to provide an understanding of the ‘continuum of care’ to ensure an equal focus on various life stages.

This chapter presents information on ANC providers, the number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of maternal care. The chapter examines childbirth and postnatal care and presents information on the place of delivery, assistance during delivery, caesarean delivery, cost of delivery, and postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns.

8.1 PREGNANCY REGISTRATION

8.1.1 Registration of Pregnancies

Eighty-five percent of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years before the survey registered the pregnancy for their most recent birth. Birth registration exceeds 80 percent for all groups except women age 35-49, women with no schooling, and births of order four or more (**Table 8.1**).

8.1.2 Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card)

The Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card) is a tool for informing and educating mothers and families on different aspects of maternal and child care and linking maternal and childcare into a continuum of care through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The card also captures some of key services delivered to mothers and babies during antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care for ensuring that the minimum package of services are delivered to the beneficiary. The card also serves as a tool for providing complete immunization to infants and children, early and exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and growth monitoring. Eighty-nine percent of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years before the survey and registered their last pregnancy received an MCP Card for that birth (**Table 8.1**). Differentials by background characteristics are generally quite small.

8.2 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

8.2.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, that is, doctors, auxiliary nurse midwives, nurses, midwives, and lady health visitors.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years before the survey

Seventy-nine percent of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years before the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider at least once for their last birth (**Table 8.3**). The majority of women received antenatal care from doctors (59%), followed by auxiliary nurse midwives (ANMs), nurses, midwives, and lady health visitors (LHVs) (20%). **Table 8.4** shows that use of a skilled provider for ANC is low in Nagaland (44%) and Bihar (49%), and high in Kerala and Lakshadweep (more than 99%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of a skilled provider for ANC services is higher in urban areas than rural areas (89% and 75%, respectively).
- Use of a skilled provider for ANC services increases with rising education. Sixty-one percent of women with no schooling obtained ANC services from a skilled provider, compared with 93 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are much more likely to receive ANC from a skilled provider (94%) than those in the lowest quintile (57%).
- Women in the younger ages (below 20 years) are more likely to receive ANC from a skilled provider than women in the older age group 35-49 years (81% versus 62%).
- Similarly, women with a first birth are more likely to receive ANC from a skilled provider than women with a birth of order 6 and above (87% versus 49%).

8.2.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

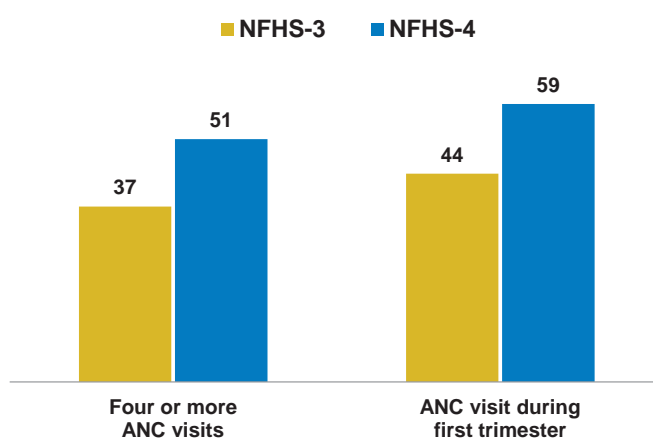
About half (51%) of the women had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy, as recommended by WHO (Table 8.5). Seventeen percent of women had no ANC visits. Urban women are more likely to have had four or more ANC visits than rural women (66% and 45%, respectively).

Fifty-nine percent of women had their first ANC visit during the first trimester. Another 18 percent of women had their first ANC visit during the fourth and fifth month of pregnancy, and 7 percent first received ANC in the sixth month or later. The median number of months pregnant at the time of the first visit for all women with at least one ANC visit is 3.5 months.

The proportion of women who had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy is lowest in Bihar (14%) and highest in Kerala (90%) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (92%) (Table 8.11).

Figure 8.1 Trends in Antenatal Coverage

Percentage of women age 15-49



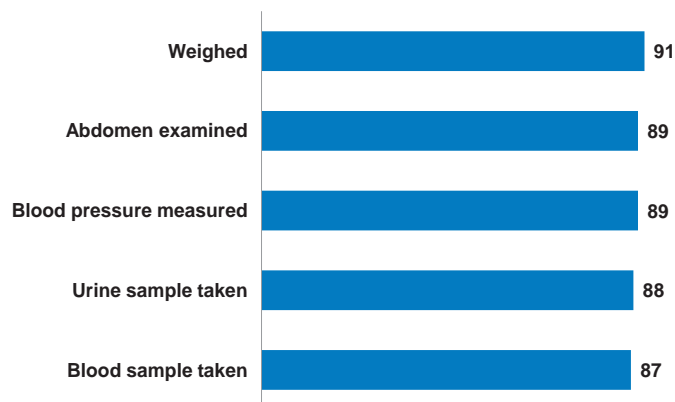
Trends: The proportion of women that received the recommended four or more ANC visits increased from 37 percent in 2005-06 to 51 percent in 2015-16 (Figure 8.1). Over the same time period, the proportion of women who received ANC in the first trimester increased from 44 percent to 59 percent.

8.3 COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

In India, 87-91 percent of women who received ANC for their most recent live birth in the past five years had their weight measured, a blood sample taken, a urine sample taken, their abdomen examined, and their blood pressure measured (**Figure 8.2**). About half of women received information on specific pregnancy complications, namely prolonged labour (50%), severe abdominal pain, and high blood pressure (52% each). About two-thirds (67%) were told where they could go if they experienced pregnancy complications. Seventy-eight percent of all women with a birth in the past five years were given or purchased iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, but only 30 percent took the tablets for at least 100 days. Only 18 percent took an intestinal parasite drug during the pregnancy (**Table 8.7** and **Table 8.8**).

Figure 8.2 Components of Antenatal Care (ANC)

Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth, percentage who received selected services



8.4 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during that pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within three years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within five years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within ten years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Last live births in the five years before the survey to women age 15-49

Neonatal tetanus, a major cause of early infant death in many developing countries, is often due to failure to observe hygienic procedures during delivery. **Table 8.7** shows that 89 percent of women's last births were protected against neonatal tetanus.

Patterns by background characteristics

- About 9 in 10 women less than age 35 had their last birth protected against neonatal tetanus, compared with 81 percent of older women age 35-49.
- The percentage of women whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus increases with education, from 84 percent among women with no schooling to 92 percent among those with 12 or more years of schooling.
- Similarly, the percentage of women whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus increases with the wealth quintile, from 85 percent among women in households in the lowest wealth quintile to 93 percent among those in the highest wealth quintile.

8.5 ULTRASOUND TESTING DURING PREGNANCY

Mothers had an ultrasound test for 61 percent of their pregnancies in the past five years (**Table 8.12**)

Trends: Between 2005-06 and 2015-16, the proportion of pregnancies with an ultrasound test increased from 24 percent to 61 percent.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ultrasound tests are particularly common in urban areas, among women with 12 or more years of schooling, for Jain and Sikh women, and for women in households in the two highest wealth quintiles.
- Women with no sons are more likely than women with one or more sons to have an ultrasound test.
- Women with no sons who have an ultrasound test are much more likely to have the pregnancy end in the birth of a son than the birth of a daughter. For example, for women with no sons and three daughters who had an ultrasound test, 53 percent of their pregnancies resulted in the birth of a son and 34 percent resulted in the birth of a daughter. The results provide clear evidence of the existence and impact of son preference in India.

8.6 DELIVERY SERVICES

8.6.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

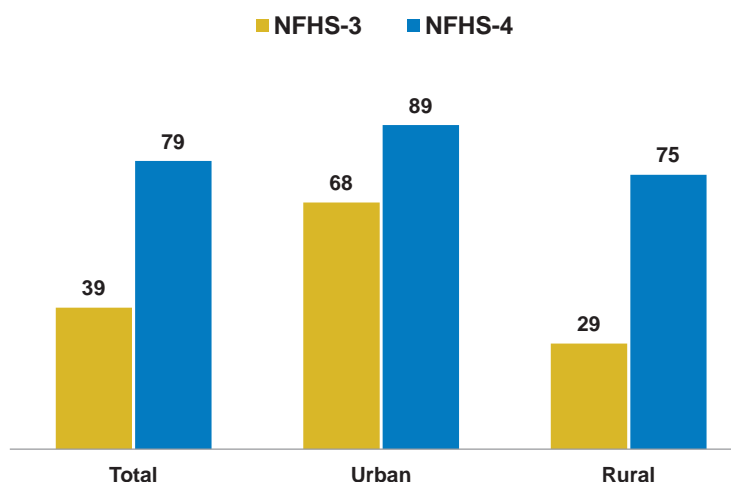
Sample: All live births in the five years before the survey

Increasing institutional deliveries is an important factor in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. Seventy-nine percent of live births in the five years before the survey were delivered in a health facility (**Table 8.13**). The most common reason for not delivering in a health facility was that the woman did not think it was necessary (40%), but 18 percent of women said that it was too far or there was no transportation, 18 percent said that the husband or family did not allow them to have the delivery in a health facility, and 16 percent said it costs too much (**Table 8.14**).

Trends: Institutional deliveries doubled between 2005-06 and 2015-16, from 39 percent to 79 percent (**Figure 8.3**).

Figure 8.3 Trends in Health Facility Births

Percentage of births in the five years before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher-order births are much less likely to be institutional deliveries; only 48 percent of sixth or higher order births occurred at a health facility, compared with 88 percent of first births.
- Antenatal care increases the likelihood of an institutional delivery. Ninety-one percent of births to mothers who had four or more ANC visits were delivered in a health facility, compared with 57 percent of births to mothers who had no ANC visits.
- Eighty-nine percent of births to urban women were delivered in a health facility, compared with 75 percent of births to rural women.
- The mother's educational status is highly correlated with the place of delivery. Ninety-five percent of births to mothers with 12 or more year of schooling were delivered in a health facility, compared with 62 percent of births to mothers with no schooling (**Figure 8.4**).
- Similarly, 95 percent of births to mothers in households in the highest wealth quintile were delivered in a health facility, compared with 60 percent of births to mothers in households in the lowest wealth quintile.
- Almost 100 percent of births in Puducherry, Kerala, Lakshadweep, and Tamil Nadu were delivered in a health facility. Ninety percent of births or more were delivered in health facilities in 14 states and union territories. At the other end of the spectrum, only one-third of births in Nagaland and just over half of births in Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh were delivered in health facilities (**Figure 8.5**).

Figure 8.4 Health Facility Births by Schooling
Percentage of births in the five years before the survey

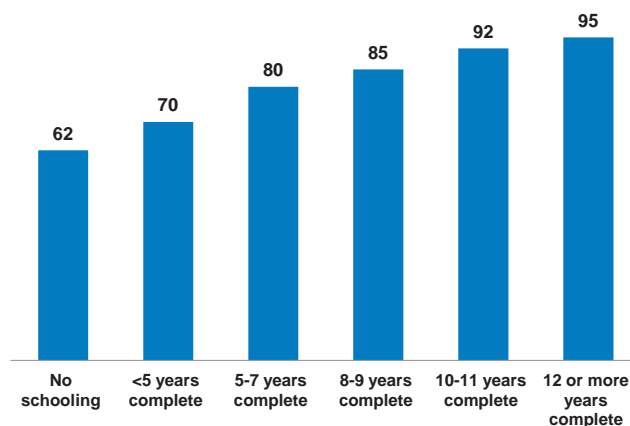
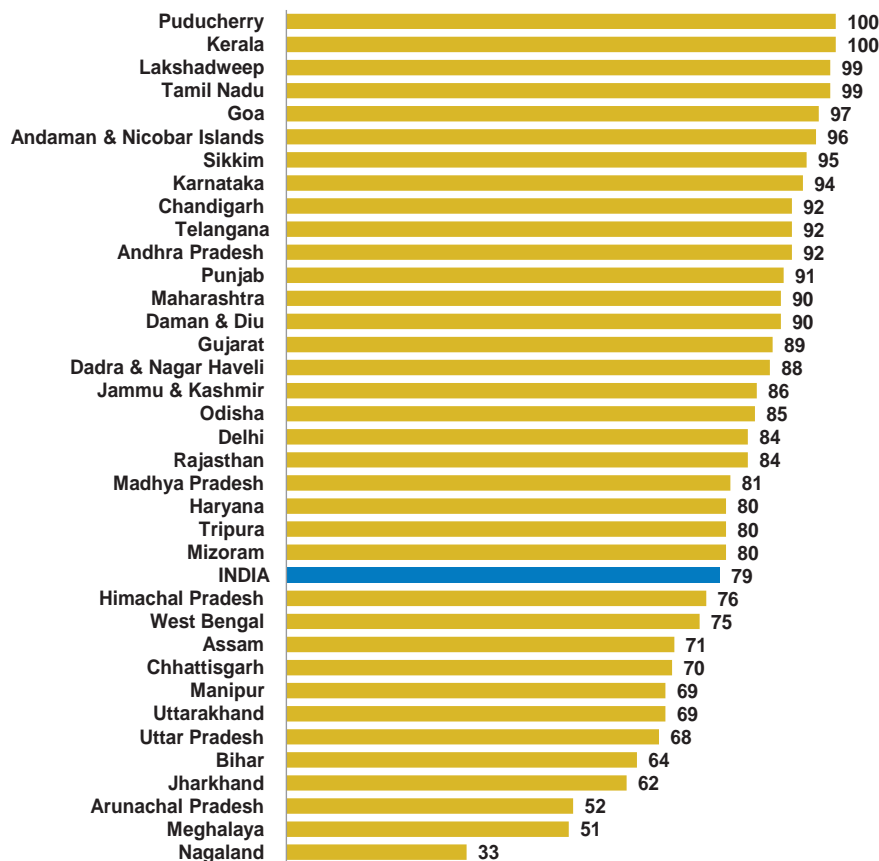


Figure 8.5 Health Facility Births by State/UT

Percentage of live births in the five years before the survey



8.6.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, auxiliary nurse midwives, nurses, midwives, and lady health visitors.

Sample: All live births in the five years before the survey

Assistance during childbirth can influence the birth outcome and the health of the mother and the newborn. A skilled attendant can manage complications of pregnancy and delivery or refer the mother and/or the baby to the next level of care. In the five years before the survey, 8 in 10 live births (81%) were delivered by a skilled provider (**Table 8.19**). The majority of births were attended by doctors (56%), followed by ANMs, nurses, midwives, LHVs (25%), and *dais* (TBAs) (11%) (**Figure 8.6**).

Trends: Skilled assistance during deliveries in India has increased substantially; the proportion of births assisted by a skilled provider increased from 47 percent in 2005-06 to 81 percent in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety-three percent of births to mothers who had four or more ANC visits were delivered by a skilled attendant, compared with 60 percent of births to mothers with no ANC visits.
- Only 19 percent of births that took place at the woman's own home were delivered by a skilled provider.
- Births to women in urban areas (90%) are more likely to be delivered by a skilled provider than births to women in rural areas (78%).
- The mothers' educational status is highly correlated with skilled delivery. Ninety-five percent of births to mothers with 12 or more years of schooling were delivered by a skilled attendant, compared with 66 percent of births to mothers with no schooling.
- Skilled birth attendance increases from 64 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile to 96 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 8.7**).

Figure 8.6 Assistance during Delivery

Percent distribution of births in the five years before the survey

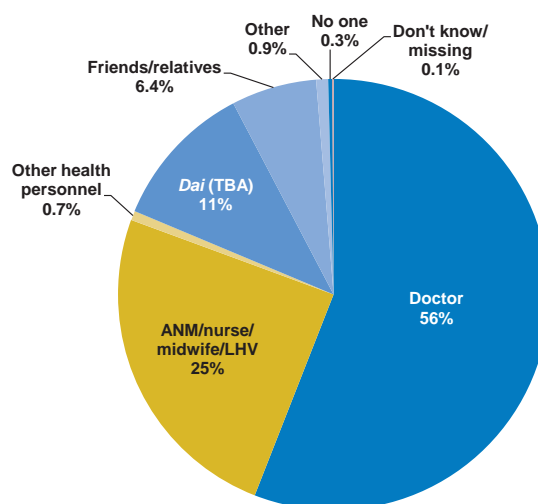
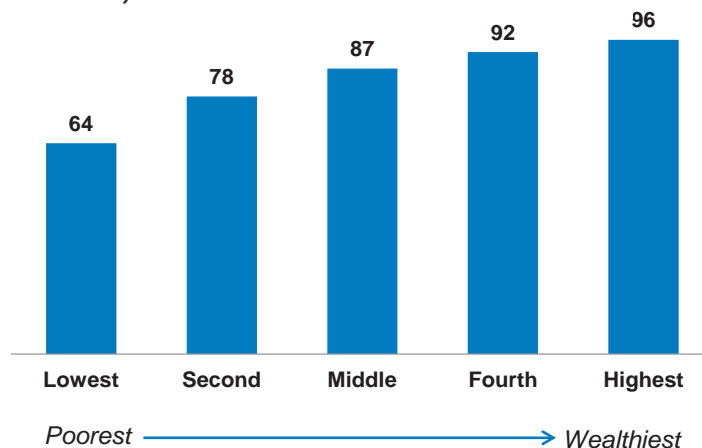


Figure 8.7 Skilled Assistance at Delivery by Household Wealth

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey



8.6.3 Delivery by Caesarean Section

Access to caesarean section (C-section) can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, a caesarean section without a medical need can put a woman at risk of short and long-term health problems. WHO advises that caesarean sections should only be done when medically necessary, and does not recommend a target rate for countries to achieve at the population level.

The 2015-16 NFHS found that 17 percent of live births in the five years before the survey were delivered by caesarean section. Forty-five percent of the C-sections were decided on after the onset of labour pains, compared with 55 percent that were decided on before the onset of labour pains (**Table 8.19**).

Trends: Since 2005-06, the rate of C-sections has doubled, from 9 percent to 17 percent in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Caesarean deliveries are more common among first births (24%) than higher-order births (ranging from 2% to 16%).
- C-sections are particularly common in private sector health facilities (41% of deliveries), an increase from 28 percent in 2005-06.
- The caesarean delivery rate is higher in urban than rural areas (28% against 13%).
- More educated women are much more likely to undergo caesarean deliveries. The caesarean rate for deliveries for women with 12 or more years of schooling is 34 percent, compared with 26 percent for women with 10-11 years of schooling, 15 percent for women with 5-7 years of schooling, and 6 percent for women with no schooling.

There is strong positive relationship between wealth quintiles and delivery by C-section. Mothers in households in the highest wealth quintile are much more likely to deliver through C-section (36%) than mothers in households in the lowest wealth quintile (4%) (**Table 8.19**).

8.7 DELIVERY COSTS

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility was Rs. 7,938 (**Table 8.20**). The average cost was five times as high in private health facilities (Rs. 16,522) as in public health facilities (Rs. 3,198).

8.8 POSTNATAL CARE

8.8.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

A large proportion of maternal and neonatal deaths occur during the first 24 hours after delivery. For both the mother and the infant, prompt postnatal care is important to treat complications that arise from delivery and to provide the mother with important information on caring for herself and her baby. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) recommends that all women who deliver in a health facility receive a postnatal health check within the first 24 hours after delivery and that women giving birth outside of a health facility should be referred to a health facility for a postnatal check within 12 hours after giving birth.

The 2015-16 NFHS found that among women age 15-49 giving birth in the five years before the survey, 65 percent had a postnatal check during the first two days after birth. Thirty percent of mothers did not receive any postnatal checks (**Table 8.21**).

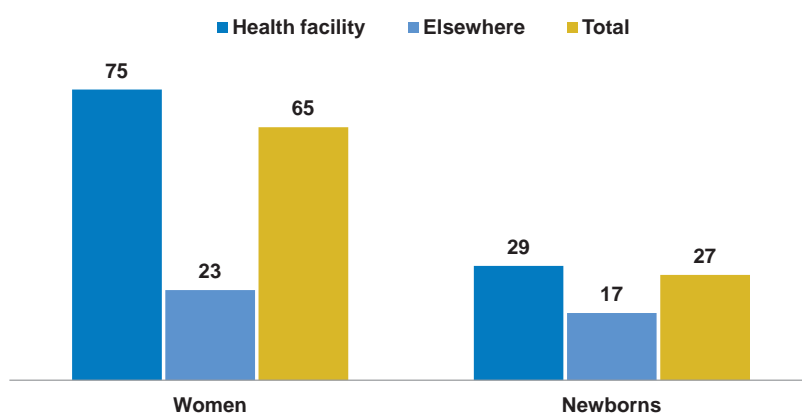
Trends: The proportion of mothers who received a postnatal check in the first two days after birth increased from 37 percent to 65 percent between 2005-06 and 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who delivered in a health facility were more than three times as likely to receive a postnatal health check within two days of delivery as are those who delivered elsewhere (**Figure 8.8**).
- Seventy-three percent of urban women received a postnatal check within two days, compared with 62 percent of rural women.

Figure 8.8 Postnatal Care by Place of Delivery

Percentage of last births in the five years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first two days after birth



- Women with 12 or more years of schooling (78%) are more likely than women with no schooling (51%) to have a postnatal check within two days.
- Women from the wealthiest households (80%) are more likely to receive a postnatal check within two days than women from the lowest wealth quintile (48%).
- Scheduled tribe women (59%) are less likely to receive a postnatal check within two days than women from any other caste/tribe group (64-69%).
- Mothers were most likely to receive a postnatal check within two days of delivery in Goa and Lakshadweep (93%), Chandigarh (91%), and Kerala and Punjab (89% each), and least likely to receive a postnatal check within two days in Nagaland (23%), Arunachal Pradesh (30%), and Bihar (46%).

The skills of the provider are an important factor in determining the provider's ability to diagnose problems and recommend appropriate treatment or referral. In India, less than half (43%) of women received their first postnatal check from a doctor; 22 percent received a postnatal check from an ANM, nurse, midwife, or LHV, and 2 percent from an ASHA. Only 2 percent of women received a check from a *dai* (TBA) (**Table 8.22**).

8.8.2 Postnatal Health Checks for Newborns

The first 48 hours of life is a critical phase in the lives of newborn babies and a period in which many neonatal deaths occur. Lack of postnatal health checks during this period can delay the identification of newborn complications and the initiation of appropriate care and treatment.

In India, only 27 percent of newborns had a first postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth (**Table 8.23**). Sixty-four percent of newborns did not receive any postnatal health check.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Newborns delivered in a health facility were much more likely to receive a postnatal health check within two days of birth than those delivered elsewhere, particularly at their own home/parent's home.
- There is a positive relationship between the mother's level of education and a postnatal check in the first two days after birth. Thirty-one percent of babies born to mothers with 12 or more years of schooling received a postnatal check within two days, compared with 22 percent of babies born to mothers with no schooling.

Eighteen percent of newborns received a first postnatal check from a doctor, while 12 percent received a first postnatal check from an ANM, nurse, midwife, or LHV (**Table 8.24**).

A summary of symptoms of postpartum complications for all pregnancies in the five years before the survey is presented in **Table 8.25**.

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Table 8.1 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women age 15-49 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 percent distribution by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Total	Percentage of mother's given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know			
Mother's age at birth								
<20	87.6	20,506	78.4	21.2	0.4	100.0	92.1	17,955
20-34	85.7	155,757	78.4	21.2	0.4	100.0	89.1	133,464
35-49	72.9	8,378	68.2	31.4	0.5	100.0	83.9	6,110
Birth order								
1	88.9	62,584	81.7	17.9	0.3	100.0	91.0	55,615
2-3	86.3	94,026	78.4	21.2	0.4	100.0	89.6	81,163
4+	74.0	28,030	66.2	33.3	0.5	100.0	83.4	20,751
Residence								
Urban	87.0	54,847	82.3	17.4	0.3	100.0	87.7	47,706
Rural	84.6	129,794	76.1	23.5	0.4	100.0	90.0	109,824
Schooling								
No schooling	75.7	51,290	69.1	30.4	0.5	100.0	85.1	38,836
<5 years complete	86.2	10,753	75.4	24.2	0.4	100.0	90.9	9,268
5-7 years complete	88.4	29,402	78.1	21.5	0.5	100.0	90.5	25,989
8-9 years complete	89.8	30,990	79.3	20.4	0.3	100.0	91.9	27,833
10-11 years complete	90.5	23,134	83.5	16.2	0.3	100.0	92.0	20,925
12 or more years complete	88.8	39,071	84.2	15.5	0.3	100.0	88.8	34,679
Religion								
Hindu	85.8	145,617	77.8	21.8	0.4	100.0	89.8	124,935
Muslim	81.8	29,734	77.8	21.8	0.4	100.0	85.7	24,334
Christian	86.0	3,900	81.2	18.5	0.4	100.0	90.0	3,354
Sikh	91.6	2,437	86.4	13.5	0.1	100.0	94.8	2,233
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	93.9	1,502	85.3	14.7	0.0	100.0	93.9	1,410
Jain	91.3	239	82.1	17.5	0.4	100.0	86.2	218
Other	86.3	1,210	67.1	32.7	0.2	100.0	92.4	1,044
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	86.7	39,059	76.1	23.6	0.3	100.0	91.1	33,846
Scheduled tribe	83.8	19,002	77.8	21.7	0.5	100.0	90.2	15,915
Other backward class	84.4	80,461	77.6	22.0	0.4	100.0	88.1	67,928
Other	86.6	44,560	80.5	19.2	0.3	100.0	89.5	38,582
Don't know	80.8	1,558	76.3	21.2	2.5	100.0	84.6	1,259
Total	85.3	184,641	78.0	21.6	0.4	100.0	89.3	157,530

Table 8.2 Health problems during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who experienced specific health problems during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, by residence, India, 2015-16

Problem during pregnancy	Urban	Rural	Total
Difficulty with vision during daylight	8.7	11.9	10.9
Convulsions not from fever	13.2	17.9	16.5
Swelling of the legs, body, or face	34.5	30.7	31.8
Number of women	54,847	129,794	184,641

Table 8.3 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 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, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai/ TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Missing	Total	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women
Mother's age at birth												
<20	62.7	18.8	0.3	2.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	14.2	0.0	100.0	81.4	20,506
20-34	59.3	20.6	0.3	2.5	0.1	1.1	0.1	15.9	0.0	100.0	79.9	155,757
35-49	40.8	21.4	0.6	2.9	0.2	1.6	0.1	31.8	0.6	100.0	62.2	8,378
Birth order												
1	69.7	17.3	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	9.8	0.0	100.0	87.0	62,584
2-3	59.7	20.4	0.3	2.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	15.6	0.1	100.0	80.1	94,026
4-5	35.1	27.5	0.6	3.8	0.2	1.7	0.1	30.8	0.1	100.0	62.6	20,939
6+	22.1	26.9	0.6	3.7	0.3	2.0	0.2	43.9	0.3	100.0	49.0	7,091
Residence												
Urban	76.1	13.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	9.2	0.0	100.0	89.0	54,847
Rural	51.5	23.6	0.3	3.2	0.2	1.5	0.1	19.5	0.1	100.0	75.1	129,794
Schooling												
No schooling	34.6	26.1	0.6	4.3	0.2	1.9	0.1	32.2	0.1	100.0	60.7	51,290
<5 years complete	54.3	21.8	0.4	3.4	0.2	1.8	0.1	17.9	0.1	100.0	76.2	10,753
5-7 years complete	59.5	22.4	0.3	2.9	0.1	1.3	0.1	13.4	0.0	100.0	81.9	29,402
8-9 years complete	63.0	21.3	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	11.8	0.0	100.0	84.4	30,990
10-11 years complete	74.7	14.8	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	8.4	0.0	100.0	89.5	23,134
12 or more years complete	78.7	13.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	6.1	0.0	100.0	92.5	39,071
Religion												
Hindu	58.3	20.9	0.3	2.8	0.1	1.1	0.1	16.3	0.1	100.0	79.3	145,617
Muslim	58.6	18.4	0.4	1.6	0.2	1.6	0.1	19.1	0.0	100.0	77.0	29,734
Christian	72.4	11.8	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	12.5	0.1	100.0	84.2	3,900
Sikh	58.2	35.4	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	93.6	2,437
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.1	15.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	93.2	1,502
Jain	81.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	93.7	239
Other	51.4	17.1	0.4	8.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	22.4	0.0	100.0	68.5	1,210
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	54.6	23.0	0.3	2.7	0.1	1.4	0.0	17.8	0.1	100.0	77.5	39,059
Scheduled tribe	47.9	24.9	0.6	5.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	19.6	0.1	100.0	72.9	19,002
Other backward class	57.2	21.1	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	17.7	0.0	100.0	78.2	80,461
Other	70.3	15.4	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	11.4	0.0	100.0	85.6	44,560
Don't know	57.8	15.6	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	23.5	0.4	100.0	73.4	1,558
Wealth index												
Lowest	30.2	26.9	0.5	5.1	0.3	2.2	0.1	34.7	0.1	100.0	57.1	43,155
Second	51.9	24.3	0.4	3.2	0.2	1.9	0.1	18.0	0.1	100.0	76.2	39,070
Middle	65.6	20.0	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	11.2	0.1	100.0	85.6	36,722
Fourth	74.8	15.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	7.8	0.0	100.0	90.4	35,066
Highest	81.6	12.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	94.1	30,627
Total	58.8	20.4	0.3	2.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	16.4	0.1	100.0	79.3	184,641

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 8.4 Antenatal care by state/union territory

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 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 state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai/ TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Missing	Total	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
India	58.8	20.4	0.3	2.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	16.4	0.1	100.0	79.3
North											
Chandigarh	61.1	35.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	97.0
Delhi	76.7	12.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.8	0.1	100.0	89.1
Haryana	48.3	30.9	0.7	2.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	17.1	0.0	100.0	79.2
Himachal Pradesh	77.7	12.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	90.6
Jammu & Kashmir	81.8	8.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	7.6	0.1	100.0	90.4
Punjab	59.3	35.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	94.6
Rajasthan	54.9	27.8	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	14.1	0.0	100.0	82.7
Uttarakhand	52.2	22.7	0.6	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	21.8	0.0	100.0	74.8
Central											
Chhattisgarh	44.0	47.2	0.2	4.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.8	0.0	100.0	91.2
Madhya Pradesh	31.3	37.6	0.5	6.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	22.4	0.1	100.0	68.9
Uttar Pradesh	36.8	35.5	0.4	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.2	23.7	0.0	100.0	72.3
East											
Bihar	30.4	18.6	0.4	4.4	0.3	1.7	0.1	43.9	0.0	100.0	49.0
Jharkhand	39.0	30.7	0.3	5.9	0.2	0.4	0.1	23.4	0.1	100.0	69.6
Odisha	75.9	7.0	0.4	7.8	0.2	2.8	0.1	5.7	0.1	100.0	82.9
West Bengal	78.9	9.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.9	0.0	8.6	0.0	100.0	87.9
Northeast											
Arunachal Pradesh	45.4	12.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	40.8	0.1	100.0	57.9
Assam	58.8	23.6	0.3	1.4	0.5	4.7	0.0	10.5	0.1	100.0	82.5
Manipur	86.6	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	10.1	0.0	100.0	88.6
Meghalaya	62.3	18.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.6	15.3	0.1	100.0	80.4
Mizoram	67.5	19.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.2	10.9	0.1	100.0	86.8
Nagaland	35.5	8.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	53.7	0.1	100.0	44.0
Sikkim	70.8	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	93.6
Tripura	92.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	93.1
West											
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56.5	29.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	11.7	0.0	100.0	85.8
Daman & Diu	66.7	12.7	0.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	100.0	79.4
Goa	87.4	7.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	94.4
Gujarat	71.0	9.4	0.4	3.3	0.1	2.0	0.0	13.7	0.1	100.0	80.4
Maharashtra	77.5	13.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	91.0
South											
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	31.6	65.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.5
Andhra Pradesh	90.7	6.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	97.3
Karnataka	82.3	5.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.0	0.2	100.0	87.5
Kerala	98.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	99.2
Lakshadweep	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6
Puducherry	87.9	9.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.0
Tamil Nadu	83.1	8.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.6	0.0	100.0	91.7
Telangana	85.8	8.6	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.3	100.0	94.5

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

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 8.5 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, India, 2015-16

Number and timing of ANC visits	Urban	Rural	Total
Number of ANC visits			
None	9.3	19.6	16.5
1	4.2	6.3	5.7
2	8.5	14.0	12.4
3	10.7	14.6	13.4
4+	66.4	44.8	51.2
Don't know/missing	1.1	0.7	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	9.3	19.6	16.5
<4	69.1	54.2	58.6
4-5	14.7	19.4	18.0
6-7	2.9	3.9	3.6
8+	3.9	2.8	3.1
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	54,847	129,794	184,641
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	3.3	3.6	3.5
Number of women with ANC	49,771	104,404	154,175

Table 8.6 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit by source

Among women age 15-49 who had antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percent distribution by number of ANC visits and by the timing of the first visit, and median months pregnant at first visit, according to the source of antenatal care, India, 2015-16

Number and timing of ANC visits	Source				Total
	Public sector only	Private/NGO sector only	Both public and private/NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Number of ANC visits					
1	7.1	7.0	1.5	10.5	6.8
2	18.0	11.0	6.2	17.0	14.8
3	18.1	13.1	13.9	15.9	16.1
4+	56.0	68.0	77.8	53.9	61.3
Don't know/missing	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.8	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit					
<4	67.0	76.5	77.9	60.1	70.2
4-5	24.5	16.0	17.8	25.8	21.6
6-7	4.5	3.8	2.8	7.0	4.3
8+	3.8	3.6	1.5	6.3	3.7
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.5
Number of women with ANC	82,502	43,819	14,761	13,093	154,175

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 8.7 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentages who were given or purchased iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup, took IFA for 100 days or more, received two or more tetanus toxoid (TT) injections during the pregnancy, whose birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, and who took a drug for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth in the past five years, percentage who during the pregnancy of their last birth:					
	Were given or purchased IFA	Took IFA for 100 days or more	Received two or more TT injections	Had birth protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	79.3	28.1	84.7	89.8	17.8	20,506
20-34	78.2	31.0	83.1	89.3	18.3	155,757
35-49	63.7	22.1	75.1	81.0	13.4	8,378
Birth order						
1	83.5	36.0	86.6	90.7	20.1	62,584
2-3	78.7	31.2	82.6	89.6	18.7	94,026
4-5	64.4	15.9	77.8	85.1	12.0	20,939
6+	52.4	10.1	70.2	77.2	7.8	7,091
Residence						
Urban	83.9	40.8	84.4	89.9	21.4	54,847
Rural	75.1	25.9	82.4	88.6	16.6	129,794
Schooling						
No schooling	62.2	15.7	77.6	84.4	12.0	51,290
<5 years complete	75.9	23.8	82.6	89.0	15.8	10,753
5-7 years complete	78.7	28.0	84.0	90.3	17.8	29,402
8-9 years complete	82.3	30.4	85.4	91.2	19.1	30,990
10-11 years complete	85.9	40.8	84.0	90.3	22.6	23,134
12 or more years complete	89.2	46.7	86.7	91.6	23.1	39,071
Religion						
Hindu	78.5	30.7	83.1	89.2	18.4	145,617
Muslim	71.2	24.6	82.1	88.1	14.5	29,734
Christian	85.7	46.7	79.6	84.8	20.0	3,900
Sikh	87.8	42.7	90.0	93.9	21.3	2,437
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	87.8	43.2	81.8	90.8	28.8	1,502
Jain	84.3	47.2	91.4	95.0	22.7	239
Other	80.5	18.0	83.7	89.0	25.2	1,210
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	78.0	28.6	82.4	88.8	18.5	39,059
Scheduled tribe	78.4	26.8	79.0	85.9	19.3	19,002
Other backward class	75.5	30.2	82.8	88.6	17.8	80,461
Other	81.3	33.6	85.5	91.3	17.5	44,560
Don't know	73.7	25.6	78.5	86.1	15.6	1,558
Wealth index						
Lowest	63.8	14.4	78.2	84.9	12.2	43,155
Second	74.9	23.2	82.3	88.9	16.4	39,070
Middle	81.1	32.8	83.8	89.5	20.0	36,722
Fourth	84.9	39.6	84.6	90.4	21.6	35,066
Highest	88.4	48.2	87.6	92.6	21.8	30,627
Total	77.7	30.3	83.0	89.0	18.0	184,641

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of 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

Table 8.8 Antenatal care services and information received

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care										Percentage receiving information on specific signs of pregnancy complications			
	Weighed	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Abdomen examined	Vaginal bleeding	Convulsions	Prolonged labour	Severe abdominal pain	High blood pressure	Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	Number of women		
Age at birth														
<20	92.5	91.3	89.7	89.2	88.1	47.0	45.3	51.1	53.2	51.5	66.0	17,600		
20-34	90.5	89.6	88.1	87.5	88.9	46.1	44.0	50.2	51.8	51.9	67.5	130,914		
35-49	82.9	80.3	78.1	76.7	82.6	40.0	39.3	44.8	46.7	46.7	63.8	5,661		
Birth order														
1	93.7	93.5	92.5	92.4	92.1	49.8	47.5	53.8	55.5	55.8	69.8	56,419		
2-3	91.2	90.0	88.6	87.9	89.0	45.9	43.7	50.0	51.7	51.5	67.4	79,341		
4-5	80.0	77.2	74.3	72.3	77.7	36.3	36.1	40.9	42.6	41.2	59.6	14,462		
6+	68.6	63.5	59.8	58.0	70.2	27.8	28.4	32.5	34.1	32.1	54.3	3,953		
Residence														
Urban	95.0	95.4	94.4	94.6	94.1	50.3	47.0	53.5	54.8	56.7	69.7	49,771		
Rural	88.3	86.5	84.9	83.8	86.0	43.9	42.6	48.4	50.3	49.2	66.0	104,404		
Schooling														
No schooling	80.2	76.8	74.4	72.2	77.7	37.0	36.3	41.1	43.2	41.4	59.0	34,732		
<5 years complete	90.3	88.7	86.3	84.7	84.3	46.1	44.6	50.0	52.8	50.7	64.9	8,817		
5-7 years complete	91.0	90.0	88.5	88.3	87.8	46.0	43.8	50.1	52.1	51.0	66.4	25,439		
8-9 years complete	92.0	91.4	90.1	89.9	90.3	47.7	45.6	52.2	53.5	53.2	69.1	27,333		
10-11 years complete	95.8	95.6	94.6	94.6	94.4	49.7	47.3	54.4	55.6	56.1	69.9	21,178		
12 or more years complete	95.7	96.0	95.3	95.3	95.9	51.0	48.2	54.5	55.9	58.2	73.0	36,676		
Religion														
Hindu	90.6	89.1	87.9	87.4	88.7	46.4	44.7	50.7	52.2	52.1	67.5	121,780		
Muslim	87.3	88.2	85.8	84.6	86.4	41.1	39.7	44.2	46.7	46.6	63.4	24,051		
Christian	97.5	97.1	92.7	93.4	94.1	45.6	41.0	50.4	50.4	51.8	71.1	3,409		
Sikh	97.4	97.6	96.4	97.2	95.0	65.7	52.2	70.8	74.4	76.7	83.4	2,347		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	98.2	98.0	98.3	97.7	96.7	48.6	41.9	52.4	58.0	52.6	62.3	1,422		
Jain	97.2	98.0	96.8	97.9	98.3	67.5	55.7	67.9	70.4	59.7	74.4	226		
Other	96.7	93.0	86.7	83.1	85.6	62.8	58.1	61.8	59.4	53.2	74.2	939		

Continued...

Table 8.8 Antenatal care services and information received—Continued

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care for the most recent live birth, percentage receiving specific services and information on specific signs of pregnancy complications and where to go if there was a pregnancy complication, according to background characteristics, India, 2015–16

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care					Percentage receiving information on specific signs of pregnancy complications						
	Weighed	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Abdomen examined	Vaginal bleeding	Convulsions	Prolonged labour	Severe abdominal pain	High blood pressure	Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	Number of women
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	89.1	87.0	86.5	85.6	87.2	47.0	45.4	51.6	53.0	51.9	68.3	32,067
Scheduled tribe	93.8	90.9	86.3	87.0	85.6	46.4	44.7	51.3	53.5	51.3	65.2	15,251
Other backward class	88.4	87.5	86.2	85.3	88.3	43.8	42.2	48.0	49.3	49.4	66.8	66,210
Other	93.6	94.0	92.6	92.0	91.4	48.8	45.8	52.1	54.3	55.3	68.0	39,460
Don't know	91.8	91.2	89.4	89.9	83.5	40.5	39.5	43.2	48.3	46.9	60.5	1,187
Wealth index												
Lowest	80.6	75.6	72.8	70.0	74.1	36.4	37.2	41.7	43.7	40.4	59.8	28,172
Second	87.4	85.9	84.5	83.4	85.2	43.8	42.6	48.2	50.2	48.6	65.1	32,011
Middle	91.8	91.4	90.4	90.1	91.4	47.3	44.9	51.4	52.8	52.3	67.6	32,583
Fourth	94.8	95.3	94.2	94.6	94.4	48.7	45.8	52.5	53.7	55.2	69.5	32,315
Highest	97.1	97.8	96.7	97.2	96.8	53.1	49.1	56.2	58.0	61.2	73.7	29,094
Total	90.5	89.4	87.9	87.3	88.6	46.0	44.0	50.1	51.8	51.6	67.2	154,175

Table 8.9 Male involvement in antenatal care

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC) and the father was present or not present at the time of any ANC visit, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, and percentage who were told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complication, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom the child's mother received ANC and the father was:			Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about specific signs of pregnancy complications					Percentage ever told what to do if child's mother had any pregnancy complication	Number of men
	Present for any ANC	Not present for any ANC	Total	Vaginal bleeding	Convulsions	Prolonged labour	Severe abdominal pain	High blood pressure		
Father's age at birth										
<20	72.1	13.9	86.0	35.6	41.3	40.8	46.8	44.3	41.9	143
20-34	68.9	18.1	87.0	36.9	38.3	45.3	51.3	44.9	47.4	13,129
35-49	64.7	16.7	81.5	37.8	39.9	45.0	50.2	44.6	46.3	2,880
Father's number of children ever born										
1	75.3	16.9	92.2	41.8	42.5	49.3	55.6	48.7	51.4	6,030
2-3	68.6	17.5	86.1	36.4	38.2	45.1	51.0	45.3	48.1	7,810
4+	48.1	21.1	69.1	27.0	30.0	34.7	39.4	33.4	32.5	2,311
Residence										
Urban	76.9	14.6	91.5	40.5	40.5	48.4	54.2	48.8	52.7	5,322
Rural	63.9	19.4	83.3	35.4	37.7	43.6	49.5	42.9	44.4	10,829
Father's schooling										
No schooling	50.1	21.6	71.6	29.2	31.4	36.0	42.5	34.3	36.2	2,445
<5 years complete	54.4	25.3	79.6	34.7	36.4	45.0	49.4	41.7	42.4	1,168
5-7 years complete	61.7	21.8	83.5	33.5	35.4	42.4	47.8	41.4	43.4	2,725
8-9 years complete	69.1	17.6	86.7	36.7	39.8	46.1	51.4	46.0	47.3	3,411
10-11 years complete	76.3	15.7	91.9	39.6	42.1	47.2	54.0	47.1	50.3	2,180
12 or more years complete	81.7	12.2	94.0	43.6	42.8	50.6	56.9	51.9	55.4	4,222
Religion										
Hindu	68.4	18.0	86.4	36.3	38.3	44.7	50.8	44.3	47.0	12,829
Muslim	64.1	18.0	82.1	36.9	37.6	44.3	49.1	43.9	44.7	2,568
Christian	72.7	16.8	89.5	42.6	41.7	47.3	57.9	48.8	56.2	316
Sikh	85.7	12.7	98.4	70.0	66.0	72.1	76.0	74.0	70.5	212
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	83.0	9.4	92.3	55.2	43.4	65.9	64.7	65.8	58.0	123
Other ¹	65.9	12.6	78.4	27.6	28.5	39.6	47.2	27.9	36.0	87

Continued...

Table 8.9 Male involvement in antenatal care—Continued

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC) and the father was present or not present at the time of any ANC visit, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, and percentage who were told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complication, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom the child's mother received ANC and the father was:		Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about specific signs of pregnancy complications						Percentage ever told what to do if child's mother had any pregnancy complication	Number of men
	Present for any ANC	Not present for any ANC	Total	Vaginal bleeding	Convulsions	Prolonged labour	Severe abdominal pain	High blood pressure		
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	66.6	18.1	84.8	37.0	38.6	44.9	50.9	43.9	47.3	3,281
Scheduled tribe	61.9	20.3	82.2	34.1	35.3	41.5	48.3	39.3	43.5	1,725
Other backward class	67.1	17.9	85.0	33.6	36.3	42.2	48.9	42.3	44.1	6,981
Other	74.0	16.3	90.4	44.5	44.2	52.2	55.9	52.5	53.6	4,095
Don't know	(62.0)	(17.9)	(79.9)	(24.6)	(29.5)	(40.9)	(53.4)	(35.4)	(52.9)	69
Wealth index										
Lowest	47.5	20.8	68.3	29.7	33.2	37.1	42.8	33.9	34.3	3,311
Second	61.2	21.5	82.7	34.7	37.6	42.6	47.8	42.1	43.6	3,373
Middle	71.0	18.9	89.9	35.7	37.2	45.0	50.7	44.8	49.2	3,406
Fourth	79.5	14.6	94.2	40.7	41.9	48.9	56.4	49.8	52.2	3,074
Highest	83.9	12.4	96.3	45.7	44.1	53.5	59.0	55.0	57.8	2,988
Total	68.2	17.8	86.0	37.1	38.6	45.2	51.1	44.9	47.1	16,151

Note: Total includes Jain men, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, or Jain

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 8.10 Reasons why child's mother did not receive antenatal care: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months and the child's mother did not receive antenatal care when pregnant with the child by the main reason for not receiving antenatal care, according to residence, India, 2015-16

Reason why the child's mother did not receive antenatal care	Urban	Rural	Total
He did not think it was necessary/did not allow	31.7	24.8	26.2
Family did not think it was necessary/did not allow	24.5	17.8	19.1
Child's mother did not want check-up	6.6	10.7	9.9
Has had children before	2.3	2.3	2.3
Costs too much	21.0	24.4	23.7
Too far/no transportation	1.4	5.7	4.9
No female health worker available	1.2	2.3	2.1
Other	2.9	6.3	5.6
Don't know/missing	8.4	5.6	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	455	1,809	2,264

Table 8.11 Antenatal care indicators by state/union territory

Among women age 15-49 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 state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage who had at least one ANC visit	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received information from a health provider or worker about pregnancy complications ¹	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ²	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug
India	82.7	51.2	58.6	64.8	83.0	89.0	77.7	30.3	18.0
North									
Chandigarh	96.9	64.5	67.4	87.7	89.1	95.1	88.8	44.9	15.9
Delhi	89.2	67.9	63.0	67.9	83.3	90.6	89.8	53.8	13.1
Haryana	82.3	45.1	63.2	73.8	86.3	92.3	83.3	32.5	17.0
Himachal Pradesh	90.4	69.1	70.5	73.8	69.7	86.2	92.7	49.4	10.5
Jammu & Kashmir	90.9	81.3	76.7	64.1	81.6	87.4	74.6	30.2	9.5
Punjab	97.1	68.4	75.6	90.9	89.0	92.9	88.9	42.6	20.8
Rajasthan	85.5	38.5	63.0	61.1	81.9	89.7	64.6	17.3	7.2
Uttarakhand	77.0	30.9	53.5	53.3	85.7	91.4	78.3	24.9	7.3
Central									
Chhattisgarh	95.7	59.1	70.8	83.9	89.7	94.3	91.3	30.3	23.4
Madhya Pradesh	75.6	35.7	53.0	62.0	83.3	89.8	83.0	23.5	18.2
Uttar Pradesh	76.1	26.4	45.9	49.4	81.4	86.5	62.7	12.9	7.9
East									
Bihar	55.7	14.4	34.6	37.0	81.5	89.6	55.8	9.7	9.0
Jharkhand	76.3	30.3	52.0	49.3	85.9	91.7	69.3	15.3	12.4
Odisha	92.9	61.9	64.0	81.2	89.3	94.3	90.4	36.5	31.1
West Bengal	90.3	76.4	54.9	79.0	91.4	95.4	91.1	28.0	18.7
Northeast									
Arunachal Pradesh	56.1	26.7	36.9	43.7	56.5	63.9	63.9	8.3	11.7
Assam	87.8	46.4	55.1	74.5	83.6	89.8	85.2	32.0	9.4
Manipur	89.5	69.0	77.0	49.9	84.5	88.8	83.6	39.2	2.3
Meghalaya	81.1	50.0	53.3	67.2	67.8	79.2	80.5	36.2	3.7
Mizoram	87.9	61.4	65.6	70.4	74.2	82.5	83.7	53.6	5.5
Nagaland	45.8	15.0	24.7	21.8	59.4	63.7	42.0	4.4	1.8
Sikkim	91.0	74.7	76.2	91.8	95.9	97.2	97.1	52.8	8.7
Tripura	88.9	64.3	66.4	73.5	91.9	93.0	86.4	13.4	9.5
West									
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	84.9	75.6	63.5	79.3	81.1	86.8	82.6	43.9	10.4
Daman & Diu	80.7	62.7	75.1	76.2	61.1	71.1	71.1	38.3	20.9
Goa	96.7	89.0	84.4	88.9	89.3	96.2	93.9	67.4	58.1
Gujarat	85.1	70.5	73.8	71.0	81.4	86.6	75.5	36.8	19.1
Maharashtra	91.9	72.2	67.6	70.5	81.4	90.4	85.0	40.6	26.7
South									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.8	92.1	68.4	93.2	89.9	91.8	92.4	58.4	5.2
Andhra Pradesh	98.8	76.3	82.3	79.4	91.7	94.9	91.3	56.1	20.0
Karnataka	88.0	70.1	65.9	70.6	80.1	88.1	84.1	45.2	31.6
Kerala	92.6	90.1	95.1	86.7	94.8	96.4	96.1	67.1	21.0
Lakshadweep	87.4	82.3	90.6	93.1	90.0	93.6	95.5	81.7	14.8
Puducherry	97.2	87.7	80.6	91.7	75.0	82.1	95.4	66.3	47.7
Tamil Nadu	91.4	81.1	64.0	87.5	65.4	71.0	94.4	64.0	46.8
Telangana	96.6	74.9	83.1	69.4	85.4	88.8	90.7	52.7	22.7

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Vaginal bleeding, convulsions, prolonged labour, severe abdominal pain, high blood pressure, or where to go if she had pregnancy complications

² Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of 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

Table 8.12 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies to women age 15-49 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, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	61.0	55,450	44.6	41.7	5.4	8.3	100.0	33,837
20-34	62.2	243,475	45.3	40.2	6.4	8.0	100.0	151,443
35-49	43.3	10,102	45.1	38.9	8.3	7.8	100.0	4,378
Residence								
Urban	78.4	89,028	44.5	39.7	7.4	8.4	100.0	69,809
Rural	54.5	220,000	45.6	40.9	5.6	7.9	100.0	119,849
Antenatal care visits²								
None	28.2	36,662	45.9	37.7	6.9	9.5	100.0	10,326
1-3	55.7	72,379	48.2	38.5	5.7	7.6	100.0	40,292
4+	79.6	119,758	46.2	39.3	6.8	7.8	100.0	95,296
Don't know/missing	75.9	1,928	46.1	40.2	5.2	8.6	100.0	1,464
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	36.9	89,674	46.0	42.3	5.4	6.3	100.0	33,050
<5 years complete	50.0	18,236	47.1	41.5	5.6	5.8	100.0	9,127
5-7 years complete	62.2	49,972	46.8	40.9	5.4	7.0	100.0	31,069
8-9 years complete	66.5	52,156	45.7	39.9	6.4	8.0	100.0	34,677
10-11 years complete	79.5	37,414	44.5	41.1	6.2	8.2	100.0	29,753
12 or more years complete	84.4	61,575	43.5	38.7	7.5	10.3	100.0	51,983
Religion								
Hindu	61.3	242,660	45.4	40.4	6.2	8.0	100.0	148,805
Muslim	58.5	51,572	44.5	40.5	6.7	8.3	100.0	30,154
Christian	68.8	6,247	42.8	41.5	7.0	8.6	100.0	4,301
Sikh	89.1	3,875	44.1	39.6	6.9	9.4	100.0	3,453
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.7	2,406	45.2	41.1	6.5	7.2	100.0	1,894
Jain	93.2	315	54.9	31.9	5.9	7.3	100.0	293
Other	38.8	1,954	48.3	40.8	2.5	8.4	100.0	759
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	58.0	66,577	45.0	41.1	6.0	7.9	100.0	38,644
Scheduled tribe	46.1	31,188	45.5	42.6	4.7	7.3	100.0	14,370
Other backward class	61.5	136,539	45.4	40.1	6.2	8.3	100.0	83,972
Other	71.0	71,997	44.9	40.0	7.1	8.0	100.0	51,147
Don't know	55.9	2,727	50.3	36.1	7.0	6.6	100.0	1,525

Continued...

Table 8.12 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—Continued

Percentage of all pregnancies to women age 15–49 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, India, 2015–16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Wealth index								
Lowest	28.3	75,483	46.6	41.6	5.0	6.9	21,386	
Second	52.5	67,366	45.4	42.4	5.0	7.2	35,342	
Middle	71.3	61,690	46.0	40.5	5.7	7.8	43,992	
Fourth	82.1	56,863	44.5	40.8	6.5	8.2	46,665	
Highest	88.8	47,627	44.4	37.7	8.3	9.6	42,273	
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	73.3	125,045	44.7	40.8	6.1	8.4	91,608	
1 child	64.3	100,579	44.9	41.3	5.7	8.1	64,655	
0 sons	65.0	50,748	46.7	40.2	5.4	7.7	33,002	
1 son	63.5	49,831	43.0	42.6	5.9	8.5	31,653	
2 children	47.2	46,643	46.8	38.0	7.7	7.5	22,019	
0 sons	55.5	16,583	50.4	35.4	6.3	7.9	9,203	
1 son	42.9	21,115	45.1	39.0	8.7	7.3	9,061	
2 sons	42.0	8,945	42.4	41.8	8.7	7.0	3,755	
3 children	35.6	20,048	48.4	37.5	7.6	6.5	7,136	
0 sons	46.9	5,098	52.7	34.1	5.3	7.8	2,388	
1 son	33.7	8,581	48.3	38.8	6.8	6.1	2,892	
2–3 sons	29.1	6,369	43.2	39.8	11.6	5.4	1,856	
4+ children	25.4	16,711	46.9	36.7	10.1	6.3	4,239	
0 sons	41.1	2,529	52.8	34.9	5.7	6.6	1,041	
1 son	27.4	5,065	48.5	36.3	7.9	7.3	1,390	
2+ sons	19.8	9,117	42.4	38.0	14.2	5.4	1,808	
Total	61.4	309,027	45.2	40.4	6.3	8.1	189,658	

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

² For the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

Table 8.13 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Health facility			Home				Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	NGO/trust	Private sector	Own home	Parent's home	Other home	Other ¹			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	57.9	0.6	23.0	14.3	3.8	0.2	0.3	100.0	81.4	33,928
20-34	51.7	0.5	27.0	17.7	2.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	79.3	206,369
35-49	39.9	0.4	21.5	35.5	1.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	61.8	9,670
Birth order										
1	53.7	0.7	33.8	9.3	2.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	88.2	97,213
2-3	52.8	0.5	24.4	18.7	3.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	77.7	117,595
4-5	47.4	0.2	12.7	35.7	3.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	60.3	26,273
6+	38.9	0.3	8.8	49.0	2.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	48.0	8,885
Residence										
Urban	46.2	0.9	41.6	9.4	1.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	88.7	70,118
Rural	54.4	0.4	20.3	21.2	3.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	75.1	179,849
Antenatal care visits²										
None	43.4	0.2	13.1	37.6	4.8	0.4	0.6	100.0	56.7	30,466
1-3	56.5	0.3	20.5	19.6	2.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	77.4	58,096
4+	53.2	0.8	37.2	6.9	1.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	91.2	94,541
Don't know/missing	55.4	0.8	30.2	10.4	2.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	86.4	1,537
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	49.5	0.3	11.8	33.4	4.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	61.6	75,535
<5 years complete	54.4	0.4	15.2	24.6	4.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	69.9	15,079
5-7 years complete	58.4	0.5	21.2	16.4	2.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	80.2	40,773
8-9 years complete	60.9	0.7	23.7	12.2	2.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	85.3	41,205
10-11 years complete	53.8	0.7	37.0	6.8	1.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	91.5	29,868
12 or more years complete	41.2	0.7	52.8	4.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	94.7	47,506
Religion										
Hindu	54.0	0.5	26.2	16.3	2.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	80.8	196,629
Muslim	43.9	0.4	24.9	25.8	4.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	69.2	41,379
Christian	43.2	0.6	34.8	18.9	2.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	78.5	5,111
Sikh	53.1	0.3	39.1	6.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	92.5	3,060
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	63.5	1.1	27.6	5.4	2.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	92.2	1,930
Jain	31.7	1.1	65.3	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	265
Other	41.6	0.1	9.3	43.1	5.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	51.0	1,592
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	59.9	0.4	18.1	18.5	2.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	78.3	53,851
Scheduled tribe	55.9	0.4	11.6	27.9	3.6	0.2	0.4	100.0	68.0	26,350
Other backward class	50.4	0.5	28.9	17.1	2.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	79.8	110,399
Other	46.1	0.7	36.1	14.1	2.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	82.9	57,172
Don't know	54.7	0.4	18.5	21.2	3.8	0.5	0.9	100.0	73.6	2,194
Wealth index										
Lowest	51.7	0.1	7.8	35.1	4.6	0.3	0.4	100.0	59.6	63,394
Second	60.4	0.3	14.4	20.7	3.6	0.2	0.4	100.0	75.1	54,939
Middle	58.8	0.6	25.5	12.2	2.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	85.0	49,577
Fourth	49.8	0.7	40.0	8.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	90.5	45,305
Highest	34.1	1.0	60.1	4.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	95.3	36,752
Total	52.1	0.5	26.3	17.9	2.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	78.9	249,967

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Includes missing

² For the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey

Table 8.14 Reasons for not delivering in a health facility

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by reasons for not delivering the most recent live birth in a health facility, according to residence, India, 2015-16

Reason for not delivering in a health facility	Urban	Rural	Total
Costs too much	14.5	16.2	15.9
Facility not open	7.9	9.9	9.6
Too far/no transportation	11.0	19.3	18.1
Don't trust facility/poor quality service	6.9	5.7	5.9
No female provider at facility	3.0	3.7	3.6
Husband/family did not allow	16.8	18.2	18.0
Not necessary	43.8	38.8	39.6
Not customary	3.6	4.0	3.9
Other	9.3	8.1	8.3
Number of women	5,230	29,095	34,324

Note: Percentages do not add to 100.0 because multiple responses were permitted.

Table 8.15 Institutional delivery of youngest child: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months by whether the child was delivered in a health facility, and percent distribution of men whose youngest living child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility by the main reason for not delivering in a health facility, according to residence, India, 2015-16

Place of delivery/ reason for not delivering in a health facility	Urban	Rural	Total
Youngest child delivered at a health facility			
Yes	89.5	80.4	83.4
No	10.5	19.6	16.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	5,322	10,829	16,151
Main reason for not delivering in health facility			
Cost too much	18.7	17.7	17.9
Facility not open	10.2	9.0	9.3
Too far/no transportation	9.5	19.1	17.1
Don't trust facility/poor quality service	5.8	4.2	4.5
No female provider at facility	2.8	2.2	2.4
Not the first child	3.5	4.6	4.3
Child's mother did not think it was necessary	12.1	11.1	11.3
He did not think it was necessary/did not allow	12.4	6.5	7.7
Family did not think it necessary/did not allow	13.1	13.1	13.1
Other	7.7	9.7	9.2
Don't know	4.4	2.8	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	559	2,119	2,678

Table 8.16 Delivery and other related information given to men: Men's reports

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage who were given specific types of pregnancy, delivery, and family planning information by a health provider or health worker during the mother's pregnancy, and among men whose youngest living child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific types of information needed to make home deliveries safer, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of fathers who said that at some time during the pregnancy, a health provider or worker spoke to them about:				Number of men	Percentage of fathers who said that during the pregnancy, someone explained to them the importance of ¹ :			Number of men
	The importance of delivering in a health facility	The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	Family planning or delaying his next child	Cord care		Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth		
Father's age at birth									
<20	68.5	69.2	60.3	143	(48.9)	(45.2)	(34.9)	20	
20-34	64.5	70.8	58.8	13,129	32.8	44.0	40.0	2,074	
35-49	61.8	68.3	56.0	2,880	33.5	41.2	37.8	584	
Father's number of children ever born									
1	70.1	76.2	63.6	6,030	29.8	43.5	39.4	561	
2-3	63.7	70.8	59.2	7,810	35.0	44.8	41.8	1,354	
4+	49.4	53.4	41.7	2,311	32.0	40.8	35.3	764	
Residence									
Urban	69.0	76.0	65.4	5,322	33.6	42.4	36.8	559	
Rural	61.6	67.5	54.8	10,829	32.9	43.6	40.1	2,119	
Father's schooling									
No schooling	50.6	54.6	41.7	2,445	29.1	37.7	33.3	780	
<5 years complete	64.9	68.6	51.7	1,168	35.6	44.2	43.1	266	
5-7 years complete	60.8	67.4	55.6	2,725	31.6	46.3	39.4	547	
8-9 years complete	64.5	69.6	57.9	3,411	35.7	45.2	41.2	570	
10-11 years complete	65.7	74.5	63.7	2,180	35.1	46.5	44.6	242	
12 or more years complete	72.4	80.2	69.1	4,222	37.3	46.4	45.1	275	
Religion									
Hindu	64.0	70.7	59.1	12,829	32.7	42.1	38.2	1,961	
Muslim	61.4	66.3	52.6	2,568	31.8	45.2	41.4	609	
Christian	71.6	77.7	59.3	316	45.6	59.4	59.7	56	
Sikh	83.4	84.0	76.0	212	*	*	*	11	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	81.0	83.7	76.1	123	(88.1)	(76.2)	(68.7)	9	
Other ²	49.9	56.0	35.2	87	33.1	48.4	33.2	31	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	64.7	69.7	57.1	3,281	35.2	42.9	37.6	551	
Scheduled tribe	65.0	68.4	55.2	1,725	35.0	43.0	42.2	441	
Other backward class	60.9	67.7	56.6	6,981	29.5	41.0	36.6	1,198	
Other	68.3	76.0	63.8	4,095	37.1	50.1	45.8	482	
Don't know	(71.1)	(69.4)	(51.1)	69	*	*	*	7	
Wealth index									
Lowest	49.3	53.3	41.4	3,311	29.1	41.1	37.4	1,149	
Second	61.5	66.9	54.6	3,373	34.2	43.9	39.6	690	
Middle	66.4	73.0	59.2	3,406	39.2	47.2	43.6	444	
Fourth	70.8	79.4	67.4	3,074	35.4	45.7	41.2	229	
Highest	73.4	80.6	70.9	2,988	35.9	44.2	39.2	168	
Total	64.0	70.3	58.3	16,151	33.0	43.4	39.4	2,678	

Note: Total includes Jain men, who are not shown separately.

¹ Men whose youngest living child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, or Jain

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 8.17 Delivery and other related information given to men by state/union territory: Men's reports

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage who were given specific types of pregnancy, delivery, and family planning information by a health provider or health worker during the mother's pregnancy, and among men whose youngest living child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific types of information needed to make home deliveries safer, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of fathers who said that at some time during the pregnancy, a health provider or worker spoke to them about:			Percentage of fathers who said that during the pregnancy, someone explained to them the importance of ¹ :		
	The importance of delivering in a health facility	The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	Family planning or delaying his next child	Cord care	Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth
India	64.0	70.3	58.3	33.0	43.4	39.4
North						
Chandigarh	*	*	*	*	*	*
Delhi	51.3	69.2	57.5	*	*	*
Haryana	64.6	73.2	64.4	49.4	51.4	48.1
Himachal Pradesh	64.5	70.4	61.2	54.6	59.6	63.8
Jammu & Kashmir	69.8	75.1	46.5	49.8	65.7	58.5
Punjab	86.6	87.7	82.2	*	*	*
Rajasthan	55.9	60.0	56.6	22.1	29.3	28.4
Uttarakhand	63.0	69.9	60.0	58.4	51.1	62.0
Central						
Chhattisgarh	77.3	81.2	71.5	50.8	64.3	56.0
Madhya Pradesh	51.7	56.7	49.7	21.6	27.5	27.5
Uttar Pradesh	42.6	46.4	34.8	22.7	31.2	27.0
East						
Bihar	44.7	53.5	41.6	30.8	42.0	36.7
Jharkhand	54.9	61.3	53.4	38.3	42.0	41.9
Odisha	86.8	87.8	77.8	52.1	65.8	65.0
West Bengal	74.5	74.0	59.2	40.7	57.6	50.4
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	61.1	64.4	57.7	39.1	40.6	51.4
Assam	80.6	83.8	77.0	47.1	65.0	58.4
Manipur	58.7	61.3	32.4	41.1	52.3	53.5
Meghalaya	66.1	69.0	43.1	40.5	62.1	57.8
Mizoram	73.7	74.9	47.4	14.8	34.5	40.7
Nagaland	39.2	48.8	18.1	41.2	42.7	45.6
Sikkim	89.2	92.6	79.0	*	*	*
Tripura	78.5	71.7	63.9	*	*	*
West						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(47.0)	(67.8)	(57.7)	*	*	*
Daman & Diu	32.7	35.0	26.8	*	*	*
Goa	94.6	97.6	96.6	*	*	*
Gujarat	74.2	79.2	68.4	25.6	40.8	41.1
Maharashtra	73.6	83.8	70.7	36.1	43.7	38.1
South						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(91.5)	(93.7)	(93.6)	*	*	*
Andhra Pradesh	67.2	85.5	59.2	*	*	*
Karnataka	75.5	80.4	72.1	36.7	52.0	51.8
Kerala	79.9	84.6	61.4	*	*	*
Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puducherry	94.3	94.5	88.5	*	*	*
Tamil Nadu	86.2	92.8	81.7	*	*	*
Telangana	53.6	80.4	52.7	*	*	*

¹ Men whose youngest living child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 8.18 Adherence to delivery protocol for home delivery

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth delivered at home in the five years preceding the survey by whether the recommended protocol was followed at the time of delivery for the most recent live birth delivered at home, according to residence, India, 2015-16

Protocol at delivery	Urban	Rural	Total
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	51.4	44.5	45.6
Clean blade used to cut the cord	96.3	95.6	95.7
Either of the above	96.7	96.1	96.2
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	79.4	81.4	81.1
Number of women	5,230	29,095	34,324

Table 8.19 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section that was planned before the onset of labour pains, and percentage delivered by C-section that was decided on after the onset of labour pains, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery										Timing of decision to conduct a C-section			
	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai (TBA)	Friends/ relatives	Other	No one	Don't know/ missing	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Percentage delivered by caesarean section	Before		Number of births
												onset of labour pains	After onset of labour pains	
Mother's age at birth														
<20	58.3	24.8	0.6	9.4	5.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	83.7	15.2	7.8	7.3	33,928
20-34	56.3	24.7	0.7	10.8	6.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	81.7	17.6	9.7	7.7	206,369
35-49	41.7	23.0	0.9	19.5	11.6	1.7	0.9	0.6	100.0	65.6	14.5	8.6	5.7	9,670
Birth order														
1	66.1	22.7	0.5	6.0	4.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	89.3	24.0	12.3	11.5	97,213
2-3	55.0	24.9	0.7	11.5	6.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	80.6	15.6	9.4	6.1	117,595
4-5	34.5	29.4	1.0	21.0	11.6	1.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	65.0	3.9	2.0	1.9	26,273
6+	22.9	28.5	1.1	28.1	15.5	2.6	1.0	0.3	100.0	52.5	2.1	0.8	1.3	8,885
Residence														
Urban	72.7	17.0	0.2	5.9	3.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	90.0	28.2	16.0	12.1	70,118
Rural	49.5	27.7	0.9	12.9	7.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	78.0	12.8	6.9	5.9	179,849
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	35.9	28.9	1.1	20.4	11.1	1.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	66.0	6.0	2.9	3.0	75,535
<5 years complete	48.8	24.3	1.0	15.6	8.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	100.0	74.1	10.6	5.7	4.7	15,079
5-7 years complete	56.1	26.0	0.6	10.3	5.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	82.8	14.7	8.1	6.4	40,773
8-9 years complete	59.7	27.0	0.6	7.5	4.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	87.3	17.4	9.6	7.7	41,205
10-11 years complete	72.2	19.7	0.4	3.8	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	92.3	25.7	14.4	11.1	29,868
12 or more years complete	76.6	18.0	0.3	2.4	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.9	33.6	18.8	14.6	47,506
Religion														
Hindu	56.3	25.9	0.6	9.8	6.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	82.8	17.3	9.5	7.6	196,629
Muslim	52.7	19.9	0.9	16.8	8.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	73.6	15.1	8.2	6.8	41,379
Christian	64.4	15.7	0.7	8.7	9.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	80.8	24.8	14.6	10.0	5,111
Sikh	63.1	32.1	0.2	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.4	25.7	13.5	12.1	3,060
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	74.4	18.0	1.1	3.2	2.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.4	17.7	8.5	9.2	1,930
Jain	83.9	13.9	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.8	37.2	21.5	15.7	265
Other	40.5	18.7	1.8	29.3	8.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	61.0	11.0	4.3	6.7	1,592

Continued...

Table 8.19 Assistance during delivery—Continued

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section that was planned before the onset of labour pains, and percentage delivered by C-section that was decided on after the onset of labour pains, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery										Timing of decision to conduct a C-section			
	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai (TBA)	Friends/ relatives	Other	No one	Don't know/ missing	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Percentage delivered by caesarean section	Before onset of labour pains	After onset of labour pains	Number of births
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	52.2	27.8	0.6	11.2	6.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	80.7	14.5	8.0	6.3	53,851
Scheduled tribe	44.8	25.8	1.0	17.4	9.3	1.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	71.5	8.3	4.3	3.9	26,350
Other backward class	54.9	26.4	0.7	10.6	6.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	82.0	17.2	9.3	7.8	110,399
Other	66.8	18.0	0.6	8.4	5.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	85.3	23.7	13.2	10.3	57,172
Don't know	57.3	19.8	1.1	11.9	8.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	100.0	78.2	15.9	11.1	4.1	2,194
Wealth index														
Lowest	32.4	30.5	1.2	21.0	12.3	1.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	64.1	4.4	1.9	2.5	63,394
Second	48.3	29.0	0.9	13.0	7.3	1.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	78.3	9.7	4.9	4.8	54,939
Middle	61.5	24.8	0.5	7.9	4.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	86.8	19.0	10.6	8.3	49,577
Fourth	72.2	19.2	0.3	4.9	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	91.8	26.8	15.1	11.5	45,305
Highest	80.7	14.6	0.1	2.4	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.5	35.9	20.7	15.0	36,752
Antenatal care visits²														
None	32.9	25.9	1.3	22.1	14.4	2.1	0.9	0.3	100.0	60.2	6.4	3.5	2.7	30,466
1-3	46.6	32.9	0.8	12.0	6.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	80.3	12.1	6.2	5.8	58,096
4+	74.1	18.2	0.4	4.3	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	92.7	27.7	15.6	12.0	94,541
Don't know/missing	69.0	15.5	0.8	6.6	6.7	0.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	85.3	22.2	13.7	7.8	1,537
Place of delivery														
Public sector health facility	60.2	36.9	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.4	11.9	6.5	5.3	130,200
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	79.4	16.8	0.1	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	35.8	20.5	15.0	1,295
Private sector health facility	83.6	13.8	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.6	41.0	22.6	18.1	65,693
Own home	9.5	7.7	2.2	51.3	24.6	3.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	44,728
Parent's home	16.8	9.9	2.0	46.5	20.2	3.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,769
Other home	12.6	18.9	5.4	37.8	21.2	1.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	514
Other ³	28.1	12.8	0.8	8.6	18.9	5.5	4.7	20.5	100.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	769
Total	56.0	24.7	0.7	11.0	6.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	81.4	17.2	9.4	7.6	249,967

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

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

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

² For the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey

³ Includes missing

Table 8.20 Delivery costs

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility	
Mother's age at birth				
<20	3,878	14,945	7,114	17,256
20-34	3,089	16,489	7,963	127,168
35-49	3,333	21,346	9,921	5,345
Birth order				
1	3,877	18,441	9,951	56,965
2-3	3,072	15,439	7,281	76,164
4+	1,968	11,824	4,115	16,638
Residence				
Urban	3,913	18,287	10,998	49,515
Rural	2,946	15,034	6,427	100,253
Schooling				
No schooling	2,193	12,228	4,235	32,556
<5 years complete	3,804	13,776	6,035	7,755
5-7 years complete	3,523	13,706	6,275	23,998
8-9 years complete	3,338	15,060	6,783	26,813
10-11 years complete	3,612	16,183	8,876	21,355
12 or more years complete	3,771	19,589	12,956	37,292
Religion				
Hindu	2,991	16,429	7,679	120,682
Muslim	4,277	16,257	8,764	21,380
Christian	3,996	20,864	11,603	3,163
Sikh	2,392	17,039	8,958	2,280
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4,582	15,518	7,901	1,379
Jain	2,682	18,789	13,812	234
Other	3,752	12,739	5,499	650
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3,389	15,285	6,282	31,370
Scheduled tribe	2,474	14,273	4,671	13,293
Other backward class	2,635	16,542	7,974	66,093
Other	4,503	17,432	10,473	37,813
Don't know	2,594	12,134	5,140	1,198
Total	3,197	16,522	7,935	149,768

Note: Out-of-pocket cost paid for the delivery includes the cost of transportation, the hospital stay, tests, medicines, and other costs.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 8.21 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by whether or not they received a postnatal check after their most recent live birth and the timing of the first postnatal check, and percentage with a postnatal check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and mother's first postnatal check							Total	Percentage with a postnatal check in the first two days after birth	Number of women	
	Less than 4 hours		4-23 hours		1-2 days		3-41 days				
	hours	hours	hours	hours	days	days	Don't know/missing				No postnatal check
Mother's age at birth											
<20	55.0	4.6	5.8	3.8	0.7	30.0	100.0	65.5	20,506		
20-34	56.4	3.7	5.5	4.0	0.8	29.6	100.0	65.6	155,757		
35-49	46.4	2.8	5.0	3.5	1.4	40.9	100.0	54.3	8,378		
Birth order											
1	61.8	4.6	5.7	3.4	0.9	23.6	100.0	72.1	62,584		
2-3	56.0	3.5	5.7	4.1	0.8	29.9	100.0	65.2	94,026		
4-5	43.8	3.0	4.5	4.6	0.7	43.4	100.0	51.3	20,939		
6+	35.9	2.8	4.1	3.8	0.7	52.6	100.0	42.9	7,091		
Residence											
Urban	62.9	4.2	6.0	3.3	0.7	22.9	100.0	73.1	54,847		
Rural	52.9	3.6	5.3	4.2	0.8	33.2	100.0	61.7	129,794		
Schooling											
No schooling	43.6	2.8	4.6	3.8	0.8	44.5	100.0	51.0	51,290		
<5 years complete	49.6	3.9	5.9	5.2	0.9	34.5	100.0	59.4	10,753		
5-7 years complete	55.6	3.7	5.8	4.3	0.7	29.9	100.0	65.1	29,402		
8-9 years complete	58.4	4.3	5.6	3.9	0.9	26.9	100.0	68.4	30,990		
10-11 years complete	63.3	4.1	6.1	4.0	0.7	21.7	100.0	73.5	23,134		
12 or more years complete	67.4	4.4	5.8	3.5	0.8	18.1	100.0	77.6	39,071		
Religion											
Hindu	56.4	3.7	5.6	3.8	0.8	29.6	100.0	65.8	145,617		
Muslim	50.5	3.8	4.6	4.2	0.9	36.0	100.0	58.9	29,734		
Christian	58.1	4.2	6.6	5.6	1.6	23.9	100.0	68.9	3,900		
Sikh	77.7	4.5	4.4	1.5	0.2	11.7	100.0	86.6	2,437		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	68.3	4.9	5.9	2.2	0.4	18.2	100.0	79.1	1,502		
Jain	72.1	2.7	7.8	2.4	0.9	14.1	100.0	82.6	239		
Other	43.6	4.1	8.0	9.0	0.4	35.0	100.0	55.6	1,210		

Continued...

Table 8.21 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother—Continued

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and mother's first postnatal check						Total	Percentage with a postnatal check in the first two days after birth	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-41 days	Don't know/missing	No postnatal check			
	hours	hours	days	days		check			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	54.9	3.8	5.7	4.3	0.7	30.6	100.0	64.4	39,059
Scheduled tribe	49.3	3.3	6.4	4.7	1.1	35.3	100.0	59.0	19,002
Other backward class	56.2	3.4	5.4	3.8	0.7	30.5	100.0	64.9	80,461
Other	59.2	4.7	5.2	3.4	0.8	26.7	100.0	69.1	44,560
Don't know	44.4	3.8	5.0	4.7	2.0	40.1	100.0	53.2	1,558
Wealth index									
Lowest	40.1	3.0	4.7	4.3	0.9	46.9	100.0	47.9	43,155
Second	50.9	3.7	5.4	4.5	0.8	34.7	100.0	59.9	39,070
Middle	59.7	3.9	5.9	4.3	0.8	25.5	100.0	69.4	36,722
Fourth	64.8	4.2	6.0	3.5	0.7	20.9	100.0	75.0	35,066
Highest	69.3	4.4	5.8	2.6	0.9	17.1	100.0	79.5	30,627
Place of delivery									
Public sector health facility	62.1	4.3	5.4	2.7	0.7	24.8	100.0	71.8	97,201
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	71.2	4.7	3.4	1.5	0.5	18.8	100.0	79.2	987
Private sector health facility	71.3	4.2	5.0	2.9	0.9	15.6	100.0	80.5	51,579
Own home	14.8	1.8	6.4	8.9	0.5	67.6	100.0	23.0	29,541
Parent's home	14.7	2.0	6.6	9.8	0.7	66.1	100.0	23.3	4,444
Other home	22.5	1.2	11.2	9.7	0.4	55.1	100.0	34.8	339
Other ¹	20.1	1.5	2.8	6.9	19.1	49.7	100.0	24.4	548
Total	55.8	3.8	5.5	3.9	0.8	30.2	100.0	65.1	184,641

Note: Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Includes missing

Table 8.22 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal check for the last live birth, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check							Total	Number of women	
	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Other health personnel	Dai (TBA)	ASHA	Other	Don't know/ missing			No postnatal check
Mother's age at birth										
<20	44.1	21.6	0.3	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.7	30.0	100.0	20,506
20-34	43.5	22.3	0.2	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.8	29.6	100.0	155,757
35-49	31.4	19.8	0.3	3.0	2.9	0.3	1.4	40.9	100.0	8,378
Birth order										
1	52.2	21.1	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.9	23.6	100.0	62,584
2-3	43.4	21.9	0.2	1.6	2.0	0.2	0.8	29.9	100.0	94,026
4-5	23.2	25.5	0.4	3.0	3.5	0.3	0.7	43.4	100.0	20,939
6+	15.1	22.9	0.4	4.3	3.4	0.6	0.7	52.6	100.0	7,091
Residence										
Urban	57.4	17.1	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	22.9	100.0	54,847
Rural	36.9	24.2	0.3	1.8	2.6	0.2	0.8	33.2	100.0	129,794
Schooling										
No schooling	23.8	24.3	0.4	2.9	3.1	0.3	0.8	44.5	100.0	51,290
<5 years complete	35.1	22.9	0.4	2.3	3.6	0.3	0.9	34.5	100.0	10,753
5-7 years complete	41.8	23.4	0.3	1.7	2.2	0.1	0.7	29.9	100.0	29,402
8-9 years complete	44.7	24.4	0.2	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.9	26.9	100.0	30,990
10-11 years complete	56.9	18.8	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	21.7	100.0	23,134
12 or more years complete	61.7	18.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.8	18.1	100.0	39,071
Religion										
Hindu	43.1	22.8	0.2	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.8	29.6	100.0	145,617
Muslim	40.1	17.9	0.3	2.2	2.3	0.2	0.9	36.0	100.0	29,734
Christian	56.4	14.4	0.2	1.1	2.3	0.1	1.6	23.9	100.0	3,900
Sikh	43.0	42.5	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	11.7	100.0	2,437
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	61.6	18.0	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	18.2	100.0	1,502
Jain	67.6	17.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	14.1	100.0	239
Other	25.7	26.6	0.7	3.4	8.2	0.0	0.4	35.0	100.0	1,210

Continued...

Table 8.22 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother—Continued

Among women age 15–49 giving birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal check for the last live birth, according to background characteristics, India, 2015–16

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check							Total	Number of women	
	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai (TBA)	ASHA	Other	Don't know/ missing			No postnatal check
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	40.3	24.0	0.3	1.7	2.2	0.2	0.7	30.6	100.0	39,059
Scheduled tribe	33.4	23.9	0.2	2.8	3.2	0.1	1.1	35.3	100.0	19,002
Other backward class	41.8	23.3	0.3	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.7	30.5	100.0	80,461
Other	51.7	17.6	0.2	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.8	26.7	100.0	44,560
Don't know	39.1	14.8	0.2	1.1	2.4	0.3	2.0	40.1	100.0	1,558
Wealth index										
Lowest	20.8	24.3	0.3	2.5	3.9	0.3	0.9	46.9	100.0	43,155
Second	34.0	25.4	0.3	1.9	2.6	0.2	0.8	34.7	100.0	39,070
Middle	47.8	22.6	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.8	25.5	100.0	36,722
Fourth	57.1	19.3	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	20.9	100.0	35,066
Highest	63.8	17.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	17.1	100.0	30,627
Place of delivery										
Public sector health facility	42.5	30.5	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.7	24.8	100.0	97,201
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	62.9	17.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	18.8	100.0	987
Private sector health facility	67.3	15.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	15.6	100.0	51,579
Own home	7.4	7.9	0.7	7.9	7.2	0.8	0.5	67.6	100.0	29,541
Parent's home	10.1	10.1	0.5	6.5	5.3	0.6	0.7	66.1	100.0	4,444
Other home	13.8	18.9	0.5	8.9	1.5	0.8	0.4	55.1	100.0	339
Other ¹	14.9	9.6	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.3	19.1	49.7	100.0	548
Total	43.0	22.1	0.3	1.6	2.0	0.2	0.8	30.2	100.0	184,641

Note: Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NCO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Includes missing

Table 8.23 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by whether or not they received a postnatal check and the timing of the first postnatal check, and the percentage with a postnatal check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal check					Total	Percentage with a postnatal check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-41 days	Don't know/missing			
Mother's age at birth								
<20	21.2	1.3	4.4	10.0	0.4	62.7	100.0	20,506
20-34	21.9	1.2	4.1	8.7	0.3	63.8	100.0	155,757
35-49	19.2	1.2	4.1	7.4	0.9	67.3	100.0	8,378
Birth order								
1	23.5	1.3	4.1	9.1	0.3	61.7	100.0	62,584
2-3	21.8	1.2	4.3	8.8	0.3	63.5	100.0	94,026
4-5	17.8	1.0	3.8	8.2	0.4	68.7	100.0	20,939
6+	16.2	1.2	3.6	7.0	0.5	71.6	100.0	7,091
Residence								
Urban	24.0	1.1	3.5	7.2	0.2	64.0	100.0	54,847
Rural	20.8	1.3	4.4	9.5	0.4	63.7	100.0	129,794
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	16.9	1.1	3.9	7.5	0.4	70.2	100.0	51,290
<5 years complete	20.9	1.5	4.6	10.1	0.4	62.5	100.0	10,753
5-7 years complete	21.4	1.3	4.6	9.6	0.3	62.8	100.0	29,402
8-9 years complete	23.2	1.2	4.4	9.9	0.3	61.0	100.0	30,990
10-11 years complete	24.4	1.4	4.3	9.2	0.4	60.4	100.0	23,134
12 or more years complete	25.7	1.2	3.7	8.3	0.3	60.9	100.0	39,071
Mother's religion								
Hindu	21.6	1.2	4.3	8.9	0.3	63.7	100.0	145,617
Muslim	20.8	1.3	3.2	7.6	0.3	66.7	100.0	29,734
Christian	22.3	0.8	4.1	10.9	0.8	61.1	100.0	3,900
Sikh	39.5	1.5	4.2	7.5	0.2	47.2	100.0	2,437
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.4	2.1	5.3	9.2	0.8	59.2	100.0	1,502
Jain	23.6	0.2	3.4	1.9	0.4	70.4	100.0	239
Other	20.1	1.6	4.4	20.8	0.1	53.0	100.0	1,210

Continued...

Table 8.23 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn—Continued

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by whether or not they received a postnatal check and the timing of the first postnatal check, and the percentage with a postnatal check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal check					Total	Percentage with a postnatal check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-41 days	Don't know/missing			
Mother's caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	21.9	1.3	4.5	9.9	0.3	62.1	27.7	39,059
Scheduled tribe	20.0	1.1	5.5	9.5	0.6	63.2	26.7	19,002
Other backward class	21.8	1.1	4.1	8.3	0.3	64.4	27.0	80,461
Other	22.5	1.4	3.3	8.4	0.3	64.1	27.1	44,560
Don't know	13.1	1.5	4.1	9.0	1.1	71.1	18.8	1,558
Wealth index								
Lowest	15.3	1.0	4.3	8.5	0.3	70.5	20.6	43,155
Second	20.0	1.4	4.3	9.7	0.4	64.1	25.7	39,070
Middle	22.8	1.3	4.6	10.0	0.4	61.0	28.6	36,722
Fourth	25.7	1.2	4.0	8.4	0.4	60.4	30.9	35,066
Highest	27.2	1.2	3.3	6.9	0.2	61.2	31.6	30,627
Place of delivery								
Public sector health facility	23.4	1.4	4.3	9.0	0.3	61.6	29.1	97,201
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	20.6	2.2	4.1	7.7	0.2	65.2	26.9	987
Private sector health facility	26.1	0.9	3.0	7.2	0.3	62.6	29.9	51,579
Own home	10.6	1.4	5.3	10.5	0.2	72.1	17.2	29,541
Parent's home	10.4	1.3	5.5	11.1	0.3	71.4	17.2	4,444
Other home	16.1	0.9	5.0	7.8	0.0	70.1	22.0	339
Other ¹	13.3	1.7	3.1	7.2	19.7	55.0	18.1	548
Total	21.7	1.2	4.1	8.8	0.3	63.8	27.1	184,641

Note: Postnatal checks are checks on the newborn's health within 42 days of the birth.

¹ Includes missing

Table 8.24 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal check during the two months after the birth, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check							No postnatal check	Total	Number of births
	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Other health personnel	Dai (TBA)	ASHA	Other	Don't know/ missing			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	18.8	11.4	0.2	0.9	5.6	0.1	0.4	62.7	100.0	20,506
20-34	18.2	11.7	0.2	1.2	4.5	0.1	0.3	63.8	100.0	155,757
35-49	13.9	10.5	0.3	2.2	4.7	0.2	0.9	67.3	100.0	8,378
Birth order										
1	21.8	10.7	0.2	0.7	4.5	0.1	0.3	61.7	100.0	62,584
2-3	18.3	11.8	0.2	1.2	4.5	0.1	0.3	63.5	100.0	94,026
4-5	10.0	12.8	0.3	2.1	5.4	0.2	0.4	68.7	100.0	20,939
6+	6.9	12.0	0.4	3.3	4.9	0.5	0.5	71.6	100.0	7,091
Residence										
Urban	23.5	9.1	0.2	0.8	2.1	0.1	0.2	64.0	100.0	54,847
Rural	15.8	12.6	0.2	1.4	5.7	0.1	0.4	63.7	100.0	129,794
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	9.7	11.9	0.3	2.2	5.1	0.2	0.4	70.2	100.0	51,290
<5 years complete	15.5	13.2	0.3	1.7	6.3	0.2	0.4	62.5	100.0	10,753
5-7 years complete	17.2	12.7	0.2	1.3	5.3	0.1	0.3	62.8	100.0	29,402
8-9 years complete	19.4	12.8	0.2	0.9	5.3	0.1	0.3	61.0	100.0	30,990
10-11 years complete	23.9	10.9	0.1	0.6	3.6	0.1	0.4	60.4	100.0	23,134
12 or more years complete	26.0	9.3	0.1	0.5	3.0	0.0	0.3	60.9	100.0	39,071
Mother's religion										
Hindu	18.0	11.8	0.2	1.1	4.7	0.1	0.3	63.7	100.0	145,617
Muslim	17.1	9.7	0.2	1.8	3.9	0.3	0.3	66.7	100.0	29,734
Christian	21.7	10.2	0.4	1.0	4.6	0.1	0.8	61.1	100.0	3,900
Sikh	25.9	21.1	0.1	2.3	3.3	0.0	0.2	47.2	100.0	2,437
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	25.0	11.8	0.0	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.8	59.2	100.0	1,502
Jain	21.1	6.9	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	70.4	100.0	239
Other	14.7	14.4	1.3	2.4	14.0	0.0	0.1	53.0	100.0	1,210
Mother's caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	17.7	13.0	0.3	1.2	5.2	0.1	0.3	62.1	100.0	39,059
Scheduled tribe	13.3	14.0	0.2	2.0	6.7	0.1	0.6	63.2	100.0	19,002
Other backward class	18.0	11.8	0.2	1.2	4.0	0.2	0.3	64.4	100.0	80,461
Other	20.9	9.0	0.1	1.0	4.4	0.1	0.3	64.1	100.0	44,560
Don't know	13.1	8.7	0.2	0.6	5.2	0.1	1.1	71.1	100.0	1,558
Wealth index										
Lowest	8.6	12.0	0.3	1.8	6.3	0.2	0.3	70.5	100.0	43,155
Second	14.3	13.2	0.2	1.5	6.1	0.2	0.4	64.1	100.0	39,070
Middle	19.8	12.9	0.2	1.2	4.4	0.1	0.4	61.0	100.0	36,722
Fourth	24.4	10.7	0.2	0.9	3.1	0.1	0.4	60.4	100.0	35,066
Highest	27.1	8.4	0.1	0.6	2.3	0.1	0.2	61.2	100.0	30,627
Place of delivery										
Public sector health facility	17.9	14.7	0.1	0.2	5.2	0.0	0.3	61.6	100.0	97,201
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	22.0	9.2	0.4	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.2	65.2	100.0	987
Private sector health facility	26.7	7.9	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.3	62.6	100.0	51,579
Own home	5.6	8.2	0.6	5.7	7.0	0.6	0.2	72.1	100.0	29,541
Parent's home	7.2	9.9	0.3	5.0	5.6	0.3	0.3	71.4	100.0	4,444
Other home	6.2	11.5	1.1	7.2	2.7	1.1	0.0	70.1	100.0	339
Other ¹	7.4	10.7	0.8	2.0	3.4	0.9	19.7	55.0	100.0	548
Total	18.1	11.6	0.2	1.2	4.6	0.1	0.3	63.8	100.0	184,641

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹Includes missing

Table 8.25 Symptoms of postpartum complications

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who had massive vaginal bleeding or very high fever within two months after the most recent delivery by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Massive vaginal bleeding	Very high fever	Number of births
Residence			
Urban	19.0	12.6	54,847
Rural	20.0	16.3	129,794
Mother's age at birth			
<20	21.2	14.7	20,506
20-34	19.5	15.1	155,757
35-49	18.4	17.9	8,378
Birth order			
1	20.8	14.5	62,584
2-3	19.5	14.5	94,026
4-5	18.0	18.6	20,939
6+	17.8	21.2	7,091
Place of delivery			
Public sector health facility	19.9	15.2	97,201
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	18.2	14.8	987
Private sector health facility	20.0	13.3	51,579
Own home	18.2	18.1	29,541
Parent's home	21.1	18.1	4,444
Other home	20.7	14.3	339
Other ¹	16.1	12.3	548
Assistance during delivery			
Doctor	20.4	13.6	108,192
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	18.8	17.0	44,474
Other health personnel	19.2	18.0	1,206
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	17.8	17.4	17,821
Other ¹	19.5	18.9	12,378
No one	19.2	16.5	570
Total	19.7	15.2	184,641

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

¹ Includes missing

Table 8.26 Maternal care indicators by state/union territory

Maternal care indicators for births to mothers age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage who received all recommended types of antenatal care ¹	Percentage of deliveries with a postnatal check ² for the mother	Percentage of deliveries with a postnatal check for the mother in the first two days of birth ²
India	20.9	69.0	65.1
North			
Chandigarh	34.7	91.2	90.6
Delhi	39.0	67.6	65.6
Haryana	19.5	73.4	70.8
Himachal Pradesh	36.8	80.4	76.4
Jammu & Kashmir	26.8	78.4	76.0
Punjab	30.7	90.9	89.3
Rajasthan	9.7	66.5	64.9
Uttarakhand	11.5	61.8	58.4
Central			
Chhattisgarh	21.7	74.1	69.0
Madhya Pradesh	11.4	59.4	56.9
Uttar Pradesh	5.9	61.6	58.8
East			
Bihar	3.3	48.6	45.9
Jharkhand	8.0	52.3	48.5
Odisha	23.0	82.3	78.5
West Bengal	21.8	71.4	63.7
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	3.5	35.3	30.2
Assam	18.1	62.4	57.6
Manipur	33.9	69.2	65.9
Meghalaya	23.5	67.0	55.7
Mizoram	38.3	68.7	65.8
Nagaland	2.4	25.2	23.4
Sikkim	39.0	80.4	74.8
Tripura	7.6	65.3	63.0
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33.1	78.8	67.4
Daman & Diu	29.9	65.5	61.5
Goa	63.4	92.6	92.6
Gujarat	30.7	70.7	66.0
Maharashtra	32.4	82.1	79.7
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	53.6	77.8	75.6
Andhra Pradesh	43.9	85.5	80.5
Karnataka	32.8	67.8	65.8
Kerala	61.2	89.3	88.8
Lakshadweep	65.9	92.7	92.7
Puducherry	55.6	92.9	84.9
Tamil Nadu	45.0	87.1	74.2
Telangana	42.1	86.3	82.6

¹ For the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey, mother received four or more antenatal checks, received at least one tetanus toxoid injection, and took iron and folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 days or more

² 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 8.27 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, India

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	90.7	90.7
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	77.0	74.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	69.1	63.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	88.7	67.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by a skilled provider ^{2,3}	90.0	73.5
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	80.4	72.2
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	59.4	43.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	54.2	36.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	75.1	28.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by a skilled provider ^{2,3}	78.0	37.5
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	83.5	77.2
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	64.6	52.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	58.6	43.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	78.9	38.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by a skilled provider ^{2,3}	81.4	46.6

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

² Based on all births to women in the five years preceding the survey

³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 8.28 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 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, India, 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	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	79.5	72.2	81.9	77.3	68.5	11,005
20-34	78.9	71.7	80.5	75.8	69.9	77,411
35-49	72.4	64.8	72.1	68.0	61.6	3,406
Birth order						
1	80.4	73.8	82.8	78.4	70.5	32,060
2-3	79.4	72.5	81.5	76.9	71.0	47,724
4+	71.6	61.5	69.5	63.5	60.1	12,038
Residence						
Urban	81.2	75.7	83.9	80.1	75.6	21,633
Rural	77.9	70.3	79.3	74.3	67.5	70,189
Schooling						
No schooling	73.6	64.2	72.9	66.6	59.7	22,606
<5 years complete	78.3	69.9	79.0	74.6	68.9	5,887
5-7 years complete	79.5	72.9	81.0	76.2	70.0	15,959
8-9 years complete	79.5	72.8	81.7	77.4	71.5	17,374
10-11 years complete	82.7	76.7	86.2	82.9	75.8	12,497
12 or more years complete	81.0	75.4	84.5	80.4	74.9	17,500
Religion						
Hindu	79.1	71.9	80.7	75.8	69.7	73,947
Muslim	74.6	67.0	75.5	71.6	65.2	12,915
Christian	82.6	72.0	87.7	85.8	72.6	1,972
Sikh	88.6	84.8	90.7	85.4	77.1	1,528
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	74.5	83.1	86.1	81.3	81.6	685
Jain	75.2	71.7	76.0	69.8	70.4	68
Other	84.6	78.9	83.9	82.0	80.1	707
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	80.0	72.7	81.1	76.0	69.9	21,340
Scheduled tribe	80.0	73.8	82.7	78.2	71.5	10,610
Other backward class	78.2	69.8	79.1	74.1	67.6	39,093
Other	77.7	72.7	81.1	77.3	71.3	20,068
Don't know	75.9	63.6	77.5	68.5	66.5	711
Total	78.7	71.5	80.4	75.7	69.4	91,822

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

Table 8.29 Delivery and postnatal care by state/union territory

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from a skilled provider, percentage delivered by caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by a C-section that was planned before the onset of labour pains, and percentage delivered by a C-section that was decided on after the onset of labour pains, and percentage of last-born children in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first two days of birth, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percent- age of births delivered in a public health facility	Percent- age of births delivered in a private health facility	Percent- age of births delivered in a health facility	Percent- age of deliveries assisted by a skilled provider ¹	Percent- age of births delivered by caesarean section	Timing of decision to conduct a C-section		Percentage of children who received postnatal care from a skilled provider in the first two days of birth ¹
						Before onset of labour pains	After onset of labour pains	
India	52.1	26.8	78.9	81.4	17.2	9.4	7.6	24.2
North								
Chandigarh	72.4	19.3	91.6	93.3	22.6	13.8	8.7	50.5
Delhi	55.5	28.8	84.4	86.6	26.7	15.2	10.5	21.1
Haryana	52.0	28.4	80.4	84.6	11.7	5.8	5.8	21.4
Himachal Pradesh	61.6	14.8	76.4	78.9	16.7	8.9	7.3	29.0
Jammu & Kashmir	78.1	7.5	85.6	87.5	33.1	21.9	10.8	20.3
Punjab	51.6	38.8	90.5	94.1	24.6	13.5	11.1	47.2
Rajasthan	63.5	20.5	84.0	86.5	8.6	4.5	4.0	22.6
Uttarakhand	43.8	24.9	68.6	71.2	13.1	6.7	5.9	19.2
Central								
Chhattisgarh	55.9	14.4	70.2	78.0	9.9	4.5	5.4	34.2
Madhya Pradesh	69.4	11.4	80.8	78.0	8.6	4.7	3.8	17.5
Uttar Pradesh	44.5	23.3	67.8	70.4	9.4	4.1	5.2	24.4
East								
Bihar	47.6	16.2	63.8	69.9	6.2	2.5	3.7	10.8
Jharkhand	41.8	20.1	61.9	69.6	9.9	4.4	5.5	21.7
Odisha	75.8	9.5	85.3	86.5	13.8	6.4	7.3	29.5
West Bengal	56.6	18.6	75.2	81.6	23.8	13.2	10.5	26.7
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	42.7	9.6	52.2	53.7	8.9	4.5	3.3	8.0
Assam	59.9	10.6	70.6	74.3	13.4	6.9	6.3	22.9
Manipur	45.7	23.4	69.1	77.2	21.1	13.1	8.0	10.7
Meghalaya	39.5	11.9	51.4	53.8	7.6	5.0	2.3	9.0
Mizoram	63.7	16.0	79.7	83.6	12.7	9.6	3.1	11.0
Nagaland	25.1	7.7	32.8	41.3	5.8	2.9	2.9	1.6
Sikkim	82.7	12.0	94.7	97.1	20.9	15.2	5.6	12.7
Tripura	69.1	10.8	79.9	80.9	20.5	12.0	8.5	8.4
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	66.4	21.6	88.0	89.5	16.2	11.3	4.9	20.7
Daman & Diu	43.0	47.1	90.1	77.0	15.7	6.5	7.0	19.4
Goa	58.2	38.7	96.9	97.5	31.4	16.4	15.0	49.5
Gujarat	32.6	55.9	88.5	87.1	18.4	9.4	8.9	15.7
Maharashtra	48.9	41.4	90.3	91.1	20.1	11.9	8.2	30.5
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	92.0	4.3	96.4	97.2	19.3	10.6	8.6	23.1
Andhra Pradesh	38.3	53.2	91.5	92.1	40.1	25.4	14.4	28.5
Karnataka	61.2	32.8	94.0	93.7	23.6	13.0	10.4	22.3
Kerala	38.3	61.5	99.8	99.9	35.8	22.7	12.8	49.1
Lakshadweep	64.3	35.0	99.3	100.0	38.4	26.5	11.8	56.9
Puducherry	82.0	17.9	99.9	100.0	33.6	21.5	12.1	36.0
Tamil Nadu	66.6	32.3	98.9	99.2	34.1	20.6	13.2	35.4
Telangana	30.5	60.9	91.5	91.3	57.7	34.1	23.4	25.2

¹ A skilled provider includes a doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. For birth attendance, if the woman mentioned more than one person attending the delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

Table 8.30 Birth order and delivery characteristics by state/union territory

Percentage of births to women age 15-49 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, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of births of order 3 or more	Percentage of births receiving antenatal care from a doctor	Percentage of births receiving antenatal care from an ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV
India	28.5	58.8	23.1
North			
Chandigarh	23.4	61.1	41.3
Delhi	25.2	76.7	15.6
Haryana	25.6	48.3	34.8
Himachal Pradesh	16.6	77.7	16.0
Jammu & Kashmir	29.0	81.8	10.8
Punjab	17.6	59.3	42.3
Rajasthan	32.8	54.9	31.2
Uttarakhand	28.5	52.2	26.2
Central			
Chhattisgarh	28.8	44.0	51.8
Madhya Pradesh	28.6	31.3	40.5
Uttar Pradesh	41.6	36.8	38.2
East			
Bihar	43.5	30.4	19.7
Jharkhand	34.7	39.0	33.9
Odisha	23.3	75.9	8.6
West Bengal	16.9	78.9	11.6
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	39.4	45.4	14.9
Assam	28.4	58.8	27.7
Manipur	29.0	86.6	2.4
Meghalaya	50.2	62.3	20.3
Mizoram	41.5	67.5	22.5
Nagaland	42.1	35.5	9.4
Sikkim	14.4	70.8	29.3
Tripura	10.9	92.2	1.5
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.5	56.5	33.5
Daman & Diu	18.4	66.7	14.0
Goa	21.3	87.4	8.9
Gujarat	24.5	71.0	11.6
Maharashtra	20.0	77.5	16.3
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13.6	31.6	71.9
Andhra Pradesh	13.8	90.7	8.3
Karnataka	17.0	82.3	6.4
Kerala	12.9	98.9	0.5
Lakshadweep	23.6	99.3	1.1
Puducherry	8.9	87.9	11.0
Tamil Nadu	11.3	83.1	12.2
Telangana	15.6	85.8	11.4

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Key Findings

- **Birth weight:** Seventy-eight percent of live births in the five years preceding the survey had a written record of the child's weight at the time of birth or the mother was able to recall the child's weight. Eighteen percent of these births had a low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg), down from 22 percent in 2005-06.
- **Vaccination coverage:** Sixty-two percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations, up from 44 percent in 2005-06. Almost two-thirds of children (63%) received three doses of hepatitis B vaccine.
- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI):** Three percent of children under five years had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey, and advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider for 78 percent of those children.
- **Diarrhoea:** Nine percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks before the survey, and advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider for 68 percent of those children. Thirty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea received continued feeding and oral rehydration therapy (ORT), as recommended.
- **Disposal of children's stools:** Only 36 percent of young children's stools are disposed of safely.
- **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for children under age six years:** Fifty-four percent of children received any service from an *anganwadi* centre. Forty-eight percent received food supplements.
- **Services from ICDS during pregnancy and while breastfeeding:** Fifty-four percent of pregnant women and 49 percent of breastfeeding women received any service from an *anganwadi* centre.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and programme managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in India.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and treatment practices for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and

diarrhoea. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrhoeal disease, information is also provided on the disposal of children's stools.

9.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Births with a reported birth weight less than 2.5 kg regardless of gestational age

Sample: Live births in the five years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, either from a written record or mother's report

Birth weight is an important indicator when assessing a child's health for early exposure to childhood morbidity and mortality. Children who weigh less than 2.5 kilograms (kg) at birth are considered to have a higher-than-average risk of early childhood death. In the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey, birth weight was recorded from either a written record or the mother's report. The mother's estimate of the infant's size at birth was also obtained because the birth weight is unknown for many infants.

For 78 percent of births, a written record of birth weight was available or the mother was able to recall the birth weight (**Table 9.1**). Eighteen percent of these infants had a low birth weight of less than 2.5 kg. Low birth weight decreases with an increase in the mother's schooling and household wealth status. Only 15 percent of births to mothers having 12 or more years of schooling have a low birth weight, compared with 20 percent of births to mothers having no schooling. Similarly, 15 percent of births to mothers in households in the highest wealth quintile have a low birth weight, compared with 20 percent of births to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile households. The pattern of birth weight by background characteristics may be affected by the availability of birth weight records or the mother's recall and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 9.1 also includes information on the mother's estimate of her infant's size at birth. The mother's estimate of size is subjective, but can be a useful proxy for the child's weight. Three percent of births are reported as very small, 9 percent as smaller than average, and 86 percent as average or larger than average.

9.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Immunizing children against vaccine preventable diseases can greatly reduce childhood morbidity and mortality. Information on vaccination coverage was collected from the child's health card and direct reporting from the mother.

Coverage of all basic vaccinations

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). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- one dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- three doses of DPT vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- three doses of polio vaccine
- one dose of measles vaccine

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

In India, 62 percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey, and 54 percent received all basic vaccinations by age 12 months (**Table 9.3**).

Figure 9.1 Childhood Vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months

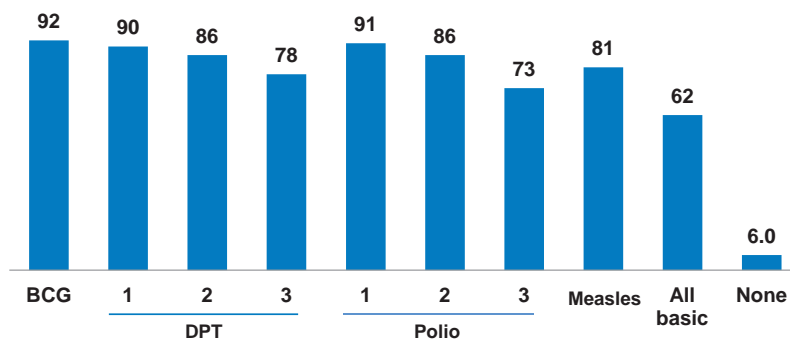
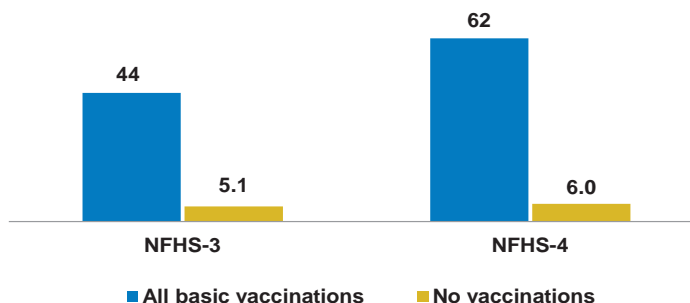


Figure 9.1 shows the coverage for each of the basic vaccinations among children age 12-23 months. Coverage was highest for the BCG vaccine (92%) and lowest for the third dose of polio vaccine (73%). Although more children received the first doses of the DPT and polio vaccines than the second or third doses, the dropout rates are higher for polio than for DPT (**Table 9.4**). Ninety percent of children age 12-23 months received the first DPT dose and 78 percent received the last dose. These percentages were 91 percent and 73 percent for the polio vaccine. Six percent of children age 12-23 months received no vaccinations. Sixty-three percent of children received three doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Trends: The percentage of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations increased from 44 percent in 2005-06 to 62 percent in 2015-16 (**Figure 9.2**). Between 2005-06 and 2015-16, this percentage increased more in rural areas (from 39% to 61%) than in urban areas (from 58% to 64%). The proportion of children who received no vaccinations remained low in both surveys (5-6%).

Figure 9.2 Trends in Childhood Vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months

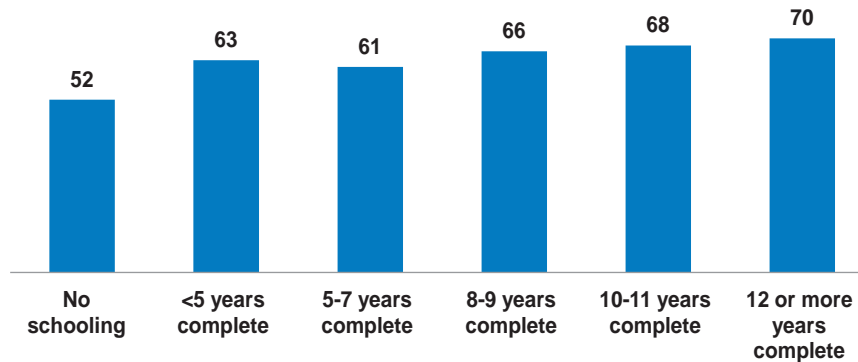


Patterns by background characteristics

- Children age 12-23 months of first birth order are much more likely to receive all basic vaccinations than children of birth order 6 or more (67% versus 43%) (**Table 9.4**).
- Vaccination coverage increases with increasing mother's schooling; 70 percent of children age 12-23 months whose mothers have 12 or more years of schooling have received all basic vaccinations, compared with 52 percent of children whose mothers have no schooling (**Figure 9.3**).

Figure 9.3 Coverage with All Basic Vaccinations by Mother's Schooling

Percentage of children age 12-23 months

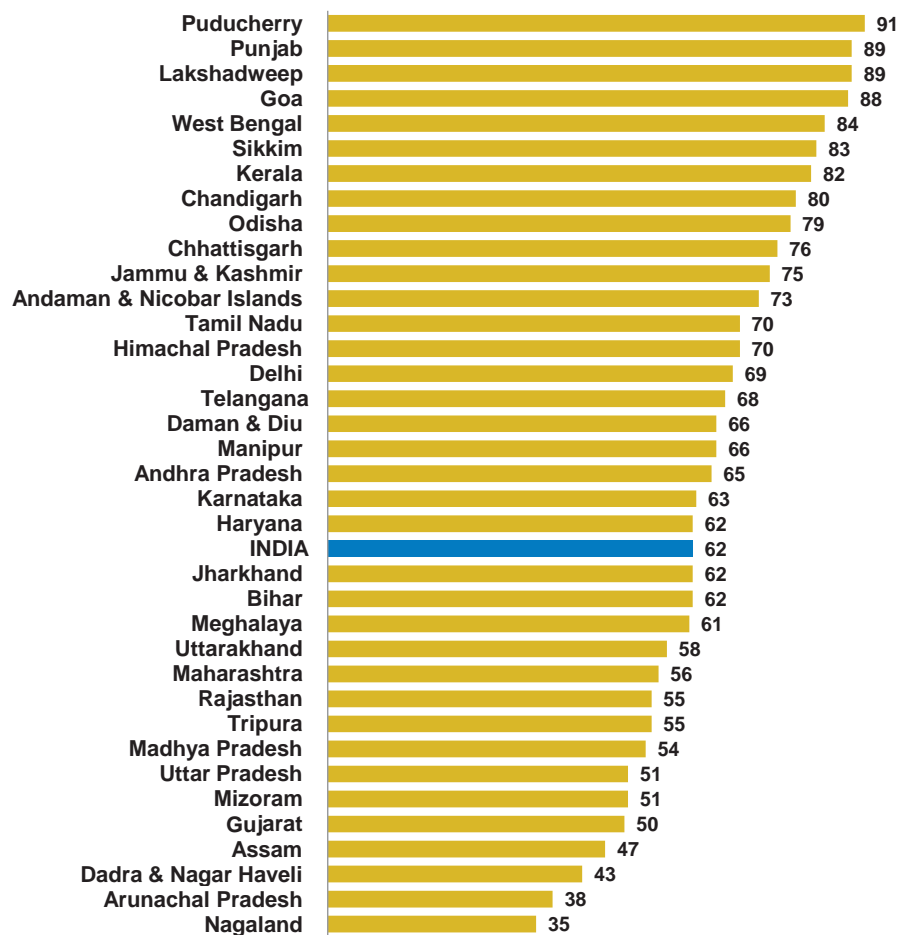


- Sikh children are more likely to have received all basic vaccinations than Muslim or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist children (89% versus 55-56%).
- Vaccination coverage increases with increasing wealth status; 70 percent of children age 12-23 months from households in the highest wealth quintile received all basic vaccinations, compared with 53 percent of children from households in the lowest wealth quintile.
- Coverage of all basic vaccinations varies considerably by state and union territory. The coverage is highest in Puducherry, Punjab, Lakshadweep, and Goa (88-91%) and lowest in Nagaland (35%) and Arunachal Pradesh (38%) (**Table 9.5** and **Figure 9.4**).

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. All mothers were not able to produce a vaccination card for their child at the time of the interview; vaccination cards were available for only 63 percent of children age 12-23 months (**Table 9.4**).

Figure 9.4 Coverage with All Basic Vaccinations by State/UT

Percentage of children age 12-23 months



9.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Mothers reported that 3 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks before the survey. The prevalence of symptoms of ARI is highest among children age 6-11 months and Sikhs (4% each) (Table 9.7).

Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

Children with ARI symptoms for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related, and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related.

Sample: Children under age five years with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey

Advice or treatment was sought for 78 percent of children under age five years with ARI symptoms in the two weeks before the survey (Table 9.7); advice or treatment was sought the same or the next day for 58 percent of children (Table 9.8). Seeking advice or treatment increases with increasing mother's schooling and household wealth status. Seeking advice or

treatment ranges between 32 percent in Nagaland to 96 percent in Kerala. Seeking advice or treatment the same day or the next day ranges between 17 percent in Arunachal Pradesh to 100 percent in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

9.4 FEVER

Fever is a symptom of malaria, but it is also associated with other childhood illnesses that may contribute to high levels of malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality in young children.

Treatment of fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age five years with fever in the two weeks before the survey

Among children under age five years, 13 percent had fever in the two weeks before the survey. The prevalence of fever peaks at 18 percent among children age 6-11 months (**Table 9.9**). Seventy-three percent of children with fever were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, and advice or treatment was sought the same day or the next day for 58 percent of children. Twenty-one percent of children under age five years with fever were given antibiotic drugs.

9.5 DIARRHOEAL DISEASE

9.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhoea

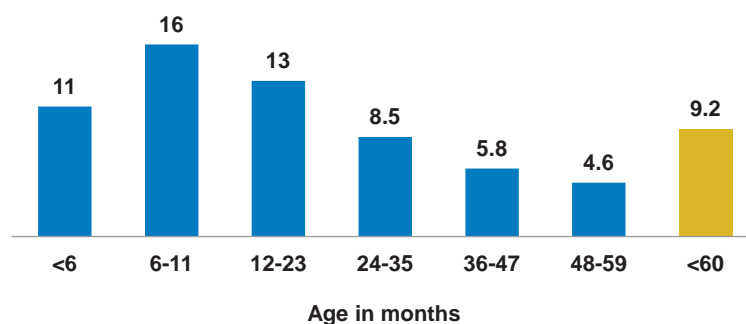
Mothers reported that 9 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks before the survey (**Table 9.10**). Advice or treatment was sought for 68 percent of children under age five years who had diarrhoea in the two weeks before the survey (**Table 9.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhoea rises from 11 percent among children under age six months to 16 percent among those age 6-11 months, when complementary foods and other liquids are introduced. Prevalence remains high (13%) at age 12-23 months, which is the time when children begin to walk and are at increased risk of contamination from the environment (**Figure 9.5**).
- Differences by other characteristics are generally quite small.

Figure 9.5 Prevalence of Diarrhoea by Age

Percentage of children under age five years



9.5.2 Treatment of Diarrhoea

Oral rehydration therapy

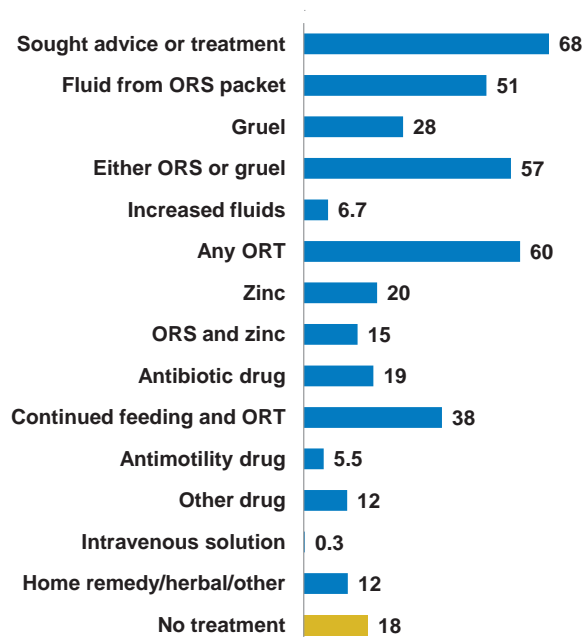
Children with diarrhoea are given increased fluids or a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salt (ORS) or gruel.

Sample: Children under age five years with diarrhoea in the two weeks before the survey

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is a simple and effective way to reduce dehydration caused by diarrhoea. Sixty percent of children with diarrhoea received some form of ORT—ORS packets (51%) or gruel (28%) or increased fluids (7%) (**Figure 9.6**). While 19 percent of children received antibiotics, 15 percent were given both zinc and ORS, which can reduce the duration and severity of diarrhoea. Thirty-eight percent received continued feeding and ORT, as recommended. Eighteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any treatment.

Figure 9.6 Treatment of Diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five years with diarrhoea in the two weeks before the survey



Trends: The proportion of children with diarrhoea who received fluid from ORS packets increased from 26 percent in 2005-06 to 51 percent in 2015-16. The percentage of children who did not receive any treatment decreased from 26 percent in 2005-06 to 18 percent in 2015-16.

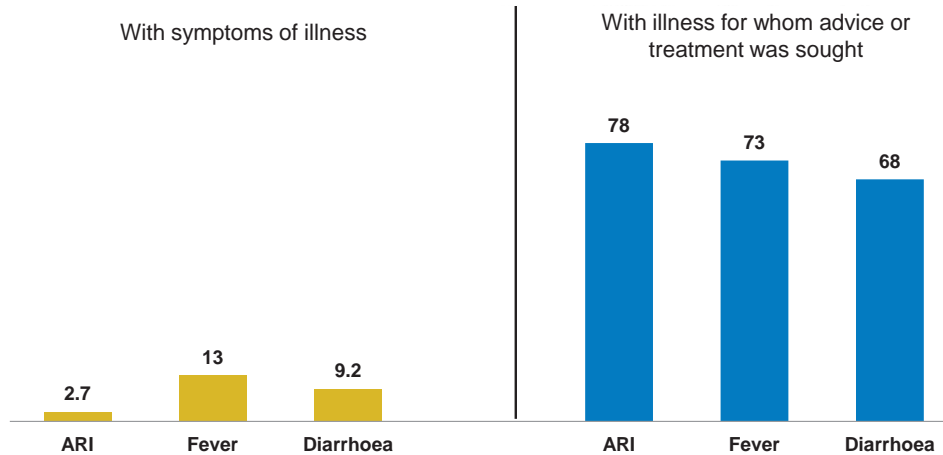
Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban children with diarrhoea are more likely than rural children to receive fluid from an ORS packet (59% versus 48%) (**Table 9.11**).
- The use of ORS packets for the treatment of diarrhoea among the states ranges from 38 percent in Uttar Pradesh to 77 percent in Meghalaya.

- Children in households in the lowest wealth quintile (34%) are less likely to receive continued feeding and ORT than children in households in the highest wealth quintile (45%).

Figure 9.7 Prevalence and Treatment of Childhood Illness

Percentage of children under age five years with symptoms of illness in the two weeks before the survey and percentage with an illness for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider



9.5.3 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual, and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age five years with diarrhoea in the two weeks before the survey

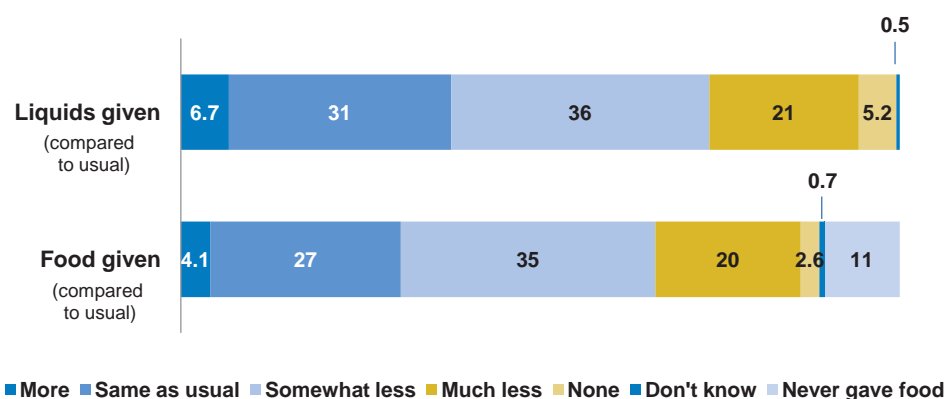
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, mothers are encouraged to continue normal feeding of children with diarrhoea and to increase the amount of fluids.

Only 7 percent of children under five years with diarrhoea in the two weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual, as recommended. Thirty-one percent received the same amount of liquids. Of greater concern, 57 percent of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink and 5 percent were not given anything to drink (**Figure 9.8**). Only 31 percent of children with diarrhoea were fed according to the recommended practice of giving the same or more food to the sick child. Fifty-six percent of children were given less food than usual, while 3 percent who had previously been given food received no food during the diarrhoea.

For additional information on feeding practices during diarrhoea, see **Table 9.13** and **Table 9.14**.

Figure 9.8 Feeding Practices during Diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five years with diarrhoea in the two weeks before the survey



9.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets

Eighty-six percent of women in India know about ORS packets for the treatment of diarrhoea (Table 9.15). Knowledge of ORS packets is highest among women living in urban areas (92%), women with 12 or more years of schooling (95%), women in the wealthiest households (95%), and Sikh women (97%).

9.6 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

Safe disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest child under age five years living with the mother

Proper disposal of children's faeces is important to prevent the spread of disease. Only 36 percent of youngest children under age five years living with their mother had their last stools disposed of safely (Table 9.16).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children's stools are more likely to be disposed of safely in households with an improved toilet facility that is not shared (59%) or a shared toilet (51%) than in households with an unimproved facility or no facility (12%).
- Children's stools are much more likely to be disposed of safely in urban households (61%) than in rural households (26%).
- Stools are disposed of safely for 59 percent of children of mothers with 12 or more years of schooling, compared with only 18 percent of children of mothers with no schooling.
- Stools are safely disposed of for 75 percent of children in households belonging to the highest wealth quintile, compared with only 10 percent of children in households in the lowest wealth quintile.
- The proportion of children whose stools are disposed of safely varies from 13 percent in Odisha and 17 percent in Bihar to 92 percent in Kerala and 98 percent in Sikkim.

9.7 UTILIZATION OF INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)

Established in 1975 under India's largest ICDS programme, *anganwadi* centres (AWCs) provide health, nutrition, and education services for children from birth to six years of age, as well as nutritional and health services for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. The programme is implemented through a network of community-level *anganwadi* centres.

Fifty-four percent of children under age six years receive one or more services from an AWC (**Table 9.18**). The provision of food supplements is the service most likely to be used (48%), but 38-43 percent receive growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and early childhood care or preschool services.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural children are more likely to receive any service from an AWC (59%) than urban children (40%).
- The proportion of children receiving supplementary food from an *anganwadi* centre ranges from 14 percent in Delhi to 75 percent in Odisha.

9.7.1 Utilization of ICDS by Pregnant and Lactating Mothers

Pregnant and lactating mothers can receive supplementary food from an *anganwadi* centre. *Anganwadi* centres also monitor the health status of mothers during pregnancy and breastfeeding and provide them with health and nutritional education.

Forty-six percent of mothers did not receive any AWC services during pregnancy for their children under six years, and 51 percent did not receive any service from an AWC while breastfeeding children born in the six years preceding the survey. Pregnant and breastfeeding mothers were more likely to have received supplementary food than health check-ups or health and nutrition education.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding are utilized more for births to women in rural areas than urban areas.
- The percentage of women receiving supplementary food during pregnancy and while breastfeeding is higher in almost all states than the percentage receiving health check-ups or health and nutrition education.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, the disposal of children's stools, and the utilization of ICDS services, see the following tables:

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Table 9.2	Child's weight and size at birth by state/union territory
Table 9.3	Vaccinations by source of information
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Table 9.5	Vaccinations by state/union territory
Table 9.6	Trends over time in vaccinations
Table 9.7	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI
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Table 9.1 Child's weight and size at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight by birth weight, percentage of live births with a reported birth weight, and percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of child's size at birth, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of live births with a reported birth weight ¹		Total	Number of births	Percentage of all live births whose birth weight was reported ¹	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth				Total	Number of births
	Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 kg or more				Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/missing		
Mother's age at birth											
<20	20.6	79.4	100.0	27,758	81.8	3.5	9.9	84.9	1.7	100.0	33,928
20-34	17.8	82.2	100.0	161,383	78.2	3.0	8.8	86.6	1.6	100.0	206,369
35-49	18.2	81.8	100.0	5,677	58.7	4.1	9.5	82.9	3.5	100.0	9,670
Birth order											
1	19.5	80.5	100.0	84,135	86.5	3.2	9.3	86.3	1.1	100.0	97,213
2-3	17.0	83.0	100.0	91,662	77.9	2.8	8.5	87.0	1.7	100.0	117,595
4-5	18.5	81.5	100.0	15,298	58.2	3.5	9.8	83.8	2.9	100.0	26,273
6+	18.4	81.6	100.0	3,723	41.9	4.4	10.0	81.7	3.9	100.0	8,885
Residence											
Urban	17.6	82.4	100.0	62,079	88.5	2.5	8.0	88.5	1.0	100.0	70,118
Rural	18.5	81.5	100.0	132,739	73.8	3.3	9.4	85.3	2.0	100.0	179,849
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	20.1	79.9	100.0	43,808	58.0	3.8	9.8	83.5	2.9	100.0	75,535
<5 years complete	20.4	79.6	100.0	11,133	73.8	3.7	9.9	83.5	2.9	100.0	15,079
5-7 years complete	19.6	80.4	100.0	33,137	81.3	3.1	9.4	86.0	1.5	100.0	40,773
8-9 years complete	18.8	81.2	100.0	34,943	84.8	2.9	9.1	86.7	1.3	100.0	41,205
10-11 years complete	17.0	83.0	100.0	27,360	91.6	2.3	8.2	88.8	0.7	100.0	29,868
12 or more years complete	15.1	84.9	100.0	44,437	93.5	2.4	7.5	89.6	0.5	100.0	47,506
Religion											
Hindu	18.5	81.5	100.0	156,052	79.4	3.1	9.1	86.2	1.6	100.0	196,629
Muslim	17.3	82.7	100.0	28,536	69.0	3.2	9.0	85.6	2.1	100.0	41,379
Christian	17.1	82.9	100.0	4,269	83.5	2.1	8.1	86.3	3.5	100.0	5,111
Sikh	17.7	82.3	100.0	2,906	95.0	2.7	8.9	88.0	0.4	100.0	3,060
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	15.9	84.1	100.0	1,844	95.5	1.6	8.6	88.8	1.0	100.0	1,930
Jain	20.9	79.1	100.0	254	95.7	4.2	2.8	92.5	0.5	100.0	265
Other	12.2	87.8	100.0	957	60.1	1.9	6.6	90.1	1.5	100.0	1,592
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	19.1	80.9	100.0	41,128	76.4	3.2	9.3	85.9	1.6	100.0	53,851
Scheduled tribe	20.5	79.5	100.0	19,458	73.8	2.9	9.8	83.9	3.4	100.0	26,350
Other backward class	17.7	82.3	100.0	84,750	76.8	3.3	8.9	86.4	1.4	100.0	110,399
Other	17.2	82.8	100.0	47,832	83.7	2.6	8.6	87.3	1.5	100.0	57,172
Don't know	25.0	75.0	100.0	1,650	75.2	4.0	8.5	83.5	4.0	100.0	2,194

Continued...

Table 9.1 Child's weight and size at birth—Continued

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight by birth weight, percentage of live births with a reported birth weight, and percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of child's size at birth, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of live births with a reported birth weight ¹			Number of births	Percentage of all live births whose birth weight was reported ¹	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth				Number of births	
	Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 kg or more	Total			Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/missing		
Wealth index											
Lowest	19.7	80.3	100.0	36,595	57.7	4.0	10.2	82.9	2.9	100.0	63,394
Second	19.1	80.9	100.0	40,899	74.4	3.4	9.4	84.9	2.2	100.0	54,939
Middle	18.7	81.3	100.0	41,719	84.1	2.8	9.0	87.0	1.3	100.0	49,577
Fourth	18.1	81.9	100.0	40,863	90.2	2.6	8.5	88.1	0.7	100.0	45,305
Highest	15.1	84.9	100.0	34,742	94.5	2.1	6.9	90.5	0.5	100.0	36,752
Mother's current tobacco use											
Uses tobacco	20.8	79.2	100.0	9,644	64.6	4.3	10.4	81.4	4.0	100.0	14,932
Does not use tobacco	18.1	81.9	100.0	185,174	78.8	3.0	8.9	86.5	1.5	100.0	235,035
Total	18.2	81.8	100.0	194,818	77.9	3.1	9.0	86.2	1.7	100.0	249,967

¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 9.2 Child's weight and size at birth by state/union territory

Among live births in the five years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, the percent distribution by birth weight and the percentage whose weight was reported, and the percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of child's size at birth, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percent distribution of live births with a reported birth weight ¹			Percentage of live births whose birth weight was reported ¹	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth				
	Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 kg or more	Total		Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/missing	Total
India	18.2	81.8	100.0	77.9	3.1	9.0	86.2	1.7	100.0
North									
Chandigarh	22.2	77.8	100.0	94.9	3.1	7.8	88.7	0.5	100.0
Delhi	26.6	73.4	100.0	84.0	2.3	6.7	88.6	2.4	100.0
Haryana	20.4	79.6	100.0	86.0	1.9	7.5	90.2	0.4	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	19.6	80.4	100.0	81.5	2.9	10.7	84.9	1.6	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	14.0	86.0	100.0	70.6	3.3	7.0	85.4	4.2	100.0
Punjab	17.2	82.8	100.0	94.0	2.7	10.0	87.0	0.4	100.0
Rajasthan	21.4	78.6	100.0	78.7	2.5	7.9	87.7	1.9	100.0
Uttarakhand	24.7	75.3	100.0	64.1	5.9	8.7	84.7	0.7	100.0
Central									
Chhattisgarh	12.6	87.4	100.0	84.8	1.9	8.1	88.2	1.8	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	21.9	78.1	100.0	80.8	4.2	8.7	85.1	2.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	20.7	79.3	100.0	53.0	4.7	10.7	83.3	1.3	100.0
East									
Bihar	14.4	85.6	100.0	58.7	4.2	9.6	84.2	2.1	100.0
Jharkhand	14.5	85.5	100.0	69.2	2.2	7.5	89.5	0.9	100.0
Odisha	20.8	79.2	100.0	92.1	2.9	10.5	83.9	2.7	100.0
West Bengal	16.7	83.3	100.0	86.6	2.3	10.2	85.9	1.6	100.0
Northeast									
Arunachal Pradesh	10.7	89.3	100.0	51.3	2.6	9.0	76.0	12.5	100.0
Assam	15.8	84.2	100.0	75.5	2.3	12.8	77.5	7.5	100.0
Manipur	9.1	90.9	100.0	71.8	2.2	11.2	84.1	2.5	100.0
Meghalaya	12.2	87.8	100.0	63.3	1.2	6.8	80.4	11.6	100.0
Mizoram	6.0	94.0	100.0	88.8	0.6	7.4	89.9	2.1	100.0
Nagaland	7.8	92.2	100.0	37.8	1.4	9.3	83.4	5.9	100.0
Sikkim	8.4	91.6	100.0	98.2	1.0	3.3	95.2	0.5	100.0
Tripura	17.5	82.5	100.0	82.2	1.4	10.9	73.6	14.1	100.0
West									
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.1	76.9	100.0	87.5	0.7	6.0	93.0	0.3	100.0
Daman & Diu	17.8	82.2	100.0	84.2	0.8	4.5	87.8	6.9	100.0
Goa	22.3	77.7	100.0	97.4	2.1	7.2	89.6	1.1	100.0
Gujarat	19.0	81.0	100.0	91.4	2.7	10.8	84.9	1.6	100.0
Maharashtra	19.5	80.5	100.0	95.3	2.2	8.5	88.7	0.6	100.0
South									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.2	83.8	100.0	98.2	1.5	4.1	93.6	0.7	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	17.6	82.4	100.0	95.9	1.8	6.9	89.7	1.7	100.0
Karnataka	17.2	82.8	100.0	94.8	2.8	5.7	90.0	1.5	100.0
Kerala	15.5	84.5	100.0	99.5	1.2	6.4	92.3	0.1	100.0
Lakshadweep	18.4	81.6	100.0	97.4	2.7	12.9	82.7	1.6	100.0
Puducherry	15.9	84.1	100.0	99.2	1.0	5.5	93.6	0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	16.4	83.6	100.0	98.7	1.7	8.4	89.6	0.3	100.0
Telangana	15.9	84.1	100.0	96.8	2.4	5.0	91.3	1.2	100.0

¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 9.3 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage vaccinated by 12 months of age, India, 2015-16

Source of information	BCG			Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ²			Measles vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations	Number of children	
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Vaccinated at any time before survey																	
Vaccination card	98.4	74.3	92.6	90.5	86.2	97.4	95.3	92.2	88.6	98.3	96.5	92.6	87.9	82.9	62.7	0.4	30,240
Mother's report	80.7	50.5	65.0	54.2	22.5	75.9	69.1	54.6	62.7	77.9	67.8	38.8	69.4	26.0	8.9	15.7	17,599
Either source	91.9	65.6	82.5	77.1	62.7	89.5	85.7	78.4	79.1	90.8	86.0	72.8	81.1	62.0	42.9	6.0	47,839
Vaccinated by 12 months of age ⁵	91.4	64.6	81.8	76.0	60.7	88.6	84.4	75.9	78.7	90.2	84.9	70.7	71.3	53.9	37.4	6.0	47,839

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

³ BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCG, measles, four doses of hepatitis B, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁵ For children whose information was based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life was assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

Table 9.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Background characteristic	BCG			Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ²			Measles	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
	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 background characteristics, India, 2015-16																	
Sex																		
Male	92.1	82.5	77.1	62.5	89.7	85.9	78.3	79.4	91.0	86.0	72.4	81.7	62.1	43.1	5.9	62.8	24,750	
Female	91.7	82.4	77.1	63.0	89.3	85.4	78.5	78.7	90.6	85.9	73.3	80.4	61.9	42.8	6.2	63.6	23,089	
Birth order																		
1	93.8	85.2	80.5	66.9	91.9	88.7	82.5	82.4	92.4	88.4	76.4	84.8	67.3	47.8	4.7	67.9	18,297	
2-3	92.3	82.9	77.3	62.6	89.7	85.9	78.4	79.6	91.1	86.2	72.5	81.3	61.4	42.7	5.7	62.9	23,137	
4-5	87.0	75.8	69.0	53.1	84.1	78.3	69.0	70.7	86.8	79.7	64.9	72.9	51.0	31.0	9.5	52.8	4,947	
6+	78.1	64.8	59.6	45.3	74.0	68.1	58.7	57.9	79.1	73.1	61.0	59.9	43.3	25.2	16.6	44.5	1,458	
Residence																		
Urban	93.2	84.1	78.5	63.3	90.3	86.7	80.2	83.8	91.9	87.1	73.4	83.2	63.8	46.0	5.1	65.3	13,602	
Rural	91.4	81.8	76.6	62.5	89.2	85.2	77.7	77.2	90.4	85.5	72.6	80.3	61.3	41.7	6.4	62.4	34,237	
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	86.4	74.4	68.3	53.5	82.9	77.8	68.3	69.3	85.7	79.2	64.7	71.5	51.5	33.3	10.2	52.1	13,248	
<5 years complete	92.0	83.6	77.8	64.8	90.1	86.2	78.8	77.6	91.6	85.9	73.0	80.5	63.2	41.3	5.8	63.9	2,820	
5-7 years complete	92.5	82.7	77.4	62.1	89.9	85.6	78.4	79.3	91.5	86.6	72.8	81.4	61.2	41.2	5.2	63.3	7,595	
8-9 years complete	93.8	84.6	79.6	65.3	92.1	88.7	82.0	81.2	92.7	88.9	75.9	84.8	65.9	45.1	4.6	66.9	8,155	
10-11 years complete	94.5	87.2	81.4	68.4	92.4	89.2	82.8	85.5	92.8	88.8	77.4	85.6	67.6	50.1	4.2	70.3	6,084	
12 or more years complete	95.5	88.1	83.7	69.5	94.0	91.4	86.1	86.6	94.1	90.4	78.3	88.1	69.7	51.3	3.5	70.3	9,937	
Religion																		
Hindu	92.9	83.6	78.2	63.6	90.7	87.0	79.7	80.5	91.7	86.9	73.6	82.7	63.0	44.2	5.3	63.8	37,474	
Muslim	87.1	76.8	71.5	56.6	84.0	78.9	71.2	71.9	86.3	80.8	67.5	73.2	55.4	34.8	9.8	57.8	8,088	
Christian	90.2	80.8	73.5	61.4	87.9	84.7	78.0	76.4	90.6	85.8	72.7	76.6	61.7	40.9	7.0	66.9	1,000	
Sikh	98.6	92.3	95.1	92.6	98.1	96.6	94.4	96.5	97.6	96.1	93.4	93.8	88.9	81.6	1.2	89.9	598	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	86.7	82.3	79.8	69.6	83.7	78.0	70.2	76.3	87.3	86.1	73.6	78.7	55.9	34.8	9.7	68.4	335	
Jain	(95.9)	(73.5)	(86.4)	(82.2)	(90.8)	(90.8)	(88.4)	(78.7)	(93.6)	(85.7)	(67.6)	(92.0)	(63.7)	(40.3)	(4.1)	(50.0)	42	
Other	96.5	55.7	77.7	74.5	63.5	91.1	87.0	79.9	73.6	94.5	88.0	77.2	69.1	39.5	2.5	63.2	302	

Continued...

Table 9.4 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 background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹				DPT			Polio ²			Measles	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children		
	BCG	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1							2	3
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	92.5	65.9	83.4	78.5	64.3	90.2	86.7	79.3	79.5	91.5	86.9	74.2	81.5	63.2	43.8	5.4	65.0	10,207
Scheduled tribe	88.7	62.8	78.0	72.2	56.9	86.4	82.0	73.5	74.5	87.7	82.1	66.3	77.4	55.8	38.4	9.2	56.2	4,956
Other backward class	92.3	66.8	82.5	76.7	62.4	89.9	86.0	78.2	79.7	91.1	86.2	73.4	81.1	61.9	43.9	5.5	62.9	21,104
Other	92.2	64.8	83.9	79.3	65.1	89.7	86.0	80.5	79.7	91.0	86.7	73.9	82.8	64.5	42.9	6.1	65.6	11,149
Don't know	84.2	49.9	71.2	66.2	48.8	83.7	77.9	67.1	71.0	86.3	80.2	62.3	71.6	46.0	24.7	11.2	52.8	423
Wealth index																		
Lowest	87.0	55.0	75.8	70.2	55.2	84.2	79.5	70.0	68.9	86.2	80.4	65.9	73.2	52.8	33.5	10.0	52.9	11,742
Second	91.2	62.2	81.3	76.0	62.1	88.6	84.4	76.8	76.7	90.2	84.9	71.8	78.9	60.6	40.4	6.3	62.9	10,308
Middle	93.2	68.1	84.5	79.1	64.9	91.2	87.4	80.5	81.2	92.5	87.9	75.0	83.1	64.2	44.9	4.8	65.4	9,683
Fourth	94.8	71.9	86.1	80.7	66.4	93.0	89.2	83.4	85.6	93.5	89.4	76.6	85.7	66.9	48.1	3.7	69.0	8,939
Highest	95.4	76.3	87.8	82.9	68.6	92.9	90.9	85.3	88.1	93.5	89.9	78.0	88.8	70.0	52.9	3.7	70.3	7,167
Total	91.9	65.6	82.5	77.1	62.7	89.5	85.7	78.4	79.1	90.8	86.0	72.8	81.1	62.0	42.9	6.0	63.2	47,839

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

³ BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCG, measles, four doses of hepatitis B, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 9.5 Vaccinations by state/union territory

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 state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Hepatitis B ¹				DPT			Polio ²			Measles	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen		
	BCG	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1						2	3
India	91.9	65.6	82.5	77.1	62.7	89.5	85.7	78.4	79.1	90.8	86.0	72.8	81.1	62.0	42.9	6.0	63.2
North																	
Chandigarh	(95.9)	(89.4)	(95.9)	(93.2)	(82.6)	(95.9)	(95.9)	(95.9)	(93.2)	(92.7)	(90.1)	(79.5)	(95.9)	(79.5)	(73.0)	(4.1)	(78.0)
Delhi	95.0	75.6	85.2	79.3	62.7	93.3	89.5	84.8	83.8	94.2	90.1	79.0	91.1	68.8	46.3	2.9	71.0
Haryana	92.8	67.7	68.4	62.9	54.3	87.6	83.6	76.5	83.8	90.2	84.7	75.3	79.0	62.2	45.4	6.3	70.6
Himachal Pradesh	94.8	71.6	92.4	87.1	74.1	95.2	91.8	85.0	75.8	94.6	91.7	82.4	87.5	69.5	50.2	2.7	70.8
Jammu & Kashmir	95.6	85.5	82.1	78.1	70.3	94.1	91.6	88.1	92.7	94.3	91.6	83.8	86.2	75.1	61.7	3.5	80.4
Punjab	98.2	94.2	95.8	94.3	91.0	96.7	96.3	94.5	96.8	97.5	96.5	93.7	93.1	89.0	84.7	1.7	90.9
Rajasthan	88.8	67.4	76.9	69.8	53.0	86.1	81.0	71.6	76.3	87.9	81.1	65.4	78.1	54.8	39.1	7.4	50.3
Uttarakhand	92.8	59.6	83.2	76.9	59.4	90.7	86.1	79.9	73.8	90.4	83.5	67.9	80.4	57.6	33.5	5.2	57.8
Central																	
Chhattisgarh	98.4	80.4	92.2	90.1	76.4	97.9	96.2	91.4	90.6	97.9	94.7	81.7	93.9	76.4	61.2	0.8	71.5
Madhya Pradesh	91.6	74.6	81.6	74.4	56.3	89.7	84.4	73.4	82.6	88.9	81.2	63.6	79.6	53.6	44.4	6.1	52.8
Uttar Pradesh	87.6	45.2	76.8	69.7	52.8	83.7	77.7	66.5	64.1	86.8	80.6	68.3	70.8	51.1	25.6	8.7	52.5
East																	
Bihar	91.6	65.0	83.6	79.9	65.5	90.2	87.2	80.1	76.3	89.9	85.1	72.9	79.4	61.7	43.5	6.5	58.9
Jharkhand	95.8	55.0	75.3	70.6	56.3	93.5	89.1	82.3	70.1	92.8	87.9	73.8	82.6	61.9	29.6	2.9	64.1
Odisha	94.1	81.2	92.2	90.1	83.2	93.1	92.4	89.2	89.0	93.3	91.4	82.8	87.9	78.6	69.1	5.8	81.1
West Bengal	97.5	55.7	95.3	93.8	86.4	96.6	95.3	92.7	81.9	96.7	95.0	87.9	92.8	84.4	46.7	2.0	84.2
Northeast																	
Arunachal Pradesh	70.9	30.1	61.3	53.3	40.9	68.4	60.3	52.3	45.1	75.2	65.8	53.7	54.6	38.2	17.2	19.7	47.1
Assam	82.3	45.4	74.9	68.2	52.0	81.4	76.9	66.5	56.6	83.0	75.0	56.0	71.4	47.1	25.3	13.8	55.3
Manipur	91.2	25.9	84.5	80.1	69.8	90.4	86.0	77.8	38.5	93.3	88.7	76.6	74.2	65.8	19.5	5.2	69.5
Meghalaya	85.9	33.9	77.1	73.0	62.8	83.0	80.0	73.9	53.1	86.2	80.9	70.9	71.8	61.4	23.2	11.6	67.1
Mizoram	75.3	40.5	72.3	66.3	57.0	75.5	71.9	61.9	47.4	76.5	72.2	61.8	61.3	50.7	25.1	22.1	63.2
Nagaland	68.1	29.4	61.1	53.5	45.3	67.8	60.5	51.6	45.9	76.2	67.0	52.1	50.1	35.4	17.4	19.1	52.1
Sikkim	98.9	84.6	94.7	90.8	84.1	98.9	97.5	93.0	94.8	98.9	94.9	87.7	93.3	83.0	71.7	1.1	79.6
Tripura	82.4	32.3	65.2	60.1	54.4	80.4	78.0	71.1	49.3	85.8	78.8	70.1	69.7	54.5	19.6	13.0	66.5

Continued...

Table 9.5 Vaccinations by state/union territory—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 state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ²			Measles vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen				
	BCC	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3								
West																	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.9	55.0	77.5	72.6	52.1	92.9	90.8	73.3	69.6	93.2	85.9	58.1	81.7	43.2	27.5	3.4	63.3
Daman & Diu	84.3	69.8	74.7	65.5	60.6	77.9	76.3	74.0	79.7	84.3	80.7	74.4	79.1	66.3	52.6	15.7	67.6
Goa	100.0	91.5	91.8	90.0	85.2	95.9	95.4	94.2	97.6	100.0	98.7	92.9	96.5	88.4	82.7	0.0	90.3
Gujarat	87.9	55.6	62.4	54.7	38.6	85.3	80.8	72.7	77.2	88.4	83.9	62.3	75.0	50.4	26.6	8.7	50.3
Maharashtra	90.0	69.5	84.6	80.0	60.8	85.8	80.9	74.8	82.8	89.0	84.3	67.0	82.8	56.2	41.2	8.2	60.7
South																	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	87.4	75.9	87.0	86.6	83.1	87.4	87.4	83.5	85.5	87.4	87.4	83.8	76.4	73.2	62.3	12.6	86.3
Andhra Pradesh	97.2	84.4	93.4	88.0	68.8	96.5	94.5	89.0	93.1	94.8	89.3	72.3	89.4	65.2	55.5	2.3	62.2
Karnataka	92.5	80.9	81.5	74.1	58.9	90.3	86.0	77.9	87.9	91.8	88.0	74.6	82.4	62.6	50.2	6.2	63.2
Kerala	98.1	76.4	92.6	90.0	82.4	95.4	93.8	90.4	95.1	96.7	94.5	88.5	89.4	82.1	61.0	1.7	86.1
Lakshadweep	100.0	85.8	96.8	96.8	88.9	96.8	96.8	95.1	98.4	98.5	98.5	92.1	93.7	89.0	74.9	0.0	92.1
Puducherry	99.9	93.8	96.6	93.4	89.4	99.5	98.5	96.0	97.3	99.9	98.8	95.4	95.4	91.2	82.7	0.1	93.2
Tamil Nadu	94.9	82.1	83.7	76.9	68.2	92.4	89.0	84.5	92.9	94.9	92.2	82.3	85.1	69.7	57.4	3.4	80.3
Telangana	97.4	88.2	93.8	87.1	70.5	95.6	93.9	87.9	95.3	95.9	90.9	75.2	90.1	67.5	59.1	1.1	68.3

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

³ BCC, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCC, measles, four doses of hepatitis B, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 9.6 Trends over time in vaccinations

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 residence, India

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Vaccinations given any time before the survey						
BCG	93.2	86.9	91.4	75.1	91.9	78.1
DPT 1	90.3	84.4	89.2	73.0	89.5	76.0
DPT 2	86.7	78.1	85.2	62.6	85.7	66.7
DPT 3	80.2	69.1	77.7	50.4	78.4	55.3
Polio 0 ¹	83.8	68.5	77.2	41.3	79.1	48.4
Polio 1	91.9	94.8	90.4	92.5	90.8	93.1
Polio 2	87.1	91.1	85.5	88.0	86.0	88.8
Polio 3	73.4	83.1	72.6	76.5	72.8	78.2
Measles	83.2	71.8	80.3	54.2	81.1	58.8
All basic vaccinations ²	63.8	57.6	61.3	38.6	62.0	43.5
No vaccinations	5.1	3.3	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.1
Percentage with a vaccination card seen	65.3	46.2	62.4	34.5	63.2	37.5
Number of children	13,602	2,723	34,237	7,696	47,839	10,419

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

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

Table 9.7 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age five, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage with symptoms of ARI for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five		Children under age five with symptoms of ARI	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months				
<6	2.6	21,368	76.7	565
6-11	4.0	24,740	79.5	980
12-23	3.3	47,839	79.7	1,578
24-35	2.6	47,398	78.6	1,233
36-47	2.4	49,829	77.5	1,216
48-59	2.0	47,771	75.0	957
Sex				
Male	2.9	124,493	80.4	3,671
Female	2.5	114,452	75.2	2,858
Residence				
Urban	2.3	67,958	86.2	1,567
Rural	2.9	170,987	75.5	4,962
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	2.7	71,004	72.6	1,909
<5 years complete	2.8	14,240	70.7	399
5-7 years complete	3.0	38,852	78.2	1,182
8-9 years complete	2.9	39,507	79.2	1,152
10-11 years complete	2.5	28,999	83.6	734
12 or more years complete	2.5	46,343	85.1	1,153
Religion				
Hindu	2.6	187,795	77.9	4,965
Muslim	3.2	39,564	78.5	1,277
Christian	2.1	4,969	72.2	106
Sikh	4.0	2,963	92.1	120
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.8	1,878	(82.8)	34
Jain	1.9	262	*	5
Other	1.5	1,514	32.9	22
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.0	51,209	78.6	1,559
Scheduled tribe	2.2	25,051	70.5	556
Other backward class	2.7	105,385	78.5	2,859
Other	2.7	55,206	80.2	1,493
Don't know	3.0	2,094	67.8	63
Mother's current tobacco use				
Uses tobacco	3.3	13,862	68.2	454
Does not use tobacco	2.7	225,084	78.8	6,075

Continued...

Table 9.7 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI—Continued

Among children under age five, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage with symptoms of ARI for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five		Children under age five with symptoms of ARI	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Cooking fuel				
Electricity or gas ³	2.4	82,996	84.7	1,979
Kerosene	1.8	2,376	88.1	43
Coal/lignite	3.7	2,325	82.0	87
Charcoal	3.3	1,483	(69.9)	49
Wood/straw ⁴	2.8	125,005	75.0	3,494
Animal dung	3.5	24,655	75.1	873
Other	4.6	106	*	5
Wealth index				
Lowest	3.1	59,416	69.3	1,825
Second	2.9	52,153	75.1	1,495
Middle	2.7	47,494	80.5	1,275
Fourth	2.6	43,896	85.0	1,123
Highest	2.3	35,986	90.0	811
Total	2.7	238,945	78.1	6,529

¹ Symptoms of ARI include cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

³ Includes LPG, natural gas, and biogas

⁴ Includes grass, shrubs, and crop waste

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 9.8 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI by state/union territory

Among children under age five, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Children under age five	Children under age five with symptoms of ARI	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same day or the next day
India	2.7	78.1	58.0
North			
Chandigarh	2.8	*	*
Delhi	2.4	(71.9)	(63.0)
Haryana	3.2	80.6	67.0
Himachal Pradesh	1.6	89.0	37.9
Jammu & Kashmir	5.4	81.9	51.0
Punjab	4.1	92.3	87.9
Rajasthan	2.1	87.8	56.0
Uttarakhand	4.6	80.1	41.2
Central			
Chhattisgarh	2.2	77.9	45.3
Madhya Pradesh	2.1	72.3	38.3
Uttar Pradesh	4.7	76.5	64.3
East			
Bihar	2.5	68.0	47.6
Jharkhand	3.2	68.8	38.5
Odisha	2.4	70.7	43.9
West Bengal	3.3	76.8	65.9
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	2.1	51.3	16.8
Assam	1.0	62.7	32.3
Manipur	1.7	45.8	21.3
Meghalaya	5.8	76.3	72.7
Mizoram	2.2	63.6	47.4
Nagaland	1.4	32.3	26.2
Sikkim	0.3	*	*
Tripura	2.6	(55.2)	(40.8)
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.9	*	*
Daman & Diu	0.6	*	*
Goa	1.4	*	*
Gujarat	1.4	79.1	48.3
Maharashtra	2.4	89.3	62.1
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.5	*	*
Andhra Pradesh	0.5	*	*
Karnataka	1.2	91.5	57.5
Kerala	0.8	*	*
Lakshadweep	0.9	*	*
Puducherry	3.0	(76.7)	(58.0)
Tamil Nadu	2.8	88.6	65.7
Telangana	2.0	(87.9)	(64.2)

¹ Symptoms of ARI include cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is 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 9.9 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age five, the percentage who had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage of children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider and who took antibiotic drugs, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five		Children under age five with fever			
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same day or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	12.2	21,368	70.8	56.6	16.2	2,612
6-11	17.6	24,740	77.2	61.9	20.1	4,358
12-23	16.9	47,839	74.4	59.3	20.6	8,105
24-35	12.8	47,398	72.4	58.5	20.3	6,056
36-47	10.8	49,829	71.6	56.4	22.4	5,358
48-59	9.3	47,771	71.7	56.4	21.6	4,422
Sex						
Male	13.4	124,493	74.2	58.9	20.3	16,715
Female	12.4	114,452	72.1	57.7	20.9	14,195
Residence						
Urban	12.0	67,958	79.5	66.7	23.5	8,127
Rural	13.3	170,987	71.0	55.4	19.5	22,783
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	12.4	71,004	66.7	53.1	17.1	8,822
<5 years complete	14.5	14,240	69.6	54.1	19.1	2,069
5-7 years complete	13.4	38,852	74.1	56.6	20.0	5,205
8-9 years complete	13.5	39,507	75.6	59.7	20.5	5,329
10-11 years complete	12.4	28,999	76.3	62.5	23.1	3,606
12 or more years complete	12.7	46,343	79.5	65.4	25.2	5,879
Religion						
Hindu	12.6	187,795	73.4	57.5	19.7	23,674
Muslim	14.9	39,564	71.1	59.8	20.8	5,881
Christian	12.2	4,969	78.2	59.5	32.9	606
Sikh	12.2	2,963	90.7	82.2	49.4	361
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	10.5	1,878	80.7	65.5	23.7	198
Jain	11.9	262	(79.8)	(71.3)	(15.4)	31
Other	10.5	1,514	63.8	57.8	21.2	159
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	13.0	51,209	74.6	60.2	21.4	6,649
Scheduled tribe	10.6	25,051	67.0	43.6	16.8	2,651
Other backward class	13.4	105,385	73.4	59.3	19.8	14,115
Other	13.1	55,206	74.1	60.5	22.8	7,238
Don't know	12.3	2,094	69.4	49.2	14.7	257
Wealth index						
Lowest	13.0	59,416	63.7	48.0	17.1	7,732
Second	13.5	52,153	70.3	55.4	19.2	7,039
Middle	13.4	47,494	75.7	60.7	19.9	6,359
Fourth	12.9	43,896	80.4	65.0	23.6	5,673
Highest	11.4	35,986	82.6	70.0	26.2	4,108
Total	12.9	238,945	73.2	58.4	20.6	30,910

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 9.10 Prevalence of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children
Age in months		
<6	11.1	21,368
6-11	16.4	24,740
12-23	13.3	47,839
24-35	8.5	47,398
36-47	5.8	49,829
48-59	4.6	47,771
Sex		
Male	9.5	124,493
Female	8.9	114,452
Residence		
Urban	8.2	67,958
Rural	9.5	170,987
Mother's schooling		
No schooling	9.5	71,004
<5 years complete	10.2	14,240
5-7 years complete	9.1	38,852
8-9 years complete	9.7	39,507
10-11 years complete	8.5	28,999
12 or more years complete	8.4	46,343
Religion		
Hindu	9.1	187,795
Muslim	9.9	39,564
Christian	6.7	4,969
Sikh	7.0	2,963
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.1	1,878
Jain	6.6	262
Other	5.5	1,514
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	9.6	51,209
Scheduled tribe	8.1	25,051
Other backward class	9.6	105,385
Other	8.4	55,206
Don't know	9.6	2,094
Wealth index		
Lowest	10.2	59,416
Second	9.5	52,153
Middle	9.3	47,494
Fourth	8.5	43,896
Highest	7.8	35,986
Source of drinking water¹		
Improved	9.3	214,824
Not improved	8.1	23,781
Other	12.7	340
Toilet facility²		
Improved, not shared	8.2	97,505
Shared ³	9.9	21,981
Unimproved ⁴	9.8	119,459
Total	9.2	238,945

¹ See Table 2.1 for definition of categories

² See Table 2.2 for definition of categories

³ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁴ Includes no facility

Table 9.11 Diarrhoea treatment

Among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the percentage who were given other treatments, and the percentage given no treatment, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children who were given:										Percentage who were given other treatments				Number of children with diarrhoea		
	for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug	Intra-venous solution		Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment
Age in months																	
<6	65.1	30.7	10.0	32.9	4.7	36.4	13.9	7.1	34.3	16.2	15.6	5.2	10.1	0.2	16.0	30.5	2,377
6-11	72.0	47.8	22.9	53.0	6.3	55.5	19.7	13.9	50.9	32.7	19.2	5.8	12.9	0.3	14.5	18.6	4,051
12-23	69.9	54.1	29.9	61.8	7.0	64.3	21.2	15.7	57.1	42.0	20.3	5.2	12.3	0.3	13.7	15.3	6,382
24-35	68.3	52.8	31.0	60.8	6.7	63.0	20.1	15.5	55.4	41.1	18.9	5.3	12.5	0.4	10.0	16.5	4,026
36-47	64.5	54.7	31.8	63.1	7.5	65.8	24.3	19.0	58.1	45.8	21.6	6.2	11.6	0.2	8.5	14.9	2,900
48-59	61.6	57.5	36.3	65.1	8.0	67.1	20.4	16.1	59.9	47.1	18.3	5.4	11.3	0.1	8.7	16.2	2,185
Sex																	
Male	69.4	51.4	28.3	58.4	7.0	61.1	20.7	15.0	54.6	38.6	19.6	5.4	12.2	0.2	12.4	16.5	11,773
Female	66.2	49.6	26.6	56.1	6.5	58.4	19.8	14.7	52.4	38.0	19.0	5.6	11.8	0.3	12.1	19.2	10,147
Residence																	
Urban	74.1	58.5	32.4	65.9	8.0	68.2	23.7	18.5	61.3	42.9	20.1	4.9	12.0	0.3	11.0	14.5	5,591
Rural	65.8	47.9	25.9	54.4	6.3	57.0	19.1	13.6	50.9	36.7	19.1	5.7	12.0	0.3	12.7	18.9	16,328
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	61.7	43.5	23.5	50.4	5.0	52.6	16.6	11.4	46.1	33.3	19.1	6.3	13.3	0.3	11.4	21.4	6,726
<5 years complete	64.3	49.3	23.2	55.7	6.3	58.3	20.6	15.7	52.1	36.8	20.3	3.6	11.4	0.5	12.6	18.4	1,451
5-7 years complete	68.1	51.2	26.3	57.0	7.7	59.6	19.6	14.5	54.4	39.2	19.1	4.7	12.1	0.3	11.6	18.5	3,534
8-9 years complete	71.4	52.0	27.9	59.3	7.7	62.0	21.0	15.3	55.6	39.5	19.3	5.7	11.5	0.1	12.7	16.3	3,842
10-11 years complete	71.3	56.6	31.7	63.7	8.3	66.7	23.4	18.4	60.1	40.5	19.7	5.7	11.5	0.1	12.7	15.1	2,478
12 or more years complete	74.4	57.4	34.2	64.4	7.0	66.8	24.4	18.3	60.2	44.2	19.3	5.2	10.7	0.3	13.5	13.9	3,889
Religion																	
Hindu	67.7	50.4	27.3	57.2	6.5	59.6	20.4	14.9	53.3	38.0	19.0	5.5	11.7	0.3	12.0	18.2	17,155
Muslim	67.7	48.2	26.0	55.4	6.8	58.2	18.1	13.0	51.6	37.6	20.3	5.9	13.2	0.3	13.0	16.8	3,915
Christian	66.0	59.0	31.4	64.3	10.6	67.1	29.6	23.9	62.3	42.9	16.5	3.3	11.8	0.2	15.8	19.6	331
Sikh	87.7	64.4	26.1	68.1	11.1	73.1	26.6	22.3	69.7	44.1	26.5	3.3	18.5	0.0	10.3	6.7	208
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	76.6	76.3	71.6	84.1	9.9	85.6	26.4	24.4	80.3	56.8	22.2	3.0	14.3	0.3	13.2	6.9	209
Other ³	69.3	58.8	13.5	59.6	8.1	62.0	22.1	16.8	61.3	50.5	19.6	5.2	10.4	0.2	8.5	24.4	83

Continued...

Table 9.11 Diarrhoea treatment—Continued

Among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the percentage who were given other treatments, and the percentage given no treatment, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children who were given:										Percentage who were given other treatments		Number of children with diarrhoea				
	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug		Other drug	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	68.6	51.1	28.7	57.5	6.7	60.1	20.7	15.4	54.1	38.5	20.7	6.0	13.2	0.2	13.8	16.4	4,922
Scheduled tribe	64.6	55.3	29.0	61.7	7.2	64.1	21.4	17.0	58.5	43.5	16.1	4.4	8.3	0.4	9.2	22.3	2,018
Other backward class	67.4	48.1	26.2	55.1	5.9	57.4	20.3	14.4	50.9	35.8	19.2	5.8	13.0	0.3	12.6	17.9	10,115
Other	70.3	53.8	28.9	60.4	8.1	63.3	19.7	14.5	57.1	41.4	19.6	4.9	10.3	0.2	11.2	16.8	4,663
Don't know	59.2	42.7	21.1	51.1	8.8	55.8	13.5	11.8	47.3	35.7	14.7	0.4	7.3	0.0	10.9	23.9	201
Wealth index																	
Lowest	59.5	43.9	24.2	50.7	5.6	53.2	17.2	12.3	46.9	33.9	19.5	6.4	11.9	0.2	10.6	22.1	6,061
Second	65.0	47.8	25.4	54.4	6.0	56.9	19.0	13.6	50.8	36.5	19.6	5.5	11.8	0.3	13.7	18.0	4,932
Middle	71.1	50.9	26.9	57.7	7.3	60.3	21.3	15.2	53.9	37.9	17.6	4.3	12.6	0.2	12.7	17.3	4,394
Fourth	73.4	56.8	30.1	63.4	7.7	66.0	22.1	16.6	59.9	43.0	19.9	5.4	12.5	0.2	13.0	15.2	3,730
Highest	79.1	61.1	36.1	68.3	8.1	70.7	25.1	19.8	64.1	45.4	20.4	5.4	11.0	0.5	11.4	12.3	2,803
Total	67.9	50.6	27.5	57.3	6.7	59.9	20.3	14.9	53.6	38.3	19.3	5.5	12.0	0.3	12.2	17.8	21,919

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

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

³ Not a Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, or Jain

Table 9.12 Diarrhoea treatment by state/union territory

Among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the percentage who were given other treatments, and the percentage given no treatment, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	Percentage of children who were given:										Percentage who were given other treatments				
		A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment
India	67.9	50.6	27.5	57.3	6.7	59.9	20.3	14.9	53.6	38.3	19.3	5.5	12.0	0.3	12.2	17.8
North																
Chandigarh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Delhi	80.6	62.1	37.1	68.2	9.1	69.5	25.3	20.7	64.6	37.8	13.0	4.8	15.1	0.0	9.9	10.4
Haryana	77.3	60.6	35.4	67.7	7.6	70.8	21.9	17.7	64.1	44.5	17.8	5.9	14.0	0.2	11.8	12.7
Himachal Pradesh	67.7	62.7	25.8	66.7	19.5	72.6	15.0	13.2	69.2	48.6	6.6	1.5	4.8	0.0	15.9	16.0
Jammu & Kashmir	74.1	69.1	30.6	71.2	6.3	72.1	39.1	31.3	70.0	43.7	32.6	2.3	7.0	0.0	2.2	13.6
Punjab	87.2	66.2	27.7	69.3	8.0	73.4	26.7	23.3	70.2	42.9	28.2	3.8	15.2	0.0	7.1	8.7
Rajasthan	73.9	56.2	27.6	59.9	5.4	62.6	17.5	13.0	59.0	40.2	27.3	8.0	11.8	0.1	8.0	15.7
Uttarakhand	73.7	56.0	34.7	64.3	4.9	66.3	30.3	21.4	58.3	43.3	23.0	8.4	11.7	0.7	4.6	15.1
Central																
Chhattisgarh	71.3	67.9	40.9	73.8	4.1	74.3	28.9	24.7	68.8	53.6	17.6	6.2	17.0	0.3	10.5	12.3
Madhya Pradesh	68.2	55.2	30.8	60.9	4.3	61.8	26.6	20.5	56.3	40.7	15.4	5.6	12.3	0.2	7.5	20.2
Uttar Pradesh	66.6	37.9	19.5	43.9	5.4	46.8	12.6	7.7	41.1	27.7	20.9	6.9	17.5	0.3	21.1	18.0
East																
Bihar	54.9	45.2	28.8	54.2	4.4	56.0	20.1	14.2	47.6	34.9	20.9	6.3	10.2	0.2	8.9	22.2
Jharkhand	56.7	44.8	26.9	49.0	11.5	54.1	19.1	14.3	50.3	30.9	16.3	5.4	10.3	0.2	11.3	23.7
Odisha	68.5	68.6	18.9	71.4	13.2	74.6	17.0	14.7	72.6	48.0	16.2	3.2	7.9	0.2	6.7	16.8
West Bengal	74.7	64.7	18.8	69.4	9.0	73.3	20.8	16.5	69.3	54.2	26.2	2.8	7.0	0.0	9.3	10.3
Northeast																
Arunachal Pradesh	44.9	66.1	40.1	72.1	10.7	74.3	35.8	30.5	69.2	39.5	22.1	1.4	7.3	0.0	6.6	16.7
Assam	50.8	51.9	24.0	58.1	4.8	58.6	21.9	17.7	52.7	45.8	15.2	1.4	8.2	0.3	7.6	28.6
Manipur	31.2	60.2	9.1	63.5	14.8	68.3	14.1	9.4	65.3	52.6	14.9	0.9	5.6	0.8	28.1	12.8
Meghalaya	69.9	77.4	54.0	81.4	14.8	83.0	57.8	51.9	79.1	60.2	29.1	12.5	8.8	0.8	33.9	6.3
Mizoram	42.0	70.0	28.0	73.7	9.9	77.2	29.0	23.6	74.5	46.9	8.8	4.2	5.4	0.0	9.9	11.3
Nagaland	21.8	40.3	23.8	49.7	20.7	53.7	16.0	8.8	46.8	39.9	17.4	2.4	5.2	0.0	10.8	32.9
Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	65.7	46.3	17.7	48.5	6.9	48.5	19.0	13.3	46.3	38.4	23.2	3.4	6.7	0.0	18.7	17.9

Continued...

Table 9.12 Diarrhoea treatment by state/union territory—Continued

State/union territory	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	Percentage of children who were given:										Percentage who were given other treatments				
		A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment
West																
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Daman & Diu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Goa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gujarat	65.4	46.1	15.6	51.9	7.2	54.5	17.4	13.4	48.9	36.7	10.6	2.4	0.0	13.7	26.9	
Maharashtra	77.6	60.5	52.9	72.9	13.4	76.8	13.0	10.2	65.8	51.0	16.9	5.0	0.6	10.0	12.3	
South																
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(53.5)	(65.0)	(43.6)	(85.3)	(10.3)	(85.3)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(65.0)	(62.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(14.7)	
Andhra Pradesh	72.7	47.6	15.3	51.5	5.5	54.4	30.1	15.9	50.8	36.5	10.2	3.7	0.0	10.5	20.7	
Karnataka	69.7	52.8	44.4	64.2	1.2	64.5	34.3	26.7	53.5	31.9	16.9	6.5	0.0	1.8	26.7	
Kerala	76.3	49.4	75.3	82.6	20.9	87.1	14.0	12.3	58.8	55.1	13.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	9.7	
Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puducherry	73.6	71.2	54.9	81.3	0.0	81.3	69.6	59.7	71.2	53.3	21.4	3.6	0.0	3.7	13.0	
Tamil Nadu	73.2	61.8	30.5	67.2	7.2	68.9	41.3	33.0	63.7	49.2	22.5	2.9	0.5	6.8	15.2	
Telangana	74.1	56.8	17.8	63.0	4.8	65.1	31.6	22.0	59.2	42.2	9.7	1.9	0.4	5.0	16.2	

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 9.13. Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five years 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, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					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	
Age in months																
<6	4.7	33.9	30.9	19.0	10.9	0.6	100.0	3.6	21.2	23.3	14.1	2.3	33.9	1.5	100.0	2,377
6-11	6.3	31.8	34.2	21.7	5.7	0.3	100.0	3.4	25.1	31.1	18.8	2.8	18.1	0.7	100.0	4,051
12-23	7.0	30.1	37.6	21.0	3.8	0.6	100.0	4.1	25.8	37.7	21.2	2.7	7.9	0.6	100.0	6,382
24-35	6.7	31.1	35.9	21.2	4.6	0.5	100.0	4.3	28.3	38.4	22.5	2.6	3.5	0.5	100.0	4,026
36-47	7.5	30.2	37.6	20.1	4.0	0.6	100.0	4.3	29.3	40.5	20.4	2.7	2.2	0.6	100.0	2,900
48-59	8.0	29.1	36.8	20.9	4.4	0.7	100.0	5.4	30.3	37.8	21.8	2.1	2.0	0.5	100.0	2,185
Sex																
Male	7.0	30.5	36.0	21.0	5.0	0.5	100.0	4.3	25.8	35.1	20.5	2.5	10.9	0.8	100.0	11,773
Female	6.5	31.4	35.7	20.5	5.4	0.5	100.0	3.9	27.3	35.8	19.8	2.7	10.0	0.6	100.0	10,147
Residence																
Urban	8.0	29.3	35.6	23.1	3.9	0.2	100.0	3.7	25.5	36.3	22.6	2.4	9.0	0.3	100.0	5,591
Rural	6.3	31.5	36.0	20.0	5.6	0.6	100.0	4.2	26.9	35.1	19.3	2.7	11.0	0.8	100.0	16,328
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	5.0	32.4	36.1	19.9	5.7	0.8	100.0	4.1	27.4	34.4	19.1	2.5	11.6	0.8	100.0	6,726
<5 years complete	6.3	29.1	37.0	21.7	5.3	0.7	100.0	3.8	24.9	37.9	20.1	2.4	10.1	0.7	100.0	1,451
5-7 years complete	7.7	31.9	36.3	18.5	4.9	0.8	100.0	4.8	27.0	36.7	18.8	2.9	9.0	0.9	100.0	3,534
8-9 years complete	7.7	30.3	34.9	21.3	5.4	0.4	100.0	4.2	27.4	33.7	20.4	2.6	10.9	0.7	100.0	3,842
10-11 years complete	8.3	30.1	33.1	24.3	4.0	0.1	100.0	3.6	25.0	35.2	23.8	3.2	8.7	0.4	100.0	2,478
12 or more years complete	7.0	29.4	37.3	21.3	4.8	0.3	100.0	3.8	25.4	36.9	20.7	2.3	10.5	0.4	100.0	3,889
Religion																
Hindu	6.5	30.8	35.8	21.0	5.3	0.6	100.0	4.0	26.2	35.3	20.4	2.7	10.7	0.7	100.0	17,155
Muslim	6.8	32.2	36.2	19.5	4.9	0.4	100.0	4.3	27.4	36.0	19.1	2.3	10.4	0.5	100.0	3,915
Christian	10.6	32.7	34.0	16.7	5.3	0.6	100.0	3.1	32.9	33.4	21.1	2.8	6.0	0.7	100.0	331
Sikh	11.1	25.7	36.2	22.2	4.7	0.0	100.0	5.7	24.4	34.2	20.7	5.4	9.0	0.5	100.0	208
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.9	17.7	32.9	36.5	3.0	0.0	100.0	8.9	23.9	32.5	28.0	0.8	5.8	0.0	100.0	209
Other ¹	8.1	33.6	46.4	9.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	1.8	35.0	45.2	11.1	0.5	6.2	0.4	100.0	83

Continued...

Table 9.13 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Number of children with diarrhoea					
	More usual	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
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	6.7	31.1	34.5	22.0	5.1	0.6	100.0	4.2	27.6	34.1	20.0	2.6	10.9	0.5	100.0	4,922
Scheduled tribe	7.2	29.6	39.3	18.6	4.5	0.9	100.0	4.8	26.6	38.2	19.0	1.9	8.9	0.6	100.0	2,018
Other backward class	5.9	30.7	35.9	21.1	5.9	0.5	100.0	3.4	26.0	35.3	20.2	2.9	11.3	0.9	100.0	10,115
Other	8.1	31.6	35.8	20.1	4.0	0.3	100.0	5.1	26.3	36.1	20.6	2.4	8.9	0.6	100.0	4,663
Don't know	8.8	34.8	32.5	18.6	4.6	0.6	100.0	7.1	31.6	29.3	24.1	0.6	6.9	0.4	100.0	201
Wealth index																
Lowest	5.6	32.0	35.8	19.5	6.2	0.9	100.0	4.7	26.0	34.9	18.8	2.8	11.9	1.0	100.0	6,061
Second	6.0	30.2	36.5	21.5	5.3	0.6	100.0	4.1	26.5	35.6	20.4	2.4	10.2	0.8	100.0	4,932
Middle	7.3	30.1	36.3	20.6	5.4	0.3	100.0	3.7	26.7	35.4	19.9	2.7	11.1	0.6	100.0	4,394
Fourth	7.7	31.1	36.0	20.7	4.0	0.4	100.0	3.9	26.9	36.3	20.9	2.7	8.8	0.4	100.0	3,730
Highest	8.1	31.0	34.0	22.9	3.8	0.2	100.0	3.8	26.9	35.3	22.4	2.2	8.9	0.3	100.0	2,803
Total	6.7	30.9	35.9	20.8	5.2	0.5	100.0	4.1	26.5	35.4	20.2	2.6	10.5	0.7	100.0	21,919

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

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, or Jain

Table 9.14 Feeding practices during diarrhoea by state/union territory

State/union territory	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Percentage of women who know about ORS packets				
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less		None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total
India	6.7	30.9	35.9	20.8	5.2	100.0	4.1	26.5	35.4	20.2	2.6	10.5	0.7	100.0	83.7
North															
Chandigarh	0.0	63.9	36.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	40.8	36.6	0.0	0.0	22.6	0.0	100.0	96.0
Delhi	9.1	41.9	18.8	26.0	3.8	100.0	4.1	38.3	17.2	21.7	1.7	15.9	1.1	100.0	96.0
Haryana	7.6	27.2	31.9	27.9	5.3	100.0	5.3	24.3	32.2	25.4	1.4	10.9	0.5	100.0	86.7
Himachal Pradesh	19.5	41.6	21.7	10.9	5.4	100.0	7.2	36.2	30.3	15.2	0.7	9.9	0.5	100.0	92.9
Jammu & Kashmir	6.3	42.6	23.1	25.8	1.9	100.0	2.4	36.5	22.9	27.3	3.0	7.4	0.4	100.0	89.1
Punjab	8.0	27.1	36.9	24.2	3.8	100.0	1.6	24.2	33.0	22.4	7.7	11.0	0.0	100.0	93.4
Rajasthan	5.4	35.0	34.5	22.0	1.9	100.0	4.4	29.2	32.2	20.0	1.1	12.0	1.1	100.0	89.8
Uttarakhand	4.9	27.3	36.4	27.3	3.4	100.0	2.2	24.9	39.7	23.8	1.6	7.2	0.6	100.0	90.7
Central															
Chhattisgarh	4.1	37.7	39.2	15.8	3.2	100.0	1.2	30.7	39.6	15.9	0.8	11.6	0.1	100.0	93.0
Madhya Pradesh	4.3	24.0	43.4	21.9	5.6	100.0	3.3	20.3	40.9	20.3	2.0	11.8	1.4	100.0	87.0
Uttar Pradesh	5.4	33.2	35.1	20.3	5.5	100.0	4.0	27.0	32.6	19.4	2.5	13.8	0.7	100.0	78.6
East															
Bihar	4.4	32.0	34.2	21.0	7.7	100.0	5.5	25.0	32.6	19.3	3.8	13.0	0.9	100.0	70.9
Jharkhand	11.5	30.2	33.9	19.3	4.5	100.0	7.2	23.5	32.5	20.3	2.9	13.2	0.4	100.0	79.3
Odisha	13.2	36.6	26.3	18.0	5.4	100.0	3.0	32.9	31.6	23.1	3.8	5.4	0.3	100.0	96.4
West Bengal	9.0	21.6	44.6	21.3	3.4	100.0	6.1	24.4	46.0	19.1	0.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	93.6
Northeast															
Arunachal Pradesh	10.7	26.4	21.1	32.9	2.9	100.0	8.8	27.3	22.5	29.8	2.7	1.9	7.1	100.0	81.3
Assam	4.8	30.9	37.1	22.6	4.2	100.0	3.2	33.0	38.8	19.7	1.4	3.2	0.8	100.0	89.4
Manipur	14.8	47.4	30.7	6.0	0.8	100.0	3.4	41.6	37.8	12.5	0.9	3.8	0.1	100.0	96.2
Meghalaya	14.8	32.3	28.2	20.8	3.6	100.0	6.3	34.5	34.0	20.7	2.1	1.9	0.5	100.0	91.9
Mizoram	9.9	45.5	22.4	17.4	4.8	100.0	2.0	39.9	26.9	25.2	2.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	97.2
Nagaland	20.7	45.8	19.3	11.6	2.0	100.0	6.0	45.4	24.7	16.4	1.5	6.1	0.0	100.0	66.1
Sikkim	52.6	37.8	1.8	7.8	0.0	100.0	18.8	47.5	0.8	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0
Tripura	6.9	32.0	17.5	41.3	2.2	100.0	0.0	20.3	34.0	42.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	96.6

Continued...

Table 9.15 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	81.9	6,285
20-24	86.7	57,840
25-34	87.0	103,204
35-49	80.2	17,312
Residence		
Urban	91.6	54,847
Rural	83.8	129,794
Schooling		
No schooling	73.8	51,290
<5 years complete	85.3	10,753
5-7 years complete	86.9	29,402
8-9 years complete	90.8	30,990
10-11 years complete	92.0	23,134
12 or more years complete	94.6	39,071
Religion		
Hindu	85.9	145,617
Muslim	85.7	29,734
Christian	89.4	3,900
Sikh	96.6	2,437
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.7	1,502
Jain	85.8	239
Other	82.2	1,210
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	85.1	39,059
Scheduled tribe	83.7	19,002
Other backward class	84.9	80,461
Other	90.5	44,560
Don't know	76.6	1,558
Wealth index		
Lowest	73.5	43,155
Second	84.6	39,070
Middle	88.9	36,722
Fourth	92.3	35,066
Highest	95.3	30,627
Total	86.1	184,641

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

Table 9.16 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of mothers with a child under age five living with her by the manner of disposing of the youngest child's last stools and percentage of mothers with children whose stools that were disposed of safely, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools								Total	Percentage of mothers with children whose stools were disposed of safely ¹	Number of mothers
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown in garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	Don't know/missing			
Child's age in months											
<6	8.6	13.1	10.3	20.4	2.3	43.5	1.5	0.4	100.0	24.0	21,151
6-11	11.1	13.3	8.4	19.8	1.9	44.6	0.7	0.3	100.0	26.3	24,485
12-23	15.8	13.0	5.6	17.0	1.6	46.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	30.4	45,206
24-35	25.3	12.5	4.0	11.8	1.3	44.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	39.0	35,539
36-47	33.2	12.2	3.0	9.0	0.9	41.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	46.3	29,478
48-59	37.3	12.1	2.2	7.6	1.0	38.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	50.5	24,586
Residence											
Urban	38.8	21.4	5.5	10.4	0.8	22.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	61.0	53,915
Rural	14.8	9.0	5.2	15.8	1.7	52.5	0.6	0.4	100.0	25.5	126,530
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	10.7	5.6	4.8	16.0	2.1	59.6	0.7	0.4	100.0	18.4	49,731
<5 years complete	14.6	9.5	6.3	17.0	1.4	50.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	25.5	10,454
5-7 years complete	19.2	11.2	6.4	15.3	1.2	45.8	0.4	0.5	100.0	31.7	28,708
8-9 years complete	22.2	13.2	5.5	14.8	1.4	42.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	36.8	30,318
10-11 years complete	28.6	16.8	5.5	12.3	1.3	34.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	46.6	22,762
12 or more years complete	36.5	21.0	4.5	10.8	1.0	25.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	58.5	38,471
Religion											
Hindu	20.6	11.4	5.2	14.2	1.5	46.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	33.5	142,236
Muslim	25.4	16.0	5.1	14.9	1.4	36.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	42.8	29,094
Christian	25.8	20.6	9.1	13.4	1.2	28.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	47.6	3,833
Sikh	47.1	31.1	4.9	7.4	0.3	9.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	78.6	2,390
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	34.7	9.7	4.0	11.9	0.8	38.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	45.2	1,477
Jain	61.3	20.7	3.7	3.2	0.8	10.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.7	235
Other	14.1	25.5	10.7	12.7	1.3	35.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	40.9	1,180
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	18.0	10.1	5.6	15.8	1.4	48.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	29.6	38,083
Scheduled tribe	10.8	7.5	6.0	15.7	2.0	57.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	20.4	18,500
Other backward class	21.3	12.1	5.2	13.1	1.6	45.9	0.6	0.3	100.0	34.9	78,645
Other	31.5	18.3	4.8	13.9	1.0	29.8	0.4	0.3	100.0	50.7	43,692
Don't know	20.1	15.3	8.4	15.2	1.2	37.6	0.4	1.9	100.0	36.5	1,524
Toilet facility²											
Improved, not shared	37.1	21.0	5.1	10.8	1.0	24.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	59.1	77,940
Shared ³	30.9	19.4	6.6	15.5	1.0	26.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	51.3	16,678
Unimproved ⁴	6.5	3.8	5.3	17.0	2.0	64.2	0.8	0.4	100.0	12.3	85,826
Wealth index											
Lowest	4.6	3.0	4.4	17.6	2.4	66.6	0.9	0.5	100.0	10.0	41,804
Second	10.6	6.7	5.9	17.8	1.7	56.3	0.7	0.4	100.0	19.0	38,050
Middle	19.6	12.1	6.5	15.1	1.3	44.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	32.9	35,858
Fourth	34.4	20.6	5.7	10.6	1.0	27.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	56.0	34,511
Highest	48.9	25.4	4.0	7.9	0.7	12.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	75.0	30,221
Total	22.0	12.7	5.3	14.2	1.5	43.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	36.1	180,444

¹ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried

² See Table 2.2 for definition of categories

³ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁴ Includes no facility

Table 9.17 Disposal of children's stools by state/union territory

Percent distribution of mothers with a child under age five living with her by the manner of disposing of the youngest child's last stools and percentage of mothers with children whose stools that were disposed of safely, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Manner of disposal of children's stools								Total	Percentage of mothers with children whose stools were disposed of safely ¹
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown in garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	Don't know/missing		
India	22.0	12.7	5.3	14.2	1.5	43.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	36.1
North										
Chandigarh	53.5	31.1	2.0	10.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.6
Delhi	51.1	23.2	7.2	10.1	0.5	7.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	74.8
Haryana	48.0	16.1	5.3	9.9	1.2	19.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	65.2
Himachal Pradesh	42.0	36.5	3.3	4.6	0.2	12.5	0.4	0.5	100.0	78.7
Jammu & Kashmir	37.1	15.6	2.6	14.6	1.5	28.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	54.2
Punjab	49.1	31.3	4.5	8.8	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	80.5
Rajasthan	20.0	11.9	6.8	12.3	1.2	47.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	33.1
Uttarakhand	35.6	29.1	2.6	3.6	0.5	27.6	0.1	0.8	100.0	65.3
Central										
Chhattisgarh	12.7	7.6	6.5	18.7	1.7	51.9	0.8	0.1	100.0	21.9
Madhya Pradesh	16.3	9.1	4.0	11.5	1.2	55.7	0.6	1.5	100.0	26.6
Uttar Pradesh	17.8	7.4	5.4	18.8	1.7	48.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	26.9
East										
Bihar	8.5	5.2	3.1	11.7	3.4	66.6	1.0	0.6	100.0	17.1
Jharkhand	10.8	6.4	6.9	9.3	3.3	62.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	20.5
Odisha	7.0	2.9	3.8	19.9	2.6	61.2	1.7	0.9	100.0	12.5
West Bengal	18.6	21.9	6.4	26.2	0.9	25.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	41.4
Northeast										
Arunachal Pradesh	22.1	12.4	7.9	22.3	1.3	28.3	0.3	5.5	100.0	35.8
Assam	10.9	7.0	5.2	22.9	1.6	51.5	0.4	0.5	100.0	19.5
Manipur	17.4	34.1	16.6	15.8	0.9	14.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	52.5
Meghalaya	19.8	15.3	23.7	20.6	1.2	16.0	3.3	0.2	100.0	36.3
Mizoram	41.3	34.0	7.7	14.4	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	75.3
Nagaland	22.5	31.8	13.4	18.7	1.6	10.9	0.4	0.7	100.0	55.9
Sikkim	47.9	49.8	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7
Tripura	13.2	41.4	27.1	7.8	0.0	9.7	0.5	0.2	100.0	54.7
West										
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.2	21.5	7.7	16.3	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.7
Daman & Diu	59.9	14.7	4.1	3.9	0.0	16.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	74.6
Goa	48.2	30.5	1.2	9.2	0.0	10.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	78.7
Gujarat	35.2	22.9	3.7	6.0	0.9	31.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	59.1
Maharashtra	36.8	12.9	4.9	10.7	0.4	34.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	50.1
South										
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	45.5	17.9	3.0	8.1	0.2	24.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	63.6
Andhra Pradesh	17.5	10.8	10.5	16.9	0.5	43.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	28.9
Karnataka	27.0	14.3	4.0	14.6	0.9	38.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	42.1
Kerala	37.3	54.4	1.4	2.3	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.0
Lakshadweep	43.9	40.9	5.2	2.6	1.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.9
Puducherry	31.0	5.3	0.8	9.3	4.3	49.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.6
Tamil Nadu	23.3	9.6	4.5	9.1	1.4	51.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	34.2
Telangana	28.4	11.5	10.9	11.0	0.4	36.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	40.3

¹ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried

Table 9.18 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of living children under age six years who received any service from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, percentage who received specific services from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, and among children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after the child was weighed by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received any service	Percentage of children under age six years who:					Number of children under age six years	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	
		Received food supplements ¹	Received immunizations	Received health check-ups	Went for early childhood care/preschool ²	Were weighed ³		Number of children who were weighed ³	
Residence									
Urban	39.8	35.6	28.6	30.9	28.1	33.9	67,958	66.2	23,007
Rural	59.1	53.0	44.2	43.2	42.3	47.0	170,987	63.5	80,426
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	51.0	44.0	38.5	34.2	35.0	36.8	71,004	59.3	26,162
<5 years complete	62.3	57.3	44.5	47.6	49.1	51.6	14,240	63.3	7,346
5-7 years complete	60.0	55.0	45.3	46.5	45.4	50.6	38,852	65.9	19,663
8-9 years complete	58.5	53.2	43.2	45.0	41.7	49.0	39,507	65.6	19,361
10-11 years complete	55.6	51.3	41.7	44.3	40.1	48.5	28,999	66.9	14,051
12 or more years complete	43.9	39.1	31.3	32.9	28.5	36.4	46,343	65.7	16,849
Religion									
Hindu	55.0	49.3	41.7	41.0	39.2	44.8	187,795	64.6	84,054
Muslim	45.7	40.4	31.5	32.6	32.1	34.9	39,564	61.6	13,817
Christian	55.1	53.2	34.0	41.0	39.9	45.8	4,969	62.4	2,277
Sikh	60.0	56.9	39.4	44.3	43.0	46.5	2,963	59.2	1,377
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	55.8	53.0	43.3	50.4	52.2	51.8	1,878	57.8	972
Jain	22.8	21.7	12.7	19.9	8.5	27.4	262	(62.7)	72
Other	65.4	63.7	38.4	45.9	48.3	57.0	1,514	79.5	863
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	59.1	53.2	44.2	43.9	43.5	47.6	51,209	65.0	24,392
Scheduled tribe	63.8	60.4	47.7	51.0	48.9	55.7	25,051	63.3	13,957
Other backward class	52.1	45.6	40.0	37.3	35.3	40.7	105,385	63.7	42,934
Other	47.0	42.7	32.2	35.6	34.1	38.7	55,206	64.3	21,360
Don't know	46.6	43.3	29.4	33.8	35.6	37.7	2,094	63.8	789
Wealth index									
Lowest	55.1	47.8	41.4	36.7	38.6	39.5	59,416	59.2	23,446
Second	60.6	54.8	45.2	45.1	45.2	48.7	52,153	64.4	25,389
Middle	59.5	54.6	44.2	46.2	43.8	50.7	47,494	66.3	24,068
Fourth	51.8	47.4	38.3	41.0	36.5	45.1	43,896	66.2	19,791
Highest	35.3	31.1	25.1	26.9	22.1	29.8	35,986	65.0	10,739
Total	53.6	48.1	39.8	39.7	38.2	43.3	238,945	64.1	103,433

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

² Children age 36-71 months

³ Children age 0-59 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 9.19 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services by state/union territory

Percentage of living children under age six years who received any service from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, percentage who received specific services from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, and among children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after the child was weighed by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received any service	Percentage of children under age six years who:					Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed ²
		Received food supplements ¹	Received immunizations	Received health check-ups	Went for early childhood care/preschool ²	Were weighed ³	
India	53.6	48.1	39.8	39.7	38.2	43.3	64.1
North							
Chandigarh	52.7	47.1	28.5	33.4	39.7	38.6	74.9
Delhi	18.4	14.3	13.4	12.6	11.8	13.8	46.8
Haryana	44.4	37.7	39.0	36.8	32.3	40.1	68.5
Himachal Pradesh	69.0	68.0	17.7	37.2	36.4	48.8	55.5
Jammu & Kashmir	33.2	32.1	13.6	22.1	21.9	22.3	54.4
Punjab	59.4	56.7	38.1	42.9	43.0	44.8	60.0
Rajasthan	38.6	32.4	30.8	25.7	20.1	28.3	60.3
Uttarakhand	55.6	54.0	26.0	32.8	24.7	47.4	50.4
Central							
Chhattisgarh	77.2	71.7	62.5	67.9	55.1	77.4	72.9
Madhya Pradesh	63.4	60.2	49.8	51.8	42.3	57.8	61.7
Uttar Pradesh	38.8	29.7	29.0	19.4	18.5	22.6	48.8
East							
Bihar	48.7	34.3	41.1	23.5	32.8	23.0	50.0
Jharkhand	55.0	50.8	42.5	33.2	30.1	41.5	60.8
Odisha	78.2	74.9	61.3	66.2	60.5	74.6	71.5
West Bengal	74.4	72.7	42.1	64.9	66.8	69.5	73.4
Northeast							
Arunachal Pradesh	20.0	19.2	6.2	9.4	14.4	10.0	43.2
Assam	55.5	53.9	29.4	42.8	44.1	38.7	61.2
Manipur	28.5	27.9	4.2	2.7	9.2	2.3	14.2
Meghalaya	56.1	55.7	19.9	35.7	37.6	42.5	52.1
Mizoram	64.9	64.2	22.4	44.7	58.1	58.7	39.8
Nagaland	35.1	34.8	5.6	3.4	5.9	4.0	8.4
Sikkim	49.8	49.1	32.9	43.4	42.6	45.1	76.5
Tripura	60.6	58.6	28.9	40.3	55.1	47.8	48.8
West							
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	47.9	46.5	35.2	44.9	46.5	44.4	76.6
Daman & Diu	29.5	24.7	23.0	24.9	21.6	25.6	59.2
Goa	58.0	55.9	35.1	46.5	38.0	55.3	77.0
Gujarat	60.7	56.5	51.2	54.2	51.6	57.7	71.2
Maharashtra	49.4	47.7	38.1	44.4	45.9	46.1	58.4
South							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	47.3	47.0	16.6	34.8	37.8	49.1	78.9
Andhra Pradesh	70.5	69.3	55.7	59.9	50.8	66.1	72.7
Karnataka	60.3	57.2	50.4	51.8	45.8	54.1	63.3
Kerala	48.8	45.9	19.4	34.6	35.5	44.0	41.2
Lakshadweep	57.8	56.9	5.0	26.0	30.7	33.0	20.2
Puducherry	59.5	58.1	44.7	57.7	50.4	58.1	80.5
Tamil Nadu	61.2	58.5	46.0	56.4	50.4	58.5	82.6
Telangana	56.8	55.3	42.9	43.4	39.3	50.3	64.5

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

² Children age 36-71 months

³ Children age 0-59 months

Table 9.20 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age six years, percentage whose mothers received specific services from an anganwadi centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²					
	No services	Supple-mentary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supple-mentary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	61.7	36.3	31.6	29.8	81,230	65.1	33.7	28.4	27.6	81,138
Rural	40.1	57.5	47.4	41.9	204,056	45.7	53.1	40.5	38.0	203,809
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	49.0	48.2	38.2	32.0	87,694	54.4	44.3	31.6	28.7	87,573
<5 years complete	37.5	60.4	50.6	45.8	17,340	42.8	56.0	43.3	41.4	17,323
5-7 years complete	38.8	58.9	50.2	45.7	46,693	44.2	54.7	43.8	41.8	46,640
8-9 years complete	40.2	57.7	48.7	44.1	46,286	45.4	53.5	42.6	40.2	46,243
10-11 years complete	43.7	54.5	46.9	44.2	34,080	47.9	51.1	42.5	41.5	34,039
12 or more years complete	58.0	40.0	34.0	31.8	53,193	62.2	36.5	29.9	28.9	53,129
Religion										
Hindu	44.1	53.5	45.0	40.3	224,304	49.2	49.6	39.0	36.7	224,058
Muslim	57.5	40.0	32.4	28.5	47,137	61.8	36.9	27.7	26.0	47,061
Christian	45.2	53.7	42.9	42.9	5,891	47.6	51.7	39.6	40.7	5,887
Sikh	39.2	59.4	44.2	39.3	3,581	47.7	51.6	37.0	34.5	3,572
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	50.0	49.0	45.1	41.5	2,201	54.6	45.0	41.8	39.5	2,200
Jain	64.7	33.6	25.4	25.2	389	73.8	25.9	20.9	18.8	389
Other	24.3	75.3	51.6	54.3	1,783	38.5	61.4	35.5	40.6	1,780
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	39.7	58.2	47.8	42.6	61,088	45.1	53.7	41.5	39.0	61,013
Scheduled tribe	33.7	65.1	55.0	49.6	29,875	38.7	60.6	48.2	45.3	29,849
Other backward class	47.6	49.7	41.7	37.0	125,852	52.7	45.8	35.5	33.5	125,713
Other	55.4	42.6	35.3	32.6	66,027	59.5	39.4	31.2	29.8	65,933
Don't know	51.6	47.1	37.4	34.6	2,443	58.2	41.6	31.6	31.3	2,439
Wealth index										
Lowest	45.2	52.3	40.9	34.2	71,759	50.1	48.7	34.1	30.7	71,653
Second	38.2	59.3	49.4	44.0	61,998	44.2	54.6	42.2	39.8	61,927
Middle	39.3	58.5	50.1	46.2	56,703	44.4	54.4	44.3	42.6	56,653
Fourth	48.3	49.5	42.7	40.1	51,941	53.1	45.7	38.2	37.0	51,889
Highest	66.3	31.7	27.3	25.4	42,885	70.0	28.6	23.8	23.1	42,825
Total	46.3	51.4	42.9	38.5	285,286	51.2	47.5	37.1	35.0	284,947

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

² Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding

Table 9.21 Indicators of women's utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding by state/union territory

Among children under age six years, percentage whose mothers received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²			
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education
India	46.3	51.4	42.9	38.5	51.2	47.5	37.1	35.0
North								
Chandigarh	53.1	45.2	30.4	25.0	59.6	39.3	25.4	23.0
Delhi	85.8	11.8	10.7	10.9	90.4	9.1	6.8	7.8
Haryana	62.6	32.4	34.1	28.3	68.3	29.3	29.2	25.8
Himachal Pradesh	22.4	77.6	37.4	41.9	33.8	66.1	30.8	36.6
Jammu & Kashmir	73.4	26.1	13.7	13.7	80.2	19.5	11.0	11.2
Punjab	40.6	58.6	42.7	38.5	48.5	51.1	36.0	34.2
Rajasthan	52.3	43.7	38.5	28.1	61.8	36.7	27.4	22.6
Uttarakhand	49.3	50.2	25.0	24.2	47.3	52.5	25.5	24.1
Central								
Chhattisgarh	11.5	87.8	80.5	78.4	12.7	86.8	72.5	73.0
Madhya Pradesh	29.1	69.8	61.6	53.8	34.2	65.3	53.5	48.4
Uttar Pradesh	61.1	34.5	24.3	16.5	68.7	29.1	16.0	12.9
East								
Bihar	62.8	33.2	24.3	18.4	65.0	32.8	20.0	16.4
Jharkhand	29.9	68.4	48.9	39.7	35.5	63.6	39.1	35.5
Odisha	12.2	87.5	82.7	79.6	15.2	84.6	78.8	76.8
West Bengal	26.3	72.6	62.3	61.0	29.6	69.6	56.9	56.7
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	86.7	12.9	6.5	6.2	85.3	14.3	6.3	6.1
Assam	42.5	56.0	39.0	33.7	49.0	50.3	33.6	30.2
Manipur	76.0	23.8	0.7	2.3	80.4	19.4	0.6	1.5
Meghalaya	45.5	53.7	28.2	31.0	48.8	50.3	27.4	29.5
Mizoram	33.4	66.3	33.1	38.7	39.0	60.8	31.1	36.1
Nagaland	90.8	9.1	1.0	0.9	91.9	8.1	0.7	0.9
Sikkim	50.9	48.7	38.8	40.5	53.7	46.1	36.4	37.7
Tripura	46.2	53.7	24.0	26.9	50.7	49.3	22.7	25.4
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61.5	37.6	35.8	32.5	77.7	22.0	21.1	18.7
Daman & Diu	76.2	18.9	22.5	18.3	83.9	13.6	15.0	14.6
Goa	31.3	68.0	54.5	56.8	33.2	66.7	54.8	55.6
Gujarat	43.1	55.0	51.2	47.0	50.3	48.7	44.1	41.6
Maharashtra	56.0	43.0	40.2	36.3	60.0	39.4	36.8	33.7
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	52.9	46.9	25.7	35.9	64.1	35.9	22.8	30.0
Andhra Pradesh	18.6	80.9	68.7	76.0	18.2	81.1	67.6	76.3
Karnataka	37.2	62.0	54.8	49.4	45.2	53.9	49.4	45.8
Kerala	68.3	30.2	19.2	21.9	75.9	23.1	14.5	16.0
Lakshadweep	35.9	64.1	21.8	26.4	44.4	54.7	18.6	24.0
Puducherry	37.9	60.8	60.5	59.4	37.5	61.8	60.6	60.1
Tamil Nadu	36.7	61.5	60.8	58.4	38.9	60.0	58.5	56.9
Telangana	38.7	61.0	47.0	53.1	42.0	57.5	43.4	49.4

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

² Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding.

Key Findings

- **Nutritional status of children:** Thirty-eight percent of children under age five years are stunted (short for their age); 21 percent are wasted (thin for their height); 36 percent are underweight (thin for their age); and 2 percent are overweight (heavy for their height). Children born to mothers with no schooling and children in the lowest wealth quintile are most likely to be undernourished.
- **Initial breastfeeding:** About two-fifths (42%) of children born in the last 5 years were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, as recommended. Timely initiation of breastfeeding is particularly low for women with no schooling, for home deliveries, and for births delivered by a *dai*.
- **Exclusive breastfeeding:** Fifty-five percent of children under age six months are exclusively breastfed.
- **Anaemia among children:** Fifty-eight percent of children age 6-59 months have anaemia (haemoglobin levels below 11.0 g/dl), an improvement from the NFHS-3 estimate of 70 percent.
- **Micronutrient intake:** Sixty percent of children age 6-59 months were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey. Forty-four percent of children age 6-23 months consumed foods rich in vitamin A in the day or night before the interview and 18 percent consumed iron-rich foods.
- **Deworming:** Thirty-one percent of children age 6-59 months received deworming medication in the past six months.
- **Nutritional status of adults:** Twenty-three percent of women and 20 percent of men age 15-49 are thin. Almost the same percentage are overweight or obese (21% of women and 19% of men).
- **Anaemia among adults:** Fifty-three percent of women and 23 percent of men age 15-49 have anaemia.

This chapter focuses on the nutritional status of children and adults, examining the types of food consumed and the consequences of inadequate nutrition and poor infant and child feeding practices. The chapter also addresses the diversity of food consumed by women and men age 15-49 years, as well as the prevalence of anaemia and malnutrition.

10.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

The anthropometric data on height and weight collected in the 2015-16 NFHS permit the measurement and evaluation of the nutritional status of young children in India. This evaluation allows identification of subgroups of the child population that are at increased risk of faltered growth, disease, impaired mental development, and death.

10.1.1 Nutritional Status among Young Children

The 2015-16 NFHS measured the weight and height of children under age five years regardless of whether their mothers were interviewed in the survey. Weight was measured with an electronic SECA 874 flat scale designed for mobile use. For the weighing of very young children, the mother or caretaker was weighed first. The mother or caretaker was weighed again while holding the child. An automatic two-in-one adjustment button allowed the mother's stored weight to be deducted and the baby's weight to be displayed on the scale. Height was measured with a Seca 213 infantometer. Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent length using a Seca 417 infantometer), while standing height was measured for the older children.

Children's height/length, weight, and age data were used to calculate three indices: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition for assessing nutritional status, as indicated in the box below. Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period. Stunting can also be affected by recurrent and chronic illness. Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition and represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness causing weight loss. The opposite of wasting is overweight (high weight-for-height), a measure of overnutrition. Weight-for-age is a composite index that takes into account both acute and chronic undernutrition.

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age five years

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

Weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished. Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age five years

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age five years

Overweight children

Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than 2 standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age five years

The means of the z-scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics representing the nutritional status of children in a population. These mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cut-off point. A mean Z-score of less than zero (i.e., a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away the mean z-scores are from zero, the higher is the prevalence of undernutrition.

10.1.2 Levels of Child Malnutrition

In India, 38 percent of children under age five years are stunted (too short for their age). This is a sign of chronic undernutrition. Twenty-one percent of children under age five years are wasted (too thin for their height), which is a sign of acute undernutrition, while 36 percent of children under age five years are underweight. Two percent of children are overweight (Table 10.1).

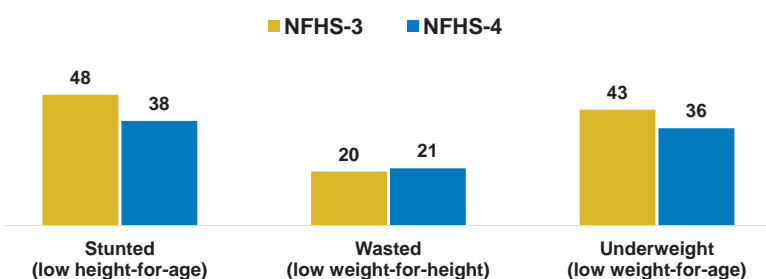
Trends: The prevalence of stunting and underweight has decreased since 2005-06, especially for stunting, which declined from 48 percent in 2005-06 to 38 percent in 2015-16. Over this same time period, the prevalence of wasting has remained about the same (Figure 10.1).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of undernutrition is almost the same among girls and boys (Table 10.1).
- The prevalence of stunting increases with a child's age through 18-23 months and decreases slightly thereafter.
- Over half (53%) of children who were reported to be very small at birth are stunted, compared with 37 percent of children who were of average size or larger.
- Children born to thin mothers (BMI less than 18.5 kg/m²) are more likely to be stunted, wasted, and underweight than children born to mothers with a normal BMI or children whose mothers are overweight/obese.
- Stunting is higher among children in rural areas (41%) than urban areas (31%).
- Fifty-one percent of children born to mothers with no schooling are stunted, compared with 24 percent of children born to mothers with 12 or more years of schooling. The corresponding proportions of underweight children are 47 and 22 percent, respectively.
- The prevalence of stunting decreases steadily with an increase in wealth quintiles, from 51 percent of children in households in the lowest wealth quintile to 22 percent of children in households in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 10.1 Trends in Nutritional Status of Children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months

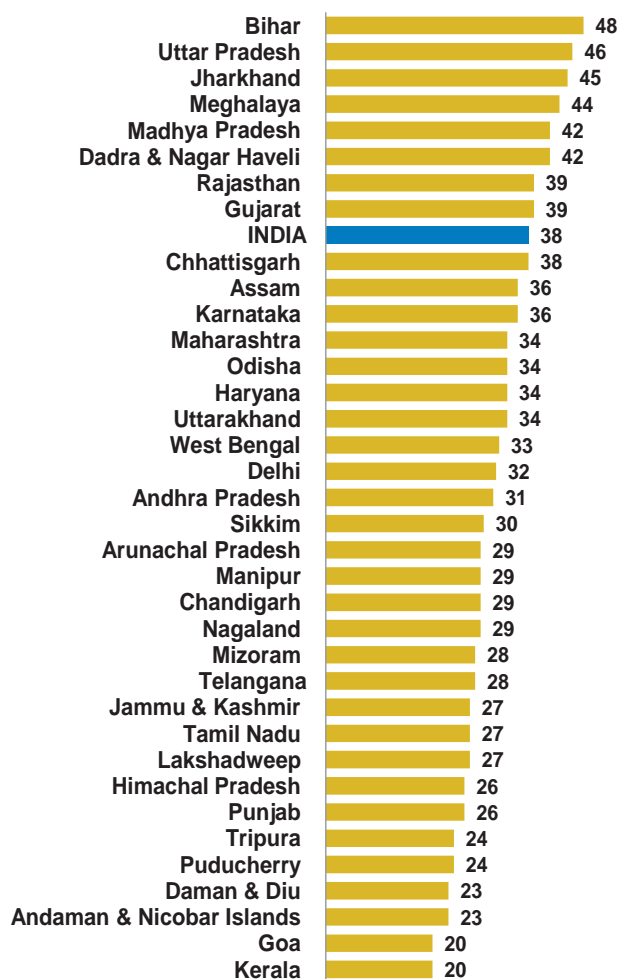


Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

- The prevalence of stunting in children under age five is the highest in Bihar (48%), Uttar Pradesh (46%), Jharkhand (45%), and Meghalaya (44%), and lowest in Kerala and Goa (20% each). Jharkhand has the highest levels of underweight (48%) and wasting (29%) (**Figure 10.2**).

Figure 10.2 Stunting in Children by State/UT

Percentage of children age 0-59 months



10.2 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months of life, continued breastfeeding through age two years, introduction of solid and semi-solid foods at age six months, and gradual increases in the amount of food given and the frequency of feeding as the child gets older. It is also important for young children to receive a diverse diet, i.e., eating foods from different food groups to take care of the growing micronutrient needs.

10.2.1 Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both the mother and the child. The first breastmilk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, facilitating the production of regular breastmilk. Thus, it is

recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within one hour after birth and that prelacteal feeding (i.e., feeding newborns anything other than breastmilk before breastmilk is regularly given) be discouraged.

Early breastfeeding

Initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth

Sample: Last-born children who were born in the two years before the survey

Table 10.4 shows that 95 percent of children born in the two years before the survey were breastfed at some time. There are no major differences by background characteristics. More than two-fifths (42%) of last-born children in the two years before the survey who ever breastfed were breastfed within one hour of birth, and over four-fifths (81%) of children began breastfeeding within one day of birth. Twenty-one percent of children received a prelacteal feed.

Early breastfeeding practices by background characteristics

- Children whose delivery was assisted by health personnel (43%) or who were born at a health facility (43%) were more likely to start breastfeeding within one hour of birth than other children.
- The percentage of children that are breastfed within one hour of birth is very low in Uttar Pradesh (25%); the only states in which more than two-thirds of children are breastfed within one hour of birth are Goa, Mizoram, Sikkim, and Odisha (**Table 10.5**).
- Prelacteal feeding ranges from a minimum of 3 percent of children in Tripura to a maximum of 42 percent of children in Uttar Pradesh.

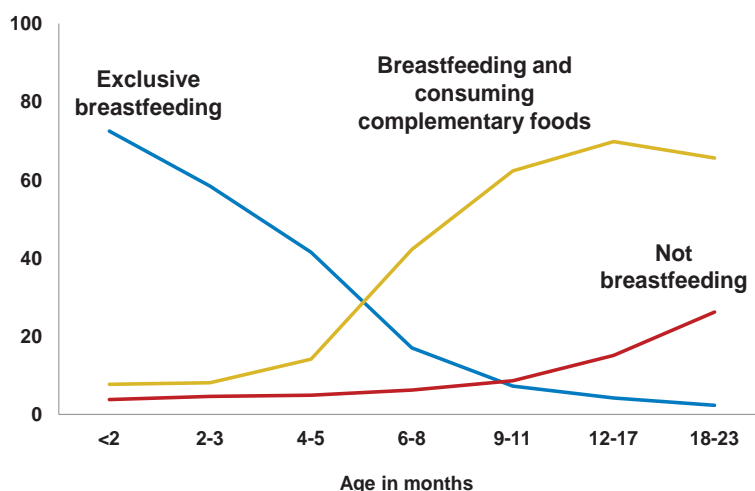
10.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

Breastmilk contains all of the nutrients needed by children in the first six months of life and is an uncontaminated nutritional source. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first six months of their life; that is, they are given nothing but breastmilk. Complementing breastmilk before age six months is unnecessary and is discouraged because the likelihood of contamination and the resulting risk of diarrhoeal disease are high. Early initiation of complementary feeding also reduces breastmilk output because the production and release of breastmilk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

Table 10.6 and **Figure 10.3** show breastfeeding practices by children's age. Fifty-five percent of infants under age six months are exclusively breastfed. Contrary to the recommendation that children under age six months be exclusively breastfed, many children in that age group consume other liquids, such as plain water (18%), other milk (11%), or complementary foods (10%) in addition to breastmilk.

Figure 10.3 Breastfeeding Practices by Age

Percentage of children under age two years



Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding among children under six months increased from 46 percent in 2005-06 to 55 percent in 2015-16.

10.2.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

The median duration of breastfeeding in India is 29.6 months. This means that half of children have stopped breastfeeding by age about 30 months (**Table 10.7**). The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 2.9 months, and the median duration of predominant breastfeeding (the period in which an infant receives only water or other non-milk liquids in addition to breastmilk) is 5.8 months.

Trends: The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding increased from 2.0 months in 2005-06 to 2.9 months in 2015-16. The median duration of any breastfeeding has also increased, from 24.4 months to 29.6 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, children in rural areas are breastfed longer (median duration of 33.0 months) than their counterparts in urban areas (median duration of 24.4 months).
- On average, children of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe mothers are breastfed longer (median duration of more than 33 months) than the children whose mothers belong to other backward classes (median duration of 27.5 months) and children not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes or other backward classes (median duration of 28.1 months).
- The median duration of breastfeeding is 36.0 months or longer in eight states (mostly in the East and Northeast) and is shortest in Tamil Nadu (17.4 months) (**Table 10.8**).

10.2.4 Complementary Feeding

After the first six months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of the infant; therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. Appropriate complementary feeding should include a variety of foods to ensure that requirements for nutrients are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A, is also important.

Table 10.9 shows that the type of foods and liquids received by children during the day and night before the survey depends on the child's age and breastfeeding status. Overall, foods made from grains are the most consumed complementary food items irrespective of breastfeeding status, followed by fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A.

Patterns by background characteristics

- For children age 6-23 months, consumption of liquids other than milk is lower among breastfed children (32%) than among nonbreastfed children (44%).
- Fewer breastfed (38%) children age 6-23 months eat fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A than nonbreastfeeding children (51%).
- Among children age 6-23 months, the least consumed food items are food made from beans, peas, lentils, and nuts for both breastfed (13%) and nonbreastfed children (19%).

10.2.5 Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to increased morbidity and mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation, which is a combination of dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, is different for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. The definition of the composite indicator of a minimum acceptable diet for all children 6-23 months is indicated in the box below.

Dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient-density of foods. Minimum dietary diversity means feeding the child food from at least four food groups. The cut-off of four food groups is associated with better-quality diets for both breastfed and nonbreastfed children.

The minimum meal frequency is a proxy for a child’s energy requirements. For infants and young children, the indicator is based on how much energy the child needs and, if the child is breastfed, the amount of energy needs not met by breastmilk. Breastfed children are considered to be consuming a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months.

Nonbreastfed children ages 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

Minimum acceptable diet
 Proportion of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is a composite of the following two groups:

$$\frac{\text{Breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Breastfed children age 6-23 months}}$$

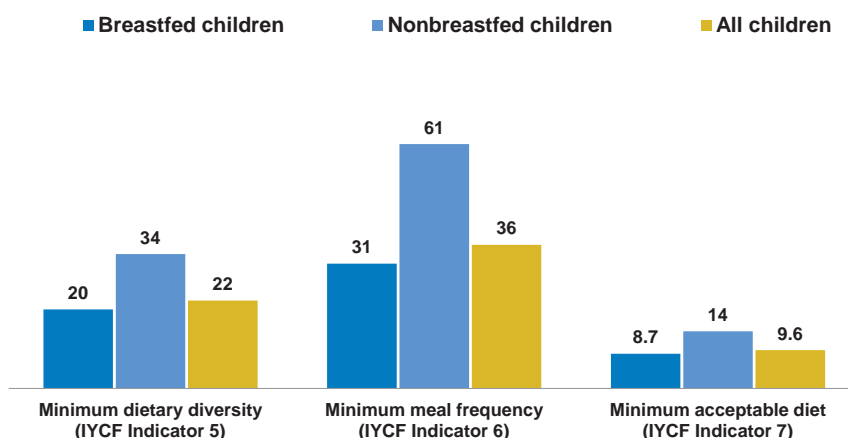
and

$$\frac{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least two milk feedings, and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds), and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months}}$$

The 2015-16 NFHS indicates that 94 percent of Indian children age 6-23 months received breastmilk, milk, or milk products (2+ times) during the day or night before the interview (**Table 10.10**). Twenty percent of breastfed children had an adequately diverse diet since they had been given foods from the appropriate number of food groups, while 31 percent had been fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age. The feeding practices of only 9 percent of breastfed children age 6-23 months meet the minimum standards for all IYCF feeding practices. Ten percent of all children age 6-23 months were fed the minimum acceptable diet. The IYCF indicators for minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status among children age 6-23 months are summarised in **Figure 10.4**.

Figure 10.4 IYCF Indicators on Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months



Patterns by background characteristics

- Breastfed children age 6-23 months are less likely than nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months to receive the minimum number of food groups (20% and 34%, respectively).
- Children in urban areas (28%) are more likely than those in rural areas (20%) to have an adequately diverse diet.
- Breastfed infants (9%) are less likely to meet the minimum acceptable diets than the nonbreastfed infants (14%).
- The percentage of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet increases with the mother's schooling. For example, only 7 percent of children whose mothers have no schooling receive the minimum acceptable diet, compared with 12 percent of children whose mothers have 12 or more years of schooling.
- The proportion of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet is highest in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry (31% each) and the lowest in Rajasthan and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (3% or less). The pattern is the same among breastfed and nonbreastfed children (Table 10.11).

10.3 ANAEMIA PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN

Anaemia in children

Anaemia status	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*
Anaemic	<11.0
Mildly anaemic	10.0-10.9
Moderately anaemic	7.0-9.9
Severely anaemic	<7.0
Not anaemic	11.0 or higher

*Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 metres

Sample: Children 6-59 months

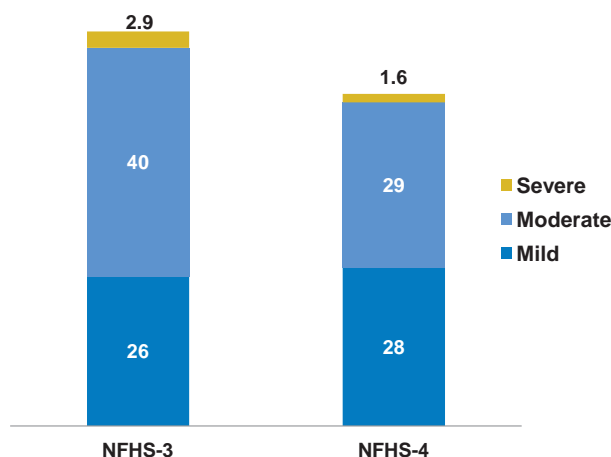
Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron is a key component of haemoglobin, and iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for half of all anaemia globally. Other causes of anaemia include malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development, stunt growth, and increase morbidity from infectious diseases.

In 2015-16 NFHS, haemoglobin testing was performed on children age 6-59 months. The testing was successfully completed for 91 percent of the children eligible for testing. The methodology used to measure haemoglobin is described in Chapter 1.

Overall, 59 percent of children had some degree of anaemia (haemoglobin levels below 11.0 g/dl). Twenty-eight percent of children had mild anaemia, 29 percent had moderate anaemia, and 2 percent had severe anaemia (Table 10.12).

Figure 10.5 Trends in Childhood Anaemia

Percentage of children age 6-59 months



Trends: Between 2005-06 and 2015-16, the prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-59 months declined from 70 percent to 59 percent, but continued to be higher among rural children (**Figure 10.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Anaemia is more prevalent among children under age 24 months than among older children, with a peak prevalence of 71 percent observed among children age 12-17 months (**Table 10.12**).
- Anaemia prevalence increases with increasing birth order of children and is higher among the children of anaemic mothers than non-anaemic mothers.
- The prevalence of anaemia declines as the mother's schooling and household wealth increases.

The prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-59 months is highest among children in Haryana (72%), followed by Jharkhand (70%) and Madhya Pradesh (69%). Several union territories have even higher prevalence of anaemia (Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, and Chandigarh). The states with the lowest prevalence of anaemia among children are Mizoram (19%), Manipur (24%), and Nagaland (26%) (**Table 10.13**).

10.4 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

Iodine is an essential micronutrient, and iodized salt prevents goitre or any other thyroid-related health problems among children and adults. It is recommended that household salt should be fortified with iodine to at least 15 parts per million (ppm).

The 2015-16 NFHS tested for the presence or absence of potassium iodate or potassium iodide in household salt. Salt was tested in almost all households (**Table 10.15**). Among the households in which salt was tested, 93 percent had iodized salt. This is much higher than in NFHS-3, when only 76 percent of households were using iodized salt. There is steady increase in the use of iodized salt by household wealth quintiles, from 90 percent in the lowest wealth quintile to 98 percent in the highest wealth quintile. Among the states, the use of iodized salt is lowest in Andhra Pradesh (82%), Tamil Nadu (83%), and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (71%) (**Table 10.16**).

10.5 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AND SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation. Breastfeeding children benefit from supplements given to the mother.

The information collected on food consumption among the youngest children under age two years is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming foods rich in two key micronutrients—vitamin A and iron—in their daily diet. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia, which has serious health consequences for both women and children. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrhoeal disease in children and slows recovery from illness. VAD is common in dry environments where fresh fruits and vegetables are not readily available.

Forty-four percent of children age 6-23 months consumed foods rich in vitamin A in the day or night before the interview, and 18 percent consumed iron-rich foods (**Table 10.17**). The intake of both vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods increases as children are weaned.

Among children age 6-59 months, 26 percent were given iron supplements in the seven days prior to survey. In the six months before the survey, 60 percent of children age 6-59 months were given vitamin A supplements and 31 percent were given deworming medication. Ninety-three percent of children age 6-59 months are in households using iodized salt.

The percentage of children age 6-59 months given Vitamin A supplements in the last six months ranges from 29 percent in Nagaland and 31 percent in Manipur to 89 percent in Goa (**Table 10.18**).

10.6 NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN ADULTS

The 2015-16 NFHS collected anthropometric data on the height and weight of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 years. These data were used to calculate several measures of nutritional status such as women's height and body mass index (BMI).

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2).

Status	BMI (kg/m^2)
Too thin for their height	<18.5
Normal	18.5-24.9
Overweight	25.0-29.9
Obese	≥ 30.0

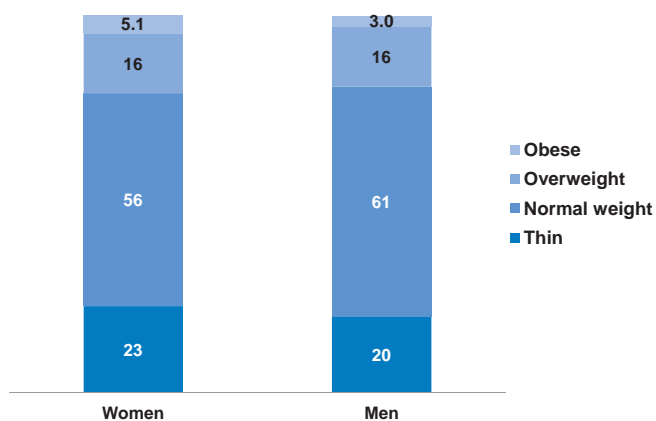
Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the two months before the survey and men age 15-49

Information on BMI of women is provided in **Table 10.19.1** and **Figure 10.6**. Twenty-three percent of women age 15-49 are thin, 21 percent are overweight or obese, and 56 percent have a BMI in the normal range. Eleven percent of women age 15-49 years have a height below 145 cm.

Trends: The proportion of thin women age 15-49 declined from 36 percent in 2005-06 to 23 percent in 2015-16; at the same time the proportion of overweight or obese women increased from 13 percent to 21 percent. Overall, there has been an increase in the mean BMI from 20.5 in 2005-06 to 21.9 in 2015-16. The proportion of women whose height was below 145 cm was the same (11%) in 2005-06 and 2015-16 (**Figure 10.7**).

Figure 10.6 Nutritional Status of Women and Men

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



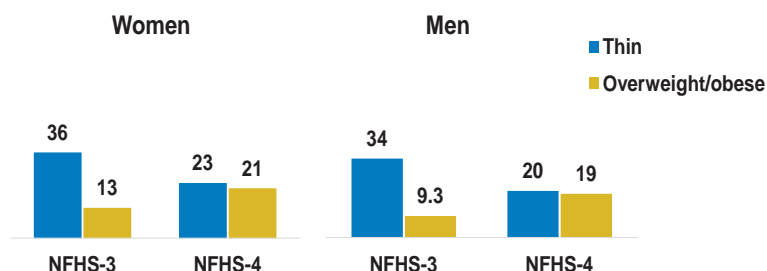
Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women suffering from either undernutrition or over nutrition (overweight or obesity) is fairly constant across all groups.
- The proportion of thin women decreases with age, from 42 percent for women age 15-19 to 14 percent for women age 40-49, whereas the proportion of overweight or obese women increases steadily, from 4 percent of women age 15-49 to 34 percent of women age 40-49.
- The proportion of thin women is higher in rural areas (27%) than in urban areas (16%) and the reverse is observed for the prevalence of overweight or obesity (31% in urban areas and 15% in rural areas).

- There is a steady decrease in the proportion of thin women as household wealth increases (from 36% in the lowest wealth quintile to 12% in the highest wealth quintile), which is accompanied by a steady increase in the proportion of overweight or obese women (from 6% in the lowest wealth quintile to 36% in the highest wealth quintile).
- The highest proportion of thin women is observed in Jharkhand (32%), followed by Bihar (31%). The highest proportion of overweight or obese women is found in Goa (34%), several southern states (33% in Andhra Pradesh, 32% in Kerala, and 31% in Tamil Nadu) and all of the union territories except Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Table 10.20.1).

Figure 10.7 Trends in Nutritional Status

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Twenty percent of men age 15-49 are thin, 19 percent are overweight or obese, and 61 percent have a BMI in the normal range. The mean body mass index for men (21.8) is similar to that of women (21.9) (Table 10.19.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The patterns of nutritional status by background characteristics among men are similar to those among women.
- The proportion of thin men decreases with age, from 45 percent of men age 15-19 to 13 percent of men age 40-49, whereas the proportion of overweight or obese men increases from 5 percent of men age 15-19 to 28 percent of men age 40-49.
- The proportion of thin men is higher in rural areas (23%) than in urban areas (16%), whereas 27 percent of men are overweight or obese in urban areas, compared with 14 percent in rural areas.
- There is steady decrease in the proportion of thin men with increasing household wealth (from 32% in the lowest wealth quintile to 11% in the highest wealth quintile), and a steady increase in the proportion of overweight or obese men (from 5% in the lowest wealth quintile to 33% in the highest wealth quintile).
- The proportion of thin men is highest in Madhya Pradesh (28%), followed by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (26% each). The highest proportion of overweight or obese men is observed in Sikkim (35%), several southern states (34% in Andhra Pradesh, 28% in Tamil Nadu, and 29% in Kerala) and most of the union territories (Table 10.20.2).

10.7 ANAEMIA PREVALENCE IN ADULTS

Haemoglobin levels below which women and men are considered anaemic

Respondents	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*
Non-pregnant women age 15-49	<12.0
Pregnant women age 15-49	<11.0
Men age 15-49	<13.0

*Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for smoking, and for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 metres

The same equipment and procedures used to measure anaemia in children were used to measure anaemia in women and men, except that capillary blood was collected exclusively from a finger prick.

Fifty-three percent of women and 23 percent of men age 15-49 in India are anaemic (**Table 10.21.1** and **Table 10.21.2**). Forty percent of women are mildly anaemic, 12 percent are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent are severely anaemic. Twelve percent of men are classified as mildly anaemic, 10 percent as moderately anaemic, and 1 percent as severely anaemic.

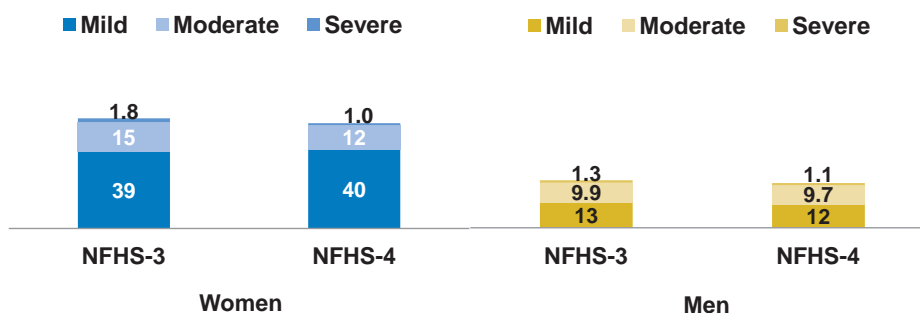
Trends: Anaemia prevalence has barely changed in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, decreasing from 55 percent in 2005-06 to 53 percent in 2015-16 among women and from 24 percent in 2005-06 to 23 percent in 2015-16 among men (**Figure 10.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The overall prevalence of anaemia is consistently high, at more than 50 percent, in almost all of the subgroups of women. For men, the prevalence is above 20 percent in most of the subgroups.
- Anaemia varies by maternity status—58 percent of women who are breastfeeding are anaemic, compared with 50 percent of women who are pregnant and 52 percent of women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding.

Figure 10.8 Trends in Anaemia Status

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



- The prevalence of anaemia decreases with schooling, from 56 percent among women with no schooling to 49 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Across the same schooling groups, the prevalence of anaemia among men decreases from 29 percent to 18 percent.
- The proportion of anaemic women and men declines steadily as the wealth of the household increases (from 59% in the lowest wealth quintile to 48% in the highest wealth quintile among women and from 32% in the lowest wealth quintile to 17% in the highest wealth quintile among men).
- Women in urban areas are slightly less likely to be anaemic (51%) than those in rural areas (54%). The difference is larger for the prevalence of anaemia in men (25% in rural areas versus 19% in urban areas).

The prevalence of anaemia among women is more than 60 percent or more in Jharkhand, Haryana, West Bengal, Bihar, and Andhra Pradesh, and the prevalence is less than one-third in Mizoram (25%), Manipur (26%), Nagaland (28%), and Goa (31%). The prevalence of anaemia is also very high in the union territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli (80%), Chandigarh (76%), and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands (66%). The statewise distribution pattern of anaemia prevalence in men is similar to that in women, except that the prevalence among men in Haryana and Chandigarh is slightly below the national average whereas it is well above the national average in the case of women.

10.8 FOOD CONSUMPTION OF WOMEN AND MEN

The consumption of a wide variety of nutritious foods is important for women's and men's health. A well-balanced diet is required for adequate amounts of protein, fat, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals. The 2015-16 NFHS asked women and men how often they consume various types of food (daily, weekly, occasionally, or never).

Among these food groups, women consume dark green, leafy vegetables most often (**Table 10.23**). Almost half (47%) of women consume dark green, leafy vegetables daily and an additional 38 percent consume them weekly. Almost half (45%) of women consume pulses or beans daily and an equal percentage of women consume them weekly. Milk or curd is consumed daily by 45 percent of women and weekly by 23 percent of women, but 7 percent never consume milk or curd and 25 percent consume milk or curd only occasionally. Consumption of fruits is less common. Fifty-four percent of women do not consume fruits even once a week. Very few women consume chicken, meat, fish, or eggs on a daily basis, although about one-third of women consume these types of food weekly. Ten percent of women consume fried foods daily and 36 percent weekly. Aerated drinks are consumed daily by 5 percent of women and weekly by 20 percent of women.

The pattern of food consumption by men is similar to that of women, but men are slightly more likely than women to consume milk or curd regularly, as well as fruits. Men are less likely than women to completely abstain from eating chicken, meat, fish, and eggs. Overall, 30 percent of women and 22 percent of men are vegetarians according to this measure.

Trends: The pattern of daily food consumption has remained more or less the same since 2005-06 except there has been a decrease in the daily consumption of dark green, leafy vegetables among both women and men, and an increase in the daily consumption of milk or curd.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Deficiencies in the diet of both women and men are observed among those with little or no schooling, those in rural areas, those in poorer households, and those belonging to scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. The most prominent deficiency in their diet is in fruits and milk or curd (**Table 10.24.1** and **Table 10.24.2**).
- The regular consumption of pulses and beans, as well as dark green, leafy vegetables, is common in every state (**Table 10.25.1** and **Table 10.25.2**).
- At least three-quarters of women eat dark green, leafy vegetables at least once a week in every state except Rajasthan (61%), Kerala (63%), and Uttar Pradesh (73%). The consumption of dark green, leafy vegetables among women at least once a week is also relatively low in the union territories of Lakshadweep (52%) and Daman & Diu (67%).
- The consumption of other types of food at least once a week among women varies widely across the states, particularly milk or curd (from 24% in Mizoram and 30% in Odisha to 91% in Haryana, 93% in Karnataka, and 96% in Sikkim) and fruits (from 19% in Odisha to 83% in Kerala).

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Table 10.1 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, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children		
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD		Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD
Age in months															
<6	9.5	20.1	-0.6	14.9	31.9	5.3	-1.2	9.5	26.7	0.9	-1.3	17,644			
6-8	9.0	20.2	-0.6	11.0	28.0	3.2	-1.1	8.2	26.7	0.6	-1.3	11,529			
9-11	11.9	25.9	-0.9	10.4	27.3	2.8	-1.1	9.6	31.0	0.6	-1.4	10,746			
12-17	16.6	38.2	-1.4	8.3	23.7	2.2	-1.0	10.5	32.8	0.7	-1.5	21,941			
18-23	22.0	46.9	-1.8	6.8	20.4	1.6	-1.0	12.1	37.3	0.5	-1.6	22,242			
24-35	18.6	42.7	-1.7	6.8	19.1	1.4	-1.0	11.8	37.6	0.5	-1.6	44,060			
36-47	17.1	43.2	-1.7	5.7	17.9	1.5	-1.0	11.9	38.2	0.4	-1.7	46,775			
48-59	15.8	40.0	-1.7	5.3	17.7	1.7	-1.0	10.7	39.1	0.3	-1.7	44,859			
Sex															
Male	16.9	38.9	-1.5	7.9	21.9	2.1	-1.0	11.1	36.1	0.5	-1.6	113,804			
Female	15.6	37.9	-1.4	6.9	20.1	2.1	-1.0	10.9	35.3	0.5	-1.6	105,992			
Birth interval in months³															
First birth ⁴															
<24	13.0	33.4	-1.3	7.2	20.5	2.3	-1.0	9.0	31.6	0.6	-1.4	81,387			
24-35	21.7	46.9	-1.8	7.4	21.1	1.5	-1.1	14.5	42.5	0.3	-1.8	34,860			
36+	19.4	43.4	-1.7	7.9	22.2	1.7	-1.1	12.8	40.5	0.4	-1.7	41,684			
Don't know	15.3	36.9	-1.4	7.5	20.9	2.3	-1.0	10.4	34.1	0.6	-1.5	54,099			
	17.0	34.8	-1.5	8.4	25.5	0.8	-1.2	14.2	39.1	0.6	-1.7	559			
Birth order³															
1	13.0	33.4	-1.3	7.2	20.5	2.3	-1.0	9.0	31.6	0.6	-1.4	81,387			
2-3	16.4	39.0	-1.5	7.4	21.1	2.0	-1.0	10.9	36.1	0.5	-1.6	101,091			
4-5	23.5	48.9	-1.8	8.1	22.4	1.4	-1.1	15.9	44.9	0.3	-1.8	22,744			
6+	28.8	55.0	-2.1	8.6	22.6	1.3	-1.1	19.4	49.7	0.2	-2.0	7,367			
Residence															
Urban	12.0	31.0	-1.2	7.5	20.0	2.8	-0.9	8.2	29.1	0.8	-1.3	60,124			
Rural	17.9	41.2	-1.6	7.4	21.4	1.8	-1.1	12.1	38.3	0.4	-1.7	159,671			

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Table 10.1 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, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)
Size at birth³											
Very small	26.9	52.8	-2.0	10.0	28.1	1.4	23.3	53.5	0.2	-1.3	5,854
Small	20.0	45.1	-1.7	8.4	24.5	1.6	15.9	44.6	0.3	-1.2	19,089
Average or larger	15.5	37.1	-1.4	7.3	20.5	2.1	10.0	34.2	0.5	-1.0	184,569
Don't know	23.0	48.5	-1.8	7.3	21.8	1.4	15.3	45.1	0.2	-1.1	3,079
Mother's schooling⁵											
No schooling	24.8	50.7	-1.9	8.1	22.7	1.5	16.7	46.8	0.3	-1.1	64,878
<5 years complete	18.5	45.3	-1.7	7.6	22.2	1.7	12.6	41.9	0.4	-1.1	13,001
5-7 years complete	16.0	39.8	-1.6	7.5	21.6	1.7	11.0	37.6	0.4	-1.1	35,034
8-9 years complete	13.3	35.5	-1.4	7.3	21.0	1.9	9.3	33.1	0.5	-1.0	36,016
10-11 years complete	10.5	29.7	-1.2	6.9	19.8	2.2	7.4	28.5	0.7	-1.0	25,701
12 or more years complete	8.7	23.8	-0.9	6.9	18.5	3.3	5.5	21.8	1.0	-0.8	40,970
Religion											
Hindu	16.4	38.5	-1.5	7.6	21.5	2.1	11.3	36.3	0.5	-1.0	172,360
Muslim	17.1	39.8	-1.5	6.9	19.4	1.9	10.6	34.9	0.5	-1.0	36,847
Christian	12.4	29.9	-1.2	6.4	18.5	3.3	7.0	27.2	1.0	-0.8	4,488
Sikh	7.2	23.4	-1.0	6.1	16.1	2.4	5.6	19.9	0.7	-0.7	2,826
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	16.4	43.0	-1.5	7.8	20.9	1.9	10.6	35.8	0.5	-1.1	1,659
Jain	4.9	19.1	-1.0	8.2	17.8	2.6	5.2	28.8	0.2	-1.0	242
Other	17.5	42.5	-1.6	10.5	29.6	1.6	15.2	45.9	0.1	-1.3	1,374
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	19.0	42.8	-1.6	7.5	21.2	1.8	12.6	39.1	0.4	-1.1	48,359
Scheduled tribe	19.7	43.8	-1.7	10.3	27.4	2.0	16.1	45.3	0.5	-1.2	22,748
Other backward class	16.4	38.7	-1.5	7.2	20.5	2.0	10.7	35.5	0.5	-1.0	96,564
Other	11.9	31.2	-1.2	6.5	19.0	2.4	7.8	28.8	0.7	-0.9	50,451
Don't know	16.2	38.8	-1.4	7.3	19.9	2.1	10.4	35.2	0.6	-1.0	1,674

Continued...

Table 10.1 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, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage above +2 SD		
Mother's interview status											
Interviewed	16.3	-1.5	7.4	21.1	2.1	-1.0	11.0	35.8	0.5	-1.6	212,589
Not interviewed but in household	17.7	-1.4	9.0	22.9	2.6	-1.0	12.5	36.1	0.6	-1.5	3,029
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	15.7	-1.4	6.4	19.1	2.0	-0.9	10.8	33.4	0.9	-1.5	4,177
Mother's nutritional status⁷											
Underweight (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²)	20.5	-1.8	8.9	26.7	1.1	-1.3	16.3	47.8	0.2	-1.9	53,296
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9 kg/m ²)	16.2	-1.5	7.5	20.4	2.2	-1.0	10.3	34.3	0.5	-1.5	128,515
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²)	9.4	-1.1	4.8	14.2	2.8	-0.7	5.0	21.7	1.1	-1.1	31,763
Child's living arrangements											
Living with both parents	16.2	-1.5	7.5	21.3	2.1	-1.0	11.1	36.0	0.5	-1.6	180,304
Living with mother (not father)	16.8	-1.5	7.1	20.1	2.0	-1.0	10.8	34.9	0.4	-1.5	35,231
Living with father (not mother)	18.7	-1.6	6.7	17.8	1.7	-0.9	11.2	38.2	0.6	-1.6	1,133
Living with neither parent	14.6	-1.3	6.5	19.6	2.2	-0.9	10.7	31.4	1.0	-1.4	3,128
Wealth index											
Lowest	25.7	-1.9	8.7	24.2	1.5	-1.2	17.8	48.6	0.3	-1.9	55,578
Second	18.3	-1.7	7.5	21.7	1.6	-1.1	12.5	40.4	0.4	-1.7	48,758
Middle	13.5	-1.4	7.0	20.2	2.0	-1.0	8.9	33.2	0.4	-1.5	43,642
Fourth	10.6	-1.2	6.8	19.3	2.5	-0.9	6.8	27.4	0.7	-1.3	39,941
Highest	7.9	-0.9	6.6	17.9	3.3	-0.8	5.1	20.1	1.1	-1.0	31,877
Total	16.3	-1.5	7.4	21.0	2.1	-1.0	11.0	35.7	0.5	-1.6	219,796

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children whose mothers' schooling is not known, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index

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

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

⁶ 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

Table 10.2 Nutritional status of children by state/union territory

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, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	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)
India	16.3	38.4	-1.5	7.4	21.0	2.1	-1.0	11.0	35.7	0.5	-1.6
North											
Chandigarh	7.0	28.7	-1.2	3.9	10.9	1.1	-0.9	5.8	24.5	0.0	-1.3
Delhi	10.7	31.9	-1.2	4.6	15.9	1.2	-0.9	6.2	27.0	0.5	-1.3
Haryana	14.8	34.0	-1.3	9.0	21.2	3.1	-0.9	8.1	29.4	0.6	-1.4
Himachal Pradesh	7.8	26.3	-1.1	3.9	13.7	1.9	-0.7	4.3	21.2	0.5	-1.1
Jammu & Kashmir	11.9	27.4	-1.0	5.6	12.1	5.6	-0.3	4.9	16.6	1.9	-0.8
Punjab	8.3	25.7	-1.1	5.6	15.6	2.3	-0.7	5.8	21.6	0.8	-1.1
Rajasthan	17.3	39.1	-1.5	8.5	23.0	2.1	-1.1	12.2	36.7	0.3	-1.6
Uttarakhand	14.0	33.5	-1.2	9.0	19.5	3.5	-0.8	7.5	26.6	0.6	-1.3
Central											
Chhattisgarh	15.7	37.6	-1.6	8.4	23.1	2.9	-1.1	11.2	37.7	0.3	-1.7
Madhya Pradesh	18.6	42.0	-1.6	9.2	25.8	1.7	-1.2	14.3	42.8	0.3	-1.8
Uttar Pradesh	21.2	46.2	-1.8	6.0	17.9	1.5	-1.0	12.2	39.5	0.2	-1.7
East											
Bihar	23.1	48.3	-1.8	7.0	20.8	1.2	-1.1	15.2	43.9	0.3	-1.8
Jharkhand	20.2	45.3	-1.7	11.4	29.0	1.5	-1.4	17.4	47.8	0.3	-1.9
Odisha	12.3	34.1	-1.4	6.4	20.4	2.6	-1.0	9.4	34.4	0.8	-1.5
West Bengal	10.3	32.5	-1.4	6.5	20.3	2.1	-1.0	8.8	31.5	0.5	-1.5
Northeast											
Arunachal Pradesh	11.9	29.3	-1.1	8.0	17.3	4.9	-0.5	5.7	19.4	1.5	-1.0
Assam	14.3	36.4	-1.4	6.2	17.0	2.3	-0.8	8.1	29.8	0.6	-1.4
Manipur	8.8	28.9	-1.2	2.2	6.8	3.1	-0.3	2.4	13.8	0.7	-0.9
Meghalaya	18.9	43.8	-1.5	6.5	15.3	3.9	-0.7	6.8	28.9	0.9	-1.3
Mizoram	8.8	28.1	-1.2	2.3	6.1	4.2	-0.1	2.8	12.0	1.5	-0.8
Nagaland	10.3	28.6	-1.1	4.2	11.3	3.8	-0.4	4.3	16.7	1.2	-0.9
Sikkim	12.5	29.6	-0.9	5.9	14.2	8.6	-0.3	3.7	14.2	1.7	-0.7
Tripura	8.1	24.3	-1.0	6.3	16.8	3.0	-0.8	5.3	24.1	1.1	-1.2
West											
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.7	41.7	-1.5	11.4	27.6	4.5	-1.1	11.3	38.8	0.4	-1.6
Daman & Diu	8.0	23.4	-0.6	11.9	24.1	2.1	-1.2	4.8	26.7	2.0	-1.2
Goa	8.8	20.1	-0.8	9.5	21.9	3.7	-0.9	5.5	23.8	0.8	-1.1
Gujarat	16.5	38.5	-1.4	9.5	26.4	1.9	-1.2	12.4	39.3	0.4	-1.7
Maharashtra	12.9	34.4	-1.3	9.4	25.6	1.9	-1.2	10.5	36.0	0.6	-1.6
South											
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.9	23.3	-1.0	7.5	18.9	3.0	-0.8	4.4	21.5	1.1	-1.1
Andhra Pradesh	10.7	31.4	-1.3	4.5	17.2	1.2	-1.0	7.2	31.9	0.5	-1.5
Karnataka	16.6	36.2	-1.3	10.5	26.1	2.6	-1.1	11.6	35.2	0.6	-1.5
Kerala	6.8	19.7	-0.7	6.5	15.7	3.4	-0.7	3.6	16.1	1.3	-0.9
Lakshadweep	6.2	26.8	-1.4	2.9	13.7	1.6	-0.7	5.6	23.6	0.0	-1.2
Puducherry	11.0	23.7	-0.9	7.8	23.6	2.2	-0.9	7.0	22.0	0.5	-1.1
Tamil Nadu	10.8	27.1	-1.0	7.9	19.7	5.0	-0.8	6.5	23.8	1.5	-1.1
Telangana	9.1	28.0	-1.2	4.8	18.0	0.7	-1.0	7.8	28.3	0.9	-1.4

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurements of both height and weight.

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

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median

Table 10.3 Trends in 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 residence, India, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3

Measure of nutrition	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Height-for-age¹						
Percentage below -3 SD	12.0	17.9	16.3	16.4	25.6	23.7
Percentage below -2 SD ²	31.0	41.2	38.4	39.6	50.7	48.0
Weight-for-height						
Percentage below -3 SD	7.5	7.4	7.4	5.7	6.7	6.4
Percentage below -2 SD ²	20.0	21.4	21.0	16.9	20.7	19.8
Weight-for-age						
Percentage below -3 SD	8.2	12.1	11.0	10.8	17.5	15.8
Percentage below -2 SD ²	29.1	38.3	35.7	32.7	45.6	42.5
Number of children	60,124	159,671	219,796	11,337	35,318	46,655

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the 2006 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 measurements of both height and weight.

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

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median

Table 10.4 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed, percentage who started breastfeeding:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence						
Urban	94.9	26,772	42.9	80.2	22.3	24,615
Rural	95.1	71,217	41.0	81.9	20.6	65,345
Sex						
Male	94.7	51,238	41.5	81.1	21.1	47,064
Female	95.4	46,750	41.5	81.8	21.0	42,895
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	94.4	27,040	36.4	79.0	22.8	24,524
<5 years complete	94.7	5,485	42.8	83.5	18.0	5,011
5-7 years complete	95.2	15,532	43.1	82.3	18.9	14,289
8-9 years complete	95.3	16,828	44.5	83.9	19.1	15,437
10-11 years complete	95.3	12,338	45.7	82.5	19.0	11,369
12 or more years complete	95.6	20,764	41.6	80.7	24.1	19,329
Religion						
Hindu	95.1	77,167	41.3	81.6	20.5	70,861
Muslim	94.8	16,147	40.5	79.7	24.4	14,772
Christian	95.7	2,001	54.0	87.6	14.7	1,844
Sikh	94.8	1,214	32.1	76.2	31.3	1,113
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.3	712	57.0	89.9	12.1	663
Jain	91.0	93	31.2	66.9	26.8	85
Other	96.7	655	49.9	88.1	14.3	622
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	94.8	21,369	41.4	82.2	19.7	19,549
Scheduled tribe	95.6	10,482	45.3	86.3	12.4	9,701
Other backward class	95.2	43,080	39.9	80.0	23.5	39,522
Other	94.8	22,148	42.6	81.0	22.1	20,356
Don't know	95.1	910	46.9	85.5	16.3	832
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	95.2	82,237	42.9	82.7	19.6	75,652
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	94.7	8,931	33.7	75.9	29.1	8,118
Other/no one	94.1	6,821	35.2	73.1	28.4	6,190
Place of delivery						
Health facility	95.1	80,405	43.0	82.8	19.3	73,995
At home	94.5	17,315	34.6	75.0	29.3	15,729
Other	94.9	269	30.9	61.3	24.7	236
Wealth index						
Lowest	94.6	24,415	38.9	80.7	20.7	22,234
Second	95.0	21,615	42.2	83.0	19.5	19,772
Middle	95.2	19,835	43.2	82.0	19.5	18,242
Fourth	95.3	17,727	43.6	82.2	20.8	16,353
Highest	95.4	14,398	39.9	78.5	26.4	13,359
Total	95.0	97,989	41.5	81.4	21.1	89,960

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

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

Table 10.5 Initial breastfeeding by state/union territory

Percentage of children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and for last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Among children born in the past two years, percentage ever breastfed	Among last-born children born in the past two years who were 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
India	95.0	41.5	81.4	21.1
North				
Chandigarh	95.9	35.1	75.0	26.1
Delhi	94.0	29.9	82.0	17.1
Haryana	95.1	42.3	82.1	31.2
Himachal Pradesh	93.7	40.6	80.7	20.4
Jammu & Kashmir	93.0	47.1	84.7	16.8
Punjab	94.5	29.9	74.9	32.1
Rajasthan	96.1	28.4	85.0	16.8
Uttarakhand	94.1	28.8	72.2	39.1
Central				
Chhattisgarh	97.1	47.4	90.3	9.4
Madhya Pradesh	95.1	34.6	84.0	12.4
Uttar Pradesh	93.8	25.4	67.5	41.5
East				
Bihar	94.4	35.3	80.9	24.7
Jharkhand	96.7	33.0	83.4	19.3
Odisha	97.2	68.9	94.2	5.9
West Bengal	96.8	47.7	88.7	11.0
Northeast				
Arunachal Pradesh	92.0	61.0	82.9	19.0
Assam	94.0	65.4	91.5	6.0
Manipur	97.0	65.6	90.4	22.6
Meghalaya	96.7	60.8	92.5	15.5
Mizoram	95.4	73.4	91.9	16.3
Nagaland	95.5	52.9	85.9	30.7
Sikkim	97.0	69.7	94.6	5.0
Tripura	97.7	46.2	90.2	2.9
West				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.3	46.0	81.5	5.7
Daman & Diu	96.6	53.8	84.8	11.5
Goa	96.8	75.4	93.1	8.8
Gujarat	95.6	49.7	81.0	18.6
Maharashtra	96.3	57.0	86.5	13.1
South				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.9	43.4	83.8	13.2
Andhra Pradesh	96.4	39.2	79.0	23.4
Karnataka	89.2	57.6	82.1	8.7
Kerala	98.5	63.3	95.1	9.0
Lakshadweep	97.8	61.3	91.0	8.5
Puducherry	95.5	64.6	90.9	5.7
Tamil Nadu	94.5	55.4	88.1	13.5
Telangana	97.0	35.8	74.2	26.2

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

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

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

Table 10.6 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age two years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children under age two years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	3.8	72.5	9.6	0.6	5.9	7.7	100.0	96.2	5,025	5.8	5,089
2-3	4.6	58.4	17.2	1.1	10.6	8.1	100.0	95.4	7,674	11.3	7,745
4-5	4.9	41.5	23.9	1.6	14.0	14.1	100.0	95.1	8,453	16.2	8,534
6-8	6.2	17.0	20.0	2.4	12.2	42.2	100.0	93.8	12,801	20.5	12,932
9-11	8.6	7.2	12.0	2.1	7.9	62.3	100.0	91.4	11,684	23.4	11,808
12-17	15.1	4.2	5.0	1.6	4.4	69.8	100.0	84.9	23,306	23.0	23,915
18-23	26.2	2.3	2.4	0.9	2.7	65.6	100.0	73.8	21,900	22.5	23,924
<4	4.3	64.0	14.2	0.9	8.7	7.9	100.0	95.7	12,699	9.1	12,833
<6	4.5	55.0	18.1	1.2	10.8	10.4	100.0	95.5	21,151	12.0	21,368
6-9	6.7	15.0	18.7	2.3	11.7	45.7	100.0	93.3	16,888	21.1	17,060
12-23	20.5	3.3	3.7	1.2	3.5	67.8	100.0	79.5	45,206	22.8	47,839

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (in the day or night preceding the interview). 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. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well. Children who receive breastmilk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water.

Table 10.7 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among last-born children born in the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Number of children
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²	
Sex				
Male	31.0	3.0	5.7	68,923
Female	27.6	2.8	5.8	61,228
Residence				
Urban	24.4	2.6	5.1	36,796
Rural	33.0	3.0	6.1	93,355
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	≥36.0	2.7	6.4	35,700
<5 years complete	≥36.0	2.9	5.7	7,322
5-7 years complete	29.6	2.6	6.0	20,693
8-9 years complete	29.9	3.0	5.7	22,072
10-11 years complete	26.2	3.2	5.5	16,551
12 or more years complete	24.7	3.1	5.3	27,812
Religion				
Hindu	31.0	3.0	5.9	102,337
Muslim	26.1	2.3	5.6	21,461
Christian	27.3	3.0	4.8	2,672
Sikh	25.4	3.0	5.9	1,658
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.7	4.5	5.7	1,002
Jain	22.2	4.9	5.5	132
Other	≥36.0	2.2	5.7	887
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	33.5	3.0	5.8	27,824
Scheduled tribe	≥36.0	3.8	6.5	13,754
Other backward class	27.5	2.7	5.8	57,025
Other	28.1	2.6	5.2	30,404
Don't know	28.1	4.6	7.0	1,144
Total	29.6	2.9	5.8	130,150

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 non-last-born children and last-born 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

Table 10.8 Median duration of breastfeeding by state/union territory

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among last-born children born in the three years preceding the survey, percentage of children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Percentage using a bottle with a nipple
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²	
India	29.6	2.9	5.8	20.1
North				
Chandigarh	33.2	0.7	4.3	31.8
Delhi	26.2	2.3	6.0	33.4
Haryana	31.5	2.4	6.0	20.5
Himachal Pradesh	22.1	4.1	5.1	32.4
Jammu & Kashmir	28.9	4.5	5.6	27.2
Punjab	25.3	2.6	5.5	32.0
Rajasthan	26.5	3.2	7.0	14.5
Uttarakhand	31.0	2.4	4.7	36.8
Central				
Chhattisgarh	≥36.0	5.3	6.6	7.8
Madhya Pradesh	29.7	3.3	6.8	11.8
Uttar Pradesh	30.1	1.6	5.2	28.4
East				
Bihar	≥36.0	2.7	6.7	16.6
Jharkhand	≥36.0	4.0	6.6	10.1
Odisha	≥36.0	4.0	5.6	12.0
West Bengal	≥36.0	2.6	4.7	21.0
Northeast				
Arunachal Pradesh	31.1	3.7	5.3	18.7
Assam	≥36.0	4.3	6.2	12.2
Manipur	≥36.0	4.5	5.1	12.8
Meghalaya	29.3	0.9	4.4	29.1
Mizoram	25.8	3.9	5.2	15.1
Nagaland	18.5	1.6	4.5	30.0
Sikkim	32.0	3.1	4.9	35.8
Tripura	≥36.0	7.1	7.9	21.5
West				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.2	4.6	7.2	11.7
Daman & Diu	18.2	0.7	0.7	27.1
Goa	(26.0)	a	(5.0)	33.0
Gujarat	23.6	2.9	6.5	13.2
Maharashtra	25.4	3.2	5.6	17.3
South				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	28.8	4.2	5.0	35.2
Andhra Pradesh	22.9	4.4	6.0	23.9
Karnataka	20.9	2.8	5.5	17.7
Kerala	28.7	2.9	5.0	27.9
Lakshadweep	23.2	4.0	6.0	9.0
Puducherry	19.9	0.6	4.8	31.5
Tamil Nadu	17.4	2.2	3.9	28.5
Telangana	25.7	4.2	5.8	22.6

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

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 non-last-born children and last-born 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 10.9 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Age (months)	Solid or semi-solid foods										Number of children	
	Liquids			Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A ⁴		Other fruits and vegetables		Food made from roots, lentils, nuts and eggs		Cheese, yogurt, other milk product		
	Infant formula	Other milk ¹	Other liquids ²	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains ³	Food made from roots, lentils, nuts and eggs	Other fruits and vegetables	Food made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts and eggs	Meat, fish, poultry, and eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk product	Any solid or semi-solid food	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN												
<2	2.3	8.3	5.3	1.8	6.3	2.6	3.1	1.7	2.8	1.9	8.0	4,833
2-3	2.9	13.3	5.3	2.4	6.3	2.4	3.2	1.8	2.4	2.3	8.6	7,320
4-5	4.5	17.7	8.0	4.3	9.8	3.3	4.1	1.9	2.9	3.1	15.1	8,042
6-8	7.8	27.4	19.1	13.9	32.5	7.3	9.3	4.7	5.6	7.2	45.5	12,010
9-11	9.6	34.7	28.3	17.0	56.3	15.1	16.7	9.4	10.5	12.1	68.7	10,684
12-17	10.6	39.5	36.1	15.3	71.6	24.3	26.3	14.4	19.0	17.3	83.1	19,795
18-23	9.8	40.8	38.3	14.4	79.0	29.4	31.5	18.5	23.9	20.4	89.3	16,161
6-23	9.6	36.5	31.8	15.1	62.8	20.6	22.5	12.6	16.1	15.1	74.5	58,650
Total	8.0	30.7	25.3	12.0	48.7	16.0	17.7	9.9	12.6	11.9	58.2	78,846
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN												
<2	9.1	23.1	11.5	5.3	8.8	2.9	6.9	5.0	8.8	9.0	16.5	192
2-3	6.7	36.0	9.9	5.3	9.8	3.5	4.2	2.8	3.6	3.8	14.8	353
4-5	13.8	44.0	19.0	8.2	11.6	5.6	5.4	3.6	4.5	6.0	23.2	410
6-8	12.9	50.7	30.0	20.3	32.2	8.2	12.2	4.6	8.3	9.0	50.4	792
9-11	18.0	59.9	34.2	22.7	56.1	22.5	24.1	11.2	16.5	15.4	69.7	999
12-17	16.9	62.1	44.7	21.2	70.6	26.9	33.6	17.8	25.4	26.8	84.5	3,511
18-23	14.9	62.7	47.3	20.2	79.3	32.6	39.4	22.1	29.7	30.0	90.4	5,739
6-23	15.7	61.4	44.0	20.7	71.1	28.1	34.2	18.5	25.6	26.2	83.8	11,040
Total	15.3	59.4	41.7	19.6	66.2	26.2	31.9	17.3	24.0	24.6	78.6	11,996

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a "24-hour" period (in the day or night preceding the interview).

¹ Other milk includes tinned, powdered, and fresh animal milk

² Does not include plain water

³ Includes fortified baby food

⁴ Includes pumpkin, carrots, squash, sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mangoes, papayas, cantaloupe, or jackfruit

Table 10.10 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:							
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹ frequency ²	Minimum meal frequency ³	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Milk or milk products ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹ meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months	Breast-milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹ meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of children age 6-23 months		
Age (months)														
6-8	6.6	34.1	4.9	12,010	49.8	10.6	44.0	2.5	792	96.9	6.8	34.7	4.8	12,801
9-11	13.5	22.5	5.4	10,684	61.2	23.1	56.5	7.9	999	96.7	14.3	25.4	5.7	11,684
12-17	23.6	30.8	9.4	19,795	64.6	33.2	63.1	14.3	3,511	94.7	25.0	35.7	10.1	23,306
18-23	29.2	35.2	12.6	16,161	62.9	38.8	63.0	17.1	5,739	90.3	31.8	42.5	13.8	21,900
Sex														
Male	19.5	31.7	8.8	30,987	64.6	33.9	62.8	14.7	5,678	94.5	21.7	36.5	9.7	36,665
Female	20.2	30.6	8.5	27,663	60.0	33.3	59.3	13.9	5,362	93.5	22.3	35.3	9.4	33,025
Residence														
Urban	24.5	32.5	10.1	15,379	66.2	38.8	64.5	16.9	4,256	92.7	27.6	39.5	11.6	19,635
Rural	18.1	30.7	8.2	43,271	59.9	30.3	58.9	12.7	6,785	94.6	19.8	34.5	8.8	50,056
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	14.9	28.9	6.6	16,718	53.6	24.1	53.1	8.1	2,387	94.2	16.0	31.9	6.8	19,105
<5 years complete	19.3	31.1	8.5	3,464	51.0	26.5	55.5	9.4	490	93.9	20.2	34.2	8.6	3,954
5-7 years complete	18.9	30.7	8.2	9,462	59.0	29.7	60.0	12.2	1,552	94.2	20.4	34.8	8.8	11,013
8-9 years complete	20.7	33.1	9.6	10,056	62.8	31.6	61.2	12.9	1,890	94.1	22.4	37.5	10.1	11,946
10-11 years complete	22.8	31.6	9.8	7,187	66.0	40.9	63.1	19.0	1,719	93.4	26.3	37.7	11.5	8,906
12 or more years complete	25.2	33.0	10.6	11,764	70.6	41.4	67.7	19.3	3,003	94.0	28.5	40.1	12.4	14,767
Religion														
Hindu	18.9	31.2	8.1	46,319	62.6	33.6	61.1	14.0	8,512	94.2	21.2	35.8	9.0	54,830
Muslim	22.7	30.3	10.4	9,540	61.4	31.9	61.9	14.5	1,937	93.5	24.3	35.6	11.1	11,477
Christian	29.5	38.6	14.1	1,155	55.3	48.5	55.2	23.6	298	90.8	33.4	42.0	16.1	1,453
Sikh	15.4	26.9	6.2	674	78.5	24.3	71.2	5.5	174	95.6	17.2	36.0	6.1	848
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	25.2	30.8	11.5	470	56.4	44.1	44.6	29.0	81	93.6	28.0	32.9	14.0	551
Jain	(25.5)	(28.3)	(5.2)	42	*	*	*	*	21	97.8	19.8	40.8	4.7	63
Other	24.9	42.1	18.3	450	26.2	40.7	31.4	11.0	17	97.3	25.5	41.7	18.0	467

Continued...

Table 10.10 Minimum acceptable diet—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Milk or milk products ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ⁴	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months	Breast-milk, milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children age 6-23 months
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	19.3	31.7	8.6	13,098	61.6	34.0	57.9	14.4	2,037	94.8	21.3	35.2	9.4	15,135
Scheduled tribe	19.5	33.9	8.8	6,451	39.1	28.3	45.4	8.1	852	92.9	20.6	35.2	8.7	7,303
Other backward class	18.3	31.0	7.8	25,344	65.2	36.4	63.9	16.4	5,291	94.0	21.4	36.7	9.3	30,635
Other	23.4	30.0	10.4	13,185	65.0	29.3	63.3	12.0	2,794	93.9	24.5	35.8	10.7	15,979
Don't know	18.2	25.7	6.7	572	49.4	45.4	49.8	14.0	67	94.7	21.1	28.3	7.4	639
Total	19.8	31.2	8.7	58,650	62.4	33.6	61.1	14.3	11,040	94.0	22.0	35.9	9.6	69,690

¹ Children receive foods from four or more of the following food groups: 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

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

³ Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2

⁴ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁵ For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day

⁶ Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

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 2 and 5

⁹ Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breastmilk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 10.11 Minimum acceptable diet by state/union territory

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the interview, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/ union territory	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Milk or milk products ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Breast- milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹
India	19.8	31.2	8.7	62.4	33.6	61.1	14.3	94.0	22.0	35.9	9.6
North											
Chandigarh	(7.5)	(28.8)	(0.0)	*	*	*	*	98.1	10.3	38.1	0.0
Delhi	24.1	30.3	4.3	74.0	32.5	70.5	9.4	95.2	25.7	37.7	5.2
Haryana	16.4	26.3	7.0	71.2	27.4	65.5	10.0	95.1	18.3	32.9	7.5
Himachal Pradesh	24.5	40.0	11.2	75.8	37.9	78.0	10.0	94.3	27.6	49.0	10.9
Jammu & Kashmir	43.7	37.4	21.8	66.3	53.8	69.2	32.1	94.4	45.4	42.6	23.5
Punjab	15.6	26.0	5.7	78.4	26.1	71.9	6.7	95.7	17.7	35.1	5.9
Rajasthan	8.5	26.7	3.4	74.7	16.0	70.7	3.7	96.0	9.7	33.6	3.4
Uttarakhand	19.8	35.8	8.6	76.6	29.0	74.9	7.8	96.4	21.2	41.9	8.5
Central											
Chhattisgarh	18.5	56.2	11.1	46.8	28.4	67.4	8.5	97.3	19.0	56.8	10.9
Madhya Pradesh	14.8	33.4	6.9	48.8	21.7	50.8	4.8	93.5	15.6	35.7	6.6
Uttar Pradesh	9.8	31.2	5.3	77.0	17.7	73.2	5.3	96.1	11.1	38.3	5.3
East											
Bihar	16.8	25.8	7.3	60.2	28.5	60.5	9.2	95.1	18.2	30.0	7.5
Jharkhand	13.8	39.5	7.2	40.6	26.2	49.1	7.1	96.2	14.6	40.2	7.2
Odisha	22.5	38.7	8.9	40.8	19.7	43.4	5.0	94.7	22.2	39.1	8.5
West Bengal	36.6	36.7	19.1	52.8	55.1	56.7	25.7	96.9	37.8	38.1	19.6
Northeast											
Arunachal Pradesh	33.3	27.8	12.3	39.0	55.6	41.4	26.0	92.6	36.0	29.5	14.0
Assam	27.8	26.2	8.7	29.5	27.6	31.1	10.8	95.4	27.8	26.6	8.9
Manipur	36.9	52.6	19.3	41.6	38.9	58.6	14.0	94.3	37.1	53.2	18.8
Meghalaya	45.4	48.6	24.2	39.3	66.9	54.8	19.5	90.5	48.8	49.6	23.5
Mizoram	41.2	35.1	14.6	28.7	53.8	30.8	13.3	91.1	42.8	34.6	14.5
Nagaland	33.2	48.8	17.5	48.2	53.9	50.5	21.9	85.3	39.1	49.3	18.8
Sikkim	49.9	41.8	23.0	*	*	*	*	96.8	49.1	42.3	23.1
Tripura	15.1	21.4	5.3	*	*	*	*	98.3	16.1	22.5	5.9
West											
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	16.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	87.7	1.1	22.3	0.0
Daman & Diu	17.8	22.5	6.2	(56.7)	(50.2)	(44.8)	(7.4)	87.8	27.0	28.9	6.5
Goa	17.2	24.3	9.1	(59.8)	(55.8)	(66.0)	(15.1)	91.1	25.7	33.5	10.4
Gujarat	13.3	30.8	5.8	48.0	24.3	47.7	2.8	90.6	15.3	33.9	5.2
Maharashtra	20.1	24.9	5.2	49.6	28.4	45.2	12.2	90.8	21.6	28.7	6.5

Continued...

Table 10.11 Minimum acceptable diet by state/union territory—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the interview, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/ union territory	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Milk or milk products ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Breast- milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹
South											
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	31.5	37.2	13.5	(63.1)	(70.2)	(56.3)	(17.6)	94.3	37.5	40.2	14.2
Andhra Pradesh	21.0	25.1	6.5	62.9	30.2	60.7	11.9	92.4	22.9	32.4	7.6
Karnataka	17.9	19.3	5.8	52.4	34.6	49.0	14.4	86.9	22.5	27.5	8.2
Kerala	37.9	43.1	21.3	53.4	44.3	54.7	22.3	96.6	38.4	44.0	21.4
Lakshadweep	28.3	43.5	16.8	*	*	*	*	94.5	28.9	43.3	15.9
Puducherry	49.6	33.9	21.8	79.8	76.2	78.0	54.8	94.3	57.1	46.3	31.1
Tamil Nadu	46.6	41.2	21.4	70.9	76.2	71.7	47.1	89.5	57.3	52.3	30.7
Telangana	25.0	26.3	9.9	53.6	38.1	53.6	11.2	93.6	26.8	30.1	10.1

¹ Children receive foods from four or more of the following food groups: 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

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

³ Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2

⁴ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁵ For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day

⁶ Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

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 2 and 5

⁹ Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breastmilk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 10.12 Prevalence of anaemia in children

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-8	30.1	37.0	1.4	68.4	10,271
9-11	28.1	38.4	2.1	68.6	10,980
12-17	27.7	41.0	2.4	71.2	22,607
18-23	27.4	39.7	2.8	69.9	22,842
24-35	28.6	31.9	1.8	62.3	45,188
36-47	28.1	23.2	1.1	52.3	47,601
48-59	26.4	17.6	0.7	44.7	45,547
Sex					
Male	27.3	29.5	1.6	58.4	106,802
Female	28.4	28.8	1.5	58.7	98,233
Birth order¹					
1	27.8	26.5	1.3	55.6	75,222
2-3	28.0	29.9	1.6	59.5	94,191
4-5	27.4	34.3	2.0	63.7	21,369
6+	27.7	34.7	2.3	64.7	7,069
Residence					
Urban	26.8	27.5	1.6	56.0	56,237
Rural	28.2	29.8	1.5	59.5	148,798
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	28.7	34.3	1.9	64.9	61,867
<5 years complete	28.2	30.2	1.6	60.0	12,247
5-7 years complete	28.3	28.9	1.5	58.7	32,632
8-9 years complete	27.3	27.8	1.4	56.6	33,181
10-11 years complete	27.6	26.3	1.2	55.1	23,756
12 or more years complete	26.5	24.0	1.3	51.7	37,085
Religion					
Hindu	27.8	29.3	1.6	58.7	160,878
Muslim	27.9	29.9	1.7	59.5	34,233
Christian	25.3	18.6	0.9	44.8	4,149
Sikh	27.5	27.6	1.2	56.3	2,632
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.6	27.8	1.6	57.0	1,622
Jain	30.5	22.1	0.4	53.0	220
Other	35.3	32.6	0.4	68.4	1,302
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	28.2	30.7	1.6	60.6	45,208
Scheduled tribe	28.5	33.3	1.5	63.3	21,411
Other backward class	27.8	29.2	1.6	58.6	90,237
Other	27.2	25.6	1.4	54.2	46,649
Don't know	27.7	32.4	1.8	61.9	1,530

Continued...

Table 10.12 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	27.9	29.2	1.6	58.6	197,851
Not interviewed but in household	26.0	28.8	1.7	56.5	2,931
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	27.8	26.0	1.4	55.3	4,253
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	27.7	29.0	1.5	58.3	169,729
Living with mother (not father)	28.4	30.2	1.6	60.2	30,976
Living with father (not mother)	28.4	28.1	2.3	58.8	1,153
Living with neither parent	27.4	25.3	1.1	53.8	3,177
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	26.6	22.9	1.1	50.6	85,663
Mildly anaemic	29.3	31.4	1.5	62.3	83,309
Moderately anaemic	27.6	41.0	2.8	71.3	27,990
Severely anaemic	22.6	46.3	6.8	75.7	1,885
Wealth index					
Lowest	29.2	33.3	1.5	64.0	52,483
Second	28.5	29.7	1.6	59.7	45,355
Middle	27.8	29.3	1.8	58.9	40,598
Fourth	26.2	26.8	1.4	54.4	37,100
Highest	26.5	24.0	1.4	51.8	29,500
Total	27.8	29.2	1.6	58.5	205,035

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

² For mothers 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 10.13 Prevalence of anaemia in children by state/union territory

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	
India	27.8	29.2	1.6	58.5
North				
Chandigarh	27.5	41.6	4.0	73.1
Delhi	19.4	36.2	4.1	59.7
Haryana	28.2	40.5	3.0	71.7
Himachal Pradesh	23.1	28.0	2.6	53.7
Jammu & Kashmir	22.5	29.6	2.4	54.5
Punjab	27.3	27.9	1.4	56.6
Rajasthan	27.1	31.3	1.9	60.3
Uttarakhand	27.3	30.1	2.4	59.8
Central				
Chhattisgarh	24.0	17.0	0.6	41.6
Madhya Pradesh	29.4	37.6	2.0	68.9
Uttar Pradesh	26.4	34.4	2.4	63.2
East				
Bihar	30.2	31.8	1.4	63.5
Jharkhand	31.6	37.2	1.1	69.9
Odisha	24.8	19.0	0.8	44.6
West Bengal	30.9	22.8	0.5	54.2
Northeast				
Arunachal Pradesh	29.2	24.0	1.1	54.2
Assam	23.9	11.4	0.4	35.7
Manipur	16.5	7.2	0.2	23.9
Meghalaya	30.2	17.3	0.5	48.0
Mizoram	12.8	5.9	0.7	19.3
Nagaland	15.1	10.8	0.5	26.4
Sikkim	32.4	22.2	0.4	55.1
Tripura	30.5	17.6	0.2	48.3
West				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	35.5	47.4	1.7	84.6
Daman & Diu	35.7	37.2	0.9	73.8
Goa	29.8	18.1	0.5	48.3
Gujarat	31.5	29.3	1.7	62.6
Maharashtra	27.7	25.0	1.1	53.8
South				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.0	22.6	0.4	49.0
Andhra Pradesh	26.4	29.9	2.4	58.6
Karnataka	30.3	29.8	0.8	60.9
Kerala	22.8	12.5	0.4	35.7
Lakshadweep	27.8	25.5	0.4	53.6
Puducherry	29.0	15.6	0.2	44.9
Tamil Nadu	27.5	22.2	0.9	50.7
Telangana	24.7	33.5	2.5	60.7

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

Table 10.14 Trends in prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, India

Anaemia status by haemoglobin level	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	26.8	28.2	27.8	25.6	26.5	26.3
Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	27.5	29.8	29.2	34.2	42.1	40.2
Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	1.6	1.5	1.6	3.1	2.9	2.9
Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	56.0	59.5	58.5	63.0	71.5	69.5
Number of children	56,237	148,798	205,035	10,133	32,255	42,388

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

Table 10.15 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with salt tested	Number of households	Among households with salt tested	
			Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence				
Urban	99.4	209,133	96.5	207,893
Rural	99.6	391,269	91.4	389,658
Religion of household head				
Hindu	99.5	488,816	92.7	486,442
Muslim	99.6	75,351	94.9	75,022
Christian	99.5	16,155	93.3	16,077
Sikh	99.8	9,840	98.0	9,816
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	99.6	5,761	98.4	5,740
Jain	99.3	1,254	95.7	1,245
Other	99.5	3,225	95.7	3,210
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	99.5	123,739	91.6	123,069
Scheduled tribe	99.5	55,407	91.6	55,155
Other backward class	99.5	253,359	92.5	252,219
Other	99.5	163,347	95.7	162,584
Don't know	99.4	4,550	93.4	4,524
Wealth index				
Lowest	99.2	121,922	89.5	121,007
Second	99.4	118,290	90.5	117,634
Middle	99.5	119,102	91.9	118,530
Fourth	99.7	120,578	95.6	120,204
Highest	99.7	120,510	98.1	120,175
Total	99.5	600,402	93.1	597,551

Table 10.16 Presence of iodized salt in household by state/union territory

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of households with salt tested	Among households with salt tested
		Percentage with iodized salt
India	99.5	93.1
North		
Chandigarh	99.0	99.0
Delhi	98.6	98.5
Haryana	99.6	92.8
Himachal Pradesh	99.6	99.1
Jammu & Kashmir	99.7	95.5
Punjab	99.7	98.4
Rajasthan	99.7	93.4
Uttarakhand	99.5	95.3
Central		
Chhattisgarh	99.7	99.1
Madhya Pradesh	99.5	93.2
Uttar Pradesh	99.4	93.7
East		
Bihar	99.7	93.6
Jharkhand	99.8	97.6
Odisha	99.8	92.9
West Bengal	99.8	94.6
Northeast		
Arunachal Pradesh	99.7	99.3
Assam	99.8	99.6
Manipur	99.8	99.5
Meghalaya	99.8	99.1
Mizoram	99.8	99.0
Nagaland	99.9	99.5
Sikkim	99.7	99.6
Tripura	100.0	99.1
West		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98.5	70.7
Daman & Diu	96.8	96.6
Goa	99.9	95.7
Gujarat	99.1	95.5
Maharashtra	99.4	96.4
South		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	99.9	99.3
Andhra Pradesh	99.4	81.6
Karnataka	99.4	86.8
Kerala	99.8	98.4
Lakshadweep	98.8	96.3
Puducherry	99.7	92.7
Tamil Nadu	99.5	82.8
Telangana	99.1	95.8

Table 10.17 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the interview, percentage of children age 12-35 months and 6-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, 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, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Percentage iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ³	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	16.6	5.9	12,801	na	na	43.7	22.3	18.3	12,932	92.0	13,179
9-11	32.2	11.2	11,684	na	na	61.3	25.4	22.6	11,808	93.3	12,057
12-17	50.3	20.4	23,306	71.4	23,915	71.4	27.1	29.0	23,915	93.3	24,536
18-23	59.9	25.9	21,900	68.0	23,924	68.0	26.9	32.5	23,924	93.2	24,399
24-35	na	na	na	61.2	47,398	61.2	27.2	34.0	47,398	93.1	48,840
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	57.0	26.1	33.6	49,829	93.0	51,458
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	54.1	25.2	32.9	47,771	93.1	49,307
Sex											
Male	43.5	17.3	36,653	65.9	49,323	59.5	26.2	31.7	113,429	93.0	116,582
Female	44.8	18.6	33,037	65.1	45,914	59.5	25.9	31.1	104,148	93.1	107,194
Birth order											
1	43.4	17.9	26,404	69.1	36,999	62.6	28.2	33.8	84,534	93.0	120,402
2-3	45.6	19.1	34,025	66.0	45,472	60.2	26.4	32.0	102,876	93.2	79,328
4-5	41.3	14.1	7,155	56.0	9,732	51.1	20.7	24.3	22,718	92.8	18,115
6+	37.8	12.1	2,106	44.5	3,033	40.5	13.8	17.7	7,449	91.3	5,930
Breastfeeding status⁴											
Breastfeeding	41.9	16.4	58,650	67.7	54,311	62.4	25.8	29.6	88,527	93.2	86,574
Not breastfeeding	55.5	25.9	11,040	62.5	40,926	57.5	26.3	32.6	129,051	93.0	123,524
Residence											
Urban	47.6	21.7	19,635	68.7	27,197	62.4	29.1	35.3	62,348	96.6	63,918
Rural	42.7	16.4	50,056	64.2	68,040	58.3	24.9	29.8	155,230	91.6	159,858
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	39.8	13.8	19,105	55.7	26,920	50.5	20.9	23.2	65,461	90.9	63,285
<5 years complete	47.2	20.9	3,954	64.5	5,563	58.2	25.7	32.0	13,164	93.4	13,290
5-7 years complete	43.8	17.8	11,013	66.2	15,386	60.8	27.5	32.5	35,462	92.5	35,643
8-9 years complete	45.0	17.7	11,946	68.0	15,964	61.6	25.7	33.8	35,811	93.2	38,960
10-11 years complete	45.4	22.5	8,906	72.2	12,098	66.8	30.5	37.4	26,309	93.6	28,434
12 or more years complete	47.6	19.9	14,767	72.5	19,307	66.6	30.7	37.4	41,370	95.9	44,163

Continued...

Table 10.17 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the interview, percentage of children age 12-35 months and 6-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, 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, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ³	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	43.5	15.7	54,830	66.4	74,518	60.4	26.4	31.2	171,013	92.6	175,219
Muslim	45.3	26.2	11,477	59.5	16,139	53.7	23.2	31.3	36,000	94.2	37,669
Christian	56.6	37.1	1,453	69.0	1,987	64.1	27.5	36.0	4,531	93.7	4,718
Sikh	35.7	7.0	848	78.7	1,192	70.2	32.8	29.1	2,678	98.6	2,739
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	46.0	23.6	551	72.9	716	68.5	42.9	46.8	1,755	98.6	1,766
Jain	36.2	1.3	63	65.7	84	66.5	27.1	28.0	236	93.9	250
Other	58.9	29.1	467	62.7	601	55.6	18.8	33.4	1,365	95.7	1,415
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	43.0	18.0	15,135	66.3	20,194	60.0	26.2	31.2	46,634	91.9	48,621
Scheduled tribe	48.2	18.9	7,303	65.4	9,838	59.4	28.1	31.5	22,603	91.3	23,315
Other backward class	43.1	16.6	30,635	64.2	41,990	58.5	24.4	29.2	96,038	92.7	97,544
Other	45.3	19.8	15,979	67.4	22,415	61.3	28.4	35.7	50,423	95.4	52,493
Don't know	43.1	18.9	639	56.4	799	52.2	22.2	32.8	1,880	92.2	1,802
Wealth index											
Lowest	41.7	14.7	16,995	58.2	23,184	52.4	20.9	24.6	54,172	90.3	55,771
Second	43.2	17.4	15,047	63.3	20,633	57.7	24.5	30.3	47,267	91.4	48,489
Middle	44.0	19.4	14,251	67.0	19,154	61.4	27.4	32.8	43,293	92.2	44,227
Fourth	46.3	21.1	12,912	71.5	17,863	65.2	30.1	36.5	40,087	95.5	41,277
Highest	46.6	17.8	10,486	70.9	14,403	64.4	30.2	36.1	32,759	98.0	34,011
Total	44.1	17.9	69,690	65.5	95,237	59.5	26.1	31.4	217,578	93.0	223,775

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 (if available) and mother's recall.

na = Not applicable

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

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

³ 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.

⁴ Total includes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown, who are not shown separately

Table 10.18 Micronutrient intake among children by state/union territory

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the interview, percentage of children age 12-35 months and 6-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, 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 state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother		Children age 12-35 months	Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ³
India	44.1	17.9	65.5	59.5	26.1	31.4	93.0
North							
Chandigarh	22.0	5.9	62.0	56.3	12.9	16.3	100.0
Delhi	51.6	11.5	64.2	58.1	28.1	41.5	98.2
Haryana	36.7	8.0	70.9	66.0	40.7	35.0	91.0
Himachal Pradesh	51.8	5.1	73.7	63.1	19.7	39.7	99.0
Jammu & Kashmir	62.1	44.2	72.0	64.0	19.1	39.1	93.4
Punjab	34.0	6.6	77.9	70.4	32.5	29.0	98.5
Rajasthan	26.6	2.8	45.1	40.1	14.1	15.6	92.1
Uttarakhand	39.6	9.5	40.2	36.5	14.2	15.6	95.4
Central							
Chhattisgarh	62.7	13.7	78.2	69.2	35.7	39.7	99.3
Madhya Pradesh	39.6	7.6	66.3	59.6	25.9	29.5	92.1
Uttar Pradesh	32.6	5.3	45.0	39.2	13.1	17.0	93.3
East							
Bihar	39.2	13.8	64.8	60.7	21.9	25.0	93.1
Jharkhand	45.1	13.7	58.8	52.9	17.3	21.6	97.6
Odisha	62.5	16.5	76.8	68.5	27.9	27.5	92.7
West Bengal	61.9	42.6	76.5	66.4	27.9	54.1	94.1
Northeast							
Arunachal Pradesh	59.0	41.4	46.7	40.3	20.8	28.6	99.4
Assam	53.3	26.8	57.3	51.2	20.5	30.2	99.6
Manipur	68.9	52.9	39.0	31.4	4.5	9.2	99.4
Meghalaya	68.9	53.5	58.6	53.1	29.7	32.8	99.0
Mizoram	73.9	61.1	70.7	68.4	24.9	56.3	98.9
Nagaland	63.1	51.8	35.1	28.6	8.2	17.4	99.4
Sikkim	68.2	36.8	86.6	82.7	50.9	47.9	99.8
Tripura	38.5	19.6	67.3	62.3	7.9	55.2	99.1

Continued...

Table 10.18 Micronutrient intake among children by state/union territory—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the interview, percentage of children age 12-35 months and 6-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, 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 state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother		Children age 12-35 months	Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ³
West							
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.1	1.1	63.2	58.9	15.3	13.9	62.1
Daman & Diu	46.3	19.6	77.5	68.2	25.1	22.8	96.5
Goa	36.0	20.9	91.1	88.6	55.5	65.6	97.9
Gujarat	43.8	5.1	75.9	70.3	32.0	28.2	95.8
Maharashtra	40.8	15.3	74.8	69.7	41.2	44.7	96.3
South							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	67.1	51.3	75.2	66.7	25.3	46.2	98.9
Andhra Pradesh	38.5	24.3	78.8	71.6	27.3	20.7	81.4
Karnataka	43.1	21.9	82.8	78.2	50.2	51.2	86.6
Kerala	55.1	37.8	81.6	74.4	17.8	50.5	98.1
Lakshadweep	54.3	44.6	54.2	52.2	10.1	47.2	95.8
Puducherry	72.2	56.9	76.5	74.4	45.1	49.1	93.6
Tamil Nadu	72.5	58.5	72.8	68.1	34.0	52.9	84.0
Telangana	42.8	26.8	81.3	75.3	37.3	25.2	95.3

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 (if available) and mother's recall.

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

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

³ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

Table 10.19.1 Nutritional status of women

Percentage of women age 15-49 below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Height Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women	Body mass index ¹								Number of women
			Mean (BMI)	18.5- 24.9 (normal)	Thin			Overweight/obese			
					<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age											
15-19	12.7	118,553	19.4	53.9	41.9	23.2	18.7	4.2	3.4	0.8	114,001
20-29	10.3	232,542	21.2	60.5	25.3	15.1	10.1	14.2	11.3	2.9	205,828
30-39	10.7	183,450	22.9	56.7	15.7	9.4	6.3	27.7	20.7	7.0	178,670
40-49	11.7	149,094	23.5	52.6	13.7	7.9	5.7	33.8	24.4	9.3	148,669
Marital status											
Never married	11.5	154,102	19.9	56.0	37.4	20.7	16.7	6.6	5.2	1.4	153,802
Currently married	10.9	500,956	22.5	56.6	18.4	11.1	7.3	25.0	18.8	6.3	464,904
Widowed	13.2	21,158	22.7	55.4	18.0	10.2	7.8	26.5	19.2	7.3	21,098
Divorced/separated/deserted	13.1	7,423	22.2	57.2	20.1	11.5	8.7	22.7	17.3	5.3	7,364
Residence											
Urban	9.3	232,816	23.3	53.1	15.5	8.9	6.6	31.4	22.2	9.1	222,802
Rural	12.1	450,823	21.1	58.2	26.8	15.6	11.1	15.1	12.0	3.1	424,366
Schooling											
No schooling	14.8	189,437	21.4	58.5	24.6	14.5	10.1	16.8	13.2	3.7	180,224
<5 years complete	14.2	39,942	21.8	56.2	23.1	13.3	9.7	20.8	16.3	4.5	38,081
5-7 years complete	12.2	97,762	22.2	55.0	21.9	12.7	9.2	23.1	17.0	6.1	92,062
8-9 years complete	11.5	114,569	21.6	54.6	26.2	14.9	11.3	19.2	14.3	4.9	107,956
10-11 years complete	8.5	97,036	22.0	53.9	23.9	13.7	10.2	22.2	16.2	6.0	92,483
12 or more years complete	6.3	144,893	22.5	57.9	17.9	10.6	7.2	24.2	18.0	6.2	136,362
Religion											
Hindu	11.5	550,907	21.8	56.7	23.6	13.7	9.9	19.8	15.0	4.8	522,551
Muslim	10.3	94,035	22.2	54.9	21.5	12.6	8.9	23.6	17.1	6.5	87,766
Christian	10.1	16,199	22.9	58.1	14.6	8.9	5.7	27.3	20.2	7.1	15,429
Sikh	2.6	11,457	23.5	55.8	12.3	7.2	5.0	31.9	22.4	9.6	10,946
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.1	6,356	21.8	56.5	23.7	11.9	11.7	19.8	14.8	5.0	6,071
Jain	5.4	1,220	23.9	49.7	11.7	7.7	4.0	38.6	26.8	11.8	1,189
Other	12.4	3,466	21.0	61.0	26.5	18.1	8.4	12.4	9.5	2.9	3,214
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	14.1	139,778	21.4	57.5	25.3	14.4	10.8	17.2	13.4	3.8	131,830
Scheduled tribe	12.7	62,957	20.5	58.3	31.7	18.3	13.4	10.0	8.1	1.9	59,292
Other backward class	11.0	297,867	21.9	56.3	22.9	13.4	9.5	20.8	15.6	5.2	281,579
Other	8.4	178,774	22.7	55.3	17.8	10.5	7.4	26.9	19.6	7.3	170,479
Don't know	14.1	4,264	21.6	53.8	26.1	14.7	11.4	20.2	15.1	5.1	3,987
Wealth index											
Lowest	18.0	122,312	19.9	58.3	35.8	20.9	14.9	5.8	5.0	0.8	113,613
Second	13.7	135,017	20.7	59.1	29.5	17.1	12.4	11.4	9.5	1.8	126,973
Middle	11.0	141,175	21.7	58.2	23.1	13.4	9.7	18.7	14.9	3.8	133,730
Fourth	8.5	144,157	22.8	54.8	17.1	9.9	7.2	28.2	20.8	7.4	137,676
Highest	5.6	140,979	23.9	52.3	11.6	6.9	4.7	36.2	25.2	11.0	135,176
Total	11.1	683,639	21.9	56.4	22.9	13.3	9.6	20.7	15.5	5.1	647,168

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²).¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 10.19.2 Nutritional status of men

Among men age 15-49, mean body mass index (BMI) and percentage with specific BMI levels by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Body mass index								Number of men
	Mean (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (normal)	Thin			Overweight/obese			
			<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age									
15-19	19.3	50.4	44.8	23.0	21.9	4.8	3.8	1.0	17,996
20-29	21.6	66.3	18.7	12.6	6.1	15.0	12.8	2.2	31,300
30-39	22.8	62.9	12.0	8.0	4.1	25.1	21.1	4.0	27,270
40-49	23.0	59.4	12.5	8.1	4.4	28.1	23.4	4.6	22,602
Marital status									
Never married	20.6	59.2	30.6	17.0	13.7	10.1	8.6	1.6	37,670
Currently married	22.7	61.9	13.6	9.2	4.4	24.5	20.5	3.9	60,249
Widowed	21.3	62.3	24.2	14.4	9.8	13.5	10.9	2.6	569
Divorced/separated/deserted	21.6	62.1	22.5	14.8	7.7	15.4	11.1	4.3	680
Residence									
Urban	22.8	58.0	15.5	9.0	6.5	26.6	21.9	4.7	37,104
Rural	21.3	62.7	23.0	14.1	8.9	14.3	12.3	2.0	62,064
Schooling									
No schooling	21.1	65.5	22.5	14.2	8.3	12.0	10.1	1.8	11,994
<5 years complete	21.5	62.0	22.3	14.8	7.5	15.7	13.8	1.9	5,944
5-7 years complete	21.6	60.8	22.2	13.6	8.7	16.9	14.3	2.6	14,173
8-9 years complete	21.2	58.6	26.3	14.6	11.7	15.1	12.8	2.3	20,615
10-11 years complete	21.9	58.9	21.1	12.2	8.8	20.0	16.2	3.8	17,286
12 or more years complete	22.8	61.6	13.0	8.4	4.5	25.4	21.4	4.0	29,155
Religion									
Hindu	21.8	60.9	20.7	12.5	8.2	18.4	15.5	2.9	81,046
Muslim	22.0	60.8	19.3	11.6	7.8	19.9	16.6	3.3	12,899
Christian	22.8	63.5	12.2	8.5	3.7	24.3	20.0	4.3	2,185
Sikh	23.3	60.9	10.5	6.8	3.7	28.6	22.6	6.0	1,584
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.0	59.3	19.7	12.9	6.8	21.0	16.6	4.3	919
Jain	23.1	53.4	12.9	3.7	9.2	33.7	29.0	4.7	158
Other	20.9	63.5	24.5	13.5	11.0	12.0	11.3	0.7	377
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	21.4	62.2	22.9	14.0	8.9	15.0	12.5	2.4	19,785
Scheduled tribe	20.8	65.1	25.2	16.0	9.1	9.8	8.5	1.3	8,862
Other backward class	21.9	60.1	20.3	12.0	8.3	19.6	16.7	2.9	43,447
Other	22.5	60.0	16.3	10.0	6.3	23.7	19.4	4.3	26,720
Don't know	21.6	55.7	23.9	9.0	14.9	20.4	16.8	3.6	353
Wealth index									
Lowest	20.0	63.3	31.9	19.8	12.2	4.7	4.3	0.5	14,781
Second	20.7	63.7	26.6	16.3	10.3	9.8	8.8	1.0	18,873
Middle	21.6	62.9	20.5	12.5	8.0	16.6	14.2	2.4	21,198
Fourth	22.5	59.3	16.3	9.5	6.7	24.4	20.3	4.1	21,878
Highest	23.6	56.7	10.6	6.1	4.5	32.7	26.7	6.0	22,438
Total age 15-49	21.8	60.9	20.2	12.2	8.0	18.9	15.9	3.0	99,168
Age 50-54	22.9	58.2	14.3	9.4	4.9	27.5	22.3	5.1	8,362
Total age 15-54	21.9	60.7	19.7	12.0	7.8	19.6	16.4	3.2	107,529

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²).

Table 10.20.1 Nutritional status of women by state/union territory

Percentage of women age 15-49 below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Height Percentage below 145 cm	Mean (BMI)	Body mass index ¹						
			18.5-24.9 (normal)	Thin			Overweight/obese		
				<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)
India	11.1	21.9	56.4	22.9	13.3	9.6	20.7	15.5	5.1
North									
Chandigarh	7.7	24.3	45.2	13.3	6.6	6.7	41.4	26.5	14.9
Delhi	12.0	23.5	51.7	14.8	8.7	6.1	33.5	23.4	10.1
Haryana	4.5	22.3	63.2	15.8	9.5	6.3	21.0	16.1	4.9
Himachal Pradesh	5.0	22.8	55.2	16.2	9.8	6.3	28.7	21.7	7.0
Jammu & Kashmir	4.7	23.2	58.8	12.1	7.9	4.2	29.1	21.6	7.5
Punjab	2.9	23.5	57.0	11.7	6.9	4.8	31.3	22.2	9.2
Rajasthan	4.5	21.1	58.9	27.0	15.5	11.5	14.1	10.8	3.3
Uttarakhand	8.1	22.1	61.1	18.4	11.8	6.6	20.5	15.6	4.9
Central									
Chhattisgarh	10.5	20.9	61.4	26.7	16.6	10.1	11.9	9.5	2.4
Madhya Pradesh	8.8	21.0	58.0	28.4	16.8	11.5	13.6	10.5	3.1
Uttar Pradesh	14.8	21.4	58.2	25.3	15.3	10.0	16.5	12.6	3.9
East									
Bihar	18.1	20.6	57.8	30.5	18.5	12.1	11.7	9.5	2.2
Jharkhand	17.6	20.5	58.1	31.6	18.9	12.7	10.3	8.2	2.1
Odisha	14.4	21.3	57.0	26.5	15.6	10.9	16.5	13.0	3.5
West Bengal	13.9	21.8	58.9	21.3	12.4	8.9	19.9	16.1	3.8
Northeast									
Arunachal Pradesh	11.8	22.5	72.7	8.5	6.2	2.4	18.8	15.9	2.9
Assam	14.4	21.0	61.1	25.7	15.5	10.2	13.2	11.1	2.1
Manipur	7.5	23.0	65.2	8.8	6.7	2.1	26.0	20.8	5.2
Meghalaya	21.5	21.7	75.7	12.1	9.0	3.1	12.2	10.4	1.7
Mizoram	6.6	22.6	70.6	8.4	6.7	1.6	21.1	17.4	3.7
Nagaland	5.6	21.9	71.6	12.3	9.4	2.9	16.2	13.5	2.7
Sikkim	4.4	23.3	66.9	6.4	4.6	1.8	26.7	21.3	5.4
Tripura	20.7	21.7	65.0	19.0	12.2	6.8	16.0	13.7	2.4
West									
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.2	21.4	52.2	28.7	14.1	14.6	19.2	14.2	5.0
Daman & Diu	9.6	23.3	55.4	12.9	6.7	6.2	31.7	23.6	8.1
Goa	9.3	23.5	51.9	14.7	7.8	6.9	33.5	23.6	9.9
Gujarat	8.6	22.0	49.0	27.2	13.8	13.4	23.8	16.7	7.1
Maharashtra	9.6	22.1	53.1	23.5	12.9	10.6	23.4	17.3	6.1
South									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.8	23.3	55.1	13.1	6.5	6.6	31.8	24.0	7.8
Andhra Pradesh	10.2	23.3	49.2	17.6	10.3	7.4	33.2	22.9	10.3
Karnataka	8.3	22.3	56.0	20.8	11.5	9.2	23.3	16.7	6.5
Kerala	4.8	23.5	57.9	9.7	5.8	3.8	32.4	26.0	6.4
Lakshadweep	6.3	24.2	45.9	13.5	6.2	7.2	40.6	26.0	14.6
Puducherry	6.3	23.9	52.0	11.3	6.2	5.1	36.7	26.5	10.2
Tamil Nadu	9.2	23.2	54.4	14.6	8.1	6.5	30.9	22.6	8.3
Telangana	11.1	22.6	48.4	22.9	12.1	10.7	28.7	20.0	8.6

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²).

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

Table 10.20.2 Nutritional status of men by state/union territory

Among men age 15-49, mean body mass index (BMI) and percentage with specific BMI levels, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Body mass index							
	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (normal)	Thin			Overweight/obese		
			<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)
India	21.8	60.9	20.2	12.2	8.0	18.9	15.9	3.0
North								
Chandigarh	22.8	46.3	21.7	12.6	9.1	32.0	27.5	4.5
Delhi	22.4	57.7	17.7	10.6	7.1	24.6	21.0	3.6
Haryana	22.6	68.7	11.3	7.3	3.9	20.0	17.3	2.7
Himachal Pradesh	22.2	60.0	18.0	11.5	6.5	22.0	18.6	3.4
Jammu & Kashmir	22.4	68.0	11.5	8.1	3.4	20.5	17.2	3.3
Punjab	23.2	61.2	10.9	7.3	3.6	27.8	22.8	5.1
Rajasthan	21.3	64.1	22.7	12.9	9.9	13.2	11.1	2.1
Uttarakhand	22.0	66.2	16.1	10.4	5.8	17.7	15.2	2.5
Central								
Chhattisgarh	20.9	65.7	24.2	16.1	8.0	10.2	8.8	1.4
Madhya Pradesh	20.7	60.7	28.4	17.0	11.4	10.9	9.4	1.6
Uttar Pradesh	21.0	61.5	25.9	15.7	10.3	12.5	10.9	1.6
East								
Bihar	21.0	62.0	25.5	16.4	9.0	12.6	11.3	1.3
Jharkhand	21.0	65.1	23.8	14.8	9.0	11.1	10.0	1.2
Odisha	21.7	63.2	19.5	13.0	6.5	17.3	14.9	2.3
West Bengal	21.5	65.9	19.9	11.9	8.0	14.2	12.4	1.8
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	22.7	71.1	8.3	6.5	1.8	20.6	18.3	2.3
Assam	21.3	66.4	20.7	14.4	6.3	12.9	11.2	1.7
Manipur	22.4	69.1	11.1	8.4	2.8	19.8	17.0	2.8
Meghalaya	21.5	78.4	11.6	8.4	3.2	10.0	8.7	1.4
Mizoram	22.7	71.9	7.3	5.8	1.5	20.9	16.1	4.8
Nagaland	21.8	74.7	11.4	9.9	1.6	13.9	12.6	1.3
Sikkim	24.1	62.9	2.4	1.6	0.8	34.8	28.9	5.9
Tripura	21.9	68.4	15.7	10.0	5.8	15.9	14.2	1.7
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.4	57.3	19.7	13.1	6.7	22.9	18.1	4.8
Daman & Diu	23.2	57.4	12.0	6.6	5.3	30.7	25.9	4.8
Goa	23.7	56.5	10.8	7.7	3.1	32.7	25.0	7.7
Gujarat	21.8	55.5	24.7	13.2	11.5	19.7	16.0	3.8
Maharashtra	22.3	57.1	19.1	11.6	7.5	23.8	19.5	4.3
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24.0	53.0	8.8	5.5	3.2	38.2	30.1	8.1
Andhra Pradesh	23.3	51.7	14.8	9.1	5.6	33.5	25.8	7.7
Karnataka	22.4	61.3	16.5	10.0	6.6	22.1	17.5	4.6
Kerala	23.3	63.0	8.5	4.9	3.6	28.5	24.7	3.8
Lakshadweep	22.9	67.7	8.2	5.2	3.1	24.1	19.6	4.6
Puducherry	23.6	52.7	10.2	5.2	4.9	37.1	32.3	4.8
Tamil Nadu	23.0	59.3	12.4	7.0	5.4	28.2	24.4	3.9
Telangana	22.1	54.3	21.5	11.9	9.6	24.2	19.5	4.8

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²).

Table 10.21.1 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, India, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of women
	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	
Age					
15-19	41.2	11.9	1.0	54.1	117,711
20-29	39.3	13.0	0.9	53.1	230,947
30-39	39.3	12.1	1.1	52.5	182,462
40-49	39.4	12.4	1.2	53.0	148,325
Marital status					
Never married	40.1	11.3	1.0	52.5	153,088
Currently married	39.5	12.6	1.0	53.1	497,926
Widowed	40.5	14.6	1.5	56.6	21,058
Divorced/separated/deserted	38.3	14.5	1.6	54.4	7,373
Maternity status					
Pregnant	24.5	24.6	1.3	50.4	30,326
Breastfeeding	44.5	12.6	0.9	58.0	101,598
Neither	39.6	11.7	1.1	52.3	547,522
Number of children ever born					
0	38.9	11.8	1.1	51.7	205,294
1	39.1	12.4	0.8	52.3	96,004
2-3	39.9	12.7	1.0	53.7	274,601
4-5	40.6	13.0	1.2	54.8	78,629
6+	41.7	12.5	1.3	55.5	24,918
Residence					
Urban	38.3	11.6	0.9	50.8	230,496
Rural	40.3	12.8	1.1	54.2	448,950
Schooling					
No schooling	40.9	14.2	1.4	56.4	188,619
<5 years complete	41.4	13.1	1.1	55.6	39,738
5-7 years complete	39.6	12.9	1.2	53.7	97,131
8-9 years complete	39.7	12.0	0.9	52.7	113,923
10-11 years complete	39.3	11.7	0.9	51.9	96,304
12 or more years complete	37.7	10.4	0.6	48.7	143,731
Religion					
Hindu	39.9	12.7	1.1	53.7	548,124
Muslim	38.5	11.2	0.9	50.6	92,850
Christian	34.6	12.1	0.9	47.5	16,053
Sikh	41.0	10.5	0.5	52.0	11,456
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	39.5	11.2	1.0	51.6	6,308
Jain	30.7	8.1	0.5	39.2	1,209
Other	49.0	14.0	1.0	64.0	3,445
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	40.8	13.9	1.2	55.9	139,148
Scheduled tribe	43.7	14.9	1.3	59.9	62,695
Other backward class	38.9	12.2	1.1	52.2	296,292
Other	38.3	10.6	0.7	49.8	177,127
Don't know	38.4	15.6	1.0	55.0	4,184

Continued...

Table 10.21.1 Prevalence of anaemia in women—*Continued*

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, India, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of women
	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	
Wealth index					
Lowest	43.3	14.2	1.2	58.7	121,886
Second	40.9	13.1	1.2	55.1	134,473
Middle	39.1	13.1	1.1	53.3	140,381
Fourth	38.0	11.9	1.0	51.0	143,066
Highest	37.4	10.0	0.7	48.2	139,639
Smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/other tobacco	40.6	14.3	1.6	56.5	46,720
Does not smoke	39.6	12.3	1.0	52.8	632,725
Total	39.6	12.4	1.0	53.1	679,445
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	38.6	15.0	1.8	55.3	116,855

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

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

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

Table 10.21.2 Prevalence of anaemia in men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of men
	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)	
Age					
15-19	15.5	12.5	1.2	29.2	17,912
20-29	10.1	8.0	0.9	19.0	31,090
30-39	11.3	8.6	1.1	21.0	27,203
40-49	12.6	11.0	1.4	24.9	22,517
Marital status					
Never married	12.3	10.0	1.0	23.4	37,437
Currently married	11.7	9.4	1.2	22.3	60,036
Widowed	15.3	13.2	1.3	29.8	570
Divorced/separated/deserted	14.5	9.8	1.1	25.4	678
Residence					
Urban	9.9	7.6	0.9	18.5	36,766
Rural	13.2	10.9	1.2	25.3	61,955
Schooling					
No schooling	14.5	13.0	1.6	29.0	11,956
<5 years complete	14.0	11.1	1.4	26.5	5,925
5-7 years complete	12.6	10.5	1.3	24.4	14,167
8-9 years complete	13.6	10.0	1.1	24.7	20,517
10-11 years complete	11.4	9.3	1.1	21.9	17,219
12 or more years complete	9.4	7.5	0.7	17.7	28,938
Religion					
Hindu	12.1	9.8	1.2	23.0	80,761
Muslim	11.4	8.7	0.8	20.9	12,784
Christian	11.3	8.3	0.7	20.3	2,179
Sikh	13.5	11.0	0.5	25.0	1,581
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.1	9.5	0.9	22.5	888
Jain	9.8	5.7	0.5	16.1	158
Other	15.2	12.8	0.5	28.5	370
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	12.1	10.5	1.0	23.6	19,697
Scheduled tribe	17.3	13.3	1.3	32.0	8,823
Other backward class	11.5	9.3	1.2	22.0	43,345
Other	11.0	8.4	1.0	20.3	26,506
Don't know	12.1	7.3	0.4	19.7	350
Wealth index					
Lowest	16.2	14.3	1.6	32.0	14,780
Second	14.1	11.0	1.2	26.3	18,849
Middle	11.9	9.4	1.2	22.4	21,119
Fourth	10.4	8.1	1.1	19.5	21,728
Highest	9.1	7.2	0.7	17.0	22,245
Smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/other tobacco	12.4	10.4	1.4	24.2	49,227
Does not smoke	12.0	9.6	1.0	22.6	57,812
Total age 15-49	12.0	9.7	1.1	22.7	98,721
Age 50-54	14.4	14.0	1.9	30.3	8,318
Total age 15-54	12.2	10.0	1.2	23.3	107,039

Note: Table is based on men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

Table 10.22 Prevalence of anaemia in women and men by state/union territory

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	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	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)
India	39.6	12.4	1.0	53.1	12.0	9.7	1.1	22.7
North								
Chandigarh	53.8	20.6	1.6	75.9	11.2	8.2	0.0	19.3
Delhi	40.1	12.6	1.6	54.3	10.7	9.6	1.4	21.6
Haryana	42.9	18.4	1.4	62.7	11.0	9.4	0.5	20.9
Himachal Pradesh	39.8	13.0	0.7	53.5	12.1	7.6	0.3	20.1
Jammu & Kashmir	33.6	14.5	1.3	49.4	10.5	8.9	1.2	20.6
Punjab	42.3	10.8	0.5	53.5	16.1	9.5	0.4	25.9
Rajasthan	34.6	11.2	1.0	46.8	10.1	6.5	0.6	17.2
Uttarakhand	33.5	10.5	1.2	45.2	8.6	6.2	0.7	15.5
Central								
Chhattisgarh	37.8	8.4	0.8	47.0	12.7	8.5	1.0	22.2
Madhya Pradesh	39.3	12.2	1.1	52.5	14.3	10.1	1.1	25.5
Uttar Pradesh	38.8	12.5	1.1	52.4	12.0	10.2	1.5	23.7
East								
Bihar	45.7	13.9	0.7	60.3	17.2	13.8	1.3	32.3
Jharkhand	49.1	15.2	0.9	65.2	16.3	12.7	1.0	29.9
Odisha	40.5	9.8	0.7	51.0	15.6	11.8	0.9	28.4
West Bengal	48.9	12.8	0.8	62.5	15.6	13.6	1.1	30.3
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	33.4	9.0	0.8	43.2	9.6	8.4	0.7	18.6
Assam	37.1	8.3	0.6	46.0	13.8	10.8	0.8	25.4
Manipur	22.1	4.0	0.3	26.4	5.7	3.2	0.6	9.5
Meghalaya	38.7	16.1	1.4	56.2	14.6	16.0	1.7	32.4
Mizoram	20.4	4.2	0.2	24.8	7.5	4.3	0.3	12.1
Nagaland	22.0	5.2	0.6	27.9	6.6	4.1	0.9	11.6
Sikkim	27.1	7.2	0.6	34.9	9.0	6.0	0.8	15.7
Tripura	42.3	11.5	0.7	54.5	14.1	10.1	0.5	24.7
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	58.4	20.0	1.1	79.5	20.8	8.7	1.1	30.7
Daman & Diu	45.4	12.5	1.0	58.9	11.9	11.2	0.5	23.6
Goa	24.8	5.8	0.7	31.3	6.3	4.4	0.3	11.0
Gujarat	40.3	13.2	1.4	54.9	11.6	8.8	1.3	21.7
Maharashtra	36.9	10.3	0.7	48.0	9.3	7.7	0.7	17.6
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	41.9	22.5	1.2	65.7	15.2	12.3	3.3	30.8
Andhra Pradesh	39.6	18.5	1.9	60.0	11.0	13.5	2.4	26.9
Karnataka	33.0	10.9	0.9	44.8	8.5	8.3	1.4	18.2
Kerala	29.6	4.4	0.3	34.3	8.3	2.9	0.5	11.7
Lakshadweep	35.7	9.9	0.4	46.0	7.6	2.0	1.9	11.4
Puducherry	41.5	10.4	0.5	52.4	8.9	6.7	0.3	15.9
Tamil Nadu	39.7	14.0	1.4	55.0	10.2	9.1	1.1	20.4
Telangana	36.8	17.3	2.5	56.6	7.7	6.4	1.2	15.3

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

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

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

Table 10.23 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	45.0	22.9	24.7	7.3	100.0	699,686
Pulses or beans	44.8	45.1	9.5	0.6	100.0	699,686
Dark green, leafy vegetables	47.2	38.3	14.1	0.4	100.0	699,686
Fruits	12.4	33.2	51.8	2.6	100.0	699,686
Eggs	4.0	37.4	29.4	29.3	100.0	699,686
Fish	5.6	28.4	30.9	35.1	100.0	699,686
Chicken or meat	1.1	31.5	35.7	31.8	100.0	699,686
Fish or chicken or meat	6.1	36.6	27.3	29.9	100.0	699,686
Fried foods	9.8	35.7	49.7	4.7	100.0	699,686
Aerated drinks	4.5	19.5	59.5	16.5	100.0	699,686
MEN						
Milk or curd	46.2	28.8	20.0	5.0	100.0	103,411
Pulses or beans	46.5	44.1	9.0	0.4	100.0	103,411
Dark green, leafy vegetables	46.6	41.5	11.4	0.5	100.0	103,411
Fruits	10.9	39.6	47.6	1.9	100.0	103,411
Eggs	4.9	44.7	30.7	19.6	100.0	103,411
Fish	4.8	33.8	34.2	27.3	100.0	103,411
Chicken or meat	1.8	38.9	36.3	23.0	100.0	103,411
Fish or chicken or meat	5.7	43.2	29.5	21.6	100.0	103,411
Fried foods	9.8	35.6	47.1	7.5	100.0	103,411
Aerated drinks	6.5	25.6	56.2	11.6	100.0	103,411

Table 10.24.1 Women's food consumption

Percentage of women age 15-49 consuming specific foods at least once a week by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of food										Number of women
	Milk or curd	Pulses or beans	Dark green, leafy vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken or meat	Fish or chicken or meat	Fried foods	Aerated drinks	
Age											
15-19	65.0	88.9	83.4	43.3	39.0	31.1	30.4	39.6	47.2	25.5	121,552
20-29	69.0	90.3	85.9	47.8	42.8	34.1	33.6	43.4	46.2	25.3	238,008
30-39	68.3	90.2	86.1	45.6	42.2	35.1	33.3	43.8	45.1	23.3	187,659
40-49	68.3	89.8	85.7	44.2	40.0	34.9	31.6	43.2	43.6	21.7	152,467
Marital status											
Never married	67.9	89.3	84.1	47.7	39.8	31.1	31.3	40.2	48.2	28.4	159,035
Currently married	68.3	90.2	85.9	45.4	41.7	35.0	32.9	43.5	44.9	22.8	511,373
Widowed	63.4	88.2	84.4	38.7	41.9	32.5	31.2	42.3	39.8	20.2	21,657
Divorced/separated/deserted	58.8	88.0	85.9	39.9	45.6	37.3	35.1	47.4	42.6	20.3	7,621
Maternity status											
Pregnant	70.8	90.1	85.1	50.7	38.6	31.7	31.0	40.1	43.3	23.2	31,123
Breastfeeding	63.2	90.1	85.8	39.8	41.6	34.9	31.5	42.5	45.7	20.2	103,932
Neither	68.7	89.9	85.4	46.5	41.4	34.0	32.8	43.0	45.6	24.7	564,630
Residence											
Urban	76.2	91.8	87.3	62.9	47.8	37.8	40.4	49.2	48.3	31.9	242,225
Rural	63.6	88.9	84.5	36.5	37.9	32.0	28.4	39.4	44.0	19.8	457,461
Schooling											
No schooling	58.7	87.5	81.7	28.2	35.7	28.4	28.7	37.4	39.4	17.9	193,078
<5 years complete	57.9	89.3	87.2	36.6	48.2	43.4	36.0	51.8	47.9	18.0	40,503
5-7 years complete	65.8	89.7	85.8	41.4	43.3	35.2	34.1	44.7	44.9	22.1	99,687
8-9 years complete	65.7	89.9	86.5	44.9	42.1	36.6	32.4	44.1	48.5	22.8	116,681
10-11 years complete	74.9	91.0	87.2	56.0	45.3	36.8	36.0	46.5	48.1	28.2	99,576
12 or more years complete	81.1	92.6	87.8	67.1	42.4	34.1	33.3	42.5	49.0	32.9	150,160
Religion											
Hindu	68.8	90.1	85.7	44.4	38.0	31.0	28.6	38.3	44.5	23.9	563,739
Muslim	62.3	89.6	84.0	49.9	59.7	50.6	54.9	67.3	53.2	24.1	96,461
Christian	65.8	84.6	82.4	56.5	64.7	60.1	54.2	74.3	47.6	22.3	16,620
Sikh	85.2	91.0	88.4	51.7	9.0	2.4	4.4	4.8	33.0	32.9	11,618
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	67.7	88.8	89.1	54.8	55.8	35.8	46.2	52.1	38.5	22.6	6,469
Jain	91.5	93.6	87.2	76.6	9.7	7.4	7.8	8.6	41.2	30.1	1,264
Other	29.6	85.9	89.7	34.2	53.6	56.3	32.2	60.1	34.9	9.9	3,515
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	62.9	88.7	85.2	39.3	44.5	35.8	33.2	44.8	44.6	22.8	142,619
Scheduled tribe	50.1	86.0	85.5	32.2	42.4	34.3	33.2	43.1	40.0	17.7	64,144
Other backward class	71.2	90.0	84.0	44.9	38.3	30.3	30.9	39.3	42.7	24.1	303,837
Other	72.9	92.0	88.1	56.6	43.4	38.4	34.3	46.6	52.5	27.1	184,594
Don't know	61.9	89.1	87.5	45.7	49.2	43.7	38.4	51.6	51.8	19.8	4,492
Wealth index											
Lowest	45.6	85.7	82.9	19.0	32.5	30.0	22.7	34.2	42.5	13.6	124,054
Second	58.7	88.4	84.9	30.9	41.0	35.2	29.5	42.6	45.7	17.1	136,900
Middle	68.9	89.8	85.3	42.5	45.6	35.8	36.5	46.8	44.6	22.4	143,814
Fourth	77.0	91.3	86.3	56.7	46.6	37.1	38.9	48.6	46.2	27.8	147,978
Highest	85.5	93.6	87.6	74.0	39.7	31.4	33.2	40.4	48.1	36.9	146,939
Total	68.0	89.9	85.5	45.7	41.4	34.0	32.5	42.8	45.5	24.0	699,686

Table 10.24.2 Men's food consumption

Percentage of men age 15-49 consuming specific foods at least once a week by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of food										Number of men
	Milk or curd	Pulses or beans	Dark green, leafy vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken or meat	Fish or chicken or meat	Fried foods	Aerated drinks	
Age											
15-19	75.8	89.6	86.3	50.0	47.9	35.4	38.0	45.9	47.4	36.2	18,740
20-29	75.1	90.5	88.0	51.1	50.8	38.6	41.8	49.5	45.9	35.0	32,795
30-39	75.0	90.9	89.0	50.7	50.0	39.7	41.0	49.6	45.3	30.2	28,374
40-49	74.1	91.0	88.8	49.9	49.0	39.8	40.6	49.7	43.1	27.2	23,501
Marital status											
Never married	76.7	90.0	87.3	52.9	50.5	38.0	41.2	49.2	47.2	37.0	39,631
Currently married	74.1	91.0	88.8	49.2	49.3	39.1	40.3	48.9	44.3	29.2	62,499
Widowed	65.5	88.6	81.5	37.1	38.8	29.7	33.8	38.2	34.6	26.5	583
Divorced/separated/deserted	66.4	85.5	84.9	42.3	42.2	34.2	38.1	45.8	41.4	29.6	697
Residence											
Urban	80.4	91.3	88.5	62.6	53.8	40.1	46.0	52.8	47.5	38.7	39,546
Rural	71.6	90.2	87.9	43.0	47.1	37.6	37.3	46.5	44.0	28.1	63,864
Schooling											
No schooling	62.9	87.3	84.8	35.2	47.9	38.4	39.4	49.2	38.9	23.9	12,422
<5 years complete	62.8	90.7	89.0	38.1	54.2	46.5	44.8	57.6	45.5	22.3	6,171
5-7 years complete	70.1	88.8	86.9	42.1	50.0	39.9	41.3	50.9	43.9	28.8	14,730
8-9 years complete	71.1	90.0	87.6	46.2	47.5	37.3	38.8	46.7	45.5	29.7	21,422
10-11 years complete	80.7	91.8	88.6	55.4	50.7	38.5	41.1	49.0	46.0	35.8	18,030
12 or more years complete	83.9	92.4	90.1	63.4	50.1	37.3	40.9	47.6	48.2	38.7	30,636
Religion											
Hindu	75.7	90.9	88.3	49.7	46.7	36.1	36.9	44.8	44.6	31.5	84,211
Muslim	70.3	89.0	86.8	52.4	66.5	52.9	62.3	73.1	49.5	33.7	13,793
Christian	73.1	86.6	88.4	64.2	71.5	63.9	62.3	75.6	52.1	40.0	2,277
Sikh	94.2	95.0	90.2	59.8	19.3	5.0	10.0	10.8	44.6	50.6	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	62.8	91.5	92.3	53.1	63.5	38.3	57.5	61.3	39.1	19.4	958
Jain	89.3	96.0	94.7	66.5	4.4	2.6	2.7	3.5	41.6	45.5	163
Other	40.6	85.4	90.9	29.2	65.2	66.5	57.8	70.6	39.7	15.1	386
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	71.1	89.8	88.3	46.3	52.6	40.4	42.4	50.6	44.7	31.3	20,499
Scheduled tribe	55.8	87.3	87.3	36.5	50.6	40.0	41.8	50.1	41.3	21.7	9,132
Other backward class	78.3	90.2	86.8	50.5	47.4	36.7	39.2	46.7	43.7	33.8	45,110
Other	78.6	92.8	90.6	58.1	50.7	39.6	41.2	50.7	49.7	33.5	28,299
Don't know	72.4	90.4	82.7	49.7	60.8	59.2	51.0	66.4	51.1	32.2	371
Wealth index											
Lowest	52.4	86.5	83.7	25.4	42.3	37.4	31.9	42.6	42.2	18.7	15,205
Second	66.3	90.3	88.4	37.1	49.1	39.9	38.4	48.9	44.6	24.4	19,402
Middle	76.7	90.8	88.8	48.4	53.1	40.2	43.4	52.3	43.4	30.8	22,047
Fourth	82.0	91.0	88.6	59.2	54.6	41.4	46.8	54.0	45.4	37.3	22,930
Highest	88.0	92.9	89.8	71.2	46.8	34.0	39.5	45.0	49.7	43.3	23,827
Total age 15-49	75.0	90.6	88.2	50.5	49.6	38.6	40.6	48.9	45.4	32.2	103,411
Age 50-54	75.4	91.8	89.6	49.6	49.1	41.3	41.0	50.8	42.4	25.0	8,711
Total age 15-54	75.0	90.7	88.3	50.5	49.6	38.8	40.7	49.1	45.1	31.6	112,122

Table 10.25.1 Women's food consumption by state/union territory

Percentage of women age 15-49 consuming specific foods at least once a week by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Type of food									
	Milk or curd	Pulses or beans	Dark green, leafy vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken or meat	Fish or chicken or meat	Fried foods	Aerated drinks
India	68.0	89.9	85.5	45.7	41.4	34.0	32.5	42.8	45.5	24.0
North										
Chandigarh	84.2	92.4	89.0	68.0	18.2	6.9	8.9	10.1	35.5	42.9
Delhi	82.3	95.4	88.6	72.0	35.3	16.8	28.3	30.2	47.9	44.4
Haryana	91.3	91.2	85.1	57.7	10.7	4.4	6.8	7.8	39.7	49.5
Himachal Pradesh	84.4	97.6	94.8	66.4	16.2	3.7	6.9	7.9	34.2	22.6
Jammu & Kashmir	74.1	75.4	92.1	60.6	37.4	10.5	48.3	50.0	34.4	19.8
Punjab	84.4	90.9	90.0	53.2	8.3	2.0	3.3	4.0	32.8	33.2
Rajasthan	80.3	79.4	60.7	29.4	7.1	2.9	5.5	6.0	22.9	17.2
Uttarakhand	71.9	93.2	84.1	49.9	27.4	11.4	13.1	16.3	44.6	28.8
Central										
Chhattisgarh	36.9	88.2	94.6	32.5	38.4	26.4	25.1	31.7	32.6	13.2
Madhya Pradesh	62.8	93.5	92.3	42.3	21.3	14.2	15.2	18.0	40.4	24.6
Uttar Pradesh	61.3	89.6	73.4	33.6	20.3	12.6	15.5	18.3	49.8	26.2
East										
Bihar	66.3	93.4	88.9	26.5	26.8	27.7	25.2	30.8	42.5	16.2
Jharkhand	34.7	84.5	81.5	20.1	31.3	26.0	26.0	31.3	25.2	7.0
Odisha	30.0	90.4	94.9	19.2	57.7	61.1	39.8	63.9	89.5	37.7
West Bengal	47.9	93.2	97.5	47.1	83.3	91.4	52.4	93.0	78.7	12.9
Northeast										
Arunachal Pradesh	38.7	74.5	93.3	39.5	52.2	56.5	55.0	67.7	54.0	34.1
Assam	52.2	93.4	94.5	43.7	67.5	76.6	50.5	80.4	79.5	15.7
Manipur	41.4	81.1	99.0	57.5	49.1	64.6	42.0	77.2	56.8	15.2
Meghalaya	50.1	83.6	93.6	64.5	72.3	64.2	58.6	75.3	69.6	16.1
Mizoram	23.9	55.5	93.4	47.3	57.3	26.1	54.1	60.3	94.9	8.3
Nagaland	70.3	64.0	89.9	39.1	47.8	41.9	53.3	61.4	45.8	16.4
Sikkim	95.6	98.6	98.4	55.6	61.9	51.2	64.4	67.5	36.3	35.6
Tripura	49.7	73.3	89.3	43.8	61.6	77.1	61.2	79.2	67.7	10.2
West										
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61.1	96.3	79.8	54.1	32.1	18.2	21.5	25.1	21.4	20.8
Daman & Diu	87.9	88.8	67.4	69.6	57.7	55.9	41.0	66.8	32.4	43.5
Goa	72.5	89.1	93.2	82.4	62.5	82.9	32.9	85.7	66.3	46.6
Gujarat	80.9	94.2	89.8	52.3	14.8	10.3	12.2	14.8	32.1	23.7
Maharashtra	73.9	90.1	89.5	55.4	44.0	30.5	38.2	42.2	35.1	23.6
South										
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	39.2	96.1	97.1	56.3	86.6	92.3	77.1	94.3	33.8	32.0
Andhra Pradesh	81.0	93.6	76.2	47.1	73.9	39.9	64.8	71.2	33.3	27.2
Karnataka	93.2	97.7	96.8	77.0	62.2	39.8	50.7	57.2	48.2	44.5
Kerala	70.1	87.7	62.7	82.6	56.4	91.3	39.4	92.8	54.3	9.9
Lakshadweep	21.4	73.4	52.2	67.6	56.5	98.5	37.5	99.0	69.5	2.0
Puducherry	88.7	87.1	93.6	58.6	79.3	79.5	67.9	85.9	35.5	33.8
Tamil Nadu	86.1	80.1	92.9	59.9	71.2	58.9	61.3	73.8	37.8	28.1
Telangana	74.6	90.1	78.3	47.8	60.3	23.5	53.1	57.7	31.4	18.9

Table 10.25.2 Men's food consumption by state/union territory

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 consuming specific foods at least once a week by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Type of food									
	Milk or curd	Pulses or beans	Dark green, leafy vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken or meat	Fish or chicken or meat	Fried foods	Aerated drinks
India	75.0	90.6	88.2	50.5	49.6	38.6	40.6	48.9	45.4	32.2
North										
Chandigarh	97.3	92.0	92.9	68.9	28.1	5.9	15.9	17.4	69.7	84.5
Delhi	80.3	87.1	83.9	65.9	50.1	27.9	33.1	40.4	41.3	42.5
Haryana	96.0	92.5	81.0	63.4	22.0	8.0	11.4	13.0	46.9	58.6
Himachal Pradesh	91.8	97.7	93.5	68.6	29.6	8.6	17.5	19.4	47.9	36.8
Jammu & Kashmir	81.4	78.7	92.2	63.5	47.3	13.4	53.6	55.8	33.9	22.4
Punjab	93.2	94.5	90.2	60.7	17.7	3.9	9.1	10.0	46.9	57.0
Rajasthan	87.7	87.0	73.3	41.3	13.4	6.2	9.0	10.2	28.8	24.0
Uttarakhand	87.2	94.2	90.9	67.2	38.3	18.8	24.5	29.5	69.7	50.8
Central										
Chhattisgarh	51.9	90.6	94.3	29.6	48.2	34.8	29.2	40.1	40.1	17.5
Madhya Pradesh	68.5	92.2	88.4	44.2	28.8	19.8	20.7	24.5	41.7	30.4
Uttar Pradesh	67.6	88.3	83.2	37.2	32.1	20.9	24.9	28.4	47.3	34.6
East										
Bihar	74.6	94.2	84.3	35.6	41.5	37.7	35.8	43.3	45.6	24.1
Jharkhand	47.5	83.1	80.2	26.3	45.4	39.7	37.4	44.5	31.9	12.3
Odisha	40.0	92.4	95.3	28.2	66.9	63.9	50.5	68.5	79.3	38.6
West Bengal	59.2	97.4	98.4	47.0	88.7	91.3	63.6	93.1	70.8	16.8
Northeast										
Arunachal Pradesh	57.1	80.7	94.0	54.5	72.4	74.9	70.6	80.9	48.9	28.6
Assam	57.5	97.0	93.8	46.7	73.2	80.2	55.7	82.3	72.0	18.7
Manipur	44.9	86.6	98.3	69.7	55.6	77.2	56.7	86.4	50.4	30.4
Meghalaya	55.9	80.5	88.4	70.0	69.0	66.8	59.0	76.3	64.4	17.0
Mizoram	20.7	57.9	94.4	36.6	65.4	36.1	81.7	83.8	97.5	12.3
Nagaland	60.9	60.4	83.8	43.9	56.5	49.2	57.7	63.1	40.9	19.3
Sikkim	90.3	92.7	92.9	38.4	49.4	38.6	47.2	49.1	40.2	17.6
Tripura	44.3	88.4	96.3	39.5	81.2	92.1	81.1	94.8	65.9	12.5
West										
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69.6	94.5	93.4	61.2	62.2	49.7	53.3	58.6	61.2	60.3
Daman & Diu	87.7	96.8	57.2	48.1	49.4	49.2	46.0	55.7	54.6	42.0
Goa	89.1	98.3	99.7	88.9	66.6	86.8	57.8	88.0	65.2	69.8
Gujarat	82.4	88.6	89.5	44.6	20.4	12.0	16.8	19.3	30.8	28.2
Maharashtra	70.4	90.5	89.9	52.6	51.0	33.1	46.7	50.0	38.4	21.8
South										
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	64.0	86.6	89.5	78.5	87.0	86.6	59.2	87.0	39.8	27.5
Andhra Pradesh	90.2	93.9	88.5	61.3	80.0	50.3	72.4	78.2	38.6	45.4
Karnataka	87.7	91.5	92.5	71.2	65.7	45.1	57.6	61.7	46.0	40.8
Kerala	78.2	90.2	80.0	81.8	72.4	87.9	62.0	90.1	67.3	49.4
Lakshadweep	63.6	93.3	84.5	91.8	78.2	100.0	72.8	100.0	84.4	56.1
Puducherry	94.9	89.0	97.6	78.8	85.4	81.8	70.4	88.9	32.1	41.8
Tamil Nadu	94.1	86.9	93.1	70.6	75.5	61.1	66.5	76.8	36.6	41.4
Telangana	84.1	90.9	84.0	60.3	77.8	43.1	68.1	73.8	33.5	42.9

Key Findings

- **Prevalence of tuberculosis:** Based on reports from household respondents, 305 persons per 100,000 have medically treated tuberculosis. The prevalence of tuberculosis is higher among men (389 per 100,000) than among women (220 per 100,000).
- **Prevalence of goitre or any other thyroid disorder:** Based on self reports, 2 percent of women age 15-49 have goitre or any other thyroid disorder.
- **Use of Tobacco:** Forty-five percent of men and 7 percent of women age 15-49 use any form of tobacco.
- **Use of alcohol:** Twenty-nine percent of men and 1 percent of women age 15-49 drink alcohol.
- **Coverage of health insurance or scheme:** At least one usual household member is covered under any health insurance or health scheme in less than one-third (29%) of households.

The health status of a population is reflected in the levels of morbidity and treatment seeking behaviour of its members. With the ongoing demographic and epidemiological transition in India, non-communicable diseases are now taking more of a toll on the health of the Indian population, while the problem of endemic and re-emerging infectious diseases still persists. This chapter presents data on some common infectious and important non-communicable diseases and their risk factors, health treatment seeking behaviour, tobacco and alcohol use, and coverage of health insurance. Prevalence estimates for tuberculosis (TB), diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, and cancer are provided.

11.1 TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis has re-emerged as a major public health problem in many parts of the world, often as a concomitant illness to HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis, once known as the ‘White Plague’, is contagious and spreads through droplets that can travel through the air when a person with the infection coughs, talks, or sneezes. In most developing countries, TB would continue to be a serious health threat even in the absence of HIV/AIDS due to the public health challenges posed by poor sanitation, poverty, and high illiteracy.

11.1.1 Prevalence of Tuberculosis

Based on reports from household respondents, 305 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis. The prevalence of tuberculosis is higher among men (389 per 100,000) than among women (220 per 100,000). Ninety-seven percent of reported tuberculosis cases are medically treated (Table 11.1).

Trends: Between 2005-06 and 2015-16, the overall prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis decreased from 418 persons per 100,000 to 305 persons per 100,000, and the prevalence among men decreased from 526 persons per 100,000 to 389 persons per 100,000. The prevalence among women decreased from 309 persons per 100,000 to 220 persons per 100,000. The overall decrease in prevalence for men and women combined is evident in all age and residence groups.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Medically treated TB prevalence increases substantially with increasing age. The prevalence is more than twice as high among persons age 60 and above (855 persons per 100,000) as among persons age 15-59 (327 persons per 100,000) and 15 times as high as among children below age 15 (56 persons per 100,000).
- Medically treated TB prevalence is somewhat higher in rural areas (332 persons per 100,000) than in urban areas (251 persons per 100,000). Both sex and age differentials are more pronounced in rural areas than they are in urban areas (**Table 11.1**).
- Medically treated TB prevalence increases with levels of crowding, from 289 persons per 100,000 in households with fewer than three persons sleeping per room to 380 persons per 100,000 in households with seven or more persons sleeping per room (**Table 11.2**).
- There is a great deal of variation in the prevalence of medically treated TB according to the type of cooking fuel the household uses, ranging from a low of 207 persons per 100,000 usual residents in households using electricity, liquid petroleum gas, natural gas, or biogas to a high of 566 persons per 100,000 in households using straw, shrubs, or grass for cooking. High TB prevalence is also seen among households using other fuels not specified in the table (655 persons per 100,000).
- Medically treated TB prevalence is higher in households cooking in the house without having a separate room for cooking (383 persons per 100,000) than in households that cook in a separate room of the house (233 persons per 100,000) or in a separate building (306 persons per 100,000, but is highest of all in households cooking outdoors (425 persons per 100,000) or in other places not specified in the table (477 persons per 100,000).
- Among the states, the number of persons suffering from medically treated TB ranges from a low of 74 persons per 100,000 in Goa to a high of 799 persons per 100,000 in Arunachal Pradesh, 715 persons per 100,000 in Manipur, 640 persons per 100,000 in Nagaland, and 637 persons per 100,000 in Bihar (**Table 11.3**). In addition to Goa, two union territories have prevalence below 100 persons per 100,000: Daman & Diu (51 persons per 100,000) and Chandigarh (89 persons per 100,000).
- All the states in the North and the West have prevalence levels well below the national average.

11.1.2 Knowledge and Attitudes toward Tuberculosis

Despite being a curable disease, TB can still be a stigmatizing illness, due mainly to people's ignorance of its etiology and transmission. Eighty-seven percent of women age 15-49 and 88 percent of men age 15-49 have heard of TB (**Table 11.4.1** and **Table 11.4.2**). In India, 69 percent of women and 72 percent of men who have heard of TB correctly mentioned coughing or sneezing as a mode of transmission for TB. However, more than half the population that has heard of TB has some misconceptions regarding its transmission. One in every six women and one in every five men report they would want the TB positive status of a family member to remain a secret. Eighty-nine percent of women and 91 percent of men who have heard of TB believe that it can be cured.

Trends: There has been almost no change in the proportion of women who have heard of TB (85% in 2005-06 and 87% in 2015-16), whereas the proportion decreased slightly in men, from 92 percent to 88 percent. There has been a substantial increase in the proportion of both women and men who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing and sneezing (from 50% to 69% for women and from 55% to 72% for men in the decade between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4). In the same period, the knowledge that TB can be cured increased from 79 percent to 89 percent among women and from 86 percent to 91 percent in men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who have heard of TB generally increases steadily with increases in schooling and the wealth index, from about four-fifths of women in the lowest schooling and wealth categories to well over 90 percent in the

highest schooling and wealth categories. The same pattern by schooling and the wealth index exists for men (**Table 11.4.1** and **Table 11.4.2**).

- Knowledge of TB transmission and that TB can be cured among women and men generally increases with increases in schooling and the wealth index.
- Almost half of women and men in almost all subgroups of background characteristics have misconception about the transmission of TB.

11.2 HEALTH PROBLEMS

All interviewed women and men were asked whether they have diabetes, asthma, or goitre or any other thyroid disorder. NFHS 2015-16, for first time, asked about the presence of any heart disease or cancer. **Table 11.5.1** and **Table 11.5.2** show the number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, and cancer by background characteristics.

The prevalence of diabetes, as reported by respondents, is 2 percent among both men and women age 15-49 years. Prevalence of asthma is 2 percent among women and 1 percent among men age 15-49 years. Similarly, goitre or any other thyroid disorder is more prevalent among women (2%) than men (less than 1%). One percent of women and men age 15-49 have any heart disease and less than 1 percent have cancer.

Trends: The prevalence of diabetes has almost doubled among both women and men since 2005-06 (1% in 2005-06 to 2% in 2015-16). The prevalence of goitre or any other thyroid disorder among women increased from 1 percent in 2005-06 to 2 percent in 2015-16, whereas the prevalence of asthma among both sexes and goitre or any other thyroid disorder among men remained almost unchanged.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Although the above-mentioned diseases affect all age groups and are present across all groups of background characteristics, their prevalence increases with age.
- The prevalence of diabetes among women and men in the highest wealth quintile (3%) is higher than the prevalence among women and men in the lowest wealth quintile (1%). The prevalence of diabetes is also higher in urban areas than rural areas.
- The prevalence of diabetes is highest in the southern states, whereas that of goitre or any other thyroid disorder is relatively high in most of the northern and southern states.

11.3 USE OF TOBACCO

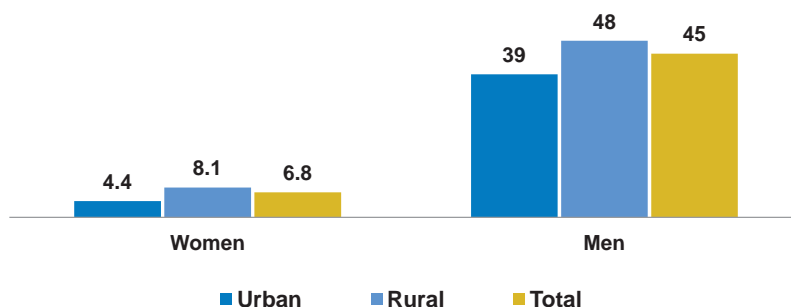
Tobacco use is associated with a wide range of diseases, including several types of cancers and heart and lung diseases, diabetes, eye disease, and rheumatoid arthritis. Studies have shown that in addition to sharing the same health risks as men, women who use tobacco experience difficulty in becoming pregnant and are at an increased risk of infertility, pregnancy complications, premature births, low birth-weight infants, stillbirths, miscarriages, and infant deaths

11.3.1 Consumption of Tobacco

Forty-five percent of men and 7 percent of women age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. The most common form of tobacco consumption among men is chewing *paan masala* or *gutkha* (15%), followed closely by smoking cigarettes (14%) and *bidis* (13%). Among men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis*, 37 percent smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Among women, the most common form of tobacco used is chewing *paan masala* or *gutkha*, or chewing *paan* with tobacco (2% each) (**Table 11.7**).

Figure 11.1 Tobacco Use by Sex and Residence

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Trends: Use of any kind of tobacco decreased from 57 percent among men and 11 percent among women in 2005-06 to 45 percent and 7 percent among men and women, respectively, in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among men as well as women, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (**Figure 11.1**). Among men, in urban areas cigarettes are more popular than any other form of tobacco, but in rural areas *paan masala* or *gutkha* and *bidis* are more popular (**Table 11.8**).
- More than two-thirds of men and one-eighth of women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling use some form of tobacco. Tobacco use shows a steady and substantial decrease with increasing levels of education among both men and women. However, almost 3 in 10 men with 12 or more years of schooling use tobacco.
- There is an equally clear and continual decrease in tobacco use with increasing wealth quintiles. Almost three in 10 men in the highest wealth quintile use tobacco, in comparison with 63 percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile. Fourteen percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile use tobacco.
- Women (17%) and men (57%) from scheduled tribes are more likely to use tobacco than those from any other caste/tribe group.

11.3.2 Quitting Tobacco

The 2015-16 NFHS collected data on attempts to quit smoking or stop tobacco use in the 12 months preceding the survey by women and men age 15-49 who were using any kind of tobacco. Tobacco users who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months were also asked whether they had received any advice to quit smoking or using tobacco in any form during the visits. All women and men age 15-49 were asked whether they were present when someone smoked in their home or elsewhere in the 30 days preceding the survey.

About 3 in 10 men and women who are tobacco users said they tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any form in the 12 months preceding the survey. Only about half of male and female tobacco users who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the 12 months preceding the survey were advised to stop smoking or using tobacco in any form. More than half of women and two-thirds of men were present when someone was smoking in their home or elsewhere in the 30 days preceding the survey (**Table 11.9**).

11.4 ALCOHOL USE, HEALTH INSURANCE, AND SOURCES OF HEALTH CARE

Information on alcohol use, health insurance coverage, and sources of health care among women and men are presented in this section. The reasons for not utilizing a government health facility, recent contacts with health personnel, matters discussed during contacts with health personnel, and problems in accessing health care are also discussed.

11.4.1 Use of Alcohol

Only 1 percent of women drink alcohol, compared with 29 percent of men. Among women who drink alcohol, 18 percent drink alcohol almost every day and 35 percent drink alcohol about once a week (**Table 11.11.1**). Among men who drink alcohol, 12 percent drink almost every day, 41 percent drink alcohol about once a week, and 48 percent drink less than once a week (**Table 11.11.2**). The percentage of women age 15-49 who drink alcohol is by far the highest among women in Arunachal Pradesh (26%) and Sikkim (23%). Alcohol use among men is highest in Arunachal Pradesh (59%) and Tripura (58%) and is the lowest in Lakshadweep (5%).

Trends: The proportion of men who drink alcohol decreased slightly, from 32 percent to 29 percent, between NFHS-3 in 2005-06 and NFHS-4 in 2015-16. During that period, the proportion of women who drink decreased from 2 percent to 1 percent.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Drinking alcohol is more common among women from scheduled tribes (7%) than from any other caste/tribe group. Drinking is most common among Christian men and men belonging to “other” religions (43% each), men with no schooling (40%), men from scheduled tribes (41%), and men age 35-49 (37%).

11.5 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Health insurance coverage in India is far from satisfactory. Less than one-third (29%) of households have at least one usual member covered under health insurance or health scheme (**Table 11.13**). Only 20 percent of women age 15-49 and 23 percent of men age 15-49 are covered by health insurance or a health scheme. Half of those with insurance are covered by a state health insurance scheme and more than one-third are covered by *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY). Four percent of women and 3-5 percent of men are covered by the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) or the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). The highest proportion of households covered under health insurance or a health scheme is found in Andhra Pradesh (75%) and the lowest coverage (less than 5%) is in Lakshadweep, Manipur, and Jammu & Kashmir (**Figure 11.2**).

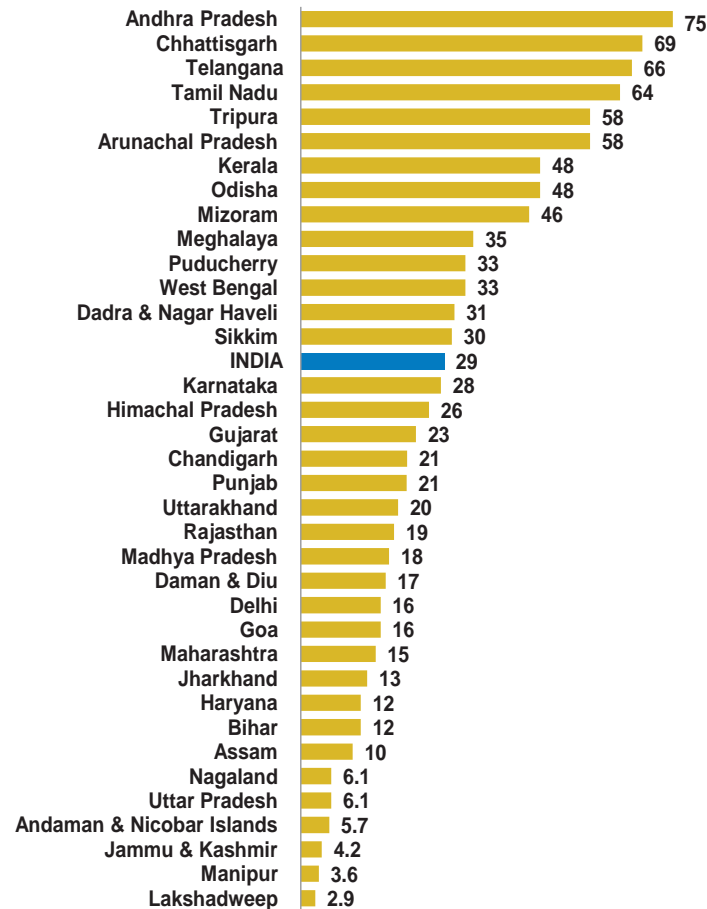
Trends: The percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by health insurance or a health scheme increased from 5 percent to 29 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by health insurance or a health scheme is highest in households with a Christian head of household (45%). There is very little difference in coverage in urban and rural areas. Coverage is low among households whose head is a Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist and households in the lowest wealth quintile.

Figure 11.2 Health Insurance Coverage of Households by State/UT

Percentage of households with at least one member covered by a health scheme or health insurance



11.6 SOURCES OF HEALTH CARE

When household members get sick, they are somewhat more likely to seek care in the private sector (51%) than the public sector (45%). Government and municipal hospitals are the most important source of health care in the public sector, providing services to 20 percent of households when household members get sick. In the private sector, private doctors and clinics are most frequently visited.

Trend: The percentage of households that use the public sector for health care increased from 34 percent in 2005-06 to 45 percent in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The private health sector is the primary source of health care in urban areas (56%) and rural areas (49%). The public health sector is the main source of health care for 42 percent of households in urban areas and 46 percent of households in rural areas (Table 11.16).

11.7 REASONS FOR NOT USING GOVERNMENT HEALTH CARE

More than half (55%) of households in India do not generally seek health care from the public sector. The percentage of households that do not generally use government health facilities is highest in Uttar Pradesh (80%) and Bihar (78%), and lowest in Tripura (9%) (**Table 11.17**). The most commonly reported reason for not using government health facilities at the national level is the poor quality of care (reported by 48% of households that do not generally use government facilities). The second most commonly reported reason is that no government facility is nearby, reported by 45 percent of households, followed by the long waiting time at government facilities (41%).

11.8 RECENT CONTACT WITH HEALTH WORKERS

Table 11.18 shows the percentage of women who had contact with a health worker in the three months preceding the survey by type of health worker. Women are more likely to have contacts with an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM) or a lady health visitor (LHV) (14%), an *anganwadi* worker (AWW) (14%), or an ASHA (11%) than any other type of health worker. Among women who met with a health worker in the past three months, 63 percent met with a health worker at home, 60 percent met with a health worker at an *anganwadi* centre, and 41 percent met with a health worker at a health facility or camp.

Among ever-married women who had at least one contact with a health worker in the past three months, the majority discussed immunizations. Other common topics were supplementary food, medical treatment for themselves, treatment for a sick child, and family planning. Never married women mostly discussed medical treatment for themselves, immunizations, and menstrual hygiene.

Trend: The percentage of women who contacted an ANM/LHV increased slightly from 12 percent to 14 percent and the percentage who contacted an AWW increased from 10 percent to 14 percent in the 10 years from NFHS-3 to NFHS-4. Twenty-four percent of women contacted any health worker in NFHS-4, compared with only 17 percent in NFHS-3.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Recent contact with any health worker is more common for rural women (26%) than urban women (19%). Contact with any health worker is more common for currently married women (28%) than never married women (11%) and women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted (14%).

11.9 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

NFHS-4 asked women age 15-49 about potential problems in obtaining medical treatment for themselves when they are sick. About two-thirds (67%) of women report at least one problem for themselves in obtaining medical care (**Table 11.21**). One-fourth of women cite money as a problem. Thirty percent of women cite the distance to a health facility and 27 percent cite having to take transport as a problem. Thirty-seven percent of women report concerns that no female health provider is available. Forty-five percent of women report concern that no provider is available and 46 percent that no drugs are available.

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For more information on morbidity, use of tobacco and alcohol, and health care, see the following tables:

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Table 11.1 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age and sex, according to residence, India, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	56	56	225,565
15-59	271	263	598,885
60+	708	674	86,524
Sex			
Women	198	191	443,455
Men	318	308	467,520
Total	259	251	910,974
RURAL			
Age			
<15	59	57	553,427
15-59	375	362	1,085,153
60+	975	934	198,998
Sex			
Women	244	234	917,015
Men	445	431	920,564
Total	345	332	1,837,578
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	58	56	778,992
15-59	338	327	1,684,039
60+	894	855	285,522
Sex			
Women	229	220	1,360,469
Men	402	389	1,388,083
Total	316	305	2,748,553

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

Table 11.2 Prevalence of tuberculosis by persons per sleeping room and cooking fuel/ cooking arrangements

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by persons per sleeping room and cooking fuel/cooking arrangements, India, 2015-16

Persons per sleeping room and cooking fuel/cooking arrangements	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	
Persons per room used for sleeping			
<3	298	289	1,208,248
3-4	314	303	954,583
5-6	342	326	416,414
7 or more	400	380	169,308
Cooking fuel			
Electricity or gas ³	212	207	1,132,964
Kerosene	482	447	27,086
Coal/lignite/charcoal	338	337	42,729
Wood	355	342	1,151,278
Straw/shrubs/grass	604	566	70,023
Agricultural crop residue	541	513	86,845
Dung cakes	433	420	234,033
Other	682	655	3,594
Place for cooking			
In the house, separate room	239	233	1,354,644
In the house, no separate room	401	383	883,135
In a separate building	315	306	270,832
Outdoors	440	425	236,629
Other	506	477	3,313
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴ or kerosene			
Stove	408	391	38,748
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i>	389	374	1,571,837
Other	169	169	1,409
Total	316	305	2,748,553

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes LPG, natural gas, and biogas

⁴ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 11.3 Prevalence of tuberculosis by state/union territory

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:	
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²
India	316	305
North		
Chandigarh	89	89
Delhi	211	208
Haryana	234	229
Himachal Pradesh	148	148
Jammu & Kashmir	165	165
Punjab	156	155
Rajasthan	222	215
Uttarakhand	257	244
Central		
Chhattisgarh	167	157
Madhya Pradesh	224	217
Uttar Pradesh	346	337
East		
Bihar	661	637
Jharkhand	328	312
Odisha	338	322
West Bengal	356	345
Northeast		
Arunachal Pradesh	846	799
Assam	311	295
Manipur	717	715
Meghalaya	549	542
Mizoram	253	242
Nagaland	657	640
Sikkim	475	475
Tripura	256	238
West		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	156	156
Daman & Diu	51	51
Goa	74	74
Gujarat	181	169
Maharashtra	245	238
South		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	615	571
Andhra Pradesh	320	296
Karnataka	180	172
Kerala	374	369
Lakshadweep	391	368
Puducherry	137	104
Tamil Nadu	360	348
Telangana	308	296

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

Table 11.4.1 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB
Age							
15-19	88.1	121,552	69.9	57.8	87.6	15.3	107,087
20-34	87.7	334,777	70.3	56.0	89.4	15.7	293,564
35-49	86.0	243,357	67.2	53.9	88.2	16.4	209,404
Residence							
Urban	90.4	242,225	77.5	56.2	91.3	17.6	218,861
Rural	85.5	457,461	64.5	55.2	87.2	14.9	391,195
Schooling							
No schooling	79.5	193,078	55.3	53.1	84.6	15.3	153,502
<5 years complete	83.5	40,503	56.9	49.5	85.3	13.7	33,810
5-7 years complete	86.1	99,687	64.5	52.8	87.1	16.1	85,865
8-9 years complete	90.5	116,681	69.6	55.4	88.8	14.0	105,545
10-11 years complete	90.4	99,576	77.0	56.4	90.3	17.9	90,051
12 or more years complete	94.1	150,160	84.7	61.1	93.7	17.0	141,283
Religion							
Hindu	86.9	563,739	69.2	55.6	88.4	16.2	489,742
Muslim	87.7	96,461	66.0	56.6	89.0	14.5	84,603
Christian	88.6	16,620	76.0	42.9	85.7	22.1	14,732
Sikh	96.9	11,618	80.6	75.7	95.9	5.9	11,259
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	85.4	6,469	82.8	34.6	92.6	17.6	5,526
Jain	90.4	1,264	80.9	53.9	94.4	16.9	1,142
Other	86.8	3,515	49.9	58.8	92.0	4.9	3,053
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	87.0	142,619	68.0	57.1	88.1	16.4	124,143
Scheduled tribe	79.7	64,144	58.7	46.7	84.6	14.1	51,128
Other backward class	87.4	303,837	69.8	56.0	87.9	17.8	265,453
Other	89.8	184,594	72.8	56.9	91.7	12.9	165,749
Don't know	79.7	4,492	43.9	42.5	82.7	14.8	3,582
Wealth index							
Lowest	80.8	124,054	52.3	53.6	84.9	12.1	100,180
Second	84.9	136,900	60.4	55.3	86.2	13.7	116,168
Middle	86.1	143,814	68.5	54.4	87.3	17.1	123,888
Fourth	89.3	147,978	75.7	54.7	89.7	18.4	132,190
Highest	93.7	146,939	83.1	59.3	93.7	16.8	137,630
Total	87.2	699,686	69.2	55.6	88.7	15.9	610,056

Table 11.4.2 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	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	84.1	18,740	68.6	50.7	87.7	20.6	15,762
20-34	88.7	47,399	73.1	52.8	91.3	19.7	42,042
35-49	87.9	37,272	71.7	52.4	91.3	19.9	32,762
Residence							
Urban	89.3	39,546	77.5	51.4	91.5	21.3	35,310
Rural	86.5	63,864	68.2	52.9	90.1	19.1	55,256
Schooling							
No schooling	78.3	12,422	57.9	50.7	87.0	20.2	9,731
<5 years complete	84.4	6,171	59.2	47.9	86.8	18.4	5,208
5-7 years complete	85.5	14,730	66.2	50.1	87.9	21.9	12,590
8-9 years complete	88.3	21,422	69.3	51.6	89.9	18.3	18,907
10-11 years complete	88.7	18,030	74.8	51.8	90.7	21.8	15,997
12 or more years complete	91.8	30,636	81.5	55.4	94.3	19.3	28,132
Religion							
Hindu	87.6	84,211	71.8	52.2	90.6	20.7	73,747
Muslim	86.5	13,793	69.6	51.9	90.4	16.4	11,931
Christian	85.9	2,277	77.3	41.5	86.9	24.0	1,957
Sikh	96.0	1,622	81.1	77.3	96.3	9.1	1,557
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.7	958	79.4	38.2	92.7	14.0	888
Jain	89.5	163	76.0	52.4	96.4	21.7	146
Other	88.0	386	68.8	73.4	93.0	11.7	340
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	87.8	20,499	69.8	55.5	90.4	20.8	17,995
Scheduled tribe	82.7	9,132	64.1	46.7	88.4	19.3	7,553
Other backward class	86.9	45,110	71.2	52.3	89.8	23.7	39,195
Other	90.1	28,299	76.6	51.8	92.9	13.8	25,511
Don't know	84.0	371	66.0	47.5	82.5	15.9	311
Wealth index							
Lowest	83.5	15,205	58.3	53.4	88.6	15.7	12,697
Second	85.8	19,402	65.9	52.2	89.8	18.1	16,640
Middle	86.3	22,047	71.0	50.8	89.5	22.5	19,036
Fourth	88.1	22,930	75.3	51.6	90.6	24.1	20,190
Highest	92.3	23,827	81.6	53.7	93.5	17.7	22,002
Total age 15-49	87.6	103,411	71.8	52.3	90.6	19.9	90,566
Age 50-54	87.4	8,711	69.9	51.7	90.2	21.0	7,614
Total age 15-54	87.6	112,122	71.7	52.3	90.6	20.0	98,180

Table 11.5.1 Self-reported health problems: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer and whether they have sought treatment for each reported health problem, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Diabetes		Asthma		Goitre or any other thyroid disorder		Any heart disease		Cancer		
	Percentage with diabetes	Percentage with diabetes who have sought treatment	Percentage with asthma	Percentage with asthma who have sought treatment	Percentage with goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Percentage with goitre or any other thyroid disorder who have sought treatment	Percentage with any heart disease	Percentage with any heart disease who have sought treatment	Percentage with cancer	Percentage with cancer who have sought treatment	Number of women
Age											
15-19	0.3	60.8	1.0	64.2	0.7	77.7	0.5	60.9	0.1	42.0	121,552
20-34	0.8	71.7	1.5	70.2	1.8	86.3	1.0	68.9	0.1	63.2	334,777
35-49	3.5	85.3	3.0	73.3	3.4	88.1	2.3	74.8	0.2	73.8	243,357
Residence											
Urban	2.6	85.3	2.1	73.4	3.5	90.3	1.2	74.2	0.2	70.3	242,225
Rural	1.2	76.8	1.9	70.2	1.5	82.5	1.4	70.9	0.2	63.1	457,461
Schooling											
No schooling	1.6	79.3	2.2	70.7	1.4	79.7	1.8	71.2	0.2	62.9	193,078
<5 years complete	2.2	81.5	2.6	68.0	1.9	82.8	2.1	73.0	0.1	79.0	40,503
5-7 years complete	2.0	80.1	2.2	69.2	2.1	86.6	1.4	71.1	0.2	61.7	99,687
8-9 years complete	1.4	81.7	1.9	70.7	2.1	83.8	1.2	69.2	0.2	66.3	116,681
10-11 years complete	1.8	83.4	1.7	71.9	2.6	87.8	1.0	74.6	0.2	64.1	99,576
12 or more years complete	1.5	83.1	1.4	77.0	3.2	92.7	0.8	75.3	0.2	69.8	150,160
Marital status											
Never married	0.4	65.4	1.1	69.2	0.9	82.9	0.6	62.5	0.1	50.8	159,035
Currently married	2.0	82.3	2.1	71.6	2.6	87.6	1.5	72.9	0.2	68.5	511,373
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2.9	81.8	3.3	72.3	2.5	79.9	2.3	73.1	0.2	71.4	29,279
Religion											
Hindu	1.6	80.6	2.0	70.8	2.0	86.5	1.3	70.8	0.2	65.5	563,739
Muslim	2.0	82.2	1.7	74.8	2.6	87.1	1.8	76.7	0.2	64.6	96,461
Christian	2.7	88.6	2.9	70.2	4.2	86.7	1.6	65.1	0.2	75.1	16,620
Sikh	1.7	87.3	1.3	87.3	2.9	93.1	1.6	81.1	0.1	58.3	11,618
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.9	82.5	2.3	62.2	1.7	96.1	0.6	72.8	0.0	20.9	6,469
Jain	3.2	83.9	1.1	75.9	4.4	99.2	1.1	93.6	0.2	100.0	1,264
Other	0.3	74.6	2.0	69.3	2.0	77.3	0.7	76.8	0.0	100.0	3,515

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Table 11.5.1 Self-reported health problems: Women—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer and whether they have sought treatment for each reported health problem, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Diabetes		Asthma		Goitre or any other thyroid disorder		Any heart disease		Cancer		
	Percentage with diabetes	Percentage with diabetes who have sought treatment	Percentage with asthma	Percentage with asthma who have sought treatment	Percentage with goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Percentage with goitre or any other thyroid disorder who have sought treatment	Percentage with any heart disease	Percentage with any heart disease who have sought treatment	Percentage with cancer	Percentage with cancer who have sought treatment	Number of women
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	1.5	78.7	1.8	67.8	1.8	84.7	1.4	71.0	0.2	63.9	142,619
Scheduled tribe	1.1	79.1	1.8	63.9	1.1	77.4	1.1	68.4	0.2	60.4	64,144
Other backward class	1.7	80.5	1.9	71.9	2.0	86.7	1.3	71.0	0.2	61.6	303,837
Other	2.1	84.3	2.1	74.9	3.1	89.2	1.5	74.9	0.2	73.8	184,594
Don't know	1.4	78.7	2.8	77.4	2.6	85.6	1.7	78.7	0.0	100.0	4,492
Wealth index											
Lowest	0.8	64.6	1.7	66.0	0.7	68.8	1.4	65.3	0.2	54.7	124,054
Second	0.9	71.4	1.9	66.7	1.1	75.5	1.4	69.6	0.2	61.2	136,900
Middle	1.3	76.2	2.0	69.5	1.8	83.5	1.5	69.3	0.2	52.0	143,814
Fourth	2.3	84.1	2.2	73.3	2.7	87.5	1.3	75.6	0.2	77.2	147,978
Highest	2.9	88.2	1.9	79.5	4.3	93.0	1.1	81.1	0.2	83.0	146,939
Total	1.7	81.3	1.9	71.3	2.2	86.8	1.3	72.0	0.2	65.6	699,686

Table 11.5.2 Self-reported health problems: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer and whether they have sought treatment for each reported health problem, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Diabetes			Asthma			Goitre or any other thyroid disorder			Any heart disease			Cancer		
	Percentage with diabetes	Percentage who have sought treatment	Percentage with diabetes who have sought treatment	Percentage with asthma	Percentage who have sought treatment	Percentage with asthma who have sought treatment	Percentage with goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Percentage with goitre or any other thyroid disorder who have sought treatment	Percentage with any other thyroid disorder who have sought treatment	Percentage with any heart disease	Percentage with any heart disease who have sought treatment	Percentage with cancer	Percentage with cancer who have sought treatment	Percentage with cancer who have sought treatment	Number of men
Age															
15-19	0.4	36.5	0.7	55.9	0.4	0.4	50.5	0.4	0.4	32.5	0.2	14.6	18,740		
20-34	0.8	54.1	1.0	59.1	0.4	0.4	60.3	0.8	0.8	57.7	0.3	47.4	47,399		
35-49	3.6	79.6	1.9	63.5	0.7	0.7	54.2	1.7	1.7	65.8	0.3	26.3	37,272		
Residence															
Urban	2.1	75.5	1.1	58.5	0.5	0.5	50.5	0.9	0.9	57.0	0.3	20.0	39,546		
Rural	1.5	69.8	1.3	62.5	0.5	0.5	59.5	1.1	1.1	62.3	0.3	44.1	63,864		
Schooling															
No schooling	1.4	64.0	1.9	70.4	0.5	0.5	62.0	1.4	1.4	55.0	0.3	49.2	12,422		
<5 years complete	1.8	68.9	2.2	58.2	0.5	0.5	74.1	1.3	1.3	76.4	0.2	63.1	6,171		
5-7 years complete	1.8	72.5	1.5	60.1	0.5	0.5	57.9	1.2	1.2	59.2	0.3	41.7	14,730		
8-9 years complete	1.4	78.5	1.0	59.0	0.4	0.4	60.0	0.9	0.9	66.6	0.2	47.5	21,422		
10-11 years complete	1.8	72.6	1.0	55.1	0.5	0.5	48.9	0.8	0.8	53.6	0.3	20.0	18,030		
12 or more years complete	2.0	72.5	1.0	61.2	0.6	0.6	51.6	0.9	0.9	59.5	0.3	26.0	30,636		
Marital status															
Never married	0.6	45.4	0.9	54.9	0.4	0.4	46.9	0.6	0.6	44.5	0.2	28.9	39,631		
Currently married	2.4	76.5	1.5	63.0	0.6	0.6	61.1	1.3	1.3	64.8	0.3	37.2	62,499		
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	3.1	87.3	2.7	76.1	0.7	0.7	9.0	2.1	2.1	80.0	0.3	60.2	1,280		
Religion															
Hindu	1.7	72.9	1.3	61.4	0.5	0.5	52.8	1.0	1.0	58.1	0.3	33.0	84,211		
Muslim	1.6	73.3	1.0	67.9	0.4	0.4	86.7	0.9	0.9	76.3	0.1	77.4	13,793		
Christian	3.6	58.7	1.8	30.8	1.3	1.3	20.8	2.4	2.4	58.6	0.9	11.8	2,277		
Sikh	1.7	79.4	0.2	68.0	0.4	0.4	97.4	0.5	0.5	72.1	0.0	100.0	1,622		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.2	67.5	0.8	57.4	0.5	0.5	81.9	0.7	0.7	46.2	0.0	nc	958		
Jain	2.9	90.5	0.6	100.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	nc	0.0	nc	163		
Other	1.7	95.5	0.9	97.9	0.3	0.3	93.1	1.3	1.3	86.9	0.6	100.0	386		

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Table 11.5.2 Self-reported health problems: Men—Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer and whether they have sought treatment for each reported health problem, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Diabetes		Asthma		Goitre or any other thyroid disorder		Any heart disease		Cancer		
	Percentage with diabetes	Percentage with diabetes who have sought treatment	Percentage with asthma	Percentage with asthma who have sought treatment	Percentage with goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Percentage with goitre or any other thyroid disorder who have sought treatment	Percentage with any heart disease	Percentage with any heart disease who have sought treatment	Percentage with cancer	Percentage with cancer who have sought treatment	Number of men
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	1.6	64.2	1.3	57.4	0.5	58.4	1.1	56.4	0.3	35.5	20,499
Scheduled tribe	1.1	63.3	1.7	58.6	0.4	63.5	1.3	66.6	0.2	55.7	9,132
Other backward class	1.8	70.1	1.3	57.3	0.6	44.9	1.0	52.4	0.3	23.0	45,110
Other	1.9	82.7	0.9	76.1	0.5	72.6	0.9	75.5	0.1	73.3	28,299
Don't know	1.9	48.4	1.4	33.0	0.3	16.3	0.5	43.2	0.5	0.0	371
Wealth index											
Lowest	1.0	57.8	1.7	65.9	0.5	71.1	1.4	62.8	0.3	71.2	15,205
Second	1.1	63.8	1.5	60.7	0.3	63.8	1.1	65.0	0.2	49.8	19,402
Middle	1.4	65.2	1.1	48.0	0.6	40.5	1.0	52.2	0.3	19.1	22,047
Fourth	2.0	73.6	1.4	65.2	0.7	52.3	1.0	53.1	0.3	15.7	22,930
Highest	2.7	81.6	0.8	66.2	0.5	65.1	0.7	72.5	0.2	35.0	23,827
Total age 15-49	1.7	72.5	1.2	61.2	0.5	55.9	1.0	60.5	0.3	34.6	103,411
Age 50-54	7.2	86.7	3.8	69.3	0.7	61.7	3.1	75.3	0.4	49.9	8,711
Total age 15-54	2.1	76.2	1.5	62.8	0.5	56.5	1.2	63.5	0.3	36.5	112,122

nc = No cases

Table 11.6 Self-reported health problems by state/union territory

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of women who have:						Percentage of men who have:					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer		
India	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.3	0.2	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.3		
North												
Chandigarh	2.3	1.4	6.2	0.6	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.0		
Delhi	2.3	1.4	4.5	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0		
Haryana	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1		
Himachal Pradesh	1.6	1.0	2.7	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3		
Jammu & Kashmir	1.9	0.9	7.0	4.5	0.1	3.0	1.3	1.7	2.4	0.0		
Punjab	1.7	1.3	2.7	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0		
Rajasthan	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0		
Uttarakhand	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.0		
Central												
Chhattisgarh	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0		
Madhya Pradesh	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.2		
Uttar Pradesh	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.1		
East												
Bihar	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.5	0.1		
Jharkhand	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.4		
Odisha	1.5	2.5	1.2	1.1	0.1	2.9	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.2		
West Bengal	1.7	3.3	3.2	2.0	0.1	1.6	1.8	0.5	1.6	0.1		
Northeast												
Arunachal Pradesh	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2		
Assam	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.3	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.0		
Manipur	0.9	1.6	4.4	3.1	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.1		
Meghalaya	1.1	3.0	2.3	3.8	0.4	4.6	0.7	1.8	1.9	0.1		
Mizoram	1.2	1.8	1.8	3.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	2.5	0.2		
Nagaland	0.8	1.3	1.0	2.5	0.1	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.0		
Sikkim	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0		
Tripura	1.4	3.5	1.8	3.6	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	2.9	0.0		

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Table 11.6 Self-reported health problems by state/union territory—Continued

State/union territory	Percentage of women who have:					Percentage of men who have:				
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer
West										
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman & Diu	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Goa	3.8	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Gujarat	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1
Maharashtra	1.4	1.9	1.8	0.6	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.1
South										
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.6	4.5	2.8	0.8	0.0	3.9	0.9	0.1	1.3	1.6
Andhra Pradesh	2.4	3.0	3.8	1.4	0.1	3.2	1.6	0.6	1.4	0.2
Karnataka	2.6	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.3	2.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.1
Kerala	4.3	3.1	8.1	1.3	0.2	4.3	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.1
Lakshadweep	3.8	3.1	5.7	0.5	0.1	1.8	1.2	0.6	3.0	0.0
Puducherry	2.9	2.2	3.3	0.8	0.1	2.5	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tamil Nadu	3.7	3.6	2.8	1.5	0.4	3.6	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.8
Telangana	2.2	3.5	4.6	1.7	0.1	2.1	1.5	0.6	1.5	0.1

Table 11.7 Tobacco use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 and men age 15-54 by their use of tobacco, and percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, India, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men			
	Urban	Rural	Total 15-49	Urban	Rural	Total 15-49	Total 15-54
Use of tobacco							
Smokes cigarettes	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.2	12.0	13.6	13.7
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.2	0.6	0.5	8.9	15.8	13.2	14.3
Smokes cigars	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Smokes a pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Smokes a <i>hookah</i>	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
Chews <i>paan masala</i> or <i>gutkha</i>	1.7	2.5	2.2	13.6	16.3	15.3	14.9
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.6	1.6	1.3	7.7	14.9	12.2	12.4
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	1.2	2.2	1.8	4.1	6.3	5.4	5.6
Other chewing tobacco	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.7	2.7	2.3	2.3
Uses snuff	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5
Does not use tobacco	95.6	91.9	93.2	61.1	52.0	55.5	54.5
Number of respondents	242,225	457,461	699,686	39,546	63,864	103,411	112,122
Number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours							
0	2.8	1.9	2.4	7.9	15.9	12.3	12.1
1-4	75.2	71.0	73.1	55.4	59.0	57.4	56.6
5-9	8.5	18.3	13.4	21.0	14.0	17.2	17.5
10 or more	13.5	8.8	11.2	14.7	9.5	11.9	12.5
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	325	315	639	6,401	7,674	14,075	15,341
Number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours							
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.1	3.5	3.3
1-4	51.8	50.5	50.7	24.8	24.3	24.4	23.5
5-9	15.7	23.7	22.8	21.1	20.4	20.6	20.3
10 or more	32.6	25.7	26.5	48.6	51.6	50.9	52.4
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	365	2,793	3,158	3,513	10,122	13,635	16,050
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours							
0	1.4	0.2	0.4	5.4	6.1	5.9	5.5
1-4	61.2	50.6	52.5	41.7	33.9	36.7	35.1
5-9	13.1	24.1	22.2	21.2	19.5	20.1	20.2
10 or more	24.1	25.1	24.9	31.0	39.7	36.5	38.5
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	625	2,987	3,612	8,682	15,105	23,786	26,964

Table 11.8. Use of tobacco by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco	Percentage who smoke cigarettes	Percentage who smoke <i>bidis</i>	Percentage who smoked at least one cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> in the past 24 hours	Number of women who smoke cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco	Percentage who smoke cigarettes	Percentage who smoked at least one cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> in the past 24 hours	Number of men who smoke cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>
Age									
15-19	1.6	0.0	0.0	93.6	96	18.5	6.3	2.8	18,740
20-34	5.0	0.1	0.2	99.4	791	45.3	15.6	10.5	47,399
35-49	11.8	0.1	1.0	99.9	2,725	56.6	14.7	21.8	37,272
Residence									
Urban	4.4	0.1	0.2	98.6	625	38.9	16.2	8.9	39,546
Rural	8.1	0.1	0.6	99.8	2,987	48.0	12.0	15.8	63,864
Maternity status									
Pregnant	4.6	0.0	0.2	99.9	76	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	6.0	0.1	0.3	99.6	402	na	na	na	na
Neither	7.1	0.1	0.5	99.6	3,134	na	na	na	na
Schooling									
No schooling	14.3	0.1	1.4	99.9	2,861	68.1	13.0	30.7	12,422
<5 years complete	12.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	164	67.5	16.0	26.7	6,171
5-7 years complete	6.9	0.1	0.2	99.6	217	58.3	15.2	20.1	14,730
8-9 years complete	4.1	0.1	0.1	99.2	129	47.2	13.2	13.2	21,422
10-11 years complete	1.7	0.1	0.0	97.0	84	33.2	12.4	6.8	18,030
12 or more years complete	1.0	0.1	0.0	95.0	157	28.4	13.5	3.8	30,636
Religion									
Hindu	6.8	0.1	0.5	99.7	2,917	45.0	13.1	13.3	84,211
Muslim	7.1	0.1	0.4	99.8	493	45.6	16.5	13.9	13,793
Christian	9.9	0.7	0.3	97.9	158	38.1	21.3	10.7	2,277
Sikh	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	5	15.9	5.6	6.4	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	24	41.3	9.6	5.7	958
Jain	1.4	0.1	0.0	*	1	30.8	11.0	0.7	163
Other	12.5	0.1	0.3	96.1	3,515	59.5	17.7	20.7	386

Continued....

Table 11.8 Use of tobacco by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who use any kind of tobacco and percentage who smoke cigarettes or *bidis*, and among those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis*, percentage who smoked at least one cigarette or *bidi* in the 24 hours preceding the survey by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women					Men					
	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco	Percentage who smoke cigarettes	Percentage who smoke <i>bidis</i>	Number of women	Percentage who smoked at least one cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> in the past 24 hours	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco	Percentage who smoke cigarettes	Percentage who smoke <i>bidis</i>	Number of men	Percentage who smoked at least one cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> in the past 24 hours	Number of men who smoke cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	7.6	0.1	0.7	142,619	99.9	48.9	14.4	18.5	20,499	93.8	5,713
Scheduled tribe	16.9	0.3	0.7	64,144	99.4	56.8	12.6	16.6	9,132	91.4	2,225
Other backward class	5.3	0.1	0.5	303,837	99.9	42.4	12.3	11.8	45,110	93.2	9,563
Other	5.1	0.1	0.2	184,594	98.4	40.6	15.4	10.4	28,299	94.0	6,195
Don't know	11.1	0.1	0.7	4,492	(100.0)	46.7	15.5	12.9	371	89.3	90
Wealth index											
Lowest	13.8	0.1	1.3	124,054	99.9	62.9	11.1	23.3	15,205	93.3	4,422
Second	10.0	0.1	0.6	136,900	99.9	54.8	12.6	19.3	19,402	93.6	5,204
Middle	6.1	0.1	0.3	143,814	99.7	45.5	14.0	13.9	22,047	92.6	5,172
Fourth	3.8	0.1	0.2	147,978	99.4	38.5	15.1	9.3	22,930	93.9	4,821
Highest	1.7	0.1	0.1	146,939	96.8	29.1	14.3	4.8	23,827	93.5	4,167
Total age 15-49	6.8	0.1	0.5	699,686	99.6	44.5	13.6	13.2	103,411	93.4	23,786
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	57.7	14.5	27.7	8,711	96.8	3,177
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	45.5	13.7	14.3	112,122	93.8	26,964

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 11.9 Quitting tobacco use and advice by a health care provider

Among women and men age 15-49 who currently use any kind of tobacco, percentage who have tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form in the 12 months preceding the survey, and among current users of tobacco who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the 12 months preceding the survey, percentage who were advised to quit smoking or using tobacco in any other form, and among all women and men age 15-49, percentage who were present when someone smoked in their home or anywhere else in the 30 days preceding the survey by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form in the past 12 months	Number of current users of tobacco who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months	Percentage who were advised to quit smoking or using tobacco in any other form among those who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months	Number of current users of tobacco who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months	Percentage who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form in the past 12 months	Number of current users of tobacco who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months	Percentage who were advised to quit smoking or using tobacco in any other form among those who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months	Number of current users of tobacco who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months
Age								
15-19	27.2	1,956	42.2	283	30.7	3,461	43.8	482
20-34	29.2	16,886	48.2	3,129	31.7	21,464	49.2	3,562
35-49	29.5	28,709	53.8	5,327	29.6	21,084	54.8	3,704
Residence								
Urban	33.0	10,688	55.0	2,036	29.6	15,378	52.5	2,474
Rural	28.2	36,863	50.3	6,704	31.2	30,631	51.0	5,275
Schooling								
No schooling	28.4	27,623	54.2	4,733	24.4	8,458	50.9	1,282
<5 years complete	29.0	4,968	49.8	1,021	30.3	4,164	54.9	797
5-7 years complete	32.4	6,882	50.1	1,408	31.4	8,589	53.0	1,478
8-9 years complete	30.8	4,842	44.3	987	32.8	10,117	50.0	1,722
10-11 years complete	30.2	1,735	49.4	289	31.7	5,990	55.8	1,018
12 or more years complete	26.6	1,501	43.5	302	32.8	8,692	47.4	1,451

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Table 11.9 Quitting tobacco use and advice by a health care provider—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49 who currently use any kind of tobacco, percentage who have tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form in the 12 months preceding the survey, and among current users of tobacco who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the 12 months preceding the survey, percentage who were advised to quit smoking or using tobacco in any other form, and among all women and men age 15-49, percentage who were present when someone smoked in their home or anywhere else in the 30 days preceding the survey by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form in the past 12 months	Number of current users of tobacco	Percentage who were advised to quit smoking or using tobacco in any other form among those who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months	Number of current users of tobacco who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months	Percentage who were present when someone was smoking or using tobacco in any other form in the past 30 days	Percentage who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who were advised to quit smoking or using tobacco in any other form among those who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months	Number of current users of tobacco	Percentage who were present when someone was smoking or using tobacco in any other form in the past 30 days
Religion										
Hindu	29.3	38,086	52.4	6,895	53.6	563,739	52.0	37,925	63.84	68.6
Muslim	29.0	6,879	50.0	1,315	53.5	96,461	50.4	6,283	1,070	71.8
Christian	31.7	1,648	40.7	378	54.8	16,620	46.8	867	121	64.2
Sikh	*	18	*	1	52.3	11,618	(71.0)	258	35	66.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	33.9	463	55.2	86	38.0	6,469	55.8	395	46	53.9
Jain	*	18	*	1	36.3	1,264	*	50	12	68.7
Other	20.9	438	28.9	63	61.3	3,515	25.4	230	81	75.5
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	31.2	10,861	54.1	2,150	57.5	142,619	52.3	10,019	1,662	70.5
Scheduled tribe	24.4	10,839	44.3	1,909	53.7	64,144	43.1	5,182	842	69.5
Other backward class	32.4	16,018	57.2	2,920	53.6	303,837	52.6	19,147	2,997	68.8
Other	27.4	9,333	45.8	1,645	49.9	184,594	52.7	11,488	2,206	67.3
Don't know	30.8	500	51.5	115	49.5	4,492	(49.4)	173	41	66.7
Wealth index										
Lowest	25.9	17,107	46.0	2,755	57.4	124,054	46.9	9,561	1,551	73.4
Second	29.1	13,638	47.7	2,630	57.2	136,900	50.8	10,627	1,897	71.8
Middle	32.8	8,721	59.0	1,795	54.5	143,814	51.3	10,042	1,717	69.6
Fourth	33.0	5,562	59.3	1,108	51.1	147,978	56.0	8,835	1,405	66.0
Highest	33.6	2,523	56.4	451	47.8	146,939	53.6	6,944	1,179	65.4
Total age 15-49	29.3	47,551	51.4	8,739	53.4	699,686	51.5	46,009	7,749	68.8
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	59.9	5,030	959	68.8
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	52.4	51,039	8,707	68.8

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 11.10 Quitting tobacco use and advice by a health care provider by state/union territory

Among women and men age 15-49 who currently use any kind of tobacco, percentage who have tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form in the 12 months preceding the survey, and among current users of tobacco who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the 12 months preceding the survey, percentage who were advised to quit smoking or using tobacco in any other form, and among all women and men age 15-49, percentage who were present when someone smoked in their home or anywhere else in the 30 days preceding the survey by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Women			Men		
	Percentage who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form in the past 12 months	Percentage who were advised to quit smoking or using tobacco in any other form among those who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months	Percentage who were present when someone was smoking in their home or anywhere else in the past 30 days	Percentage who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form in the past 12 months	Percentage who were advised to quit smoking or using tobacco in any other form among those who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months	Percentage who were present when someone was smoking in their home or anywhere else in the past 30 days
India	29.3	51.4	53.4	30.6	51.5	68.8
North						
Chandigarh	*	*	60.9	(21.7)	*	60.6
Delhi	31.5	*	62.0	31.7	*	52.6
Haryana	34.2	(72.8)	68.6	17.2	54.7	78.0
Himachal Pradesh	47.2	*	68.8	40.0	59.8	89.5
Jammu & Kashmir	40.5	47.8	71.0	37.2	55.3	81.7
Punjab	(16.0)	*	54.9	24.4	71.1	67.7
Rajasthan	37.0	68.9	68.0	25.8	38.1	86.7
Uttarakhand	49.3	63.9	67.6	33.7	57.0	87.7
Central						
Chhattisgarh	28.8	46.1	55.0	31.6	50.9	86.6
Madhya Pradesh	38.5	62.3	61.4	37.2	52.1	79.8
Uttar Pradesh	36.6	52.0	67.1	38.7	48.7	84.4
East						
Bihar	25.8	54.2	49.4	32.3	52.4	65.5
Jharkhand	18.7	41.4	35.5	27.2	43.8	62.5
Odisha	17.5	35.8	42.9	35.0	31.5	60.2
West Bengal	26.1	40.5	61.1	14.2	41.3	85.5
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	18.6	43.0	56.5	24.9	26.5	64.9
Assam	9.2	19.5	43.6	14.1	35.1	69.5
Manipur	30.7	27.2	80.8	34.2	34.6	89.5
Meghalaya	29.4	44.5	78.0	17.8	42.9	85.7
Mizoram	40.9	30.5	97.0	41.5	31.5	99.1
Nagaland	45.4	33.8	65.9	41.7	41.1	83.1
Sikkim	20.0	*	49.3	13.5	(9.4)	61.9
Tripura	18.7	42.6	77.5	10.7	45.4	91.0
West						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*	*	56.1	12.9	*	25.9
Daman & Diu	*	nc	40.9	13.5	(63.4)	52.2
Goa	(21.9)	*	60.2	6.6	*	75.6
Gujarat	36.9	71.1	46.3	40.4	64.9	67.1
Maharashtra	28.0	70.0	33.5	31.1	59.5	45.2

Continued...

Table 11.10 Quitting tobacco use and advice by a health care provider by state/union territory—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49 who currently use any kind of tobacco, percentage who have tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form in the 12 months preceding the survey, and among current users of tobacco who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the 12 months preceding the survey, percentage who were advised to quit smoking or using tobacco in any other form, and among all women and men age 15-49, percentage who were present when someone smoked in their home or anywhere else in the 30 days preceding the survey by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Women			Men		
	Percentage who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form in the past 12 months	Percentage who were advised to quit smoking or using tobacco in any other form among those who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months	Percentage who were present when someone was smoking in their home or anywhere else in the past 30 days	Percentage who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form in the past 12 months	Percentage who were advised to quit smoking or using tobacco in any other form among those who visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months	Percentage who were present when someone was smoking in their home or anywhere else in the past 30 days
South						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	19.9	53.7	60.1	33.4	53.4	73.3
Andhra Pradesh	37.8	78.4	63.6	33.1	71.2	76.3
Karnataka	25.5	74.7	26.2	29.6	79.6	37.3
Kerala	44.6	(64.2)	44.3	22.6	42.3	71.4
Lakshadweep	39.5	59.0	42.2	(21.9)	nc	34.5
Puducherry	(42.0)	*	46.8	11.7	*	49.7
Tamil Nadu	40.4	82.2	49.1	23.3	55.1	50.3
Telangana	34.7	75.2	54.1	42.1	55.1	67.2

nc = No cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 11.11.1 Use of alcohol: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who drink alcohol and percent distribution of alcohol drinkers by frequency of drinking, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who drink alcohol	Number of women	Among women who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking			Total	Number of women
			Almost every day	About once a week	Less than once a week		
Age							
15-19	0.5	121,552	13.8	22.7	63.5	100.0	568
20-34	1.1	334,777	15.8	34.4	49.8	100.0	3,518
35-49	1.9	243,357	20.0	36.9	43.1	100.0	4,552
Residence							
Urban	0.7	242,225	12.4	22.4	65.2	100.0	1,717
Rural	1.5	457,461	19.2	38.1	42.7	100.0	6,921
Maternity status							
Pregnant	0.8	31,123	18.8	36.3	44.9	100.0	244
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	1.1	103,932	18.7	38.2	43.1	100.0	1,176
Neither	1.3	564,630	17.7	34.4	47.9	100.0	7,218
Schooling							
No schooling	2.6	193,078	22.6	39.8	37.6	100.0	5,088
<5 years complete	1.5	40,503	14.9	38.4	46.7	100.0	611
5-7 years complete	0.7	99,687	13.8	31.0	55.2	100.0	734
8-9 years complete	0.6	116,681	8.9	34.1	57.0	100.0	725
10-11 years complete	0.5	99,576	15.9	19.3	64.8	100.0	545
12 or more years complete	0.6	150,160	5.5	19.2	75.3	100.0	935
Religion							
Hindu	1.3	563,739	18.5	35.8	45.7	100.0	7,323
Muslim	0.1	96,461	9.5	12.5	77.9	100.0	138
Christian	4.0	16,620	7.7	25.3	67.0	100.0	668
Sikh	0.1	11,618	*	*	*	100.0	10
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.4	6,469	7.4	34.2	58.4	100.0	94
Jain	0.2	1,264	*	*	*	100.0	2
Other	11.5	3,515	28.6	44.1	27.4	100.0	403
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	0.9	142,619	19.7	30.8	49.5	100.0	1,251
Scheduled tribe	6.5	64,144	17.9	41.5	40.7	100.0	4,145
Other backward class	0.7	303,837	20.9	29.5	49.6	100.0	2,230
Other	0.5	184,594	8.2	25.0	66.8	100.0	947
Don't know	1.5	4,492	20.2	32.6	47.2	100.0	65
Wealth index							
Lowest	2.9	124,054	19.5	43.9	36.7	100.0	3,597
Second	1.4	136,900	22.1	35.8	42.0	100.0	1,932
Middle	1.0	143,814	17.6	29.9	52.5	100.0	1,368
Fourth	0.6	147,978	15.5	22.3	62.2	100.0	830
Highest	0.6	146,939	5.3	17.1	77.6	100.0	912
Total	1.2	699,686	17.9	35.0	47.2	100.0	8,638

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

Table 11.11.2 Use of alcohol: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who drink alcohol and percent distribution of alcohol drinkers by frequency of drinking, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who drink alcohol	Number of men	Among men who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking			Total	Number of men
			Almost every day	About once a week	Less than once a week		
Age							
15-19	8.9	18,740	2.6	29.4	67.9	100.0	1,670
20-34	31.2	47,399	8.9	39.4	51.7	100.0	14,768
35-49	36.8	37,272	15.6	43.5	41.0	100.0	13,729
Residence							
Urban	28.7	39,546	10.6	41.7	47.7	100.0	11,339
Rural	29.5	63,864	12.2	40.1	47.7	100.0	18,827
Schooling							
No schooling	40.0	12,422	20.4	43.7	35.9	100.0	4,967
<5 years complete	35.7	6,171	17.2	42.7	40.1	100.0	2,203
5-7 years complete	35.3	14,730	12.7	42.6	44.7	100.0	5,196
8-9 years complete	27.6	21,422	10.3	38.4	51.3	100.0	5,917
10-11 years complete	24.7	18,030	8.8	40.9	50.3	100.0	4,448
12 or more years complete	24.3	30,636	6.0	38.5	55.5	100.0	7,436
Religion							
Hindu	31.6	84,211	11.5	40.3	48.2	100.0	26,585
Muslim	11.3	13,793	10.1	40.4	49.5	100.0	1,561
Christian	42.8	2,277	13.1	50.1	36.8	100.0	973
Sikh	33.8	1,622	13.9	47.1	39.0	100.0	547
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	32.0	958	13.8	40.6	45.6	100.0	307
Jain	15.5	163	*	*	*	100.0	25
Other	43.3	386	19.3	39.8	40.8	100.0	167
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	36.3	20,499	13.0	42.0	45.0	100.0	7,443
Scheduled tribe	41.3	9,132	15.9	43.9	40.2	100.0	3,776
Other backward class	28.5	45,110	10.6	40.0	49.4	100.0	12,873
Other	21.1	28,299	9.2	38.6	52.2	100.0	5,979
Don't know	26.0	371	12.0	44.9	43.0	100.0	96
Wealth index							
Lowest	35.4	15,205	15.7	39.8	44.5	100.0	5,387
Second	29.9	19,402	13.8	39.3	46.9	100.0	5,797
Middle	30.0	22,047	12.0	40.9	47.1	100.0	6,623
Fourth	27.8	22,930	9.3	41.7	49.0	100.0	6,376
Highest	25.1	23,827	7.7	41.6	50.7	100.0	5,983
Total age 15-49	29.2	103,411	11.6	40.7	47.7	100.0	30,167
Age 50-54	33.5	8,711	20.8	38.9	40.3	100.0	2,920
Total age 15-54	29.5	112,122	12.4	40.6	47.0	100.0	33,086

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

Table 11.12 Use of alcohol by state/union territory

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who drink alcohol by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of women who drink alcohol	Percentage of men who drink alcohol
India	1.2	29.2
North		
Chandigarh	0.5	39.3
Delhi	0.6	24.7
Haryana	0.1	24.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.3	39.7
Jammu & Kashmir	0.1	10.5
Punjab	0.1	34.0
Rajasthan	0.1	15.9
Uttarakhand	0.3	35.2
Central		
Chhattisgarh	5.0	52.7
Madhya Pradesh	1.6	29.6
Uttar Pradesh	0.1	22.1
East		
Bihar	0.2	28.9
Jharkhand	4.1	39.3
Odisha	2.4	39.3
West Bengal	0.8	28.7
Northeast		
Arunachal Pradesh	26.3	59.0
Assam	6.9	35.6
Manipur	6.1	52.6
Meghalaya	2.1	44.6
Mizoram	4.9	49.5
Nagaland	3.3	38.8
Sikkim	23.0	51.2
Tripura	4.8	57.6
West		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	33.8
Daman & Diu	1.4	35.8
Goa	4.2	44.7
Gujarat	0.3	11.1
Maharashtra	0.2	20.5
South		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.5	51.7
Andhra Pradesh	0.4	34.9
Karnataka	1.0	29.2
Kerala	1.6	37.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	5.4
Puducherry	0.6	41.0
Tamil Nadu	0.4	46.7
Telangana	8.7	53.8

Table 11.13 Health scheme/health insurance coverage

Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance, type of health scheme/health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of households covered by a health scheme or health insurance ¹	Number of households	Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance																		
			Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	State health insurance scheme	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	Community health insurance programme	Other health insurance through employer	Medical reimbursement from employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of households									
Residence																					
Urban	28.2	209,807	10.6	8.0	45.8	19.5	0.9	3.8	3.7	8.5	4.1	59,183									
Rural	28.9	391,702	1.9	3.3	50.1	41.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.8	3.4	113,291									
Religion of household head																					
Hindu	29.8	489,726	5.0	4.9	50.3	32.3	0.6	1.8	1.6	4.0	3.8	146,165									
Muslim	20.1	75,426	3.2	3.5	32.8	54.1	0.6	1.3	1.0	3.4	2.6	15,130									
Christian	44.6	16,251	4.6	3.8	54.2	30.3	0.5	2.0	1.6	5.8	1.7	7,245									
Sikh	20.9	9,858	9.2	15.7	57.5	8.8	0.5	1.7	1.9	5.4	0.9	2,058									
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	17.8	5,762	5.2	13.7	18.4	26.7	2.1	3.9	4.7	7.9	20.8	1,027									
Jain	22.7	1,261	7.7	8.1	18.9	11.3	3.9	4.4	4.5	34.7	15.5	286									
Other	17.5	3,226	3.5	1.8	21.3	70.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	564									
Caste/tribe of household head																					
Scheduled caste	31.1	123,837	3.6	4.0	52.7	36.3	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.8	2.8	38,486									
Scheduled tribe	30.8	55,438	1.8	2.9	43.1	51.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	3.5	17,073									
Other backward class	30.5	253,993	4.7	4.3	58.5	27.0	0.7	1.7	1.3	3.1	3.3	77,417									
Other	23.6	163,677	8.2	7.8	27.7	37.1	0.9	3.2	3.7	9.7	5.2	38,584									
Don't know	20.0	4,564	2.6	4.9	38.6	42.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	5.5	5.2	914									
Wealth index																					
Lowest	21.6	122,002	0.7	1.9	34.3	63.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.6	26,310									
Second	28.4	118,447	0.9	2.2	47.9	47.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.2	33,696									
Middle	32.3	119,284	2.1	2.8	61.6	30.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.4	3.3	38,555									
Fourth	30.6	120,839	5.7	4.7	58.5	24.9	0.7	1.7	0.9	3.2	3.4	36,996									
Highest	30.5	120,937	13.6	11.9	36.2	13.5	1.1	5.4	6.0	13.8	5.5	36,917									
Total	28.7	601,509	4.9	4.9	48.7	33.9	0.6	1.8	1.6	4.1	3.6	172,474									

¹ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health scheme/health insurance

Table 11.14.1 Health scheme/health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by the type of health scheme/health insurance coverage that they have, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by a health scheme or health insurance	Type of coverage among women covered by a health scheme/health insurance										Number of women	
		Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	State health insurance scheme	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	Community health insurance programme	Other health insurance through employer	Medical reimbursement from employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance				
Age													
15-19	17.0	2.9	3.4	49.5	40.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	2.2	2.4	20,677		
20-24	16.1	3.4	4.0	50.4	38.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	2.2	2.8	19,789		
25-34	19.6	4.2	4.0	49.8	35.1	0.7	1.6	1.4	3.7	2.9	41,546		
35-49	24.8	3.7	4.9	49.9	35.4	0.7	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.0	60,441		
Residence													
Urban	19.5	8.1	6.9	49.0	22.8	0.9	2.9	2.8	7.3	3.0	47,330		
Rural	20.8	1.5	3.0	50.3	43.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	2.7	95,121		
Religion													
Hindu	21.4	3.8	4.4	51.5	34.8	0.6	1.3	1.3	3.0	2.9	120,591		
Muslim	13.7	1.8	2.6	33.0	57.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	2.5	1.9	13,168		
Christian	37.0	4.2	3.6	58.6	28.5	0.3	0.7	1.4	5.1	1.3	6,148		
Sikh	9.8	8.8	12.2	57.6	11.2	0.4	0.6	1.6	7.5	0.9	1,137		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.4	2.1	14.0	18.4	28.3	0.7	3.7	3.9	6.0	24.6	736		
Jain	16.5	3.9	5.3	26.7	10.9	4.6	6.9	6.1	27.3	8.2	208		
Other	13.2	4.2	1.1	24.5	66.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.4	463		
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	22.5	3.0	3.8	53.5	37.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.1	32,121		
Scheduled tribe	24.3	1.4	2.7	43.3	53.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.8	15,589		
Other backward class	21.2	3.7	4.1	59.0	29.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	2.4	2.4	64,495		
Other	16.1	5.7	6.0	29.8	41.6	0.8	2.5	3.0	8.0	4.6	29,686		
Don't know	12.5	0.8	4.5	41.0	44.5	1.0	1.6	0.2	3.3	3.9	560		
Wealth index													
Lowest	16.1	0.6	1.9	30.5	67.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.0	19,969		
Second	20.6	0.8	2.0	45.2	51.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.7	28,172		
Middle	23.7	1.6	2.9	61.9	32.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.8	2.4	34,112		
Fourth	21.9	4.1	4.1	61.5	26.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.5	32,341		
Highest	19.0	11.0	10.1	40.3	16.0	1.2	4.4	4.6	12.2	4.5	27,858		
Total	20.4	3.7	4.3	49.9	36.5	0.6	1.2	1.2	3.2	2.8	142,452		

Table 11.14.2 Health scheme/health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by the type of health scheme/health insurance coverage that they have, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men covered by a health scheme or health insurance	Number of men	Type of coverage among men covered by a health scheme/health insurance										Number of men			
			Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	State health insurance scheme	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	Community health insurance programme	Other health insurance through employer	Medical reimbursement from employer	Other						
Age																
15-19	18.5	18,740	3.1	2.8	52.4	38.5	1.6	0.4	2.3	1.8	3,475					
20-24	19.6	16,624	6.1	3.4	50.9	33.6	2.0	0.8	3.8	2.9	3,251					
25-34	22.3	30,775	5.7	3.0	49.5	31.4	3.7	1.9	5.9	3.4	6,862					
35-49	27.1	37,272	5.6	3.5	48.9	32.5	3.2	1.5	5.8	3.3	10,105					
Residence																
Urban	21.8	39,546	10.2	5.1	48.9	19.1	6.1	2.3	9.6	3.0	8,632					
Rural	23.6	63,864	2.6	2.2	50.4	41.4	1.1	0.8	2.5	3.1	15,061					
Religion																
Hindu	23.9	84,211	5.4	3.0	51.5	32.0	2.9	1.4	5.3	3.0	20,151					
Muslim	16.4	13,793	3.1	4.4	38.4	47.1	2.1	1.1	2.8	3.2	2,260					
Christian	33.1	2,277	10.5	1.5	48.0	33.0	3.8	1.4	4.6	0.1	752					
Sikh	14.8	1,622	9.6	9.0	70.2	5.4	0.2	0.5	4.4	1.2	240					
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.3	958	1.1	15.8	10.7	26.9	14.7	0.7	8.2	22.9	194					
Jain	21.0	163	(10.3)	(4.8)	(28.1)	(16.9)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(14.3)	34					
Other	15.9	386	7.0	0.3	16.8	73.0	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	62					
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	24.2	20,499	3.6	2.9	50.6	37.3	2.2	0.7	2.2	3.1	4,959					
Scheduled tribe	27.6	9,132	2.0	3.0	46.3	51.0	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.6	2,523					
Other backward class	23.9	45,110	5.0	2.3	61.0	26.2	2.5	1.0	3.3	2.5	10,799					
Other	18.9	28,299	9.2	5.2	28.8	35.0	5.7	2.8	12.8	5.0	5,346					
Don't know	17.4	371	(3.2)	(36.2)	(11.0)	(45.9)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(2.1)	(1.7)	65					
Wealth index																
Lowest	17.1	15,205	1.2	1.1	34.0	65.8	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.8	2,595					
Second	23.2	19,402	1.3	1.6	43.2	52.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	3.4	4,493					
Middle	26.1	22,047	3.0	2.6	59.4	32.2	0.8	0.7	1.8	3.1	5,759					
Fourth	23.9	22,930	5.7	3.5	60.2	24.4	2.4	1.1	4.1	2.3	5,471					
Highest	22.6	23,827	12.9	6.2	42.2	11.6	8.7	3.9	15.3	4.2	5,373					
Total age 15-49	22.9	103,411	5.3	3.3	49.9	33.2	2.9	1.3	5.1	3.1	23,692					
Age 50-54	30.3	8,711	7.0	4.8	49.0	32.3	2.4	2.6	3.6	2.3	2,641					
Total age 15-54	23.5	112,122	5.5	3.4	49.8	33.1	2.9	1.5	4.9	3.0	26,333					

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 11.15 Health scheme/health insurance coverage among women and men by state/union territory

Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance, and percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health scheme or health insurance by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance	Percentage of women covered by a health scheme or health insurance	Percentage of men covered by a health scheme or health insurance
India	28.7	20.4	22.9
North			
Chandigarh	21.3	11.1	10.2
Delhi	15.7	8.7	7.4
Haryana	12.2	4.5	7.8
Himachal Pradesh	25.7	17.4	22.2
Jammu & Kashmir	4.2	1.1	2.5
Punjab	21.2	9.4	14.5
Rajasthan	18.7	12.1	9.0
Uttarakhand	19.5	12.0	12.0
Central			
Chhattisgarh	68.5	65.9	66.3
Madhya Pradesh	17.7	10.9	12.6
Uttar Pradesh	6.1	2.6	3.4
East			
Bihar	12.3	7.7	5.8
Jharkhand	13.3	8.0	8.6
Odisha	47.7	36.5	45.5
West Bengal	33.4	26.0	33.4
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	58.3	50.2	49.7
Assam	10.4	5.1	7.8
Manipur	3.6	0.9	3.1
Meghalaya	34.6	28.0	26.1
Mizoram	45.8	17.0	43.7
Nagaland	6.1	1.6	2.9
Sikkim	30.3	23.1	19.9
Tripura	58.1	57.5	58.5
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.8	22.8	25.4
Daman & Diu	17.0	10.5	3.9
Goa	15.9	9.8	10.2
Gujarat	23.1	16.4	18.5
Maharashtra	15.0	8.4	13.2
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.7	0.7	4.5
Andhra Pradesh	74.6	70.0	75.8
Karnataka	28.1	21.0	29.0
Kerala	47.7	41.9	33.2
Lakshadweep	2.9	0.9	3.6
Puducherry	32.8	13.0	25.0
Tamil Nadu	64.0	41.6	41.5
Telangana	66.4	60.4	70.2

Table 11.16 Source of health care

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, according to residence and the wealth index, India, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public health sector	42.0	46.4	45.7	51.1	50.6	45.7	31.5	44.9
Government/municipal hospital	28.5	16.1	12.7	18.3	23.5	26.4	21.2	20.4
Government dispensary	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	5.4	14.0	16.9	15.2	11.5	7.6	3.9	11.0
PHC/additional PHC	3.1	12.0	11.7	12.6	10.6	7.0	2.6	8.9
Sub-centre	0.3	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other public health sector	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Private health sector	56.1	49.0	48.1	43.7	46.1	52.2	66.8	51.4
Private hospital	25.3	15.1	8.4	11.4	16.5	22.9	34.0	18.6
Private doctor/clinic	28.6	29.5	34.0	28.3	25.9	26.7	31.1	29.2
Private paramedic	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.0
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Traditional healer	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.9
Other private health sector	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.0
Other source	1.5	4.5	6.1	5.0	3.1	1.7	1.2	3.4
Shop	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Home treatment	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	1.2	4.2	5.7	4.7	2.9	1.5	0.9	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	209,807	391,702	122,002	118,447	119,284	120,839	120,937	601,509

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 11.17 Reasons for not using a government health facility by state/union territory

Percentage of households whose members do not generally use a government health facility when they are sick, and among households whose members do not generally use a government health facility when they are sick, percentage giving specific reasons for not utilizing a government health facility, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of households that do not generally use a government health facility	Reasons for not generally using a government health facility among households that do not generally use a government health facility				
		No nearby facility	Facility timing not convenient	Health personnel often absent	Waiting time too long	Poor quality of care
India	55.1	44.6	26.4	14.8	40.9	48.0
North						
Chandigarh	40.9	22.2	24.8	5.5	78.4	40.8
Delhi	42.5	44.4	33.4	13.3	67.1	34.1
Haryana	60.9	47.4	33.3	23.3	59.1	53.8
Himachal Pradesh	19.3	40.5	29.6	16.1	44.9	44.4
Jammu & Kashmir	19.7	39.4	21.6	13.8	48.5	46.9
Punjab	72.9	41.9	26.4	17.1	66.3	57.5
Rajasthan	34.6	37.6	23.7	13.7	39.9	57.0
Uttarakhand	50.5	41.0	31.1	18.1	47.9	47.1
Central						
Chhattisgarh	49.5	49.8	20.0	13.3	31.1	50.2
Madhya Pradesh	59.6	44.7	28.4	18.0	40.6	48.3
Uttar Pradesh	80.1	47.7	16.9	11.5	35.7	61.1
East						
Bihar	77.6	42.6	33.8	17.8	38.6	59.6
Jharkhand	71.7	59.7	24.3	15.8	33.9	45.9
Odisha	11.3	48.4	13.9	8.7	23.1	34.6
West Bengal	44.7	49.6	22.2	10.2	46.5	35.0
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	12.3	50.5	18.8	11.6	30.3	32.6
Assam	20.7	46.9	23.6	10.2	34.6	30.1
Manipur	23.2	16.5	38.7	14.5	54.9	60.8
Meghalaya	23.6	30.8	19.6	11.2	43.5	33.5
Mizoram	14.6	31.1	10.7	3.3	34.1	30.4
Nagaland	40.7	35.4	24.4	17.5	26.1	39.7
Sikkim	10.2	22.9	38.7	31.1	65.8	53.8
Tripura	9.0	15.1	14.9	6.1	54.9	34.9
West						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.8	12.1	18.0	10.7	67.3	18.3
Daman & Diu	41.4	17.8	16.2	8.8	50.7	24.6
Goa	45.6	20.7	34.9	15.3	67.7	24.3
Gujarat	57.2	38.1	23.9	10.6	39.6	34.7
Maharashtra	63.7	45.7	24.5	12.1	40.9	36.4
South						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.1	(13.5)	(12.2)	(7.6)	(41.6)	(57.6)
Andhra Pradesh	64.0	36.5	34.6	17.8	37.2	50.5
Karnataka	48.7	49.6	39.3	26.8	44.6	40.1
Kerala	32.5	37.7	28.8	11.4	47.1	25.5
Lakshadweep	0.4	*	*	*	*	*
Puducherry	20.2	15.3	22.8	17.3	41.3	47.4
Tamil Nadu	36.7	35.0	33.7	15.4	46.2	37.2
Telangana	70.7	46.1	30.6	17.3	35.0	50.0

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 11.18 Recent contacts with health workers

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who had any contact with a health worker in the past three months					Among women who met a health worker in the past three months, percentage who met a worker:				Number of women who met a health worker		
	ANM/ LHV	AWW	ASHA	MPW	Other community health worker ¹	Any health worker ¹	Number of women	At home	At an anganwadi centre		At a health facility or camp	Elsewhere
Age												
15-19	8.1	8.7	6.8	0.4	0.2	15.2	121,552	57.5	58.3	37.4	20.7	18,495
20-29	22.1	21.7	17.4	0.9	0.4	35.9	238,008	62.3	66.7	42.5	17.4	85,486
30-39	12.8	12.2	10.8	0.7	0.3	22.3	187,659	66.4	55.3	40.3	21.8	41,881
40-49	7.8	6.7	6.3	0.5	0.2	13.8	152,467	65.9	43.7	40.5	24.2	21,086
Residence												
Urban	11.8	10.1	6.0	0.7	0.4	19.0	242,225	59.9	50.3	45.5	18.1	46,138
Rural	15.3	15.5	14.2	0.6	0.3	26.4	457,461	64.5	63.7	39.5	20.4	120,810
Schooling												
No schooling	11.9	12.5	11.5	0.5	0.3	21.3	193,078	66.5	60.6	34.5	19.5	41,168
<5 years complete	14.5	14.8	13.5	0.6	0.3	25.7	40,503	64.7	61.2	41.8	20.9	10,404
5-7 years complete	15.5	15.6	12.3	0.7	0.3	26.1	99,687	62.6	63.2	41.1	18.6	26,044
8-9 years complete	15.5	15.5	13.0	0.7	0.3	26.4	116,681	62.6	62.4	41.8	20.5	30,807
10-11 years complete	14.3	13.7	9.9	0.8	0.3	23.9	99,576	60.4	62.0	44.3	21.2	23,759
12 or more years complete	14.6	12.0	9.7	0.9	0.4	23.2	150,160	61.8	53.0	46.2	18.9	34,766
Marital status												
Never married	5.4	5.9	4.4	0.3	0.2	11.1	159,035	58.2	47.2	34.4	23.0	17,654
Currently married	17.1	16.4	13.9	0.8	0.4	28.4	511,373	63.9	61.8	41.9	19.3	145,223
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	8.1	7.5	6.1	0.4	0.2	13.9	29,279	61.7	50.3	42.7	23.0	4,072
Religion												
Hindu	14.1	13.7	11.2	0.7	0.3	23.7	563,739	62.6	61.2	40.0	19.9	133,596
Muslim	13.6	13.5	13.4	0.6	0.5	24.9	96,461	70.7	54.2	41.5	18.8	24,004
Christian	14.6	12.8	9.3	0.5	0.5	24.2	16,620	56.4	56.9	47.9	21.6	4,014
Sikh	18.2	13.0	10.3	1.3	0.1	25.2	11,618	52.0	54.2	68.8	19.5	2,925
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.4	12.4	5.4	0.7	0.2	21.4	6,469	52.5	59.9	53.6	23.2	1,384
Jain	8.6	7.0	2.7	0.9	0.2	13.4	1,264	62.4	49.8	43.9	12.6	170
Other	10.5	18.1	16.9	1.4	0.0	24.3	3,515	44.2	81.9	58.2	13.4	856

Continued...

Table 11.18 Recent contacts with health workers—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who had any contact with a health worker in the past three months					Among women who met a health worker in the past three months, percentage who met a worker:					Number of women who met a health worker	
	ANM/LHV	AWW	ASHA	MPW	Other community health worker	Any health worker ¹	Number of women	At home	At an anganwadi centre	At a health facility or camp		Elsewhere
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	15.9	15.2	12.5	0.7	0.3	26.1	142,619	61.9	63.9	44.0	21.4	37,266
Scheduled tribe	16.1	17.5	12.9	0.8	0.3	26.7	64,144	58.9	72.6	39.6	20.1	17,117
Other backward class	13.8	13.5	10.9	0.6	0.4	23.6	303,837	62.7	58.6	37.8	18.6	71,599
Other	12.5	11.4	10.8	0.6	0.3	21.7	184,594	67.2	53.5	45.1	20.2	39,989
Don't know	11.4	11.3	11.1	0.8	0.6	21.8	4,492	65.0	61.3	45.1	16.6	977
Wealth index												
Lowest	14.0	16.0	16.2	0.5	0.3	26.2	124,054	65.8	66.2	32.8	20.0	32,533
Second	15.1	15.3	14.3	0.6	0.3	26.0	136,900	64.2	65.1	40.6	21.5	35,644
Middle	15.3	14.7	11.1	0.7	0.3	25.1	143,814	61.7	63.0	42.4	20.7	36,059
Fourth	14.3	13.1	9.4	0.7	0.4	23.5	147,978	62.3	57.3	43.9	18.9	34,753
Highest	11.8	9.6	6.9	0.8	0.4	19.0	146,939	62.2	45.8	46.6	17.2	27,959
Total	14.1	13.6	11.4	0.7	0.3	23.9	699,686	63.2	60.0	41.1	19.8	166,948

¹ Contact with auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), anganwadi worker (AWW), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), multipurpose worker (MPW), or other community health worker

Table 11.19 Matters discussed during contacts with a health worker

Among women who had at least one contact with a health worker in the three months preceding the survey, percentage who discussed specific topics with the worker, India, 2015-16

Topic discussed	Never married women	Ever-married pregnant women and women with children under age six years	Ever-married, non-pregnant women ¹	
			Current contraception users	Current non-users
Family planning	7.6	17.5	20.3	20.2
Immunization	24.6	86.6	68.0	76.6
Antenatal care	1.6	18.2	3.5	7.3
Delivery care	1.7	16.8	4.1	13.7
Delivery preparedness	0.4	2.7	1.1	2.8
Complication readiness	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Postnatal care	3.1	7.3	4.6	8.1
Disease prevention	14.8	3.9	10.7	7.4
Medical treatment for self	55.9	16.4	33.3	25.3
Treatment for sick child	4.5	20.8	21.9	19.9
Treatment for other person	16.2	2.6	8.7	5.7
Malaria control	9.8	2.3	6.4	4.3
Supplementary food	21.1	30.5	26.3	23.5
Growth monitoring of children	3.3	18.2	16.8	15.2
Early childhood care	1.3	6.7	6.3	5.7
Preschool education	9.1	10.2	11.4	8.2
Nutrition or health education	18.3	7.8	11.1	7.9
Family life education	8.6	2.7	5.8	4.9
Menstrual hygiene	23.5	1.1	3.2	2.4
Other	9.8	2.3	4.5	4.0
Number of women	17,654	104,832	68,512	61,287

Note: Table includes only women who had contacts with auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), *anganwadi* worker (AWW), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), multipurpose worker (MPW), or other community health worker.

¹ Includes women with children under age six years.

Table 11.20 Contacts with health workers and visits to a health facility or camp by state/union territory

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had any contact with a health worker in the past three months and percentage of women and men age 15-49 who visited a health facility or camp in the past three months by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of women with any contact with a health worker ¹	Percentage who visited a health facility or camp in the past three months	
		Women	Men
India	23.9	9.8	26.8
North			
Chandigarh	14.8	7.3	30.4
Delhi	16.5	6.7	22.0
Haryana	29.0	16.7	26.7
Himachal Pradesh	30.6	8.0	33.5
Jammu & Kashmir	21.9	16.3	41.1
Punjab	26.3	19.0	35.4
Rajasthan	16.9	7.2	25.0
Uttarakhand	23.2	7.9	21.3
Central			
Chhattisgarh	33.2	16.2	30.5
Madhya Pradesh	25.7	9.1	29.9
Uttar Pradesh	23.2	5.2	28.7
East			
Bihar	23.1	5.8	17.6
Jharkhand	16.5	4.4	20.8
Odisha	28.2	7.5	36.1
West Bengal	29.3	17.9	22.1
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	14.2	7.2	19.1
Assam	25.2	14.9	23.8
Manipur	11.1	6.8	17.5
Meghalaya	27.5	17.3	21.8
Mizoram	14.6	8.3	25.5
Nagaland	6.7	3.1	19.0
Sikkim	15.4	10.4	17.3
Tripura	19.8	4.3	26.0
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.7	7.0	25.9
Daman & Diu	10.4	2.7	7.1
Goa	34.1	19.1	23.9
Gujarat	27.6	6.4	16.7
Maharashtra	22.2	11.0	28.9
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	21.1	6.6	54.1
Andhra Pradesh	17.1	6.9	36.5
Karnataka	15.8	6.6	23.3
Kerala	42.1	13.6	35.0
Lakshadweep	39.9	10.6	33.9
Puducherry	27.9	20.9	34.9
Tamil Nadu	26.0	16.1	25.3
Telangana	16.6	7.1	35.8

¹ Contact with auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), *anganwadi* worker (AWW), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), multipurpose worker (MPW), or other community health worker

Table 11.21 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women who reported that specific problems are big problems for them in accessing medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Big problem in accessing medical advice or treatment:										Number of women
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having transport to take	Finding someone to go with you	Concern that no female provider available	Concern that no provider available	Concern that no drugs available	At least one big problem in accessing health care		
Age											
15-19	20.8	26.2	31.5	28.9	21.2	41.6	47.8	48.7	69.3	121,552	
20-29	18.3	24.5	29.3	26.4	19.5	37.8	45.1	46.4	66.4	238,008	
30-39	16.9	25.6	29.7	27.1	18.9	35.9	43.9	45.3	65.8	187,659	
40-49	16.0	25.8	29.7	26.9	18.7	35.1	43.6	44.9	65.4	152,467	
Number of living children											
0	18.8	24.0	28.8	26.2	19.4	38.5	45.1	46.1	66.2	216,006	
1-2	16.6	24.0	27.2	24.1	17.6	33.6	41.4	42.6	63.1	291,475	
3-4	18.4	28.2	33.9	31.6	21.5	40.5	48.8	50.4	70.9	155,511	
5+	19.6	32.4	40.4	38.5	25.7	47.1	55.3	57.1	77.0	36,694	
Residence											
Urban	13.6	17.3	17.4	14.3	12.7	29.5	36.8	37.7	55.5	242,225	
Rural	20.1	29.7	36.5	33.9	23.0	41.5	49.2	50.6	72.3	457,461	
Schooling											
No schooling	22.4	34.8	40.3	37.7	26.0	44.7	52.1	53.6	76.0	193,078	
<5 years complete	18.1	34.3	34.9	32.4	21.5	39.7	49.0	50.8	73.4	40,503	
5-7 years complete	18.9	27.9	32.2	28.8	20.7	38.8	46.2	47.5	69.5	99,687	
8-9 years complete	17.5	24.9	29.4	26.8	19.4	38.9	47.2	48.5	68.4	116,681	
10-11 years complete	16.3	19.7	24.1	21.0	15.8	32.8	39.7	40.6	60.1	99,576	
12 or more years complete	12.5	13.3	17.8	15.3	12.1	28.1	35.4	36.3	53.2	150,160	
Marital status											
Never married	18.4	23.6	28.3	25.9	19.1	38.4	44.9	45.8	65.8	159,035	
Currently married	17.7	25.4	30.2	27.4	19.4	37.1	45.0	46.3	66.6	511,373	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	17.8	34.2	32.4	29.5	23.1	36.1	44.3	45.3	68.3	29,279	

Continued...

Table 11.21 Problems in accessing health care—Continued

Percentage of women who reported that specific problems are big problems for them in accessing medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Big problem in accessing medical advice or treatment:								Number of women	
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Finding someone to go with you	Concern that no female provider available	Concern that no provider available	Concern that no drugs available		At least one big problem in accessing health care
Religion										
Hindu	18.1	25.3	30.3	27.6	19.8	37.8	45.5	46.8	67.1	563,739
Muslim	18.6	27.4	29.5	26.1	19.2	38.0	45.3	46.0	66.6	96,461
Christian	14.0	24.5	26.0	23.6	14.1	24.9	29.8	31.0	52.5	16,620
Sikh	11.2	14.3	19.0	17.5	15.9	27.5	31.3	33.9	54.6	11,618
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.3	15.2	20.4	19.9	15.2	34.9	46.4	47.8	63.6	6,469
Jain	7.9	6.0	11.6	10.4	10.8	24.2	33.4	35.1	45.7	1,264
Other	14.9	49.0	53.8	49.0	24.9	54.7	61.8	64.0	83.0	3,515
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	19.7	30.1	32.5	30.0	21.2	39.2	46.3	48.1	70.4	142,619
Scheduled tribe	20.4	35.1	42.0	40.9	26.2	45.0	54.9	56.5	76.7	64,144
Other backward class	19.1	23.7	29.4	26.5	19.3	37.4	43.9	44.9	65.7	303,837
Other	13.4	20.9	24.2	21.0	15.9	33.2	42.0	43.1	61.3	184,594
Don't know	18.3	34.7	38.5	36.1	24.4	40.8	45.9	49.5	69.7	4,492
Employed last 12 months¹										
Not employed	17.2	23.1	27.4	24.6	18.2	36.3	43.9	45.1	64.0	84,428
Employed for cash	17.3	27.3	30.5	27.2	18.2	34.4	42.0	43.4	66.1	29,815
Employed not for cash	18.1	24.2	37.2	34.2	20.8	41.7	50.8	52.9	73.2	6,877
Wealth index										
Lowest	25.9	44.4	49.8	48.7	32.5	52.4	61.1	62.7	84.3	124,054
Second	20.8	34.3	38.8	36.3	24.1	43.7	52.1	53.8	76.8	136,900
Middle	18.5	24.8	29.9	26.4	18.7	36.6	43.9	45.1	67.9	143,814
Fourth	15.5	17.9	21.7	18.1	14.6	31.6	38.3	39.1	59.3	147,978
Highest	10.1	9.2	13.0	10.2	9.9	25.3	32.2	33.2	47.9	146,939
Total	17.9	25.4	29.9	27.1	19.5	37.4	44.9	46.1	66.5	699,686

¹ Employment information asked of only a subsample of women

Key Findings

- **Prevalence of hypertension:** Eleven percent of women and 15 percent of men age 15-49 have hypertension. Thirty percent of women and 43 percent of men age 15-49 are pre-hypertensive.
- **Blood glucose levels:** Six percent of women and eight percent of men age 15-49 have random blood glucose levels greater than 140 mg/dl.
- **Health examinations:** Among women age 15-49, 10 percent have had a breast examination, 22 percent have had a cervix examination, and 12 percent have had an oral cavity examination.
- **Crude death rate:** The crude death rate (CDR) for India is 8 deaths per 1,000 population per year (9 per 1,000 for men and 7 per 1,000 for women). CDRs do not vary much across states, but they are highest in Telangana, Bihar, and Odisha.
- **Age-specific death rates:** Age-specific death rates decrease from 15 deaths per 1,000 population at age 0-4 to less than 1 death per 1,000 population at age 10-14, and increase thereafter to a high of 86 deaths per 1,000 population at age 70+.
- **Cause of death:** The proportion of deaths that are due to non-medical reasons (accidents, violence, poisoning, homicides, or suicides) is higher among men (12%) than women (8%). The proportion of deaths due to non-medical reasons peaks at ages 15-29 for both men and women, reaching a high of half of all deaths for men age 20-29.

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) account for 60 percent of all deaths in India. The major metabolic risk factors for NCDs are obesity, raised blood pressure, raised blood glucose, and raised total cholesterol levels in the blood. Household surveys that have a strong biomarker component are very important sources of information on non-communicable diseases and the associated risk factors. In addition to the measurement of height, weight, and haemoglobin, the 2015-16 NFHS for first time included measurement of blood pressure and random blood glucose. This chapter provides information on the levels of blood pressure and random blood glucose, as well as health examinations for women and adult mortality.

12.1 COVERAGE OF TESTING FOR BLOOD PRESSURE AND RANDOM BLOOD GLUCOSE MEASUREMENTS

Table 12.1 shows the coverage rates for measuring blood pressure and random blood glucose among eligible women and men by age group, residence, schooling, religion, caste/tribe, and household wealth. More than 97 percent of eligible women age 15-49 and 95 percent of eligible men age 15-54 had their blood pressure and random blood glucose measured.

Coverage of testing for blood pressure and random blood glucose are uniformly high in all groups, but coverage is slightly lower in urban areas than in rural areas for both women and men.

12.2 Blood Pressure

In the 2015-16 NFHS, for first time the measurement of blood pressure was included. The details of the measurement procedure have already been described in Chapter 1.

Definition: An individual is classified as having hypertension if he/she has a systolic blood pressure level greater than or equal to 140 mmHg, or a diastolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 90 mmHg, or he/she is currently taking antihypertensive medication to lower his/her blood pressure.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

12.2.1 Self Reports of Blood Pressure Measurement and Medication

Table 12.2 shows data on self reports of blood pressure measurement and medication among eligible women and men age 15-49 whose blood pressure was measured in NFHS-4. Sixty-two percent of women and 48 percent of men say that their blood pressure was ever measured prior to the survey: 9 percent of women and 7 percent of men say that on two or more occasions they were told by a doctor or health professional that they have hypertension or high blood pressure. However, only about one-third of diagnosed hypertensives (3% of all women and 2% of all men) are currently taking medicine to lower their blood pressure.

12.2.2 Blood Pressure Levels and Treatment Status

An individual is classified as having hypertension if that individual has a systolic blood pressure level greater than or equal to 140 mmHg, or a diastolic blood pressure level greater than or equal to 90 mmHg, or that individual is currently taking antihypertensive medication to lower his/her blood pressure.

Based on blood pressure measurement during the survey, 11 percent of women age 15-49 have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 1 percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. Sixty-one percent of women have blood pressure within the normal range. Almost one-third (30%) of women are pre-hypertensive. One percent of women are currently taking antihypertensive medicine and have their blood pressure in the normal range (**Table 12.3.1**).

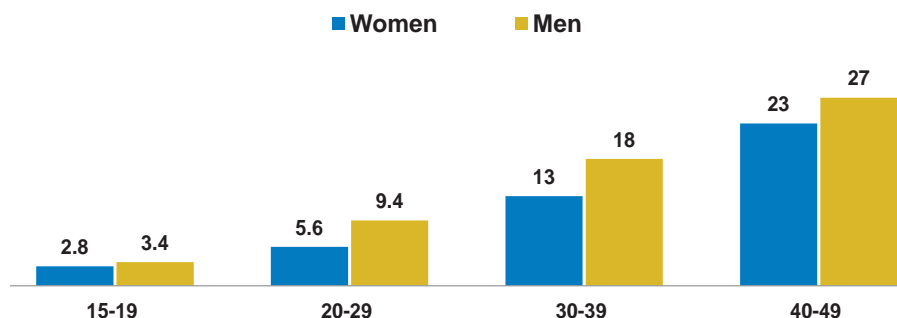
The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Fifteen percent of men age 15-49 have hypertension, including 10 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Forty-three percent of men have normal blood pressure and the same percentage are pre-hypertensive. One percent of men are currently taking antihypertensive medicine and have their blood pressure in the normal range (**Table 12.3.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- For both women and men, the prevalence of hypertension increases sharply with age. This increase is for all categories of hypertension, including pre-hypertension, for both women and men. About one-fourth of women and men age 40-49 have hypertension. Even at an earlier age, one in eight women and more than one in five men age 30-39 have hypertension. (Figure 12.1).

Figure 12.1 Prevalence of Hypertension by Age and Sex

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



- The prevalence of hypertension is higher among Sikhs (24% for men and 16% for women), Jains (19% for men and 16% for women), and Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist men (19%) than the rest of the religion groups.
- There is a consistent and steep increase in the prevalence of hypertension with increases in body mass index (BMI) for both women and men. Twenty-nine percent of obese women and 38 percent of obese men are hypertensive.
- The prevalence of hypertension among women age 15-49 ranges from 8 percent in Bihar to 18 percent in Sikkim and Assam. For men, the prevalence of hypertension ranges from 6 percent in Delhi to 31 percent in Sikkim (Table 12.4.1 and Table 12.4.2).
- For both women and men, the Northeastern states (except Meghalaya for men) have a higher prevalence than the national average.

12.3 Random Blood Glucose

Definition: An individual is classified as having high blood glucose if he/she has a random blood glucose level of 141-160 mg/dl and very high blood glucose if he/she has a random blood glucose level of 161 mg/dl or higher.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

The measurement of random blood glucose was included for the first time in NFHS-4. The details of the measurement procedure are discussed in Chapter 1. Random blood glucose is the measurement of blood glucose at any time without the necessity of fasting before the test.

Three percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels (141-160 mg/dl), and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels (161 mg/dl or higher), for a total of 6 percent of women whose blood glucose level exceeds (140 mg/dl). The prevalence of high blood glucose is slightly higher among men; 4 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 4 percent have very high blood glucose levels, for a total of 8 percent (Table 12.5.1 and Table 12.5.2).

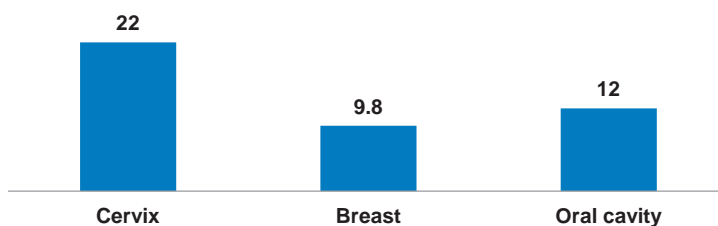
Patterns by background characteristics

- The patterns of high blood glucose by background characteristics are quite similar to those for hypertension. For both women and men, the prevalence of high and very high blood glucose increases sharply with age.
- The combined prevalence of high and very high blood glucose is particularly pronounced among Jain men (12%).
- There is a slight increase in high and very high blood glucose prevalence with an increase in household wealth for both women and men.
- Among the states, the prevalence of high and very high blood glucose (combined) among women age 15-49 ranges from 3 percent in Rajasthan to 9 percent in Mizoram and 11 percent in Lakshadweep. For men, the prevalence ranges from 6 percent in Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, and Telangana to 13 percent each in Kerala and Lakshadweep and 17 percent in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

12.4 HEALTH EXAMINATIONS

The percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever undergone specific health examinations (examinations of the cervix, breast, and oral cavity) are presented in this section (**Table 12.7** and **Table 12.8**). Overall, 22 percent of women have undergone a cervical examination, 10 percent have had a breast examination, and 12 percent have had an examination of the oral cavity (**Figure 12.2**).

Figure 12.2 Health Examinations for Women
Percentage of women age 15-49



Patterns by background characteristics

- As age increases the likelihood of undergoing health examinations increases, particularly for cervical examinations. The proportion of women undergoing a cervical examination increases from just 4 percent among women age 15-19 years to 30 percent among women age 35-49 years.
- The percentage of women with a breast examination increases from 2 percent among women age 15-19 to 13 percent among women age 35-49. Older women are much more likely to have undergone an examination of the oral cavity (16%) than younger women (7%).
- All three types of health examinations are more common in urban areas than in rural areas.
- The level of schooling among women does not make much of a difference for cervical and breast examinations, whereas women with no schooling are less likely to go for an oral examination (10%) than women with 12 or more years of schooling (17%).
- Muslim women are less likely to undergo an examination of the cervix (19%) and the breast (9%) than women belonging to other religions. Sikh women are particularly likely to have undergone an oral cavity examination (33%).
- The proportion of women receiving all three types of health examinations increases steadily with the household level of wealth.

- Women in Eastern and Northeastern states are generally least likely to have a breast examination. Cervical examinations are particularly common in Kerala (61%), Lakshadweep (54%), and Chandigarh (53%). More than half of women in Kerala, Goa, and Lakshadweep have had an oral cavity examination (**Table 12.8**).

12.5 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES AND CRUDE DEATH RATES

Definition: The crude death rate is the number of persons who were usual household members who died each year during the two years preceding the survey, per 1,000 usual household members.

Sample: Women and men of all ages

Patterns by background characteristics

- Age-specific death rates and crude death rates (CDRs) are based on the annual number of deaths reported for the *de jure* population during the two years preceding the survey. Rates are specified on a per thousand basis.
- The CDR for India is 8 deaths per 1,000 population (9 per 1,000 for men and 7 per 1,000 for women). The CDR is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (**Table 12.9**).
- The age-specific death rate (ASDR) is higher in the 0-4 age group (15 deaths per 1,000 population) than at age 5-9 (6 deaths per 1,000 population). The ASDR is lowest at age 10-14 (0.6 deaths per 1,000 population) and it remains low through age 40-44. Thereafter, the ASDR increases steadily to a high of 86 deaths per 1,000 population at age 70 or more. The pattern is similar for women and men in both urban and rural areas.
- The crude death rates (CDR) does not vary much among the states/union territories. The CDR is between 6 deaths per 1,000 and 10 deaths per 1,000 everywhere except Dadra & Nagar Haveli, where it is 4 per 1,000, Meghalaya and Nagaland, where it is 5 per 1,000, and Telangana (11 per 1,000) (**Table 12.10**).

12.6 ADULT MORTALITY

The percentage of women and men who were usual residents and who died in the three years preceding the survey by cause of death is presented in Table 12.11. The proportion of deaths due to non-medical reasons (i.e., deaths due to accidents, violence, poisoning, homicides, or suicides) is higher among men (12%) than women (8%). The proportion of deaths due to non-medical reasons is particularly high for men age 15-19 and 20-29 (42% and 51%, respectively) and women age 15-19 and 20-29 (29% and 26%, respectively).

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Table 12.1 Coverage of testing for blood pressure and random blood glucose measurements

Percentage of eligible women and men age 15-49 whose blood pressure and random blood glucose was measured, according to selected background characteristics (unweighted), India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage measured for blood pressure	Percentage measured for random blood glucose	Number of women	Percentage measured for blood pressure	Percentage measured for random blood glucose	Number of men
Age						
15-19	97.2	96.8	121,552	96.0	95.6	18,740
20-24	97.4	96.9	122,966	95.2	94.4	16,624
25-29	97.7	97.1	115,043	95.6	95.1	16,171
30-39	97.7	97.2	187,659	96.2	95.9	28,374
40-49	97.7	97.3	152,467	96.4	95.8	23,501
Residence						
Urban	95.9	95.1	242,225	93.7	92.9	39,546
Rural	98.5	98.1	457,461	97.3	97.0	63,864
Schooling						
No schooling	98.1	97.7	193,078	96.7	96.2	12,422
<5 years complete	98.5	98.1	40,503	96.4	96.0	6,171
5-7 years complete	97.9	97.4	99,687	96.5	96.2	14,730
8-9 years complete	98.0	97.6	116,681	96.2	95.8	21,422
10-11 years complete	97.2	96.7	99,576	96.0	95.5	18,030
12 or more years complete	96.3	95.7	150,160	95.1	94.4	30,636
Religion						
Hindu	97.6	97.2	563,739	96.3	95.9	84,211
Muslim	97.2	96.2	96,461	93.6	92.6	13,793
Christian	97.3	96.5	16,620	96.3	95.7	2,277
Sikh	98.7	98.6	11,618	97.8	97.5	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	98.1	97.5	6,469	96.0	92.7	958
Jain	96.5	95.6	1,264	96.5	96.5	163
Other	98.5	98.2	3,515	97.7	95.7	386
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	97.9	97.6	142,619	96.6	96.1	20,499
Scheduled tribe	98.1	97.7	64,144	97.0	96.6	9,132
Other backward class	97.9	97.5	303,837	96.4	96.1	45,110
Other	96.6	95.9	184,594	94.3	93.6	28,299
Don't know	94.5	93.1	4,492	94.8	94.5	371
Wealth index						
Lowest	98.5	98.2	124,054	97.4	97.2	15,205
Second	98.5	98.2	136,900	97.4	97.1	19,402
Middle	98.1	97.6	143,814	96.2	95.7	22,047
Fourth	97.3	96.7	147,978	95.4	94.8	22,930
Highest	95.7	95.0	146,939	94.1	93.3	23,827
Total age 15-49	97.6	97.1	699,686	95.9	95.4	103,411
Age 50-54	na	na	na	96.2	95.5	8,711
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	96.0	95.4	112,122

na = Not applicable

Table 12.2 Self reports of blood pressure measurement and medication

Among eligible women and men age 15-49 whose blood pressure was measured in NFHS-4, percentage who say that their blood pressure was ever measured prior to the survey, percentage who say that on two or more occasions they were told by a doctor or health professional that they have hypertension or high blood pressure, and percentage who are currently taking medicine to lower their blood pressure, India, 2015-16

Prior blood pressure measurement and consumption of blood pressure medication	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage	Number of women	Percentage	Number of men	Percentage	Number
Have ever had their blood pressure measured	62.2	682,651	47.9	99,209	60.4	781,860
Have on two or more occasions been told by a doctor or health professional that they have hypertension or high blood pressure	9.1	682,651	6.5	99,209	8.7	781,860
Are currently taking medicine to lower their blood pressure	3.2	682,651	2.1	99,209	3.0	781,860

Table 12.3.1 Blood pressure levels and treatment status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of women by blood pressure levels, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower their blood pressure, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower their blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg					
Age												
15-19	2.8	80.7	17.4	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	118,174		
20-29	5.6	70.7	25.2	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	232,152		
30-39	12.9	53.2	36.3	8.3	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	183,339		
40-49	23.4	39.3	41.2	14.2	3.7	3.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	148,985		
Residence												
Urban	12.0	60.3	30.2	7.3	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	232,277		
Rural	10.4	61.2	30.4	6.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	450,374		
Schooling												
No schooling	14.1	53.0	35.1	8.9	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	189,322		
<5 years complete	14.0	53.4	34.9	8.7	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	39,900		
5-7 years complete	12.1	58.9	31.3	7.5	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	97,632		
8-9 years complete	9.1	64.8	28.1	5.6	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	114,388		
10-11 years complete	8.9	67.4	25.7	5.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	96,823		
12 or more years complete	8.0	67.1	26.9	4.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.1	144,585		
Religion												
Hindu	10.6	61.5	30.0	6.5	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	550,217		
Muslim	12.1	59.2	31.1	7.5	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	93,766		
Christian	13.2	59.6	29.8	7.8	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	16,176		
Sikh	15.5	47.7	39.2	10.2	2.1	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	11,466		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.2	62.0	29.1	6.8	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	6,344		
Jain	16.2	54.8	32.0	10.5	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.7	1,220		
Other	10.7	56.5	34.2	7.1	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	3,462		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	10.2	62.0	29.8	6.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	139,630		
Scheduled tribe	10.8	59.4	31.3	7.0	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	62,902		
Other backward class	10.5	62.5	29.2	6.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	297,560		
Other	12.3	57.9	32.2	7.6	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	178,312		
Don't know	13.0	58.5	31.4	7.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	4,247		

Continued...

Table 12.3.1 Blood pressure levels and treatment status: Women—Continued

Among women ages 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of women by blood pressure levels, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower their blood pressure, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower their blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg						
Nutritional status												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	5.6	75.3	20.6	3.2	0.6	0.4	1.0	152,925				
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	9.1	62.3	30.4	5.6	1.1	0.5	1.0	389,314				
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	19.8	43.5	39.9	12.5	2.9	1.2	1.1	104,793				
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	29.3	33.6	43.0	17.6	4.3	1.6	1.7	34,170				
Respondent not measured	11.6	63.1	28.2	5.5	2.0	1.2	2.2	1,450				
Told by a doctor or health professional that she has hypertension or high blood pressure²												
Yes	39.2	45.1	33.0	14.3	5.1	2.5	7.7	61,964				
No	8.1	62.5	30.0	6.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	620,687				
Wealth index												
Lowest	9.3	61.9	30.4	5.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	122,173				
Second	9.9	61.9	30.1	6.1	1.3	0.6	1.1	134,882				
Middle	10.4	62.1	29.5	6.4	1.3	0.7	1.0	141,024				
Fourth	12.3	60.5	29.6	7.5	1.7	0.7	1.1	143,960				
Highest	12.6	58.2	31.9	7.6	1.6	0.6	1.2	140,612				
Total	11.0	60.9	30.3	6.7	1.4	0.7	1.1	682,651				

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is pumping (contracting)

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is relaxed

BMI = Body mass index in kg/m²

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking medicine to lower her blood pressure.

² Told two or more times.

Table 12.3.2 Blood pressure levels and treatment status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of men by blood pressure levels, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower their blood pressure, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower their blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	3.4	66.5	30.8	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	17,990	
20-29	9.4	47.1	44.5	7.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	31,276	
30-39	18.3	34.6	48.3	13.4	2.8	0.9	0.4	27,298	
40-49	27.1	29.5	45.7	17.7	4.9	2.1	0.7	22,645	
Residence									
Urban	16.6	41.1	43.8	11.4	2.7	1.0	0.4	37,053	
Rural	13.7	44.4	43.1	9.8	2.0	0.8	0.5	62,156	
Schooling									
No schooling	15.5	40.6	44.9	11.3	2.2	0.9	0.4	12,007	
<5 years complete	17.6	39.7	43.6	12.5	3.0	1.2	0.4	5,951	
5-7 years complete	15.5	42.7	42.9	10.6	2.7	1.1	0.5	14,207	
8-9 years complete	12.8	48.3	39.9	9.2	1.9	0.7	0.4	20,614	
10-11 years complete	13.7	45.8	41.8	9.4	2.2	0.8	0.5	17,305	
12 or more years complete	15.6	40.0	46.2	10.8	2.3	0.8	0.5	29,124	
Religion									
Hindu	14.8	43.1	43.4	10.4	2.3	0.9	0.5	81,060	
Muslim	13.1	45.6	42.4	9.3	1.9	0.7	0.4	12,915	
Christian	14.7	45.4	41.0	10.4	2.2	0.9	0.4	2,192	
Sikh	23.6	25.2	51.9	18.0	3.7	1.3	0.1	1,587	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	18.5	38.4	43.9	13.3	3.4	1.0	0.5	920	
Jain	18.8	42.9	40.0	9.8	2.5	4.9	0.4	158	
Other	12.8	43.8	44.1	9.1	2.6	0.4	0.2	377	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	14.4	44.2	42.5	10.2	2.2	0.8	0.5	19,807	
Scheduled tribe	14.8	41.1	45.1	10.5	2.3	0.9	0.4	8,860	
Other backward class	14.5	44.5	42.4	10.1	2.1	0.9	0.5	43,496	
Other	15.6	40.9	44.9	10.8	2.6	0.8	0.5	26,695	
Don't know	10.8	43.9	46.7	7.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	352	

Continued...

Table 12.3.2 Blood pressure levels and treatment status: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of men by blood pressure levels, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower their blood pressure, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal		Pre-hypertensive		Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower their 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				
Nutritional status										
Thin (BMI <18.5)	5.9	66.2	28.7	4.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	19,976	
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	13.0	41.8	46.3	9.4	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	60,264	
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	28.2	23.9	50.1	19.1	5.0	1.9	0.6	0.6	15,701	
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	38.3	19.0	46.4	24.6	7.5	2.5	0.7	0.7	3,000	
Respondent not measured	25.3	36.1	40.5	21.6	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	267	
Told by a doctor or health professional that he has hypertension or high blood pressure²										
Yes	43.6	26.5	42.8	19.6	7.1	3.9	4.4	4.4	6,407	
No	12.8	44.3	43.4	9.7	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	92,802	
Wealth index										
Lowest	10.5	48.7	41.7	7.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	14,808	
Second	11.7	46.6	42.5	8.6	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	18,903	
Middle	14.6	44.3	42.2	10.2	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	21,210	
Fourth	17.2	41.0	43.2	11.8	2.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	21,872	
Highest	18.0	37.7	46.2	12.3	2.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	22,415	
Total age 15-49	14.8	43.2	43.3	10.4	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	99,209	
Age 50-54	31.2	28.5	43.8	19.6	5.2	2.9	1.0	1.0	8,380	
Total age 15-54	16.1	42.0	43.4	11.1	2.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	107,589	

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is pumping (contracting)

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is relaxed

BMI = Body mass index in kg/m²

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking medicine to lower his blood pressure.

² Told two or more times.

Table 12.4.1 Blood pressure levels and treatment status by state/union territory: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of women by blood pressure levels, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower their blood pressure, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower their blood pressure
		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	
India	11.0	60.9	30.3	6.7	1.4	0.7	1.1
North							
Chandigarh	11.0	63.9	26.9	7.4	1.5	0.4	0.6
Delhi	9.0	70.9	22.1	5.4	1.0	0.6	1.2
Haryana	13.3	51.1	39.7	7.6	1.1	0.5	1.9
Himachal Pradesh	14.4	53.2	34.8	9.4	1.7	0.9	1.0
Jammu & Kashmir	16.1	53.5	34.9	8.9	1.8	0.9	2.0
Punjab	15.1	47.3	39.5	10.5	2.0	0.7	0.7
Rajasthan	8.5	61.5	31.6	5.5	0.9	0.5	0.9
Uttarakhand	12.0	57.8	32.5	7.2	1.6	0.8	1.2
Central							
Chhattisgarh	10.0	60.8	30.4	6.8	1.3	0.7	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	9.7	61.9	30.1	6.1	1.2	0.6	1.0
Uttar Pradesh	9.2	62.5	29.9	5.9	1.1	0.6	0.9
East							
Bihar	8.2	68.7	25.4	4.4	0.9	0.6	1.5
Jharkhand	9.1	61.1	31.1	5.8	1.2	0.7	0.7
Odisha	11.9	61.0	30.1	6.9	1.4	0.7	1.5
West Bengal	12.0	51.9	37.7	7.9	1.8	0.7	0.5
Northeast							
Arunachal Pradesh	16.7	48.6	36.5	10.5	2.8	1.8	0.9
Assam	18.0	44.6	39.3	11.8	3.0	1.3	0.7
Manipur	12.6	52.3	36.2	8.6	2.0	1.0	0.5
Meghalaya	14.2	60.3	29.7	7.3	1.9	0.8	2.5
Mizoram	12.2	59.1	31.0	7.4	1.8	0.6	1.1
Nagaland	16.8	47.8	36.3	10.4	3.3	2.2	0.4
Sikkim	18.4	38.3	45.1	11.8	3.1	1.7	0.6
Tripura	15.6	50.5	36.7	9.9	1.8	1.1	1.2
West							
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.5	68.7	23.9	5.6	1.2	0.6	1.2
Daman & Diu	10.2	54.6	38.0	5.1	1.7	0.6	1.1
Goa	11.6	59.3	32.1	6.3	1.5	0.7	1.3
Gujarat	11.4	60.6	29.8	7.4	1.5	0.7	1.1
Maharashtra	11.5	64.1	26.7	7.1	1.4	0.6	1.2
South							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.6	65.0	25.9	7.1	1.3	0.6	0.9
Andhra Pradesh	12.5	64.2	25.7	7.7	1.7	0.7	1.1
Karnataka	11.5	58.0	32.2	7.2	1.9	0.7	0.8
Kerala	9.2	66.4	26.7	5.5	0.8	0.5	0.9
Lakshadweep	14.2	57.5	30.3	8.7	2.6	0.9	0.8
Puducherry	12.2	62.3	28.6	6.9	1.5	0.7	1.8
Tamil Nadu	11.5	62.6	29.0	6.2	1.6	0.5	1.5
Telangana	13.2	66.7	23.2	7.4	1.7	1.0	1.5

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is pumping (contracting)

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is relaxed

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking medicine to lower her blood pressure.

Table 12.4.2 Blood pressure levels and treatment status by state/union territory: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of men by blood pressure levels, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower their blood pressure, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower their blood pressure
		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	
India	14.8	43.2	43.3	10.4	2.3	0.9	0.5
North							
Chandigarh	14.4	48.6	37.9	10.6	2.9	0.0	0.0
Delhi	5.7	60.7	35.0	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.8
Haryana	19.3	26.6	56.5	14.5	1.8	0.6	0.6
Himachal Pradesh	23.4	28.8	49.3	17.0	3.8	1.1	0.5
Jammu & Kashmir	15.4	41.4	44.9	10.9	1.7	1.1	0.5
Punjab	22.6	25.5	52.7	17.4	3.1	1.3	0.1
Rajasthan	13.4	42.4	45.1	10.2	1.7	0.5	0.2
Uttarakhand	18.3	34.7	47.7	13.4	3.3	0.8	0.2
Central							
Chhattisgarh	13.2	42.8	44.4	9.5	2.3	0.9	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	12.3	47.2	41.7	8.3	2.0	0.7	0.6
Uttar Pradesh	11.1	47.1	42.8	8.2	1.4	0.5	0.4
East							
Bihar	11.0	51.1	39.4	7.7	1.3	0.5	0.7
Jharkhand	13.2	44.2	43.6	9.3	2.0	0.9	0.6
Odisha	13.8	45.1	42.5	9.7	2.0	0.8	0.6
West Bengal	12.9	39.8	47.8	10.0	1.7	0.8	0.2
Northeast							
Arunachal Pradesh	22.6	28.6	49.8	15.5	3.9	2.2	0.2
Assam	20.8	29.9	50.3	15.1	3.2	1.5	0.4
Manipur	21.2	29.2	50.2	16.2	3.1	1.3	0.0
Meghalaya	12.9	51.5	37.9	8.1	1.5	1.0	0.9
Mizoram	18.5	34.7	47.5	12.9	4.4	0.6	0.1
Nagaland	23.6	28.0	48.9	16.7	5.1	1.3	0.1
Sikkim	30.9	19.0	53.5	19.7	4.8	3.0	0.6
Tripura	16.1	34.0	52.1	12.3	1.5	0.2	0.5
West							
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12.5	51.8	36.2	9.7	1.7	0.6	0.0
Daman & Diu	11.3	33.3	59.1	6.5	0.6	0.5	0.0
Goa	14.9	36.8	49.8	10.7	2.7	0.0	0.8
Gujarat	14.3	45.5	41.6	9.9	2.3	0.8	0.6
Maharashtra	17.7	42.9	41.0	11.7	3.6	0.8	0.6
South							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	29.9	35.7	36.3	21.0	3.3	3.7	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	17.5	40.9	42.8	11.0	3.7	1.6	0.2
Karnataka	16.8	39.3	45.3	12.1	2.2	1.2	0.7
Kerala	11.5	49.0	41.5	7.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Lakshadweep	10.8	40.9	48.9	9.5	0.0	0.6	0.0
Puducherry	17.2	36.4	48.2	11.7	2.4	1.2	0.0
Tamil Nadu	17.6	42.7	41.6	11.7	2.8	1.2	0.7
Telangana	19.8	47.5	34.1	12.2	3.5	2.7	0.7

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is pumping (contracting)

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is relaxed

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking medicine to lower his blood pressure.

Table 12.5.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of women by random blood glucose levels, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose levels			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	98.0	1.4	0.6	100.0	117,685
20-24	97.4	1.7	0.9	100.0	119,170
25-29	96.3	2.2	1.4	100.0	111,749
30-34	94.7	3.1	2.2	100.0	94,093
35-39	92.2	4.0	3.7	100.0	88,358
40-44	89.5	4.9	5.6	100.0	75,917
45-49	86.3	5.8	7.9	100.0	72,377
Residence					
Urban	93.1	3.3	3.6	100.0	230,443
Rural	94.8	2.9	2.3	100.0	448,907
Schooling					
No schooling	93.2	3.6	3.2	100.0	188,598
<5 years complete	93.2	3.3	3.5	100.0	39,732
5-7 years complete	93.6	3.1	3.3	100.0	97,119
8-9 years complete	95.0	2.7	2.3	100.0	113,902
10-11 years complete	94.7	2.8	2.5	100.0	96,296
12 or more years complete	95.2	2.7	2.1	100.0	143,704
Religion					
Hindu	94.3	3.0	2.7	100.0	548,058
Muslim	94.0	3.0	3.0	100.0	92,823
Christian	92.2	3.6	4.1	100.0	16,046
Sikh	94.0	3.4	2.7	100.0	11,456
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.4	2.3	2.4	100.0	6,306
Jain	92.6	3.6	3.8	100.0	1,209
Other	94.4	2.7	2.8	100.0	3,452
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	94.5	2.9	2.5	100.0	139,129
Scheduled tribe	95.1	2.8	2.1	100.0	62,686
Other backward class	94.3	2.9	2.8	100.0	296,244
Other	93.5	3.4	3.1	100.0	177,108
Don't know	94.4	2.6	3.0	100.0	4,183
Wealth index					
Lowest	95.7	2.6	1.7	100.0	121,865
Second	95.1	2.8	2.1	100.0	134,469
Middle	94.5	2.8	2.6	100.0	140,365
Fourth	93.2	3.4	3.5	100.0	143,045
Highest	92.7	3.5	3.8	100.0	139,606
Self-reported diabetes					
Yes	57.2	6.6	36.2	100.0	11,390
No	94.8	3.0	2.2	100.0	667,960
Nutritional status					
Thin (BMI <18.5)	96.7	2.1	1.2	100.0	152,378
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	95.4	2.6	1.9	100.0	387,543
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	89.7	4.6	5.7	100.0	104,082
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	83.1	6.9	10.1	100.0	33,888
Respondent not measured	93.7	3.3	3.0	100.0	1,459
Total	94.2	3.0	2.8	100.0	679,350

Table 12.5.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of men by random blood glucose levels, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose levels			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.2	2.1	0.8	100.0	17,909
20-24	96.3	2.5	1.2	100.0	15,700
25-29	94.6	3.4	2.1	100.0	15,372
30-34	92.2	4.4	3.4	100.0	13,956
35-39	89.2	5.3	5.5	100.0	13,245
40-44	85.7	6.2	8.1	100.0	11,556
45-49	84.0	6.6	9.4	100.0	10,961
Residence					
Urban	91.2	4.4	4.4	100.0	36,757
Rural	92.6	3.9	3.5	100.0	61,942
Schooling					
No schooling	91.7	4.4	4.0	100.0	11,953
<5 years complete	90.7	5.3	4.1	100.0	5,924
5-7 years complete	91.3	4.3	4.5	100.0	14,164
8-9 years complete	92.6	3.7	3.7	100.0	20,513
10-11 years complete	92.3	3.9	3.7	100.0	17,218
12 or more years complete	92.3	4.1	3.7	100.0	28,929
Religion					
Hindu	92.1	4.1	3.8	100.0	80,752
Muslim	91.6	4.4	4.0	100.0	12,772
Christian	91.3	4.1	4.6	100.0	2,179
Sikh	92.5	4.0	3.5	100.0	1,581
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.1	2.7	5.2	100.0	888
Jain	87.6	7.2	5.2	100.0	158
Other	90.2	5.9	3.9	100.0	370
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	92.7	3.7	3.6	100.0	19,699
Scheduled tribe	93.5	3.6	3.0	100.0	8,819
Other backward class	92.1	4.1	3.8	100.0	43,332
Other	90.9	4.6	4.5	100.0	26,499
Don't know	94.0	5.2	0.7	100.0	350
Wealth index					
Lowest	93.5	3.9	2.6	100.0	14,779
Second	93.5	3.7	2.8	100.0	18,845
Middle	92.4	3.8	3.8	100.0	21,108
Fourth	91.1	4.4	4.5	100.0	21,728
Highest	90.4	4.6	5.0	100.0	22,240

Continued...

Table 12.5.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of men by random blood glucose levels, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose levels			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Self-reported diabetes					
Yes	56.5	5.9	37.6	100.0	1,695
No	92.7	4.1	3.3	100.0	97,004
Nutritional status					
Thin (BMI <18.5)	95.0	3.2	1.8	100.0	19,887
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	93.3	3.7	3.0	100.0	59,959
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	86.6	5.8	7.6	100.0	15,600
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	76.5	8.2	15.4	100.0	2,987
Respondent not measured	87.0	1.3	11.7	100.0	266
Total age 15-49	92.0	4.1	3.9	100.0	98,699
Age 50-54	81.4	7.1	11.5	100.0	8,316
Total age 15-54	91.2	4.3	4.4	100.0	107,016

Table 12.6.1 Random blood glucose levels by state/union territory: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of women by random blood glucose levels, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Random blood glucose levels			Total
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)	
India	94.2	3.0	2.8	100.0
North				
Chandigarh	94.4	3.1	2.5	100.0
Delhi	92.5	3.4	4.2	100.0
Haryana	95.2	3.0	1.8	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	94.1	2.9	3.0	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	94.4	3.3	2.4	100.0
Punjab	93.9	3.4	2.6	100.0
Rajasthan	96.5	2.2	1.2	100.0
Uttarakhand	93.9	3.7	2.5	100.0
Central				
Chhattisgarh	94.3	3.1	2.6	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	94.9	3.0	2.1	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	95.0	2.8	2.1	100.0
East				
Bihar	95.8	2.3	1.8	100.0
Jharkhand	95.1	2.8	2.1	100.0
Odisha	92.7	3.9	3.4	100.0
West Bengal	92.6	3.9	3.5	100.0
Northeast				
Arunachal Pradesh	95.2	3.0	1.8	100.0
Assam	94.8	2.8	2.4	100.0
Manipur	92.4	4.6	3.0	100.0
Meghalaya	95.7	2.4	1.8	100.0
Mizoram	91.4	4.7	3.9	100.0
Nagaland	92.8	4.4	2.8	100.0
Sikkim	93.4	3.8	2.9	100.0
Tripura	92.3	3.7	4.0	100.0
West				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.3	2.7	2.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	94.5	3.3	2.2	100.0
Goa	91.1	3.7	5.2	100.0
Gujarat	94.2	3.1	2.7	100.0
Maharashtra	95.0	2.8	2.3	100.0
South				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	90.7	4.1	5.2	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	91.8	3.3	4.9	100.0
Karnataka	93.7	3.2	3.2	100.0
Kerala	91.3	3.9	4.8	100.0
Lakshadweep	88.9	6.0	5.0	100.0
Puducherry	92.7	2.9	4.4	100.0
Tamil Nadu	92.9	3.2	3.9	100.0
Telangana	93.1	3.0	3.9	100.0

Table 12.6.2 Random blood glucose levels by state/union territory: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of men by random blood glucose levels, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Random blood glucose levels			Total
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)	
India	92.0	4.1	3.9	100.0
North				
Chandigarh	93.1	2.7	4.2	100.0
Delhi	90.0	5.8	4.2	100.0
Haryana	93.9	4.0	2.1	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	93.2	4.2	2.6	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	93.7	3.5	2.8	100.0
Punjab	93.3	3.8	2.9	100.0
Rajasthan	94.3	3.4	2.4	100.0
Uttarakhand	91.2	4.2	4.6	100.0
Central				
Chhattisgarh	90.3	5.1	4.6	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	93.3	3.8	2.9	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	92.9	4.0	3.1	100.0
East				
Bihar	93.3	3.4	3.3	100.0
Jharkhand	92.3	4.3	3.4	100.0
Odisha	89.3	5.0	5.8	100.0
West Bengal	88.7	5.5	5.9	100.0
Northeast				
Arunachal Pradesh	92.4	4.2	3.3	100.0
Assam	93.4	3.3	3.3	100.0
Manipur	90.7	5.0	4.3	100.0
Meghalaya	93.6	3.6	2.9	100.0
Mizoram	89.7	5.9	4.4	100.0
Nagaland	90.3	5.0	4.6	100.0
Sikkim	91.1	5.1	3.8	100.0
Tripura	90.4	4.9	4.7	100.0
West				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	91.3	1.9	6.8	100.0
Daman & Diu	91.2	3.2	5.6	100.0
Goa	87.7	5.0	7.3	100.0
Gujarat	92.4	4.1	3.5	100.0
Maharashtra	94.1	3.4	2.5	100.0
South				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	83.5	7.0	9.5	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	90.2	3.9	5.9	100.0
Karnataka	91.6	4.7	3.7	100.0
Kerala	86.9	6.8	6.3	100.0
Lakshadweep	86.7	7.1	6.2	100.0
Puducherry	92.5	2.4	5.1	100.0
Tamil Nadu	90.3	4.1	5.6	100.0
Telangana	94.0	1.9	4.1	100.0

Table 12.7 Health examinations

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

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	3.8	2.3	7.3	121,552
20-24	16.5	7.3	9.9	122,966
25-34	27.3	11.7	13.1	211,812
35-49	30.2	13.1	15.6	243,357
Residence				
Urban	25.3	11.7	15.6	242,225
Rural	20.7	8.8	10.7	457,461
Schooling				
No schooling	22.6	8.6	9.7	193,078
<5 years complete	23.4	10.0	10.1	40,503
5-7 years complete	25.1	10.7	12.0	99,687
8-9 years complete	20.5	9.1	11.3	116,681
10-11 years complete	21.6	10.2	14.0	99,576
12 or more years complete	21.7	10.8	16.6	150,160
Religion				
Hindu	22.3	9.6	11.7	563,739
Muslim	18.9	8.6	12.5	96,461
Christian	28.8	13.0	19.9	16,620
Sikh	37.1	19.0	32.8	11,618
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	40.8	20.7	17.6	6,469
Jain	29.8	16.5	17.6	1,264
Other	7.0	3.7	4.8	3,515
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	21.0	9.2	11.3	142,619
Scheduled tribe	20.3	8.6	9.9	64,144
Other backward class	22.8	9.8	12.2	303,837
Other	23.4	10.7	14.6	184,594
Don't know	15.8	7.7	8.4	4,492
Wealth index				
Lowest	13.3	5.3	5.8	124,054
Second	17.6	7.4	8.2	136,900
Middle	22.8	9.8	11.4	143,814
Fourth	26.2	11.7	14.9	147,978
Highest	29.9	13.9	20.4	146,939
Total	22.3	9.8	12.4	699,686

Table 12.8 Health examinations by state/union territory

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Type of examination		
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity
India	22.3	9.8	12.4
North			
Chandigarh	53.2	19.3	39.3
Delhi	29.1	11.6	14.7
Haryana	32.8	15.7	26.6
Himachal Pradesh	23.6	9.6	26.6
Jammu & Kashmir	34.5	13.6	38.9
Punjab	38.0	21.1	37.6
Rajasthan	18.9	4.8	8.0
Uttarakhand	16.7	8.5	12.4
Central			
Chhattisgarh	17.5	7.3	8.2
Madhya Pradesh	24.0	10.4	12.3
Uttar Pradesh	13.0	4.3	7.4
East			
Bihar	12.1	4.5	5.8
Jharkhand	10.5	4.2	4.1
Odisha	28.3	6.1	7.0
West Bengal	4.1	2.2	3.3
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	8.5	5.9	17.5
Assam	5.2	5.2	6.0
Manipur	17.2	4.2	15.0
Meghalaya	19.8	12.4	16.5
Mizoram	20.9	7.5	22.8
Nagaland	14.5	2.0	13.5
Sikkim	12.8	6.8	32.1
Tripura	5.1	1.3	6.8
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16.7	4.6	9.9
Daman & Diu	38.1	24.8	16.7
Goa	49.9	45.1	51.8
Gujarat	25.2	7.5	12.5
Maharashtra	42.5	22.1	16.4
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.7	12.4	23.3
Andhra Pradesh	33.6	5.1	12.5
Karnataka	15.6	12.8	16.8
Kerala	61.3	33.4	50.8
Lakshadweep	54.0	26.2	56.9
Puducherry	20.7	15.1	10.7
Tamil Nadu	23.1	15.4	12.1
Telangana	31.9	9.4	10.4

Table 12.9 Age-specific death rates and crude death rates

Age-specific death rates and crude death rates (CDR) for the two years preceding the survey by sex and residence, India, 2015-16

Age	Male	Female	Total
URBAN			
0-4	13.4	9.6	11.6
5-9	5.6	5.4	5.5
10-14	0.5	0.6	0.5
15-19	1.3	0.8	1.1
20-24	1.3	1.2	1.2
25-29	1.9	1.1	1.5
30-34	2.5	1.2	1.8
35-39	3.3	2.0	2.7
40-44	4.3	1.7	3.0
45-49	6.7	3.2	5.0
50-54	9.0	3.7	6.3
55-59	12.8	7.1	10.1
60-64	16.8	11.9	14.5
65-69	25.9	19.5	22.8
70+	84.9	84.3	84.6
CDR	8.2	6.4	7.3
RURAL			
0-4	17.6	15.0	16.3
5-9	6.3	5.2	5.8
10-14	0.7	0.7	0.7
15-19	1.4	1.5	1.4
20-24	2.0	1.9	2.0
25-29	2.8	1.9	2.4
30-34	2.9	2.0	2.4
35-39	3.7	2.0	2.8
40-44	4.8	2.7	3.7
45-49	6.7	3.5	5.0
50-54	8.8	4.5	6.5
55-59	11.4	7.4	9.4
60-64	18.9	13.1	16.1
65-69	25.5	19.2	22.5
70+	87.9	84.4	86.2
CDR	10.0	7.9	9.0
TOTAL			
0-4	16.4	13.5	15.0
5-9	6.1	5.3	5.7
10-14	0.6	0.7	0.6
15-19	1.4	1.3	1.3
20-24	1.8	1.7	1.7
25-29	2.5	1.6	2.0
30-34	2.7	1.7	2.2
35-39	3.5	2.0	2.8
40-44	4.6	2.3	3.5
45-49	6.7	3.4	5.0
50-54	8.9	4.2	6.4
55-59	11.9	7.3	9.6
60-64	18.3	12.8	15.6
65-69	25.6	19.3	22.5
70+	87.0	84.3	85.7
CDR	9.4	7.4	8.4

Note: Age-specific death rates and crude death rates (CDR) are based on the annual number of deaths reported for the *de jure* population during the two years preceding the survey. Rates are specified on a per thousand basis.

Table 12.10 Crude death rates by state/union territory

Crude death rates (CDR) for the two years preceding the survey by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
India	7.3	9.0	8.4
North			
Chandigarh	5.4	9.4	5.6
Delhi	5.6	4.4	5.6
Haryana	6.3	8.0	7.3
Himachal Pradesh	6.8	8.9	8.7
Jammu & Kashmir	7.1	7.0	7.1
Punjab	6.7	8.4	7.7
Rajasthan	6.6	7.7	7.4
Uttarakhand	6.8	9.2	8.3
Central			
Chhattisgarh	7.9	8.5	8.3
Madhya Pradesh	7.4	9.3	8.7
Uttar Pradesh	7.9	9.6	9.2
East			
Bihar	9.0	10.4	10.2
Jharkhand	6.9	7.9	7.7
Odisha	8.4	10.5	10.2
West Bengal	8.4	8.4	8.4
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	6.5	5.3	5.6
Assam	6.8	6.9	6.9
Manipur	7.6	6.4	6.8
Meghalaya	5.6	5.1	5.2
Mizoram	6.5	6.4	6.5
Nagaland	3.1	6.6	5.4
Sikkim	4.7	7.2	6.5
Tripura	8.2	7.6	7.8
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.4	5.5	4.1
Daman & Diu	6.5	9.2	7.2
Goa	6.4	9.5	7.5
Gujarat	6.9	8.0	7.5
Maharashtra	6.5	8.3	7.5
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.6	8.1	8.3
Andhra Pradesh	8.0	9.6	9.1
Karnataka	6.6	7.6	7.2
Kerala	7.4	6.7	7.0
Lakshadweep	8.1	3.2	7.0
Puducherry	6.6	10.1	7.7
Tamil Nadu	8.0	9.4	8.7
Telangana	8.0	12.7	10.5

Note: Age-specific death rates and crude death rates (CDR) are based on the annual number of deaths reported for the *de jure* population during the two years preceding the survey. Rates are specified on a per thousand basis.

Table 12.11 Adult mortality

Percentage of women and men who were usual household residents and who died in the three years preceding the survey by cause of death, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Deaths due to non-medical reasons ¹	Deaths due to other reasons	Number of women	Deaths due to non-medical reasons ¹	Deaths due to other reasons	Number of men
Age at time of death						
<15	8.3	91.7	6,151	10.8	89.2	7,773
15-19	29.4	70.6	486	41.8	58.2	530
20-29	25.8	74.2	1,184	50.5	49.5	1,473
30-39	17.4	82.6	1,030	33.8	66.2	1,726
40-49	11.9	88.1	1,350	22.2	77.8	2,694
50-59	9.4	90.6	2,186	13.7	86.3	3,873
60-69	6.9	93.1	4,118	7.2	92.8	5,867
70+	4.2	95.8	12,324	4.2	95.8	13,483
Residence						
Urban	8.3	91.7	8,059	12.4	87.6	11,012
Rural	7.9	92.1	20,771	11.9	88.1	26,406
Schooling of household head						
No schooling	8.3	91.7	8,592	12.4	87.6	13,494
<5 years complete	8.7	91.3	3,180	12.4	87.6	3,566
5-7 years complete	8.0	92.0	4,905	12.4	87.6	5,779
8-9 years complete	8.3	91.7	4,369	12.3	87.7	5,152
10-11 years complete	7.3	92.7	3,510	12.0	88.0	4,137
12 or more years complete	7.4	92.6	4,174	10.3	89.7	5,157
Don't know/missing	2.9	97.1	100	7.6	92.4	133
Religion of household head						
Hindu	8.1	91.9	23,845	12.1	87.9	31,066
Muslim	7.7	92.3	3,539	11.3	88.7	4,320
Christian	6.4	93.6	590	11.2	88.8	827
Sikh	6.1	93.9	416	9.8	90.2	643
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.0	88.0	253	19.1	80.9	305
Jain	(4.1)	(95.9)	46	7.3	92.7	64
Other	13.1	86.9	142	12.8	87.2	193
Caste/tribe of household head						
Scheduled caste	8.5	91.5	6,134	12.9	87.1	8,345
Scheduled tribe	8.2	91.8	2,490	12.2	87.8	3,504
Other backward class	7.5	92.5	12,540	11.4	88.6	16,147
Other	8.5	91.5	7,476	12.1	87.9	9,129
Don't know	6.7	93.3	189	20.6	79.4	292
Wealth index						
Lowest	7.2	92.8	6,619	12.2	87.8	8,857
Second	8.6	91.4	6,177	12.0	88.0	7,825
Middle	8.6	91.4	6,002	11.8	88.2	7,591
Fourth	9.1	90.9	5,308	12.8	87.2	7,081
Highest	6.5	93.5	4,724	11.3	88.7	6,064
Total	8.0	92.0	28,830	12.0	88.0	37,417

¹ Deaths due to accidents, violence, poisoning, homicides, or suicides

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 12.12 Adult mortality by state/union territory

Percent distribution of women and men who were usual residents and who died in the three years preceding the survey by cause of death, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Women		Men	
	Deaths due to non-medical reasons ¹	Deaths due to other reasons	Deaths due to non-medical reasons ¹	Deaths due to other reasons
India	8.0	92.0	12.0	88.0
North				
Chandigarh	*	*	(5.9)	(94.1)
Delhi	8.8	91.2	4.0	96.0
Haryana	12.1	87.9	16.1	83.9
Himachal Pradesh	5.0	95.0	9.0	91.0
Jammu & Kashmir	9.5	90.5	13.1	86.9
Punjab	5.4	94.6	9.8	90.2
Rajasthan	5.6	94.4	9.8	90.2
Uttarakhand	5.1	94.9	10.5	89.5
Central				
Chhattisgarh	6.4	93.6	11.4	88.6
Madhya Pradesh	8.6	91.4	12.9	87.1
Uttar Pradesh	5.8	94.2	9.1	90.9
East				
Bihar	6.7	93.3	11.1	88.9
Jharkhand	9.7	90.3	11.1	88.9
Odisha	7.9	92.1	10.4	89.6
West Bengal	12.5	87.5	16.0	84.0
Northeast				
Arunachal Pradesh	10.4	89.6	18.7	81.3
Assam	5.6	94.4	11.1	88.9
Manipur	8.6	91.4	19.0	81.0
Meghalaya	3.6	96.4	8.6	91.4
Mizoram	2.5	97.5	11.2	88.8
Nagaland	2.8	97.2	9.4	90.6
Sikkim	8.8	91.2	20.3	79.7
Tripura	6.2	93.8	11.7	88.3
West				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*	*	*	*
Daman & Diu	(1.3)	(98.7)	18.5	81.5
Goa	5.5	94.5	15.8	84.2
Gujarat	6.4	93.6	9.7	90.3
Maharashtra	8.6	91.4	14.0	86.0
South				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.7	96.3	12.0	88.0
Andhra Pradesh	10.0	90.0	13.8	86.2
Karnataka	8.4	91.6	11.6	88.4
Kerala	9.1	90.9	15.1	84.9
Lakshadweep	(2.6)	(97.4)	0.0	100.0
Puducherry	17.5	82.5	21.5	78.5
Tamil Nadu	9.9	90.1	15.1	84.9
Telangana	10.7	89.3	15.3	84.7

¹ Deaths due to accidents, violence, poisoning, homicides, or suicides

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Key Findings

- **Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS:** One-fifth (21%) of women and one-third of men age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS.
- **Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:** Sixty-two percent of women and 69 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy; 58 percent of women and 64 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted during delivery; and 55 percent of women and 56 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding.
- **Coverage of prior HIV testing:** Forty-five percent of women and 61 percent of men age 15-49 know where to obtain an HIV test. Sixteen percent of women and 8 percent of men were tested for HIV prior to the survey.
- **Coverage of HIV testing during antenatal care (ANC) or labour:** Thirty-four percent of women who gave birth in the past 2 years had an HIV test during ANC or labour and received the test results.
- **Prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs):** Eleven percent of women and 8 percent of men age 15-49 who have ever had sex reported having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- **Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS among youth:** Twenty-two percent of young women and 32 percent of young men age 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV.
- **Premarital sex among youth:** Three percent of never-married women and 11 percent of never-married men age 15-24 have ever had sexual intercourse.
- **Higher-risk sex among youth:** Thirty-five percent of men age 15-24 have had higher-risk intercourse (sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner) in the 12 months preceding the survey, compared with 2 percent of women age 15-24.

Started in 1992, India's National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) has taken a comprehensive approach to the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in India. Currently in its fourth round, key priorities of the programme now include the prevention of new infections; the provision of comprehensive care, support, and treatment for persons living with HIV; prevention of parent-to-child transmission; awareness-raising; reduction of stigma and discrimination; and demand generation for HIV services, particularly among women and youth.

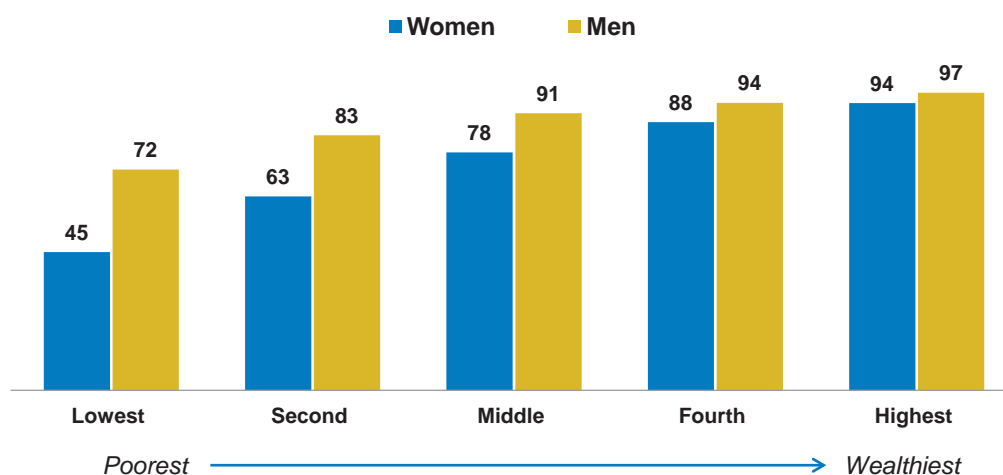
This chapter presents findings from NFHS-4 on the current levels of HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes, prior HIV testing, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), as well as on sexual behaviour of the adult and youth population. Questions on HIV/AIDS were included only in the subsample of households selected for the state module.

13.1 HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE, TRANSMISSION, AND PREVENTION METHODS

In India, 76 percent of women and 89 percent of men have heard of HIV or AIDS (Table 13.1). Forty-five percent of women and 72 percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile have heard of HIV or AIDS, compared with 94 percent of women and 97 percent of men in the highest wealth quintile (Figure 13.1). However, only 55 percent of women and 77 percent of men age 15-49 know that using condoms consistently can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS. About three-fifths (58%) of women and three-fourths (74%) of men age 15-49 know that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the risk of HIV/AIDS. Overall, 47 percent of women and 69 percent of men know that both consistent condom use and only having sex with one uninfected partner can prevent HIV/AIDS (Table 13.2).

Figure 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS by Household Wealth

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Sixty-two percent of women and 74 percent of men say that people can get HIV/AIDS from blood products or blood transfusions. Similar proportions of women and men say that people can get HIV/AIDS by injecting drugs (59% of women and 71% of men).

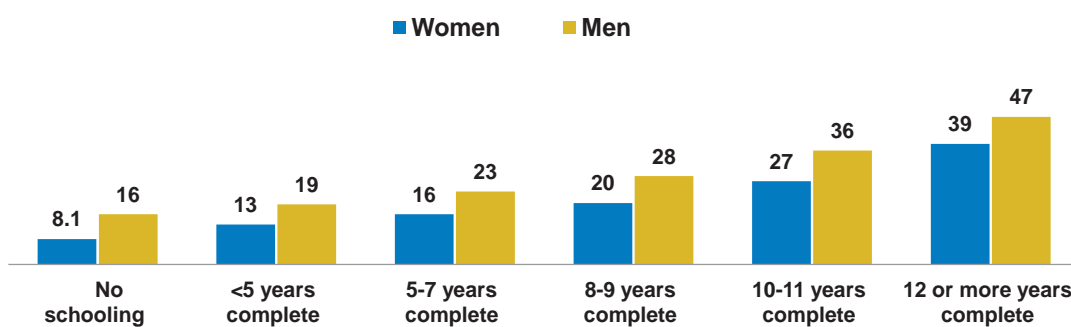
Trends: In the 10 years since NFHS-3, knowledge of HIV/AIDS has increased more among women than among men. For women, knowledge increased by 15 percentage points from 61 percent in NFHS-3, and for men, it increased by 5 percentage points from 84 percent in NFHS-3. Similarly, knowledge that condoms, if used consistently, and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other partners can prevent HIV/AIDS has also increased, and the increase is greater for women (from 32% in NFHS-3 to 47%), than for men (from 65% in NFHS-3 to 69%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of HIV or AIDS increases sharply with schooling for both women and men, from 52 percent among women and 70 percent among men with no schooling to 97-98 percent among women and men with 12 or more years of schooling. Similarly, knowledge that condoms if used consistently and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other partners can prevent HIV/AIDS increases from 26 percent among women and 47 percent among men with no schooling to 71 percent among women and 82 percent among men with 12 or more years of schooling (**Table 13.2**).
- Knowledge of HIV or AIDS, as well as ways of preventing HIV/AIDS, also increases with wealth. Twenty-four percent of women and 50 percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile know the two methods of prevention, compared with 68 percent of women and 82 percent of men in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 13.2 Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by Schooling

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



- Knowledge of HIV or AIDS varies greatly by state. The percentage of women who know about HIV or AIDS ranges from only 46 percent of women in Bihar to 99 percent in Manipur, Puducherry, Kerala, and Chandigarh. For men, knowledge ranges from 59 percent in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and 77 percent in Gujarat to 99-100 percent in Manipur, Chandigarh, Punjab, Mizoram, Kerala, Lakshadweep, and Puducherry. Only about one-third (34%) of women in Bihar and about half (52%) of men in Meghalaya and 40 percent in Dadra & Nagar Haveli know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condoms (**Table 13.5**).

13.2 COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances 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.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Fifty-one percent of women and 64 percent of men know that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites; 48 percent of women and 62 percent of men know that HIV/AIDS cannot be spread by sharing food with a person who has AIDS; and over half of women (55%) and about two-thirds of men know that a healthy looking person can have HIV/AIDS.

About one-fifth of women (21%) and one-third of men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (Table 13.3.1 and Table 13.3.2).

Trends: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has increased only for women since NFHS-3, when it was 17 percent. For men there has been no change in comprehensive knowledge.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Comprehensive knowledge is higher in urban than in rural areas. Twenty-eight percent of women and 38 percent of men in urban areas have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, compared with 17 percent of women and 29 percent of men in rural areas (Table 13.3.1 and Table 13.3.2).
- Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS increases sharply with schooling (Figure 13.2) and wealth; however, there is no subgroup of women, except Sikh women, in which more than 39 percent have comprehensive knowledge. Among Sikh women, 47 percent have comprehensive knowledge. Among men, there is no subgroup in which more than 47 percent have comprehensive knowledge, with the exception of Jain and Sikh men (59-60%).
- The percentage of women and men who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS varies greatly by state. For women, comprehensive knowledge is highest in Mizoram (66%) and lowest in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Assam, Karnataka, and Bihar (9-10%). For men, comprehensive knowledge is highest in Mizoram (68%) and lowest in Tamil Nadu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (11% each) (Table 13.5).
- The percentage of women and men who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condoms varies greatly by state (Figure 13.3.1 and Figure 13.3.2).

Figure 13.3.1 Women’s Knowledge of Condom Use for HIV/AIDS Prevention by State/UT

Percentage of women age 15-49

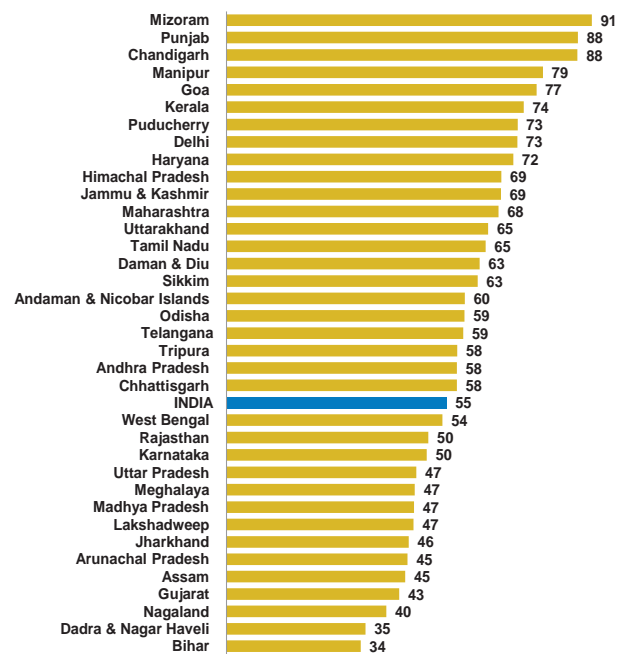
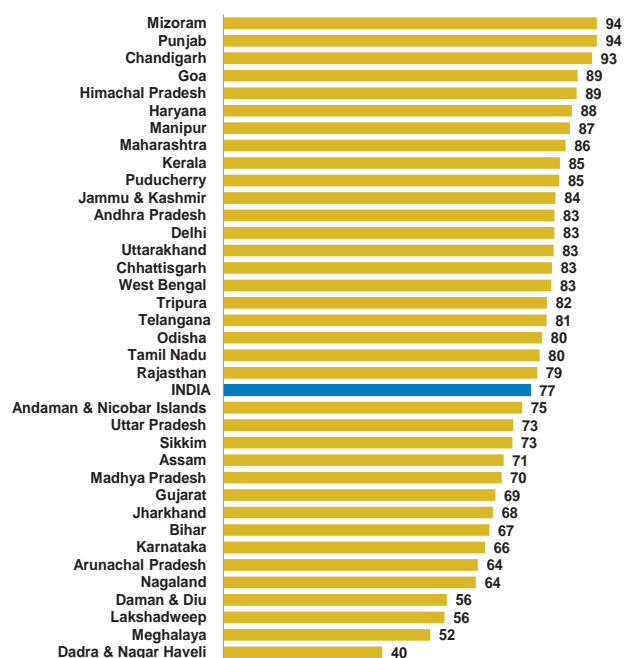


Figure 13.3.2 Men’s Knowledge of Condom Use for HIV/AIDS Prevention by State/UT

Percentage of men age 15-49



13.3 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission using antiretroviral drugs are critical to reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV/AIDS. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding. Women were also asked if a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

Sixty-two percent of women know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted during pregnancy, 58 percent know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 55 percent know that it can be transmitted by breastfeeding (Table 13.4). Among men, 69 percent know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted during pregnancy, 64 percent know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 56 percent know that it can be transmitted by breastfeeding. Overall, 49 percent of both women and men know all three modes of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS.

More than one-third of women (36%) and men (37%) know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and that the risk of transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of the three modes of MTCT varies greatly by schooling, wealth, and religion. Across all women and men, knowledge is lowest for women belonging to the lowest wealth quintile (28%) and is lowest for men without schooling (37%), and it is highest for Sikh women and men (72% and 73%, respectively) (Table 13.4).
- Knowledge of MTCT varies across states. Women are least likely to know about the three modes of MTCT in Dadra & Nagar Haveli (16%), Bihar (33%), Gujarat (34%), Daman & Diu (34%), and Arunachal Pradesh (34%) and most likely to know them in Andhra Pradesh (76%), Punjab (71%), and Goa (70%). Men are least likely to know about the three modes of MTCT in Dadra & Nagar Haveli (23%) and Mizoram (33%) and most likely to know them in Punjab (77%) and Andhra Pradesh (67%) (Table 13.5).

13.4 ACCEPTING ATTITUDES TOWARD PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Respondents with accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS are those who know about HIV/AIDS and agree with each of the seven following statements: a) they would care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in their own home; b) they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS; c) a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching in the school; d) they would not want to keep it secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS; e) they would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative; f) they think that people living with HIV should be treated in the same public hospital with patients who are HIV negative; and g) they think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who know about HIV/AIDS

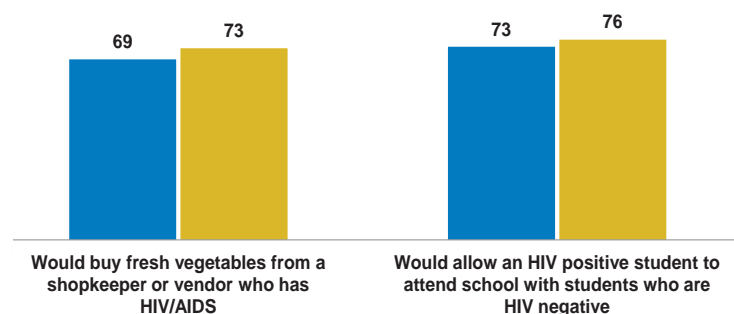
Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) if needed. Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of any programme targeting HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

A majority of both women and men agree with each of the different statements. Agreement varies for women from a low of 56 percent of women who agree that they would not want to keep secret that a family member was infected with HIV/AIDS to 77 percent agreeing that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching.

For men, agreement ranges from 58 percent who say that they would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS to 79 percent who are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in their own home. Overall, however, only 24 percent of women and 27 percent of men express accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS based on agreement with all seven specified statements (**Table 13.6**).

Figure 13.4 Discriminatory Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS



About the same percentage of men (69-76%) and women (69-74%) agree that they would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative, that people living with HIV should be treated in the same public hospital with patients who are HIV negative, and that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative. However, 69 percent of women, compared with 73 percent of men, say that would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS (**Figure 13.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Accepting attitudes toward persons with HIV/AIDS based on agreement with each of the separate seven statements shows lower acceptance in rural than urban areas, except that a higher proportion of both women and men in rural areas than urban areas say that they would not want to keep secret that a family member was infected with HIV/AIDS. Agreement with all seven statements, however, does not vary much by residence for women (23-25%) and men (26-29%) (**Table 13.6**).
- Accepting attitudes based on all seven statements vary greatly by state. For women, agreement with all seven statements varies from 8 percent in Meghalaya, Daman & Diu, and Tamil Nadu to 50 percent in Punjab (**Table 13.7.1**); and for men, it ranges from 5 percent or less in Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Daman & Diu, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli to 81 percent in Chandigarh (**Table 13.7.2**).

13.5 ATTITUDES TOWARD NEGOTIATING SEX WITH HUSBAND

Being able to negotiate safe sex is critical to the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. In NFHS-4, women and men age 15-49 were asked if a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if he has a sexually transmitted disease. Men were also asked if a wife is justified in asking her husband that they use a condom when they have sex if the husband has a sexually transmitted disease.

Seventy-eight percent of women and 80 percent of men age 15-49 agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if he has a sexually transmitted disease. In addition, 82 percent of men agree that a wife is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if he has a sexually transmitted disease. Overall, 87 percent of men say that if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease, a wife can refuse to have sex with him or can request that they use a condom (**Table 13.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is very little variation by most background characteristics in women's and men's attitudes toward wives negotiating safer sex with their husbands (**Table 13.8**).
- Among women, agreement that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if he has a sexually transmitted disease varies from a low of 34 percent in Puducherry and 38 percent in Tripura to a high of 94 percent in Punjab (**Table 13.9**).
- Fifty-nine percent of men in Tamil Nadu and even fewer in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, compared with 98 percent of men in Punjab, agree that if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease, his wife is justified in asking that they use a condom.
- Men's agreement with either of the two statements varies similarly from a low of 33 percent in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 59 percent in Daman & Diu, and 64 percent in Tamil Nadu to a high of 99 percent in Punjab.

13.6 MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS

Higher-risk sexual intercourse

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

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey

Having multiple sexual partners or having sex with a person who is neither a spouse nor a live-in partner can put women and men at higher risk of HIV/AIDS. In India, among those who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, less than 1 percent (0.6%) of women and 2 percent of men reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and less than 1 percent (0.7%) of women and 7 percent of men had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months (**Table 13.10.1** and **Table 13.10.2**). Among women and men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, 36 percent of women and 49 percent of men used a condom at last higher-risk sex. On average, women who have ever had sex have had 1.7 lifetime sexual partners and men who ever had sex have had 1.9 lifetime sexual partners.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women and men who had sex in the past 12 months, never married women and men are more likely than those who are currently married or formerly married to have had multiple partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months (**Table 13.10.1** and **Table 13.10.2**).
- Women and men who had sex in the past 12 months and were away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months are more likely to have multiple partners than those who have not been away from home for one or more months (2% versus 1% for women; 4% versus 2% for men).
- Among women and men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the use of a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex is much higher among those with 12 or more years of schooling as among those with no schooling, as well as for men between those in the highest wealth quintile and those in the lowest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of men who had multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among those who had sex in the past 12 months decreases sharply with age from 9 percent among men age 15-19 to 1 percent among men age 40-49.
- Notably, 10 percent of men age 15-19 who had sex in the past 12 months had multiple sex partners and 72 percent had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months. These proportions fall to 6 percent and 28 percent among men age 20-24.

- Seven percent of men in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months. The percentages were much lower in all other states (Table 13.11).

13.7 PAID SEX

Sexual intercourse undertaken for payment is most often at high risk of getting sexually transmitted diseases and limits the possibility for negotiating safe sex. One percent of men age 15-49 in India say that they paid for sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey. About half (48%) of men who reported paying for sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom during their last paid sexual intercourse (Table 13.12).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Men who are divorced, separated, deserted, or widowed are more likely to have paid for sex (6%) in the 12 months before the survey than men who are currently married (0.8%) or never married (2%) (Table 13.12).
- Men who were away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months are more likely than men staying at home to have paid for sex in the past 12 months (2% versus 1%).

13.8 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

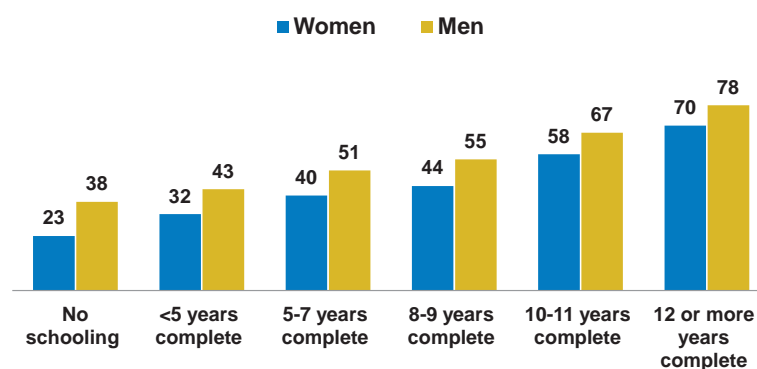
Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV negative individuals make decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices in order to remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of HIV status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, access care, and receive treatment.

13.8.1 Awareness of HIV Testing Services and Experience with HIV Testing

Forty-five percent of women and 61 percent of men in India know where to obtain an HIV test. Women are about twice as likely as men to have ever been tested for HIV (16% versus 8%) and to have been tested in the 12 months before the survey and received the results of the last test (6% versus 3%) (Table 13.13.1 and Table 13.13.2).

Figure 13.5 Knowledge of Where to Get Tested for HIV by Schooling

Percentage of women and men age 15-49

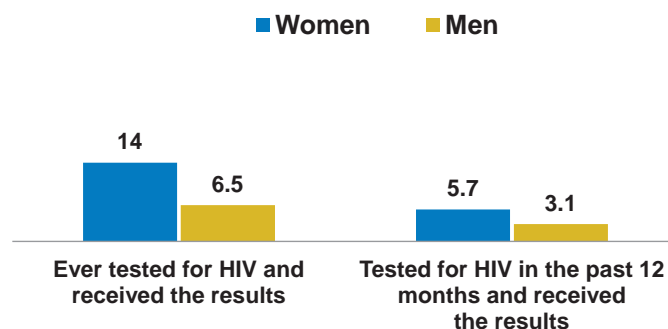


Trends: There has been a substantial increase in HIV testing among women and men age 15-49 in the 10 years since NFHS-3. The proportion who had ever been tested for HIV prior to the survey increased from 3 percent in NFHS-3 to 16 percent in NFHS-4 among women and from 4 percent to 8 percent among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women and men who know where to get an HIV test is lower in rural than urban areas and increases sharply with schooling and wealth (Table 13.13.1, Table 13.13.2, and Figure 13.5).
- Women are about twice as likely as men (14% versus 7%) to have ever been tested for HIV and received the results (Figure 13.6).
- The proportion of respondents who have ever been tested for HIV peaks at 28 percent among women age 25-29 and at 11 percent among men age 30-39.
- Urban women are about twice as likely (23%) as rural women (12%) to have ever been tested for HIV. Although urban men are also more likely than rural men to have ever been tested for HIV, the differential is smaller (10% versus 6%).
- Women's and men's likelihood of having ever been tested for HIV increases sharply with both schooling and wealth. For example, 6 percent of women and 3 percent of men with no schooling have ever been tested for HIV, compared with 27 percent of women and 12 percent of men with 12 or more years of schooling.
- HIV testing is more common among women and men who have been away from home for one month or more in the past 12 months (23% of women and 9% of men) than among those who have not been away (16% of women and 7% of men).
- The percentage of women and men who have ever been tested varies greatly by state. Among women, this percentage ranges from 3 percent in Bihar to 46 percent in Mizoram. Among men this percentage ranges from 1 percent in Daman & Diu and 2 percent each in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Assam, Tripura, and Meghalaya to 36 percent in Mizoram (Table 13.14.1 and Table 13.14.2).
- The proportions of women and men who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and have received the results have the same pattern of variation by most background characteristics as do the proportions of women and men who have ever been tested for HIV.

Figure 13.6 HIV Testing Prior to NFHS-4
Percentage of women and men age 15-49



13.8.2 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

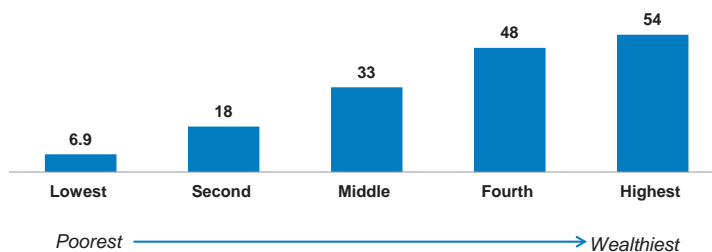
Table 13.15 presents information on self-reported HIV testing during pregnancy and labour among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years before the survey. Fifteen percent of women who received ANC for their last birth in the past two years received counselling on HIV and an HIV test during an antenatal care (ANC) visit and received the test results; 30 percent of women who had a birth in the past two years had HIV test during ANC or labour and received the test results.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas are twice as likely as their rural counterparts to have an HIV test during ANC or labour and receive their test result (46% versus 23%) (**Table 13.15**).
- The percentage of women who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who received their test results increases sharply with both schooling and wealth. For example, 7 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile had an HIV test during ANC or labour and received the test results, compared with 54 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 13.7**).
- The percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who received their test results among women who had a birth in the two years preceding the survey and the percentage of women who received ANC for their last birth in the past two years who received counselling on HIV, an HIV test during ANC, and the test results vary greatly by state. For example, the proportion of women who received counselling on HIV, an HIV test during ANC, and their test results was the highest in Mizoram (63%), followed by Goa (60%) and was the lowest in Bihar (1%) and Assam (3%) (**Table 13.16**).

Figure 13.7 HIV Testing during ANC or Labour by Household Wealth

Percentage of women who had a birth in the past two years who were tested for HIV during ANC or labour for their most recent birth and received results



13.9 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex are asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis, a genital sore, or a genital ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Overall, 11 percent of women age 15-49 who have ever had sex and 8 percent of men age 15-49 who have ever had sex reported having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months (**Table 13.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Never married men are more likely than currently married or formerly married men to report having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI (**Table 13.17**).
- Self-reported STIs and/or symptoms of STIs do not vary greatly by residence, schooling, or wealth for both women and men.
- Women and men who were away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months are more likely to report an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months (16% of women and 12% of men) than women and men who were not away from home (11% of women and 7% of men).
- Self-reported STIs and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months vary greatly across states, from a low among women of 2 percent in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and 4 percent in Sikkim to a high of 23 percent in Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, and Meghalaya, and from a low among men of 1 percent in Tripura and 2 percent in Andhra Pradesh to a high of 37 percent in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 24 percent in Puducherry, and 18 percent in Tamil Nadu (**Table 13.18**).

13.10 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15-24 and also assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviours that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

13.10.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

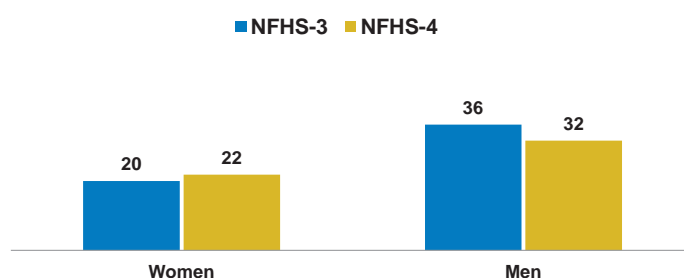
Knowledge of HIV transmission enables people to avoid HIV infection. This is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other high-risk behaviours.

In India, 22 percent of young women and 32 percent of young men age 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, which includes knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two common misconceptions about HIV transmission (**Table 13.19**).

Trends: The percentage of young women with comprehensive knowledge about HIV has increased only marginally from 20 percent in NFHS-3 to 22 percent in NFHS-4 and the proportion of young men with comprehensive knowledge has declined in the same period, from 36 percent to 32 percent (**Figure 13.8**).

Figure 13.8 Trend in Comprehensive Knowledge among Youth

Percentage of women and men age 15-24



Patterns by background characteristics

- Comprehensive knowledge about HIV increases with age: only 16 percent of women and 25 percent of men age 15-17 have comprehensive knowledge, compared with 26 percent of women and 37 percent of men age 23-24 (**Table 13.19**).
- Young women and men in urban areas are more likely (28% of women and 35% of men) than their counterparts in rural areas (18% of women and 30% of men) to have comprehensive knowledge about HIV.
- Comprehensive knowledge among youth increases sharply with schooling and wealth. For example, 6 percent of women and 16 percent of men with no schooling have comprehensive knowledge, compared with 35 percent of women and 44 percent of men with 12 or more years of schooling.
- Comprehensive knowledge among youth varies greatly by state. Only 7 percent of women in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and 8 percent in Assam have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, compared with 63 percent in Mizoram. Similarly, only 7 percent of men in Daman & Diu and 10 percent of men in Tamil Nadu have comprehensive knowledge, compared with 66 percent in Mizoram (**Table 13.20**).

13.10.2 First Sex

Table 13.21 provides information on the percentage of young women and men who have ever had sexual intercourse and who had sexual intercourse before the age of 15. Forty-three percent of women age 15-24 have ever had sex, compared with 22 percent of young men age 15-24. Three percent of young women and 1 percent of young men reported having sex before the age of 15.

Trends: Overall, the percentage of young people age 15-24 who have had sex before age 15 decreased considerably between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4 for women (from 10% to 3%) and men (from 2% to 1%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women age 15-24, the likelihood of ever having had sex and having had sex before age 15 declines sharply with schooling. Seventy-two percent of women with no schooling have ever had sex and 9 percent had sex before age 15, compared with 34 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling having ever had sex and less than 1 percent having had sex before age 15 (**Table 13.21**).
- The likelihood of ever having had sex and having had sex before age 15 among women age 15-24 also vary greatly by wealth. The percentage who have ever had sex declines from 49 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 31 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile, and the percentage who had sex before age 15 declines from 5 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 1 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.

13.10.3 Premarital Sex

Ninety-seven percent of never married women and 89 percent of never married men age 15-24 have never had sexual intercourse (**Table 13.22**). Only 1 percent of never married women and 7 percent of never married men age 15-24 had sex in the past 12 months. Among never married women and men who had sex in the past 12 months, 37 percent of women and 51 percent of men used a condom at last sexual intercourse.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of never married women and men who have never had sexual intercourse decreases with age from 98 percent of women and 96 percent of men age 15-17 to 95 percent of women and 81 percent of men age 23-24 (**Table 13.22**).
- Among never married men age 15-24, more than twice as many who were away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months as men who were not away from home (13% versus 6%).

13.10.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months are much more likely than their female counterparts to have had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey (35% versus 2%). Among young women and men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, men were much more likely than women to have used a condom at last higher-risk intercourse (48% versus 38%) (**Table 13.23**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among young men who had sex in the past 12 months, the likelihood of having had higher-risk sex generally increases with schooling: 20-23 percent of men with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling have had higher-risk sexual intercourse, compared with 48 percent of men with 12 or more years of schooling (**Tables 13.23**).
- Among women and men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Sixty-five percent of women and 59 percent of men in urban areas who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months used a condom during their last sexual intercourse with their last non-marital, non-cohabitating partner, compared with 29 percent of women and 41 percent of men in rural areas.

13.10.5 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than older adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people in obtaining services. **Table 13.24** provides information on sexually active youth age 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and received the results of the last test.

Among young people age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the proportion who were tested for HIV and received their results was higher among women than among men; 12 percent of women were tested and received the results, compared with only 3 percent of men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of young people tested for HIV and receiving the test results in the past 12 months among those who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months increases with age, from 6 percent of women and 2 percent of men age 15-17 to 13 percent of women and 4 percent of men age 23-24 (**Table 13.24**).
- Young people age 15-24 in urban areas who had sex in the past 12 months are more likely to have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received test results (18% of women and 5% of men) than their rural counterparts (10% of women and 2% of men).
- The percentage of young women and men who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and who received their results tends to increase with both schooling and wealth.

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Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS by background characteristics, India, 2015-16 and NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of women	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of men
Age				
15-24	76.3	42,212	87.4	35,364
15-19	73.0	21,059	83.9	18,740
20-24	79.6	21,154	91.3	16,624
25-29	78.9	19,769	92.8	16,171
30-39	76.5	32,547	90.4	28,374
40-49	71.1	26,591	86.5	23,501
Residence				
Urban	87.7	43,510	93.8	39,546
Rural	68.9	77,610	85.8	63,864
Schooling				
No schooling	51.5	31,877	70.0	12,422
<5 years complete	65.3	6,902	78.9	6,171
5-7 years complete	72.0	17,550	83.9	14,730
8-9 years complete	79.1	20,268	87.8	21,422
10-11 years complete	90.5	17,502	94.7	18,030
12 or more years complete	96.8	27,022	98.2	30,636
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months¹				
Yes	77.2	9,286	88.5	17,033
No	75.5	111,834	88.9	86,378
Religion				
Hindu	75.0	97,299	88.5	84,211
Muslim	73.6	17,295	89.0	13,793
Christian	91.3	3,064	94.6	2,277
Sikh	96.2	1,702	97.7	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	88.5	1,052	94.1	958
Jain	94.9	177	95.6	163
Other	61.9	530	83.3	386
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	73.0	23,524	88.2	20,499
Scheduled tribe	64.2	11,010	79.8	9,132
Other backward class	74.3	53,500	88.4	45,110
Other	84.1	32,509	93.1	28,299
Don't know	52.0	578	76.6	371
Wealth index				
Lowest	45.2	19,430	72.2	15,205
Second	63.4	22,843	83.4	19,402
Middle	77.8	25,232	90.6	22,047
Fourth	87.7	26,358	94.0	22,930
Highest	93.9	27,256	97.3	23,827
Total	75.6	121,120	88.9	103,411
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	60.9	124,385	83.6	69,751

¹ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded.

Table 13.2. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners, and percentage who say people can get HIV/AIDS from blood products or blood transfusions and by injecting drugs, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by:				Percentage of men who say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by:				Number of women	Number of men
	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected sex partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected sex partner ^{1,2}	Percentage that people can get HIV/AIDS from blood products or blood transfusions	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected sex partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected sex partner ^{1,2}	Percentage that people can get HIV/AIDS from blood products or blood transfusions		
Age										
15-24	54.7	57.5	47.2	62.2	59.7	42,212	75.2	66.2	71.3	35,364
15-19	49.5	52.8	42.1	58.7	56.7	21,059	70.3	61.0	67.2	18,740
20-24	59.8	62.2	52.3	65.6	62.8	21,154	80.7	72.1	75.8	16,624
25-29	60.1	61.9	52.3	65.1	61.9	19,769	82.1	73.3	77.5	16,171
30-39	56.5	59.0	48.5	62.4	60.1	32,547	79.6	71.0	75.4	28,374
40-49	49.4	52.9	42.2	57.5	54.4	26,591	74.8	65.9	72.2	23,501
Residence										
Urban	67.0	68.9	58.1	72.7	70.0	43,510	83.4	74.5	79.1	39,546
Rural	48.1	51.3	41.2	55.5	52.8	77,610	73.7	64.9	70.1	63,864
Schooling										
No schooling	31.8	35.2	26.2	40.0	38.4	31,877	54.9	46.6	54.6	12,422
<5 years complete	42.1	46.1	35.3	48.7	46.0	6,902	65.2	55.8	61.6	6,171
5-7 years complete	49.7	52.7	41.7	56.2	54.5	17,550	70.4	60.9	66.9	14,730
8-9 years complete	56.8	59.1	48.4	63.1	60.2	20,268	76.3	67.0	71.4	21,422
10-11 years complete	67.0	70.6	58.6	75.5	72.2	17,502	82.9	73.3	79.4	18,030
12 or more years complete	79.4	80.8	70.8	84.2	80.1	27,022	89.8	82.0	84.9	30,636
Marital status										
Never married	56.1	59.4	48.3	65.6	63.0	27,821	77.1	67.8	73.4	39,631
Currently married	54.9	57.3	47.3	60.7	57.9	88,021	77.8	69.2	73.9	62,499
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	48.8	53.2	42.3	56.9	56.1	5,277	69.8	59.8	63.4	1,280
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months³										
Yes	55.9	60.4	48.5	65.2	62.4	9,286	77.1	67.6	73.1	17,033
No	54.8	57.4	47.2	61.4	58.7	111,834	77.4	68.8	73.7	86,378

Continued...

Table 13.2 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention methods—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners, and percentage who say people can get HIV/AIDS from blood products or blood transfusions and by injecting drugs, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by:				Percentage of men who say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by:				Number of women	Number of men		
	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected sex partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected sex partner ^{1,2}	Percentage who say that people can get HIV/AIDS from blood products or transfusions	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected sex partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected sex partner ^{1,2}	Percentage who say that people can get HIV/AIDS from blood products or transfusions				
Religion												
Hindu	54.2	57.0	46.6	61.1	58.7	97,299	77.1	73.7	68.0	73.2	70.9	84,211
Muslim	53.1	55.2	45.5	59.8	55.8	17,295	77.0	74.7	68.9	73.1	69.2	13,793
Christian	65.0	67.2	53.7	78.3	70.6	3,064	77.9	77.7	68.8	78.2	72.9	2,277
Sikh	86.1	89.4	82.3	88.9	90.9	1,702	92.5	92.0	88.4	90.6	92.8	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	73.2	72.9	64.3	62.8	59.0	1,052	86.1	81.7	77.2	71.2	78.6	958
Jain	73.6	75.9	63.6	71.6	71.9	177	91.1	87.9	86.4	84.1	81.1	163
Other	44.5	48.0	40.5	50.5	48.1	530	68.1	66.2	58.6	66.2	65.6	386
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	52.8	54.8	44.8	60.3	57.6	23,524	76.2	72.6	66.8	73.1	71.4	20,499
Scheduled tribe	43.3	44.9	36.2	48.9	47.2	11,010	65.9	61.8	55.6	62.1	60.3	9,132
Other backward class	52.8	56.3	45.4	61.0	58.4	53,500	76.6	73.3	67.4	73.3	70.3	45,110
Other	64.2	66.6	56.4	68.6	65.4	32,509	83.6	81.3	76.1	78.3	76.2	28,299
Don't know	29.3	36.4	26.0	37.7	35.2	578	57.9	61.7	50.2	49.7	42.1	371
Wealth index												
Lowest	29.1	30.6	24.0	34.0	32.1	19,430	58.6	56.3	49.9	55.8	54.0	15,205
Second	41.4	44.8	34.8	49.1	47.2	22,843	70.6	67.3	61.1	66.7	63.5	19,402
Middle	53.0	57.4	45.2	62.6	60.4	25,232	78.0	75.0	68.8	74.8	72.1	22,047
Fourth	65.0	67.3	55.6	72.8	69.3	26,358	82.3	79.1	73.2	79.4	77.0	22,930
Highest	76.6	78.4	68.3	80.5	76.9	27,256	89.6	86.2	81.9	83.8	81.8	23,827
Total age 15-49	54.9	57.6	47.3	61.7	59.0	121,120	77.4	74.3	68.6	73.6	71.1	103,411
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	68.5	67.8	60.0	68.8	65.8	8,711
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	76.7	73.8	67.9	73.2	70.7	112,122

na = Not applicable

¹ Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse

² Partner who has no other sex partners

³ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

Table 13.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Women

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who say that:				Percentage who reject the two specified misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS ¹	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS and who reject the two specified misconceptions	Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²	Number of women
	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by the two specified methods	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS					
Age									
15-24	52.8	48.8	38.9	26.2	56.0	29.6	21.7	42,212	
15-19	50.1	45.3	36.1	22.6	53.1	27.0	18.5	21,059	
20-24	55.6	52.3	41.7	29.7	59.0	32.3	24.8	21,154	
25-29	54.9	51.5	40.9	29.0	57.5	30.7	23.8	19,769	
30-39	51.0	48.5	37.8	25.9	55.2	28.5	21.2	32,547	
40-49	45.0	42.3	32.5	21.7	48.8	23.4	17.3	26,591	
Residence									
Urban	63.3	59.6	48.2	34.2	64.3	36.5	28.1	43,510	
Rural	44.0	41.1	31.5	20.8	49.0	23.5	16.9	77,610	
Schooling									
No schooling	28.7	25.7	18.5	10.4	33.3	12.6	8.1	31,877	
<5 years complete	38.2	34.6	25.2	16.0	44.8	18.1	12.7	6,902	
5-7 years complete	45.1	42.8	32.0	20.3	49.5	22.9	16.2	17,550	
8-9 years complete	50.9	48.2	36.4	24.2	56.2	27.0	19.6	20,268	
10-11 years complete	64.2	61.5	49.0	33.3	65.5	36.1	26.6	17,502	
12 or more years complete	75.6	71.0	60.2	45.4	76.7	48.3	38.5	27,022	
Marital status									
Never married	56.7	52.1	42.4	27.9	59.5	32.6	23.4	27,821	
Currently married	49.5	46.6	36.3	25.1	53.2	27.1	20.4	88,021	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	45.1	43.1	31.8	21.1	48.1	22.4	16.4	5,277	
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months³									
Yes	50.9	48.0	36.7	23.9	55.3	26.6	18.8	9,286	
No	50.9	47.7	37.6	25.7	54.4	28.3	21.1	111,834	

Continued...

Table 13.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Women—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who say that:				Percentage who reject the two specified misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS ¹	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS and who reject the two specified misconceptions	Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²	Number of women
	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by the two specified methods	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS					
Religion									
Hindu	50.6	47.5	37.3	25.1	27.8	20.4	97,299		
Muslim	47.2	43.0	33.4	22.8	25.3	19.0	17,295		
Christian	67.2	67.0	55.0	36.2	40.0	29.6	3,064		
Sikh	72.7	66.6	55.4	50.3	50.9	47.0	1,702		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	63.4	63.6	51.8	39.1	39.8	32.2	1,052		
Jain	75.3	63.7	53.4	40.5	42.5	34.8	177		
Other	44.0	33.8	29.7	21.9	22.8	19.8	530		
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	47.5	44.5	34.3	22.7	25.7	18.6	23,524		
Scheduled tribe	39.1	37.5	28.3	17.8	20.8	14.3	11,010		
Other backward class	49.9	47.1	36.9	24.4	26.7	19.5	53,500		
Other	59.4	55.1	44.4	32.4	35.0	27.3	32,509		
Don't know	33.5	25.0	20.2	12.2	14.0	10.4	578		
Wealth index									
Lowest	25.0	21.1	15.5	9.4	11.1	7.6	19,430		
Second	37.0	34.4	24.6	14.8	17.8	12.0	22,843		
Middle	50.1	47.6	36.2	22.7	25.9	18.2	25,232		
Fourth	61.1	58.1	46.1	31.2	34.1	25.1	26,358		
Highest	72.1	67.9	57.0	43.3	45.3	36.4	27,256		
Total	50.9	47.7	37.5	25.6	28.2	20.9	121,120		

¹ Respondents who know how to prevent HIV/AIDS say that the consistent use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS

² Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say 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, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

³ Visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

Table 13.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission or prevention and who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS and percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who say that:							Number of men
	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by the two specified methods	Percentage who reject the two specified misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS ¹	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS and who reject the two specified misconceptions	Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²	
Age								
15-24	63.9	60.1	48.7	38.6	64.1	37.4	31.5	35,364
15-19	60.8	56.0	45.3	34.9	59.5	34.0	28.2	18,740
20-24	67.5	64.7	52.5	42.9	69.4	41.2	35.3	16,624
25-29	67.6	67.0	53.9	44.4	70.1	42.1	36.2	16,171
30-39	64.2	64.1	50.4	41.4	66.7	38.8	33.6	28,374
40-49	59.6	58.6	46.4	37.3	62.8	35.3	30.0	23,501
Residence								
Urban	70.1	69.8	56.5	46.6	70.1	43.5	37.8	39,546
Rural	59.5	57.1	45.1	35.9	62.6	34.7	29.2	63,864
Schooling								
No schooling	41.4	39.0	28.5	20.3	46.5	20.1	15.8	12,422
<5 years complete	46.8	45.8	32.9	24.7	53.8	23.8	19.2	6,171
5-7 years complete	54.5	51.9	39.2	30.1	57.8	28.3	23.3	14,730
8-9 years complete	60.5	57.1	44.5	35.8	63.1	33.3	28.2	21,422
10-11 years complete	70.0	68.9	55.1	44.4	70.2	42.4	36.4	18,030
12 or more years complete	78.7	78.5	66.2	56.2	78.1	53.6	47.1	30,636
Marital status								
Never married	65.6	63.1	51.3	40.8	65.6	39.5	33.4	39,631
Currently married	62.6	61.3	48.5	39.7	65.5	37.3	32.1	62,499
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	51.2	53.8	40.1	32.6	58.4	28.8	25.9	1,280

Continued...

Table 13.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Men—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who say that:							Number of men
	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by the two specified methods	Percentage who reject the two specified misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS ¹	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS and who reject the two specified misconceptions	Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²	
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months								
Yes	62.2	59.9	47.1	37.9	59.3	31.9	27.1	17,033
No	63.9	62.3	49.9	40.4	66.7	39.3	33.6	86,378
Religion								
Hindu	64.0	61.9	49.6	40.1	64.5	37.9	32.4	84,211
Muslim	57.9	57.6	43.4	34.9	67.5	33.9	28.7	13,793
Christian	71.0	73.8	61.0	47.5	66.3	45.5	37.2	2,277
Sikh	79.7	79.2	68.6	63.4	88.2	63.1	59.1	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	69.2	78.8	61.3	51.3	76.6	51.6	43.1	958
Jain	81.3	80.3	70.3	63.9	86.1	62.5	60.0	163
Other	44.2	42.3	30.3	20.4	67.0	23.0	17.9	386
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	61.0	59.3	46.2	36.8	62.1	34.4	29.0	20,499
Scheduled tribe	53.7	50.3	39.6	29.4	56.1	30.2	23.9	9,132
Other backward class	64.3	61.5	49.5	39.5	62.3	36.0	30.6	45,110
Other	67.5	68.4	54.9	46.7	76.3	46.5	40.9	28,299
Don't know	59.0	52.1	47.3	32.3	51.3	35.3	25.7	371

Continued...

Table 13.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Men—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who say that:						Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS and who reject the two specified misconceptions	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS and who reject the two specified misconceptions	Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²	Number of men
	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by the two specified methods	Percentage who reject the two specified misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS ¹	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS and who reject the two specified misconceptions				
Wealth index										
Lowest	44.2	39.1	29.1	21.5	49.7	21.2	16.8	15,205		
Second	54.9	51.6	39.5	30.4	59.4	29.5	24.3	19,402		
Middle	63.1	61.9	48.2	38.4	64.6	35.8	30.2	22,047		
Fourth	70.1	69.7	56.3	45.4	69.9	43.2	36.9	22,930		
Highest	77.2	77.6	65.0	55.8	77.0	52.8	47.1	23,827		
Total age 15-49	63.6	61.9	49.4	40.0	65.5	38.1	32.5	103,411		
Age 50-54	56.0	53.8	41.9	32.8	58.8	31.8	26.4	8,711		
Total age 15-54	63.0	61.3	48.8	39.4	65.0	37.6	32.0	112,122		

¹ Respondents who know how to prevent HIV/AIDS say that the consistent use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS

² Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that consistent use of a condom every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission from a mother to her baby

Percentage of women and men who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding and by all three means, and that the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission from a mother to her baby can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to baby:				Percentage of men who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to baby:				Number of women	Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and the risk of transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs	Number of men
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By all three means	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By all three means			
Age											
15-24	61.1	57.0	55.3	48.5	65.0	60.4	53.4	46.5	42,212	36.3	35,364
15-19	56.3	52.5	51.3	44.5	59.7	55.6	49.9	43.2	21,059	33.1	18,740
20-24	65.8	61.5	59.2	52.5	70.9	65.8	57.3	50.2	21,154	39.5	16,624
25-29	65.6	61.0	58.7	52.1	73.0	67.4	59.2	51.7	19,769	38.8	16,171
30-39	63.3	58.9	55.7	49.7	71.3	66.3	58.0	50.9	32,547	37.0	28,374
40-49	58.0	54.4	51.9	46.8	68.0	64.0	56.4	49.9	26,591	32.8	23,501
Residence											
Urban	72.5	68.0	64.1	57.3	74.3	69.6	60.1	52.5	43,510	44.4	39,546
Rural	55.7	51.8	50.3	44.4	65.2	60.4	53.9	47.3	77,610	31.5	63,864
Schooling											
No schooling	40.1	38.2	37.4	33.5	47.8	45.2	42.8	36.7	31,877	19.6	12,422
<5 years complete	51.6	48.0	47.7	42.3	57.3	54.5	50.2	43.9	6,902	27.6	6,171
5-7 years complete	58.1	54.5	52.9	47.2	61.1	57.3	51.2	44.8	17,550	31.8	14,730
8-9 years complete	63.0	58.5	56.5	49.5	65.2	61.0	53.5	46.8	20,268	35.6	21,422
10-11 years complete	74.1	68.7	66.4	58.6	74.3	68.5	60.8	53.3	17,502	45.7	18,030
12 or more years complete	83.2	77.2	71.6	63.8	82.2	76.0	64.6	57.0	27,022	54.9	30,636
Marital status											
Never married	63.1	58.7	56.3	49.4	67.0	61.9	54.4	47.3	27,821	38.1	39,631
Currently married	61.6	57.5	55.0	49.1	69.9	65.3	57.6	50.7	88,021	35.7	62,499
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	57.7	53.4	52.5	46.8	60.9	57.3	46.8	42.6	5,277	33.2	1,280
Currently pregnant											
Pregnant	57.6	53.8	52.0	46.1	na	na	na	na	5,222	33.9	na
Not pregnant or not sure	61.9	57.8	55.4	49.2	na	na	na	na	115,898	36.2	na

Continued...

Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission from a mother to her baby—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and the risk of transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs				Percentage of men who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and the risk of transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs				Number of men	
	During pregnancy		During delivery		During pregnancy		During delivery			
	By all three means	By breast-feeding	By all three means	By breast-feeding	By all three means	By breast-feeding	By all three means	By breast-feeding		
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months¹										
Yes	65.7	60.3	58.8	51.8	41.5	68.6	64.3	56.5	48.6	17,033
No	61.4	57.4	54.9	48.8	35.7	68.7	63.9	56.2	49.4	86,378
Religion										
Hindu	61.2	57.1	54.7	48.5	36.0	68.4	63.6	55.7	48.7	84,211
Muslim	59.4	55.4	53.7	47.8	32.9	67.4	63.1	56.9	49.5	13,793
Christian	74.1	69.2	65.4	57.5	44.3	70.2	63.4	59.7	49.7	2,277
Sikh	86.4	81.4	75.8	71.5	55.0	85.3	83.5	77.2	73.2	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	76.2	71.0	64.1	60.7	50.3	77.7	72.3	54.0	50.6	958
Jain	82.2	73.7	74.4	67.1	46.6	82.5	79.8	61.2	60.1	163
Other	49.6	48.1	46.6	42.3	26.7	67.6	67.7	59.4	53.1	386
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	59.6	55.5	54.8	48.3	34.7	67.3	63.3	56.2	49.2	20,499
Scheduled tribe	50.4	45.9	44.6	39.0	28.4	57.7	53.6	48.1	42.4	9,132
Other backward class	59.8	56.2	54.2	47.8	34.0	67.9	62.8	56.2	48.4	45,110
Other	70.7	65.7	61.3	55.4	43.5	74.7	69.8	59.2	53.3	28,299
Don't know	38.5	37.1	35.3	32.1	22.0	47.5	42.2	42.9	31.1	371

Continued...

Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission from a mother to her baby—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and the risk of transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs by background characteristics, India, 2015-16				Percentage of men who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and the risk of transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs by background characteristics, India, 2015-16				Number of men	
	During pregnancy		During delivery		During pregnancy		During delivery			
	By breast-feeding	By all three means	By breast-feeding	By all three means	By breast-feeding	By all three means	By breast-feeding	By all three means		
Wealth index										
Lowest	34.8	32.1	32.8	28.4	18.4	50.8	47.5	43.3	37.8	15,205
Second	49.6	45.8	46.3	40.1	26.6	61.6	57.4	52.1	45.7	19,402
Middle	62.5	57.4	58.1	50.3	34.3	69.0	64.1	57.4	49.8	22,047
Fourth	72.5	64.8	67.4	57.7	43.1	73.7	68.7	59.5	52.0	22,930
Highest	79.9	68.4	74.8	61.8	51.7	80.7	74.9	63.8	56.4	23,827
Total age 15-49	61.7	55.2	57.6	49.0	36.1	68.7	63.9	56.3	49.3	103,411
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	63.9	60.2	54.8	48.1	8,711
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	68.3	63.6	56.1	49.2	112,122

na = Not applicable

¹ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

Table 13.5 HIV/AIDS awareness indicators by state/union territory

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condoms, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condoms		Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby by all three means ²	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
India	75.6	88.9	54.9	77.4	20.9	32.5	49.0	49.3
North								
Chandigarh	98.6	99.0	87.6	92.9	41.1	66.4	59.3	64.9
Delhi	89.1	96.4	72.6	83.4	32.7	27.4	51.3	48.8
Haryana	85.1	96.2	71.6	87.8	31.1	48.5	61.7	55.3
Himachal Pradesh	90.7	97.1	68.6	89.0	30.9	44.5	50.1	41.4
Jammu & Kashmir	91.6	97.1	68.5	83.7	19.0	24.4	64.8	57.6
Punjab	97.8	98.5	87.7	94.1	49.3	62.3	71.4	76.9
Rajasthan	65.0	85.8	50.4	79.1	19.1	37.4	45.1	49.8
Uttarakhand	80.9	94.9	65.3	83.2	28.6	36.5	52.6	48.2
Central								
Chhattisgarh	81.1	92.4	57.5	82.8	20.7	35.8	42.4	52.5
Madhya Pradesh	61.0	78.2	46.8	70.1	18.1	29.3	38.5	37.6
Uttar Pradesh	61.0	83.5	47.4	73.0	17.5	26.2	41.3	43.9
East								
Bihar	45.7	80.6	33.5	67.0	10.1	26.2	32.5	44.7
Jharkhand	61.4	82.0	45.5	67.9	15.7	18.0	40.9	51.8
Odisha	90.0	94.2	59.4	80.3	20.2	32.8	57.4	43.9
West Bengal	74.7	90.7	53.9	82.6	18.6	25.9	47.5	55.7
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	78.0	86.6	45.2	64.1	16.0	27.4	34.4	38.0
Assam	77.7	89.6	44.6	70.6	9.4	22.4	40.3	48.7
Manipur	99.0	99.6	79.0	87.3	40.7	57.9	52.6	56.9
Meghalaya	78.5	82.3	47.0	52.1	13.3	14.1	43.4	34.7
Mizoram	97.6	98.5	91.2	94.1	66.2	68.1	54.5	33.3
Nagaland	89.2	92.4	39.9	63.6	12.5	24.1	59.7	58.7
Sikkim	90.9	95.6	62.7	72.8	25.5	36.1	57.4	58.6
Tripura	85.2	88.8	57.6	81.5	28.0	36.8	43.8	40.0
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	47.4	58.8	34.7	40.0	9.3	11.1	15.9	22.9
Daman & Diu	79.4	72.3	63.2	56.3	27.9	11.5	34.3	42.5
Goa	97.2	96.8	77.4	89.2	34.6	41.9	70.0	51.9
Gujarat	59.3	76.6	43.1	68.5	18.4	31.4	33.8	40.8
Maharashtra	86.7	93.7	67.9	86.2	30.0	44.4	58.0	51.6
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	87.2	96.8	59.5	75.3	29.3	44.0	38.9	46.6
Andhra Pradesh	95.2	96.6	57.5	83.4	28.9	55.5	75.6	67.0
Karnataka	81.5	90.5	50.0	65.9	9.5	26.2	55.5	49.3
Kerala	98.8	98.5	74.2	84.8	43.1	50.8	48.8	44.2
Lakshadweep	94.1	98.9	46.7	55.7	22.0	31.2	44.2	35.4
Puducherry	99.0	98.5	72.7	84.6	25.4	18.0	55.9	46.7
Tamil Nadu	95.2	96.0	64.7	79.7	16.0	10.9	57.8	50.3
Telangana	90.1	95.9	59.1	81.4	29.5	50.0	65.6	58.4

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that the consistent use of a condom every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

² During pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

Table 13.6 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

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

Accepting attitude	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	76.2	73.5	74.6	80.7	77.7	78.9
Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	72.7	65.5	68.5	77.5	69.5	72.7
Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	80.6	73.7	76.6	82.7	75.5	78.4
Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	52.6	58.2	55.9	55.3	60.6	58.4
Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	77.8	70.0	73.3	79.8	73.3	75.9
Think that people living with HIV should be treated in the same public hospital with patients who are HIV negative	72.3	66.7	69.0	72.9	66.4	69.0
Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	78.0	70.9	73.8	78.3	70.3	73.5
Percentage of respondents expressing accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	24.9	23.2	23.9	29.4	26.0	27.4
Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS	38,143	53,464	91,607	37,104	54,786	91,889

Table 13.7.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS by state/union territory: Women

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

State/union territory	Percentage of women who:							Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all seven indicators
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be treated in the same public hospital with patients who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	
India	74.6	68.5	76.6	55.9	73.3	69.0	73.8	23.9
North								
Chandigarh	80.8	83.3	85.4	71.1	82.1	77.5	83.8	45.6
Delhi	76.9	77.3	85.7	50.1	85.3	77.8	83.6	26.7
Haryana	84.4	81.5	83.3	57.0	82.3	78.1	81.4	35.2
Himachal Pradesh	86.1	70.0	81.4	74.1	79.8	71.5	80.1	39.4
Jammu & Kashmir	57.9	58.3	67.2	62.2	65.2	61.0	64.9	20.1
Punjab	86.5	82.5	87.2	70.2	84.8	82.4	86.0	49.8
Rajasthan	80.0	76.3	79.6	59.0	77.2	71.5	75.6	28.4
Uttarakhand	82.0	82.7	86.5	58.6	84.4	72.5	78.4	28.4
Central								
Chhattisgarh	81.6	74.5	81.3	62.6	77.9	63.2	70.5	25.9
Madhya Pradesh	75.4	70.2	76.9	62.5	73.5	64.1	69.9	24.9
Uttar Pradesh	78.3	67.9	72.6	63.4	68.8	64.3	68.2	26.8
East								
Bihar	79.7	69.7	75.5	66.6	72.4	70.4	73.1	33.3
Jharkhand	82.1	73.8	79.3	69.7	76.7	71.2	74.0	35.2
Odisha	79.2	72.5	84.0	68.0	81.8	76.8	82.5	35.3
West Bengal	67.4	66.2	70.7	76.3	65.0	68.3	69.7	30.4
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	64.9	51.5	67.9	56.5	64.6	43.9	60.2	11.2
Assam	70.5	55.5	67.8	72.4	64.8	56.6	63.3	26.3
Manipur	77.4	83.4	82.8	84.9	81.6	73.0	84.1	48.3
Meghalaya	67.5	32.8	52.8	57.4	50.5	36.7	49.6	8.4
Mizoram	93.9	88.0	93.5	55.7	88.0	60.0	92.3	29.6
Nagaland	61.1	43.2	66.3	55.7	64.9	41.9	64.9	12.9
Sikkim	61.5	80.2	87.3	67.5	87.0	76.0	83.3	31.1
Tripura	70.7	64.8	66.0	81.5	65.3	56.7	65.2	33.3
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67.8	68.5	74.5	46.6	70.0	51.2	52.1	11.1
Daman & Diu	69.2	68.9	65.1	46.2	68.3	52.5	55.9	7.8
Goa	83.6	82.8	92.8	59.2	92.8	86.5	92.9	41.4
Gujarat	79.7	61.6	70.6	55.9	66.0	65.3	66.3	19.1
Maharashtra	80.5	72.4	83.6	53.5	79.2	76.5	79.4	25.4
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	65.2	67.5	85.4	80.0	85.2	74.5	86.1	33.8
Andhra Pradesh	66.0	67.4	72.6	38.8	71.4	63.5	71.8	12.5
Karnataka	68.2	62.8	76.1	43.0	74.9	68.9	72.9	12.3
Kerala	75.8	72.8	86.4	45.1	84.8	80.3	87.8	25.5
Lakshadweep	75.4	53.8	63.5	41.3	61.6	66.4	68.6	9.7
Puducherry	71.0	74.2	77.7	32.7	80.8	70.5	75.2	10.5
Tamil Nadu	66.1	62.9	73.8	35.0	69.2	65.9	73.6	8.4
Telangana	64.7	62.0	70.9	36.9	65.6	63.9	71.2	13.1

Table 13.7.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS by state/union territory: Men

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

State/union territory	Percentage of men who:							Percentage of men expressing accepting attitudes on all seven 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 should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be treated in the same public hospital with patients who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	
India	78.9	72.7	78.4	58.4	75.9	69.0	73.5	27.4
North								
Chandigarh	94.1	94.2	94.1	96.2	93.9	89.2	93.1	81.2
Delhi	83.3	80.6	85.9	40.2	84.6	80.1	82.4	22.3
Haryana	78.6	79.9	77.9	56.9	77.5	74.0	78.0	35.5
Himachal Pradesh	91.3	79.7	86.3	70.2	86.3	78.9	84.9	44.9
Jammu & Kashmir	70.6	66.4	71.7	65.4	70.1	63.6	72.9	28.1
Punjab	93.0	86.1	90.0	80.7	88.4	77.9	89.2	57.8
Rajasthan	88.1	79.9	83.7	76.5	81.7	66.3	71.6	39.6
Uttarakhand	91.8	83.8	87.2	73.9	85.6	66.9	73.3	37.8
Central								
Chhattisgarh	87.4	75.3	77.4	75.5	75.4	61.6	66.3	36.5
Madhya Pradesh	82.3	73.4	81.4	61.0	79.4	66.1	72.1	28.7
Uttar Pradesh	79.5	67.0	71.1	76.0	68.8	60.7	64.4	30.2
East								
Bihar	83.3	69.2	74.3	73.1	70.1	66.3	66.6	33.5
Jharkhand	82.3	74.3	75.6	67.9	72.3	62.4	62.5	28.8
Odisha	79.8	74.7	83.4	71.1	82.9	81.0	81.1	40.7
West Bengal	67.1	65.3	72.4	77.8	68.8	67.1	69.5	30.9
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	73.7	64.7	75.2	61.1	73.9	54.4	71.1	18.7
Assam	74.1	65.0	71.1	71.1	68.5	58.5	67.0	29.1
Manipur	89.3	83.9	91.8	90.4	87.6	82.5	92.1	62.1
Meghalaya	59.5	28.9	44.7	66.3	38.7	33.1	41.2	8.1
Mizoram	94.6	86.5	91.6	52.8	87.4	51.3	90.6	24.5
Nagaland	81.9	49.7	71.4	73.1	73.7	52.6	74.1	18.8
Sikkim	48.5	81.4	89.8	82.0	89.2	82.4	89.4	34.9
Tripura	68.6	76.8	80.1	68.6	79.4	68.0	75.9	35.4
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63.4	65.0	73.1	29.3	72.0	78.5	76.4	5.2
Daman & Diu	71.1	70.6	72.0	28.2	75.9	60.9	49.1	4.0
Goa	85.9	90.5	96.1	64.3	84.9	67.6	94.8	40.3
Gujarat	83.9	64.9	75.0	62.5	72.7	72.5	70.0	28.2
Maharashtra	85.4	79.8	86.8	56.7	83.4	73.9	80.6	34.5
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	69.2	68.0	79.6	46.1	82.6	82.2	80.6	16.7
Andhra Pradesh	68.5	77.4	79.1	31.0	78.0	68.9	77.7	12.2
Karnataka	82.0	78.2	85.7	25.7	83.5	76.5	80.3	10.5
Kerala	74.3	78.2	86.6	43.6	86.3	80.6	87.4	27.5
Lakshadweep	68.2	59.1	60.1	48.3	58.2	57.7	60.1	23.3
Puducherry	81.9	81.4	87.6	19.8	81.7	79.5	84.3	3.3
Tamil Nadu	68.6	69.4	74.5	22.9	70.9	69.9	74.1	2.0
Telangana	66.7	64.8	71.0	28.3	67.4	60.5	69.0	9.0

Table 13.8 Attitudes toward negotiating sex with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease, his wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with him and, for men only, asking that they use a condom, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women		Men			
	Wife is justified in refusing to have sex	Number of women	Wife is justified in refusing to have sex	Wife is justified in asking that they use a condom	Wife is justified in refusing sex or asking that they use a condom	Number of men
Age						
15-24	75.4	42,212	77.2	80.0	85.0	35,364
15-19	72.0	21,059	74.2	76.6	82.0	18,740
20-24	78.9	21,154	80.7	83.9	88.5	16,624
25-29	79.9	19,769	81.4	83.8	88.4	16,171
30-39	78.9	32,547	80.8	83.0	88.0	28,374
40-49	77.3	26,591	80.0	81.1	86.9	23,501
Residence						
Urban	77.8	43,510	79.9	83.7	87.7	39,546
Rural	77.4	77,610	79.3	80.5	86.3	63,864
Schooling						
No schooling	77.8	31,877	74.9	74.6	82.0	12,422
<5 years complete	77.7	6,902	78.0	78.4	84.9	6,171
5-7 years complete	76.9	17,550	78.0	79.3	85.7	14,730
8-9 years complete	77.3	20,268	79.4	81.5	86.7	21,422
10-11 years complete	75.9	17,502	80.1	83.0	87.2	18,030
12 or more years complete	78.8	27,022	82.1	85.7	89.5	30,636
Marital status						
Never married	72.3	27,821	76.9	80.1	84.9	39,631
Currently married	79.2	88,021	81.1	82.6	87.9	62,499
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	76.2	5,277	80.6	84.6	89.0	1,280
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months¹						
Yes	76.4	9,286	77.6	79.5	85.1	17,033
No	77.6	111,834	79.9	82.1	87.1	86,378
Religion						
Hindu	77.2	97,299	79.2	81.2	86.5	84,211
Muslim	78.1	17,295	80.2	82.6	87.7	13,793
Christian	70.7	3,064	75.7	79.0	83.7	2,277
Sikh	94.0	1,702	89.9	96.7	98.5	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	86.4	1,052	86.2	88.5	93.0	958
Jain	88.7	177	86.0	91.2	92.4	163
Other	84.6	530	79.6	78.2	84.6	386
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	76.4	23,524	78.5	80.2	85.7	20,499
Scheduled tribe	76.9	11,010	76.9	76.4	83.8	9,132
Other backward class	76.2	53,500	77.9	80.6	85.6	45,110
Other	80.8	32,509	83.8	86.3	90.6	28,299
Don't know	76.1	578	73.8	73.7	80.8	371

Continued...

Table 13.8 Attitudes toward negotiating sex with husband—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease, his wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with him and, for men only, asking that they use a condom, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women		Men			
	Wife is justified in refusing to have sex	Number of women	Wife is justified in refusing to have sex	Wife is justified in asking that they use a condom	Wife is justified in refusing sex or asking that they use a condom	Number of men
Wealth index						
Lowest	78.0	19,430	76.1	75.5	83.5	15,205
Second	76.4	22,843	78.6	79.4	85.5	19,402
Middle	75.5	25,232	79.1	81.0	86.0	22,047
Fourth	75.1	26,358	79.0	82.1	86.6	22,930
Highest	82.2	27,256	83.1	87.7	90.9	23,827
Total age 15-49	77.5	121,120	79.5	81.7	86.8	103,411
Age 50-54	na	na	78.0	78.2	85.1	8,711
Total age 15-54	na	na	79.4	81.4	86.7	112,122

na = Not applicable

¹ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

Table 13.9 Attitudes toward negotiating sex with husband by state/union territory

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that, if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease, his wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with him and, for men only, asking that they use a condom, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Women		Men	
	Wife is justified in refusing to have sex	Wife is justified in refusing to have sex	Wife is justified in asking that they use a condom	Wife is justified in refusing sex or asking that they use a condom
India	77.5	79.5	81.7	86.8
North				
Chandigarh	90.5	94.9	93.9	95.9
Delhi	81.3	83.4	90.9	94.9
Haryana	89.4	89.2	92.5	95.5
Himachal Pradesh	90.0	91.9	93.3	96.1
Jammu & Kashmir	79.9	83.7	87.8	90.7
Punjab	94.3	90.3	97.7	98.8
Rajasthan	88.6	87.7	89.3	93.6
Uttarakhand	92.6	85.8	91.8	94.5
Central				
Chhattisgarh	93.2	91.5	91.3	95.6
Madhya Pradesh	86.5	82.0	83.0	89.0
Uttar Pradesh	85.7	84.1	87.0	91.8
East				
Bihar	80.7	75.8	77.5	83.4
Jharkhand	86.4	81.0	77.7	86.1
Odisha	78.4	77.1	80.0	84.9
West Bengal	71.3	81.8	76.8	85.1
Northeast				
Arunachal Pradesh	64.3	65.3	70.3	74.9
Assam	70.9	71.3	73.2	78.3
Manipur	68.6	82.6	87.3	90.2
Meghalaya	61.8	72.9	71.8	78.0
Mizoram	83.5	84.0	93.3	96.7
Nagaland	80.3	73.7	80.5	83.1
Sikkim	78.8	56.0	72.8	75.0
Tripura	37.5	89.3	84.6	91.6
West				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85.5	28.9	30.0	32.9
Daman & Diu	84.9	52.0	53.2	58.9
Goa	83.8	90.4	92.7	96.3
Gujarat	72.3	75.3	78.8	84.0
Maharashtra	88.2	88.6	90.9	94.5
South				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	89.3	88.0	84.9	92.3
Andhra Pradesh	74.6	87.2	91.5	94.0
Karnataka	57.8	58.8	60.9	70.7
Kerala	73.7	81.9	86.6	91.1
Lakshadweep	61.6	71.6	72.4	74.8
Puducherry	34.4	52.5	67.6	70.4
Tamil Nadu	51.8	55.6	58.5	64.2
Telangana	75.1	82.6	87.9	91.3

Table 13.10.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women

Among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had sexual intercourse with two or more partners in the past 12 months and percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among those having higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used at last higher-risk sexual intercourse, and the mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women who ever had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months				Women who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Women who ever had sexual intercourse	
	Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse ¹	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age								
15-24	0.5	1.8	0.3	15,446	38.1	283	1.7	16,904
15-19	1.0	5.0	0.5	2,974	35.3	148	1.7	3,299
20-24	0.4	1.1	0.2	12,473	41.1	134	1.7	13,605
25-29	0.6	0.4	0.2	16,047	28.9	68	1.8	17,519
30-39	0.7	0.5	0.3	27,325	35.6	129	1.6	30,589
40-49	0.5	0.3	0.2	18,730	(36.3)	57	1.7	24,624
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.7	0.4	26,607	51.4	195	1.6	31,004
Rural	0.5	0.7	0.2	50,941	27.4	342	1.7	58,631
Schooling								
No schooling	0.6	0.5	0.3	23,929	20.8	130	1.8	28,833
<5 years complete	0.4	0.4	0.2	5,046	(30.6)	20	1.5	5,972
5-7 years complete	0.5	0.6	0.2	12,604	15.9	70	1.7	14,425
8-9 years complete	0.5	0.6	0.1	11,922	32.5	66	1.6	13,397
10-11 years complete	0.8	1.0	0.4	9,401	50.5	91	1.5	10,611
12 or more years complete	0.6	1.1	0.3	14,647	51.2	161	1.6	16,397
Marital status								
Never married ²	5.8	73.8	5.8	396	40.1	292	1.4	671
Currently married	0.5	0.3	0.2	76,726	28.6	193	1.7	84,373
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	5.2	12.3	3.7	427	(41.4)	53	1.7	4,592
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months³								
Yes	1.8	1.2	0.5	6,266	45.9	73	1.7	7,244
No	0.5	0.7	0.2	71,283	34.6	464	1.7	82,391
Religion								
Hindu	0.6	0.7	0.3	63,088	35.8	437	1.7	72,957
Muslim	0.6	0.6	0.3	10,459	(46.0)	64	1.8	11,967
Christian	1.1	0.8	0.3	1,690	29.0	14	1.3	2,105
Sikh	0.4	0.9	0.4	1,175	*	10	1.3	1,283
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	0.9	0.0	658	*	6	2.1	787
Jain	0.9	0.9	0.9	117	*	1	1.0	131
Other	1.5	1.5	1.2	362	*	5	1.5	406

Continued...

Table 13.10.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women—Continued

Among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had sexual intercourse with two or more partners in the past 12 months and percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among those having higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used at last higher-risk sexual intercourse, and the mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women who ever had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months				Women who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Women who ever had sexual intercourse	
	Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse ¹	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	0.6	1.0	0.3	15,029	26.8	147	1.6	17,397
Scheduled tribe	0.8	1.1	0.4	7,022	33.6	75	1.8	8,231
Other backward class	0.5	0.6	0.2	34,151	31.5	198	1.7	39,622
Other	0.7	0.6	0.3	20,958	58.0	116	1.6	23,913
Don't know	0.1	0.4	0.1	389	*	2	2.5	472
Wealth index								
Lowest	0.6	0.9	0.3	13,125	24.8	117	1.9	15,128
Second	0.5	0.7	0.2	14,834	18.7	107	1.8	17,101
Middle	0.6	0.7	0.3	15,814	33.0	105	1.6	18,606
Fourth	0.5	0.5	0.2	16,405	36.3	85	1.6	19,101
Highest	0.7	0.7	0.3	17,369	64.3	124	1.5	19,699
Total	0.6	0.7	0.3	77,549	36.1	537	1.7	89,635

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

² Includes women who are married, but whose *gauna* has not been performed. If women who are married, but whose *gauna* has not been performed, report having sex with their husband, the sex is not considered higher risk.

³ Visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 13.10.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men

Among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had intercourse with two or more partners in the past 12 months and percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among those having higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used at last higher-risk sexual intercourse, and the mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for men who ever had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months				Men who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months		Men who ever had sexual intercourse	
	Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age								
15-24	6.5	35.3	6.1	6,369	48.7	2,323	1.9	7,565
15-19	9.8	72.0	9.2	1,073	44.1	797	1.6	1,442
20-24	5.9	27.9	5.4	5,296	51.1	1,527	1.9	6,122
25-29	2.9	9.8	2.6	10,205	57.1	1,031	2.2	10,989
30-39	1.8	2.9	1.3	23,738	48.2	711	1.8	24,691
40-49	1.1	1.8	0.8	19,390	34.0	360	1.9	21,075
Residence								
Urban	2.1	8.4	1.8	21,578	61.6	1,881	1.8	23,262
Rural	2.4	6.4	1.9	38,124	40.3	2,544	1.9	41,057
Schooling								
No schooling	1.6	3.7	1.2	9,090	33.9	355	1.8	9,928
<5 years complete	1.9	4.5	1.6	4,569	33.8	210	2.0	4,934
5-7 years complete	2.4	6.2	2.0	9,901	41.9	655	2.0	10,605
8-9 years complete	2.5	7.0	2.0	11,840	49.6	860	2.0	12,700
10-11 years complete	2.2	7.1	1.7	8,707	50.2	637	1.9	9,334
12 or more years complete	2.6	10.7	2.2	15,595	57.0	1,709	1.8	16,818
Marital status								
Never married ²	7.3	53.3	7.0	5,938	52.7	3,300	1.9	8,256
Currently married	1.6	1.7	1.2	59,813	41.4	1,035	1.9	62,529
Married once	1.5	1.6	1.1	55,098	39.9	883	1.9	57,546
Married more than once	3.1	3.2	1.7	4,715	49.7	152	2.4	4,983
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	3.3	45.3	3.3	320	35.2	158	1.8	1,191
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months								
Yes	4.0	11.4	3.4	9,964	44.6	1,193	2.1	10,795
No	1.9	6.3	1.5	49,738	51.1	3,233	1.9	53,524

Continued...

Table 13.10.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had intercourse with two or more partners in the past 12 months and percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among those having higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used at last higher-risk sexual intercourse, and the mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for men who ever had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months				Men who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months		Men who ever had sexual intercourse	
	Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse ¹	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Religion								
Hindu	2.2	7.0	1.8	49,121	48.7	3,547	1.9	52,978
Muslim	2.4	6.5	2.0	7,512	49.6	521	2.1	7,958
Christian	4.1	8.8	3.1	1,123	37.5	102	2.4	1,282
Sikh	2.8	14.9	2.7	1,048	53.4	159	1.4	1,108
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.1	14.0	1.9	548	83.3	79	2.1	614
Jain	1.6	8.2	1.6	97	*	9	1.8	105
Other	1.0	3.2	1.0	253	39.0	9	1.2	276
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.5	7.9	1.9	12,041	45.8	988	1.8	13,000
Scheduled tribe	2.4	7.1	2.0	5,478	36.6	401	2.3	5,967
Other backward class	2.4	6.8	2.0	26,019	47.7	1,849	1.9	28,035
Other	1.8	7.0	1.6	16,023	59.2	1,175	1.9	17,153
Don't know	2.4	8.3	2.4	141	*	12	2.6	165
Wealth index								
Lowest	2.0	6.0	1.6	9,550	31.5	611	2.0	10,412
Second	2.6	6.9	2.2	11,478	36.3	811	2.0	12,362
Middle	2.4	6.4	2.0	12,442	48.1	818	2.0	13,543
Fourth	2.5	7.4	2.1	12,745	56.5	995	1.7	13,636
Highest	1.8	8.6	1.5	13,487	62.4	1,190	1.9	14,366
Total age 15-49	2.3	7.1	1.9	59,702	49.4	4,425	1.9	64,319
Age 50-54	0.7	0.9	0.4	6,369	57.9	67	1.9	7,657
Total age 15-54	2.1	6.5	1.7	66,071	49.5	4,493	1.9	71,976

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

² Includes men who are married, but whose *gauna* has not been performed. If men who are married, but whose *gauna* has not been performed, report having sex with their wife, the sex is not considered higher risk.

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

Table 13.11 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months by state/union territory

Among women and men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner and percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Women			Men		
	Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ¹
India	0.6	0.7	0.3	2.3	7.1	1.9
North						
Chandigarh	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0
Delhi	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.0	1.0
Haryana	0.7	1.0	0.6	3.1	10.2	3.1
Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.0	7.8	1.9
Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.9	0.5
Punjab	0.7	1.3	0.7	2.9	15.8	2.8
Rajasthan	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	6.3	1.4
Uttarakhand	0.4	0.6	0.3	3.3	8.0	3.0
Central						
Chhattisgarh	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.2	10.7	2.1
Madhya Pradesh	0.5	1.0	0.3	3.4	11.6	3.1
Uttar Pradesh	0.3	1.4	0.2	2.5	9.4	2.2
East						
Bihar	0.8	0.3	0.3	2.5	5.0	1.6
Jharkhand	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.7	5.0	1.2
Odisha	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.2	2.1	0.4
West Bengal	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.4	3.9	1.1
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	0.6	3.4	0.2	6.6	16.7	5.6
Assam	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	2.2	0.4
Manipur	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.6	7.8	1.4
Meghalaya	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.4	6.5	2.0
Mizoram	0.2	3.6	0.1	7.4	23.4	7.3
Nagaland	0.3	3.6	0.3	2.1	16.9	2.1
Sikkim	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	14.4	1.0
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.7
West						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.1	6.8	4.1
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0
Goa	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.6	12.3	1.4
Gujarat	0.3	1.0	0.2	2.2	7.0	1.8
Maharashtra	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.9	8.3	1.8
South						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.3	11.7	3.3
Andhra Pradesh	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.8	3.1	1.2
Karnataka	4.4	1.6	1.1	3.2	5.5	2.1
Kerala	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.0	4.5	1.9
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.4	1.2
Puducherry	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
Tamil Nadu	0.7	0.2	0.1	2.8	5.5	2.1
Telangana	1.2	0.6	0.6	4.0	6.6	3.1

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

Table 13.12 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		For last paid sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage reporting condom use	Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months
Age				
15-24	1.5	35,364	45.1	522
15-19	1.0	18,740	42.1	181
20-24	2.1	16,624	46.7	342
25-29	1.7	16,171	55.1	281
30-39	1.3	28,374	52.5	364
40-49	0.9	23,501	37.6	201
Residence				
Urban	1.4	39,546	60.7	570
Rural	1.2	63,864	39.0	798
Schooling				
No schooling	1.3	12,422	45.3	160
<5 years complete	1.4	6,171	46.8	89
5-7 years complete	2.0	14,730	47.9	289
8-9 years complete	1.1	21,422	56.7	240
10-11 years complete	1.2	18,030	48.6	212
12 or more years complete	1.2	30,636	43.8	378
Marital status				
Never married	2.0	39,631	48.3	781
Currently married	0.8	62,499	46.3	515
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	5.6	1,280	57.1	72
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months				
Yes	2.3	17,033	49.4	396
No	1.1	86,378	47.5	972
Religion				
Hindu	1.2	84,211	45.1	1,045
Muslim	1.6	13,793	51.5	223
Christian	1.2	2,277	31.9	27
Sikh	2.2	1,622	(86.2)	36
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.1	958	*	30
Jain	2.0	163	*	3
Other	0.9	386	*	4

Continued...

Table 13.12 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse: Men—Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		For last paid sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage reporting condom use	Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.5	20,499	50.2	315
Scheduled tribe	1.3	9,132	31.0	120
Other backward class	1.3	45,110	45.6	608
Other	1.1	28,299	55.9	320
Don't know	1.4	371	*	5
Wealth index				
Lowest	1.5	15,205	35.7	234
Second	1.3	19,402	33.0	255
Middle	1.3	22,047	53.0	287
Fourth	1.4	22,930	55.9	319
Highest	1.1	23,827	58.1	273
Total age 15-49	1.3	103,411	48.0	1,368
Age 50-54	0.6	8,711	53.3	48
Total age 15-54	1.3	112,122	48.2	1,416

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 13.13.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test					Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹					
Age									
15-24	43.8	9.6	1.6	88.8	100.0	11.2	5.4	42,212	
15-19	37.0	2.4	0.4	97.2	100.0	2.8	1.9	21,059	
20-24	50.6	16.8	2.7	80.5	100.0	19.5	9.0	21,154	
25-29	51.9	24.2	3.6	72.2	100.0	27.8	10.8	19,769	
30-39	46.5	17.3	2.4	80.3	100.0	19.7	5.8	32,547	
40-49	39.9	9.5	1.2	89.3	100.0	10.7	2.3	26,591	
Residence									
Urban	57.8	20.2	2.4	77.3	100.0	22.7	8.0	43,510	
Rural	37.8	10.6	1.8	87.6	100.0	12.4	4.4	77,610	
Schooling									
No schooling	23.0	5.0	1.2	93.8	100.0	6.2	1.9	31,877	
<5 years complete	32.3	8.6	1.5	89.9	100.0	10.1	3.0	6,902	
5-7 years complete	40.2	12.5	2.3	85.2	100.0	14.8	4.7	17,550	
8-9 years complete	44.2	13.1	2.0	84.9	100.0	15.1	5.1	20,268	
10-11 years complete	57.6	18.9	2.4	78.6	100.0	21.4	7.7	17,502	
12 or more years complete	69.6	24.6	2.7	72.7	100.0	27.3	10.7	27,022	
Marital status									
Never married	43.4	1.5	0.3	98.3	100.0	1.7	0.9	27,821	
Currently married	45.7	18.1	2.6	79.3	100.0	20.7	7.3	88,021	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	41.5	13.0	1.6	85.4	100.0	14.6	4.6	5,277	
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months²									
Yes	50.9	20.1	2.4	77.5	100.0	22.5	10.0	9,286	
No	44.5	13.5	2.0	84.5	100.0	15.5	5.3	111,834	
Religion									
Hindu	44.6	13.7	2.1	84.2	100.0	15.8	5.7	97,299	
Muslim	39.6	12.6	1.4	85.9	100.0	14.1	4.8	17,295	
Christian	64.0	27.9	2.1	70.0	100.0	30.0	9.8	3,064	
Sikh	77.3	18.8	1.7	79.6	100.0	20.4	8.0	1,702	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	66.9	26.1	3.4	70.5	100.0	29.5	9.1	1,052	
Jain	53.9	17.3	5.1	77.6	100.0	22.4	6.1	177	
Other	27.6	6.5	2.5	90.9	100.0	9.1	1.5	530	

Continued...

Table 13.13.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test				Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	43.1	12.9	1.9	85.2	100.0	14.8	5.6	23,524
Scheduled tribe	33.1	9.5	1.8	88.7	100.0	11.3	4.2	11,010
Other backward class	44.8	14.4	2.2	83.4	100.0	16.6	5.7	53,500
Other	51.1	15.9	1.9	82.3	100.0	17.7	6.3	32,509
Don't know	25.0	10.0	3.8	86.2	100.0	13.8	4.6	578
Wealth index								
Lowest	17.9	3.0	0.9	96.1	100.0	3.9	1.3	19,430
Second	30.5	7.3	1.5	91.2	100.0	8.8	3.3	22,843
Middle	44.6	13.8	2.4	83.8	100.0	16.2	5.5	25,232
Fourth	56.2	19.0	2.4	78.6	100.0	21.4	7.9	26,358
Highest	66.0	23.0	2.5	74.5	100.0	25.5	8.8	27,256
Total	45.0	14.0	2.0	83.9	100.0	16.1	5.7	121,120

¹ Includes don't know/missing

² Visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

Table 13.13.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test				Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the result of the last test	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹					
Age									
15-24	56.6	2.3	0.5	97.1	100.0	2.9	1.5	35,364	
15-19	50.8	1.0	0.3	98.7	100.0	1.3	0.7	18,740	
20-24	63.0	3.9	0.8	95.3	100.0	4.7	2.3	16,624	
25-29	65.4	8.7	1.0	90.3	100.0	9.7	4.8	16,171	
30-39	63.7	10.0	1.4	88.6	100.0	11.4	4.2	28,374	
40-49	59.7	7.0	1.1	91.9	100.0	8.1	2.9	23,501	
Residence									
Urban	68.8	8.5	1.2	90.3	100.0	9.7	4.1	39,546	
Rural	55.5	5.3	0.8	93.9	100.0	6.1	2.4	63,864	
Schooling									
No schooling	37.5	2.4	0.6	97.0	100.0	3.0	1.1	12,422	
<5 years complete	42.8	3.4	0.4	96.3	100.0	3.7	1.4	6,171	
5-7 years complete	50.8	4.9	0.7	94.4	100.0	5.6	2.4	14,730	
8-9 years complete	55.4	5.0	0.8	94.2	100.0	5.8	2.1	21,422	
10-11 years complete	66.7	6.9	0.8	92.2	100.0	7.8	3.3	18,030	
12 or more years complete	78.3	10.4	1.5	88.1	100.0	11.9	5.1	30,636	
Marital status									
Never married	59.3	3.1	0.6	96.3	100.0	3.7	1.9	39,631	
Currently married	61.6	8.7	1.2	90.1	100.0	9.9	3.8	62,499	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	51.2	5.6	0.7	93.7	100.0	6.3	2.6	1,280	
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months									
Yes	61.8	8.2	1.1	90.7	100.0	9.3	4.4	17,033	
No	60.4	6.2	0.9	92.9	100.0	7.1	2.8	86,378	
Religion									
Hindu	60.5	6.4	0.9	92.6	100.0	7.4	3.0	84,211	
Muslim	56.9	5.1	0.7	94.2	100.0	5.8	2.5	13,793	
Christian	66.0	13.8	1.1	85.0	100.0	15.0	6.6	2,277	
Sikh	85.9	10.0	2.6	87.3	100.0	12.7	5.9	1,622	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	73.1	14.1	1.0	84.9	100.0	15.1	6.6	958	
Jain	80.1	4.9	3.6	91.5	100.0	8.5	3.6	163	
Other	33.7	3.2	1.4	95.4	100.0	4.6	0.9	386	

Continued...

Table 13.13.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men—Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test				Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the result of the last test	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹					
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	59.5	6.5	0.9	92.6	100.0	7.4	3.1	20,499	
Scheduled tribe	46.4	4.1	0.7	95.2	100.0	4.8	1.7	9,132	
Other backward class	61.6	6.3	1.0	92.7	100.0	7.3	3.1	45,110	
Other	64.8	7.6	1.0	91.4	100.0	8.6	3.5	28,299	
Don't know	35.4	3.5	0.1	96.4	100.0	3.6	1.4	371	
Wealth index									
Lowest	35.9	1.4	0.4	98.2	100.0	1.8	0.6	15,205	
Second	49.6	3.3	0.6	96.1	100.0	3.9	1.5	19,402	
Middle	61.7	6.4	0.9	92.6	100.0	7.4	3.2	22,047	
Fourth	69.6	8.7	1.1	90.2	100.0	9.8	3.9	22,930	
Highest	75.5	10.3	1.5	88.2	100.0	11.8	5.1	23,827	
Total age 15-49	60.6	6.5	1.0	92.5	100.0	7.5	3.1	103,411	
Age 50-54	56.3	5.1	0.8	94.1	100.0	5.9	1.9	8,711	
Total age 15-54	60.3	6.4	0.9	92.7	100.0	7.3	3.0	112,122	

¹ Includes don't know/missing

Table 13.14.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing by state/union territory: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women age 15-49 ever tested, and percentage of women age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test					Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test
	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
India	45.0	14.0	2.0	83.9	100.0	16.1	5.7	
North								
Chandigarh	82.6	39.3	1.0	59.7	100.0	40.3	9.7	
Delhi	52.3	21.6	3.4	74.9	100.0	25.1	10.9	
Haryana	56.3	9.5	1.8	88.6	100.0	11.4	4.0	
Himachal Pradesh	66.3	28.2	1.1	70.7	100.0	29.3	10.5	
Jammu & Kashmir	51.8	13.9	1.0	85.1	100.0	14.9	4.8	
Punjab	82.0	20.4	1.8	77.8	100.0	22.2	8.1	
Rajasthan	33.9	4.2	1.6	94.2	100.0	5.8	2.1	
Uttarakhand	39.4	8.5	1.2	90.3	100.0	9.7	3.5	
Central								
Chhattisgarh	40.3	8.3	2.1	89.7	100.0	10.3	3.4	
Madhya Pradesh	33.0	5.3	2.0	92.7	100.0	7.3	2.7	
Uttar Pradesh	27.2	3.3	0.9	95.8	100.0	4.2	1.7	
East								
Bihar	18.9	2.5	0.9	96.6	100.0	3.4	1.6	
Jharkhand	25.6	4.5	1.1	94.4	100.0	5.6	1.6	
Odisha	49.9	11.0	3.1	85.9	100.0	14.1	4.3	
West Bengal	30.3	6.2	1.1	92.7	100.0	7.3	2.4	
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	37.5	11.4	2.4	86.2	100.0	13.8	5.8	
Assam	26.0	4.2	1.0	94.9	100.0	5.1	1.5	
Manipur	72.1	39.9	1.4	58.7	100.0	41.3	15.5	
Meghalaya	35.6	8.9	1.2	89.9	100.0	10.1	4.2	
Mizoram	79.9	43.2	3.1	53.7	100.0	46.3	15.1	
Nagaland	44.9	18.1	1.4	80.5	100.0	19.5	5.4	
Sikkim	66.8	16.4	3.6	80.0	100.0	20.0	7.8	
Tripura	25.4	3.9	0.7	95.4	100.0	4.6	0.8	
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.6	5.0	1.9	93.0	100.0	7.0	2.8	
Daman & Diu	27.8	7.4	1.0	91.6	100.0	8.4	2.0	
Goa	80.2	42.5	1.1	56.3	100.0	43.7	16.8	
Gujarat	32.2	8.0	1.3	90.7	100.0	9.3	3.6	
Maharashtra	62.5	24.3	3.0	72.7	100.0	27.3	10.6	
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	65.3	19.6	7.7	72.7	100.0	27.3	8.4	
Andhra Pradesh	63.8	27.2	4.5	68.2	100.0	31.8	12.1	
Karnataka	62.4	24.8	3.2	72.0	100.0	28.0	12.0	
Kerala	71.1	42.9	0.5	56.6	100.0	43.4	8.4	
Lakshadweep	63.8	29.1	0.0	70.9	100.0	29.1	12.0	
Puducherry	77.0	28.8	2.1	69.1	100.0	30.9	12.0	
Tamil Nadu	72.9	27.9	3.9	68.2	100.0	31.8	10.7	
Telangana	57.9	27.8	3.8	68.4	100.0	31.6	11.6	

¹ Includes don't know/missing

Table 13.14.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing by state/union territory: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men age 15-49 ever tested, and percentage of men age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test					Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test
	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
India	60.6	6.5	1.0	92.5	100.0	7.5	3.1	
North								
Chandigarh	84.9	13.1	4.3	82.6	100.0	17.4	6.3	
Delhi	53.4	7.0	0.6	92.4	100.0	7.6	3.4	
Haryana	75.4	6.0	1.0	93.0	100.0	7.0	3.6	
Himachal Pradesh	82.3	19.2	1.9	78.9	100.0	21.1	6.6	
Jammu & Kashmir	73.9	10.1	0.5	89.4	100.0	10.6	4.3	
Punjab	88.1	9.1	2.5	88.4	100.0	11.6	5.1	
Rajasthan	65.6	2.1	0.4	97.5	100.0	2.5	1.3	
Uttarakhand	66.6	4.0	0.8	95.2	100.0	4.8	2.7	
Central								
Chhattisgarh	60.5	5.8	0.6	93.6	100.0	6.4	2.0	
Madhya Pradesh	48.1	2.0	0.9	97.1	100.0	2.9	1.1	
Uttar Pradesh	52.0	2.8	0.5	96.8	100.0	3.2	1.1	
East								
Bihar	47.9	2.4	1.0	96.5	100.0	3.5	1.2	
Jharkhand	37.5	2.8	1.2	96.0	100.0	4.0	1.5	
Odisha	67.3	6.8	0.9	92.4	100.0	7.6	2.6	
West Bengal	46.9	2.1	0.5	97.4	100.0	2.6	0.8	
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	43.9	10.2	2.5	87.3	100.0	12.7	5.3	
Assam	35.1	1.4	0.3	98.3	100.0	1.7	0.6	
Manipur	79.4	16.9	0.7	82.3	100.0	17.7	5.0	
Meghalaya	38.1	2.4	0.0	97.6	100.0	2.4	1.6	
Mizoram	75.8	32.9	3.4	63.7	100.0	36.3	13.1	
Nagaland	52.2	17.9	1.8	80.4	100.0	19.6	6.9	
Sikkim	73.6	8.6	5.5	85.9	100.0	14.1	4.0	
Tripura	52.2	1.8	0.3	97.9	100.0	2.1	0.5	
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.8	1.9	0.0	98.1	100.0	1.9	0.5	
Daman & Diu	19.3	0.4	0.1	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.4	
Goa	81.5	28.7	1.1	70.2	100.0	29.8	8.4	
Gujarat	41.3	3.9	0.4	95.7	100.0	4.3	2.1	
Maharashtra	75.0	11.0	1.6	87.4	100.0	12.6	4.9	
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	88.7	21.2	2.1	76.7	100.0	23.3	4.1	
Andhra Pradesh	78.1	11.2	1.2	87.6	100.0	12.4	5.4	
Karnataka	70.2	8.3	0.8	90.9	100.0	9.1	3.6	
Kerala	55.3	10.5	1.2	88.3	100.0	11.7	4.7	
Lakshadweep	25.9	14.4	1.8	83.8	100.0	16.2	9.6	
Puducherry	82.6	11.5	0.6	87.9	100.0	12.1	5.9	
Tamil Nadu	82.2	14.3	1.8	83.9	100.0	16.1	7.4	
Telangana	71.0	11.6	1.3	87.1	100.0	12.9	6.5	

¹ Includes don't know/missing

Table 13.15 Coverage of prior HIV testing during antenatal care (ANC) or labour

Among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, percentage who received HIV counselling during ANC, percentage who received an HIV test during ANC for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counselling, and among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received counselling on HIV during antenatal care ¹	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:			Percentage who received counselling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and received the results	Number of women who received ANC	Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who ² :		Number of women
		Received results and post-test counselling	Received results and did not receive post-test counselling	Did not receive results			Received results	Did not receive results	
Age									
15-24	21.7	17.6	10.5	55.3	14.5	6,766	30.8	5.4	7,736
15-19	18.6	14.9	9.8	58.4	12.9	803	28.7	3.8	933
20-24	22.1	18.0	10.5	54.8	14.7	5,963	31.1	5.6	6,803
25-29	22.6	17.5	10.8	53.6	15.1	4,826	30.6	5.0	5,626
30-39	21.4	15.3	10.4	52.7	14.2	2,409	27.3	3.8	2,958
40-49	6.2	3.9	1.7	46.1	2.7	103	5.7	0.0	200
Residence									
Urban	31.7	26.1	16.5	44.1	22.8	4,428	46.1	6.6	4,826
Rural	17.6	13.3	8.0	58.3	11.0	9,677	23.1	4.2	11,693
Schooling									
No schooling	7.4	3.6	3.2	61.9	3.3	3,045	7.5	2.2	4,322
<5 years complete	12.6	9.2	4.4	65.1	7.0	689	14.9	3.6	844
5-7 years complete	18.6	13.5	7.1	63.9	11.1	2,336	23.8	4.5	2,650
8-9 years complete	19.7	15.6	10.3	58.5	12.8	2,478	28.0	6.0	2,783
10-11 years complete	30.8	26.6	15.7	44.3	21.8	1,924	45.1	7.3	2,095
12 or more years complete	38.8	32.0	19.5	38.4	28.3	3,633	55.4	6.5	3,825
Religion									
Hindu	21.8	17.2	9.8	54.3	14.1	11,076	29.5	5.1	12,990
Muslim	17.7	11.8	11.7	57.6	12.5	2,323	25.0	3.8	2,758
Christian	34.1	35.4	19.4	31.1	30.7	327	59.7	5.8	371
Sikh	50.3	29.3	18.2	46.9	34.7	186	48.3	4.2	189
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	43.7	44.4	16.9	31.6	32.3	99	63.7	7.1	100
Other ³	8.8	10.0	3.1	63.6	2.3	85	13.5	7.7	101
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	20.8	18.2	8.4	52.4	13.9	2,756	29.0	4.7	3,332
Scheduled tribe	16.8	10.9	7.2	60.9	9.1	1,514	20.1	4.3	1,830
Other backward class	20.7	17.0	10.7	53.5	14.0	6,271	30.1	4.9	7,396
Other	27.6	19.2	13.5	53.0	18.8	3,434	35.2	5.4	3,814
Don't know	9.1	6.9	5.3	68.7	8.2	130	12.2	7.5	147
Wealth index									
Lowest	7.4	4.1	2.3	61.9	3.4	2,693	6.9	1.9	3,869
Second	14.4	10.0	5.8	64.1	7.5	2,892	17.7	3.9	3,491
Middle	22.0	17.8	11.7	54.6	14.4	3,084	32.9	6.2	3,448
Fourth	31.7	29.4	15.3	44.6	24.0	2,846	48.4	6.9	3,020
Highest	40.4	29.7	21.2	40.1	28.9	2,590	53.5	6.5	2,692
Total	21.7	17.0	10.5	54.1	14.5	14,105	29.8	4.9	16,519

Note: Total includes Jain women, who are not shown separately.

¹ In this context, "pretest counselling" means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting HIV from their mother, 2) preventing the virus, and 3) getting tested for the virus

² Women are asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they gave birth in a health facility

³ Not a Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, or Jain

Table 13.16 Coverage of prior HIV testing during antenatal care (ANC) or labour by state/union territory

Among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, percentage who received HIV counselling during ANC, percentage who received an HIV test during ANC for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counselling, and among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage who received counselling on HIV during antenatal care ¹	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:			Percentage who received counselling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and received the results	Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who ² :	
		Received results and received post-test counselling	Received results and did not receive post-test counselling	Did not receive results		Received results	Did not receive results
India	21.7	17.0	10.5	54.1	14.5	29.8	4.9
North							
Chandigarh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Delhi	37.6	20.8	26.9	36.4	23.5	52.0	6.6
Haryana	26.6	11.3	9.5	55.2	13.4	23.3	5.9
Himachal Pradesh	30.6	36.4	32.5	23.5	27.5	70.0	2.6
Jammu & Kashmir	25.9	15.3	25.5	49.5	20.0	43.1	2.7
Punjab	53.3	30.4	16.1	48.1	34.2	48.7	4.3
Rajasthan	14.5	7.2	3.7	73.7	6.7	11.7	4.4
Uttarakhand	18.2	15.8	7.5	62.1	10.4	24.0	3.8
Central							
Chhattisgarh	26.5	12.3	7.0	72.9	12.8	20.7	7.0
Madhya Pradesh	17.6	7.8	7.0	60.4	8.2	15.7	5.3
Uttar Pradesh	9.1	4.3	2.9	70.4	3.6	7.7	2.2
East							
Bihar	6.1	1.8	1.9	55.4	1.2	4.5	2.3
Jharkhand	14.5	4.7	2.5	68.0	4.3	8.3	3.4
Odisha	40.5	23.3	9.4	54.6	19.0	35.8	9.3
West Bengal	14.6	9.4	6.0	74.8	8.2	17.0	3.2
Northeast							
Arunachal Pradesh	10.2	7.5	6.7	42.4	6.6	21.6	2.2
Assam	9.9	4.4	3.6	80.6	2.7	8.9	4.6
Manipur	27.7	20.4	56.0	13.9	26.8	78.5	1.6
Meghalaya	21.5	10.9	8.8	67.6	13.2	20.9	3.5
Mizoram	65.9	58.6	22.5	9.2	63.3	83.1	1.8
Nagaland	9.9	4.3	11.6	27.8	5.3	20.3	0.8
Sikkim	35.3	31.4	16.6	37.6	26.9	55.6	12.0
Tripura	10.5	6.4	2.5	83.2	3.9	10.7	3.3
West							
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(7.3)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(86.9)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(0.0)
Daman & Diu	(23.8)	(2.9)	(1.9)	(86.0)	(4.8)	(11.3)	(0.3)
Goa	67.4	68.9	10.3	16.9	59.6	80.2	2.3
Gujarat	18.8	12.5	6.9	67.7	10.9	22.3	2.1
Maharashtra	37.5	26.6	24.0	34.9	29.8	54.7	8.6

Continued...

Table 13.16 Coverage of prior HIV testing during antenatal care (ANC) or labour by state/union territory—Continued

Among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, percentage who received HIV counselling during ANC, percentage who received an HIV test during ANC for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counselling, and among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage who received counselling on HIV during antenatal care ¹	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:			Percentage who received counselling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and received the results	Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who ² :	
		Received results and received post-test counselling	Received results and did not receive post-test counselling	Did not receive results		Received results	Did not receive results
South							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(42.8)	(16.8)	(23.9)	(26.1)	(22.6)	(48.1)	(33.1)
Andhra Pradesh	50.3	52.7	20.2	17.8	45.6	74.4	10.1
Karnataka	33.2	31.8	19.6	35.7	26.6	56.5	9.2
Kerala	38.7	38.5	46.6	14.1	33.9	88.3	0.8
Lakshadweep	(28.9)	(32.8)	(48.8)	(18.4)	(28.9)	(85.3)	(0.0)
Puducherry	35.9	49.1	18.7	23.5	34.7	76.9	2.6
Tamil Nadu	32.8	50.2	12.2	25.3	29.3	70.7	8.2
Telangana	28.1	33.6	30.0	24.4	24.8	68.1	12.2

¹ In this context, "pretest counselling" means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting HIV from their mother, 2) preventing the virus, and 3) getting tested for the virus

² Women are asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they gave birth in a health facility

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 13.17 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infection (STI) and/or STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who report that in the past 12 months they had:				Percentage of men who report that in the past 12 months they had:				Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
	An STI	A bad smelling, abnormal genital discharge/ulcer	A genital sore or ulcer	An STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	An STI	A bad smelling, abnormal genital discharge/ulcer	A genital sore or ulcer	An STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	
Age									
15-24	2.2	8.6	2.9	10.3	1.7	8.3	4.5	11.1	7,901
15-19	2.2	8.1	2.8	9.5	1.9	9.3	6.6	13.9	1,542
20-24	2.3	8.7	2.9	10.5	1.6	8.0	3.9	10.4	6,360
25-29	2.6	9.6	3.2	11.6	1.1	6.0	3.0	8.2	11,635
30-39	2.7	10.2	3.2	12.5	1.0	4.9	2.6	7.0	26,582
40-49	2.3	7.9	2.9	9.7	1.3	4.2	2.3	6.3	23,120
Residence									
Urban	3.0	8.1	3.1	10.4	1.4	6.0	2.6	8.1	25,441
Rural	2.2	9.7	3.0	11.6	1.1	4.8	2.9	7.1	43,797
Schooling									
No schooling	2.0	10.0	3.0	11.6	1.0	4.6	2.7	6.6	10,751
<5 years complete	2.2	8.8	3.3	10.8	0.9	4.2	3.4	6.9	5,270
5-7 years complete	2.5	9.7	3.2	11.5	1.0	5.7	3.2	8.1	11,415
8-9 years complete	2.6	9.6	3.0	11.8	1.1	5.6	2.9	8.0	13,505
10-11 years complete	2.3	7.8	2.8	9.7	1.5	5.6	2.7	7.8	10,145
12 or more years complete	3.5	7.8	3.1	10.5	1.4	5.1	2.3	7.1	18,152
Marital status									
Never married	3.4	8.7	5.5	12.7	2.6	10.5	5.1	14.0	5,559
Currently married	2.5	9.2	3.0	11.2	1.1	4.7	2.6	6.9	62,408
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2.3	8.0	2.7	9.4	1.0	6.1	2.8	8.3	1,271
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months¹									
Yes	4.4	12.3	5.3	15.5	1.8	8.7	4.4	11.8	11,638
No	2.3	8.9	2.8	10.8	1.0	4.5	2.5	6.6	57,600

Continued...

Table 13.17 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infection (STI) and/or STI symptoms—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49 who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who report that in the past 12 months they had:				Percentage of men who report that in the past 12 months they had:				Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
	An STI	A bad smelling, abnormal genital discharge	A genital sore or ulcer	An STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	An STI	A bad smelling, abnormal genital discharge	A genital sore or ulcer	An STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	
Religion									
Hindu	2.5	8.8	2.9	10.8	1.1	4.9	2.6	7.1	56,979
Muslim	2.6	10.9	3.3	12.9	1.5	7.3	4.3	10.3	8,624
Christian	2.2	9.4	5.3	11.9	1.6	6.5	2.5	8.5	1,472
Sikh	4.8	13.0	3.4	14.8	0.7	3.5	1.7	5.5	1,118
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.2	5.8	2.8	7.7	0.4	2.9	1.5	4.4	650
Jain	2.5	5.3	0.0	6.3	1.3	5.2	1.2	5.8	109
Other	1.1	10.3	2.7	11.4	0.3	4.6	2.6	5.9	286
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.3	9.7	3.0	11.6	1.3	5.8	2.8	8.1	13,926
Scheduled tribe	2.2	9.5	3.7	11.4	1.0	4.4	3.3	6.8	6,517
Other backward class	2.4	8.8	2.9	10.8	1.2	5.5	2.7	7.7	30,211
Other	2.9	9.1	3.1	11.3	1.1	4.7	2.7	6.8	18,373
Don't know	1.6	8.4	2.3	10.2	0.0	0.9	2.4	2.8	211
Wealth index									
Lowest	1.5	10.4	3.0	12.0	1.0	5.0	3.6	7.6	10,909
Second	2.1	9.8	2.9	11.7	1.0	5.7	3.2	7.9	13,220
Middle	2.4	9.3	3.1	11.1	1.1	5.1	2.7	7.2	14,668
Fourth	2.7	8.7	3.1	10.8	1.4	5.3	2.6	7.5	14,868
Highest	3.4	7.9	3.0	10.5	1.3	5.1	2.0	7.1	15,573
Total age 15-49	2.5	9.1	3.0	11.2	1.2	5.2	2.8	7.5	69,238
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	1.3	3.6	2.2	5.7	8,615
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	1.2	5.0	2.7	7.3	77,853

na = Not applicable

¹ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded.

Table 13.18 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infection (STI) and/or STI symptoms by state/union territory

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of women who report that in the past 12 months they had:				Percentage of men who report that in the past 12 months they had:			
	An STI	A bad smelling, abnormal genital discharge	A genital sore or ulcer	An STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	An STI	A bad smelling, abnormal genital discharge	A genital sore or ulcer	An STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer
India	2.5	9.1	3.0	11.2	1.2	5.2	2.8	7.5
North								
Chandigarh	3.8	13.6	4.6	13.6	0.0	1.4	1.2	2.6
Delhi	3.5	5.5	1.4	9.1	1.8	2.7	0.7	3.6
Haryana	7.6	20.9	5.3	23.3	2.0	9.2	4.8	13.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.7	12.5	2.2	13.9	0.7	5.0	2.4	7.4
Jammu & Kashmir	3.7	20.6	3.5	22.9	1.1	11.5	0.8	12.2
Punjab	4.4	12.5	3.0	14.6	0.3	3.2	1.2	4.4
Rajasthan	2.8	9.6	2.5	11.6	0.8	2.3	1.2	3.1
Uttarakhand	2.2	10.6	1.7	12.1	0.7	2.5	3.0	5.1
Central								
Chhattisgarh	2.9	7.0	1.6	8.5	1.5	3.5	5.0	6.9
Madhya Pradesh	3.1	13.6	4.9	16.3	0.9	4.0	4.0	7.3
Uttar Pradesh	2.0	11.9	2.3	13.3	0.6	3.5	2.2	5.3
East								
Bihar	1.8	8.4	3.1	10.6	1.5	8.4	4.0	11.4
Jharkhand	1.9	5.8	3.0	8.3	2.4	7.6	4.7	10.6
Odisha	0.8	3.8	2.7	5.7	1.1	3.8	2.9	6.4
West Bengal	1.5	11.8	2.3	12.8	0.3	5.7	1.3	6.5
Northeast								
Arunachal Pradesh	2.9	9.1	2.6	11.1	2.1	2.8	3.1	6.8
Assam	1.8	7.2	2.4	9.1	2.1	5.4	6.6	10.3
Manipur	2.2	8.6	6.6	13.9	0.2	1.1	2.7	3.6
Meghalaya	3.0	20.4	7.2	23.0	0.3	3.4	2.6	4.8
Mizoram	0.8	18.8	4.8	19.6	0.2	1.7	1.5	2.9
Nagaland	0.2	8.5	4.1	9.8	0.5	3.2	2.8	5.4
Sikkim	1.3	3.5	1.4	4.2	0.7	2.3	1.4	3.1
Tripura	0.1	12.0	5.0	13.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7
West								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3	17.5	29.5	36.6
Daman & Diu	0.9	5.6	3.9	10.4	1.8	5.1	1.2	7.6
Goa	1.9	4.9	1.7	7.0	0.3	1.6	1.7	3.0
Gujarat	1.9	10.0	3.8	12.2	0.7	2.5	3.0	4.6
Maharashtra	3.0	4.3	2.2	6.1	0.8	6.5	2.6	8.6
South								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.2	7.0	1.8	8.3	1.1	10.3	5.1	15.0
Andhra Pradesh	1.3	3.8	1.6	4.7	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.5
Karnataka	5.5	5.1	3.6	8.0	3.5	3.6	3.1	6.7
Kerala	2.1	4.3	5.7	9.5	1.3	1.6	3.9	5.2
Lakshadweep	0.0	3.7	5.6	6.9	0.0	7.5	5.3	7.5
Puducherry	2.2	7.9	1.6	9.7	3.0	21.9	4.1	24.3
Tamil Nadu	3.3	11.5	4.1	14.1	3.0	15.0	3.1	17.6
Telangana	0.5	4.0	1.8	4.7	0.2	2.1	1.9	3.8

Table 13.19 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS and knowledge of a source of condoms among youth

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24				Men age 15-24			
	Percentage who reject two common misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS ¹	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ²	Percentage who know a condom source	Number of women	Percentage who reject two common misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS ¹	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ²	Percentage who know a condom source ³	Number of men
Age								
15-19	22.6	18.5	36.1	21,059	34.9	28.2	75.9	18,740
15-17	20.1	16.2	31.7	12,588	31.4	25.2	70.8	11,235
18-19	26.3	22.0	42.6	8,471	40.0	32.6	83.6	7,505
20-24	29.7	24.8	52.1	21,154	42.9	35.3	88.8	16,624
20-22	28.5	24.1	51.0	13,104	42.1	34.4	88.1	10,310
23-24	31.6	25.9	53.8	8,049	44.1	36.7	90.0	6,313
Residence								
Urban	33.8	28.4	49.7	14,272	42.8	34.7	85.6	13,237
Rural	22.2	18.2	41.3	27,940	36.1	29.6	79.8	22,126
Schooling								
No schooling	7.7	5.8	30.7	4,056	19.4	15.6	68.6	1,850
<5 years complete	12.1	9.8	37.7	1,390	21.0	14.6	72.4	1,120
5-7 years complete	16.1	13.3	36.7	5,278	24.5	19.5	76.4	3,950
8-9 years complete	19.3	16.0	39.3	9,676	31.1	24.5	75.5	8,716
10-11 years complete	28.9	23.1	42.6	8,945	40.0	32.8	82.4	7,991
12 or more years complete	40.9	34.7	56.7	12,867	52.8	43.9	91.5	11,737
Marital status								
Never married	27.0	22.6	40.1	25,234	39.3	32.1	81.4	30,951
Ever had sex	24.1	20.7	51.5	780	42.8	36.6	93.6	3,494
Never had sex	27.1	22.7	39.7	24,454	38.9	31.6	79.9	27,456
Ever married	24.9	20.3	50.1	16,979	34.0	27.1	85.9	4,413
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴								
Yes	23.8	19.1	49.9	3,395	38.9	29.6	82.9	6,132
No	26.4	21.9	43.6	38,817	38.6	31.9	81.8	29,232
Religion								
Hindu	26.0	21.5	44.3	33,320	38.9	31.5	81.7	28,352
Muslim	22.9	19.2	40.9	6,880	33.8	28.3	82.0	5,272
Christian	35.2	28.4	47.1	895	43.6	36.4	82.2	726
Sikh	53.8	49.5	65.5	506	60.2	54.8	95.3	534
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	35.1	28.5	46.7	342	49.4	37.0	88.2	309
Jain	(43.7)	(39.6)	(51.7)	54	(62.9)	(58.4)	(92.5)	43
Other	29.4	26.5	52.2	214	19.3	17.1	78.3	127

Continued...

Table 13.19 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS and knowledge of a source of condoms among youth—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24				Men age 15-24			
	Percentage who reject two common misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS ¹	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ²	Percentage who know a condom source	Number of women	Percentage who reject two common misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS ¹	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ²	Percentage who know a condom source ³	Number of men
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	24.2	19.6	41.4	8,602	37.9	29.6	82.1	7,333
Scheduled tribe	19.9	16.3	41.2	3,933	32.0	25.5	75.6	3,148
Other backward class	24.9	20.6	42.5	18,770	37.5	29.8	81.5	15,583
Other	32.5	27.4	50.1	10,709	43.5	37.9	85.1	9,149
Don't know	13.7	11.0	51.1	199	40.9	31.9	62.2	152
Wealth index								
Lowest	10.8	8.6	30.0	6,924	22.8	17.5	70.4	5,391
Second	17.2	14.2	40.3	8,669	31.7	26.0	78.2	7,120
Middle	24.7	20.2	42.2	9,174	39.1	31.2	83.9	7,676
Fourth	33.8	27.5	47.8	9,049	43.5	35.7	85.6	7,664
Highest	41.4	35.5	57.8	8,396	51.1	42.9	88.2	7,513
Total	26.2	21.7	44.1	42,212	38.6	31.5	82.0	35,364

¹ Respondents who, when asked prompted questions, say that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has HIV/AIDS, and who say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS

² Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject two common misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission or prevention

³ Men who used a condom in the 12 months preceding the survey are assumed to know a condom source

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 13.20 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS and knowledge of a source of condoms among youth by state/union territory

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Women			Men		
	Percentage who reject two common misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS ¹	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ²	Percentage who know a condom source	Percentage who reject two common misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS ¹	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ²	Percentage who know a condom source ³
India	26.2	21.7	44.1	38.6	31.5	82.0
North						
Chandigarh	(42.7)	(30.4)	(61.1)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(92.1)
Delhi	35.5	30.9	56.7	27.6	25.8	82.4
Haryana	33.8	30.4	55.7	47.1	42.8	88.5
Himachal Pradesh	31.4	28.0	53.6	48.2	43.4	78.8
Jammu & Kashmir	22.1	20.0	39.6	26.8	23.8	84.0
Punjab	51.6	48.4	67.6	63.0	58.7	95.1
Rajasthan	24.1	20.9	51.5	41.1	36.2	83.9
Uttarakhand	36.5	31.1	52.1	40.7	32.2	86.4
Central						
Chhattisgarh	26.8	22.3	55.8	38.3	35.3	84.7
Madhya Pradesh	21.9	19.2	48.4	33.5	27.7	78.3
Uttar Pradesh	21.1	18.0	45.9	29.5	24.9	84.6
East						
Bihar	12.1	10.0	25.3	30.8	24.7	68.0
Jharkhand	18.8	16.6	39.2	20.3	18.2	65.0
Odisha	27.5	21.0	51.3	39.5	32.6	87.9
West Bengal	22.5	20.2	49.5	30.7	25.9	85.7
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	19.2	16.7	61.4	27.8	25.3	79.8
Assam	10.2	8.4	59.5	20.5	19.8	87.4
Manipur	44.6	38.0	53.9	62.1	57.5	83.3
Meghalaya	15.8	12.7	52.0	18.0	14.2	79.5
Mizoram	64.8	63.1	61.6	70.2	65.5	67.3
Nagaland	14.6	12.3	42.9	24.3	21.9	72.2
Sikkim	31.4	28.9	69.2	38.3	36.6	92.2
Tripura	32.7	26.8	61.5	45.1	33.0	92.9
West						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.5	6.5	16.7	19.7	15.1	58.0
Daman & Diu	26.5	21.1	25.8	10.5	7.2	55.4
Goa	40.7	34.3	68.9	41.6	35.7	91.3
Gujarat	23.6	20.0	39.7	39.1	31.5	75.2
Maharashtra	40.0	31.7	47.0	53.5	41.7	86.0
South						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40.5	36.2	49.0	42.2	39.7	87.9
Andhra Pradesh	42.5	36.2	31.8	67.0	63.2	90.7
Karnataka	13.6	10.0	37.8	35.4	27.9	79.8
Kerala	48.1	41.8	56.0	51.6	46.3	81.5
Lakshadweep	25.2	20.2	40.0	(14.6)	(14.6)	(33.0)
Puducherry	37.7	25.3	47.3	48.1	17.6	92.5
Tamil Nadu	27.5	18.1	36.8	34.7	10.3	81.8
Telangana	44.5	34.5	27.8	60.5	54.2	81.3

¹ Respondents who, when asked prompted questions, say that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and by sharing food with a person who has HIV/AIDS, and who say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS

² Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject two common misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission or prevention

³ Men who used a condom in the 12 months preceding the survey are assumed to know a condom source

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 13.21 Age at first sexual intercourse among youth

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sexual intercourse and who had sexual intercourse before age 15, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men
Age						
15-19	17.7	1.6	121,552	8.2	1.1	18,740
15-17	7.7	1.3	72,354	4.6	1.2	11,235
18-19	32.4	1.9	49,198	13.7	0.8	7,505
20-24	67.9	3.9	122,966	38.3	0.7	16,624
20-22	61.5	3.5	76,469	32.0	0.7	10,310
23-24	78.3	4.6	46,496	48.5	0.9	6,313
Residence						
Urban	35.3	1.7	78,417	18.4	0.6	13,237
Rural	46.5	3.2	166,100	24.7	1.1	22,126
Schooling						
No schooling	72.2	8.5	25,324	36.4	1.3	1,850
<5 years complete	63.3	7.8	8,728	37.9	1.3	1,120
5-7 years complete	58.9	5.8	30,573	33.1	1.9	3,950
8-9 years complete	39.1	2.4	56,890	21.5	1.2	8,716
10-11 years complete	32.9	0.8	51,587	13.9	0.5	7,991
12 or more years complete	33.5	0.4	71,415	21.4	0.5	11,737
Age at marriage						
Ever married ¹	98.4	6.3	102,036	96.3	1.9	4,630
<15 years	79.4	41.8	137	*	*	6
15-17 years	93.2	0.0	171	*	*	4
18+ years	98.4	6.3	101,727	96.3	1.9	4,621
Never married	3.2	0.2	142,482	11.2	0.8	30,734
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months²						
Yes	55.2	3.9	3,395	33.0	1.5	6,132
No	40.8	2.2	38,817	20.1	0.8	29,232
Religion						
Hindu	43.8	2.7	193,486	23.0	1.0	28,352
Muslim	41.3	3.1	38,738	18.8	0.8	5,272
Christian	32.4	1.9	4,926	17.4	0.4	726
Sikh	29.5	0.6	3,556	25.1	0.2	534
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	39.4	2.6	2,136	25.5	0.0	309
Jain	19.1	0.5	318	(13.6)	(0.0)	43
Other	54.4	3.0	1,358	38.4	0.2	127

Continued...

Table 13.21 Age at first sexual intercourse among youth—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sexual intercourse and who had sexual intercourse before age 15, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	44.8	3.1	51,700	25.6	0.8	7,333
Scheduled tribe	49.2	4.3	23,286	31.4	1.4	3,148
Other backward class	42.5	2.4	107,138	21.9	1.1	15,583
Other	39.3	2.4	60,760	17.4	0.5	9,149
Don't know	60.2	6.9	1,634	20.2	0.3	152
Wealth index						
Lowest	48.6	5.1	44,923	29.6	1.9	5,391
Second	48.0	3.8	51,863	26.0	1.1	7,120
Middle	45.0	2.5	52,521	22.9	0.9	7,676
Fourth	40.7	1.6	50,556	18.3	0.5	7,664
Highest	31.3	0.6	44,654	17.3	0.5	7,513
Total	42.9	2.7	244,518	22.3	0.9	35,364

¹ Includes women who are married, but whose *gauna* has not been performed

² For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 13.22 Sexual intercourse and condom use among never married youth

Background characteristic	Never married women						Never married men			
	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number who had sex in the past 12 months	Percentage who never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number who had sex in the past 12 months
Age										
15-19	97.5	1.0	17,938	32.7	179	93.3	4.3	18,437	45.7	799
15-17	97.7	0.8	11,999	30.9	96	95.9	2.4	11,173	32.8	263
18-19	97.0	1.4	5,939	34.8	83	89.2	7.4	7,265	52.1	536
20-24	95.4	1.8	7,296	41.9	134	82.0	11.6	12,513	54.4	1,449
20-22	95.5	1.8	5,478	34.2	96	82.5	11.4	8,490	52.6	967
23-24	95.3	2.1	1,818	(61.4)	38	80.8	12.0	4,023	58.1	483
Residence										
Urban	97.2	0.8	9,589	61.0	80	89.1	7.4	12,123	61.7	894
Rural	96.7	1.5	15,644	28.3	233	88.4	7.2	18,828	44.5	1,355
Schooling										
No schooling	95.6	2.4	1,198	(25.4)	29	85.6	9.7	1,374	32.4	134
<5 years complete	94.5	1.8	542	*	10	85.9	7.9	809	22.1	64
5-7 years complete	96.2	2.1	2,256	32.4	46	86.6	8.7	3,052	44.3	266
8-9 years complete	97.6	1.0	6,213	24.7	64	90.1	6.3	7,598	47.7	476
10-11 years complete	97.5	0.9	6,244	46.4	55	92.8	4.8	7,409	51.0	353
12 or more years complete	96.5	1.2	8,780	45.5	108	86.1	8.9	10,707	59.8	956
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months¹										
Yes	95.1	2.2	1,591	(42.6)	34	80.4	12.9	5,111	44.9	661
No	97.0	1.2	23,642	35.9	279	90.4	6.1	25,840	54.0	1,587
Away from home for six months or more in the past 12 months¹										
Yes	95.2	2.2	588	*	13	83.1	10.2	2,471	48.9	251
No	97.0	1.2	24,645	36.8	301	89.2	7.0	28,480	51.6	1,997

Continued...

Table 13.22 Sexual intercourse and condom use among never married youth—Continued

Background characteristic	Never married women				Never married men					
	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number who had sex in the past 12 months	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number who had sex in the past 12 months
Religion										
Hindu	96.7	1.4	19,579	36.5	276	88.4	7.4	24,709	50.9	1,836
Muslim	98.0	0.7	4,292	* (20.2)	30	91.4	5.5	4,684	50.1	258
Christian	96.8	0.7	643		5	90.6	5.6	662	45.3	37
Sikh	97.9	0.2	358	*	1	82.4	13.3	486	52.7	65
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.9	0.0	220	nc	0	81.9	15.6	281	(79.7)	44
Jain	(100.0)	(0.0)	44	nc	0	(89.3)	(7.3)	41	*	3
Other	93.7	2.8	98	*	3	89.1	6.7	88	(25.1)	6
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	96.5	1.5	5,068	31.6	77	86.9	8.5	6,280	47.7	533
Scheduled tribe	95.2	2.7	2,112	34.7	57	85.4	9.1	2,528	42.0	230
Other backward class	96.6	1.3	11,199	33.9	151	89.0	7.0	13,655	50.5	958
Other	98.3	0.4	6,792	(71.7)	27	90.5	6.3	8,354	60.3	524
Don't know	95.9	1.7	62	*	1	91.0	1.9	133	*	3
Wealth index										
Lowest	96.1	2.1	3,710	24.3	77	86.7	7.5	4,381	35.3	329
Second	96.3	1.7	4,758	23.6	79	87.9	7.9	5,997	43.4	471
Middle	97.2	1.1	5,181	39.6	56	89.9	6.2	6,583	48.9	411
Fourth	97.5	1.0	5,668	40.7	54	89.6	7.0	6,984	57.8	486
Highest	97.2	0.8	5,917	(70.1)	48	88.7	7.9	7,007	63.8	551
Total	96.9	1.2	25,234	36.7	314	88.7	7.3	30,951	51.3	2,248

nc = No cases

¹ 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 13.23 Higher-risk sexual intercourse among youth and condom use at last higher-risk intercourse

Among women and men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, and among those having higher-risk intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, percentage reporting that a condom was used at last higher-risk intercourse, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months			Women who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹			Men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months			Men who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹		
	Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	Number of women who had higher-risk intercourse ¹	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	Number of women who had higher-risk intercourse ¹	Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	Number of men who had higher-risk intercourse ¹	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	Number of men who had higher-risk intercourse ¹
Age												
15-19	5.0	2,974	35.3	148	72.0	1,073	43.3	773				
15-17	14.3	623	32.0	89	77.6	322	30.7	250				
18-19	2.5	2,351	40.2	59	69.6	751	49.3	523				
20-24	1.1	12,473	41.1	134	27.9	5,296	50.4	1,476				
20-22	1.4	6,840	37.9	94	36.4	2,674	46.9	973				
23-24	0.7	5,633	(48.6)	40	19.2	2,621	57.4	503				
Residence												
Urban	1.7	4,191	65.4	73	45.7	1,918	59.3	877				
Rural	1.9	11,255	28.5	210	30.8	4,451	40.8	1,371				
Schooling												
No schooling	1.1	2,570	(29.4)	28	23.3	583	30.6	136				
<5 years complete	1.1	770	*	8	20.1	362	25.2	73				
5-7 years complete	1.5	2,735	(23.5)	41	25.7	1,108	42.8	285				
8-9 years complete	1.7	3,194	26.2	53	33.2	1,519	46.2	504				
10-11 years complete	2.2	2,459	42.7	55	38.3	894	47.6	342				
12 or more years complete	2.6	3,719	50.1	98	47.8	1,902	55.2	909				
Marital status												
Never married ²	79.9	314	40.2	250	92.5	2,248	48.5	2,080				
Currently married	0.2	15,058	(17.9)	28	3.9	4,100	42.2	162				
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	6.1	74	*	5	*	20	*	7				
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months³												
Yes	1.8	1,639	(42.7)	29	42.3	1,630	38.8	689				
No	1.8	13,807	37.5	254	32.9	4,738	52.0	1,559				

Continued...

Table 13.23 Higher-risk sexual intercourse among youth and condom use at last higher-risk intercourse—Continued

Among women and men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, and among those having higher-risk intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, percentage reporting that a condom was used at last higher-risk intercourse, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Women who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹		Men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Men who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	
	Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	Number of women who had higher-risk intercourse ¹	Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	Number of men who had higher-risk intercourse ¹
Away from home for six months or more in the past 12 months³								
Yes	1.4	652	*	9	42.1	616	42.0	259
No	1.8	14,795	37.8	273	34.6	5,753	48.8	1,990
Religion								
Hindu	1.9	12,547	38.2	243	35.2	5,227	47.4	1,841
Muslim	1.3	2,322	*	30	30.2	819	44.0	248
Christian	3.2	213	(15.2)	7	42.8	95	45.7	41
Sikh	0.5	143	*	1	59.2	112	53.9	67
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	102	nc	0	64.1	69	(86.9)	45
Other ⁴	2.0	109	*	2	*	3	*	3
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.4	3,242	30.6	77	36.2	1,523	46.1	551
Scheduled tribe	2.8	1,644	38.5	47	29.0	804	38.0	233
Other backward class	1.8	6,871	35.9	124	34.7	2,755	45.8	956
Other	1.0	3,580	(62.6)	34	39.7	1,268	58.8	503
Don't know	0.4	111	nc	0	*	18	*	4
Wealth index								
Lowest	2.4	2,976	26.5	73	26.2	1,283	29.8	336
Second	1.8	3,549	23.7	64	30.9	1,515	38.9	469
Middle	1.5	3,616	37.1	53	30.7	1,429	48.1	438
Fourth	1.6	3,021	42.1	48	43.6	1,120	55.2	488
Highest	2.0	2,284	(73.9)	45	50.6	1,023	61.1	518
Total	1.8	15,446	38.1	283	35.3	6,369	48.0	2,248

nc = No cases

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

² Includes women/men who are married, but whose *gauna* has not been performed. If women/men who are married, but whose *gauna* has not been performed, report having sex with their spouses; the sex is not considered higher risk.

³ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded.

⁴ Not a Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, or Jain

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 13.24 Recent HIV tests among youth

Among women and men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who have had an HIV test in the 12 months preceding the survey and received the results of the test, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received results	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received results	Number of men
Age				
15-19	9.1	2,974	1.3	1,073
15-17	6.2	623	1.5	322
18-19	9.9	2,351	1.3	751
20-24	12.4	12,473	3.0	5,296
20-22	11.8	6,840	2.1	2,674
23-24	13.0	5,633	4.0	2,621
Residence				
Urban	17.7	4,191	4.8	1,918
Rural	9.5	11,255	1.9	4,451
Schooling				
No schooling	3.3	2,570	0.7	583
<5 years complete	6.3	770	0.0	362
5-7 years complete	9.5	2,735	3.2	1,108
8-9 years complete	9.6	3,194	1.7	1,519
10-11 years complete	16.3	2,459	4.2	894
12 or more years complete	19.2	3,719	3.8	1,902
Marital status				
Never married ¹	6.6	314	3.3	2,248
Currently married	11.9	15,058	2.5	4,100
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	11.1	74	*	20
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months²				
Yes	10.9	1,639	3.3	1,630
No	11.8	13,807	2.6	4,738
Away from home for six months or more in the past 12 months²				
Yes	14.0	652	3.7	616
No	11.6	14,795	2.7	5,753
Religion				
Hindu	11.7	12,547	2.3	5,227
Muslim	9.5	2,322	3.1	819
Christian	24.8	213	11.9	95
Sikh	27.8	143	7.7	112
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.7	102	17.8	69
Other ³	1.1	109	0.3	43

Continued...

Table 13.24 Recent HIV tests among youth—*Continued*

Among women and men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who have had an HIV test in the 12 months preceding the survey and received the results of the test, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received results	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received results	Number of men
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	11.6	3,242	3.5	1,523
Scheduled tribe	9.7	1,644	1.3	804
Other backward class	11.4	6,871	2.5	2,755
Other	13.7	3,580	3.4	1,268
Don't know	3.6	111	*	18
Wealth index				
Lowest	2.8	2,976	1.0	1,283
Second	7.1	3,549	1.7	1,515
Middle	12.9	3,616	3.1	1,429
Fourth	19.9	3,021	4.3	1,120
Highest	18.0	2,284	4.3	1,023
Total	11.7	15,446	2.8	6,369

¹ Includes women/men who are married, but whose *gauna* has not been performed. If women/men who are married, but whose *gauna* has not been performed, report having sex with their husband, the sex is not considered higher risk.

² For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

³ Not a Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, or Jain

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

Key Findings

- **Coverage of HIV testing:** Coverage of HIV testing in NFHS-4, at 94 percent of women and 88 percent of men, is much higher than in NFHS-3.
- **HIV prevalence:** HIV prevalence among women and men age 15-49 decreased slightly between 2005-06 and 2015-16, from 0.28 percent to 0.24 percent. All of the decline is due to a decrease in HIV prevalence among men, from 0.36 percent to 0.25 percent between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4. During the same period, the prevalence among women remained almost unchanged (0.22% in NFHS-3 and 0.23% in NFHS-4).
- **HIV prevalence by residence:** HIV prevalence is twice as high in urban areas as in rural areas (0.38% versus 0.17%).
- **HIV prevalence according to region:** HIV prevalence among women and men is highest in the states in Group 7 (1.49%), followed by states in Group 1 (0.91%) and Group 5 (0.64%). In the remaining groups of states, HIV prevalence ranges from 0.08 percent to 0.39 percent.
- **HIV prevalence by age:** HIV prevalence is lowest among women and men age 15-24 (0.08% among women and 0.12% among men). HIV prevalence increases with age through age 35-39 and decreases thereafter.
- **Prior HIV testing by current HIV status:** Only about one-third of women and men who are HIV positive have ever been tested for HIV and received the test result.

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) is the second national survey (after NFHS-3) to include HIV testing. NFHS-4 was designed to provide estimates of HIV prevalence for the household population of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the following 11 groups of states/union territories:

1. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
2. Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands
3. Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Daman & Diu
4. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir
5. Karnataka
6. Maharashtra and Goa
7. Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland

8. Odisha and Chhattisgarh
9. Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, and Chandigarh
10. Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, and Lakshadweep
11. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Rajasthan

The specimen collection and HIV testing procedures are described in the Biomarker Measurements and Tests section of this report's introductory chapter.

14.1 COVERAGE RATES FOR HIV TESTING

HIV testing coverage rate

Women and men who were tested for HIV as part of the NFHS-4 survey

Sample: Women and men in households selected for HIV testing who are within the eligible age range for HIV testing based on information collected in the household questionnaire.

The HIV testing coverage rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were interviewed and whose blood sample underwent the complete HIV testing algorithm with a final result of positive, negative, or indeterminate}}{\text{All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in households selected for HIV testing}}$$

Ninety-one percent of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were eligible for HIV testing in India were interviewed and after providing informed consent allowed a blood specimen to be collected that was successfully tested for HIV (**Table 14.1.1**). Almost no women and men who were eligible for HIV testing refused to provide a blood specimen (0.1%); 2 percent were not available for blood collection even after repeated attempts to contact them, and 6 percent were not included because they did not complete an individual interview. Another 2 percent of eligible respondents lack an HIV test result for logistical reasons (e.g., the specimen could not be collected in the field due to a technical problem, the specimen was lost, the specimen did not have a valid bar code, or the specimen did not have a valid test result because of some lab related issue or because there was not enough blood to complete the testing algorithm). A higher proportion of women age 15-49 than men age 15-54 had their blood tested for HIV (94% versus 88%) (**Table 14.1.2** and **Table 14.1.3**).

Trends: Coverage of HIV testing at the all-India level was higher in the 2015-16 NFHS than it was in the 2005-06 NFHS. The HIV testing coverage rate increased between the two surveys from 85 percent to 91 percent among all respondents (from 85% to 94% among women age 15-49 and from 78% to 88% among men age 15-54).

Patterns by background characteristics

- At least 85 percent of all eligible respondents have a valid HIV test result in all states and union territories except Andhra Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh, where the coverage rate was 82-84 percent, Telangana where the coverage rate was 78 percent, and Chandigarh where the coverage rate was 75 percent. Delhi, with a coverage of only 44 percent, is an outlier (**Table 14.1.1**). Delhi also had a particularly low coverage rate in NFHS-3 (55%).
- The HIV testing coverage rate is higher among women and men in rural areas (95% for women age 15-49 and 90% for men age 15-54) than in urban areas (91% for women age 15-49 and 84% for men age 15-54) (**Table 14.2.1** and **Table 14.2.2**).

- The HIV testing coverage rate varies little by level of schooling or wealth for both women and men. However, for both women and men, coverage is slightly lower among women and men with 12 or more years of schooling (91% for women age 15-49 and 87% for men age 15-54) than among those with less or no schooling; and coverage is also lower for women and men in the highest wealth quintile (90% for women age 15-49 and 84% for men age 15-54) than for those in other wealth quintiles.

14.2 HIV PREVALENCE

14.2.1 HIV Prevalence by Age and Sex

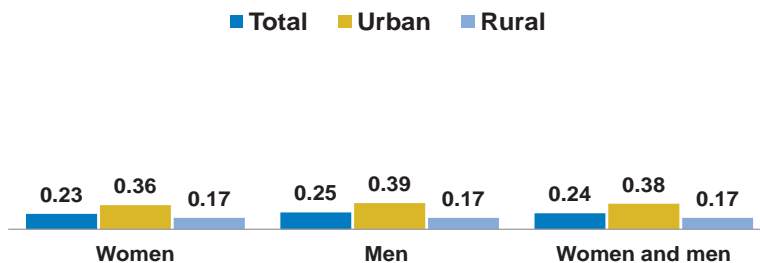
HIV prevalence

Women and men testing positive for HIV as part of the NFHS-4 survey. See the testing methodology in Chapter 1.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who were tested for HIV as part of the survey

Table 14.3 shows that 0.24 percent of women and men age 15-49 in India are HIV positive; 0.38 percent in urban areas and 0.17 percent in rural areas. HIV prevalence is slightly higher among men (0.25%) than among women (0.23%) and is about twice as high in urban areas as in rural areas for both women and men (**Figure 14.1**).

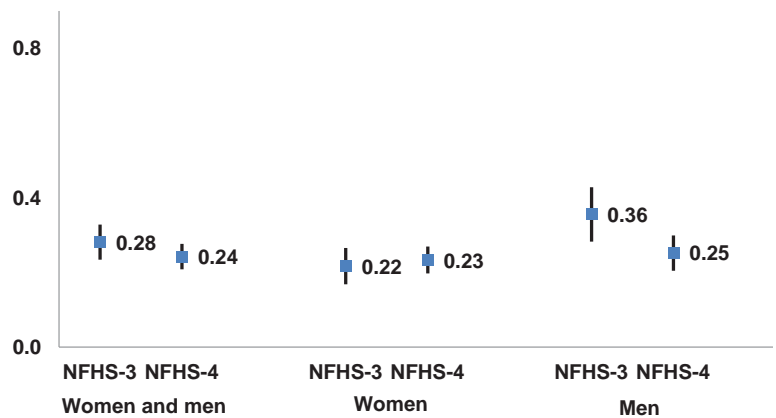
Figure 14.1 Percentage of Women and Men Age 15-49 who are HIV Positive



Trends: HIV prevalence among women and men age 15-49 decreased between 2005-06 and 2015-16, from 0.28 percent, CI [0.23%-0.33%], to 0.24 percent, CI [0.21%-0.28%] (**Figure 14.2**). However, all of the decline is due to a decline in HIV prevalence among men. Among women, HIV prevalence remained almost unchanged (0.22%, CI [0.17%-0.27%], in 2005-06 and 0.23 percent, CI [0.20%-0.27%], in 2015-16). Among men, HIV prevalence decreased over the same period from 0.36 percent, CI [0.28%-0.43%], to 0.25 percent, CI [0.20%-0.30%]. The only one of these trends which represents a statistically significant change over time is the decrease in HIV prevalence among men age 15-49 ($p < 0.05$).

There have also been differential rates of change in HIV prevalence for women and men by residence. Among women, prevalence in urban areas increased from 0.29 percent, CI [0.18%-0.40%], in 2005-06 to 0.36 percent, CI [0.27%-0.45%], in 2015-16, but prevalence in rural areas remained almost unchanged over the period (0.18% in 2005-06, CI [0.14%-0.23%], and 0.17 percent, CI [0.14%-0.20%], in 2015-16). Among men, by contrast, HIV prevalence declined in both urban and rural areas, but much more in rural areas (from 0.32%, CI [0.24%-0.41%], in 2005-06 to 0.17 percent, CI [0.14%-0.21%]) than in urban areas (from 0.41%, CI [0.28%-0.54%] to 0.39 percent, CI [0.28%-0.51%]). None of the changes in HIV prevalence in urban areas are statistically significant. In rural areas, the decrease in HIV prevalence among men age 15-49 is statistically significant ($p < 0.01$), as is the decrease in HIV prevalence among women and men age 15-49 combined ($p < 0.05$).

Figure 14.2 Trend in Percentage of Women and Men Age 15-49 who are HIV Positive

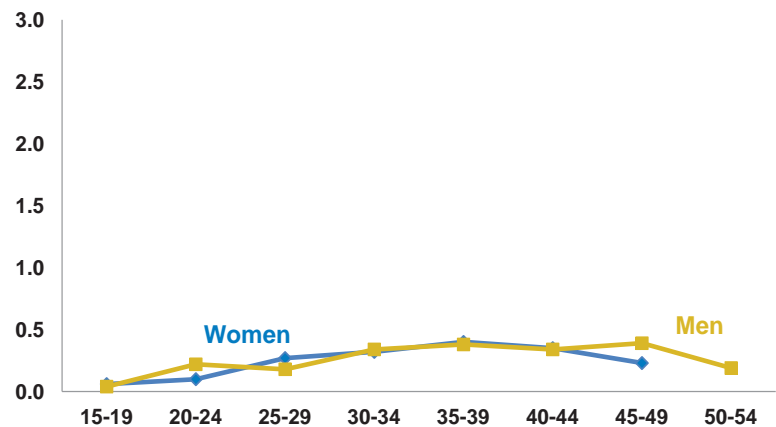


Patterns by background characteristics

When exploring patterns by various background characteristics, it is important to keep in mind that differences by background characteristics are small, and HIV prevalence in nearly all categories is below 1 percent.

- Among women, HIV prevalence increases with age from 0.06 percent among women age 15-19 to 0.40 percent among women age 35-39, before decreasing to 0.35 percent among those age 40-44 and then to 0.23 percent among those age 45-49. Among men, prevalence tends to increase with age; men age 15-19 have the lowest HIV prevalence (0.04%) and men age 45-49 have the highest (0.39%) (**Figure 14.3**).

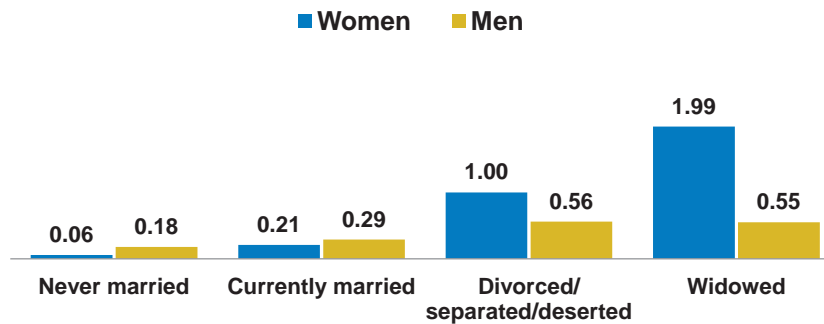
Figure 14.3 Percentage of Women and Men who are HIV Positive by Age



- In most age groups, prevalence is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for both women and men. An exception is women age 20-24; among women in this age group HIV prevalence is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas.
- By schooling, HIV prevalence is highest among both women (0.38%) and men (0.65%) who have been to school but have completed less than 5 years of schooling (**Table 14.4**).
- One percent of Christian women and men age 15-49 are HIV positive, compared with 0.21 percent of Hindus and 0.09 percent of Muslims. HIV prevalence is also relatively high among Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists, at 0.35 percent, because of a higher prevalence among Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women (0.50%).
- Women and men belonging to scheduled tribes have a higher HIV prevalence (0.46%) than those belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

- HIV prevalence increases with wealth from 0.13 percent among women and men in the lowest wealth quintile to 0.32 percent among those in the fourth wealth quintile, before falling to 0.21 percent for those in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 14.4 Percentage of Women and Men Age 15-49 who are HIV Positive by Marital Status



Patterns by other sociodemographic and health characteristics

- HIV prevalence varies greatly by marital status. Among women, 1.99 percent of widowed women and 1.00 percent of divorced, separated, or deserted women are HIV positive, compared with 0.21 percent of currently married women. Among men, prevalence of HIV is 0.55-0.56 percent among formerly married men, compared with 0.29 percent among currently married men. Never married women and men have lower HIV prevalence rates than ever-married women and men. However, among the never married, prevalence varies by whether women and men have ever had sex. Overall, 0.40 percent of never married women and men who have ever had sex are HIV positive, compared with 0.10 percent of those who have never had sex (**Table 14.5 and Figure 14.4**).
- HIV prevalence is lower among circumcised men (0.16%) than among men who are not circumcised (0.27%).
- HIV prevalence varies greatly across states/UTs (**Table 14.6**). HIV prevalence is highest among women and men age 15-49 in Group 7 (1.45% among women and 1.54% among men), which includes three small north-eastern states (Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland), followed by Group 1 [Andhra Pradesh and Telangana] (0.89% among women and 0.93% among men) and Group 5 [Karnataka] (0.71% among women and 0.56% among men). Prevalence is lowest in Group 4 [Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir] (0.07% among women and 0.09% among men) and Group 11 [Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Rajasthan] (0.08% among women and 0.12% among men).

14.2.2 HIV Prevalence by Sexual Risk Behaviour and Prior HIV Testing

- Among women who have ever had sex, HIV prevalence increases with age at first sexual intercourse from 0.22 percent among women whose first sexual intercourse was before age 16 years to 0.30 percent among women whose first sexual intercourse was at age 20 years or more. For men who have ever had sex, HIV prevalence does not vary consistently by age at first sex (**Table 14.7**).
- HIV prevalence increases with the number of lifetime sexual partners among women and men who have ever had sex, from 0.27 percent among women with one lifetime sexual partner to 2.85 percent among women with 5-9 lifetime sexual partners, and increases from 0.25 percent among men with one lifetime sexual partner to 1.60 percent among those with 5-9 lifetime sexual partners.

- HIV prevalence among women who have had an STI or STI symptoms in the past 12 months is 0.42 percent, compared with 0.27 percent among those who have not had a STI or any STI symptoms. Among men who have ever had sex, HIV prevalence does not vary by STI status (**Table 14.8**).
- Among both women and men who have ever had sex, those who had ever been tested for HIV prior to being tested during the survey were much more likely to be HIV positive than those who said they had not had any prior HIV testing: 0.61 percent of women and 1.27 percent of men who said they had prior HIV testing were HIV positive, compared with 0.21 percent of women and 0.20 percent of men who said that they had never before been tested for HIV. Among those who had any prior HIV testing, those who received the test results of the prior test were more likely to be HIV positive (0.64% of women and 1.33% of men) than those who did not receive their test results (0.36% of women and 0.84% of men).
- **Table 14.9** shows the percent distribution of women and men according to their HIV test result in NFHS-4 by whether they had ever been tested prior to NFHS-4 and whether or not they had received their test result. More than 3 in 5 women and men who tested positive for HIV in NFHS-4 had not previously been tested for HIV. Eighty-five percent of women and 92 percent of men who tested negative for HIV had not previously been tested for HIV. Three percent each of women and men who tested positive for HIV in NFHS-4 were previously tested for HIV, but did not receive the results of their last HIV test.

14.2.3 HIV Prevalence among Couples

Among couples both of whom were interviewed and tested for HIV in NFHS-4, 0.38 percent are HIV affected, which means that one or both of them are HIV positive. This includes 0.11 percent of couples who are both HIV positive, 0.17 percent of couples in which the man is HIV positive and the woman is HIV negative, and 0.10 percent of couples in which the woman is HIV positive and the man is HIV negative (**Table 14.10**).

Patterns by state

Group 7 has the highest proportion of couples in which one or both partners are infected with HIV (2.01%). In this group of states (Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland), there are 0.92 percent of couples in which both partners are infected and 0.74 percent in which the man is HIV positive but the woman is HIV negative. Group 1 (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana) has the next highest proportion of couples affected by HIV, 1.63 percent, including 0.49 percent of couples in which both the man and woman are HIV positive and 0.73 percent in which the man is HIV positive and the woman HIV negative. Group 5 (Karnataka) has the third highest proportion of couples affected by HIV, 1.08 percent, including 0.19 percent in which both partners are infected and 0.54 percent in which the man is HIV negative and the woman is HIV positive (**Table 14.11**).

14.2.4 HIV Prevalence among Young People

Table 14.12 and **Table 14.13** shows HIV prevalence among young people age 15-24 according to background characteristics and sexual risk behaviour. Overall, 0.10 percent of young women and men age 15-24 are HIV positive. HIV prevalence is higher among young men than young women (0.12% versus 0.08%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among young women, HIV prevalence increases with age, from 0.04 percent among women age 15-17 to 0.12 percent among women age 20-22 before falling to 0.06 percent among women age 23-24. Among young men, HIV prevalence increases from 0.04 among men age 15-19 to 0.24 percent among men age 23-24 (**Table 14.12**).
- HIV prevalence among women age 15-24 does not vary by residence, but HIV prevalence is much higher among urban men age 15-24 (0.20%) than among rural men age 15-24 (0.08%).
- Young women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted have a higher HIV prevalence than their currently married and never married counterparts (0.70% versus 0.17% and 0.02%, respectively). Among men in this age group, those who are currently married have the highest prevalence of HIV (0.28%).
- Among young women who have ever had sex, those who have had 10 or more lifetime sexual partners have higher HIV prevalence than women with 1-2 lifetime sexual partners. Among young men who have ever had sex, however, HIV prevalence does not vary consistently with lifetime number of sexual partners.
- By groups of states, HIV prevalence among women age 15-24 is highest in Group 5 (0.33%) followed by Group 1 (0.26%) and Group 7 (0.23%). Among all men age 15-24, HIV prevalence is highest for men in Group 1 (0.44%), followed by Group 5 (0.35%) and Group 3 (0.30%). Notably, HIV prevalence for men age 15-24 in Group 7, at 0.20 percent, is lower than in four other groups of states/union territories.

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Table 14.1.1 Coverage of HIV testing by state/union territory: Women and Men

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to state/union territory (unweighted), India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Testing status					Total
	Blood tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing	Not interviewed	
India	90.7	0.1	1.8	1.8	5.5	100.0
North						
Chandigarh	75.0	0.3	4.3	4.7	15.7	100.0
Delhi	44.3	0.0	13.7	7.2	34.8	100.0
Haryana	94.7	0.2	0.6	2.5	2.0	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	86.1	0.2	1.8	2.0	9.9	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	92.2	0.1	1.5	1.4	4.8	100.0
Punjab	93.2	0.1	1.0	0.9	4.8	100.0
Rajasthan	95.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	3.3	100.0
Uttarakhand	87.7	0.2	2.0	1.6	8.6	100.0
Central						
Chhattisgarh	94.1	0.0	0.4	1.6	4.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	94.2	0.0	0.7	2.0	3.1	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	92.8	0.1	0.9	1.2	5.0	100.0
East						
Bihar	95.8	0.0	0.7	1.2	2.2	100.0
Jharkhand	89.5	0.1	1.4	2.4	6.6	100.0
Odisha	89.9	0.0	1.8	2.4	5.9	100.0
West Bengal	90.7	0.1	3.0	1.5	4.8	100.0
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	83.7	0.1	6.0	1.8	8.3	100.0
Assam	88.6	0.1	3.2	1.6	6.5	100.0
Manipur	94.7	0.0	0.5	0.9	3.9	100.0
Meghalaya	90.5	0.0	2.0	1.9	5.6	100.0
Mizoram	95.3	0.0	1.1	1.0	2.5	100.0
Nagaland	82.8	0.0	8.7	2.2	6.3	100.0
Sikkim	97.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	2.2	100.0
Tripura	87.9	0.1	4.1	1.1	7.0	100.0
West						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	82.9	0.0	0.2	6.2	10.6	100.0
Daman & Diu	82.7	0.9	7.9	1.8	6.7	100.0
Goa	97.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.8	100.0
Gujarat	87.0	0.1	2.9	1.9	8.1	100.0
Maharashtra	85.8	0.2	2.3	3.4	8.3	100.0
South						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	93.7	0.1	1.4	0.6	4.2	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	81.8	0.2	3.5	4.6	9.8	100.0
Karnataka	87.6	0.1	2.1	2.8	7.5	100.0
Kerala	92.6	0.2	2.0	1.8	3.4	100.0
Lakshadweep	93.0	0.2	2.5	0.5	3.7	100.0
Puducherry	97.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	94.9	0.0	0.9	1.6	2.5	100.0
Telangana	78.2	0.3	4.1	4.9	12.5	100.0

Table 14.1.2 Coverage of HIV testing by state/union territory: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to state/union territory (unweighted), India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Testing status					Total
	Blood tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing	Not interviewed	
India	93.5	0.1	2.0	1.5	3.0	100.0
North						
Chandigarh	78.3	0.7	7.2	5.1	8.7	100.0
Delhi	55.5	0.0	17.7	6.9	19.9	100.0
Haryana	96.2	0.2	0.7	2.1	0.8	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	91.7	0.3	2.0	1.5	4.5	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	95.3	0.1	1.5	1.0	2.1	100.0
Punjab	95.1	0.1	1.1	0.8	2.8	100.0
Rajasthan	96.6	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.8	100.0
Uttarakhand	91.9	0.1	2.3	1.0	4.7	100.0
Central						
Chhattisgarh	96.2	0.0	0.4	1.3	2.1	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	96.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	1.7	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	95.3	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.4	100.0
East						
Bihar	97.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	100.0
Jharkhand	92.9	0.2	1.4	2.0	3.6	100.0
Odisha	93.0	0.0	1.7	1.9	3.3	100.0
West Bengal	93.0	0.1	3.2	1.1	2.6	100.0
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	87.1	0.1	5.8	1.5	5.5	100.0
Assam	92.2	0.1	3.4	1.2	3.1	100.0
Manipur	97.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.1	100.0
Meghalaya	94.1	0.0	1.9	1.5	2.6	100.0
Mizoram	97.1	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	100.0
Nagaland	85.2	0.0	8.5	1.4	4.8	100.0
Sikkim	97.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
Tripura	91.9	0.0	3.8	1.2	3.1	100.0
West						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	92.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.6	100.0
Daman & Diu	86.4	0.3	7.9	1.9	3.5	100.0
Goa	98.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	100.0
Gujarat	90.5	0.2	3.4	1.6	4.4	100.0
Maharashtra	89.2	0.1	2.4	2.7	5.5	100.0
South						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	1.9	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	85.5	0.4	4.0	4.7	5.4	100.0
Karnataka	90.9	0.1	2.3	2.0	4.6	100.0
Kerala	94.0	0.1	2.2	1.6	2.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	94.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.1	100.0
Puducherry	98.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	100.0
Tamil Nadu	96.4	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.3	100.0
Telangana	81.2	0.5	5.3	5.2	7.8	100.0

Table 14.1.3 Coverage of HIV testing by state/union territory: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-54 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to state/union territory (unweighted), India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Testing status					Total
	Blood tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing	Not interviewed	
India	87.9	0.1	1.7	2.2	8.1	100.0
North						
Chandigarh	72.2	0.0	1.9	4.3	21.6	100.0
Delhi	35.0	0.1	10.3	7.5	47.1	100.0
Haryana	93.4	0.2	0.5	3.0	3.0	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	80.1	0.1	1.6	2.5	15.6	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	88.8	0.0	1.5	1.8	7.8	100.0
Punjab	91.5	0.0	0.8	1.1	6.6	100.0
Rajasthan	93.5	0.1	0.9	0.8	4.8	100.0
Uttarakhand	82.8	0.2	1.5	2.3	13.1	100.0
Central						
Chhattisgarh	91.9	0.0	0.4	1.8	5.9	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	92.5	0.0	0.7	2.4	4.4	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	90.3	0.1	0.6	1.4	7.6	100.0
East						
Bihar	94.3	0.0	0.5	1.5	3.7	100.0
Jharkhand	85.9	0.0	1.4	2.8	9.9	100.0
Odisha	86.3	0.0	1.8	3.1	8.8	100.0
West Bengal	88.2	0.1	2.9	1.9	7.0	100.0
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	80.1	0.1	6.2	2.2	11.4	100.0
Assam	84.9	0.0	3.1	2.1	9.9	100.0
Manipur	92.3	0.0	0.7	1.1	5.9	100.0
Meghalaya	86.6	0.1	2.1	2.3	8.9	100.0
Mizoram	93.3	0.0	1.1	1.3	4.3	100.0
Nagaland	80.4	0.0	8.8	3.1	7.7	100.0
Sikkim	96.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.7	100.0
Tripura	83.8	0.1	4.4	0.9	10.8	100.0
West						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.8	0.0	0.4	8.1	14.7	100.0
Daman & Diu	79.8	1.4	7.9	1.8	9.1	100.0
Goa	96.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	2.6	100.0
Gujarat	83.6	0.0	2.4	2.3	11.7	100.0
Maharashtra	82.6	0.2	2.2	4.1	10.8	100.0
South						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	91.4	0.2	1.3	0.6	6.5	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	78.1	0.1	3.0	4.4	14.4	100.0
Karnataka	84.2	0.0	1.8	3.6	10.3	100.0
Kerala	90.9	0.3	1.9	2.1	4.9	100.0
Lakshadweep	91.6	0.6	3.4	1.1	3.4	100.0
Puducherry	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.5	100.0
Tamil Nadu	93.2	0.0	1.1	1.9	3.9	100.0
Telangana	75.2	0.1	2.8	4.4	17.4	100.0

Table 14.2.1 Coverage of HIV testing: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to background characteristics (unweighted), India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Testing status					Total	Number
	Blood tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing	Not interviewed		
Age							
15-19	93.1	0.1	1.9	1.6	3.2	100.0	22,517
20-24	93.2	0.1	1.9	1.7	3.1	100.0	21,804
25-29	93.7	0.1	1.9	1.5	2.8	100.0	20,804
30-34	93.7	0.1	2.0	1.4	2.8	100.0	17,711
35-39	93.7	0.1	1.9	1.5	2.8	100.0	16,187
40-44	93.5	0.1	2.1	1.4	2.8	100.0	13,804
45-49	93.7	0.1	1.8	1.4	3.0	100.0	13,255
Residence							
Urban	90.9	0.1	3.0	1.9	4.0	100.0	38,990
Rural	94.7	0.1	1.5	1.3	2.5	100.0	87,092
Schooling							
No schooling	94.1	0.1	1.6	1.3	3.0	100.0	34,160
<5 years complete	94.4	0.1	1.6	1.0	2.9	100.0	7,028
5-7 years complete	94.4	0.1	1.6	1.3	2.5	100.0	17,617
8-9 years complete	94.5	0.1	1.8	1.3	2.3	100.0	22,987
10-11 years complete	93.4	0.1	2.0	1.7	2.9	100.0	17,721
12 or more years complete	91.2	0.1	2.8	2.0	3.8	100.0	26,556
Wealth index							
Lowest	94.9	0.1	1.3	1.4	2.3	100.0	21,837
Second	94.9	0.1	1.4	1.1	2.5	100.0	25,932
Middle	94.4	0.1	1.6	1.3	2.6	100.0	26,790
Fourth	93.0	0.1	2.1	1.6	3.2	100.0	26,282
Highest	90.4	0.2	3.3	2.0	4.1	100.0	25,241
Total	93.5	0.1	2.0	1.5	3.0	100.0	126,082

Note: Total includes women whose level of schooling is not known, who are not shown separately.

Table 14.2.2 Coverage of HIV testing: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-54 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to background characteristics (unweighted), India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Testing status					Total	Number
	Blood tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing	Not interviewed		
Age							
15-19	89.3	0.1	1.7	2.3	6.6	100.0	20,429
20-24	87.6	0.1	1.8	2.4	8.2	100.0	18,119
25-29	86.9	0.1	1.7	2.5	8.8	100.0	17,711
30-34	87.3	0.0	1.6	2.1	8.9	100.0	16,062
35-39	88.4	0.1	1.7	1.9	8.0	100.0	15,103
40-44	87.6	0.1	1.6	2.1	8.6	100.0	13,080
45-49	87.8	0.1	1.6	2.0	8.5	100.0	12,213
50-54	88.4	0.1	1.7	1.9	8.0	100.0	9,332
Residence							
Urban	84.4	0.1	2.5	2.7	10.3	100.0	39,624
Rural	89.6	0.0	1.3	2.0	7.1	100.0	82,427
Schooling							
No schooling	87.7	0.0	1.4	2.0	8.8	100.0	16,702
<5 years complete	89.1	0.1	1.5	1.9	7.5	100.0	7,623
5-7 years complete	88.6	0.0	1.5	2.1	7.8	100.0	17,650
8-9 years complete	88.9	0.0	1.6	2.1	7.3	100.0	26,264
10-11 years complete	88.1	0.1	1.7	2.2	7.8	100.0	20,567
12 or more years complete	86.6	0.1	2.0	2.5	8.8	100.0	33,203
Wealth index							
Lowest	90.1	0.0	1.1	2.0	6.8	100.0	19,750
Second	89.7	0.1	1.3	1.9	7.0	100.0	24,980
Middle	88.8	0.0	1.5	2.1	7.5	100.0	26,290
Fourth	87.0	0.1	1.9	2.4	8.6	100.0	25,587
Highest	84.4	0.2	2.4	2.6	10.5	100.0	25,444
Total	87.9	0.1	1.7	2.2	8.1	100.0	122,051

Note: Total includes men whose level of schooling is not known, who are not shown separately.

Table 14.3 HIV prevalence by age and residence

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who were tested by age and residence, India, 2015-16

Age	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
URBAN						
15-19	0.10	6,285	0.07	6,501	0.08	12,786
20-24	0.06	6,587	0.35	5,883	0.20	12,470
25-29	0.44	6,325	0.24	5,825	0.35	12,149
30-34	0.42	5,829	0.56	5,290	0.49	11,119
35-39	0.65	5,110	0.61	4,961	0.63	10,071
40-44	0.74	4,621	0.49	4,371	0.61	8,992
45-49	0.24	4,065	0.61	3,915	0.42	7,981
Total age 15-49	0.36	38,822	0.39	36,746	0.38	75,568
Age 50-54	na	na	0.29	3,050	na	na
Total age 15-54	na	na	0.38	39,796	na	na
RURAL						
15-19	0.05	13,879	0.03	12,362	0.04	26,241
20-24	0.12	13,162	0.15	10,527	0.13	23,689
25-29	0.18	12,588	0.15	10,043	0.17	22,631
30-34	0.27	10,383	0.22	9,213	0.25	19,597
35-39	0.26	9,500	0.25	8,785	0.26	18,285
40-44	0.13	8,020	0.25	7,538	0.19	15,558
45-49	0.22	7,933	0.27	7,201	0.24	15,135
Total age 15-49	0.17	75,466	0.17	65,669	0.17	141,135
Age 50-54	na	na	0.12	5,424	na	na
Total age 15-54	na	na	0.17	71,093	na	na
TOTAL						
15-19	0.06	20,164	0.04	18,863	0.05	39,027
20-24	0.10	19,750	0.22	16,410	0.15	36,159
25-29	0.27	18,913	0.18	15,867	0.23	34,780
30-34	0.32	16,212	0.34	14,503	0.33	30,715
35-39	0.40	14,610	0.38	13,746	0.39	28,356
40-44	0.35	12,642	0.34	11,909	0.34	24,551
45-49	0.23	11,998	0.39	11,117	0.31	23,115
Total age 15-49	0.23	114,288	0.25	102,415	0.24	216,703
Age 50-54	na	na	0.19	8,474	na	na
Total age 15-54	na	na	0.25	110,889	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 14.4 HIV prevalence by background characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who were tested, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Schooling						
No schooling	0.21	30,073	0.31	12,085	0.24	42,158
<5 years complete	0.38	6,259	0.65	5,875	0.51	12,134
5-7 years complete	0.29	16,072	0.26	14,545	0.28	30,617
8-9 years complete	0.27	21,036	0.20	22,717	0.23	43,753
10-11 years complete	0.24	16,148	0.18	17,846	0.21	33,994
12 or more years complete	0.15	24,700	0.22	29,347	0.19	54,048
Religion						
Hindu	0.19	84,603	0.22	77,269	0.21	161,872
Muslim	0.07	16,919	0.12	14,155	0.09	31,074
Christian	0.99	8,007	0.98	6,615	0.98	14,623
Sikh	0.20	2,130	0.11	2,097	0.16	4,227
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.50	1,320	0.17	1,127	0.35	2,447
Jain	0.00	141	0.00	153	0.00	294
Other	0.11	1,168	0.19	999	0.15	2,167
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.26	20,084	0.20	18,520	0.23	38,603
Scheduled tribe	0.46	18,127	0.46	15,797	0.46	33,924
Other backward class	0.20	44,401	0.21	39,872	0.21	84,274
Other	0.14	31,202	0.22	27,887	0.17	59,089
Don't know	0.00	474	0.89	340	0.37	813
Wealth index						
Lowest	0.13	18,967	0.14	15,850	0.13	34,816
Second	0.22	22,419	0.23	20,218	0.23	42,638
Middle	0.28	23,632	0.30	21,667	0.29	45,299
Fourth	0.34	24,182	0.31	21,699	0.32	45,881
Highest	0.18	25,087	0.24	22,982	0.21	48,069
Total age 15-49	0.23	114,288	0.25	102,415	0.24	216,703
Age 50-54	na	na	0.19	8,474	na	na
Total age 15-54	na	na	0.25	110,889	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 14.5 HIV prevalence by demographic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who were tested, by demographic characteristics, India, 2015-16

Demographic characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Marital status						
Never married	0.06	28,276	0.18	39,629	0.13	67,905
Ever had sex	0.23	1,112	0.44	6,188	0.40	7,300
Never had sex	0.06	27,164	0.13	33,441	0.10	60,605
Currently married	0.21	81,221	0.29	61,455	0.24	142,676
Widowed	1.99	3,378	0.55	609	1.77	3,987
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.00	1,413	0.56	722	0.85	2,135
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months¹						
Yes	0.40	8,732	0.24	17,701	0.30	26,433
No	0.22	105,556	0.25	84,714	0.23	190,271
Male circumcision						
Circumcised	na	na	0.16	15,948	na	na
Not circumcised	na	na	0.27	85,787	na	na
Current pregnancy						
Pregnant	0.22	4,958	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	0.23	109,330	na	na	na	na
ANC status for last birth in the past five years						
ANC in a government health facility	0.21	23,817	na	na	na	na
ANC but not in a government health facility	0.29	2,116	na	na	na	na
No ANC	0.25	5,097	na	na	na	na
No birth in past five years	0.24	83,246	na	na	na	na
Total age 15-49	0.23	114,288	0.25	102,415	0.24	216,703

Note: Total includes women with missing information on ANC status and men with missing information on male circumcision, who are not shown separately.

ANC = Antenatal care

na = Not applicable

¹ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

Table 14.6 HIV prevalence by groups of states/union territories

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 (and men age 15-54) who were tested, by groups of states/union territories, India, 2015-16

Group	Women	Men	Total	Men 15-54
	Percentage HIV positive	Percentage HIV positive	Percentage HIV positive	Percentage HIV positive
India¹	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.25
Group 1	0.89	0.93	0.91	0.92
Group 2	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.14
Group 3	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.24
Group 4	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.08
Group 5	0.71	0.56	0.64	0.53
Group 6	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.37
Group 7	1.45	1.54	1.49	1.48
Group 8	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12
Group 9	0.21	0.28	0.25	0.28
Group 10	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17
Group 11	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.11

Note: The 11 groups of states/union territories for which HIV prevalence is separately estimated are:

Group 1: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

Group 2: Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Group 3: Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Daman & Diu

Group 4: Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir

Group 5: Karnataka

Group 6: Maharashtra and Goa

Group 7: Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland

Group 8: Odisha and Chhattisgarh

Group 9: Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, and Chandigarh

Group 10: Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, and Lakshadweep

Group 11: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Rajasthan

¹ Includes all states for which HIV prevalence has not been shown separately

Table 14.7 HIV prevalence by sexual behaviour

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV, by sexual behaviour, India, 2015-16

Sexual behaviour	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	0.22	14,160	0.23	2,587	0.22	16,747
16-17	0.25	17,556	0.15	4,984	0.23	22,540
18-19	0.27	20,056	0.36	9,937	0.30	29,993
20 or more	0.30	29,074	0.30	47,793	0.30	76,867
Missing	0.55	6,173	0.51	3,608	0.53	9,781
Higher-risk sexual intercourse¹ in the past 12 months						
Had higher-risk sexual intercourse	0.93	580	0.62	4,629	0.66	5,209
Had sexual intercourse, not higher risk	0.19	70,893	0.29	54,180	0.24	125,073
No sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.71	15,550	0.24	10,105	0.53	25,654
Number of sexual partners in the past 12 months						
0	0.71	15,550	0.24	10,105	0.53	25,654
1	0.19	71,101	0.31	57,420	0.25	128,520
2	0.77	372	0.61	1,240	0.65	1,612
3 or more	nc	0	0.44	139	0.44	139
Number of higher-risk sexual partners² in the past 12 months						
0	0.28	86,443	0.29	64,134	0.28	150,577
1	0.98	550	0.60	3,743	0.65	4,294
2	(0.00)	29	0.73	885	0.71	915
3 or more	nc	0	0.40	151	0.40	151
Condom use						
Ever used a condom	0.17	12,128	0.35	19,432	0.28	31,560
Never used a condom	0.31	74,895	0.29	49,482	0.30	124,377
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in the past 12 months						
Used condom	0.14	7,047	0.54	7,872	0.35	14,919
Did not use condom	0.20	64,426	0.29	50,937	0.24	115,363
No sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.71	15,550	0.24	10,105	0.53	25,654
Condom use at last higher-risk sexual intercourse¹ in the past 12 months						
Used condom	1.38	216	0.87	2,363	0.91	2,579
Did not use condom	0.67	364	0.37	2,417	0.41	2,781
No higher-risk sexual intercourse/no intercourse in the past 12 months	0.28	86,443	0.29	64,134	0.28	150,577

Continued...

Table 14.7 HIV prevalence by sexual behaviour—Continued

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV, by sexual behaviour, India, 2015-16

Sexual behaviour	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Number of lifetime sexual partners						
1	0.27	79,580	0.25	53,093	0.26	132,673
2	0.62	1,717	0.54	6,312	0.56	8,030
3-4	1.36	183	0.91	2,531	0.94	2,714
5-9	(2.85)	52	1.60	765	1.68	816
10 or more	0.15	648	0.60	982	0.42	1,630
Missing	0.44	4,842	0.13	5,230	0.28	10,072
Paid for sexual intercourse³ in the past 12 months						
Yes	na	na	0.55	1,153	na	na
Used condom	na	na	0.34	524	na	na
Did not use condom	na	na	0.73	629	na	na
No paid sexual intercourse/no sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	na	0.30	67,761	na	na
Total age 15-49	0.29	87,023	0.31	68,914	0.30	155,937

Note: Total includes women/men with missing information on the number of sexual partners in the past 12 months, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

nc = No cases

¹ Sexual intercourse with a sex partner who was not a spouse and who did not live with the respondent

² A sexual partner who was not a spouse and who did not live with the respondent, among the last two sexual partners for women and the last three sexual partners for men in the past 12 months

³ Includes men who report having a prostitute as at least one of their last three sexual partners in the past 12 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14.8 HIV prevalence by other characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV in NFHS-4, by whether they had an STI or STI symptom in the 12 months preceding the survey and by testing for HIV prior to NFHS-4, India, 2015-16

Characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Sexually transmitted infection in past 12 months						
Had STI or STI symptoms	0.42	10,702	0.30	5,144	0.38	15,846
No STI, no symptoms	0.27	75,182	0.31	63,395	0.29	138,577
Don't know/missing	0.20	1,139	0.00	374	0.15	1,513
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested	0.61	16,505	1.27	7,080	0.81	23,585
Received results	0.64	14,484	1.33	6,237	0.85	20,721
Did not received results	0.36	2,020	0.84	843	0.50	2,864
Never tested	0.21	70,518	0.20	61,834	0.21	132,352
Total age 15-49	0.29	87,023	0.31	68,914	0.30	155,937

STI = Sexually transmitted infection

Table 14.9 Prior HIV testing by current HIV status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 who were tested for HIV in NFHS-4 by whether they were tested prior to NFHS-4 and received their test result, according to whether they were found to be HIV positive or negative in NFHS-4, India, 2015-16

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4	Women		Men		Total	
	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative
Previously tested, received result of last test	35.3	13.0	33.3	6.8	34.3	10.1
Previously tested, did not receive result of last test	2.7	1.8	3.0	1.0	2.8	1.4
Not previously tested	62.0	85.1	63.8	92.2	62.9	88.5
Number	266	114,022	258	102,157	524	216,179

Table 14.10 HIV prevalence among couples

Percent distribution of couples in the same household, both of whom were tested for HIV by HIV status, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Both HIV positive	Man HIV positive, woman HIV negative	Woman HIV positive, man HIV negative	Both HIV negative	Total	Number
Woman's age						
15-19	0.21	0.15	0.21	99.43	100.0	1,746
20-29	0.07	0.11	0.08	99.74	100.0	21,465
30-39	0.14	0.18	0.11	99.57	100.0	23,406
40-49	0.11	0.25	0.11	99.53	100.0	15,567
Man's age						
15-19	0.00	0.66	0.00	99.34	100.0	224
20-29	0.10	0.08	0.10	99.72	100.0	12,025
30-39	0.12	0.18	0.08	99.63	100.0	23,144
40-49	0.13	0.22	0.13	99.52	100.0	20,263
50-54	0.05	0.15	0.11	99.69	100.0	6,528
Age difference between partners						
Woman older	0.14	0.06	0.08	99.72	100.0	1,825
Same age/man older by <5 years	0.14	0.19	0.10	99.57	100.0	32,008
Man older by 5-9 years	0.08	0.16	0.11	99.66	100.0	22,137
Man older by 10-14 years	0.08	0.18	0.04	99.69	100.0	5,304
Man older by 15 years or more	0.11	0.12	0.41	99.36	100.0	909
Residence						
Urban	0.20	0.26	0.16	99.39	100.0	20,892
Rural	0.07	0.13	0.08	99.73	100.0	41,291
Woman's schooling						
No schooling	0.07	0.22	0.07	99.64	100.0	20,072
<5 years complete	0.26	0.10	0.17	99.47	100.0	4,090
5-7 years complete	0.04	0.14	0.11	99.70	100.0	9,960
8-9 years complete	0.19	0.15	0.11	99.55	100.0	10,166
10-11 years complete	0.13	0.26	0.10	99.51	100.0	7,212
12 or more years complete	0.10	0.08	0.14	99.68	100.0	10,683
Man's schooling						
No schooling	0.11	0.21	0.13	99.55	100.0	10,719
<5 years complete	0.22	0.36	0.06	99.37	100.0	4,953
5-7 years complete	0.11	0.20	0.06	99.62	100.0	10,390
8-9 years complete	0.11	0.16	0.15	99.58	100.0	12,519
10-11 years complete	0.09	0.12	0.16	99.63	100.0	9,038
12 or more years complete	0.09	0.10	0.06	99.76	100.0	14,565

Continued...

Table 14.10 HIV prevalence among couples—*Continued*

Percent distribution of couples in the same household, both of whom were tested for HIV by HIV status, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Both HIV positive	Man HIV positive, woman HIV negative	Woman HIV positive, man HIV negative	Both HIV negative	Total	Number
Religion						
Hindu	0.09	0.18	0.09	99.64	100.0	47,481
Muslim	0.04	0.05	0.03	99.88	100.0	8,090
Christian	0.58	0.36	0.40	98.66	100.0	3,896
Sikh	0.00	0.10	0.25	99.65	100.0	1,314
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.07	0.00	0.00	99.93	100.0	679
Jain	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0	100.0	84
Other	0.22	0.00	0.00	99.78	100.0	640
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.04	0.17	0.11	99.69	100.0	11,214
Scheduled tribe	0.26	0.14	0.11	99.49	100.0	9,965
Other backward class	0.13	0.17	0.11	99.59	100.0	24,399
Other	0.04	0.18	0.09	99.68	100.0	16,344
Don't know	0.00	0.37	0.00	99.63	100.0	261
Wealth index						
Lowest	0.03	0.10	0.04	99.83	100.0	10,475
Second	0.09	0.18	0.11	99.62	100.0	12,388
Middle	0.10	0.26	0.12	99.52	100.0	12,853
Fourth	0.25	0.17	0.14	99.44	100.0	12,849
Highest	0.06	0.14	0.10	99.70	100.0	13,618
Total	0.11	0.17	0.10	99.62	100.0	62,184

Table 14.11 HIV prevalence among couples by groups of states/union territories

Percent distribution of couples in the same household, both of whom were tested for HIV, by HIV status, according to groups of states/union territories, India, 2015-16

Group	Both HIV positive	Man HIV positive, woman HIV negative	Woman HIV positive, man HIV negative	Both HIV negative	Total
India¹	0.11	0.17	0.10	99.62	100.0
Group 1	0.49	0.73	0.42	98.37	100.0
Group 2	0.09	0.07	0.07	99.77	100.0
Group 3	0.04	0.22	0.22	99.52	100.0
Group 4	0.00	0.08	0.05	99.87	100.0
Group 5	0.19	0.34	0.54	98.92	100.0
Group 6	0.28	0.21	0.03	99.48	100.0
Group 7	0.92	0.74	0.35	97.99	100.0
Group 8	0.08	0.09	0.03	99.80	100.0
Group 9	0.03	0.23	0.11	99.64	100.0
Group 10	0.00	0.18	0.04	99.78	100.0
Group 11	0.04	0.10	0.04	99.82	100.0

Note: The 11 groups of states/union territories for which HIV prevalence is separately estimated are:

Group 1: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

Group 2: Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Group 3: Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Daman & Diu

Group 4: Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir

Group 5: Karnataka

Group 6: Maharashtra and Goa

Group 7: Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland

Group 8: Odisha and Chhattisgarh

Group 9: Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, and Chandigarh

Group 10: Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, and Lakshadweep

Group 11: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Rajasthan

¹ Includes all states for which HIV prevalence has not been shown separately

Table 14.12 HIV prevalence among young people by background characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-24 who were tested for HIV, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age						
15-19	0.06	20,164	0.04	18,863	0.05	39,027
15-17	0.04	12,165	0.04	11,278	0.04	23,443
18-19	0.11	7,998	0.04	7,585	0.07	15,583
20-24	0.10	19,750	0.22	16,410	0.15	36,159
20-22	0.12	12,182	0.21	10,225	0.16	22,407
23-24	0.06	7,568	0.24	6,185	0.14	13,753
Residence						
Urban	0.08	12,872	0.20	12,384	0.14	25,256
Rural	0.08	27,041	0.08	22,889	0.08	49,930
Marital status						
Never married	0.02	24,987	0.10	30,841	0.07	55,828
Ever had sex	0.00	838	0.10	3,842	0.09	4,680
Never had sex	0.02	24,148	0.10	26,999	0.07	51,148
Currently married	0.17	14,647	0.28	4,368	0.19	19,015
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	0.70	280	0.00	64	0.57	344
Total	0.08	39,913	0.12	35,273	0.10	75,186

Table 14.13 HIV prevalence among young people by sexual behaviour

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV, by sexual behaviour, India, 2015-16

Sexual behaviour	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Higher-risk sexual intercourse¹ in the past 12 months						
Had higher-risk sexual intercourse	0.28	329	0.13	2,449	0.15	2,778
Had sexual intercourse, not higher risk	0.17	13,270	0.28	4,071	0.19	17,342
No sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.16	2,136	0.10	1,747	0.14	3,883
Number of sexual partners in the past 12 months						
0	0.16	2,136	0.10	1,747	0.14	3,883
1	0.16	13,520	0.24	6,062	0.19	19,582
2 or more	1.16	79	0.00	456	0.17	535
Number of higher-risk sexual partners² in the past 12 months						
0	0.16	15,407	0.23	5,755	0.18	21,161
1	0.29	314	0.16	1,954	0.18	2,268
2 or more	*	15	0.00	559	0.00	574
Number of lifetime sexual partners						
1	0.16	14,483	0.22	6,077	0.17	20,560
2	0.00	236	0.10	1,001	0.08	1,237
3-4	(2.98)	31	0.00	472	0.18	503
5-9	*	14	0.51	179	0.47	193
10 or more	0.81	120	0.00	134	0.38	253
Missing	0.22	852	0.25	405	0.23	1,257
Condom use						
Ever used a condom	0.16	2,278	0.16	2,772	0.16	5,050
Never used a condom	0.17	13,458	0.22	5,495	0.18	18,953
Condom use at first sex						
Used condom	0.12	3,102	0.16	2,184	0.13	5,286
Did not use condom	0.17	12,169	0.20	5,961	0.18	18,130
Don't know/don't remember	1.22	156	(3.45)	30	1.58	186
Missing	0.00	308	0.00	93	0.00	401
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	0.19	1,505	0.24	1,656	0.22	3,161
Did not use condom	0.17	12,094	0.22	4,865	0.18	16,959
No sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.16	2,136	0.10	1,747	0.14	3,883
Total (ever had sex)	0.17	15,736	0.20	8,267	0.18	24,003
Total (had sex in the past 12 months)	0.17	13,599	0.22	6,521	0.19	20,120

Note: Total includes women/men with missing information on the number of sexual partners in the past 12 months, who are not shown separately.

¹ Sexual intercourse with a sex partner who was not a spouse and who did not live with the respondent

² A sexual partner who was not a spouse and who did not live with the respondent, among the last two sexual partners for women and the last three sexual partners for men in the past 12 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 14.14 HIV prevalence among young people by groups of states/union territories

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-24 who were tested, by groups of states/union territories, India, 2015-16

Group	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage HIV positive	Percentage HIV positive	Percentage HIV positive
India¹	0.08	0.12	0.10
Group 1	0.26	0.44	0.34
Group 2	0.14	0.22	0.18
Group 3	0.00	0.30	0.15
Group 4	0.03	0.13	0.07
Group 5	0.33	0.35	0.34
Group 6	0.07	0.03	0.05
Group 7	0.23	0.20	0.22
Group 8	0.00	0.03	0.01
Group 9	0.03	0.04	0.03
Group 10	0.00	0.15	0.07
Group 11	0.06	0.06	0.06

Note: The 11 groups of states/union territories for which HIV prevalence is separately estimated are:

Group 1: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

Group 2: Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Group 3: Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Daman & Diu

Group 4: Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir

Group 5: Karnataka

Group 6: Maharashtra and Goa

Group 7: Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland

Group 8: Odisha and Chhattisgarh

Group 9: Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, and Chandigarh

Group 10: Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, and Lakshadweep

Group 11: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Rajasthan

¹ Includes all states for which HIV prevalence has not been shown separately

Chapter 14 Appendix Table 1 Coverage of HIV testing by social and demographic characteristics: Women

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 by HIV testing status, according to social and demographic characteristics (unweighted), India, 2015-16

Social and demographic characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number
	Blood tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing		
Marital status						
Never married	95.6	0.2	2.4	1.9	100.0	30,418
Ever had sex	93.6	0.0	4.1	2.3	100.0	1,178
Never had sex	95.6	0.2	2.3	1.9	100.0	29,240
Currently married	96.6	0.1	1.9	1.4	100.0	86,811
Widowed	96.2	0.0	2.2	1.6	100.0	3,643
Divorced/separated/deserted	96.2	0.0	1.6	2.2	100.0	1,479
Ever had sexual intercourse						
Yes	96.6	0.1	1.9	1.4	100.0	92,993
No	95.7	0.2	2.3	1.9	100.0	29,358
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant	96.0	0.1	2.1	1.8	100.0	5,529
Not pregnant or not sure	96.4	0.1	2.0	1.5	100.0	116,822
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months¹						
Yes	96.5	0.1	1.8	1.6	100.0	9,334
No	96.3	0.1	2.0	1.5	100.0	113,017
Husband away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months						
Yes	96.7	0.2	1.6	1.6	100.0	8,503
No	96.6	0.1	1.9	1.4	100.0	78,308
Religion						
Hindu	96.6	0.1	1.7	1.6	100.0	89,632
Muslim	95.4	0.1	2.8	1.7	100.0	18,161
Christian	95.5	0.0	3.2	1.2	100.0	8,861
Sikh	97.5	0.2	1.6	0.8	100.0	2,319
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	96.2	0.2	2.5	1.1	100.0	1,852
Jain	94.2	0.0	3.2	2.6	100.0	154
Other	95.1	0.0	3.4	1.5	100.0	1,372
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	97.0	0.1	1.5	1.4	100.0	21,271
Scheduled tribe	96.3	0.1	2.2	1.4	100.0	22,241
Other backward class	96.5	0.1	1.7	1.6	100.0	47,191
Other	95.7	0.1	2.6	1.6	100.0	31,213
Don't know	94.0	0.0	4.1	1.8	100.0	435
Total	96.3	0.1	2.0	1.5	100.0	122,351

¹ Visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

Chapter 14 Appendix Table 2 Coverage of HIV testing by social and demographic characteristics: Men

Percent distribution of interviewed men 15-54 by HIV testing status, according to social and demographic characteristics (unweighted), India, 2015-16

Social and demographic characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number
	Blood tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing		
Marital status						
Never married	94.9	0.1	2.2	2.8	100.0	40,273
Ever had sex	95.4	0.0	1.7	2.9	100.0	6,315
Never had sex	94.8	0.1	2.3	2.8	100.0	33,958
Currently married	96.1	0.1	1.6	2.2	100.0	70,215
Widowed	96.3	0.1	1.5	2.0	100.0	848
Divorced/separated/deserted	94.8	0.0	1.7	3.6	100.0	786
Ever had sexual intercourse						
Yes	96.1	0.1	1.6	2.2	100.0	78,092
No	94.8	0.1	2.3	2.8	100.0	34,030
Male circumcision						
Circumcised	94.8	0.1	2.3	2.8	100.0	17,244
Not circumcised	95.9	0.1	1.7	2.3	100.0	94,166
Missing	91.2	0.1	4.5	4.2	100.0	712
Away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months						
Yes	96.1	0.0	1.5	2.3	100.0	18,730
No	95.6	0.1	1.9	2.4	100.0	93,392
Away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months						
Yes	95.9	0.0	1.5	2.6	100.0	8,661
No	95.7	0.1	1.9	2.4	100.0	103,461
Religion						
Hindu	96.0	0.1	1.5	2.4	100.0	83,567
Muslim	94.6	0.1	2.5	2.8	100.0	15,438
Christian	94.0	0.0	3.8	2.1	100.0	7,727
Sikh	97.9	0.0	0.8	1.3	100.0	2,385
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.7	0.2	2.4	1.7	100.0	1,629
Jain	94.4	0.0	2.2	3.4	100.0	178
Other	94.8	0.0	3.8	1.4	100.0	1,198
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	96.1	0.1	1.5	2.3	100.0	19,875
Scheduled tribe	95.5	0.0	2.4	2.0	100.0	20,026
Other backward class	96.2	0.1	1.3	2.4	100.0	43,434
Other	94.9	0.1	2.4	2.6	100.0	28,486
Don't know	92.0	0.0	2.0	6.0	100.0	301
Total	95.7	0.1	1.8	2.4	100.0	112,122

Chapter 14 Appendix Table 3 Coverage of HIV testing by sexual behaviour characteristics: Women

Percent distribution of interviewed women who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV testing status, according to sexual behavior characteristics (unweighted), India, 2015-16

Sexual behavior characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number
	Blood tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing		
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	96.8	0.1	1.6	1.5	100.0	14,891
16-17	97.0	0.1	1.6	1.3	100.0	19,020
18-19	96.8	0.1	1.8	1.3	100.0	21,561
20 or more	96.3	0.1	2.2	1.5	100.0	30,937
Missing	95.3	0.1	2.7	1.9	100.0	6,579
Higher-risk sexual intercourse¹ in the past 12 months						
Had higher-risk sexual intercourse	96.1	0.0	1.7	2.2	100.0	584
Had sexual intercourse, not higher risk	96.9	0.1	1.7	1.3	100.0	75,809
No sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	95.0	0.1	3.0	2.0	100.0	16,600
Number of sexual partners in the past 12 months						
0	95.0	0.1	3.0	2.0	100.0	16,600
1	96.9	0.1	1.7	1.3	100.0	76,038
2 or more	96.9	0.0	0.8	2.3	100.0	355
Number of higher-risk sexual partners² in the past 12 months						
0	96.6	0.1	1.9	1.4	100.0	92,409
1	96.1	0.0	1.8	2.2	100.0	558
2 or more	(96.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	100.0	26
Condom use						
Ever used a condom	96.8	0.1	1.9	1.2	100.0	12,494
Never used a condom	96.5	0.1	1.9	1.5	100.0	80,499
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in the past 12 months						
Used condom	96.6	0.1	2.0	1.3	100.0	7,341
Did not use condom	96.9	0.1	1.7	1.3	100.0	69,052
No sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	95.0	0.1	3.0	2.0	100.0	16,600

Continued...

Chapter 14 Appendix Table 3 Coverage of HIV testing by sexual behaviour characteristics: Women—Continued

Percent distribution of interviewed women who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV testing status, according to sexual behavior characteristics (unweighted), India, 2015-16

Sexual behavior characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number
	Blood tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing		
Number of lifetime sexual partners						
1	96.8	0.1	1.8	1.4	100.0	85,106
2	96.9	0.1	1.3	1.6	100.0	1,786
3-4	96.6	0.6	0.6	2.2	100.0	178
5-9	(97.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	48
10 or more	95.1	0.0	3.0	1.8	100.0	760
Missing	93.1	0.1	4.7	2.2	100.0	5,115
Prior HIV testing status						
Ever tested, received result	96.1	0.1	2.1	1.7	100.0	14,810
Ever tested, did not get result	97.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	100.0	2,110
Never tested	96.6	0.1	1.9	1.4	100.0	76,073
Condom use at last higher-risk sexual intercourse¹ in the past 12 months						
Used condom	97.4	0.0	1.0	1.5	100.0	194
Did not use condom	95.4	0.0	2.1	2.6	100.0	390
No higher-risk sexual intercourse/ no sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	96.6	0.1	1.9	1.4	100.0	92,409
Condom use at first sex						
Used condom	97.3	0.0	1.7	1.0	100.0	3,351
Did not use condom	96.7	0.1	1.8	1.5	100.0	13,245
Don't know/don't remember	90.9	0.0	5.7	3.4	100.0	176
Missing	96.5	0.1	1.9	1.4	100.0	76,221
Total	96.6	0.1	1.9	1.4	100.0	92,993

¹ Sexual intercourse with a sexual partner who was not a spouse and who did not live with the respondent

² A sexual partner who was not a spouse and who did not live with the respondent, among the last two sexual partners in the past 12 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Chapter 14 Appendix Table 4 Coverage of HIV testing by sexual behaviour characteristics: Men

Percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-54 who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV testing status, according to sexual behavior characteristics (unweighted), India, 2015-16

Sexual behavior characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number
	Blood tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing		
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	95.6	0.2	1.4	2.8	100.0	2,802
16-17	96.8	0.0	1.1	2.1	100.0	5,543
18-19	96.6	0.1	1.2	2.1	100.0	11,046
20 or more	96.0	0.1	1.7	2.2	100.0	54,207
Missing	94.5	0.1	2.5	2.9	100.0	4,487
Higher-risk sexual intercourse¹ in the past 12 months						
Had higher-risk sexual intercourse	96.0	0.1	1.2	2.7	100.0	4,708
Had sexual intercourse, not higher risk	96.5	0.1	1.4	2.0	100.0	61,009
No sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	94.0	0.1	3.0	2.9	100.0	12,375
Number of sexual partners in past 12 months						
0	94.0	0.1	3.0	2.9	100.0	12,375
1	96.5	0.1	1.4	2.1	100.0	64,284
2	97.2	0.1	0.8	2.0	100.0	1,280
3 or more	95.7	0.0	0.7	3.6	100.0	140
Number of higher-risk sexual partners² in the past 12 months						
0	96.1	0.1	1.7	2.2	100.0	73,225
1	95.9	0.1	1.3	2.8	100.0	3,839
2	96.2	0.0	1.0	2.8	100.0	864
3 or more	95.7	0.0	1.2	3.0	100.0	164
Condom use						
Ever used a condom	96.2	0.1	1.6	2.1	100.0	20,313
Never used a condom	96.0	0.1	1.7	2.2	100.0	57,779
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in the past 12 months						
Used condom	95.6	0.1	1.6	2.6	100.0	7,941
Did not use condom	96.6	0.1	1.4	2.0	100.0	57,776
No sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	94.0	0.1	3.0	2.9	100.0	12,375

Continued...

Chapter 14 Appendix Table 4 Coverage of HIV testing by sexual behaviour characteristics: Men—Continued

Percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-54 who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV testing status, according to sexual behavior characteristics (unweighted), India, 2015-16

Sexual behavior characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number
	Blood tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing		
Paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months						
Yes	95.2	0.0	1.5	3.3	100.0	1,184
Used condom	94.8	0.0	1.5	3.7	100.0	536
Did not use condom	95.5	0.0	1.5	2.9	100.0	648
No paid sexual intercourse/no sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	96.1	0.1	1.6	2.2	100.0	76,908
Number of lifetime sexual partners						
1	96.4	0.1	1.4	2.1	100.0	60,118
2	96.4	0.1	1.4	2.1	100.0	7,161
3-4	96.0	0.0	1.5	2.5	100.0	2,735
5-9	95.4	0.0	2.2	2.4	100.0	826
10 or more	97.0	0.0	1.9	1.1	100.0	1,009
Missing	92.5	0.1	4.0	3.3	100.0	6,243
Prior HIV testing status						
Ever tested, received result	96.0	0.0	1.7	2.3	100.0	6,396
Ever tested, did not get result	95.9	0.1	2.2	1.8	100.0	905
Never tested	96.1	0.1	1.6	2.2	100.0	70,791
Condom use at last higher-risk sexual intercourse¹ in the past 12 months						
Used condom	95.8	0.1	1.4	2.8	100.0	2,357
Did not use condom	96.1	0.0	1.1	2.8	100.0	2,510
No higher-risk sexual intercourse/ no sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	96.1	0.1	1.7	2.2	100.0	73,225
Condom use at first sex						
Used condom	95.6	0.1	1.8	2.5	100.0	9,282
Did not use condom	96.3	0.1	1.5	2.1	100.0	66,874
Don't know/don't remember	90.8	0.4	3.6	5.2	100.0	714
Missing	91.2	0.1	4.7	4.1	100.0	1,222
Total	96.1	0.1	1.6	2.2	100.0	78,092

Note: Total includes men with missing information on the number of sexual partners in the past 12 months, who are not shown separately.

¹ Sexual intercourse with a sex partner who was not a spouse and who did not live with the respondent

² A sexual partner who was not a spouse and who did not live with the respondent, among the last three sexual partners in the past 12 months

Key Findings

- **Employment of currently married women and men:** Thirty-one percent of currently married women and 98 percent of currently married men are employed. Among employed women, 80 percent earn cash and 16 percent are not paid at all. More than 8 out of 10 employed women (82%) participate in decisions about the use of their own earnings.
- **Access to a bank account and mobile phone:** Fifty-three percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use, and 46 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use. Two-thirds of women who have a mobile phone can read text messages.
- **Participation in decision making:** Less than two-thirds (63%) of currently married women participate in making decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to the their own family or relatives alone or jointly with their husband, while 16 percent do not participate in any of the three. Women's participation in decision making has increased since NFHS-3.
- **Attitudes toward wife beating:** Fifty-two percent of women and 42 percent of men agree with one or more of the specified seven reasons for wife beating. Agreement with one or more reasons for wife beating has fallen for men since NFHS-3, but has remained unchanged for women
- **Asset ownership:** Thirty-seven percent of women and 65 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone and 28 percent of women and 49 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, magnitude of women's earnings relative to those of their partners, decision making, empowering attitudes, house and land ownership, and access and use of a bank account and mobile phone. While the focus of this chapter is women, data for specific indicators are also presented for men. Comparisons of indicators for women and men help to identify gender disparities and provide context for women's empowerment. Questions on women's empowerment were implemented only in the subsample of NFHS-4 households selected for the state module.

15.1 CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

In India, only 31 percent of currently married women age 15-49 are employed, compared with 98 percent of currently married men age 15-49. Among employed women, 80 percent earn cash, including 7 percent whose earnings are in both cash and in kind. Sixteen percent of employed women are not paid for the work they do. By comparison, 91 percent of employed men earn cash, and 7 percent do not receive any payment for their work (**Table 15.1**).

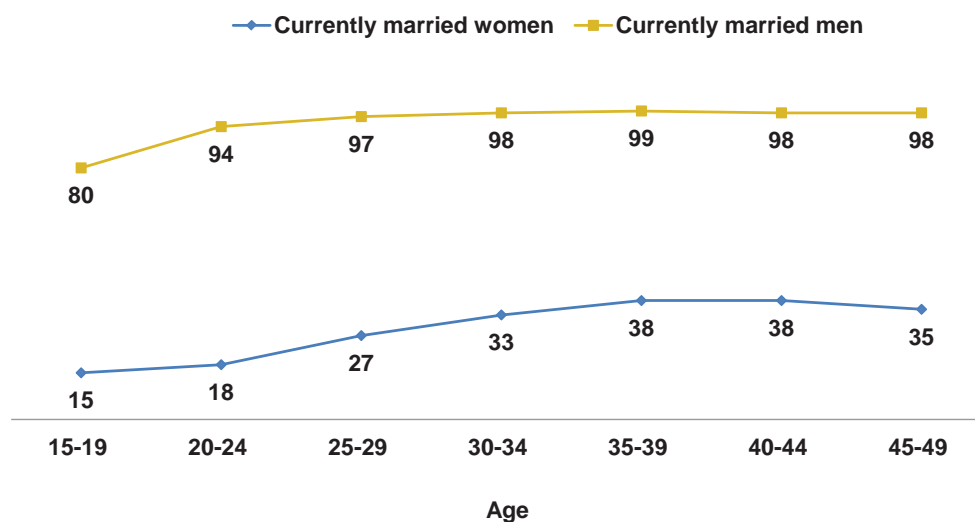
Trends: Employment among currently married women age 15-49 has declined from 43 percent in NFHS-3 to the current 31 percent. However, among the employed, the percentage of women who earn cash has increased from 64 percent to 80 percent. For men, by contrast there has been no change in the percentage employed and the percentage who earn cash.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment among currently married women generally increases with age, from 15 percent among women age 15-19 to 38 percent among women age 35-44, before falling to 35 percent in the oldest age group (**Figure 15.1**).

Figure 15.1 Employment by Age

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49



- Employment among currently married men increases from 80 percent among men age 15-19 to 98-99 percent among men age 30 and older.
- Among employed women, the percentage not paid at all for the work they do is highest, at 30 percent, among women age 15-19, but declines to 15-16 percent among women age 25 and above.
- Employment among currently married women varies greatly by state, from a low of 16-18 percent among women in Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Punjab, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, to a high of 54 percent in Manipur and 50 percent in Telangana (Table 15.2).

15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings (women)

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their husband about how their earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months preceding the survey

Eighty-two percent of currently married women who earn cash say that they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband on how their cash earnings are used. It is most common for women to make these decisions jointly with their husband; only 21 percent make these decisions alone. For 17 percent of women, the husband is the sole decision maker regarding the use of women's earnings (Table 15.3.1 and Figure 15.2). Men whose wives' earned cash were also asked about decision making regarding their wife's earnings. A similar proportion (83%) of men with wives who earn cash, as married women who earn cash, report that decisions about the wife's earnings are made either by the wife or jointly with them (Table 15.3.2).

Forty-three percent of currently married women who earn cash and have husbands with cash earnings say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. A higher proportion (48%) of men who earn cash and whose wives earn cash report that their wife earns about the same or more than them (Table 15.5).

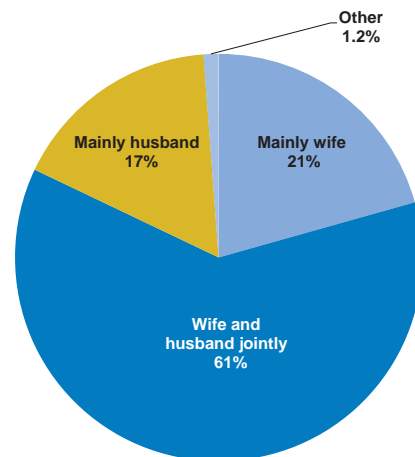
Trends: Women's participation in decisions about their own earnings has remained more or less unchanged in the 10 years since NFHS-3, when this proportion was 81 percent. However, the percentage of employed women who earn cash and who earn about the same or more than their husband has doubled from 20 percent at the time of NFHS-3 to 42 percent in NFHS-4 (Table 15.3.1).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's control over their own earnings increases with age from 65 percent of women age 15-19 participating in decisions about the use of their own earnings to 85 percent among women age 40-49 (Table 15.3.1).
- Women's control over their own earnings tends to increase only a little with schooling and wealth and is higher in urban than rural areas.

Figure 15.2 Control Over Women's Earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey by the person who usually makes decisions about their use



- There is little variation by background characteristics in the proportion of women who earn about the same or more than their husbands. Notably, however, half of employed women with 12 or more years of schooling earn about the same or more than their husbands.
- At least 7 out of 10 currently married women with cash earnings have a say in how their earnings are used in every state and union territory. However, the percentage of women who earn about the same or more than their husband varies greatly by state, from a low of 22 percent in Tripura to 58 percent in Karnataka (**Table 15.5**).

15.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings (men)

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their wives about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married men age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months preceding the survey

Currently married women whose husbands had cash earnings and currently married men who had cash earnings were asked who usually makes decisions about the use of the husband's earnings. Women and men give similar answers: 7-8 percent say that it is the wife who mainly decides, 64-65 percent say that the decision is made jointly, and 26-27 percent say that the husband mainly makes the decision. Decision making about the use of husband's earnings does not vary much by most background characteristics although it is notable that joint decision making is more common among Sikh and Jain couples than couples with any other background characteristic.

Trends: Control over men's earning, based on women's responses, has changed little between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4. For example, in NFHS-3, 62 percent of women whose husbands had earnings said that they made decisions jointly with their husband about the use of his earnings, compared with 64 percent in NFHS-4. Based on responses by men with earnings too, joint decision making about husband's earnings is about the same now as it was in NFHS-3 (65-66%) but decision making by the wife alone has increased from 2 percent in NFHS-3 to 8 percent in NFHS-4 (**Table 15.3.1**).

15.4 PARTICIPATION IN HOUSEHOLD DECISION MAKING

Participation in common household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) woman's own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to the woman's family or relatives.

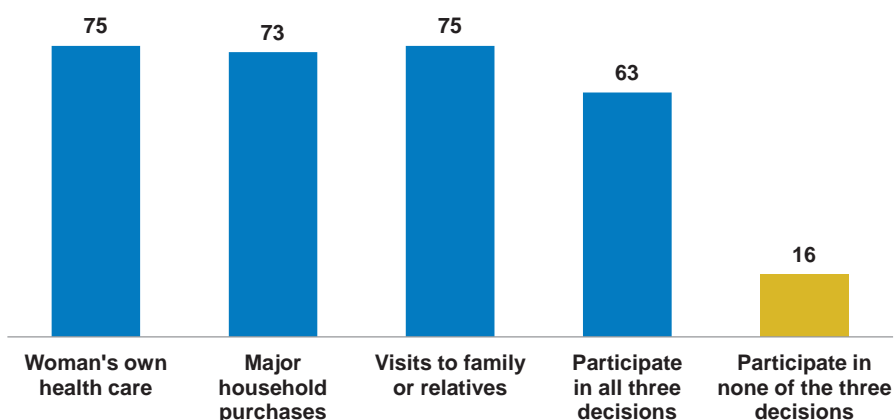
Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Almost two-thirds (63%) of women participate in all three specified household decisions alone or jointly with their husband and 16 percent do not participate in any of the three. Overall, 73-75 percent of women participate in each of the three decisions alone or jointly with their husband (**Table 15.6**, **Table 15.7.1**, and **Figure 15.3**).

Currently married men were also asked about participation in decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Overall, 81 percent of men participate in both decisions, while 3 percent participate in neither decision (**Table 15.7.2**). Eighty-eight percent of men participate in decisions about their own health care and 91 percent participate in decisions about major household purchases. Notably, 34 percent of men make decisions about their own health care alone, compared with only 12 percent of women.

Figure 15.3 Women's Participation in Decision Making

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



Trends: Women's participation in household decision making has increased substantially since NFHS-3. The greatest increase, of 21 percentage points, is observed in women's participation in decisions about major household purchases from 53 percent in NFHS-3 to 73 percent in NFHS-4. Somewhat smaller increases are observed for women's participation in their own health care in the 10 years since NFHS-3 (from 62% to 75%) and for their participation in decisions about visits to family or relatives (from 61% to 75%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's involvement in all three decisions increases with age from 46 percent among women age 15-19 to 69 percent among women age 40-49 (**Table 15.7.1**).
- Women employed for cash are more likely to be involved in all three decisions (70%) than unemployed women (62%) and women who are employed but not for cash (57%).
- Women's participation in decision making increases slightly with wealth (60% of women in the lowest wealth quintile participate in all three decisions, compared with 68% of women in the highest wealth quintile), but does not vary consistently with women's schooling.
- Women's participation in all three decisions varies across states from a low of 40 percent in Lakshadweep and 52 percent each in Bihar and Dadra & Nagar Haveli to a high of 89 percent in Sikkim and 91 percent in Nagaland (**Table 15.8**).

15.5 MEN'S ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN'S ROLES IN DECISION MAKING

Men's egalitarian attitudes toward a wife's role in decision making

Men are asked who in a couple should have the greater say (the husband, the wife, or both) in each of the following decisions: making major household purchases; making purchases for daily household needs; visits to the wife's family or relatives; what to do with money the wife earns; and how many children to have. Men who say that a wife should have an equal or greater say as her husband are considered to have more egalitarian attitudes.

Sample: Men age 15-49

Overall, 59 percent of men say that a wife should have an equal or greater say in all of the five specified decisions and only 5 percent say that she should not have an equal or greater say in any of the five decisions (**Table 15.10**). For all types of decisions, men are much more likely to say that the wife and husband should have an equal say than to say that either one should have a greater say. For example, for decisions regarding how many children to have, men are most likely to say that both husband and wife should have an equal say (87%) and only 10 percent say that the husband should have more of a say. For decisions about major household purchases, men are more likely to say that the husband should have a greater say than the wife (28% versus 9%), and this pattern is also true regarding decisions about visits to the wife's family or relatives (21% versus 10%). For decisions about purchases for daily needs, men are somewhat more likely to say that the wife should have the greater say than to say that the husband should have the greater say (25% versus 21%); this is also true for decisions about what to do with the money the wife earns (18% versus 15%).

Trends: The percentage of men who agree that a wife should have an equal or greater say in all five decisions has increased in the 10 years since NFHS-3 from 50 percent to 59 percent.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of men who say that a wife should have an equal or greater say in all five decisions increases with age from 51 percent among men age 15-19 to 60 percent among men age 30-49 (**Table 15.10**).
- Egalitarian attitudes regarding women's role in household decision making are more prevalent for men in urban areas than in rural areas, men with more schooling than men with less schooling, and men in higher wealth quintiles than in lower wealth quintiles.
- The proportion of men who say that a wife should have an equal or greater say in all five decisions ranges from a low of 28 percent in Daman & Diu, 42 percent in Mizoram, and 43 percent in Telangana to 82-83 percent in Sikkim and Goa (**Table 15.8**).

15.6 WOMEN'S ACCESS TO MONEY AND MICROCREDIT

Several different measures of women's access to and use of financial resources were included in NFHS-4. Forty-two percent of women in India say that they have some money that they alone can decide how to use. Fifty-three percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. Fewer women, however, know about a microcredit programme (41%) and even fewer (8%) have ever taken a microcredit loan (**Table 15.11**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have some money of their own that they alone can use has declined slightly from 45 percent in NFHS-3 to 42 percent in NFHS-4. However, the percentage of women who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use has more than tripled, from 15 percent in NFHS-3 to 53 percent in NFHS-4. Knowledge of microcredit programmes has remained almost unchanged in the 10 years since NFHS-3; nonetheless, use of microcredit programmes by women has increased.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who have some money that they alone can use, who have a bank or savings account that they use, and who know of a microcredit programme are all higher in urban areas than rural areas, and increases with age, education, and wealth (**Table 15.11**).
- Women's use of microcredit programmes also increases with age, from 1 percent among women age 15-19 to 12 percent among women age 40-49, but it is about the same in urban and rural areas. However, use of microcredit programmes tends to decline with schooling after peaking at 11 percent for women with less than five years of schooling. This proportion also varies inconsistently with wealth: women in the middle and fourth wealth quintiles are more likely than women in other quintiles to have taken a microcredit loan. Widowed, divorced, separated, and deserted women are more likely (14%) than any other group of women to have taken a microcredit loan, followed by Christian women (13%).
- The proportion of women who have a bank or savings account that they use ranges from a high of 83 percent in Goa to 26 percent in Bihar (**Table 15.12**).
- The percentage of women who have taken a microcredit loan is highest in the South. In Andhra Pradesh, 30 percent of women have ever taken a microcredit loan, followed by 23 percent in Telangana and 21 percent in Puducherry.

15.7 FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Freedom of movement

Women are considered to have freedom of movement if they are usually allowed to go alone to all three of the following places: to the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village or community.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Fifty-four percent of women are allowed to go alone to the market, 50 percent to the health facility, and 48 percent to places outside the village or community. Overall, only 41 percent of women in India are allowed to go alone to all three places and 6 percent are not allowed to go alone to any of the three places (**Table 15.13**).

Trends: Women age 15-49 have experienced an increase in their freedom of movement in the 10 years since NFHS-3. At the time of NFHS-3, only 33 percent of women were allowed to go alone to the market, the health facility, and to places outside the village or community. This percentage has increased to 41 percent in NFHS-4.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who are allowed to go alone to all three places increases steadily with age, from 22 percent among women age 15-19 to 55 percent among women age 40-49 (**Table 15.13**).
- Women's freedom of movement increases with household wealth, but does not vary consistently with education. The percentage of women who are allowed to go alone to all three places increases from 35 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 47 percent in the highest wealth quintile.
- Women's freedom of movement varies greatly by state. In Sikkim and Mizoram, 85 percent of women are allowed to go alone to all three places, compared with only 8 percent in Lakshadweep, 12 percent in Kerala, and less than one-third in Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Odisha (**Table 15.12**).

15.8 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following seven circumstances: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or the children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sex with him, she doesn't cook food properly, he suspects her of being unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for her in-laws. Respondents who answer "yes" in at least one circumstance are considered to have attitudes that justify wife beating.

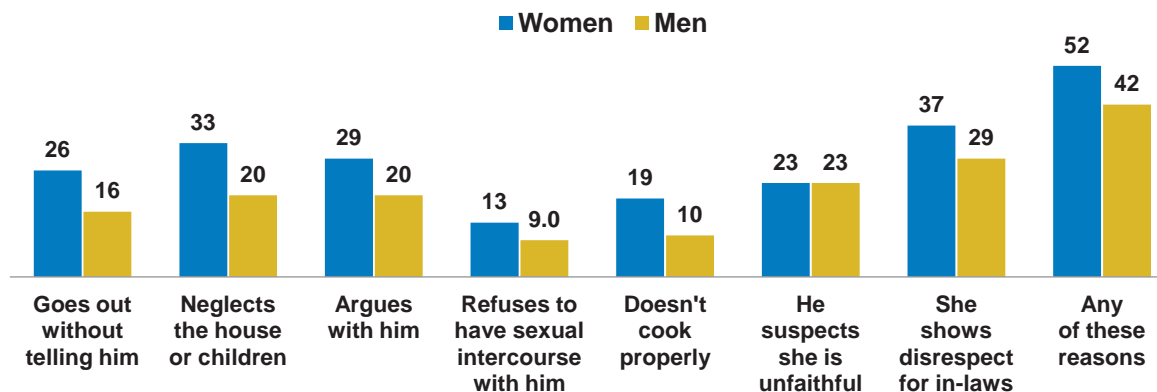
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

An important indicator of empowerment is the rejection of norms that underlie and reinforce gender inequality. One such gendered norm is husbands' "right" to control their wives in various ways, including through violence. Rejection of such norms potentially signifies greater gender equality. Fifty-two percent of women and 42 percent of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of seven specified circumstances (**Table 15.14.1** and **Table 15.14.2**). Women and men are both most likely to agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she shows disrespect for her in-laws (37% and 29%, respectively) and are both least likely to agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she refuses to have sex with him (13% and 9%, respectively) (**Figure 15.4**).

Trends: Attitudes toward wife beating have not changed very much since NFHS-3. For women, agreement with all seven reasons justifying wife beating has declined by only 3 percentage points from 54 percent in NFHS-3; for men, the corresponding decline is 9 percentage points, from 51 percent in NFHS-3.

Figure 15.4 Attitudes toward Wife Beating

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Patterns by background characteristics

- Agreement with wife beating tends to increase with age for women, but decreases with age for men (**Table 15.14.1** and **Table 15.14.2**).
- For both women and men, agreement with wife beating is lower in urban than rural areas, and tends to decrease with schooling and wealth. For example, agreement declines from 59 percent among women and 49 percent among men with no schooling to 43 percent among women and 37 percent among men with 12 or more years of schooling.

- Agreement with wife beating is lower among those belonging to the Jain religion (29% among women and 19% among men) than among any other subgroup of women and men.
- There is large variation across states in women's and men's agreement with wife beating. For women, agreement ranges from a low of 8 percent in Sikkim, 17 percent in Chandigarh, and 19 percent in Himachal Pradesh, to a high of 82 percent in Andhra Pradesh, and 84 percent each in Telangana and Manipur. The corresponding range for men is from a low of 6 percent in Sikkim to a high of 75 percent in Telangana (**Table 15.15**).

15.9 ATTITUDES TOWARD NEGOTIATING SAFER SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH HUSBAND

Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Respondents are asked if they think a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows he has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood. Respondents who answer "yes" to one or more of these circumstances are considered to have more gender egalitarian attitudes.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

The majority of women (68%) and men (63%) in India believe that a woman is justified in refusing sex to her husband for all of the three specified reasons. Seventeen percent of women and 15 percent of men do not agree that a wife can refuse sex for any of the three reasons. About 3 out of 4 women and men agree with each of the reasons (**Table 15.16.1** and **Table 15.16.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women who agree that women can refuse sex to their husband for all three specified reasons has remained virtually unchanged since NFHS-3, but this percentage has declined by 7 percentage points for men, from its level in NFHS-3 (70%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is little consistent variation in women's and men's agreement with women's right to refuse sex to their husbands for all three specified reasons by most background characteristics, except religion (**Table 15.16.1** and **Table 15.16.2**).
- Agreement with all three reasons is highest for Sikh, Jain, and Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and men. Ninety-two percent of Sikh women and 85 percent of Sikh men agree with all three reasons for a wife to refuse sex to her husband.
- Agreement with all three reasons varies greatly across states. Women are most likely to agree with all three reasons in Punjab (92%) and Chandigarh (89%) and least likely to agree with all three reasons in Tripura (31%) and Puducherry (28%). Men are also most likely to agree with all three reasons in Chandigarh and Punjab and least likely to agree with all three reasons in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, and Tamil Nadu (**Table 15.17**).

Men were asked some additional questions to assess gender egalitarian attitudes. In particular, men were asked, if a woman refuses to have sex with her husband when he wants her to, does he have the right to display the following four different behaviours: get angry and reprimand her; refuse to give her money or other means of financial support; use force and have sex with her even if she doesn't want to; and go and have sex with another woman. In India, only 5 percent of men age 15-49 agree that men have the right to display all four of these behaviours if a wife refuses him sex, and 77 percent do not agree with any of the four behaviours. However, 18 percent of men do agree that a husband has the right to get angry and reprimand a woman if she refuses to have sex with her husband (**Table 15.18**). In almost all states, the percentage of men who agree with none of the four behaviours is well above 70 percent and only in Telangana (43%) and Andhra Pradesh (50%) this percentage is 50 or less (**Table 15.19**). The percentage of men who agree with none of the four behaviours has hardly changed since NFHS-3 when it was 76 percent.

15.10 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

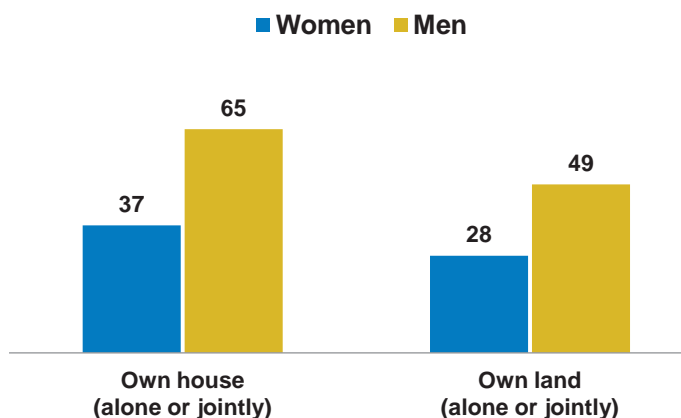
NFHS-4 indicates that in India, more men than women age 15-49 own property. Thirty-seven percent of women and 65 percent of men own a house and 28 percent of women and 49 percent of men own land either alone or jointly with someone else (**Table 15.20** and **Figure 15.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ownership of property increases sharply with age for both women and men. However, the increase is much greater for men than for women. For example, for men, ownership of a house increases from 44 percent among men age 15-19 to 86 percent among men age 40-49; whereas the corresponding increase for women is from 26 percent to 47 percent.
- Ownership of a house and land varies with residence. Rural women and men are more likely than urban women and men to own a house and to own land.
- Property ownership declines with schooling and wealth for both women and men. For example, ownership of a house declines from 43 percent for women in the lowest wealth quintile to 35 percent for women in the highest wealth quintile, and for men the corresponding decline is even greater, from 74 percent to 59 percent.
- Women's ownership of property is most common in several of the states in the East and Northeast. House ownership among women is most common in Manipur and Odisha, where more than 3 out of 5 women own a house alone or jointly with some else, and land ownership is most common in Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar, where 1 in 2 women own land alone or jointly. In the South, women's ownership of property is most common in Karnataka and Telangana (**Table 15.21**).

Figure 15.5 Ownership of Assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



15.11 OWNERSHIP AND USE OF A MOBILE PHONE

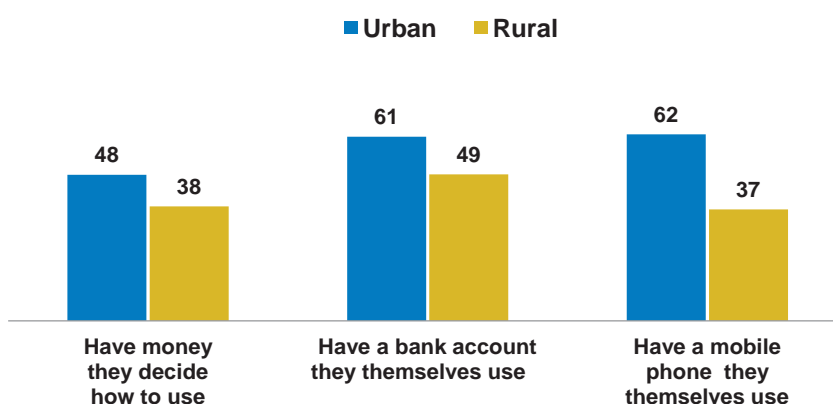
Women age 15-49 were asked if they had a mobile phone that they themselves use. In addition, women who said they had a mobile phone were asked if they can read text messages. About half of women (46%) have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone, 66 percent say that they can read text messages (**Table 15.20**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ownership of a mobile phone that women themselves use increases with age, from 25 percent among women age 15-19 to 56 percent among women age 25-29 and then decreases for older women. Among women with a mobile phone, the ability to read text messages, however, declines with age from 88 percent among women age 15-19 to 48 percent among women age 40-49.
- Rural women and women with little or no schooling are less likely than most other women to have a mobile phone that they themselves use and to be able to read text messages if they have a mobile phone. Urban women (62%) are more likely than rural women (37%) to own a mobile phone that they themselves use (**Figure 15.6**).

Figure 15.6 Ownership of Financial Assets and Mobile Phone

Percentage of women age 15-49



- Mobile phone ownership and the ability to read text messages both increase sharply with wealth. Only 22 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile have a mobile phone that they themselves use, compared with 74 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile.
- Ownership of a mobile phone that women themselves use varies from a low of 29 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 31 percent in Chhattisgarh to a high of 80-81 percent in Sikkim, Goa, and Kerala. At least half of the women who have a mobile phone they themselves use are able to read text messages in every state except Bihar (**Table 15.21**).

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Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and the percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, according to age, India, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of respondents employed in past 12 months by type of earnings				Total	Number of respondents employed in the past 12 months
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		
WOMEN								
15-19	14.9	3,069	56.1	7.5	6.1	30.3	100.0	458
20-24	17.5	13,616	64.8	8.3	4.3	22.6	100.0	2,378
25-29	26.8	17,605	73.0	7.2	3.8	16.0	100.0	4,724
30-34	33.4	15,967	74.9	6.5	3.7	14.9	100.0	5,338
35-39	38.4	14,345	74.5	7.1	3.4	15.1	100.0	5,502
40-44	37.9	12,201	71.7	8.4	3.8	16.1	100.0	4,622
45-49	35.2	11,218	73.8	7.5	3.7	15.0	100.0	3,945
Total	30.6	88,021	72.6	7.4	3.7	16.3	100.0	26,968
MEN								
15-19	80.4	299	79.1	11.0	2.5	7.4	100.0	241
20-24	93.6	4,061	83.9	7.9	2.1	6.1	100.0	3,802
25-29	96.8	10,167	83.9	7.0	1.7	7.4	100.0	9,843
30-34	98.2	12,639	84.3	7.1	1.4	7.1	100.0	12,407
35-39	98.6	12,980	83.7	7.6	1.5	7.2	100.0	12,805
40-44	98.1	11,493	83.1	8.2	1.6	7.1	100.0	11,272
45-49	97.6	10,859	81.3	8.8	1.7	8.1	100.0	10,597
Total	97.5	62,499	83.3	7.8	1.6	7.3	100.0	60,966

Table 15.2 Employment and cash earnings by state/union territory

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey and among those employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, percentage who were earning cash, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Currently married women		Currently married men	
	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Among those employed in the past 12 months, percentage earning cash	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Among those employed in the past 12 months, percentage earning cash
India	30.6	80.0	97.5	91.1
North				
Chandigarh	35.8	(97.0)	99.1	100.0
Delhi	19.6	98.0	96.6	99.6
Haryana	21.4	80.5	96.9	92.6
Himachal Pradesh	31.9	54.6	99.0	97.2
Jammu & Kashmir	15.9	63.9	96.9	95.3
Punjab	18.1	95.9	99.2	95.8
Rajasthan	30.8	63.0	95.6	94.3
Uttarakhand	20.3	72.8	96.7	96.6
Central				
Chhattisgarh	48.2	81.9	98.7	95.0
Madhya Pradesh	41.8	73.0	97.7	91.1
Uttar Pradesh	23.4	63.8	97.2	88.8
East				
Bihar	20.6	61.7	93.8	89.4
Jharkhand	32.3	75.7	96.9	90.1
Odisha	26.3	79.0	97.3	95.6
West Bengal	23.4	94.2	98.7	96.0
Northeast				
Arunachal Pradesh	36.6	48.7	92.3	79.5
Assam	16.7	90.7	98.9	95.0
Manipur	54.4	79.0	98.0	93.1
Meghalaya	46.4	82.4	98.7	95.2
Mizoram	49.1	60.9	97.0	87.3
Nagaland	35.8	62.9	97.3	81.0
Sikkim	22.1	88.1	95.9	97.8
Tripura	33.1	79.8	99.4	100.0
West				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	28.1	(55.0)	94.4	100.0
Daman & Diu	23.5	(61.4)	99.7	98.7
Goa	23.9	91.1	98.7	100.0
Gujarat	36.0	79.5	97.6	96.9
Maharashtra	37.2	77.0	98.9	91.5
South				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.8	100.0	97.2	97.9
Andhra Pradesh	45.7	93.3	98.9	99.1
Karnataka	37.6	81.8	97.4	92.8
Kerala	21.9	97.4	98.0	99.9
Lakshadweep	24.2	(100.0)	91.0	100.0
Puducherry	23.8	91.3	98.4	55.3
Tamil Nadu	33.5	93.2	97.6	63.9
Telangana	49.5	95.5	98.1	96.4

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15.3.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings: Women's reports

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how their cash earnings are used and by whether women earned more or less than their husbands, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Person who decides how women's cash earnings are used:				Women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings:					Total	Number of women	
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings			Don't know/missing
Age												
15-19	19.4	46.1	21.9	12.6	100.0	15.7	59.6	19.4	4.1	1.2	100.0	291
20-24	18.8	57.6	19.6	4.0	100.0	18.4	55.6	21.6	3.7	0.6	100.0	1,739
25-29	18.2	61.4	18.7	1.8	100.0	17.5	53.9	24.1	3.7	0.8	100.0	3,789
30-39	21.0	61.8	16.4	0.8	100.0	19.5	53.6	22.5	3.3	1.1	100.0	8,835
40-49	22.0	62.6	15.1	0.3	100.0	20.2	51.1	24.2	3.6	0.9	100.0	6,914
Residence												
Urban	27.5	58.3	13.3	0.9	100.0	22.2	50.5	22.6	4.0	0.8	100.0	6,740
Rural	17.5	62.8	18.3	1.4	100.0	17.9	54.3	23.5	3.3	1.0	100.0	14,827
Schooling												
No schooling	17.7	61.7	19.8	0.7	100.0	17.9	53.4	24.1	3.6	1.0	100.0	8,765
<5 years complete	21.8	59.7	17.1	1.4	100.0	17.0	56.7	22.2	3.4	0.8	100.0	1,837
5-7 years complete	19.8	62.0	16.3	1.9	100.0	17.0	56.6	21.3	4.2	0.9	100.0	3,387
8-9 years complete	22.5	62.4	13.8	1.3	100.0	19.5	55.5	21.7	2.5	0.9	100.0	2,387
10-11 years complete	21.0	60.7	16.9	1.5	100.0	23.5	51.0	19.7	5.0	0.8	100.0	1,850
12 or more years complete	27.1	60.6	10.7	1.6	100.0	23.7	46.4	26.5	2.4	0.9	100.0	3,342
Household structure¹												
Nuclear	20.7	63.3	15.8	0.2	100.0	19.8	52.8	22.8	3.7	0.9	100.0	12,403
Non-nuclear	20.6	58.9	18.0	2.6	100.0	18.4	53.6	23.8	3.2	1.0	100.0	9,164

Continued...

Table 15.3.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings: Women's reports—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how their cash earnings are used and by whether women earned more or less than their husbands, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Person who decides how women's cash earnings are used:				Women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings:					Total	Number of women	
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband	Other	Total	About the same			Don't know/missing			
						More	Less	Husband has no earnings				
Religion												
Hindu	20.1	61.6	17.1	1.2	100.0	19.3	52.8	23.7	3.3	0.9	100.0	18,514
Muslim	26.3	55.8	16.5	1.3	100.0	17.2	56.8	18.5	6.0	1.5	100.0	1,683
Christian	22.4	63.8	13.0	0.8	100.0	25.0	49.9	20.5	3.8	0.7	100.0	772
Sikh	19.0	68.4	9.6	3.0	100.0	10.0	56.7	31.3	1.5	0.5	100.0	193
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.5	64.1	11.0	0.4	100.0	19.5	57.2	21.7	1.5	0.2	100.0	286
Other ²	13.1	79.1	7.7	0.0	100.0	10.3	54.4	24.0	10.0	1.4	100.0	106
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	19.4	62.8	17.0	0.8	100.0	20.2	52.3	23.0	3.6	0.9	100.0	5,264
Scheduled tribe	13.5	67.0	18.2	1.2	100.0	16.2	54.5	24.8	3.6	0.9	100.0	2,934
Other backward class	20.4	59.9	18.2	1.5	100.0	20.5	53.0	22.7	2.9	0.9	100.0	8,984
Other	27.6	59.3	12.0	1.1	100.0	17.3	53.6	23.7	4.3	1.1	100.0	4,262
Don't know	23.2	56.1	19.7	1.0	100.0	19.8	49.7	19.0	11.5	0.0	100.0	122
Wealth index												
Lowest	16.0	64.0	19.1	0.9	100.0	15.8	55.2	23.6	4.1	1.3	100.0	4,321
Second	18.8	61.3	18.6	1.3	100.0	17.4	54.1	24.6	2.9	1.0	100.0	4,659
Middle	20.3	60.5	17.9	1.3	100.0	21.0	52.4	22.3	3.4	0.8	100.0	4,881
Fourth	21.8	61.2	15.5	1.5	100.0	21.2	53.7	20.9	3.4	0.8	100.0	4,215
Highest	27.9	59.9	11.2	1.0	100.0	21.0	49.4	24.9	3.8	0.8	100.0	3,492
Total	20.6	61.4	16.7	1.2	100.0	19.2	53.1	23.2	3.5	0.9	100.0	21,567

Note: Total includes Jain women, 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.

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, or Jain

Table 15.3.2 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings: Men's reports

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 whose wives are employed and receive cash earnings by the person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and by whether the wife earns more or less than them, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:				Wife's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings:					Number of men		
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband	Other	Total	About the same			Don't know/missing			
						More	Less	Husband has no earnings				
Age												
20-24	15.7	61.7	21.7	0.9	100.0	24.5	39.4	20.3	14.3	1.5	100.0	281
25-29	19.8	60.4	19.2	0.5	100.0	21.5	47.6	19.3	11.0	0.6	100.0	981
30-39	18.5	65.7	15.7	0.1	100.0	26.8	45.3	18.0	8.9	1.0	100.0	3,994
40-49	20.5	62.9	16.5	0.1	100.0	23.9	46.6	18.8	10.0	0.8	100.0	4,165
Residence												
Urban	23.3	62.6	14.0	0.1	100.0	25.6	46.0	19.6	7.8	1.0	100.0	3,217
Rural	17.5	64.4	17.9	0.2	100.0	24.5	45.9	18.1	10.8	0.8	100.0	6,225
Schooling												
No schooling	17.7	64.3	17.8	0.1	100.0	22.4	44.7	22.9	8.9	1.0	100.0	1,973
<5 years complete	19.7	61.9	18.4	0.1	100.0	24.3	49.9	18.1	6.6	1.1	100.0	995
5-7 years complete	17.7	63.5	18.4	0.4	100.0	29.7	44.6	15.4	10.0	0.3	100.0	1,729
8-9 years complete	20.1	62.8	16.9	0.2	100.0	25.8	45.9	15.9	11.5	0.8	100.0	1,520
10-11 years complete	16.7	66.0	17.3	0.0	100.0	22.7	50.9	12.8	12.1	1.6	100.0	1,103
12 or more years complete	23.4	63.9	12.6	0.1	100.0	23.9	43.6	22.3	9.4	0.8	100.0	2,123
Household structure¹												
Nuclear	20.0	64.4	15.6	0.0	100.0	24.7	46.3	18.5	9.7	0.8	100.0	5,244
Non-nuclear	18.8	63.0	17.9	0.3	100.0	25.0	45.4	18.7	9.9	1.0	100.0	4,198

Continued...

Table 15.3.2 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings: Men's reports—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 whose wives are employed and receive cash earnings by the person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and by whether the wife earns more or less than them, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:				Wife's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings:					Number of men		
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings		Don't know/missing	Total
Religion												
Hindu	19.6	63.8	16.5	0.2	100.0	25.4	44.9	18.9	9.9	0.9	100.0	8,245
Muslim	20.0	56.4	23.3	0.3	100.0	19.9	58.9	13.8	6.9	0.6	100.0	617
Christian	21.1	64.3	14.5	0.1	100.0	23.6	41.8	17.3	16.3	1.1	100.0	291
Sikh	15.4	78.2	6.4	0.0	100.0	29.2	29.4	37.4	4.1	0.0	100.0	91
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	10.9	80.4	7.8	0.9	100.0	14.3	70.2	11.9	3.6	0.1	100.0	149
Other ²	12.6	79.8	7.6	0.0	100.0	28.6	33.8	15.9	21.2	0.5	100.0	41
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	21.0	62.8	16.1	0.1	100.0	26.9	47.2	16.2	8.9	0.7	100.0	2,268
Scheduled tribe	15.8	67.0	16.9	0.3	100.0	24.3	42.0	23.1	10.1	0.6	100.0	1,352
Other backward class	18.7	64.0	17.0	0.2	100.0	24.7	43.6	18.3	12.2	1.1	100.0	3,701
Other	21.3	62.3	16.2	0.1	100.0	23.5	50.9	18.6	6.3	0.7	100.0	2,094
Don't know	(27.7)	(59.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.7)	(54.1)	(34.0)	(5.3)	(2.9)	100.0	27
Wealth index												
Lowest	16.4	68.1	15.2	0.3	100.0	23.8	42.6	22.3	10.3	1.0	100.0	1,758
Second	17.5	65.0	17.3	0.1	100.0	25.6	45.3	19.0	9.4	0.7	100.0	1,988
Middle	19.3	61.0	19.5	0.2	100.0	25.1	48.8	13.6	11.6	0.8	100.0	2,027
Fourth	21.4	61.7	16.9	0.0	100.0	25.0	47.3	16.6	10.5	0.6	100.0	1,765
Highest	22.8	63.4	13.7	0.1	100.0	24.7	45.2	21.9	7.0	1.2	100.0	1,904
Total age 15-49	19.5	63.8	16.6	0.2	100.0	24.9	45.9	18.6	9.8	0.9	100.0	9,442
Age 50-54	19.2	63.7	17.1	0.0	100.0	26.1	42.7	16.9	12.4	1.9	100.0	1,480
Total age 15-54	19.4	63.8	16.7	0.1	100.0	25.0	45.5	18.4	10.1	1.0	100.0	10,922

Note: Total includes men age 15-19 and Jain men, 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.

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, or Jain

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15.4 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married women 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings and currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings, by person who decides how men's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men			Total	Number of men				
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband	Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband						
Age												
15-19	3.9	51.1	33.9	11.2	100.0	2,902	6.4	55.4	28.1	10.1	100.0	217
20-24	4.9	60.2	29.5	5.4	100.0	13,157	6.5	62.3	29.2	2.1	100.0	3,489
25-29	6.3	61.9	29.0	2.8	100.0	17,144	7.8	64.1	27.1	1.0	100.0	8,946
30-39	7.8	65.3	25.7	1.1	100.0	29,764	8.2	65.0	26.3	0.5	100.0	23,032
40-49	8.9	65.9	24.8	0.4	100.0	23,035	8.9	65.2	25.8	0.1	100.0	19,850
Residence												
Urban	8.3	63.9	26.0	1.8	100.0	29,975	8.4	66.4	24.6	0.6	100.0	20,859
Rural	6.7	63.3	27.5	2.5	100.0	56,027	8.2	63.7	27.5	0.6	100.0	34,674
Schooling												
No schooling	8.0	61.7	28.9	1.4	100.0	27,224	9.6	61.6	28.5	0.2	100.0	9,106
<5 years complete	8.3	61.9	27.8	2.0	100.0	5,633	9.5	57.9	32.2	0.4	100.0	4,483
5-7 years complete	7.6	61.5	28.2	2.7	100.0	13,817	7.9	61.8	29.6	0.7	100.0	9,392
8-9 years complete	6.3	64.5	26.1	3.1	100.0	12,890	8.0	66.9	24.3	0.8	100.0	10,891
10-11 years complete	6.7	63.8	27.0	2.5	100.0	10,415	8.9	64.9	25.4	0.7	100.0	8,092
12 or more years complete	6.2	68.1	23.0	2.6	100.0	16,022	7.1	69.2	23.1	0.6	100.0	13,570
Household structure¹												
Nuclear	8.3	66.0	25.2	0.5	100.0	41,760	8.8	65.4	25.7	0.1	100.0	26,507
Non-nuclear	6.3	61.2	28.6	4.0	100.0	44,241	7.8	64.1	27.0	1.1	100.0	29,027

Continued...

Table 15.4 Control over men's cash earnings—Continued

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of men			
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband		Mainly husband	Other	Total
Religion												
Hindu	7.3	63.6	26.7	2.4	100.0	69,851	8.2	65.1	26.2	0.6	100.0	45,369
Muslim	6.9	60.6	30.5	1.9	100.0	11,696	9.1	60.9	29.5	0.5	100.0	7,337
Christian	8.5	67.8	23.2	0.4	100.0	2,050	11.7	63.3	24.6	0.4	100.0	1,135
Sikh	4.0	73.7	19.2	3.1	100.0	1,190	3.8	77.1	18.9	0.2	100.0	858
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.3	67.9	24.5	0.4	100.0	717	8.6	68.0	22.8	0.6	100.0	508
Jain	5.4	72.3	19.6	2.6	100.0	121	5.9	76.8	14.9	2.4	100.0	92
Other	7.5	69.6	22.4	0.5	100.0	376	8.0	68.1	23.9	0.0	100.0	234
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	7.9	63.4	26.7	2.0	100.0	16,528	9.4	63.1	27.0	0.5	100.0	11,188
Scheduled tribe	5.4	66.1	26.8	1.6	100.0	7,767	7.5	65.0	26.9	0.6	100.0	5,169
Other backward class	7.8	62.2	27.4	2.6	100.0	38,249	8.7	64.5	26.1	0.6	100.0	23,780
Other	6.4	65.1	26.5	2.1	100.0	23,020	7.1	66.1	26.1	0.6	100.0	15,238
Don't know	7.8	60.1	28.9	3.2	100.0	437	2.4	62.5	34.9	0.2	100.0	158
Wealth index												
Lowest	7.2	62.4	28.4	2.0	100.0	14,076	8.2	64.4	26.7	0.6	100.0	8,692
Second	7.2	62.4	27.9	2.5	100.0	16,343	7.9	64.6	26.9	0.6	100.0	10,464
Middle	7.8	61.6	28.2	2.4	100.0	17,804	9.3	60.5	29.8	0.4	100.0	11,787
Fourth	7.7	63.5	26.8	2.1	100.0	18,523	8.8	64.5	26.0	0.7	100.0	12,018
Highest	6.3	67.2	24.2	2.3	100.0	19,255	7.2	69.2	23.0	0.6	100.0	12,572
Total age 15-49	7.2	63.5	27.0	2.3	100.0	86,001	8.3	64.7	26.4	0.6	100.0	55,534
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.9	63.1	27.9	0.0	100.0	7,060
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.4	64.5	26.6	0.5	100.0	62,594

na = Not applicable

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

Table 15.5 Control over women's and men's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings by state/union territory

State/union territory	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 ¹	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used ²	Earn more or about the same as their husband ³	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's earnings are used ⁴	Their wife or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used ⁵	Their wife earns more or about the same as them ⁶
India	82.1	70.7	43.1	80.4	73.0	48.2
North						
Chandigarh	(96.7)	84.7	(29.4)	*	99.1	*
Delhi	76.7	66.3	44.9	(86.0)	84.4	(49.5)
Haryana	76.7	68.1	38.3	86.2	70.2	56.8
Himachal Pradesh	92.8	75.5	26.8	69.0	77.2	32.7
Jammu & Kashmir	83.1	68.0	26.7	72.4	63.0	24.2
Punjab	90.0	75.5	40.2	83.5	81.6	71.4
Rajasthan	82.1	70.3	43.6	82.0	77.1	62.5
Uttarakhand	94.1	77.8	34.9	79.1	83.9	49.4
Central						
Chhattisgarh	85.0	78.3	42.3	88.3	84.9	53.1
Madhya Pradesh	79.5	71.6	43.1	84.0	74.4	55.8
Uttar Pradesh	84.1	73.0	46.4	83.2	77.5	55.8
East						
Bihar	83.3	62.2	33.8	81.3	72.6	45.4
Jharkhand	84.3	77.8	48.3	80.5	78.4	56.1
Odisha	81.5	72.8	39.2	78.6	70.7	38.5
West Bengal	89.9	69.3	37.4	66.9	67.4	31.7

Continued....

Table 15.5 Control over women's and men's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings by state/union territory—Continued

State/union territory	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 ¹	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used ²	Earn more or about the same as their husband ³	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's earnings are used ⁴	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used ⁵	Their wife earns more or about the same as them ⁶
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	88.7	76.7	44.6	78.2	78.9	32.7
Assam	85.5	73.6	38.4	81.9	79.5	33.6
Manipur	90.5	82.3	26.9	86.5	75.5	23.1
Meghalaya	89.8	80.4	35.3	75.9	78.6	20.0
Mizoram	94.1	83.3	37.4	90.3	78.4	41.3
Nagaland	97.3	91.0	40.8	87.4	84.1	36.3
Sikkim	92.2	85.6	48.6	57.2	94.3	65.7
Tripura	91.0	73.4	21.5	88.0	60.6	23.2
West						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*	46.4	*	*	76.9	*
Daman & Diu	(72.8)	64.6	(51.7)	*	62.5	*
Goa	94.1	80.6	41.5	(85.3)	81.1	(55.1)
Gujarat	79.3	63.2	43.5	83.4	63.3	50.8
Maharashtra	86.2	72.3	46.0	75.8	78.7	44.4
South						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	88.4	80.4	(34.2)	(86.1)	83.8	*
Andhra Pradesh	78.0	67.7	40.7	93.6	68.7	36.1
Karnataka	75.9	62.4	57.9	75.9	66.0	37.2
Kerala	90.8	67.5	38.0	80.8	55.6	33.1
Lakshadweep	(76.6)	54.3	*	*	52.0	*
Puducherry	67.0	73.5	(26.9)	76.5	65.5	(71.6)
Tamil Nadu	79.4	72.6	47.5	72.8	79.1	68.6
Telangana	74.1	70.1	40.7	85.5	68.4	51.4

¹ Women who are employed for cash

² Women whose husbands earn cash

³ Women who earn cash and whose husbands earn cash

⁴ Men whose wives are employed for cash

⁵ Men who earn cash

⁶ Men who earn cash and whose wives earn cash

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

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

Table 15.6 Participation in decision making

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

Decision	Mainly respondent	Respondent and spouse jointly	Mainly spouse	Someone else	Other	Total
URBAN WOMEN						
Own health care	13.0	63.0	21.7	1.3	0.9	100.0
Major household purchases	9.4	67.1	19.1	2.8	1.5	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.7	68.5	18.6	2.1	1.2	100.0
RURAL WOMEN						
Own health care	11.4	62.3	23.1	2.0	1.2	100.0
Major household purchases	7.3	64.4	22.6	4.0	1.7	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.6	65.1	22.6	3.3	1.4	100.0
TOTAL WOMEN						
Own health care	12.0	62.5	22.6	1.7	1.1	100.0
Major household purchases	8.0	65.3	21.4	3.6	1.6	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.3	66.3	21.2	2.9	1.3	100.0
URBAN MEN						
Own health care	32.0	56.0	11.4	0.6	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	20.9	69.1	8.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
RURAL MEN						
Own health care	35.2	52.9	10.9	0.9	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	25.6	65.9	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
TOTAL MEN						
Own health care	34.0	54.0	11.1	0.8	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	23.9	67.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 15.7.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			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	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	60.7	55.2	58.7	45.8	29.8	3,069
20-24	68.6	65.0	67.7	54.9	22.0	13,616
25-29	72.5	71.3	72.1	60.3	17.3	17,605
30-39	76.6	75.9	77.0	65.4	13.9	30,312
40-49	78.6	78.9	79.4	68.9	12.6	23,419
Residence						
Urban	76.1	76.5	78.2	66.5	14.2	30,518
Rural	73.7	71.7	72.7	61.2	17.0	57,503
Schooling						
No schooling	72.1	71.4	70.9	60.2	18.4	27,895
<5 years complete	75.0	74.8	76.1	63.8	14.9	5,761
5-7 years complete	72.5	72.2	73.8	61.3	17.3	14,181
8-9 years complete	75.3	72.7	75.4	63.2	15.5	13,183
10-11 years complete	74.9	73.6	75.8	63.5	15.9	10,656
12 or more years complete	79.4	77.6	79.6	68.5	11.9	16,346
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	79.6	78.3	79.2	67.9	11.5	21,132
Employed, for cash	81.1	80.7	81.4	70.4	10.2	17,236
Employed, not for cash	72.7	68.0	69.8	56.8	17.6	3,896
Not employed	72.9	71.8	73.1	61.5	17.5	66,890
Number of living children						
0	67.0	62.7	66.3	52.6	23.0	8,922
1-2	75.4	74.6	76.1	64.5	15.2	48,279
3-4	75.4	74.7	75.1	64.0	15.0	25,110
5+	74.7	73.5	72.6	62.7	16.8	5,710
Household structure¹						
Nuclear	77.4	78.0	78.5	67.7	13.2	42,415
Non-nuclear	71.8	69.0	70.9	58.7	18.6	45,607
Religion						
Hindu	74.3	73.2	74.6	63.0	16.2	71,545
Muslim	72.8	72.1	71.7	60.4	17.7	11,942
Christian	81.2	82.3	82.8	71.0	9.2	2,087
Sikh	82.0	73.1	79.3	67.4	11.7	1,211
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	83.3	78.9	86.6	72.9	9.3	722
Jain	82.0	83.2	82.7	71.1	8.9	126
Other	87.0	79.9	83.5	75.5	8.2	389

Continued...

Table 15.7.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			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	Visits to her family or relatives			
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	74.7	74.1	74.9	63.6	15.8	16,914
Scheduled tribe	74.9	74.0	75.6	63.6	15.4	7,973
Other backward class	72.9	71.7	72.7	61.4	17.7	39,225
Other	76.9	75.4	77.2	65.0	13.8	23,453
Don't know	75.5	74.1	76.3	60.4	13.2	457
Wealth index						
Lowest	72.0	70.3	69.9	59.7	19.2	14,492
Second	72.7	71.8	71.8	60.7	17.8	16,743
Middle	73.5	72.2	73.5	61.3	16.5	18,236
Fourth	74.9	74.4	76.6	64.3	15.1	18,919
Highest	78.4	77.1	79.5	67.9	12.7	19,631
Total	74.5	73.4	74.6	63.0	16.0	88,021

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.

Table 15.7.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife		Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases			
Age					
15-19	83.7	82.4	75.9	9.8	299
20-24	89.9	89.3	82.9	3.6	4,061
25-29	88.2	90.6	82.5	3.8	10,167
30-39	88.5	91.0	82.9	3.4	25,619
40-49	87.1	91.4	82.4	3.9	22,353
Residence					
Urban	87.9	90.1	81.9	3.9	22,700
Rural	88.1	91.4	83.0	3.5	39,799
Schooling					
No schooling	87.9	92.3	83.9	3.7	10,080
<5 years complete	87.2	90.9	81.1	3.1	4,918
5-7 years complete	86.7	90.1	81.1	4.3	10,502
8-9 years complete	88.3	90.6	82.2	3.2	12,214
10-11 years complete	87.3	90.5	82.2	4.4	9,201
12 or more years complete	89.5	91.1	83.9	3.4	15,585
Employment (past 12 months)					
Employed	88.1	91.0	82.7	3.6	57,470
Employed, for cash	88.4	91.5	83.3	3.4	52,430
Employed, not for cash	84.3	85.7	76.1	6.0	5,040
Not employed	87.5	90.1	82.2	4.6	5,029
Number of living children					
0	85.5	87.8	78.6	5.3	8,564
1-2	87.9	90.8	82.5	3.8	34,046
3-4	89.2	92.1	84.3	3.1	16,347
5+	89.5	94.6	85.8	1.7	3,542
Household structure¹					
Nuclear	87.3	91.7	82.9	3.9	29,363
Non-nuclear	88.6	90.3	82.4	3.5	33,136
Religion					
Hindu	87.8	90.6	82.2	3.8	51,475
Muslim	89.2	92.7	84.8	2.9	7,887
Christian	82.7	89.7	77.1	4.7	1,311
Sikh	95.5	97.0	93.6	1.0	921
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.4	85.0	81.5	4.1	541
Jain	93.2	93.4	86.7	0.0	98
Other	87.2	95.0	85.2	3.1	265

Continued...

Table 15.7.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife		Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases			
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	87.1	90.0	81.4	4.3	12,373
Scheduled tribe	88.4	91.7	83.6	3.5	5,853
Other backward class	87.1	90.6	81.9	4.3	27,462
Other	90.1	92.0	84.5	2.4	16,631
Don't know	92.5	81.7	77.2	3.0	180
Wealth index					
Lowest	88.3	93.4	84.6	2.9	9,823
Second	88.6	91.7	83.6	3.3	11,949
Middle	87.0	90.3	81.5	4.2	13,351
Fourth	87.2	89.2	80.8	4.4	13,488
Highest	89.2	90.8	83.4	3.4	13,888
Total age 15-49	88.0	90.9	82.6	3.7	62,499
Age 50-54	85.6	89.6	80.7	5.5	8,282
Total age 15-54	87.7	90.8	82.4	3.9	70,781

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.

Table 15.8 Women's participation in decision making by state/union territory

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make decisions on three specific kinds of decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, and percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who say that a wife should have an equal or greater say than her husband in specific kinds of decisions, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage of women who usually make decisions alone or jointly with her husband					Percentage of men who say that a wife should have an equal or greater say alone or jointly with her husband in:	
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	All three decisions	None of the three decisions	All of the five decisions ¹	None of the five decisions ¹
India	74.5	73.4	74.6	63.0	16.0	59.2	5.3
North							
Chandigarh	94.0	83.0	87.0	79.3	3.4	64.3	3.5
Delhi	68.0	63.1	65.9	56.3	26.2	76.1	3.2
Haryana	69.8	63.1	64.1	55.0	23.3	59.7	4.7
Himachal Pradesh	83.7	75.3	80.5	66.7	9.2	73.4	0.8
Jammu & Kashmir	75.1	71.5	74.1	61.7	16.0	51.6	9.0
Punjab	84.2	74.7	81.9	69.6	9.9	63.2	1.2
Rajasthan	72.6	68.8	71.0	59.4	18.3	63.0	6.2
Uttarakhand	82.2	80.5	82.0	72.3	10.2	71.0	1.2
Central							
Chhattisgarh	78.8	79.1	79.4	65.9	9.5	69.9	3.0
Madhya Pradesh	72.2	71.7	72.9	60.5	17.2	54.3	8.6
Uttar Pradesh	73.0	71.2	69.0	59.6	18.3	54.7	4.4
East							
Bihar	66.1	64.2	61.2	51.8	24.8	46.9	11.3
Jharkhand	80.4	79.3	79.5	71.9	13.4	68.2	3.7
Odisha	71.9	72.1	70.0	60.3	18.2	52.1	8.6
West Bengal	81.1	80.7	81.6	70.8	10.1	64.3	1.2
Northeast							
Arunachal Pradesh	82.9	83.6	85.1	76.9	10.9	68.9	3.3
Assam	79.3	80.5	80.4	71.0	12.6	63.6	5.5
Manipur	89.5	84.5	89.2	77.0	3.8	66.4	1.4
Meghalaya	83.6	83.6	86.9	77.3	8.6	70.5	5.4
Mizoram	88.8	89.8	88.6	79.0	4.0	41.9	1.9
Nagaland	94.8	93.9	95.3	90.7	2.6	62.9	0.6
Sikkim	93.1	92.1	93.8	89.4	4.7	81.5	2.6
Tripura	84.9	84.5	87.4	77.5	8.3	51.4	10.6
West							
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70.0	61.2	65.3	52.0	21.5	66.3	13.3
Daman & Diu	70.0	74.0	73.9	60.2	13.3	27.6	1.1
Goa	90.8	87.1	90.2	83.7	6.2	82.5	0.2
Gujarat	73.8	73.0	76.6	62.0	14.6	73.7	3.9
Maharashtra	80.2	75.5	82.7	67.6	10.7	69.6	3.4
South							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	89.0	87.2	87.2	82.0	7.4	54.0	3.5
Andhra Pradesh	67.5	72.1	71.8	58.9	20.1	51.0	6.9
Karnataka	68.0	71.9	73.6	60.7	19.6	49.3	7.7
Kerala	80.6	79.5	83.7	67.6	7.9	64.3	2.7
Lakshadweep	60.2	53.4	72.2	40.1	17.9	58.7	3.2
Puducherry	74.0	76.0	76.3	65.0	14.9	55.7	0.1
Tamil Nadu	76.1	76.1	78.0	68.1	16.1	50.3	4.5
Telangana	68.2	72.3	70.4	57.1	19.0	42.9	10.2

¹ Decisions about major household purchases, purchases for daily household needs, visits to the wife's family or relatives, what to do with the money the wife earns, and how many children to have.

Table 15.9 Men's attitudes toward a wife's participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married men 15-49 by person who they think, in a couple, should have a greater say in five specific decisions, India, 2015-16

Decision	Mainly husband	Both equally	Mainly wife	Other	Total
URBAN					
Major household purchases	21.3	70.2	8.5	0.3	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	21.3	70.2	8.5	0.3	100.0
Visits to wife's family or relatives	21.3	70.2	8.5	0.5	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	21.3	70.2	8.5	0.8	100.0
How many children to have	21.3	70.2	8.5	0.2	100.0
RURAL					
Major household purchases	26.2	67.1	6.7	0.4	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	26.2	67.1	6.7	0.4	100.0
Visits to wife's family or relatives	26.2	67.1	6.7	0.4	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	26.2	67.1	6.7	0.9	100.0
How many children to have	26.2	67.1	6.7	0.3	100.0
TOTAL					
Major household purchases	24.4	68.2	7.4	0.4	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	24.4	68.2	7.4	0.3	100.0
Visits to wife's family or relatives	24.4	68.2	7.4	0.4	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	24.4	68.2	7.4	0.9	100.0
How many children to have	24.4	68.2	7.4	0.3	100.0

Table 15.10 Men's attitudes toward a wife's participation in decision making

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who think a wife should have an equal or greater say than her husband on five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who think a wife should have an equal or greater say than her husband on specific decisions							Number of men
	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money the wife earns	How many children to have	All five decisions	None of the five decisions	
Age								
15-19	70.4	72.4	72.4	84.2	86.5	51.4	7.2	299
20-24	69.2	75.6	74.5	83.0	88.1	55.6	6.4	4,061
25-29	71.7	77.6	77.9	84.2	90.4	57.8	4.9	10,167
30-39	72.4	79.3	79.7	84.5	90.2	59.7	5.3	25,619
40-49	72.5	79.7	79.9	84.7	90.4	60.1	5.1	22,353
Residence								
Urban	75.3	83.3	82.5	86.9	91.5	64.1	4.5	22,700
Rural	70.4	76.3	77.1	83.1	89.4	56.5	5.7	39,799
Schooling								
No schooling	67.1	74.6	73.7	80.0	85.8	53.6	8.0	10,080
<5 years complete	69.3	74.4	77.1	81.7	89.0	55.7	5.9	4,918
5-7 years complete	70.4	77.7	77.4	82.9	89.0	56.7	5.7	10,502
8-9 years complete	74.1	79.8	79.2	85.6	91.1	60.4	4.6	12,214
10-11 years complete	72.4	80.1	81.4	85.4	91.5	60.6	4.4	9,201
12 or more years complete	75.8	82.5	82.9	87.7	92.6	64.0	4.0	15,585
Household structure¹								
Nuclear	72.6	79.3	79.2	84.2	90.2	59.6	5.3	29,365
Non-nuclear	71.8	78.5	79.0	84.6	90.1	58.9	5.2	33,135
Religion								
Hindu	72.3	79.3	79.2	84.4	90.1	59.5	5.3	51,477
Muslim	70.9	75.1	75.3	82.7	89.1	56.2	5.6	7,887
Christian	73.5	79.9	84.8	87.2	91.4	60.3	3.2	1,311
Sikh	68.7	85.6	93.2	96.2	97.3	63.0	1.2	921
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	77.7	83.1	82.5	88.0	93.8	67.5	4.4	541
Jain	80.4	86.1	73.2	90.1	93.4	58.0	2.5	98
Other	78.2	77.8	80.1	83.4	92.1	66.3	3.9	265
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	70.3	77.5	78.6	84.2	90.2	56.9	5.3	12,373
Scheduled tribe	73.3	78.1	78.8	82.2	88.5	61.2	7.0	5,851
Other backward class	71.0	78.5	78.0	83.6	89.5	57.6	5.6	27,467
Other	74.9	80.7	81.3	86.7	91.7	62.9	4.2	16,630
Don't know	81.3	80.9	84.8	86.0	90.4	62.8	3.4	180
Wealth index								
Lowest	69.7	73.3	72.9	80.7	86.8	54.3	7.5	9,821
Second	70.8	76.0	76.2	82.3	89.1	56.5	5.9	11,949
Middle	70.1	77.5	77.6	83.3	89.6	56.9	5.5	13,352
Fourth	72.3	80.3	81.1	85.0	90.4	59.7	5.0	13,489
Highest	76.9	85.1	85.4	89.4	93.7	66.9	3.2	13,888
Total age 15-49	72.1	78.9	79.1	84.4	90.2	59.2	5.3	62,499
Age 50-54	71.7	79.4	81.0	83.8	89.6	60.1	5.7	8,282
Total age 15-54	72.1	78.9	79.3	84.4	90.1	59.3	5.3	70,782

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.

Table 15.11 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme and who have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme by background characteristics, India, 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 bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who have know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	
Age					
15-19	26.3	42.2	31.7	1.1	21,059
20-24	37.1	48.1	38.6	3.8	21,154
25-29	43.0	52.5	42.6	7.9	19,769
30-39	47.4	57.7	44.0	11.2	32,547
40-49	49.4	60.0	44.7	11.8	26,591
Residence					
Urban	48.4	61.0	45.2	7.6	43,510
Rural	37.9	48.5	38.4	7.8	77,610
Schooling					
No schooling	39.0	43.2	33.3	8.9	31,877
<5 years complete	41.8	43.0	40.5	11.2	6,902
5-7 years complete	40.2	45.5	39.8	9.8	17,550
8-9 years complete	38.0	49.2	39.9	6.9	20,268
10-11 years complete	39.2	56.8	44.1	7.3	17,502
12 or more years complete	50.1	72.4	49.1	5.1	27,022
Marital status					
Never married	30.5	50.0	35.7	1.6	27,821
Currently married	43.6	52.7	42.0	9.3	88,021
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	67.8	73.2	48.0	13.6	5,277
Household structure¹					
Nuclear	41.6	55.3	42.1	8.8	60,886
Non-nuclear	41.7	50.6	39.5	6.6	60,234
Religion					
Hindu	41.9	54.0	41.3	8.1	97,299
Muslim	39.3	44.5	35.4	5.6	17,295
Christian	41.2	66.9	52.2	12.5	3,064
Sikh	41.9	59.5	44.1	2.5	1,702
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	57.7	55.6	46.0	6.6	1,052
Jain	65.6	69.7	45.6	5.7	177
Other	44.4	34.6	46.0	5.7	530
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	40.6	54.4	41.1	9.2	23,524
Scheduled tribe	38.1	44.5	36.5	7.2	11,010
Other backward class	38.8	53.5	41.0	8.3	53,500
Other	48.2	54.2	42.1	6.0	32,509
Don't know	44.2	37.9	33.1	6.4	578
Wealth index					
Lowest	34.5	34.1	29.0	5.4	19,430
Second	36.8	43.8	36.3	7.5	22,843
Middle	38.5	53.0	42.2	9.9	25,232
Fourth	43.3	59.4	45.1	9.7	26,358
Highest	52.2	67.9	47.7	5.7	27,256
Total	41.7	53.0	40.8	7.7	121,120

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.

Table 15.12 Women's access to money and credit and freedom of movement by state/union territory

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme and have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who have know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹
India	41.7	53.0	40.8	7.7	40.5
North					
Chandigarh	63.4	79.6	48.0	2.3	64.0
Delhi	47.6	64.5	23.5	2.3	47.5
Haryana	42.8	45.6	24.4	2.0	38.1
Himachal Pradesh	49.8	68.8	33.0	2.3	71.8
Jammu & Kashmir	41.7	60.3	37.6	1.3	46.7
Punjab	42.8	58.8	46.8	2.4	50.2
Rajasthan	46.0	58.2	26.4	1.6	36.6
Uttarakhand	50.0	58.5	22.3	3.2	63.2
Central					
Chhattisgarh	43.7	51.2	52.2	4.9	33.8
Madhya Pradesh	35.1	37.3	32.1	4.0	33.0
Uttar Pradesh	43.8	54.6	27.7	2.3	32.2
East					
Bihar	33.4	26.4	28.4	4.8	33.8
Jharkhand	40.2	45.1	40.7	5.2	41.0
Odisha	31.1	56.2	66.6	14.2	20.3
West Bengal	58.1	43.5	44.9	8.8	55.6
Northeast					
Arunachal Pradesh	41.4	56.6	21.8	4.2	38.3
Assam	25.2	45.4	36.6	6.4	34.9
Manipur	32.4	34.8	46.2	5.5	31.3
Meghalaya	48.1	54.4	22.1	3.8	31.3
Mizoram	22.9	57.1	9.1	2.0	84.6
Nagaland	31.8	38.8	17.5	3.0	27.7
Sikkim	49.1	63.5	42.3	5.1	85.1
Tripura	54.9	59.2	80.0	14.4	41.6
West					
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.0	36.9	12.3	0.0	26.2
Daman & Diu	61.5	61.9	20.9	2.5	60.2
Goa	61.7	82.8	55.7	4.4	57.9
Gujarat	52.1	48.6	38.8	2.9	42.3
Maharashtra	52.9	45.3	37.0	5.1	52.3

Continued...

Table 15.12 Women's access to money and credit and freedom of movement by state/union territory —Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme and have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who have Know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹
South					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	39.5	81.8	53.1	3.6	47.4
Andhra Pradesh	24.5	66.3	71.0	29.7	45.3
Karnataka	29.9	59.4	42.7	14.1	31.3
Kerala	40.1	70.6	67.1	9.8	11.9
Lakshadweep	41.5	74.4	62.2	0.4	7.8
Puducherry	38.4	68.2	47.9	21.4	49.7
Tamil Nadu	39.7	77.0	50.3	14.9	53.7
Telangana	23.8	59.5	60.3	22.7	44.2

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

Table 15.13 Women's freedom of movement by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are allowed to go alone to specific places, and who are not allowed to go at all (alone or with someone else) to all of the specific places, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage allowed to go alone to:				Percentage not allowed to go to any of the three places at all	Number of women
	The market	The health facility	Places outside the village/ community	All three places		
Age						
15-19	35.4	29.3	30.4	21.7	10.1	21,059
20-24	43.3	39.6	38.0	30.8	8.1	21,154
25-29	52.5	49.2	45.6	39.0	6.4	19,769
30-39	62.4	58.4	55.1	48.0	4.6	32,547
40-49	69.0	64.6	62.8	55.3	3.6	26,591
Residence						
Urban	61.7	57.0	52.1	46.8	5.3	43,510
Rural	50.0	45.9	45.6	37.0	6.8	77,610
Schooling						
No schooling	55.8	51.6	51.4	42.9	6.3	31,877
<5 years complete	57.5	54.1	52.0	43.9	5.1	6,902
5-7 years complete	52.1	48.5	45.9	38.9	6.2	17,550
8-9 years complete	47.9	43.6	42.4	34.5	6.9	20,268
10-11 years complete	50.5	45.8	43.3	36.2	7.3	17,502
12 or more years complete	59.9	55.1	51.3	45.3	5.3	27,022
Marital status						
Never married	42.8	36.3	37.0	28.1	8.1	27,821
Currently married	56.4	52.6	49.8	42.7	5.8	88,021
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	78.5	76.1	74.5	69.3	2.9	5,277
Number of living children						
0	42.1	36.1	36.3	28.4	8.6	37,432
1-2	58.9	55.6	52.2	45.4	5.3	51,093
3-4	61.1	57.1	54.5	47.1	5.0	26,539
5+	59.2	55.6	55.4	46.0	4.6	6,055
Household structure¹						
Nuclear	57.8	53.5	51.4	43.6	5.6	60,886
Non-nuclear	50.5	46.3	44.5	37.4	6.9	60,234
Religion						
Hindu	55.4	50.9	49.1	41.6	6.1	97,299
Muslim	44.4	41.1	39.1	32.0	7.7	17,295
Christian	59.6	52.4	49.9	42.4	4.6	3,064
Sikh	58.9	56.3	52.7	48.4	4.5	1,702
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	72.7	74.1	63.1	58.3	3.5	1,052
Jain	77.3	72.5	60.6	56.3	1.9	177
Other	62.6	63.9	64.1	51.2	1.7	530
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	54.5	51.1	49.3	41.1	6.1	23,524
Scheduled tribe	54.7	49.0	48.8	40.2	4.8	11,010
Other backward class	51.3	46.9	45.1	38.2	7.4	53,500
Other	58.6	54.2	51.4	44.1	4.9	32,509
Don't know	54.8	51.8	47.9	38.1	3.3	578

Continued....

Table 15.13 Women's freedom of movement by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are allowed to go alone to specific places, and who are not allowed to go at all (alone or with someone else) to all of the specific places, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage allowed to go alone to:				Percentage not allowed to go to any of the three places at all	Number of women
	The market	The health facility	Places outside the village/ community	All three places		
Wealth index						
Lowest	46.0	42.6	44.9	34.5	7.9	19,430
Second	48.7	45.3	45.1	35.9	6.6	22,843
Middle	53.4	49.3	47.2	39.7	6.5	25,232
Fourth	57.2	52.5	48.9	42.7	6.2	26,358
Highest	62.5	57.0	52.3	47.4	4.5	27,256
Total	54.2	49.9	48.0	40.5	6.2	121,120

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.

Table 15.14.1 Attitudes toward wife beating: Women

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:							Number of women	
	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	She shows disrespect for in-laws		Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason
Age									
15-19	22.3	29.5	25.7	10.4	17.8	20.4	34.4	47.7	21,059
20-24	24.8	31.3	27.1	12.3	17.3	22.0	36.3	50.0	21,154
25-29	25.7	32.3	28.9	13.1	18.1	23.3	36.6	51.0	19,769
30-39	27.0	33.9	30.0	14.1	19.4	24.4	37.7	53.2	32,547
40-49	29.4	35.3	32.4	15.5	22.2	25.3	39.4	54.8	26,591
Residence									
Urban	23.3	29.7	24.0	11.0	15.2	19.6	32.6	46.7	43,510
Rural	27.7	34.5	32.0	14.6	21.4	25.4	39.5	54.4	77,610
Schooling									
No schooling	31.6	37.1	36.1	17.6	25.5	28.9	43.4	58.6	31,877
<5 years complete	28.2	35.6	33.9	16.2	21.2	27.1	41.1	56.4	6,902
5-7 years complete	27.8	34.5	31.2	14.2	19.8	24.1	39.1	53.8	17,550
8-9 years complete	25.1	31.7	28.1	12.1	18.4	22.5	35.5	50.5	20,268
10-11 years complete	24.8	32.7	26.9	11.5	16.6	20.9	35.0	49.8	17,502
12 or more years complete	19.6	26.5	20.3	8.9	12.9	17.4	29.7	42.9	27,022
Marital status									
Never married	21.3	28.1	23.6	9.6	15.8	18.9	32.5	45.3	27,821
Currently married	27.4	33.9	30.7	14.3	20.0	24.6	38.3	53.5	88,021
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	29.5	36.9	31.3	16.3	22.4	25.0	39.8	54.1	5,277
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	27.0	34.0	30.1	13.3	18.9	23.5	37.6	52.8	60,886
Non-nuclear	25.3	31.5	28.0	13.2	19.4	23.1	36.5	50.5	60,234

Continued...

Table 15.14.1. Attitudes toward wife beating: Women—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:							Number of women	
	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	She shows disrespect for in-laws		Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason
Religion									
Hindu	26.1	32.6	29.0	13.1	19.5	23.0	36.9	51.5	97,299
Muslim	28.1	33.9	32.2	15.4	18.7	26.5	39.4	54.1	17,295
Christian	28.5	41.7	29.5	12.8	18.2	24.1	37.9	56.9	3,064
Sikh	13.6	14.5	14.1	6.6	11.1	11.7	23.5	31.9	1,702
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.4	29.4	18.7	11.6	16.3	21.2	34.7	48.2	1,052
Jain	11.7	17.1	8.5	4.8	10.9	7.8	22.2	29.0	177
Other	17.0	29.4	25.2	8.9	14.9	19.9	41.2	50.3	530
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	29.8	36.0	33.0	14.6	21.9	25.5	39.8	55.7	23,524
Scheduled tribe	22.8	29.4	27.9	14.1	18.9	23.6	37.0	50.2	11,010
Other backward class	28.3	35.2	30.4	13.7	20.8	23.6	38.2	53.9	53,500
Other	21.0	27.4	24.5	11.3	14.5	21.1	33.4	45.6	32,509
Don't know	26.5	34.8	33.9	15.4	18.6	22.9	35.9	52.8	578
Wealth index									
Lowest	29.3	34.2	36.0	16.6	25.8	29.0	42.6	56.7	19,430
Second	28.4	35.1	33.9	15.2	21.7	26.3	40.6	56.0	22,843
Middle	28.7	36.4	31.7	14.9	20.4	24.8	39.3	55.6	25,232
Fourth	26.7	34.2	27.1	12.1	17.9	21.6	36.5	51.7	26,358
Highest	19.1	24.9	19.7	9.0	12.4	17.0	28.6	40.7	27,256
Total	26.1	32.7	29.1	13.3	19.1	23.3	37.1	51.6	121,120

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.

Table 15.14.2 Attitudes toward wife beating: Men

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:							Number of men
	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	She shows disrespect for in-laws	
Age								
15-19	17.9	21.2	23.0	10.7	11.6	23.3	31.9	44.7
20-24	16.9	20.2	21.6	10.0	10.8	23.6	30.8	43.6
25-29	15.9	20.8	20.2	8.9	10.7	23.0	29.3	42.6
30-39	15.1	19.2	19.4	8.2	9.5	22.1	28.5	41.2
40-49	14.9	18.5	18.9	8.0	9.1	22.1	26.9	40.1
Residence								
Urban	13.9	18.0	17.6	7.8	8.7	20.3	27.8	38.6
Rural	17.2	21.0	22.2	9.8	11.1	24.2	30.1	44.4
Schooling								
No schooling	21.7	24.8	27.3	13.0	14.1	29.0	32.8	49.1
<5 years complete	16.7	21.9	22.3	10.6	10.4	24.1	28.7	43.8
5-7 years complete	18.2	22.3	24.1	10.5	12.2	25.8	31.7	46.5
8-9 years complete	16.0	19.2	21.3	8.8	10.5	22.2	29.7	42.4
10-11 years complete	15.4	20.0	19.4	8.1	9.2	21.8	29.5	41.8
12 or more years complete	12.7	16.5	15.6	7.0	8.0	19.2	26.3	37.0
Marital status								
Never married	17.2	20.7	21.6	10.3	11.0	23.4	31.3	44.1
Currently married	15.1	19.2	19.5	8.2	9.7	22.2	27.8	40.9
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	20.0	22.1	26.9	11.8	11.4	27.0	36.5	46.5
Household structure¹								
Nuclear	16.8	21.2	21.2	9.3	10.5	23.9	30.1	43.5
Non-nuclear	15.2	18.5	19.7	8.8	9.9	21.5	28.4	40.8

Continued...

Table 15.14.2. Attitudes toward wife beating: Men—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:							Number of men
	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	She shows disrespect for in-laws	
Religion								
Hindu	15.7	19.7	20.4	9.1	10.5	22.4	29.0	41.9
Muslim	17.7	20.2	21.0	9.4	9.8	24.0	29.7	43.1
Christian	19.7	29.6	19.5	7.3	8.1	30.3	37.3	51.6
Sikh	12.9	10.9	15.7	4.2	6.0	16.9	29.3	35.4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.7	17.1	22.7	7.2	6.5	15.2	30.5	41.1
Jain	4.2	7.9	6.9	4.4	4.9	10.1	15.6	19.1
Other	16.6	18.9	34.2	8.1	9.4	40.8	21.6	54.7
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	18.7	22.3	23.3	10.0	11.4	25.0	32.7	46.2
Scheduled tribe	16.9	21.0	22.9	10.9	12.1	25.3	29.2	43.3
Other backward class	17.2	21.5	21.6	9.5	11.1	24.4	30.9	44.5
Other	11.8	15.1	15.9	7.0	7.2	17.5	24.1	35.2
Don't know	9.9	15.1	12.8	5.9	10.2	20.0	26.2	36.8
Wealth index								
Lowest	20.4	22.2	27.2	12.0	14.4	26.0	30.7	46.3
Second	17.3	20.7	23.1	9.6	11.4	23.5	29.2	43.5
Middle	17.5	22.7	21.9	10.0	10.7	24.6	31.6	45.7
Fourth	15.1	21.1	19.4	8.6	9.6	23.8	31.0	43.8
Highest	11.5	13.7	13.6	6.2	6.5	17.1	24.5	33.7
Total age 15-49	16.0	19.8	20.4	9.0	10.2	22.7	29.3	42.2
Age 50-54	14.7	18.6	18.7	8.2	9.9	21.6	26.3	39.0
Total age 15-54	15.9	19.7	20.3	8.9	10.2	22.6	29.0	41.9

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

Table 15.15 Attitudes toward wife beating by state/union territory

State/union territory	Percentage of women who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:							Percentage of men who agree with at least one specified reason	
	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	She shows disrespect for in-laws		
India	26.1	32.7	29.1	13.3	19.1	23.3	37.1	51.6	42.2
North									
Chandigarh	5.8	8.2	7.8	0.8	6.4	4.3	9.6	17.1	27.4
Delhi	13.0	15.4	14.9	7.4	9.6	8.2	22.1	30.2	27.6
Haryana	16.0	17.6	18.8	10.6	13.0	15.9	28.3	38.0	36.7
Himachal Pradesh	8.1	11.3	9.5	3.9	5.6	8.5	11.2	19.0	18.1
Jammu & Kashmir	34.7	36.5	37.6	22.1	18.4	35.5	44.0	56.6	41.9
Punjab	12.6	14.7	13.0	6.4	11.4	10.8	21.4	30.3	34.7
Rajasthan	16.9	17.8	18.2	9.5	14.8	14.2	24.8	33.4	30.4
Uttarakhand	10.4	12.8	11.9	7.0	8.3	10.2	16.7	26.9	30.2
Central									
Chhattisgarh	12.4	14.6	18.1	8.3	10.7	17.2	31.2	41.7	39.5
Madhya Pradesh	22.8	24.0	27.6	13.3	17.9	26.9	37.5	50.5	43.0
Uttar Pradesh	27.0	29.7	31.7	12.7	22.3	25.4	38.8	51.3	41.6
East									
Bihar	27.7	33.4	33.5	17.1	28.8	27.8	39.2	53.4	38.1
Jharkhand	12.5	14.4	15.2	8.8	12.4	13.9	20.2	30.0	33.5
Odisha	23.8	33.6	32.6	11.7	18.9	20.0	52.1	59.2	40.8
West Bengal	20.2	27.2	32.7	11.4	10.6	24.9	34.6	49.2	28.0

Continued...

Table 15.15 Attitudes toward wife beating by state/union territory—Continued

State/union territory	Percentage of women who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:										Percentage of women who agree with at least one specified reason	Percentage of men who agree with at least one specified reason
	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	She shows disrespect for in-laws	Percentage of women who agree with at least one specified reason	Percentage of men who agree with at least one specified reason			
Northeast												
Arunachal Pradesh	13.0	32.7	14.4	8.1	16.2	21.2	36.2	51.0	40.6			
Assam	15.8	24.6	23.7	10.0	13.6	15.5	26.9	39.6	36.8			
Manipur	45.3	59.1	23.9	10.9	19.7	32.4	71.1	83.7	66.5			
Meghalaya	12.8	22.5	20.4	7.7	9.4	20.8	18.3	36.6	44.0			
Mizoram	18.0	29.8	15.8	9.3	7.6	42.4	34.6	59.5	53.0			
Nagaland	19.4	32.2	20.1	11.8	18.8	17.5	28.5	45.4	35.2			
Sikkim	1.9	3.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.9	4.7	7.9	6.1			
Tripura	10.4	19.6	23.3	5.7	5.8	15.4	28.4	39.5	29.2			
West												
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.4	20.4	22.8	21.3	23.0	25.7	26.8	40.6	17.8			
Daman & Diu	25.4	22.1	18.0	17.0	13.2	21.0	26.5	44.8	37.5			
Goa	6.6	12.4	5.4	2.5	7.5	6.4	13.4	21.3	12.5			
Gujarat	14.7	18.8	17.4	8.9	13.7	14.4	21.4	34.8	27.4			
Maharashtra	18.9	27.7	20.2	12.0	17.5	23.8	37.2	48.5	37.0			
South												
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.5	32.9	33.0	12.8	19.2	22.5	52.4	67.9	37.9			
Andhra Pradesh	44.9	69.9	46.0	16.1	22.9	35.0	66.3	82.2	66.9			
Karnataka	34.7	40.4	36.8	24.0	27.1	30.7	42.4	58.1	57.5			
Kerala	30.8	49.4	30.0	13.7	14.9	39.5	46.1	69.4	58.1			
Lakshadweep	25.3	44.5	26.3	13.5	13.1	23.4	27.9	59.5	43.8			
Puducherry	51.0	49.3	41.2	16.5	25.9	22.9	30.6	63.5	57.4			
Tamil Nadu	51.1	55.3	43.1	17.5	29.4	20.7	38.8	69.6	62.9			
Telangana	43.4	70.0	45.8	19.5	24.7	32.3	66.1	83.8	75.4			

Table 15.16.1 Attitudes toward refusing sexual intercourse with husband: Women

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:				Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	Number of women
	Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	Knows her husband has sex with other women	Is tired or not in the mood	Percentage who agree with all three reasons		
Age						
15-19	72.0	72.4	68.8	63.2	22.3	21,059
20-24	78.9	79.0	76.4	70.9	16.0	21,154
25-29	79.9	80.0	76.9	71.3	14.9	19,769
30-39	78.9	78.4	75.5	69.2	15.4	32,547
40-49	77.3	77.2	73.7	67.2	16.5	26,591
Residence						
Urban	77.8	77.3	74.5	69.2	17.2	43,510
Rural	77.4	77.5	74.2	67.9	16.7	77,610
Schooling						
No schooling	77.8	77.6	73.7	66.9	15.8	31,877
<5 years complete	77.7	77.1	73.0	66.2	16.2	6,902
5-7 years complete	76.9	76.5	74.0	67.7	17.4	17,550
8-9 years complete	77.3	77.8	74.1	68.8	17.5	20,268
10-11 years complete	75.9	76.0	73.4	67.7	18.5	17,502
12 or more years complete	78.8	78.6	76.3	71.2	16.4	27,022
Marital status						
Never married	72.3	72.8	69.1	63.9	22.3	27,821
Currently married	79.2	79.0	76.1	69.9	15.1	88,021
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	76.2	76.0	72.3	66.0	17.9	5,277
Household structure¹						
Nuclear	76.5	76.2	73.0	67.0	17.9	60,886
Non-nuclear	78.6	78.7	75.6	69.7	15.8	60,234

Continued...

Table 15.16.1 Attitudes toward refusing sexual intercourse with husband: Women—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:				Is tired or not in the mood	Percentage who agree with all three reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	Number of women
	Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	Knows her husband has sex with other women	Knows her husband has sex with other women	Knows her husband has sex with other women				
Religion								
Hindu	77.2	77.1	74.4	68.3	17.2	97,299		
Muslim	78.1	78.2	72.4	66.8	16.0	17,295		
Christian	70.7	71.6	67.5	59.4	21.3	3,064		
Sikh	94.0	95.3	94.8	91.7	3.1	1,702		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	86.4	85.7	82.5	78.5	10.8	1,052		
Jain	88.7	87.6	82.9	80.2	9.6	177		
Other	84.6	83.3	83.8	79.2	10.6	530		
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	76.4	76.4	73.6	67.3	17.9	23,524		
Scheduled tribe	76.9	77.3	73.1	66.5	16.9	11,010		
Other backward class	76.2	75.9	73.5	67.2	18.0	53,500		
Other	80.8	80.8	76.6	71.7	14.3	32,509		
Don't know	76.1	77.3	73.5	68.0	17.2	578		
Wealth index								
Lowest	78.0	78.2	74.1	67.3	15.8	19,430		
Second	76.4	76.4	73.1	66.8	17.6	22,843		
Middle	75.5	75.4	72.4	65.8	18.3	25,232		
Fourth	75.1	75.2	72.6	66.5	19.0	26,358		
Highest	82.2	81.9	78.8	74.5	13.6	27,256		
Total	77.5	77.4	74.3	68.4	16.9	121,120		

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

Table 15.16.2 Attitudes toward refusing sexual intercourse with husband: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband in specific circumstances, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:					Number of men
	Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	Knows her husband has sex with other women	Is tired or not in the mood	Percentage who agree with all three reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	
Age						
15-19	74.2	69.0	67.5	58.6	19.3	18,740
20-24	80.7	74.5	72.1	63.6	13.5	16,624
25-29	81.4	74.8	73.3	64.8	13.2	16,171
30-39	80.8	74.3	73.1	64.3	13.5	28,374
40-49	80.0	74.3	72.5	63.7	14.0	23,501
Residence						
Urban	79.9	74.3	72.4	64.5	14.8	39,546
Rural	79.3	73.0	71.4	62.2	14.4	63,864
Schooling						
No schooling	74.9	70.3	68.8	58.8	17.2	12,422
<5 years complete	78.0	72.1	71.1	62.2	15.7	6,171
5-7 years complete	78.0	71.5	70.0	60.4	15.5	14,730
8-9 years complete	79.4	73.6	72.2	63.4	14.5	21,422
10-11 years complete	80.1	73.3	71.5	63.0	14.4	18,030
12 or more years complete	82.1	76.0	73.9	66.1	13.0	30,636
Marital status						
Never married	76.9	71.4	69.4	60.8	17.0	39,631
Currently married	81.1	74.8	73.3	64.5	13.1	62,499
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	80.6	76.1	75.9	67.1	13.7	1,280
Household structure¹						
Nuclear	78.6	72.5	70.5	61.8	15.5	51,258
Non-nuclear	80.4	74.4	73.1	64.4	13.7	52,153

Continued...

Table 15.16.2 Attitudes toward refusing sexual intercourse with husband: Men—Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband in specific circumstances, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						Number of men
	Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	Knows her husband has sex with other women	Is tired or not in the mood	Percentage who agree with all three reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons		
Religion							
Hindu	79.2	73.0	71.4	62.7	15.0	84,211	
Muslim	80.2	74.4	71.8	63.2	13.5	13,793	
Christian	75.7	71.7	69.9	58.2	16.5	2,277	
Sikh	89.9	90.2	91.7	85.3	4.7	1,622	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	86.2	78.0	78.5	70.6	8.8	958	
Jain	86.0	76.6	78.8	71.1	8.9	163	
Other	79.6	66.7	64.2	55.8	16.6	386	
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	78.5	72.8	70.5	62.3	15.5	20,499	
Scheduled tribe	76.9	71.6	70.2	60.2	16.0	9,132	
Other backward class	77.9	71.6	69.3	60.4	15.9	45,110	
Other	83.8	77.5	77.3	69.0	11.3	28,299	
Don't know	73.8	75.7	70.8	63.5	18.7	371	
Wealth index							
Lowest	76.1	70.2	69.3	58.6	16.1	15,205	
Second	78.6	71.8	70.6	61.6	15.4	19,402	
Middle	79.1	72.6	69.9	61.6	15.1	22,047	
Fourth	79.0	73.1	71.0	62.5	15.3	22,930	
Highest	83.1	78.2	77.0	69.2	11.8	23,827	
Total age 15-49	79.5	73.5	71.8	63.1	14.6	103,411	
Age 50-54	78.0	71.8	71.2	61.7	15.9	8,711	
Total age 15-54	79.4	73.3	71.8	63.0	14.7	112,122	

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

Table 15.17 Attitudes toward refusing sexual intercourse with husband by state/union territory

State/union territory	Women				Men		
	Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	Knows her husband has sex with other women	Is tired or not in the mood	Percentage who agree with all three reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	Percentage who agree with all three reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons
India	77.5	77.4	74.3	68.4	16.9	63.1	14.6
North							
Chandigarh	90.5	94.6	95.3	89.1	3.3	91.0	4.1
Delhi	81.3	80.6	76.1	74.7	16.6	71.3	8.7
Haryana	89.4	88.2	85.8	83.0	8.2	71.2	6.4
Himachal Pradesh	90.0	90.0	89.7	86.3	7.4	81.8	4.4
Jammu & Kashmir	79.9	78.9	62.5	57.5	12.9	64.1	10.3
Punjab	94.3	95.1	94.6	92.0	3.4	87.6	3.9
Rajasthan	88.6	88.6	85.9	82.5	7.9	76.0	7.7
Uttarakhand	92.6	91.1	91.1	86.6	4.1	63.6	8.8
Central							
Chhattisgarh	93.2	92.4	88.4	84.3	3.6	81.5	3.8
Madhya Pradesh	86.5	85.9	83.0	77.1	8.8	65.7	9.6
Uttar Pradesh	85.7	86.5	84.4	78.1	8.2	67.5	9.4
East							
Bihar	80.7	81.7	77.8	71.7	13.5	52.0	18.7
Jharkhand	86.4	85.6	84.5	79.6	9.7	60.3	14.6
Odisha	78.4	77.3	72.6	67.0	17.2	56.0	17.3
West Bengal	71.3	71.5	65.6	60.7	23.4	72.1	15.3

Continued...

Table 15.17 Attitudes toward refusing sexual intercourse with husband by state/union territory—Continued

State/union territory	Women				Men		
	Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	Knows her husband has sex with other women	Is tired or not in the mood	Percentage who agree with all three reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	Percentage who agree with all three reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons
Northeast							
Arunachal Pradesh	64.3	66.6	57.9	50.5	26.9	50.2	26.9
Assam	70.9	69.5	63.3	58.9	24.2	56.2	24.1
Manipur	68.6	69.4	63.0	51.1	20.0	67.7	14.0
Meghalaya	61.8	61.1	58.0	50.2	33.1	52.1	16.8
Mizoram	83.5	90.6	77.6	66.8	4.2	66.0	3.3
Nagaland	80.3	83.9	77.4	69.9	10.7	61.3	19.6
Sikkim	78.8	78.1	77.3	77.0	20.9	46.3	42.0
Tripura	37.5	37.2	38.4	30.5	56.3	81.4	8.3
West							
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85.5	87.2	86.0	78.8	6.9	25.4	67.5
Daman & Diu	84.9	84.0	79.9	74.7	10.4	29.8	41.3
Goa	83.8	82.2	73.0	68.8	12.3	71.6	2.8
Gujarat	72.3	73.0	69.9	63.3	21.0	62.0	18.1
Maharashtra	88.2	86.8	84.8	81.6	9.7	73.5	6.8
South							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	89.3	82.7	80.9	70.5	3.9	71.5	8.1
Andhra Pradesh	74.6	76.5	77.3	64.2	13.7	71.4	8.8
Karnataka	57.8	56.2	53.9	46.9	36.1	38.0	32.1
Kerala	73.7	81.3	72.9	62.8	13.1	69.8	7.9
Lakshadweep	61.6	72.9	68.5	48.1	13.7	55.7	20.5
Puducherry	34.4	30.8	33.0	28.2	62.8	36.4	43.5
Tamil Nadu	51.8	49.1	48.4	41.4	41.8	32.0	37.4
Telangana	75.1	74.3	70.5	61.9	17.1	58.2	11.4

Table 15.18 Men's attitudes toward a husband's rights when his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:				Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	Number of men
	Get angry and reprimand her	Refuse to give her financial support	Use force to have sex with another woman	Have sex with another woman			
Age							
15-19	16.1	10.2	8.1	7.9	3.9	78.7	18,740
20-24	17.9	10.4	9.5	9.3	5.0	76.8	16,624
25-29	18.4	11.0	9.6	9.7	4.9	75.8	16,171
30-39	18.0	10.5	9.3	8.8	5.0	76.9	28,374
40-49	17.8	10.9	9.5	9.3	5.4	77.3	23,501
Residence							
Urban	17.8	11.1	9.9	9.5	5.4	77.3	39,546
Rural	17.6	10.2	8.8	8.6	4.5	77.0	63,864
Schooling							
No schooling	19.8	11.6	10.7	10.0	5.2	74.2	12,422
<5 years complete	19.5	11.8	9.8	10.0	5.0	74.0	6,171
5-7 years complete	18.7	11.6	9.9	9.2	5.1	75.3	14,730
8-9 years complete	16.7	9.3	8.0	7.8	3.9	78.7	21,422
10-11 years complete	17.4	10.9	9.2	9.1	5.1	77.5	18,030
12 or more years complete	16.8	10.1	8.9	9.0	5.1	78.4	30,636
Marital status							
Never married	17.2	10.5	9.0	9.0	4.6	77.4	39,631
Currently married	18.0	10.7	9.4	8.9	5.1	76.9	62,499
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	15.9	10.4	7.0	8.9	4.2	77.7	1,280
Household structure¹							
Nuclear	18.3	10.9	9.4	9.1	5.0	76.6	51,258
Non-nuclear	17.1	10.3	9.0	8.8	4.7	77.6	52,153

Continued...

Table 15.18 Men's attitudes toward a husband's rights when his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse—Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 who consider that a husband has the right to certain behaviours when his wife refuses to have sex with him when he wants her to, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:				Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	Number of men
	Get angry and reprimand her	Refuse to give her financial support	Use force to have sex with another woman	Have sex with another woman			
Religion							
Hindu	17.6	10.5	9.2	9.0	4.9	77.3	84,211
Muslim	19.2	11.8	10.0	9.3	5.1	74.8	13,793
Christian	17.1	8.7	7.4	11.4	3.3	76.0	2,277
Sikh	9.4	6.9	6.3	6.4	5.1	88.9	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.7	8.0	5.4	6.6	3.4	82.8	958
Jain	9.2	5.2	4.5	6.1	1.3	85.7	163
Other	27.0	10.5	6.4	6.0	3.3	70.1	386
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	16.8	10.4	9.0	8.7	4.9	78.2	20,499
Scheduled tribe	18.2	11.0	9.4	9.8	4.4	75.2	9,132
Other backward class	18.6	10.7	9.4	9.3	5.1	76.3	45,110
Other	16.7	10.5	9.0	8.4	4.7	78.3	28,299
Don't know	12.9	5.7	3.3	7.4	1.0	81.7	371
Wealth index							
Lowest	17.6	10.9	8.7	8.3	3.9	76.4	15,205
Second	17.2	9.6	8.1	7.9	3.9	77.4	19,402
Middle	18.7	11.2	9.9	9.6	5.5	75.7	22,047
Fourth	18.9	11.3	10.0	10.0	5.7	76.1	22,930
Highest	16.0	9.8	9.0	8.8	4.9	79.7	23,827
Total age 15-49	17.7	10.6	9.2	9.0	4.9	77.1	103,411
Age 50-54	16.5	9.8	9.0	8.4	4.5	78.3	8,711
Total age 15-54	17.6	10.5	9.2	8.9	4.8	77.2	112,122

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.

Table 15.19. Men's attitudes toward a husband's rights when his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse by state/union territory

Percentage of men age 15-49 who consider that a husband has the right to certain behaviours when a woman refuses to have sex with him when he wants her to, by state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:				Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours
	Get angry and reprimand her	Refuse to give her financial support	Use force to have sex	Have sex with another woman	
India	17.7	10.6	9.2	9.0	77.1
North					
Chandigarh	3.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	95.9
Delhi	16.4	8.9	7.9	5.7	79.5
Haryana	16.9	12.0	11.0	10.6	77.9
Himachal Pradesh	8.1	2.8	2.7	3.3	89.6
Jammu & Kashmir	21.7	18.3	14.8	15.1	70.5
Punjab	9.6	7.8	7.2	7.4	89.2
Rajasthan	11.4	4.5	5.1	4.0	85.5
Uttarakhand	11.2	4.4	4.1	4.5	85.1
Central					
Chhattisgarh	15.8	6.2	3.6	4.5	80.6
Madhya Pradesh	18.6	10.6	9.5	10.2	74.3
Uttar Pradesh	13.4	6.4	5.1	4.7	83.6
East					
Bihar	12.6	6.3	5.0	5.4	82.1
Jharkhand	16.3	8.6	7.6	6.2	79.4
Odisha	11.3	3.5	3.5	2.8	85.0
West Bengal	20.3	14.5	11.7	12.0	73.3

Continued...

Table 15.19 Men's attitudes toward a husband's rights when his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse by state/union territory—Continued

State/union territory	Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:				Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	Percentage who agree with all four behaviours
	Get angry and reprimand her	Refuse to give her financial support	Use force to have sex with another woman	Have sex with another woman		
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	12.6	11.6	9.8	12.6	3.8	75.0
Assam	14.0	8.7	7.5	6.4	3.8	82.1
Manipur	14.2	5.0	4.3	5.2	1.0	82.2
Meghalaya	14.8	7.5	5.6	11.9	1.6	74.4
Mizoram	29.1	15.5	19.1	26.9	9.9	58.0
Nagaland	7.8	3.3	3.5	4.3	1.0	88.1
Sikkim	12.7	9.7	8.7	9.2	8.0	85.9
Tripura	20.0	17.9	17.1	17.1	16.2	78.3
West						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.2	24.2	19.5	19.4	16.9	71.8
Daman & Diu	6.7	5.2	5.2	5.9	0.4	84.0
Goa	6.6	5.2	2.6	12.3	1.0	81.8
Gujarat	14.6	10.4	8.3	7.0	3.6	79.9
Maharashtra	15.8	7.7	7.3	5.7	2.5	80.1
South						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	27.7	4.8	15.4	14.8	0.4	63.5
Andhra Pradesh	43.0	28.3	28.5	26.3	19.9	49.5
Karnataka	19.9	14.0	11.1	12.7	5.3	71.5
Kerala	17.8	6.4	4.3	6.6	1.5	77.6
Lakshadweep	10.3	3.0	4.2	3.6	1.8	88.5
Puducherry	11.8	5.6	6.6	5.7	2.9	85.7
Tamil Nadu	19.7	13.0	12.1	12.4	7.8	75.4
Telangana	43.0	31.1	26.0	26.2	14.1	43.2

Table 15.20 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men					
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	25.7	21.0	25.0	21,059	88.0	5,264	43.6	35.0	18,740
20-24	31.2	25.5	51.1	21,154	79.9	10,805	50.2	38.6	16,624
25-29	36.1	28.3	56.0	19,769	71.0	11,076	60.4	45.9	16,171
30-39	41.4	30.5	53.3	32,547	59.8	17,333	73.6	54.6	28,374
40-49	46.5	33.7	41.7	26,591	48.0	11,080	85.7	62.9	23,501
Residence									
Urban	33.9	22.9	61.8	43,510	74.8	26,887	58.5	37.2	39,546
Rural	39.0	31.4	36.9	77,610	58.2	28,670	69.2	56.3	63,864
Schooling									
No schooling	44.4	33.7	25.4	31,877	5.2	8,085	80.5	58.5	12,422
<5 years complete	39.3	28.9	31.9	6,902	10.5	2,205	73.7	53.9	6,171
5-7 years complete	36.5	26.8	41.0	17,550	37.5	7,187	69.8	51.9	14,730
8-9 years complete	33.4	26.1	42.6	20,268	68.1	8,641	61.5	47.3	21,422
10-11 years complete	34.1	26.6	52.9	17,502	86.2	9,254	60.3	46.8	18,030
12 or more years complete	33.2	25.6	74.7	27,022	97.1	20,186	60.2	45.2	30,636
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	38.1	27.9	45.4	60,886	62.5	27,668	67.7	48.9	51,258
Non-nuclear	36.1	28.7	46.3	60,234	70.0	27,889	62.6	49.1	52,153

Continued...

Table 15.20 Ownership of assets—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Religion									
Hindu	37.8	29.0	45.5	97,299	66.0	44,277	65.4	50.2	84,211
Muslim	34.1	24.9	43.8	17,295	61.1	7,582	64.6	44.9	13,793
Christian	38.9	28.9	63.4	3,064	81.0	1,942	65.8	48.1	2,277
Sikh	30.2	22.4	54.9	1,702	80.1	934	57.9	33.6	1,622
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.6	18.1	49.0	1,052	77.4	516	52.6	29.3	958
Jain	37.4	30.8	72.1	177	91.0	128	56.0	32.9	163
Other	45.9	40.1	33.3	530	74.4	177	75.5	65.5	386
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	36.8	26.8	38.3	23,524	57.1	9,020	67.8	47.6	20,499
Scheduled tribe	40.2	32.0	30.8	11,010	62.2	3,392	68.5	56.2	9,132
Other backward class	38.0	29.2	45.9	53,500	62.2	24,570	65.9	50.3	45,110
Other	35.1	26.9	56.5	32,509	77.1	18,355	61.0	45.7	28,299
Don't know	29.4	14.9	38.1	578	47.8	220	51.8	37.8	371
Wealth index									
Lowest	43.1	34.0	21.7	19,430	26.0	4,216	73.9	58.9	15,205
Second	38.9	31.1	29.5	22,843	43.9	6,730	68.9	55.6	19,402
Middle	36.4	28.3	40.0	25,232	56.0	10,095	65.1	49.9	22,047
Fourth	34.7	25.4	54.4	26,358	68.7	14,335	62.2	45.0	22,930
Highest	34.5	24.7	74.0	27,256	85.6	20,181	59.2	40.3	23,827
Total age 15-49	37.1	28.3	45.9	121,120	66.3	55,557	65.1	49.0	103,411
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	89.4	67.5	8,711
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	67.0	50.4	112,122

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.

Table 15.21 Ownership of assets by state/union territory

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	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	Own a house alone or jointly	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	
India	37.1	28.3	45.9	66.3	65.1	49.0	
North							
Chandigarh	20.7	14.9	74.2	81.7	35.7	13.3	
Delhi	34.1	23.9	66.6	74.8	48.2	36.7	
Haryana	35.1	27.2	50.5	72.6	65.6	44.1	
Himachal Pradesh	9.8	8.9	73.9	79.3	33.6	32.8	
Jammu & Kashmir	32.8	26.9	54.2	68.2	81.3	72.7	
Punjab	31.7	22.2	57.2	78.7	54.7	25.4	
Rajasthan	23.3	19.0	41.4	61.2	56.9	43.6	
Uttarakhand	28.7	21.8	55.4	73.7	50.2	37.9	
Central							
Chhattisgarh	25.6	19.5	31.0	74.5	55.1	43.1	
Madhya Pradesh	42.7	33.2	28.7	69.6	65.6	50.2	
Uttar Pradesh	33.4	25.5	37.1	59.6	62.2	50.2	
East							
Bihar	57.8	49.6	40.9	42.2	77.2	66.7	
Jharkhand	48.9	40.8	35.2	67.1	77.8	70.3	
Odisha	62.8	46.5	39.2	69.0	84.5	69.2	
West Bengal	22.6	17.3	41.8	67.7	69.5	49.1	

Continued...

Table 15.21 Ownership of assets by state/union territory—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to state/union territory, India, 2015-16

State/union territory	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	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly		
Northeast							
Arunachal Pradesh	58.6	49.8	59.8	74.9	80.2	76.7	
Assam	51.6	45.3	46.0	76.0	83.9	78.1	
Manipur	66.8	37.0	63.1	83.0	79.9	54.7	
Meghalaya	56.8	42.5	64.3	84.6	58.7	45.6	
Mizoram	17.8	14.8	77.0	96.3	42.3	27.7	
Nagaland	33.5	25.3	70.4	80.7	62.7	58.0	
Sikkim	24.1	20.6	79.8	86.0	78.6	74.4	
Tripura	56.2	33.8	43.9	67.0	65.4	43.7	
West							
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.1	18.6	36.9	69.2	63.8	55.6	
Daman & Diu	25.4	16.6	60.6	70.4	35.9	26.3	
Goa	33.4	14.0	80.9	90.6	50.9	24.6	
Gujarat	26.8	18.8	47.9	62.8	58.7	40.5	
Maharashtra	33.2	23.0	45.6	78.5	47.4	30.7	
South							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	28.1	17.5	66.9	80.8	62.8	56.0	
Andhra Pradesh	42.7	26.4	36.2	62.9	78.3	48.8	
Karnataka	50.6	40.1	47.1	69.1	65.4	51.6	
Kerala	29.2	23.4	81.2	84.1	50.7	35.8	
Lakshadweep	38.0	30.4	64.9	78.9	38.0	32.8	
Puducherry	39.3	24.6	67.3	53.1	83.3	50.4	
Tamil Nadu	34.7	26.6	62.0	56.4	80.8	60.7	
Telangana	46.7	30.3	47.4	65.7	70.9	48.3	

Key Findings

- **Experience of violence from anyone:** Thirty percent of women have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. Four percent of ever-pregnant women have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy.
- **Spousal violence:** Thirty-three percent of ever-married women have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional spousal violence. The most common type of spousal violence is physical violence (30%), followed by emotional violence (14%). Seven percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal sexual violence.
- **Trends in spousal physical or sexual violence:** Ever-married women's ever experience of spousal physical or sexual violence has declined from 37 percent in NFHS-3 to 31 percent in NFHS-4; however, there has been no change in women's experience of spousal physical or sexual violence in the 12 months preceding each survey (24% in both NFHS-3 and NFHS-4).
- **Injuries due to spousal violence:** One-fourth of ever-married women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence report experiencing physical injuries, including 8 percent who have had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns and 5 percent who have had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.
- **Help seeking:** Only 14 percent of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help to stop the violence, down from 24 percent in NFHS-3.

Gender-based violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence. Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. This chapter focuses on domestic violence, one of the most common forms of gender-based violence against women.

Domestic violence has been recognized since 1983 as a criminal offence under Indian Penal Code 498-A. However, it was not until the enactment of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 (PWDVA), which came into effect in 2006, that civil protections were afforded to victims of domestic violence. The PWDVA provides a definition of domestic violence that is comprehensive and includes all forms of physical, emotional, verbal, sexual, and economic violence, and covers both actual acts of such violence and threats of violence. In addition, the PWDVA recognizes marital rape and covers harassment in the form of unlawful dowry demands as a form of abuse. The Act requires the appointment of protection officers to assist victims, and further acknowledges the importance of collaboration between the government and external organizations in protecting women. Primarily meant to provide protection from domestic violence for wives and female live-in partners at the hands of husbands and male live-in partners or their relatives, the PWDVA has been extended to also protect women living in a household, such as sisters, widows, or mothers. However, despite the PWDVA, violence against women and girls continues to be a major challenge and a threat to women's empowerment in India.

To help India monitor progress toward reducing domestic violence, NFHS-4 included a module of questions on domestic violence that was administered in the subsample of households that were selected for the state module. A similar module was also included in NFHS-3, allowing for comparisons over time. In accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence, only one eligible woman per household was randomly selected for the module, and the module was not implemented if privacy could not be obtained. In total, 83,397 women were selected for the domestic violence questions and 79,729 completed the module. Only 4 percent of women eligible for the domestic violence module could not be successfully interviewed with the module because privacy could not be obtained or for other reasons. Special weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative.

16.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

In NFHS-4, information was obtained from never-married women on their experience of violence committed by anyone and from ever-married women on their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands and by others. More specifically, violence committed by the current husband for currently married women and by the most recent husband for formerly married women was measured by asking all ever-married women if their husband ever did the following to them:

Physical spousal violence: push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon

Sexual spousal violence: physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to; physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to; force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to

Emotional spousal violence: say or do something to humiliate you in front of others; threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you; insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition, information was obtained from all women (married and unmarried) about physical violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband) since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. All women were asked about the experience of sexual violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband) by asking if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to do. Finally, women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence committed by anyone during any pregnancy.

16.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by anyone

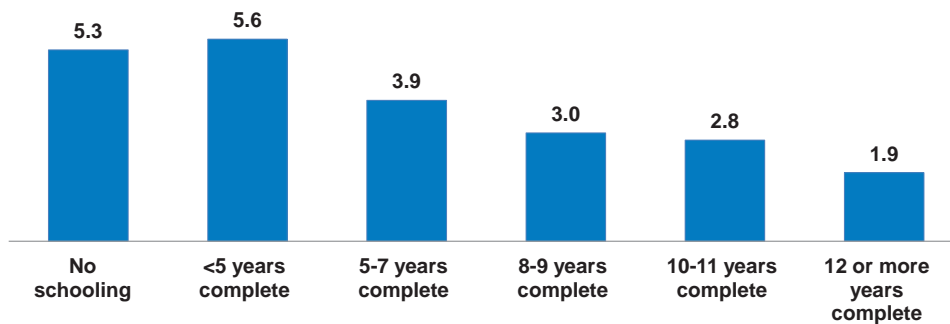
Women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Thirty percent of women age 15-49 in India have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 21 percent have experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 16.1). Among women who have ever been pregnant, 4 percent have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (Table 16.2 and Figure 16.1).

Figure 16.1 Violence during Pregnancy by Level of Schooling

Percentage of ever-pregnant women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy



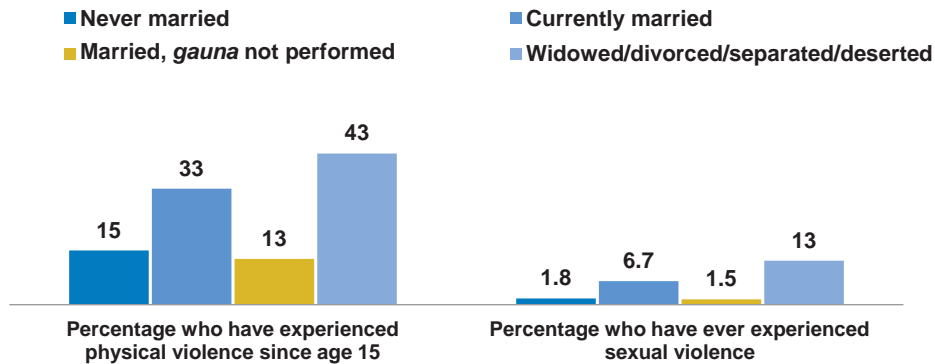
Trends: During the 10-year period between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, the percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 has declined by 4 percentage points from its level in NFHS-3 (34%); however, during the same period, the percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months has increased slightly by about 2 percentage points from 19% in NFHS-3.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's experience of physical violence increases with age, from 17 percent among women age 15-19 to 35 percent among women age 40-49. In addition, the experience of violence is much less common among never-married women than among women who have ever been married (Table 16.1 and Figure 16.2).
- The experience of physical violence is more common among women in rural areas (32%) than among women in urban areas (25%).
- Women's experience of violence declines sharply with women's schooling and wealth. By schooling, the percentage of women who report physical violence declines from 41 percent among women with no schooling to 17 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Similarly, the experience of physical violence ranges from 40 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 19 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.
- Women who are employed are more likely to experience physical violence than women who are not employed. For example, 39% of women employed for cash, compared with 26% of women who are not employed have experienced physical violence since age 15 years.

Figure 16.2 Women's Experience of Violence by Marital Status

Percentage of women age 15-49



16.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, 83 percent report their current husbands as perpetrators of the violence and 7 percent report former husbands as perpetrators (**Table 16.3**). For never-married women who have experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrators include mothers or step-mothers (60%), fathers or step-fathers (32%), sisters or brothers (26%), and teachers (15%).

16.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence

Women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

16.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Women age 15-49 were asked if they had ever experienced sexual violence by anyone as a child or as an adult. Overall, 6 percent of women report having experienced sexual violence ever in their lifetime, down from 9 percent in NFHS-3 (**Table 16.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's experience of sexual violence is lower among women age 15-19 (3%) and women age 20-24 (5%) than among older women (7%) (**Table 16.5**).
- Experience of sexual violence decreases sharply with schooling from 9 percent among women with no schooling to 3 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Women's experience of sexual violence declines similarly with wealth from 10 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 3 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.
- Widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women and women from "other" religions are far more likely than any other women to report having experienced sexual violence (both 13%).

16.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

NFHS-4 shows that sexual violence is most often committed by individuals with whom women have an intimate relationship. Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence, 83 percent report their current husband and 9 percent report a former husband as perpetrators. Among the never-married women who reported sexual violence, the most common perpetrators were “other” relatives (30%), followed by a current or former boyfriend (16%), their own friend or acquaintance (15%), and a family friend (13%). Non-trivial percentages of never-married women report strangers (6%) and teachers (5%) as perpetrators (**Table 16.6**).

16.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE

Physical violence and sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of different types of violence. Twenty-five percent of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence only, 1 percent have experienced sexual violence only, and 5 percent have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Overall, 30 percent of women age 15-49 in India have experienced physical or sexual violence (**Table 16.7**). The percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence ranges from 5 percent in Sikkim to 44-46 percent in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, and Manipur.

16.5 MARITAL CONTROL BY HUSBAND

Marital control

Women whose current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviours: 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.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Attempts by husbands to closely control and monitor their wives’ behaviour are important early warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the proportion of women whose husbands display at least three of the specified behaviours is also discussed in this section.

Twenty-seven percent of ever-married women report that their husband is jealous or angry if they talk to other men, 24 percent report that he does not trust them with any money, 22 percent report that he does not permit them to meet their female friends, 20 percent report that he insists on knowing where they are at all times, 17 percent report that he tries to limit their contact with their families, and 9 percent report that he frequently accuses them of being unfaithful. Overall, 19 percent of ever-married women report that their husband displays three or more of the specified behaviours and 50 percent report that he displays none of them (**Table 16.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women’s reports of controlling behaviours by their husbands decline with age. Overall, the percentage of ever-married women whose husbands display at least three of the specified behaviours ranges from a high of 25 percent among women age 15-19 to 17 percent among women age 40-49 (**Table 16.8**).
- Women’s experience of at least three marital control behaviours is higher in rural areas (21%) than in urban areas (15%), and declines with women’s schooling and wealth.
- By religion, women belonging to “other” religions are most likely (26%) to report at least three marital control behaviours, and Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women are least likely to do so (8%).

- Women’s reports of husband’s controlling behaviours vary greatly by whether the respondent is afraid of her husband or not. While 10 percent of women who say that they are never afraid of their husband report at least three controlling behaviours by their husband; this percentage is 39 percent among women who are afraid of their husband most of the time.

16.6 FORMS OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Spousal violence

Women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or their most recent husband (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

16.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

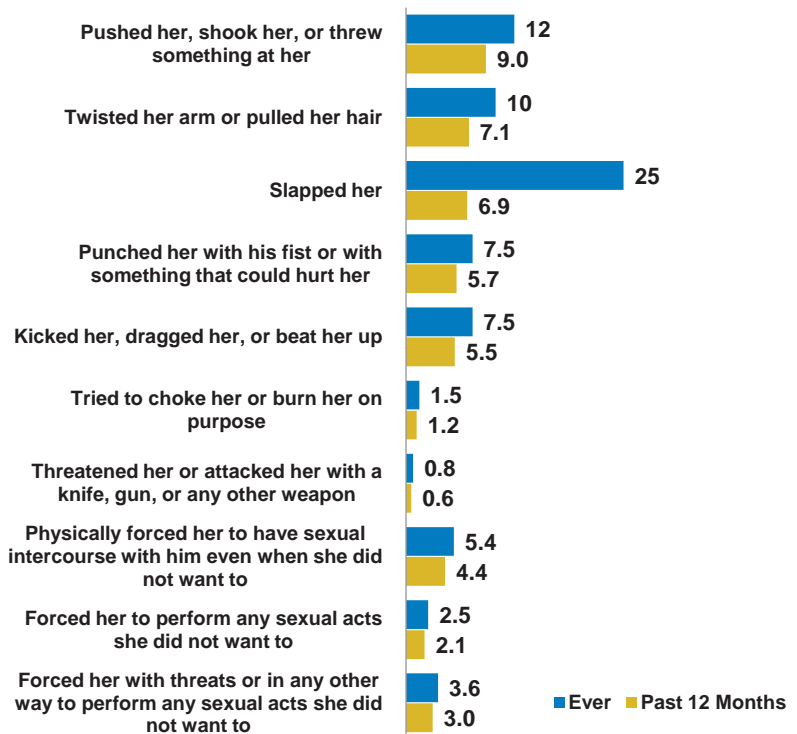
One-third of ever-married women (33%) have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current husband (for currently married women) or their most recent husband (for formerly married women), and 26 percent have experienced at least one of these forms of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 16.9**).

Thirty percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical violence, with 23 percent experiencing this type of violence in the past 12 months. Seven percent have experienced spousal sexual violence, with 5 percent experiencing this type of violence in the past 12 months. Spousal emotional violence was reported by 14 percent of ever-married women, and 11 percent reported such violence in the past 12 months.

Of the acts of physical violence committed by the current or most recent husbands, the most common type is slapping, reported by 27 percent of ever-married women. Thirteen percent of women reported being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; 11 percent reported having their arm twisted or hair pulled; and 8-9 percent each reported being punched with the fist or with something that could hurt them or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up. Two percent of women reported that their husband tried to choke or burn them on purpose and 1 percent reported that their husband had threatened or attacked them with a knife, gun, or other weapon. The form of sexual violence most commonly reported by women was that their husband used physical force to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (6%). Four percent reported that their husband forced them with threats or in other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to, and 3 percent reported that their husband forced them to perform other sexual acts they did not want to (**Figure 16.3**).

Figure 16.3 Types of Spousal Violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced specified acts of spousal physical or sexual violence



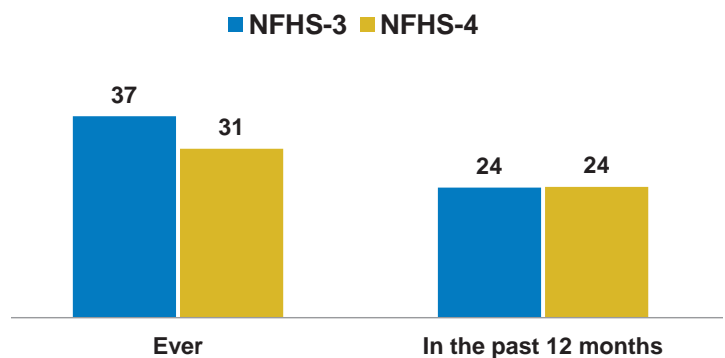
Women reporting emotional violence were most likely to report that their husband said or did something to humiliate them in front of others (10%), followed by their husband insulting them or making them feel bad about themselves (8%). Six percent of women said that their husband threatened to hurt or harm them or someone close to them.

Women who were married more than once were also asked about spousal physical or sexual violence by any other husband. Thirty-one percent of ever-married women have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence committed by any husband, only slightly higher than the percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by the current or most recent husband (Table 16.9). During the 12 months before the survey, 24 percent of ever-married women experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband, either current or previous (Table 16.9 and Table 16.10).

Trends: The percentage of women who ever experienced one or more of the three types of spousal violence by their current or most recent husband declined in the 10 years since NFHS-3. Overall, women’s ever experience of spousal physical or sexual violence declined from 37 percent in NFHS-3 to 31 percent in NFHS-4. However, there has been no decline in the percentage of women who experienced spousal physical or sexual violence in the 12 months preceding each survey (24% in both NFHS-3 and NFHS-4). Women’s ever experience of emotional violence declined slightly from 16 percent in NFHS-3 to 14 percent in NFHS-4 (Figure 16.4).

Figure 16.4 Trends in Spousal Violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence



Patterns by background characteristics

- Ever experience of one or more forms of spousal violence by ever-married women increases sharply with women’s number of living children, from 24 percent among women with no children to 43 percent among women with five or more children (Table 16.11).
- Women in rural areas are more likely (36%) than women in urban areas (28%) to experience one or more forms of spousal violence.
- Although all forms of spousal violence decline sharply with schooling and wealth, almost 1 out of 5 women (18-19%) with 12 or more years of schooling and women who are in the highest wealth quintile report having ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional spousal violence.
- Intergenerational effects of spousal violence are evident in India. Women who report that their fathers beat their mothers are much more likely (58%) to have themselves experienced spousal violence than women who report that their fathers did not beat their mothers (26%).

Patterns by husband’s characteristics and empowerment indicators

- Based on women’s reports of their experience of spousal violence, husbands who have completed 12 or more years of schooling are half as likely (21%) to commit physical, sexual, or emotional spousal violence than husbands with no schooling (45%). Notably, the variation in spousal violence by women’s own education is similar to the variation by the education of their husband (Table 16.12).
- Women in couples in which the husband and wife have equal amounts of schooling are less likely (24%) to have experienced spousal violence than women in couples in which neither attended school (46%) or one or the other has more schooling.

- The likelihood of experiencing spousal violence increases sharply with the number of marital control behaviours displayed by husbands; 73 percent of women whose husbands displayed 5-6 of the specified marital control behaviours have ever experienced spousal violence, compared with 19 percent of women whose husbands did not display any specified behaviours.

- Experience of spousal physical or sexual violence varies greatly with the level of the husband's alcohol consumption. Seventy-one percent of women whose husbands often get drunk have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence, compared with 22 percent of women whose husbands do not drink alcohol (**Figure 16.5**).

- Women's experience of spousal violence does not vary linearly with women's participation in household decision making and their acceptance of wife beating. However, more than 40 percent of the women who agree with 3-7 of the specified reasons for wife beating have experienced spousal violence, compared with 23% of women who agree with no reason for wife beating.

Figure 16.5 Spousal Violence by Husband's Alcohol Consumption

Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence

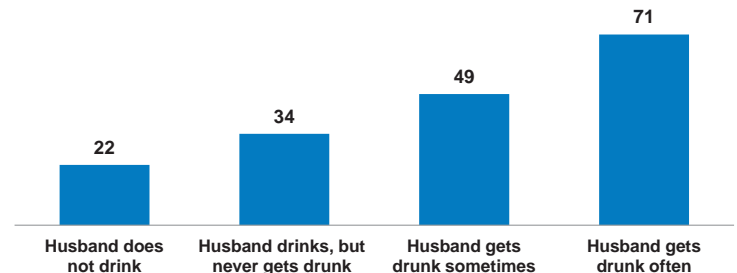
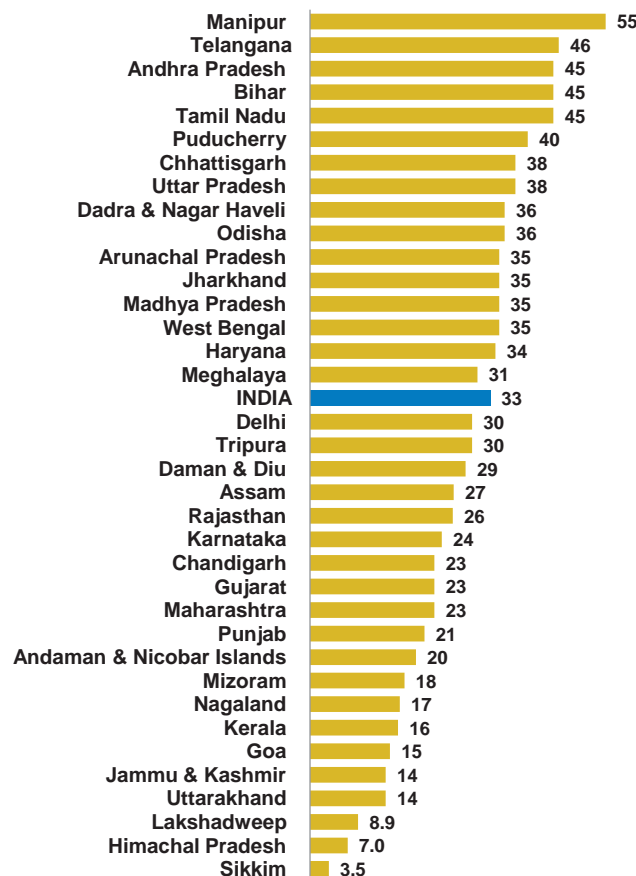


Figure 16.6 Spousal Violence by State/UT

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence



- Fear of husband and spousal violence are highly correlated. Women who say that they are afraid of their husband most of the time are most likely to have ever experienced spousal violence (58%), followed by women who are sometimes afraid of their husbands (32%). Among women who say that they are never afraid of their husband, 20 percent have experienced spousal violence.
- Women's experience of any spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence varies greatly by state, from 4 percent of women in Sikkim and 7 percent in Himachal Pradesh to 45-46 percent of women in Telangana, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu and 55 percent in Manipur (Table 16.13 and Figure 16.6).

Table 16.14 shows when spousal violence first occurred in relation to the start of marriage for women married only once. Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, 12 percent first experienced spousal violence within the first 2 years of marriage and 23 percent experienced such violence within 5 years. This suggests that a large proportion of spousal violence begins early in marriage.

16.7 INJURIES TO WOMEN DUE TO SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Injuries due to spousal violence

Women who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; severe burns; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injuries

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married)

Among ever-married women who have experienced any spousal physical or sexual violence, one-fourth have sustained some kind of injury, and the percentage who have been injured is similar for women who have ever experienced spousal violence and have experienced it in the past 12 month (Table 16.15).

Cuts, bruises, or aches are the most common types of injuries (21%) reported by women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence. However, 8 percent of women who experienced spousal physical or sexual violence report serious injuries like eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns and 5 percent have had deep wounds, broken bones, or broken teeth. Three percent report having experienced severe burns.

Trends: Among women who have experienced spousal violence, the percentages who have received injuries has declined since NFHS-3, when this percentage was 38 percent. This decline is largely due to the lower percentage of women who report receiving cuts, bruises, or aches. Other forms of more serious injuries have also declined except severe burns which increased from 2 percent to 3 percent in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

16.8 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AGAINST HUSBANDS

Initiation of physical violence by wives

Women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting her.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Four percent of ever-married women have ever initiated physical violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them. Three percent reported that they initiated such violence within the past 12 months (Table 16.16).

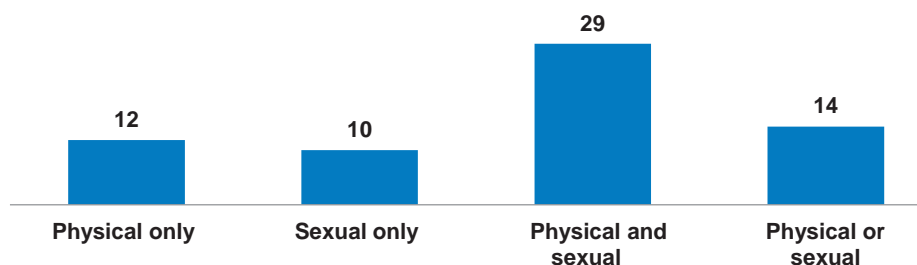
Women who have experienced spousal violence are much more likely than women who have not experienced spousal violence to have ever initiated violence against their husbands. Ten percent of women who have ever experienced spousal violence perpetrated such violence, compared with 1 percent who have never experienced such spousal violence. Nonetheless, the percentage of women who initiate violence even among those who have experienced violence is much smaller than the percentage of women who have ever experienced spousal physical violence.

16.9 HELP-SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

Of all women in India who have ever experienced any type of physical or sexual violence, only 14 percent have sought help to stop the violence and 77 percent have never sought help nor told anyone about the violence they experienced (**Table 16.17** and **Figure 16.7**). The percentage of women who have experienced violence who have sought help has declined since NFHS-3, when it was 24 percent.

Figure 16.7 Help Seeking by Type of Violence Experienced

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help



Patterns by background characteristics

- Help seeking is much more common among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence (29%) than among women who have experienced only physical violence or only sexual violence (10-12%).
- Women who have experienced violence by a previous husband only are much more likely to have sought help (26%) than women who have experienced violence only by their current husband (12%).
- Help seeking to stop the violence does not vary much by most other characteristics.

16.9.1 Sources of Help

Among the women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common source for help was the woman's own family (65%). The second most common source for help was husband's family (29%). Fifteen percent of women sought help from a friend. Among institutional sources of help, the most common is police (3%), followed by a religious leader (2%). Only 1 percent each have ever sought help from a doctor or medical personnel, a lawyer, or a social service organization (**Table 16.18**).

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Table 16.3	Persons committing physical violence
Table 16.4	Experience of sexual violence
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Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes	
Age					
15-19	17.0	1.6	11.1	12.7	13,592
20-24	24.8	3.6	15.0	18.6	13,990
25-29	31.8	4.1	19.8	23.9	13,111
30-39	34.5	4.3	20.5	24.8	21,613
40-49	35.1	4.6	18.8	23.3	17,423
Residence					
Urban	25.2	3.4	14.4	17.8	28,320
Rural	31.9	3.9	19.1	23.0	51,409
Schooling					
No schooling	41.3	5.6	25.1	30.7	21,199
<5 years complete	38.7	4.0	22.7	26.6	4,559
5-7 years complete	33.8	4.2	20.0	24.2	11,529
8-9 years complete	26.2	3.4	15.4	18.8	13,447
10-11 years complete	22.0	2.8	13.0	15.7	11,441
12 or more years complete	17.4	2.0	9.6	11.6	17,555
Employment (past 12 months)					
Not employed	25.9	3.2	15.7	18.8	55,774
Employed for cash	38.6	5.4	21.8	27.2	19,406
Employed not for cash	34.4	3.7	20.4	24.1	4,549
Marital status					
Never married	15.4	1.4	9.0	10.4	17,567
Currently married	33.0	4.2	20.1	24.2	58,480
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	13.0	1.8	7.1	8.9	256
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	43.0	8.7	16.8	25.5	3,427
Household structure²					
Nuclear	30.9	3.8	18.2	22.1	40,429
Non-nuclear	28.0	3.7	16.6	20.3	39,300
Religion					
Hindu	30.6	3.9	18.2	22.0	63,960
Muslim	24.9	3.3	14.2	17.6	11,420
Christian	29.7	3.6	17.9	21.5	1,983
Sikh	19.7	2.8	12.1	14.9	1,212
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.9	4.5	9.8	14.3	674
Jain	10.8	1.5	8.8	10.3	120
Other	30.7	2.6	18.2	20.7	360

Continued...

Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes	
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	35.7	4.8	21.4	26.2	15,621
Scheduled tribe	31.4	4.3	19.1	23.4	7,185
Other backward class	30.9	3.7	18.9	22.5	35,002
Other	22.2	3.0	11.7	14.7	21,553
Don't know	26.1	1.0	13.8	14.9	369
Wealth index					
Lowest	39.8	5.4	24.9	30.3	13,156
Second	35.1	4.3	21.4	25.7	15,239
Middle	31.1	3.7	18.6	22.3	16,361
Fourth	26.6	3.4	14.9	18.4	17,107
Highest	18.5	2.3	9.9	12.2	17,866
Total	29.5	3.7	17.4	21.2	79,729

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and who reported physical violence by their husband, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

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

Table 16.2 Experience of violence during pregnancy

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	5.2	1,205
20-24	3.8	7,821
25-29	3.6	11,269
30-39	3.8	20,621
40-49	4.1	16,927
Residence		
Urban	3.4	20,056
Rural	4.1	37,786
Marital status		
Never married	6.8	58
Currently married	3.6	54,747
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	8.7	3,037
Number of living children		
0	3.6	2,353
1-2	3.4	33,622
3-4	4.6	17,686
5+	4.8	4,182
Schooling		
No schooling	5.3	19,434
<5 years complete	5.6	3,973
5-7 years complete	3.9	9,333
8-9 years complete	3.0	8,554
10-11 years complete	2.8	6,705
12 or more years complete	1.9	9,843
Religion		
Hindu	3.9	46,908
Muslim	3.5	7,895
Christian	5.4	1,379
Sikh	2.7	830
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.4	479
Jain	0.7	85
Other	8.2	266
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	5.7	11,195
Scheduled tribe	4.8	5,294
Other backward class	3.5	25,575
Other	2.8	15,453
Don't know	4.4	325
Wealth index		
Lowest	6.0	9,901
Second	4.8	11,172
Middle	4.4	11,967
Fourth	2.9	12,265
Highest	1.9	12,538
Total	3.9	57,842

Table 16.3 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's marital status, India 2015-16

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever married	Never married	
Current husband/partner	82.8	na	73.1
Former husband/partner	7.4	na	6.5
Current boyfriend	0.2	0.7	0.3
Former boyfriend	0.2	0.3	0.2
Father/step-father	8.6	31.5	11.2
Mother/step-mother	14.4	59.6	19.6
Sister/brother	5.5	26.3	7.9
Daughter/son	0.2	0.5	0.2
Other relative	1.3	2.4	1.4
Mother-in-law	0.7	na	0.7
Father-in-law	0.4	na	0.4
Other in-law	0.7	na	0.7
Teacher	2.7	15.2	4.2
Employer/someone at work	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.4	2.9	0.7
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	20,778	2,736	23,514

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.4 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence, by background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence	Number of women
Age		
15-19	2.8	13,592
20-24	4.6	13,990
25-29	6.8	13,111
30-39	7.1	21,613
40-49	6.9	17,423
Residence		
Urban	4.7	28,320
Rural	6.4	51,409
Schooling		
No schooling	8.9	21,199
<5 years complete	7.6	4,559
5-7 years complete	6.1	11,529
8-9 years complete	5.1	13,447
10-11 years complete	4.1	11,441
12 or more years complete	3.2	17,555
Marital status		
Never married	1.8	17,567
Currently married	6.7	58,480
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	1.5	256
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	12.5	3,427
Household structure¹		
Nuclear	6.0	40,429
Non-nuclear	5.7	39,300
Religion		
Hindu	6.0	63,960
Muslim	5.1	11,420
Christian	5.6	1,983
Sikh	4.0	1,212
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.4	674
Jain	4.1	120
Other	13.0	360
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	7.3	15,621
Scheduled tribe	7.8	7,185
Other backward class	5.7	35,002
Other	4.5	21,553
Don't know	4.1	369
Wealth index		
Lowest	9.5	13,156
Second	6.9	15,239
Middle	6.2	16,361
Fourth	4.4	17,107
Highest	3.4	17,866
Total	5.8	79,729

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

Table 16.5 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact age, according to current age and marital status, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age:					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
Age							
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	na	97.2	13,592
20-24	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	na	95.4	13,990
25-29	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.9	4.7	93.2	13,111
30-39	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.1	4.5	92.9	21,613
40-49	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	4.1	93.1	17,423
Marital status							
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.2	17,823
Ever married	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.0	4.7	93.0	61,906
Total	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	3.7	94.2	79,729

na = Not applicable

Table 16.6 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons committing sexual violence according to current marital status and age at first experience of sexual violence, India 2015-16

Person	Marital status		Age at first experience of sexual violence			Total
	Ever married	Never married	<15 years	15 years or higher	Don't know ¹	
Current husband	82.6	na	83.1	86.0	47.8	77.0
Former husband	9.2	na	9.8	10.0	4.0	8.6
Current/former boyfriend	0.4	15.7	0.0	0.2	5.5	1.4
Father/step-father	0.5	4.9	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.8
Brother/step-brother	0.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.6
Other relative	3.5	29.6	2.1	2.1	15.8	5.3
In-law	0.2	na	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2
Own friend/acquaintance	0.5	14.7	0.2	0.2	5.9	1.5
Family friend	1.1	13.3	2.2	0.8	5.3	1.9
Teacher	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.6
Employer/someone at work	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.5
Police/soldier	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1
Priest/religious leader	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Stranger	0.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.6
Other	0.6	5.3	1.6	0.2	3.0	0.9
Number of women	4,339	313	243	3,337	1,072	4,652

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes women who report having ever experienced sexual violence committed only by their current husband if currently married or most recent husband if widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted. For these women, the age at first experience of sexual violence is not known.

Table 16.7 Experience of different types of violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced different types of violence by age, residence, marital status, sex of children, and state/union territory, India 2015-16

Background characteristic/ state/union territory	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence
India	24.6	1.0	4.9	30.4
Residence				
Urban	21.2	0.8	4.0	26.0
Rural	26.5	1.1	5.4	32.9
Age				
15-19	14.9	0.7	2.1	17.7
15-17	14.9	0.5	1.5	16.9
18-19	14.9	0.8	3.1	18.9
20-24	21.1	1.0	3.6	25.7
25-29	26.3	1.2	5.5	33.0
30-39	28.3	1.0	6.2	35.5
40-49	29.1	0.9	6.0	36.0
Marital status				
Ever married	27.6	1.0	6.0	34.6
Never married	14.2	0.6	1.1	16.0
Women's children				
Women who have only sons	26.4	1.0	6.0	33.4
Women who have only daughters	25.7	0.9	5.0	31.6
Women who have sons and daughters	30.4	1.0	6.5	37.9
Women who have no children	15.8	0.8	2.1	18.8
North				
Chandigarh	19.3	0.7	3.2	23.2
Delhi	22.2	0.2	4.0	26.4
Haryana	26.6	0.7	6.1	33.5
Himachal Pradesh	6.8	0.5	1.6	8.9
Jammu & Kashmir	8.7	0.7	1.4	10.7
Punjab	15.1	0.3	3.9	19.2
Rajasthan	20.1	0.6	2.4	23.1
Uttarakhand	11.2	0.5	1.8	13.5
Central				
Chhattisgarh	28.9	0.7	4.9	34.5
Madhya Pradesh	24.7	1.3	5.4	31.4
Uttar Pradesh	28.3	1.1	4.8	34.3
East				
Bihar	28.0	1.5	9.2	38.7
Jharkhand	24.0	0.9	5.5	30.5
Odisha	28.1	1.5	4.9	34.5
West Bengal	24.9	1.1	6.6	32.6

Continued...

Table 16.7 Experience of different types of violence—*Continued*

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced different types of violence by age, residence, marital status, sex of children, and state/union territory, India 2015-16

Background characteristic/ state/union territory	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence
Northeast				
Arunachal Pradesh	21.5	1.6	5.3	28.4
Assam	19.7	0.7	3.6	24.0
Manipur	37.2	2.0	6.4	45.5
Meghalaya	24.7	1.0	2.0	27.7
Mizoram	10.1	1.9	2.1	14.0
Nagaland	9.3	3.3	3.1	15.7
Sikkim	4.0	0.0	0.9	4.9
Tripura	19.0	0.8	7.0	26.8
West				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.6	0.7	2.1	33.4
Daman & Diu	25.1	0.8	5.9	31.8
Goa	11.7	0.5	0.3	12.4
Gujarat	14.6	0.4	3.4	18.4
Maharashtra	18.7	0.6	1.8	21.1
South				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.6	0.3	1.9	24.8
Andhra Pradesh	38.9	0.3	4.6	43.9
Karnataka	14.9	0.9	7.9	23.7
Kerala	10.5	1.1	2.9	14.5
Lakshadweep	5.4	1.4	0.0	6.9
Puducherry	28.8	3.4	4.7	36.9
Tamil Nadu	38.2	1.4	5.9	45.5
Telangana	39.5	1.0	4.5	45.1

Table 16.8 Degree of marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husband has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband:								
	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	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of women
Age									
15-19	34.0	8.7	24.4	20.2	25.9	27.0	24.7	42.9	2,145
20-24	28.7	9.0	22.4	17.6	22.0	25.1	20.7	48.2	9,211
25-29	27.6	8.4	22.8	17.2	21.3	24.8	20.1	49.0	12,038
30-39	27.1	9.0	21.8	16.5	20.5	24.5	18.9	48.9	21,218
40-49	23.1	8.3	19.9	15.4	17.8	22.7	16.8	53.1	17,294
Residence									
Urban	22.8	7.4	18.8	14.2	16.4	19.3	14.9	56.0	21,461
Rural	28.5	9.4	23.2	17.9	22.4	26.8	21.2	46.5	40,445
Schooling									
No schooling	32.8	11.5	25.2	19.1	24.7	29.7	24.2	42.3	20,217
<5 years complete	26.5	9.0	22.6	17.6	20.2	24.0	19.9	49.6	4,131
5-7 years complete	26.1	8.2	19.8	16.8	20.9	23.1	18.6	50.8	9,964
8-9 years complete	23.3	7.8	21.1	16.4	19.1	23.0	17.7	52.2	9,204
10-11 years complete	23.4	7.6	18.9	14.6	16.1	19.2	14.7	55.2	7,331
12 or more years complete	20.3	5.2	18.7	13.0	15.5	19.6	13.5	57.0	11,060
Marital status									
Currently married	26.4	8.1	21.6	16.3	20.1	24.2	18.8	49.7	58,480
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	29.3	17.9	22.1	21.8	23.2	24.4	23.8	50.8	3,427
Number of living children									
0	28.9	9.5	23.3	17.6	22.6	24.1	20.6	48.7	6,455
1-2	24.4	8.0	19.8	15.8	18.1	21.5	17.0	52.9	33,590
3-4	28.7	9.5	23.3	17.4	22.3	27.3	21.2	46.6	17,680
5+	31.5	9.8	26.9	18.2	25.7	33.0	23.8	39.7	4,182
Employment (past 12 months)									
Not employed	25.4	7.8	21.1	16.0	20.0	23.8	18.5	51.4	42,219
Employed for cash	28.4	10.8	22.2	17.6	20.3	24.6	19.5	47.0	15,942
Employed not for cash	31.6	9.3	25.7	18.8	23.7	28.0	23.1	43.3	3,745
Marital duration¹									
Married only once	26.3	8.1	21.6	16.3	20.1	24.1	18.7	49.8	57,519
0-4 years	26.4	7.0	20.9	15.9	20.6	22.4	18.1	50.9	10,991
5-9 years	27.8	8.4	22.0	17.0	20.4	24.8	19.9	49.7	10,355
10+ years	25.8	8.3	21.7	16.2	19.8	24.5	18.5	49.5	36,172
Married more than once	31.9	11.0	23.3	18.5	23.2	29.9	23.8	43.0	961

Continued...

Table 16.8 Degree of marital control exercised by husbands—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husband has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband:								Number of women
	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	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
Household structure²									
Nuclear	26.4	8.8	21.5	16.4	19.7	23.9	18.9	50.0	29,821
Non-nuclear	26.7	8.5	21.8	16.8	20.8	24.6	19.2	49.6	32,086
Religion									
Hindu	26.6	8.8	21.9	16.9	20.3	24.7	19.2	49.2	50,215
Muslim	27.1	8.7	22.9	16.8	21.4	25.0	20.2	50.1	8,449
Christian	20.8	7.1	16.1	14.4	16.8	11.9	13.5	59.6	1,474
Sikh	29.0	5.8	10.2	8.4	18.0	15.1	10.1	55.5	888
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	16.4	8.2	10.7	7.9	7.6	12.0	8.2	68.5	510
Jain	16.3	6.5	18.3	17.1	18.0	15.8	13.2	58.7	93
Other	37.3	6.2	27.3	12.6	37.7	31.7	26.1	37.5	278
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	30.5	10.9	22.8	18.6	22.3	26.1	21.6	45.7	12,050
Scheduled tribe	26.5	10.8	21.6	16.3	21.8	25.2	20.1	49.4	5,684
Other backward class	27.8	8.7	22.1	17.3	20.9	24.5	19.7	48.3	27,350
Other	21.6	6.3	20.1	14.3	17.5	22.2	15.9	55.2	16,486
Don't know	23.2	6.5	20.0	12.5	13.4	13.7	11.3	56.2	337
Wealth index									
Lowest	36.2	13.7	28.5	22.2	30.1	36.0	29.6	36.3	10,550
Second	29.4	10.6	24.7	18.9	23.8	28.1	23.1	45.4	11,974
Middle	26.7	8.9	21.6	17.1	20.3	23.7	18.7	49.1	12,793
Fourth	23.2	6.7	19.1	15.0	15.9	19.3	15.0	54.5	13,140
Highest	19.6	4.7	16.0	11.3	13.8	16.9	11.4	60.2	13,449
Woman afraid of husband									
Most of the time	46.5	21.1	34.5	31.1	37.8	38.7	39.2	27.5	9,263
Sometimes	25.4	7.5	20.7	15.4	18.7	23.4	17.3	51.0	39,325
Never	16.0	3.6	15.5	10.1	12.9	16.7	10.2	61.6	13,319
Total	26.5	8.7	21.6	16.6	20.3	24.2	19.0	49.8	61,906

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

Table 16.9 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	29.8	4.1	18.4	22.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	13.4	1.7	8.2	9.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	11.3	1.5	6.5	7.9
Slapped her	26.7	1.4	6.4	7.8
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.3	1.2	5.2	6.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.7	1.2	5.2	6.4
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.7	0.4	0.9	1.3
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.6
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	6.6	1.2	4.0	5.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	5.6	1.0	3.6	4.5
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.7	0.6	1.7	2.3
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	3.7	0.7	2.4	3.1
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	13.8	2.7	8.7	11.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	9.6	1.8	6.0	7.9
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	5.6	1.2	3.4	4.5
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	8.1	1.5	5.0	6.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	30.9	4.5	19.1	23.7
Any form of physical and sexual violence	5.5	1.8	3.1	4.8
Any form of emotional, physical, and/or sexual violence	33.3	5.7	20.7	26.4
Any form of emotional, physical, and sexual violence	3.5	1.6	1.7	3.2
Spousal violence committed by any husband				
Physical violence	29.9	na	na	22.6
Sexual violence	6.8	na	na	5.2
Physical and/or sexual violence	31.0	na	na	23.7
Number of ever-married women	61,906	61,906	61,906	61,906

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

na = Not applicable

Table 16.10 Violence by any husband in the past 12 months

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence ¹	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence	Physical and sexual and emotional violence	Physical or sexual violence	Physical or sexual or emotional violence	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	11.4	16.6	4.8	4.0	2.4	17.4	21.5	2,145
20-24	10.8	22.3	5.0	3.9	2.6	23.4	25.8	9,211
25-29	11.1	23.3	5.7	4.2	2.5	24.7	27.1	12,038
30-39	11.8	23.4	5.4	4.2	2.8	24.6	27.2	21,218
40-49	11.5	21.9	4.7	3.8	2.5	22.8	25.9	17,294
Residence								
Urban	10.1	18.5	4.0	3.1	2.1	19.4	22.1	21,461
Rural	12.1	24.7	5.8	4.6	2.9	26.0	28.7	40,445
Schooling								
No schooling	15.0	30.3	7.0	5.7	3.7	31.6	34.5	20,217
<5 years complete	13.1	26.7	5.8	4.7	3.1	27.9	31.2	4,131
5-7 years complete	11.2	23.8	5.2	4.2	2.7	24.8	27.5	9,964
8-9 years complete	10.7	20.2	4.7	3.6	2.1	21.3	24.2	9,204
10-11 years complete	9.4	16.1	3.8	2.5	1.9	17.4	20.1	7,331
12 or more years complete	6.4	12.0	2.9	2.1	1.4	12.8	14.7	11,060
Household structure²								
Nuclear	12.4	24.4	5.5	4.3	2.8	25.6	28.5	29,821
Non-nuclear	10.6	20.8	4.9	3.8	2.4	21.9	24.4	32,086
Religion								
Hindu	11.6	23.2	5.2	4.0	2.6	24.3	27.0	50,215
Muslim	11.4	20.1	5.4	4.2	2.7	21.3	24.4	8,449
Christian	11.6	22.2	5.2	3.9	2.4	23.4	26.7	1,474
Sikh	6.1	16.8	4.3	3.9	2.0	17.2	18.6	888
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.8	17.2	3.6	3.3	2.5	17.4	18.2	510
Jain	3.7	10.7	5.3	4.2	0.7	11.8	13.2	93
Other	7.7	22.7	7.2	6.1	4.4	23.8	24.7	278
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	14.6	28.4	6.8	5.4	3.7	29.7	32.5	12,050
Scheduled tribe	13.0	26.0	6.5	5.7	3.7	26.9	29.8	5,684
Other backward class	11.7	23.8	5.2	3.9	2.6	25.0	27.8	27,350
Other	8.2	15.3	3.7	2.7	1.6	16.3	18.6	16,486
Don't know	7.3	14.5	3.2	2.7	2.0	14.9	17.7	337
Wealth index								
Lowest	16.0	33.2	9.0	7.5	4.6	34.7	37.6	10,550
Second	13.7	28.0	6.1	4.9	3.1	29.3	32.1	11,974
Middle	12.1	23.5	5.2	3.9	2.6	24.8	27.9	12,793
Fourth	9.9	19.2	4.0	3.1	2.1	20.1	22.7	13,140
Highest	6.7	11.7	2.5	1.7	1.2	12.6	14.8	13,449
Total	11.4	22.6	5.2	4.0	2.6	23.7	26.4	61,906

¹ Includes only emotional violence by current or most recent husband. Information on emotional violence by other husbands not collected.

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

Table 16.11 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, India 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	12.9	18.6	6.4	20.4	23.9	2,145
20-24	11.8	25.5	6.0	26.7	28.9	9,211
25-29	13.2	29.3	6.8	30.6	32.8	12,038
30-39	14.2	31.3	6.9	32.5	34.6	21,218
40-49	15.0	31.9	6.6	32.8	35.5	17,294
Residence						
Urban	12.0	24.3	5.2	25.3	27.7	21,461
Rural	14.8	32.7	7.4	33.9	36.2	40,445
Schooling						
No schooling	18.4	39.7	8.9	40.9	43.5	20,217
<5 years complete	16.3	37.9	7.9	38.9	41.5	4,131
5-7 years complete	13.9	31.9	6.6	32.8	35.1	9,964
8-9 years complete	12.7	27.0	6.0	28.4	30.6	9,204
10-11 years complete	10.8	20.7	5.1	22.4	25.1	7,331
12 or more years complete	7.4	15.0	3.6	15.8	17.7	11,060
Marital status						
Currently married	13.2	29.2	6.3	30.4	32.7	58,480
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	25.4	40.0	12.0	40.4	43.2	3,427
Number of living children						
0	12.0	19.3	5.7	20.9	23.6	6,455
1-2	12.7	27.4	5.8	28.4	30.6	33,590
3-4	15.9	36.1	8.1	37.3	39.7	17,680
5+	17.0	38.5	8.9	39.9	42.7	4,182
Household structure¹						
Nuclear	14.7	32.6	7.0	33.6	36.1	29,821
Non-nuclear	13.0	27.2	6.4	28.4	30.6	32,086
Religion						
Hindu	14.0	30.5	6.7	31.7	34.0	50,215
Muslim	14.1	27.1	6.4	28.3	31.4	8,449
Christian	14.0	28.8	6.0	30.1	33.1	1,474
Sikh	6.8	19.2	5.0	19.5	20.9	888
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.7	22.7	4.1	22.8	23.4	510
Jain	4.8	10.7	5.3	11.8	14.3	93
Other	9.5	32.3	16.0	33.3	34.1	278
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	17.3	37.1	8.6	38.3	40.5	12,050
Scheduled tribe	15.6	32.7	8.8	33.9	36.5	5,684
Other backward class	14.1	30.8	6.4	32.0	34.6	27,350
Other	10.3	21.8	4.9	22.8	24.9	16,486
Don't know	12.1	23.1	4.5	23.5	28.0	337

Continued...

Table 16.11 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Wealth index						
Lowest	19.2	42.2	10.9	43.4	45.8	10,550
Second	16.5	36.8	7.9	38.0	40.5	11,974
Middle	15.0	31.4	6.9	32.8	35.2	12,793
Fourth	12.0	25.7	5.0	26.6	29.1	13,140
Highest	8.0	16.2	3.5	17.2	19.2	13,449
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	25.4	53.0	13.0	54.9	57.8	13,011
No	10.6	23.2	4.9	24.1	26.3	46,780
Don't know	13.8	33.1	6.9	34.9	38.1	2,115
Total	13.8	29.8	6.6	30.9	33.3	61,906

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

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

Table 16.12 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, India 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 education	20.1	41.5	9.6	42.6	45.1	12,069
<5 years complete	16.4	35.7	8.1	37.3	40.1	4,391
5-7 years complete	14.9	34.9	7.7	36.2	38.4	9,783
8-9 years complete	14.3	30.0	6.7	31.1	34.0	10,896
10-11 years complete	11.9	25.5	5.4	26.4	28.5	9,627
12 or more years complete	8.2	17.8	3.8	18.9	20.9	14,979
Missing	22.1	39.7	16.7	40.2	43.2	162
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	9.2	21.3	3.9	22.3	24.6	44,013
Drinks/never gets drunk	15.3	32.9	5.2	33.8	36.9	1,114
Gets drunk sometimes	20.3	47.1	10.6	48.5	50.9	13,055
Gets drunk very often	45.4	68.5	26.2	70.5	73.4	3,724
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	16.1	28.8	7.6	29.6	32.4	1,286
Wife is same age	10.3	23.9	5.6	24.8	26.8	1,745
Wife is 1-4 years younger	13.1	29.7	6.4	30.8	33.1	26,356
Wife is 5-9 years younger	13.0	29.3	6.1	30.5	32.8	21,449
Wife is 10+ years younger	14.1	28.3	6.8	29.8	32.3	7,645
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	13.3	30.1	6.4	31.3	33.6	29,901
Wife has more schooling	13.0	26.4	6.2	27.6	29.9	13,740
Both have equal schooling	9.9	20.6	4.7	21.6	23.9	8,921
Neither attended school	20.4	42.5	9.8	43.6	46.3	9,183
Don't know/missing	22.1	39.7	16.7	40.2	43.2	162
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	5.0	17.4	1.9	17.9	19.2	30,813
1-2	14.9	35.0	7.2	36.5	39.4	19,311
3-4	29.2	50.2	14.3	52.1	55.9	8,909
5-6	53.5	64.4	30.2	67.1	72.5	2,872
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	17.4	32.1	8.7	33.5	36.4	9,168
1-2	16.9	34.3	9.1	36.3	38.9	12,206
3	10.9	26.8	4.8	27.6	29.7	37,106
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	9.4	20.4	4.2	21.1	23.1	28,918
1-2	14.7	33.2	6.7	34.3	36.9	12,147
3-4	18.6	41.8	9.1	43.5	46.2	10,316
5-6	19.2	40.2	10.4	42.3	45.2	6,433
7	22.6	39.5	12.0	40.7	43.1	4,093

Continued...

Table 16.12 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, India 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	15.4	29.5	7.5	30.8	33.6	9,232
1-2	18.0	37.3	8.7	38.6	41.9	9,197
3	12.6	28.3	6.0	29.3	31.4	43,477
Woman afraid of husband						
Most of the time	31.1	53.9	17.3	55.7	58.2	9,263
Sometimes	12.1	28.6	5.4	29.6	32.1	39,325
Never	7.1	16.4	3.0	17.4	19.5	13,319
Total	13.8	29.8	6.6	30.9	33.3	61,906

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 See Table 16.8 for list of marital control behaviours included

³ Currently married women only. See Table 15.7.1 for a list of decisions included.

⁴ See Table 15.14.1 for a list of reasons given for which wife beating is justified

⁵ See Table 15.16.1 for a list of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband

Table 16.13 Spousal violence by state/union territory

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband by state/union territory, India 2015-16

State/union territory	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence
India	13.8	29.8	6.6	30.9	33.3
North					
Chandigarh	5.8	22.5	4.7	22.5	22.5
Delhi	13.1	26.5	5.9	26.8	29.6
Haryana	12.7	30.8	8.4	31.9	34.3
Himachal Pradesh	4.5	5.1	2.2	5.5	7.0
Jammu & Kashmir	9.5	8.4	2.5	9.3	13.9
Punjab	7.9	19.6	5.2	20.1	21.2
Rajasthan	8.4	24.0	3.7	24.8	26.4
Uttarakhand	5.1	12.0	2.8	12.6	14.4
Central					
Chhattisgarh	15.2	36.0	6.2	36.5	38.1
Madhya Pradesh	12.4	31.2	7.7	32.8	34.8
Uttar Pradesh	14.0	35.1	7.1	36.4	38.3
East					
Bihar	20.5	40.9	12.9	42.7	45.2
Jharkhand	10.1	32.8	7.6	34.0	34.8
Odisha	12.3	33.3	7.6	34.9	36.4
West Bengal	13.1	31.4	8.0	32.6	35.0
Northeast					
Arunachal Pradesh	16.4	28.9	8.6	30.8	34.8
Assam	11.4	23.6	5.1	24.4	26.6
Manipur	13.5	49.4	11.5	52.6	54.7
Meghalaya	11.0	27.0	3.6	27.9	31.0
Mizoram	10.0	14.4	2.5	15.2	17.5
Nagaland	10.1	9.7	6.1	12.8	16.6
Sikkim	2.7	2.2	1.2	2.2	3.5
Tripura	14.1	26.3	9.3	27.7	29.7
West					
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13.0	30.4	3.4	31.3	36.3
Daman & Diu	12.0	25.6	5.8	26.6	28.8
Goa	4.7	11.9	0.7	12.3	14.8
Gujarat	11.8	19.7	4.2	20.0	23.0
Maharashtra	9.8	20.9	2.1	21.2	23.1
South					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9.3	17.9	2.5	17.9	19.6
Andhra Pradesh	19.7	42.9	5.7	43.0	45.2
Karnataka	13.2	18.9	8.8	21.6	24.4
Kerala	8.7	13.0	3.8	14.0	16.3
Lakshadweep	3.1	7.0	1.9	8.9	8.9
Puducherry	23.5	30.5	9.6	34.6	40.3
Tamil Nadu	21.2	39.0	8.0	40.7	44.6
Telangana	19.9	41.8	6.0	42.9	46.0

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

Table 16.14 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband by specific exact years since marriage according to marital duration, India 2015-16

Duration of marriage	Percentage whose first experience of spousal physical or sexual violence was at specific marital durations				Percentage who have not experienced sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
<2 years	0.4	na	na	na	86.9	4,314
2-4 years	1.0	13.6	na	na	77.9	6,677
5-9 years	1.1	12.6	26.1	na	69.4	10,355
10+ years	1.3	11.0	23.5	29.2	66.5	36,172
Total	1.2	11.5	22.7	26.9	69.9	57,519

Table 16.15 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, by residence according to the type of violence and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, India 2015-16

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injuries	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women
URBAN						
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	20.9	4.3	8.4	5.4	24.2	5,220
In the past 12 months	22.6	4.7	9.2	5.8	26.4	3,967
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	37.3	10.3	22.9	14.4	42.4	1,123
In the past 12 months	37.9	10.7	25.1	14.7	44.1	852
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	20.2	4.3	8.1	5.2	23.4	5,436
In the past 12 months	21.9	4.7	8.9	5.6	25.7	4,163
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	45.4	11.9	28.3	17.8	51.3	907
In the past 12 months	46.5	12.7	31.8	18.6	53.9	655
RURAL						
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	22.4	3.2	8.0	5.6	25.8	13,214
In the past 12 months	23.2	3.4	8.7	6.1	27.1	9,985
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	35.9	6.1	15.6	12.1	40.6	3,006
In the past 12 months	34.8	5.9	15.7	12.2	39.3	2,345
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	21.8	3.1	7.7	5.4	25.1	13,710
In the past 12 months	22.5	3.4	8.4	5.9	26.3	10,494
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	42.1	7.0	18.6	14.3	47.5	2,510
In the past 12 months	41.7	7.0	19.3	14.8	47.0	1,837

Continued...

Table 16.15 Injuries to women due to spousal violence—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, by residence according to the type of violence and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, India 2015-16

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injuries	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women
TOTAL						
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	22.0	3.5	8.1	5.5	25.3	18,435
In the past 12 months	23.0	3.8	8.8	6.0	26.9	13,952
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	36.3	7.2	17.6	12.7	41.1	4,129
In the past 12 months	35.6	7.2	18.2	12.9	40.6	3,197
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	21.3	3.4	7.8	5.4	24.6	19,146
In the past 12 months	22.4	3.7	8.5	5.9	26.1	14,657
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	43.0	8.3	21.1	15.2	48.5	3,417
In the past 12 months	42.9	8.5	22.6	15.8	48.8	2,492

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

Table 16.16 Violence by women against their husband

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and their own and their husband's characteristics, India 2015-16

Characteristics	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband		Number of women
	Ever	In the past 12 months	
Woman's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever	9.6	8.0	18,435
In the last 12 months	10.6	9.7	13,952
Not last 12 months	6.6	2.5	4,483
Never	0.9	0.8	43,472
Age			
15-19	1.8	1.4	2,145
20-24	2.9	2.5	9,211
25-29	3.2	2.8	12,038
30-39	3.7	3.1	21,218
40-49	4.0	3.2	17,294
Residence			
Urban	3.1	2.6	21,461
Rural	3.7	3.1	40,445
Schooling			
No schooling	4.5	3.9	20,217
<5 years complete	3.9	2.9	4,131
5-7 years complete	3.6	2.7	9,964
8-9 years complete	2.8	2.3	9,204
10-11 years complete	2.9	2.6	7,331
12 or more years complete	2.3	2.1	11,060
Husband's schooling			
No schooling	5.0	4.1	12,069
<5 years complete	3.8	3.2	4,391
5-7 years complete	4.1	3.3	9,783
8-9 years complete	3.6	3.1	10,896
10-11 years complete	3.2	2.6	9,627
12 or more years complete	1.9	1.7	14,979
Missing	6.0	4.6	162
Husband's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink	2.0	1.7	44,013
Drinks/never gets drunk	3.7	3.0	1,114
Gets drunk sometimes	5.6	4.7	13,055
Gets drunk very often	14.2	11.3	3,724
Spousal age difference¹			
Wife older	4.0	3.7	1,286
Wife is same age	2.8	2.6	1,745
Wife is 1-4 years younger	3.3	2.8	26,356
Wife is 5-9 years younger	3.0	2.6	21,449
Wife is 10+ years younger	3.8	3.2	7,645

Continued...

Table 16.16 Violence by women against their husband—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and their own and their husband's characteristics, India 2015-16

Characteristics	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband		Number of women
	Ever	In the past 12 months	
Spousal schooling difference			
Husband has more schooling	3.3	2.7	29,901
Wife has more schooling	3.6	3.0	13,740
Both have equal schooling	2.3	2.1	8,921
Neither attended school	5.2	4.4	9,183
Don't know/missing	6.0	4.6	162
Household structure²			
Nuclear	4.1	3.4	29,821
Non-nuclear	2.9	2.4	32,086
Religion			
Hindu	3.7	3.1	50,215
Muslim	2.5	2.1	8,449
Christian	5.0	3.9	1,474
Sikh	1.1	1.0	888
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.0	2.0	510
Jain	1.9	1.9	93
Other	2.7	2.3	278
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled caste	4.6	3.8	12,050
Scheduled tribe	4.5	3.8	5,684
Other backward class	3.7	3.0	27,350
Other	2.1	1.8	16,486
Don't know	1.9	1.1	337
Wealth index			
Lowest	4.0	3.4	10,550
Second	3.9	3.3	11,974
Middle	3.6	2.9	12,793
Fourth	3.7	3.1	13,140
Highest	2.4	2.0	13,449
Respondent's father beat her mother			
Yes	7.5	6.2	13,011
No	2.4	2.0	46,780
Don't know	2.7	1.9	2,115
Woman afraid of husband			
Most of the time	7.5	6.2	9,263
Sometimes	2.9	2.4	39,325
Never	2.5	2.1	13,319
Total	3.5	2.9	61,906

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

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

Table 16.17 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have told anyone about the violence and whether they have ever sought help from any source to end the violence according to type of violence and background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Never sought help		Sought help from any source	Total	Number of women
	Never told anyone	Told someone			
Residence					
Urban	75.2	10.7	14.1	100.0	7,355
Rural	77.2	8.5	14.3	100.0	16,919
Marital status					
Never married	71.9	12.2	15.9	100.0	2,814
Married	78.4	8.4	13.2	100.0	19,928
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	(72.9)	(9.5)	(17.6)	100.0	33
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	62.0	12.7	25.3	100.0	1,499
Schooling					
No schooling	77.2	8.5	14.2	100.0	8,979
<5 years complete	78.7	8.2	13.1	100.0	1,802
5-7 years complete	77.7	9.0	13.3	100.0	3,980
8-9 years complete	75.9	9.1	15.0	100.0	3,675
10-11 years complete	75.3	10.5	14.2	100.0	2,627
12 or more years complete	74.0	10.6	15.4	100.0	3,210
Household structure¹					
Nuclear	76.6	9.9	13.5	100.0	12,885
Non-nuclear	76.6	8.3	15.1	100.0	11,389
Religion					
Hindu	76.9	8.9	14.2	100.0	20,212
Muslim	78.1	8.6	13.3	100.0	2,931
Christian	63.8	17.2	19.0	100.0	617
Sikh	71.0	10.8	18.2	100.0	244
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	74.0	17.3	8.7	100.0	142
Other ²	68.6	15.7	15.7	100.0	113
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	76.4	8.7	14.9	100.0	5,731
Scheduled tribe	74.8	9.9	15.4	100.0	2,336
Other backward class	77.1	9.1	13.8	100.0	11,168
Other	76.7	9.3	14.0	100.0	4,941
Don't know	69.2	14.6	16.3	100.0	98
Wealth index					
Lowest	76.6	8.9	14.6	100.0	5,376
Second	78.2	7.7	14.1	100.0	5,488
Middle	77.5	8.7	13.9	100.0	5,290
Fourth	75.9	10.0	14.1	100.0	4,688
Highest	73.7	11.3	15.0	100.0	3,432
Type of violence					
Physical only	79.5	9.0	11.6	100.0	19,622
Sexual only	80.6	9.5	9.8	100.0	759
Both physical and sexual	61.3	9.9	28.8	100.0	3,892

Continued...

Table 16.17 Help seeking to stop violence—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have told anyone about the violence and whether they have ever sought help from any source to end the violence according to type of violence and background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Never sought help		Sought help from any source	Total	Number of women
	Never told anyone	Told someone			
Persons who committed the violence					
Current husband only	79.0	8.6	12.4	100.0	14,881
Any previous husband only	61.2	13.1	25.7	100.0	1,197
Any husband and others	70.0	9.1	20.9	100.0	3,060
Own family members only	80.0	8.1	11.9	100.0	3,901
Person(s) other than husband or own family	68.0	15.1	16.9	100.0	1,086
Missing	68.7	10.4	20.9	100.0	148
Total	76.6	9.1	14.3	100.0	24,273

Note : Total includes Jain women, 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.

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, or Jain

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16.18 Sources from where help was sought

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence and have sought help from any source by source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced, India 2015-16

Source	Type of violence			Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	
Own family	65.4	55.1	65.4	65.2
Husband's family	27.5	26.4	31.5	28.8
Current/former husband	1.0	2.8	0.8	1.0
Current/former boyfriend	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
Friend	13.5	24.4	16.0	14.5
Neighbour	10.0	2.6	12.4	10.6
Religious leader	1.4	0.8	2.6	1.8
Doctor/medical personnel	0.6	0.0	2.8	1.3
Police	2.5	0.9	5.0	3.3
Lawyer	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.1
Social service organization	0.8	2.5	2.0	1.2
Other	1.8	0.9	2.2	1.9
Number of women	2,268	75	1,121	3,463

ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN NFHS-4 FIELDWORK AND HIV TESTING

Appendix A

Field Agencies	States/Union Territories
<p>GFK Mode Private limited Social research, Lower ground floor, 2 Balbir Saxena Marg, AADI Foundation, Hauz Khas, New Delhi – 110016</p> <p>Nielsen Pvt. Ltd. 1st, 2nd & 3rd Floor, Bharat Yuvak Bhavan, 1, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi – 110001</p> <p>Academy of Management Studies (AMS) 15, Laxmanpuri, Farizabad Road Lucknow – 226016</p> <p>Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR) Prabhudayal Marg, Near Sanganer Airport Jaipur – 302029</p> <p>Centre for Operations Research & Training (CORT) 402, Woodland Apartment, 4th Floor, Opposite Income Tax Office Race Course Road, Vadodara, Gujarat – 390007</p> <p>Goa Institute of Management (GIM) Ribandar, Goa – 403006</p> <p>Society for Promotion of Youth & Masses (SPYM) SPYM Centre, 111/ 9, Opp. Sector B-4, Vasant Kunj New Delhi – 110070</p> <p>Population Research Centre, Shimla Himachal Pradesh University, Summer Hill, Shimla – 171005</p> <p>Population Research Centre, Srinagar Department of Economics, University of Kashmir, Hazratbal Srinagar, Kashmir – 190006</p> <p>Population Research Centre, Lucknow Department of Economics, University of Lucknow Lucknow – 226007</p> <p>Vimarsh Development Solutions Pvt. Ltd. 445, 1st Floor, Udyog Vihar, Phase IV Gurgaon – 122016, Haryana</p> <p>Research & Development Initiative Pvt. Ltd (RDI) N-9-A, Lower Ground Floor, Kalkaji, New Delhi – 110019</p> <p>Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS) A1/19, 1st Floor, Safdarjung Enclave New Delhi – 110 029</p> <p>EHI International Pvt. Ltd 445, Ground floor, Udyog Vihar, Phase IV Gurgaon – 122016, Haryana</p>	<p>Andhra Pradesh Maharashtra Telangana</p> <p>Assam Meghalaya</p> <p>Bihar Madhya Pradesh (West)</p> <p>Chhattisgarh Madhya Pradesh (East) Odisha Rajasthan Uttarakhand</p> <p>Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu Gujarat</p> <p>Goa Uttar Pradesh (East)</p> <p>Chandigarh Haryana Kerala Lakshadweep Manipur Punjab</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Jammu & Kashmir</p> <p>Uttar Pradesh (West)</p> <p>Andaman & Nicobar Islands Karnataka West Bengal</p> <p>Mizoram Nagaland</p> <p>Arunachal Pradesh Jharkhand Delhi Sikkim Tripura Uttar Pradesh (Central)</p> <p>Puducherry Tamil Nadu</p>

HIV Testing Laboratories

National AIDS Research Institute

Indian Council of Medical Research
73, 'G'-Block MIDC Bhosari, Pune - 411026

STM Kolkata

NACO-NRL, 4th floor, Virology Unit
School of Tropical Medicine, 108
C.R. Avenue, Kolkata - 700073

CMC Vellore

Department of Clinical Virology
Asha Building, 9th floor
Christian Medical College, Vellore – 632004
Tamil Nadu

NCDC Delhi

National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC)
22, Samanth Marg
Delhi - 110054

NIMHANS

Department of Neurovirology
Hosur Road
Bengaluru - 560029

Sir J.J. Hospital

Grant Medical College & Sir J.J. Hospital
Byculla, Mumbai - 400008

SRL Kohima

State Reference Laboratory
Department of Microbiology
Naga Hospital Authority
Kohima - 797001

States/Union Territories

Provided coordination and external quality control for all laboratories

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Assam

Jharkhand

Manipur

Meghalaya

Odisha

Sikkim

Tripura

West Bengal

Bihar

Chandigarh

Kerala

Lakshadweep

Puducherry

Punjab

Tamil Nadu

Haryana

Himachal Pradesh

Delhi

Uttarakhand

Uttar Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Daman & Diu

Goa

Gujarat

Karnataka

Rajasthan

Telangana

Chhattisgarh

Jammu & Kashmir

Madhya Pradesh

Maharashtra

Arunachal Pradesh

Mizoram

Nagaland

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Mr. Glen Heller	Ms. Sally Zweimueller
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Mr. Dnyaneshwar B. Kale	

Steering Committee

	Name/Designation	Organization
Chairperson	Secretary	Dept. of Health & Family Welfare
Member	Secretary/Representative	M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation, New Delhi
Member	Secretary/Representative	M/o Women & Child Development, New Delhi
Member	Director General of Health Services	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Secretary/Representative	Dept. of AIDS Control, M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Secretary/Representative	Dept. of Health Research, M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Secretary/Representative	Dept. of AYUSH, M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Secretary/Representative	M/o Drinking Water & Sanitation, New Delhi
Member	Dr. A.K. Shiva Kumar	MSG of NRHM and Member, National Advisory Council
Member	Addl. Secretary & Mission Director (NRHM)	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Addl. Director General (Stats.)	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Addl. Secretary & Financial Advisor	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Registrar General of India	New Delhi
Member	Advisor (Health)	Planning Commission, New Delhi
Member	DDG (Stats.)	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Director	IIPS, Mumbai
Member	Director	National Institute of Medical Statistics (NIMS), ICMR, New Delhi
Member	Representative from Development Partners	USAID – Coordinator for Development Partners
Member Secretary	Chief Director (Stats.)	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi

Administrative and Financial Management Committee (AFMC)

	Name/Designation	Organization
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Member	Addl. Director General (Stats.)	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Joint Secretary (Policy)	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Joint Secretary/Representative	Dept. of AIDS Control, M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Chief Director (Stats.)	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Director	IIPS, Mumbai
Member	Chief Coordinator	IIPS, Mumbai
Member	Deputy Secretary, Internal Finance	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Under Secretary, Budget	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member Secretary	Director (Stats. - Surveys)	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi

Project Monitoring Committee (PMC)

	Name/Designation	Organization
Member	Chief Director (Stats.)	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Director (NRHM)	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	CMO (NCD)	Dte. GHS, M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Director (NACO)	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Director (NIMS)	ICMR
Member	Director	IIPS, Mumbai
Member	Representative	USAID
Member Secretary	Director (Stats.)	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

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Member	Chief Director (Stats.)	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	DDG (Stats.)	M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Technical Representative	Dept. of AIDS Control, M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Technical Representative	Ministry of Women & Child Development, New Delhi
Member	Representative	NSSO, M/o Statistics & PI, New Delhi
Member	Representative	CSO, M/o Statistics & PI, New Delhi
Member	Representative	Office of Registrar General of India, New Delhi
Member	Representative of Advisor Health	Planning Commission, New Delhi
Member	Chief Coordinator	IIPS, Mumbai
Member	Director	NIHFW, New Delhi
Member	Director	NIMS, ICMR, New Delhi
Member	Director	CBHI, DGHS, M/o Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Member	Director	NICD, New Delhi
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Member	Representatives	Programme Divisions, M/o Health & Family Welfare and Dept. of AYUSH, New Delhi
Member	Representatives	Population Research Centres (PRCs) – PRC Lucknow, PRC Srinagar, PRC CRRID Chandigarh, PRC ISEC Bangalore
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1.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) is a nationally representative survey with a sample of 628,892 residential households in all the sample households, all women age 15-49 who are usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible to be interviewed in the survey. In about 15 percent of the sample households, all men age 15-54 who are usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible to be interviewed in the survey.

NFHS-4 was designed to provide most of the survey key indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, for each of the 29 states, for each of the seven union territories (UTs), for each of the 640 districts in the country at the time of the 2011 Census, and for urban and rural areas separately within districts where 30 to 70 percent of households live in urban or rural areas. Moreover, NFHS-4 was designed to provide information on sexual behaviour; husband's background and women's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour; and domestic violence only at the state level (in the state module), while the HIV prevalence estimates for adult women and men are designed to be provided at the national level and for 11 groups of states/union territories. Similar to NFHS-3, NFHS-4 was designed to provide most of the survey key indicators for slums in each of the following eight large Indian cities: Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata, Meerut, Mumbai, and Nagpur.

1.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The 2011 Census served as the sampling frame for NFHS-4. Out of the 2011 Census data, a sampling frame of all Census Enumeration Blocks (CEBs) in urban areas and all villages in rural areas was compiled. These CEBs and villages served as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for NFHS-4. PSUs with fewer than 40 households were linked to the nearest PSU. For each CEB/village, the sampling frame file contains information about the location (state, district, and sub-district), the type of residence (urban and rural), the estimated number of residential households and population, and the percentage of the population belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe (SC/ST). In the case of the villages, the frame file contains additional information, such as the literacy rate of women age 6+ years. The main sampling frame was supplemented with a list of slums provided by Municipal Corporation Offices (MCOs) of six cities: Chennai, Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata, Meerut, and Nagpur. The slum list served as a sampling frame for selecting slums PSUs in the six cities:

Table C.1 below shows the household distribution by state and by type of residence, according to the 2011 Census. In India, 32.43 percent of the households reside in urban areas and 67.47 percent reside in rural areas. More than 50 percent of the households live in six of the 36 states/UTs. These states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh. The percentage of households that live in urban areas is as high as 97 percent in Chandigarh and Delhi and as low as about 11 percent in Bihar and Himachal Pradesh.

Table C.1 Distribution of residential households by state/union territory and type of residence

State/union territory	Households			Household distribution	
	Urban	Rural	Total	State/UT (%)	Urban (%)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36,021	58,530	94,551	0.04	38.10
Andhra Pradesh	3,653,618	9,011,144	12,664,762	5.08	28.85
Arunachal Pradesh	70,367	200,210	270,577	0.11	26.01
Assam	985,594	5,420,877	6,406,471	2.57	15.38
Bihar	2,050,625	16,862,940	18,913,565	7.58	10.84
Chandigarh	234,033	7,140	241,173	0.10	97.04
Chhattisgarh	1,285,156	4,365,568	5,650,724	2.27	22.74
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40,364	36,094	76,458	0.03	52.79
Daman & Diu	48,212	12,744	60,956	0.02	79.09
Goa	215,403	128,208	343,611	0.14	62.69
Gujarat	5,474,870	6,773,558	12,248,428	4.91	44.70
Haryana	1,813,768	3,043,756	4,857,524	1.95	37.34
Himachal Pradesh	170,770	1,312,510	1,483,280	0.59	11.51
Jammu & Kashmir	566,285	1,553,433	2,119,718	0.85	26.72
Jharkhand	1,525,412	4,729,369	6,254,781	2.51	24.39
Karnataka	5,410,370	7,946,657	13,357,027	5.35	40.51
Kerala	3,704,113	4,149,641	7,853,754	3.15	47.16
Lakshadweep	8,864	2,710	11,574	0.00	76.59
Madhya Pradesh	4,012,978	11,080,278	15,093,256	6.05	26.59
Maharashtra	11,206,781	13,214,738	24,421,519	9.79	45.89
Manipur	172,339	338,109	510,448	0.20	33.76
Meghalaya	117,486	430,573	548,059	0.22	21.44
Mizoram	117,041	105,812	222,853	0.09	52.52
Nagaland	118,511	277,491	396,002	0.16	29.93
Delhi	3,356,425	79,574	3,435,999	1.38	97.68
Odisha	1,547,833	8,089,987	9,637,820	3.86	16.06
Puducherry	207,432	95,018	302,450	0.12	68.58
Punjab	2,154,958	3,358,113	5,513,071	2.21	39.09
Rajasthan	3,216,243	9,494,903	12,711,146	5.10	25.30
Sikkim	35,718	93,288	129,006	0.05	27.69
Tamil Nadu	8,996,487	9,528,495	18,524,982	7.43	48.56
Telangana	3,134,583	5,223,243	8,357,826	3.35	37.50
Tripura	238,974	616,582	855,556	0.34	27.93
Uttar Pradesh	7,762,093	25,685,942	33,448,035	13.41	23.21
Uttarakhand	631,889	1,425,086	2,056,975	0.82	30.72
West Bengal	6,567,150	13,813,165	20,380,315	8.17	32.22
India	80,888,766	168,565,486	249,454,252	100.0	32.43

Source: 2011 Census.

1.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND SELECTION

The sample for NFHS-4 is a stratified sample selected in two stages from the sampling frame. Stratification was achieved by separating each district into urban and rural areas. Within each rural stratum, six approximately equal substrata were created based on crossing three sub-strata, created based on the estimated number of households in each village, by two sub-strata, created based on the percentage of the population belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (SC/ST). Within each explicit rural sampling stratum, and before the PSU selection, PSUs were sorted according to the literacy rate of women age 6 or more years. Within each urban sampling stratum, and before the PSU selection, PSUs were sorted according to the percentage of SC/ST population.

In the first stage of sample selection, 28,586 PSUs were selected, 130 PSUs were selected from the MCO slums list, and the rest were selected from the census sampling frame (8,397 PSUs in urban areas and 20,059 PSUs in rural areas). All PSUs were selected with probability proportional to the PSU size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum with the sample allocation given in Table C.2. A subsample of about one-third of the sample PSUs was randomly selected for the state module with the sample allocation given in Table C.2.

A household listing operation was carried out in each of the selected PSUs before the main survey. The household listing operation consisted of visiting each of the selected PSUs and listing all residential households found in the PSU. The resulting list of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. During the household listing operation, the selected PSUs with an estimated number of households greater than 300 were segmented into segments of 100-150 households. Two segments were selected for the survey with probability proportional to the segment size. Therefore, an NFHS-4 cluster is a PSU or part of a PSU.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 22 households per cluster was selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewers were assigned to interview in only the pre-selected households. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementing stages in order to prevent bias. All women age 15-49 who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for the women's survey. In PSUs selected for the state module, a subsample of 11 households per cluster was selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the 22 households selected for the woman's questionnaire. In the state module households, all men age 15-54 who were usual members of the households or who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible for the man's survey.

Tables C.2 to C.4 show the allocation of PSUs, households, and expected number of completed interviews with women and men according to state/UT and urban-rural area. To ensure that the survey precision is comparable across districts, 38-44 PSUs were selected per district. Some districts were oversampled, with 84-86 PSUs selected per district to allow for producing separate estimates of indicators for urban and rural areas within each of those districts. Moreover, two districts (Indore and Meerut) were oversampled (with 114 and 126 PSUs) to allow for producing separate indicator estimates for slums, in addition to urban and rural areas. The allocation of the PSUs by district is not shown in this report. The sample was expected to result in about 670,615 completed interviews with women age 15-49 (196,987 interviews in urban areas, 470,578 interviews in rural areas, and 3,050 interviews in slums). Also, the sample was expected to result in about 110,357 completed interviews with men age 15-54 (34,322 interviews in urban areas and 76,035 interviews in rural areas and slums).

Table C.2 Sample allocation of clusters by state/union territory and type of residence

State/union territory	Number of clusters allocated				Number of clusters allocated in the state module		
	Urban	Rural	Slum	Total	Urban	Rural/Slum	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20	94		114	7	30	37
Andhra Pradesh	159	335		494	54	107	161
Arunachal Pradesh	166	565		731	55	176	231
Assam	170	991		1,161	65	309	374
Bihar	217	1,460		1,677	83	454	537
Chandigarh	37	1		38	12	1	13
Chhattisgarh	263	683		946	87	213	300
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19	19		38	9	9	18
Daman & Diu	51	25		76	26	14	40
Goa	38	38		76	38	38	76
Gujarat	369	619		988	203	315	518
Haryana	290	508		798	95	161	256
Himachal Pradesh	40	416		456	32	228	260
Jammu & Kashmir	167	670		837	113	372	485
Jharkhand	314	933		1,247	104	287	391
Karnataka	386	754		1,140	127	237	364
Kerala	198	335		533	89	140	229
Lakshadweep	30	8		38	12	4	16
Madhya Pradesh	699	1,677	34	2,410	230	535	765
Maharashtra	486	844	13	1,343	160	270	430
Manipur	195	364		559	61	112	173
Meghalaya	72	272		344	25	85	110
Mizoram	264	295		559	81	90	171
Nagaland	162	397		559	53	123	176
Delhi	337	5		342	106	3	109
Odisha	281	1,138		1,419	99	353	452
Puducherry	114	38		152	48	16	64
Punjab	289	471		760	94	148	242
Rajasthan	439	1,195		1,634	143	372	515
Sikkim	57	158		215	26	63	89
Tamil Nadu	524	673	19	1,216	227	290	517
Telangana	118	243	19	380	40	84	124
Tripura	62	153		215	27	61	88
Uttar Pradesh	953	2,659	26	3,638	322	823	1145
Uttarakhand	218	513		731	72	158	230
West Bengal	193	510	19	722	66	166	232
India	8,397	20,059	130	28,586	3,091	6,847	9,938

Table C.3 Sample allocation of households by state/union territory and type of residence

State/union territory	Number of households allocated				Number of households allocated in the state module		
	Urban	Rural	Slum	Total	Urban	Rural/Slum	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	440	2,068		2,508	77	330	407
Andhra Pradesh	3,498	7,370		10,868	594	1,177	1,771
Arunachal Pradesh	3,652	12,430		16,082	605	1,936	2,541
Assam	3,740	21,802		25,542	715	3,399	4,114
Bihar	4,774	32,120		36,894	913	4,994	5,907
Chandigarh	814	22		836	132	11	143
Chhattisgarh	5,786	15,026		20,812	957	2,343	3,300
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	418	418		836	99	99	198
Daman & Diu	1,122	550		1,672	286	154	440
Goa	836	836		1,672	418	418	836
Gujarat	8,118	13,618		21,736	2,233	3,465	5,698
Haryana	6,380	11,176		17,556	1,045	1,771	2,816
Himachal Pradesh	880	9,152		10,032	352	2,508	2,860
Jammu & Kashmir	3,674	14,740		18,414	1,243	4,092	5,335
Jharkhand	6,908	20,526		27,434	1,144	3,157	4,301
Karnataka	8,492	16,588		25,080	1,397	2,607	4,004
Kerala	4,356	7,370		11,726	979	1,540	2,519
Lakshadweep	660	176		836	132	44	176
Madhya Pradesh	15,378	36,894	748	53,020	2,530	5,885	8,415
Maharashtra	10,692	18,568	286	29,546	1,760	2,970	4,730
Manipur	4,290	8,008		12,298	671	1,232	1,903
Meghalaya	1,584	5,984		7,568	275	935	1,210
Mizoram	5,808	6,490		12,298	891	990	1,881
Nagaland	3,564	8,734		12,298	583	1,353	1,936
Delhi	7,414	110		7,524	1,166	33	1,199
Odisha	6,182	25,036		31,218	1,089	3,883	4,972
Puducherry	2,508	836		3,344	528	176	704
Punjab	6,358	10,362		16,720	1,034	1,628	2,662
Rajasthan	9,658	26,290		35,948	1,573	4,092	5,665
Sikkim	1,254	3,476		4,730	286	693	979
Tamil Nadu	11,528	14,806	418	26,752	2,497	3,190	5,687
Telangana	2,596	5,346	418	8,360	440	924	1,364
Tripura	1,364	3,366		4,730	297	671	968
Uttar Pradesh	20,966	58,498	572	80,036	3,542	9,053	12,595
Uttarakhand	4,796	11,286		16,082	792	1,738	2,530
West Bengal	4,246	11,220	418	15,884	726	1,826	2,552
India	184,734	441,298	2,860	628,892	34,001	75,317	109,318

Table C.4 Sample allocation of expected interviewed women and men by state/union territory and type of residence

State/union territory	Expected number of interviews with women age 15-49				Expected number of interviews with men age 15-54		
	Urban	Rural	Slum	Total	Urban	Rural/Slum	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	469	2,206		2,675	78	334	412
Andhra Pradesh	3,731	7,859		11,590	599	1,188	1,787
Arunachal Pradesh	3,894	13,255		17,149	611	1,955	2,566
Assam	3,988	23,249		27,237	722	3,432	4,154
Bihar	5,091	34,251		39,342	922	5,041	5,963
Chandigarh	868	24		892	132	10	142
Chhattisgarh	6,170	16,022		22,192	966	2,366	3,332
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	446	446		892	100	100	200
Daman & Diu	1,196	586		1,782	288	156	444
Goa	892	892		1,784	422	422	844
Gujarat	8,656	14,522		23,178	2,254	3,498	5,752
Haryana	6,803	11,918		18,721	1,055	1,788	2,843
Himachal Pradesh	938	9,759		10,697	355	2,532	2,887
Jammu & Kashmir	3,918	15,718		19,636	1,254	4,131	5,385
Jharkhand	7,366	21,888		29,254	1,155	3,187	4,342
Karnataka	9,055	17,689		26,744	1,410	2,632	4,042
Kerala	4,645	7,859		12,504	988	1,555	2,543
Lakshadweep	704	188		892	132	44	176
Madhya Pradesh	16,398	39,341	798	56,537	2,555	5,940	8,495
Maharashtra	11,401	19,800	304	31,505	1,777	2,998	4,775
Manipur	4,575	8,539		13,114	677	1,244	1,921
Meghalaya	1,689	6,381		8,070	278	943	1,221
Mizoram	6,193	6,920		13,113	900	1,000	1,900
Nagaland	3,800	9,313		13,113	589	1,366	1,955
Delhi	7,906	117		8,023	1,177	33	1,210
Odisha	6,592	26,697		33,289	1,099	3,920	5,019
Puducherry	2,674	892		3,566	533	179	712
Punjab	6,780	11,049		17,829	1,044	1,644	2,688
Rajasthan	10,299	28,034		38,333	1,588	4,131	5,719
Sikkim	1,336	3,706		5,042	288	699	987
Tamil Nadu	12,294	15,789	446	28,529	2,522	3,221	5,743
Telangana	2,768	5,701	446	8,915	443	933	1,376
Tripura	1,454	3,589		5,043	300	677	977
Uttar Pradesh	22,357	62,379	610	85,346	3,576	9,139	12,715
Uttarakhand	5,114	12,035		17,149	800	1,754	2,554
West Bengal	4,527	11,965	446	16,938	733	1,843	2,576
India	196,987	470,578	3,050	670,615	34,322	76,035	110,357

The sample allocations were derived using information obtained from NFHS-3. The average number of women age 15-49 per household is 1.2; the average number of men age 15-54 per household is 1.2; the completion rate for households is 93.5 percent; the individual response rate for women is 94.5 percent; the individual response rate for men is 87.1 percent.

1.4 SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different survey domains and to their urban and rural areas, sampling weights are required for any analysis using the NFHS-4 data to ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results at the national level and as well as at the domain level. Since the NFHS-4 sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. We use the following notations:

- P_{1hi} : first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h
- P_{2hi} : second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (household selection)

Let a_h be the number of clusters selected in stratum h , let M_{hi} be the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} cluster, and let $\sum_h M_{hi}$ be the total number of households in stratum h . The probability of selecting the i^{th} cluster in stratum h in the NFHS-4 sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum_h M_{hi}}$$

Let b_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected segments with respect to the total number of households in the PSU i in stratum h if the PSU is segmented; otherwise, $b_{hi} = 1$. Then, the probability of selecting cluster i in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum_h M_{hi}} \times b_{hi}$$

The selection probabilities for PSUs selected from the MCO slum list were adjusted to account for the overlap between the census sampling frame and the MCO slum list. Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h , and let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the product of the two stages selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

State level spreadsheets containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities were prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weight. The design weight was adjusted for household non-response and for individual

non-response to obtain the sampling weights for households, for women, and for men, respectively. The differences between the household sampling weight and the individual sampling weights are introduced by individual non-response. A special weight for domestic violence was calculated that accounts for the random selection of only one woman per household. A special weight was also calculated for the HIV test to account for the test nonresponse. The final sampling

weights are normalized in order to give a total number of weighted cases that equals the total number of unweighted cases at national level. Normalization is done by multiplying the sampling weight by the estimated total sampling fraction obtained from the survey for the household weight, the individual woman's weight, the individual man's weight, and the DV weight. In case of the sampling weights for HIV testing, the weights are normalized at the national level for women and men together so that HIV prevalence estimates calculated for women and men together are valid. The normalized weights are relative weights which are valid for estimating means, proportions and ratios, but not valid for estimating population totals and for pooled data. To un-normalize the weights, the normalized weights should be divided by the relevant estimated total sampling fractions.

Table C.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence and state/union territory (unweighted), India, 2015-16

Result	Residence									
	Urban	Rural	Chandigarh	Delhi	Haryana	Pradesh	Kashmir	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttarakhand
Selected households										
Completed (C)	94.0	96.3	89.7	84.7	98.7	91.9	97.1	98.0	97.1	94.2
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.2	1.6	6.8	4.6	0.4	3.8	1.3	0.9	1.3	2.2
Postponed (P)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	1.1	0.2	2.0	4.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	1.3	1.0	0.2	3.0	0.3	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.4
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.8	0.5	1.2	2.3	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.2
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other (O)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	187,095	441,805	837	7,139	17,562	10,039	18,424	16,779	35,951	16,104
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	96.5	98.1	91.0	90.1	99.2	95.3	98.2	98.6	98.4	97.2
Eligible women										
Completed (EWC)	95.8	97.0	86.8	82.2	98.9	95.4	97.4	97.8	97.9	96.1
Not at home (EWNH)	2.8	2.2	7.7	13.0	0.8	3.3	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.9
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	1.0	0.3	4.5	3.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other (EWO)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	213,759	510,116	859	7,191	21,891	10,409	24,445	19,925	42,879	18,003
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	95.8	97.0	86.8	82.2	98.9	95.4	97.4	97.8	97.9	96.1
Overall women response rate (ORR) ³	92.4	95.2	79.1	74.1	98.2	90.9	95.7	96.5	96.3	93.4

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Table C.5 Sample implementation: Women—Continued

Result	Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence and state/union territory (unweighted), India, 2015-16									
	Central					East				
	Chhattisgarh	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Jharkhand	Odisha	West Bengal			
Selected households										
Completed (C)	97.2	98.1	94.6	99.5	93.7	96.7	96.5			
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.9	1.0	2.2	0.3	3.6	1.4	1.9			
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Refused (R)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5			
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Household absent (HA)	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.4			
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2			
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0			
Other (O)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of sampled households	20,863	53,073	80,586	36,959	27,451	31,279	15,885			
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	98.0	98.9	97.5	99.6	95.6	98.1	97.6			
Eligible women										
Completed (EWC)	97.5	97.7	97.2	98.4	95.4	96.8	97.1			
Not at home (EWNH)	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.0	3.5	2.3	1.9			
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Refused (EWR)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5			
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1			
Other (EWO)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of women	25,825	64,259	100,458	46,534	30,436	34,829	18,198			
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	97.5	97.7	97.2	98.4	95.4	96.8	97.1			
Overall women response rate (ORR) ³	95.5	96.7	94.8	98.1	91.2	95.0	94.7			

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Table C.5 Sample implementation: Women—Continued

Result	Northeast										West			
	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Daman & Diu	Goa	Gujarat	Maharashtra	
Selected households														
Completed (C)	90.9	95.9	95.8	96.8	95.0	94.3	98.5	95.3	89.8	90.8	94.7	94.2	90.8	
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.3	2.8	5.5	3.8	0.8	2.5	2.5	
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Refused (R)	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.5	
Dwelling not found (DNF)	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	
Household absent (HA)	2.5	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.2	2.6	2.1	3.6	1.5	2.0	
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.8	
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	
Other (O)	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of sampled households	16,084	25,585	12,242	7,573	11,991	11,888	4,733	4,730	836	1,677	1,676	21,790	29,613	
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	95.4	97.6	98.8	98.2	97.9	97.6	99.6	96.8	93.5	94.1	98.5	96.4	95.5	
Eligible women														
Completed (EWC)	93.3	96.1	97.1	96.9	98.3	95.8	98.1	96.4	94.2	94.6	98.8	94.9	94.3	
Not at home (EWNH)	3.5	3.0	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	3.0	4.9	3.9	0.8	3.8	4.1	
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Refused (EWR)	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	1.0	
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	
Other (EWO)	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of women	15,320	29,616	14,006	9,498	12,493	11,261	5,393	4,981	845	1,473	1,716	24,172	31,257	
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	93.3	96.1	97.1	96.9	98.3	95.8	98.1	96.4	94.2	94.6	98.8	94.9	94.3	
Overall women response rate (ORR) ³	89.1	93.8	95.9	95.2	96.2	93.5	97.8	93.4	88.1	89.0	97.4	91.5	90.0	

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Table C.5 Sample implementation: Women—Continued

Result	South										Total
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Lakshadweep	Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	Telangana ^a			
Selected households											
Completed (C)	96.1	94.3	94.8	98.9	95.7	95.8	97.2	92.6			95.6
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.9	3.4	2.6	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.0	3.2			1.7
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			0.0
Refused (R)	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.9			0.5
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1			0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.2			1.1
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.7	0.8	0.5	0.6			0.6
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2			0.1
Other (O)	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2			0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0
Number of sampled households	2,511	10,887	25,137	11,689	774	3,346	26,795	8,412			628,900
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	97.9	95.6	96.7	99.6	99.1	98.0	98.6	94.6			97.6
Eligible women											
Completed (EWC)	97.6	93.8	94.5	98.3	97.6	99.4	98.5	91.8			96.7
Not at home (EWNH)	1.8	4.2	4.3	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.9	5.0			2.4
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			0.0
Refused (EWR)	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.6			0.5
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4			0.3
Other (EWO)	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1			0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0
Number of women	2,880	11,122	27,832	11,227	1,096	4,035	29,272	8,239			723,875
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	97.6	93.8	94.5	98.3	97.6	99.4	98.5	91.8			96.7
Overall women response rate (ORR) ³	95.5	89.7	91.4	97.9	96.7	97.4	97.1	86.9			94.3

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as: $(100 * C)/(C + HP + P + R + DNF)$

² The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)

³ The overall women response rate (ORR) is calculated as: $OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$

Table C.6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men in the state module by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and state/union territory (unweighted), India 2015-16

Result	Residence											
	Urban		Rural		Chandigarh		Delhi	Haryana	Pradesh	North		
									Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Uttarakhand	
Selected households												
Completed (C)	94.0	96.5	87.4	84.3	98.8	91.7	97.4	97.5	96.9	92.6		
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.2	1.4	7.0	4.4	0.5	3.9	1.3	0.9	1.3	3.1		
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Refused (R)	1.2	0.3	3.5	4.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5		
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Household absent (HA)	1.4	0.9	0.7	3.3	0.2	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6		
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.8	0.5	1.4	2.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.6		
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1		
Other (O)	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of sampled households	34,253	74,798	143	1,079	2,819	2,862	5,337	2,679	5,665	2,532		
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	96.4	98.2	89.3	89.8	99.2	94.8	98.2	98.4	98.3	96.2		
Eligible men												
Completed (EMC)	89.7	92.9	78.4	52.9	97.0	84.4	92.2	93.4	95.2	86.9		
Not at home (EMNH)	7.7	5.6	16.0	38.3	2.3	13.5	6.2	5.0	3.7	10.4		
Postponed (EMIP)	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1		
Refused (EMR)	1.8	0.6	4.3	7.3	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.7		
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6		
Other (EMO)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of men	39,624	82,427	162	1,343	3,694	2,863	6,522	3,478	6,624	2,501		
Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ²	89.7	92.9	78.4	52.9	97.0	84.4	92.2	93.4	95.2	86.9		
Overall men response rate (ORR) ³	86.4	91.3	70.0	47.5	96.3	80.1	90.5	92.0	93.6	83.6		

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Table C.6 Sample implementation: Men—Continued

Result	Central					East			
	Chhattisgarh	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Jharkhand	Odisha	West Bengal		
Selected households									
Completed (C)	96.9	98.3	94.6	99.8	94.1	96.7	96.5		
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.0	0.8	2.2	0.1	3.3	1.3	1.4		
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Refused (R)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.9		
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Household absent (HA)	0.7	0.6	2.3	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.6		
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2		
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1		
Other (O)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of sampled households	3,311	8,417	12,685	5,918	4,304	4,980	2,552		
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	97.9	99.1	97.5	99.8	95.7	98.3	97.7		
Eligible men									
Completed (EMC)	94.1	95.6	92.4	96.3	90.1	91.2	93.0		
Not at home (EMNH)	5.3	3.7	6.5	2.4	8.3	7.3	5.0		
Postponed (EMP)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Refused (EMR)	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.4		
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.1		
Other (EMO)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of men	4,067	10,745	14,975	6,097	4,515	5,079	2,843		
Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ²	94.1	95.6	92.4	96.3	90.1	91.2	93.0		
Overall men response rate (ORR) ³	92.1	94.7	90.1	96.1	86.3	89.7	90.9		

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Table C.6 Sample implementation: Men—Continued

Percent distribution of households and eligible men in the state module by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and state/union territory (unweighted), India 2015-16

Result	Northeast										West			
	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Daman & Diu	Goa	Gujarat	Maharashtra	
Selected households														
Completed (C)	91.1	95.9	95.5	97.9	95.6	93.9	98.5	95.2	89.4	90.5	93.8	94.7	90.3	
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.6	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	2.2	7.6	4.3	1.0	2.2	2.4	
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Refused (R)	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.9	
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Household absent (HA)	2.7	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.4	0.2	1.5	2.5	4.2	1.4	2.3	
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.6	
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	
Other (O)	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of sampled households	2,542	4,117	1,907	1,211	1,815	1,827	826	968	198	442	838	5,712	4,731	
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	95.9	97.4	98.5	99.2	98.4	97.1	99.5	97.2	92.2	94.1	98.0	96.9	95.3	
Eligible men														
Completed (EMC)	88.6	90.1	94.1	91.1	95.7	92.3	97.3	89.2	85.3	90.9	97.4	88.3	89.2	
Not at home (EMNH)	6.7	8.4	3.5	6.4	2.6	2.1	1.9	9.3	13.9	6.0	1.7	9.1	7.6	
Postponed (EMIP)	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Refused (EMR)	4.2	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.9	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.6	0.5	1.6	2.3	
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	
Other (EMO)	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of men	2,416	4,654	2,004	1,357	1,827	1,729	903	984	259	496	871	6,812	5,395	
Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ²	88.6	90.1	94.1	91.1	95.7	92.3	97.3	89.2	85.3	90.9	97.4	88.3	89.2	
Overall men response rate (ORR) ³	84.9	87.7	92.7	90.3	94.2	89.6	96.9	86.7	78.7	85.6	95.4	85.6	85.0	

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Table C.6 Sample implementation: Men—Continued

Percent distribution of households and eligible men in the state module by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and state/union territory (unweighted), India 2015-16

Result	South										Total
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Lakshadweep	Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	Telangana			
Selected households											
Completed (C)	97.8	94.2	95.9	98.7	91.6	94.9	97.9	93.9			95.7
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.7	2.9	2.0	0.4	1.9	1.4	0.7	2.9			1.7
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			0.0
Refused (R)	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.5			0.6
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.7			1.1
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.5	1.0	0.3	0.6			0.6
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.1
Other (O)	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.1			0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0
Number of sampled households	407	1,773	4,012	2,553	155	704	5,658	1,372			109,051
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	98.8	95.5	97.4	99.5	97.3	97.5	99.1	95.3			97.6
Eligible men											
Completed (EMC)	93.5	85.6	89.7	95.1	96.6	96.5	96.1	82.6			91.9
Not at home (EMNH)	6.1	10.9	8.2	3.7	2.2	1.7	2.4	10.9			6.3
Postponed (EMP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			0.0
Refused (EMR)	0.0	2.8	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	5.8			1.0
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.6			0.5
Other (EMO)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0			0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0
Number of men	477	1,800	4,579	2,193	179	707	5,530	1,371			122,051
Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ²	93.5	85.6	89.7	95.1	96.6	96.5	96.1	82.6			91.9
Overall men response rate (ORR) ³	92.3	81.8	87.4	94.7	94.0	94.1	95.2	78.8			89.7

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as: $(100 * C)/(C + HP + P + R + DNF)$

² The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)

³ The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as: $OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$

Table D.1 List of variables for sampling errors, India, 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
HIV prevalence	Proportion	Women and men age 15-49, women and men age 15-24
WOMEN		
No schooling (females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
HIV prevalence	Proportion	Women age 15-49, women age 15-24
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
HIV prevalence	Proportion	Men age 15-49, men age 15-24

Table D.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, India, 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	0.899	0.002	601,509	601,509	4.274	0.002	0.896	0.903
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.484	0.002	601,509	601,509	3.092	0.004	0.480	0.488
Using iodized salt	0.931	0.001	598,308	597,551	2.519	0.001	0.930	0.933
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	990.967	1.401	1,396,124	1,368,359	1.589	0.001	988.164	993.770
HIV prevalence (women and men age 15-49)	0.242	0.017	216,923	216,703	1.606	0.070	0.208	0.276
HIV prevalence (women and men age 15-24)	0.101	0.015	75,382	75,186	1.339	0.153	0.070	0.132
WOMEN								
No schooling (females age 6 years and above)	0.310	0.001	1,234,428	1,215,297	2.117	0.003	0.308	0.312
Urban residence	0.346	0.002	699,686	699,686	3.319	0.005	0.342	0.350
No schooling (women age 15-49)	0.276	0.001	699,686	699,686	2.207	0.004	0.274	0.278
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.357	0.002	699,686	699,686	2.655	0.004	0.354	0.360
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.227	0.001	699,686	699,686	1.568	0.003	0.226	0.229
Currently married	0.731	0.001	699,686	699,686	1.627	0.001	0.729	0.733
Married before age 18	0.401	0.001	574,808	578,154	1.969	0.003	0.399	0.404
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.535	0.001	499,627	511,373	2.056	0.003	0.533	0.538
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.478	0.001	499,627	511,373	2.021	0.003	0.475	0.481
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.058	0.001	499,627	511,373	1.975	0.011	0.056	0.059
Currently using pill	0.041	0.001	499,627	511,373	1.978	0.014	0.039	0.042
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.015	0.000	499,627	511,373	1.689	0.019	0.015	0.016
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.056	0.001	499,627	511,373	2.048	0.012	0.055	0.058
Currently using female sterilization	0.360	0.001	499,627	511,373	2.017	0.004	0.357	0.363
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.694	0.002	229,341	255,173	2.117	0.003	0.690	0.699
Unmet need for family planning	0.129	0.001	499,627	511,373	1.619	0.006	0.127	0.130
Want no more children	0.682	0.001	499,627	511,373	1.747	0.002	0.680	0.684
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.107	0.001	499,627	511,373	1.597	0.007	0.106	0.109
Mother received four or more ANC visits	0.512	0.002	190,898	184,641	1.896	0.004	0.508	0.516
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.303	0.002	190,898	184,641	2.146	0.008	0.298	0.308
Birth registration	0.797	0.002	255,751	243,867	1.662	0.002	0.794	0.801
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.814	0.002	259,627	249,967	1.821	0.002	0.810	0.817
Institutional delivery	0.789	0.002	259,627	249,967	1.896	0.002	0.785	0.793
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.651	0.002	190,898	184,641	1.959	0.003	0.647	0.655
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.270	0.002	190,898	184,641	2.029	0.008	0.265	0.274
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.551	0.005	22,606	21,135	1.393	0.009	0.541	0.560
Children with diarrhoea	0.092	0.001	247,743	238,945	1.610	0.011	0.090	0.094
Treated with ORS packets	0.506	0.005	22,500	21,919	1.395	0.010	0.496	0.516
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.679	0.005	22,500	21,919	1.449	0.007	0.670	0.689
Child received BCG vaccination	0.919	0.002	49,284	47,839	1.544	0.002	0.915	0.923
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.784	0.003	49,284	47,839	1.520	0.004	0.778	0.790
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.728	0.003	49,284	47,839	1.561	0.004	0.722	0.735
Child received measles vaccination	0.811	0.003	49,284	47,839	1.489	0.003	0.806	0.816
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.628	0.003	49,284	47,839	1.555	0.006	0.620	0.634
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.620	0.003	49,284	47,839	1.544	0.006	0.613	0.627
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.595	0.002	224,901	204,646	1.904	0.004	0.590	0.600
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.384	0.002	232,440	219,796	1.510	0.004	0.381	0.387
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.210	0.001	232,440	219,796	1.514	0.007	0.208	0.213
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.357	0.002	232,440	219,796	1.471	0.005	0.354	0.361
Children with any anaemia	0.584	0.002	216,945	205,035	1.645	0.003	0.582	0.589
Women with any anaemia	0.530	0.001	684,913	679,445	1.998	0.002	0.528	0.533
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.229	0.001	650,211	647,168	1.789	0.004	0.227	0.230
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.208	0.001	650,211	647,168	2.107	0.005	0.205	0.210
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.756	0.002	122,351	121,120	2.001	0.003	0.751	0.761
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.209	0.003	122,351	121,120	2.400	0.013	0.204	0.215
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.306	0.003	79,729	79,729	2.077	0.011	0.299	0.313
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.182	0.010	1,981,939	1,986,708	1.580	0.005	2.162	2.203
Neonatal mortality	29.458	0.481	262,210	252,723	1.289	0.016	28.496	30.420
Postneonatal mortality	11.263	0.288	262,859	253,518	1.286	0.026	10.687	11.839
Infant mortality	40.721	0.569	262,435	252,923	1.303	0.014	39.582	41.860
Child mortality	9.388	0.267	260,820	251,632	1.324	0.028	8.853	9.922
Under-five mortality	49.726	0.627	263,508	253,893	1.301	0.013	48.472	50.981
HIV prevalence (women age 15-49)	0.233	0.018	117,880	114,288	1.292	0.078	0.197	0.269
HIV prevalence (women age 15-24)	0.081	0.015	41,283	39,913	1.105	0.191	0.050	0.112
MEN								
No schooling (males age 6 years and above)	0.152	0.001	1,235,972	1,214,685	2.077	0.005	0.150	0.153
Urban residence	0.382	0.003	103,525	103,411	2.104	0.008	0.376	0.389
No schooling (men age 15-49)	0.120	0.002	103,525	103,411	1.745	0.015	0.117	0.124
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.471	0.003	103,525	103,411	2.206	0.007	0.464	0.477
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.383	0.002	103,525	103,411	1.568	0.006	0.379	0.388
Currently married	0.604	0.002	103,525	103,411	1.578	0.004	0.600	0.609
Married before age 21	0.263	0.003	67,813	68,047	1.707	0.011	0.257	0.269
Want no more children	0.698	0.003	62,091	62,499	1.608	0.004	0.692	0.704
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.124	0.002	62,091	62,499	1.714	0.018	0.119	0.129
Men with any anaemia	0.227	0.002	100,238	98,721	1.631	0.010	0.222	0.231
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.202	0.002	100,604	99,168	1.533	0.010	0.198	0.206
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.189	0.003	100,604	99,168	2.063	0.014	0.184	0.195
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.889	0.002	103,525	103,411	2.105	0.002	0.884	0.893
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.325	0.004	103,523	103,409	2.603	0.012	0.317	0.333
HIV prevalence (men age 15-49)	0.252	0.024	99,043	102,415	1.495	0.095	0.204	0.299
HIV prevalence (men age 15-24)	0.124	0.024	34,099	35,273	1.269	0.195	0.075	0.172

Table D.2 Sampling errors: Urban sample, India, 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	0.911	0.004	175,946	209,807	5.743	0.004	0.903	0.919
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.703	0.004	175,946	209,807	4.099	0.006	0.694	0.712
Using iodized salt	0.965	0.001	174,635	207,893	2.402	0.001	0.963	0.967
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	955.952	2.957	398,566	461,853	1.837	0.003	950.038	961.866
HIV prevalence (women and men age 15-49)	0.375	0.042	66,256	75,568	1.772	0.112	0.291	0.459
HIV prevalence (women and men age 15-24)	0.138	0.037	22,263	25,256	1.493	0.269	0.064	0.212
WOMEN								
No schooling (females age 6 years and above)	0.192	0.002	348,694	402,008	2.696	0.010	0.188	0.196
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.572	0.003	139,278	170,815	2.244	0.005	0.566	0.578
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.512	0.003	139,278	170,815	2.164	0.006	0.507	0.518
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.059	0.001	139,278	170,815	2.189	0.023	0.057	0.062
Currently using pill	0.035	0.001	139,278	170,815	2.030	0.029	0.033	0.037
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.024	0.001	139,278	170,815	1.800	0.031	0.022	0.025
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.091	0.002	139,278	170,815	2.203	0.019	0.087	0.094
Currently using female sterilization	0.357	0.003	139,278	170,815	2.185	0.008	0.352	0.363
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.579	0.005	68,755	91,918	2.505	0.008	0.569	0.588
Unmet need for family planning	0.121	0.002	139,278	170,815	1.809	0.013	0.118	0.125
Want no more children	0.695	0.002	139,278	170,815	1.969	0.003	0.691	0.700
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.664	0.005	47,833	54,847	2.246	0.008	0.654	0.674
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.408	0.006	47,833	54,847	2.476	0.014	0.397	0.420
Birth registration	0.888	0.003	61,688	69,557	1.744	0.003	0.883	0.894
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.900	0.003	61,379	70,118	1.993	0.003	0.894	0.906
Institutional delivery	0.887	0.003	61,379	70,118	2.047	0.004	0.880	0.893
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.731	0.005	47,833	54,847	2.230	0.006	0.721	0.740
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.285	0.005	47,833	54,867	2.297	0.017	0.275	0.295
Children with diarrhoea	0.082	0.002	59,222	67,958	1.790	0.026	0.078	0.087
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.585	0.011	5,169	5,591	1.453	0.018	0.563	0.606
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.741	0.011	5,169	5,591	1.603	0.014	0.719	0.762
Child received BCG vaccination	0.932	0.004	11,795	13,602	1.872	0.005	0.923	0.941
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.802	0.007	11,795	13,602	1.767	0.008	0.789	0.815
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.734	0.008	11,795	13,602	1.854	0.011	0.718	0.750
Child received measles vaccination	0.832	0.006	11,795	13,602	1.719	0.007	0.820	0.844
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.633	0.008	11,795	13,602	1.792	0.013	0.617	0.650
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.638	0.008	11,795	13,602	1.782	0.013	0.622	0.655
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.633	0.005	50,983	58,794	2.185	0.008	0.622	0.643
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.310	0.004	55,257	60,124	1.722	0.012	0.303	0.318
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.200	0.003	55,257	60,124	1.714	0.016	0.193	0.206
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.291	0.004	55,257	60,124	1.693	0.013	0.284	0.298
Children with any anaemia	0.560	0.004	51,556	56,237	1.877	0.008	0.551	0.569
Women with any anaemia	0.508	0.003	197,865	230,496	2.298	0.005	0.503	0.513
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.155	0.002	190,402	2,22,994	2.298	0.012	0.151	0.159
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.314	0.003	190,402	2,22,994	2.273	0.008	0.309	0.319
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.877	0.004	37,415	43,510	2.355	0.004	0.869	0.885
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.281	0.006	37,415	43,510	2.675	0.022	0.269	0.294
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.751	0.018	583,633	693,374	1.898	0.010	1.716	1.786
Neonatal mortality	20.127	0.861	62,094	71,063	1.415	0.043	18.404	21.850
Postneonatal mortality	8.421	0.542	62,223	71,339	1.420	0.064	7.338	9.505
Infant mortality	28.548	1.032	62,132	71,111	1.420	0.036	26.485	30.612
Child mortality	6.028	0.527	62,120	71,320	1.684	0.087	4.975	7.082
Under-five mortality	34.405	1.138	62,287	71,278	1.425	0.033	32.129	36.681
HIV prevalence (women age 15-49)	0.359	0.045	35,424	38,822	1.406	0.125	0.269	0.448
HIV prevalence (women age 15-24)	0.076	0.029	11,789	12,872	1.125	0.376	0.019	0.133
MEN								
No schooling (males age 6 years and above)	0.089	0.001	359,615	417,932	2.651	0.017	0.086	0.092
Want no more children	0.687	0.006	18,564	22,700	1.758	0.009	0.675	0.699
Men with any anaemia	0.185	0.004	31,240	36,766	1.813	0.023	0.177	0.194
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.155	0.004	31,444	37,104	1.671	0.024	0.147	0.162
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.266	0.006	31,444	37,104	2.274	0.023	0.254	0.279
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.938	0.003	32,771	39,546	2.599	0.004	0.931	0.945
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.378	0.008	32,771	39,546	2.935	0.021	0.362	0.394
HIV prevalence (men age 15-49)	0.392	0.057	30,832	36,746	1.614	0.146	0.278	0.507
HIV prevalence (men age 15-24)	0.202	0.060	10,474	12,384	1.357	0.295	0.083	0.321

Table D.2 Sampling errors: Rural sample, India, 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	0.893	0.001	425,563	391,702	3.121	0.002	0.890	0.896
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.367	0.002	425,563	391,702	2.305	0.005	0.363	0.370
Using iodized salt	0.914	0.001	423,673	389,618	2.570	0.001	0.911	0.916
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1008.807	1.465	997,558	906,506	1.389	0.001	1005.877	1011.736
HIV prevalence (women and men age 15-49)	0.171	0.013	150,667	141,135	1.225	0.076	0.144	0.197
HIV prevalence (women and men age 15-24)	0.082	0.014	53,119	49,930	1.110	0.168	0.055	0.110
WOMEN								
No schooling (females age 6 years and above)	0.368	0.001	885,734	813,289	1.818	0.003	0.366	0.370
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.517	0.002	360,349	340,557	1.868	0.003	0.514	0.520
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.460	0.002	360,349	340,557	1.865	0.003	0.457	0.463
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.057	0.001	360,349	340,557	1.785	0.012	0.056	0.058
Currently using pill	0.043	0.001	360,349	340,557	1.938	0.015	0.042	0.045
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.011	0.000	360,349	340,557	1.337	0.021	0.011	0.012
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.039	0.000	360,349	340,557	1.432	0.012	0.038	0.040
Currently using female sterilization	0.361	0.002	360,349	340,557	1.877	0.004	0.358	0.364
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.760	0.002	160,586	163,256	1.751	0.002	0.756	0.763
Unmet need for family planning	0.132	0.001	360,349	340,557	1.469	0.006	0.130	0.134
Want no more children	0.675	0.001	360,349	340,557	1.570	0.002	0.673	0.678
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.448	0.002	143,065	129,794	1.730	0.005	0.443	0.453
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.259	0.002	143,065	129,794	1.761	0.008	0.254	0.263
Birth registration	0.761	0.002	194,063	174,310	1.635	0.003	0.757	0.765
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.780	0.002	198,248	179,849	1.772	0.003	0.776	0.784
Institutional delivery	0.751	0.002	198,248	179,849	1.855	0.003	0.746	0.755
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.617	0.002	143,065	129,794	1.810	0.004	0.613	0.622
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.263	0.002	143,065	129,794	1.838	0.008	0.259	0.267
Children with diarrhoea	0.095	0.001	188,521	170,987	1.523	0.011	0.093	0.098
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.479	0.005	17,331	16,328	1.362	0.011	0.468	0.489
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.658	0.005	17,331	16,328	1.389	0.008	0.648	0.669
Child received BCG vaccination	0.914	0.002	37,489	34,237	1.402	0.002	0.910	0.918
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.777	0.003	37,489	34,237	1.390	0.004	0.771	0.783
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.726	0.003	37,489	34,237	1.392	0.005	0.720	0.733
Child received measles vaccination	0.803	0.003	37,489	34,237	1.379	0.004	0.797	0.808
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.625	0.004	37,489	34,237	1.419	0.006	0.618	0.632
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.613	0.004	37,489	34,237	1.411	0.006	0.605	0.620
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.594	0.002	160,712	145,852	1.734	0.004	0.589	0.599
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.412	0.002	177,183	159,671	1.425	0.004	0.408	0.416
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.214	0.001	177,183	159,671	1.428	0.007	0.212	0.217
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.382	0.002	177,183	159,671	1.385	0.005	0.379	0.386
Children with any anaemia	0.595	0.002	165,389	148,798	1.516	0.003	0.591	0.599
Women with any anaemia	0.542	0.001	487,048	448,950	1.772	0.002	0.540	0.545
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.267	0.001	459,808	424,884	1.628	0.004	0.265	0.269
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.152	0.001	459,808	424,884	1.709	0.006	0.150	0.153
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.689	0.003	84,936	77,610	1.916	0.004	0.683	0.695
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.169	0.003	84,936	77,610	2.068	0.016	0.164	0.174
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.408	0.011	1,398,307	1,293,334	1.439	0.005	2.386	2.431
Neonatal mortality	33.118	0.565	200,116	181,676	1.264	0.017	31.988	34.248
Postneonatal mortality	12.384	0.331	200,636	182,195	1.254	0.027	11.722	13.046
Infant mortality	45.502	0.664	200,303	181,829	1.276	0.015	44.174	46.830
Child mortality	10.747	0.298	198,700	180,325	1.233	0.028	10.151	11.343
Under-five mortality	55.760	0.731	201,221	182,632	1.275	0.013	54.299	57.221
HIV prevalence (women age 15-49)	0.168	0.015	82,456	75,466	1.055	0.089	0.138	0.199
HIV prevalence (women age 15-24)	0.083	0.018	29,494	27,041	1.091	0.220	0.047	0.120
MEN								
No schooling (males age 6 years and above)	0.184	0.001	876,357	796,862	1.845	0.005	0.183	0.186
Want no more children	0.704	0.003	43,527	39,799	1.438	0.004	0.698	0.711
Men with any anaemia	0.251	0.003	68,998	62,119	1.471	0.010	0.246	0.257
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.230	0.002	69,160	62,064	1.402	0.011	0.225	0.235
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.143	0.002	69,160	62,064	1.520	0.015	0.139	0.147
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.858	0.003	70,754	63,864	1.920	0.003	0.853	0.863
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.292	0.004	70,752	63,863	2.205	0.013	0.285	0.300
HIV prevalence (men age 15-49)	0.173	0.019	68,211	65,669	1.165	0.107	0.136	0.210
HIV prevalence (men age 15-24)	0.081	0.019	23,625	22,889	0.999	0.228	0.044	0.118

Table E.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the *de facto* household population by sex (weighted), India, 2015-16

Age	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	22,885	1.7	25,132	1.8
1	23,091	1.7	24,994	1.8
2	23,613	1.7	25,057	1.8
3	25,210	1.9	26,523	1.9
4	23,478	1.7	26,790	2.0
5	22,409	1.7	25,053	1.8
6	25,759	1.9	28,100	2.1
7	25,514	1.9	27,405	2.0
8	26,946	2.0	29,048	2.1
9	23,103	1.7	24,689	1.8
10	27,676	2.0	31,287	2.3
11	23,331	1.7	25,090	1.8
12	28,754	2.1	30,703	2.2
13	28,244	2.1	27,041	2.0
14	24,690	1.8	27,966	2.0
15	25,847	1.9	29,027	2.1
16	25,226	1.9	25,806	1.9
17	23,675	1.7	24,975	1.8
18	28,459	2.1	29,882	2.2
19	21,810	1.6	21,485	1.6
20	29,204	2.2	27,043	2.0
21	21,749	1.6	20,818	1.5
22	28,136	2.1	26,471	1.9
23	23,972	1.8	21,420	1.6
24	23,615	1.7	22,150	1.6
25	31,832	2.3	29,421	2.2
26	22,501	1.7	22,027	1.6
27	20,721	1.5	19,931	1.5
28	26,195	1.9	24,681	1.8
29	16,557	1.2	15,390	1.1
30	32,437	2.4	32,680	2.4
31	13,343	1.0	12,965	0.9
32	23,099	1.7	22,591	1.7
33	14,966	1.1	13,228	1.0
34	14,799	1.1	14,048	1.0
35	30,672	2.3	33,438	2.4
36	15,761	1.2	14,743	1.1
37	14,163	1.0	13,101	1.0
38	19,977	1.5	18,017	1.3
39	12,312	0.9	11,351	0.8
40	28,561	2.1	30,717	2.2

Continued...

Table E.1 Household age distribution—*Continued*

Single-year age distribution of the *de facto* household population by sex (weighted), India 2015-16

Age	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
41	10,317	0.8	9,531	0.7
42	17,420	1.3	17,110	1.3
43	12,178	0.9	10,761	0.8
44	10,840	0.8	9,779	0.7
45	27,106	2.0	30,189	2.2
46	11,512	0.8	11,125	0.8
47	11,636	0.9	10,815	0.8
48	15,605	1.2	14,716	1.1
49	9,922	0.7	9,135	0.7
50	16,723	1.2	22,111	1.6
51	12,176	0.9	7,893	0.6
52	18,491	1.4	12,575	0.9
53	10,797	0.8	8,230	0.6
54	9,819	0.7	8,595	0.6
55	26,581	2.0	22,208	1.6
56	9,193	0.7	10,990	0.8
57	7,213	0.5	8,281	0.6
58	10,409	0.8	11,218	0.8
59	5,232	0.4	6,395	0.5
60	26,111	1.9	25,407	1.9
61	4,967	0.4	5,710	0.4
62	9,559	0.7	10,360	0.8
63	4,908	0.4	5,805	0.4
64	4,538	0.3	5,348	0.4
65	22,005	1.6	21,624	1.6
66	3,573	0.3	4,564	0.3
67	3,869	0.3	4,754	0.3
68	4,910	0.4	5,031	0.4
69	2,513	0.2	3,006	0.2
70+	51,269	3.8	52,513	3.8
Don't know/ missing	199	0.0	173	0.0
Total	1,355,888	100.0	1,368,234	100.0

Note: The *de facto* population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table E.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, India, 2015-16

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	132,696	na	na	na
15-19	125,018	120,259	17.4	96.2
20-24	126,676	121,273	17.6	95.7
25-29	117,806	113,268	16.4	96.1
30-34	98,644	95,126	13.8	96.4
35-39	92,886	89,755	13.0	96.6
40-44	79,317	76,367	11.1	96.3
45-49	75,781	73,197	10.6	96.6
50-54	68,006	na	na	na
15-49	716,128	689,246	100.0	96.2

Note: The *de facto* population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table E.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-59, interviewed men age 15-59 and percent of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, India, 2015-16

Age group	Household population of men age 10-59	Interviewed men age 15-54		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	25,179	na	na	na
15-19	19,818	18,451	16.7	93.1
20-24	18,088	16,342	14.8	90.3
25-29	17,696	15,885	14.4	89.8
30-34	15,888	14,262	12.9	89.8
35-39	14,869	13,523	12.3	90.9
40-44	13,175	11,896	10.8	90.3
45-49	12,555	11,349	10.3	90.4
50-54	9,416	8,568	7.8	91.0
55-59	11,049	na	na	na
15-54	121,505	110,277	100.0	90.8

Note: The *de facto* population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table E.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations with missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), India, 2015-16

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with missing information	Number of cases
Birth Date	Births in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Month only		1.05	772,974
Month and year		0.36	772,974
Age at death	Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.13	42,391
Age/date at first union¹	Ever-married women age 15-49	0.13	540,671
	Ever-married men age 15-54	0.47	71,336
Respondent's schooling	All women age 15-49	0.00	699,686
	All men age 15-54	0.00	110,277
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	Living children age 0-59 months	0.18	238,930
Anthropometry of children	Living children age 0-59 months (from the household questionnaire)		
Height		6.00	246,482
Weight		5.79	246,482
Height or weight		6.00	246,482
Anthropometry of women	Women age 15-49 (from the household questionnaire)		
Height		5.67	716,128
Weight		5.65	716,128
Height or weight		5.68	716,128
Anthropometry of men	Men age 15-49 (from the household questionnaire)		
Height		12.17	111,385
Weight		12.14	111,385
Height or weight		12.19	111,385
Anaemia			
Children	Living children age 6-59 months (from the household questionnaire)	8.72	224,573
Women	All women (from the household questionnaire)	6.24	716,128
Men	All men (from the household questionnaire)	12.57	120,741

¹ Both year and age missing

Table E.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), India, 2015-16

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with complete birth date ¹			Sex ratio at birth ²			Calendar year ratio ³		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2016	5,527	223	5,750	100.0	97.3	99.9	940	682	928	na	na	na
2015	27,767	1,307	29,073	99.8	97.0	99.7	900	893	899	na	na	na
2014	48,887	2,081	50,968	99.8	97.5	99.7	911	779	905	128.8	114.8	128.2
2013	48,146	2,318	50,464	99.7	95.7	99.5	944	891	942	98.4	104.1	98.7
2012	48,936	2,370	51,306	99.6	94.7	99.4	936	823	931	102.4	104.3	102.5
2011	47,455	2,227	49,682	99.4	96.1	99.3	912	716	902	97.1	90.9	96.8
2010	48,833	2,530	51,363	99.2	94.6	99.0	874	907	875	101.0	98.6	100.9
2009	49,204	2,906	52,110	98.8	92.6	98.5	922	869	919	99.1	105.9	99.4
2008	50,514	2,959	53,473	98.6	92.7	98.3	924	852	920	101.1	101.1	101.1
2007	50,743	2,945	53,689	98.7	92.9	98.4	934	830	928	101.8	97.3	101.5
2012 - 2016	179,263	8,299	187,562	99.7	96.1	99.6	926	837	922	na	na	na
2007 - 2011	246,750	13,567	260,317	99.0	93.7	98.7	913	837	909	na	na	na
2002 - 2006	248,893	16,630	265,522	98.5	91.8	98.1	925	896	923	na	na	na
1997 - 2001	227,448	17,604	245,051	97.8	90.2	97.2	907	883	905	na	na	na
<1997	297,652	33,506	331,158	95.5	87.8	94.7	864	853	863	na	na	na
All	1,200,005	89,605	1,289,611	97.9	90.7	97.4	904	863	901	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

¹ Both year and month of birth given

² $(B_f/B_m) \times 1,000$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

³ $[2B_x/(B_{x-1}+B_{x+1})] \times 100$, where B_x is the number of births in calendar year x

Table E.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), India, 2015-16

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1	2,802	2,943	3,117	2,930	11,791
1	1,504	1,870	2,061	1,840	7,275
2	496	522	563	534	2,115
3	585	740	692	717	2,734
4	266	266	313	294	1,139
5	277	297	323	362	1,258
6	175	200	213	246	834
7	145	180	172	235	732
8	166	190	201	276	833
9	72	86	88	102	348
10	114	106	146	165	532
11	43	53	47	74	217
12	57	74	78	110	319
13	42	37	33	58	170
14	37	30	45	31	143
15	205	195	253	283	936
16	24	24	12	22	84
17	30	18	24	11	82
18	34	17	26	29	106
19	3	11	16	17	46
20	89	102	103	88	383
21	37	45	49	51	182
22	32	38	38	35	143
23	4	12	9	13	38
24	13	9	3	21	47
25	36	34	28	36	134
26	5	6	5	6	22
27	10	11	9	17	46
28	9	5	11	3	27
29	5	3	9	1	18
30	24	19	13	16	72
31	8	5	4	1	19
Total 0-30	7,342	8,143	8,700	8,623	32,808
Percentage early neonatal ¹	83.1	84.0	83.7	80.3	82.7

¹ 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table E.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey, India, 2015-16

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1 ^a	7,342	8,143	8,700	8,623	32,808
1	619	712	798	751	2,880
2	391	451	499	469	1,810
3	356	384	465	441	1,646
4	206	223	225	253	907
5	171	165	221	183	741
6	243	344	448	507	1,543
7	149	196	177	180	701
8	142	201	190	243	776
9	144	234	236	266	880
10	76	113	83	132	404
11	59	103	122	97	381
12	51	66	100	136	353
13	16	15	25	24	79
14	20	15	13	17	65
15	19	24	25	28	96
16	16	11	16	13	55
17	6	7	10	20	42
18	56	107	92	93	348
19	3	13	4	11	30
20	3	1	8	6	18
21	1	4	2	2	9
22	8	3	7	8	27
23	2	8	8	13	31
24	4	3	12	7	27
1 year	395	869	1,030	1,109	3,403
Total 0-11	9,896	11,269	12,166	12,145	45,476
Percentage neonatal ¹	74.2	72.3	71.5	71.0	72.1

^a Includes deaths under one month reported in days

¹ Under one month/under one year

The four core survey questionnaires (Household Questionnaire, Woman’s Questionnaire, Man’s Questionnaire, and Biomarker Questionnaire) used in NFHS-4 are presented here: <http://rchiips.org/nfhs/NFHS-4Report.shtm>. In all 36 states/union territories, the questionnaires were canvassed using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing, except that the Biomarker Questionnaire was paper based and the results were entered into mini-computers in the field. Since the fieldwork for NFHS-4 was conducted in two phases that spanned parts of two calendar years (2015 and 2016), the reference period for questions/sections that were reference-period specific was different for Phase 1 and Phase 2 states/union territories¹. The table below gives a list of affected sections and questions with the reference year for the two phases of fieldwork.

Questionnaire	Section and question number	Reference year	
		Phase 1 states	Phase 2 states
Household	QH19-QH21	2014-15	2015-16
	QH70-QH77	Jan. 2012 or later	Jan 2013 or later
Woman’s	Q224, Q225, Q244-Q247	Jan 2010 or later	Jan 2011 or later
	Section 3: Q341-Q342	Jan 2010 or later	Jan 2011 or later
	Section 4: Q401-Q489	Jan 2010 or later	Jan 2011 or later
	Section 4: Q491-Q495	Jan 2013 or later	Jan 2014 or later
	Section5: Q501-Q550	Jan 2010 or later	Jan 2011 or later
	Section 5A: Q552-Q565	Jan 2009 or later	Jan 2010 or later
	Section 10: Q1018-Q1032	Jan 2013 or later	Jan 2014 or later
Biomarker	Calendar	2010-15	2011-16
	QB204-QB212	Jan 2010 or later	Jan 2011 or later

NFHS-4 questionnaires were translated into 17 languages. Questionnaires in the CAPI mini-computer in each state were multilingual, with questions in the principal language of the state/union territory and English, as well as 1-2 other commonly used languages in the state/union territory, where applicable.

¹ Fieldwork was conducted from **January-December 2015 (Phase 1)** in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh (Eastern), Madhya Pradesh (Western), Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh (Eastern), West Bengal. Fieldwork was conducted from **January-December 2016 (Phase 2)** in Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh (Western), Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand+ Central).



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