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Maharashtra



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National Family Health Survey

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

2005-06

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For additional information on NFHS-3, visit www.nfhsindia.org.
For related information, visit www.iipsindia.org or www.mohfw.nic.in.



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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

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INTRODUCTION

The 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) is the third in the NFHS series of surveys. The first NFHS was conducted in 1992-93, and the second (NFHS-2) was conducted in 1998-99. All three NFHS surveys were conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India. The MOHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-3 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, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-3 was provided by Macro International, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

In Maharashtra, NFHS-3 interviewed 9,034 women age 15-49 and 8,867 men age 15-54 to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The survey is based on a sample of 8,315 households that is representative at the state level, within the state at the urban and rural levels, and for the cities of Mumbai and Nagpur and their slum and non-slum populations. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 96 percent and the individual response rates were 90 percent for eligible women and 78 percent for eligible men.

The survey provides trend data on key indicators and includes information on several new topics, such as HIV/AIDS-related behaviour, attitudes toward family life education for girls and boys, use of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, men's involvement in maternal care, and health insurance. For the first time, NFHS-3 provides information on men and unmarried women. In addition, HIV prevalence is measured at the national level and for selected states, including Maharashtra.

In Maharashtra, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men in all the sample households. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. In addition, all interviewed women and men in all sample households were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. All biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Maharashtra was conducted by the Centre for Operations Research and Training (CORT), Vadodara, between December 2005 and March 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Maharashtra, followed by detailed tables and appendices that provide sampling errors and information on the coverage of HIV testing. More information about the definitions of indicators included in this report is contained in Volume I of the NFHS-3 National Report, and the questionnaires and details of the sampling procedure for NFHS-3 are contained in Volume II of the NFHS-3 National Report (available at www.nfhsindia.org).

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Forty-eight percent of households in Maharashtra are in urban areas, and the remaining 52 percent are in rural areas. On average, households in Maharashtra are comprised of about 5 members. About one in eight households (12%) are headed by women.

The vast majority of households in Maharashtra have household heads who are Hindu (80%). Ten percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 7 percent have Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist household heads. All other religions together account for less than 3 percent of household heads. A considerably higher proportion of households in Maharashtra are headed by a Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist than in India as a whole (1%) and in all other states except Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

Sixteen percent of household heads belong to a scheduled caste, 11 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 26 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). Less than half of Maharashtra's household heads (47%) do not belong to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

Thirty-one percent of Maharashtra's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 88 percent of children under age 18 years live with both parents, 8 percent live with one parent, and 4 percent live with neither parent.

Housing characteristics

The majority (59%) of households in Maharashtra live in a *pucca* house. Eighty-four percent of households (71% of rural households and 97% of urban households) have electricity, up only slightly from 82 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Forty-seven percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 54 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Four-fifths of rural households (79%) have no toilet facilities, compared with 12 percent of urban households.

Seventy-nine percent of households in Maharashtra get their drinking water from a tap and only 53 percent have some type of toilet facility.

Ninety-three percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (99% of urban households and 87% of rural households), but only 58 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. In addition, 20 percent of households (14% urban and 26% rural) get their drinking water from a public tap/standpipe. Sixty-eight percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable; 43 percent of the households strain the water through a cloth and 12-13 percent each boil the water, use a water filter, or treat it in some other way.

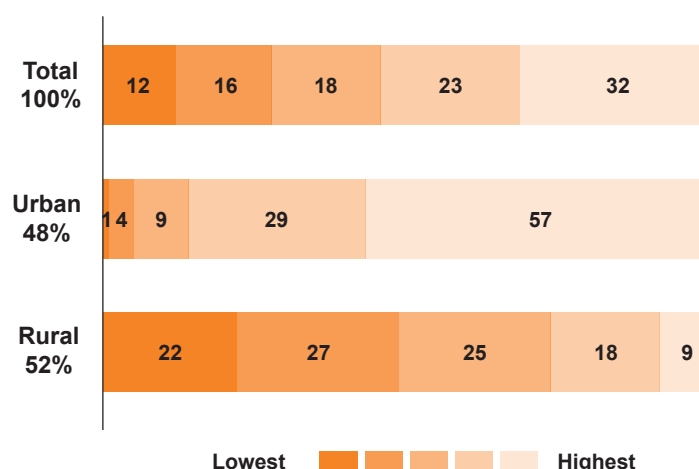
One-half (49%) of households use solid fuels for cooking, with wood being the most commonly used solid fuel.

Wealth Index

The wealth index is constructed by combining information on 33 household assets and housing characteristics such as ownership of consumer items, type of dwelling, source of water, and availability of electricity, into a single wealth index. The household population is divided into five equal groups of 20 percent each (quintiles) at the national level from 1 (lowest, poorest) to 5 (highest, wealthiest). Since the quintiles of the wealth index are defined at the national level, the proportion of the population of a particular state that falls in any specific quintile will vary across states.

Wealth Index

Percentage of households in urban and rural areas and percent distribution of households by wealth quintile



Based on the wealth index, the state of Maharashtra is wealthier than the nation as a whole. Almost one-third of Maharashtra's household population (57% of the urban population and 9% of the rural population) is in the highest wealth quintile, compared with one-fifth of the national population. Twelve percent of the population in Maharashtra (1% of the urban population and 22% of the rural population) is in the lowest wealth quintile.

EDUCATION

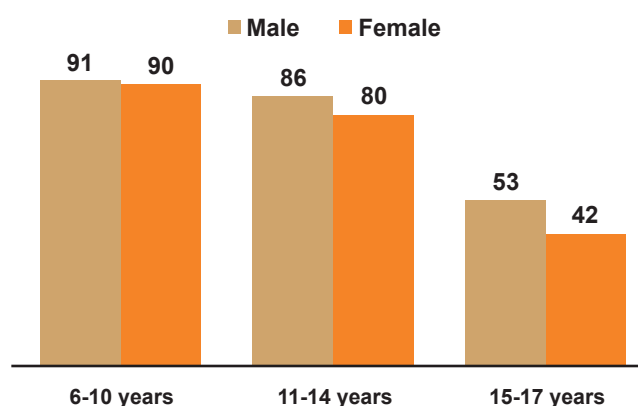
Current school attendance among children

Only 78 percent of children age 6-17 years attend school in Maharashtra, and this percentage is 8 percentage points higher in urban than in rural areas. Ninety-one percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (95% in urban areas and 87% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 83 percent for children age 11-14 years and is only 47 percent (55% in urban areas and 40% in rural areas) for children age 15-17 years.

Gender disparity in education is quite evident in the school age population in Maharashtra with 75 percent of girls age 6-17 years

Are there gender differentials in children's current school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



attending school, compared with 81 percent of boys in the same age group. However, the extent and direction of this gender disparity varies greatly by age and urban-rural residence. Among children age 6-10 years, there is no gender disparity in school attendance in urban as well as in rural areas. At older ages (11-14 years and 15-17 years), in urban areas, the gender disparity in school attendance in favour of boys remains small (2-5 percentage points); but in rural areas, it is pronounced and increases with age. Specifically, in rural areas, in the age group 11-14 years, 84 percent of boys and only 75 percent of girls are attending school, and in the age group 15-17 years, 49 percent of boys and only 32 percent of girls are attending school.

Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or 'passed' a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, only 70 percent of women and 88 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Maharashtra.

Twenty-four percent of women and 7 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. Forty-four percent of men have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 31 percent of women have attained that level of education.

Only 44 percent of men and 31 percent of women age 15-49 have 10 or more years of education in Maharashtra.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults agree that children should be taught moral values in school. The majority of adults think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; but fewer adults think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think that children should be taught in school about contraception. Two-thirds of men believe that both girls and boys should be taught about contraception in school, whereas among women, about half think that girls should learn about contraception in school and only 41 percent think that contraception should be part of boys' school education.

Most men and women believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. Seventy-six percent of women think that boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS in school, compared with 87-88 percent of men. Among men, two-thirds feel that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, and seven out of ten (71-72%) feel that both boys and girls should be taught about condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases in school. By contrast, less than one-half of women (44-47%) feel that each of these topics is appropriate for children in school.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 17.8 years among women age 20-49 and 24.4 years among men age 25-49. On average, men get married almost seven years later than women. Almost two out of five (39%) women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 and 15 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

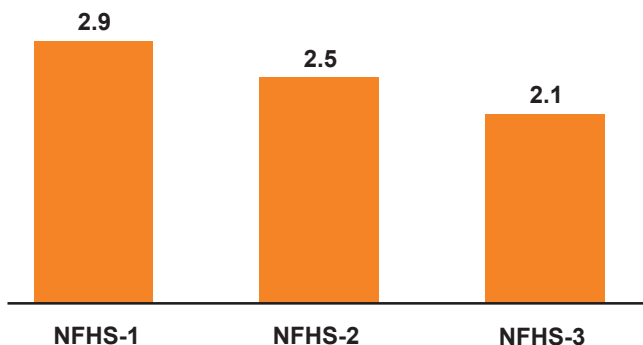
Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in Maharashtra will have an average of 2.1 children in her lifetime. Although, the state as a whole has attained replacement level fertility, in rural areas fertility is, at 2.3, still above the replacement level. By contrast, in urban areas, fertility, at 1.9, is not only below replacement, but is also about half a child less than in rural areas. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 12 percent were of birth order four or higher.

Fertility has been declining slowly over time in Maharashtra: in the 13 years since NFHS-1, fertility has declined by about three-fourth of

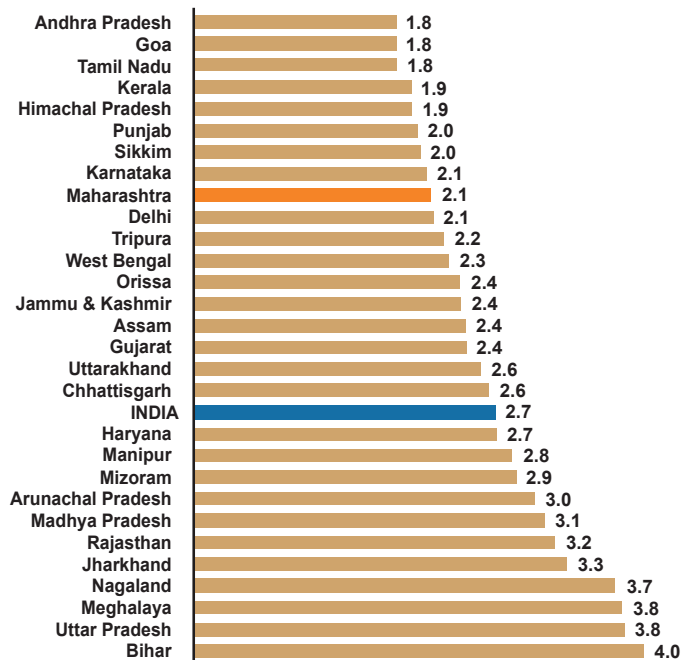
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman



Fertility in Maharashtra is at replacement level (2.1 children per woman). However, a rural woman in Maharashtra is still having about half a child more than her urban counterpart.

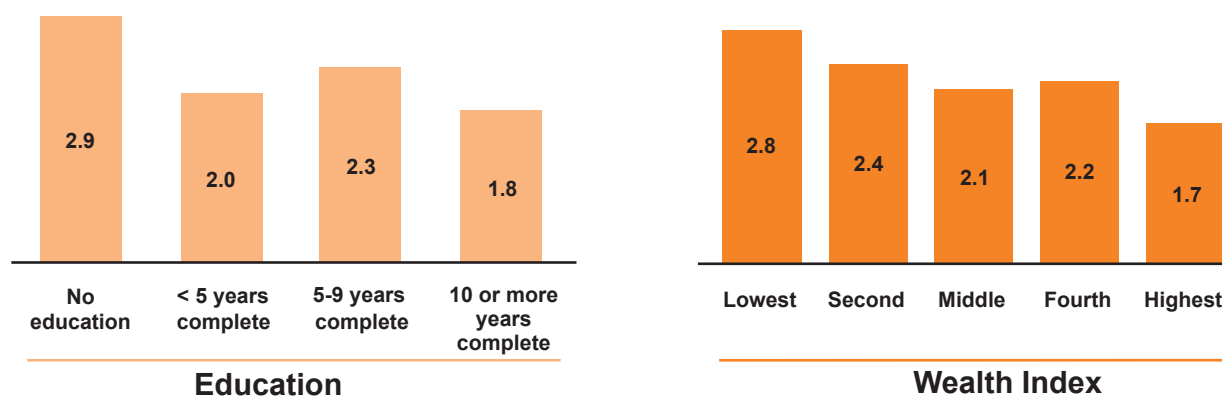
a child, with more than half of this decline taking place in the seven years since NFHS-2.

Among all the caste/tribe groups in Maharashtra, the fertility rate is above replacement level only for scheduled-tribe women (2.4). The total fertility rate for Hindus (2.0) is almost one child lower than the rate for Muslims (2.9), and is about a third of a child lower than that for Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists (2.4).

The greatest differentials in fertility are by wealth and education. At current fertility rates, women with no education will have one child more than women with 10 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 2.9, compared with 1.8). Similarly women in the lowest wealth quintile will have one child more than women in the highest wealth quintile (a TFR of 2.8 compared with 1.7).

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Maharashtra, 14 percent have already begun childbearing, a little lower than the national average (16%). Young women in rural areas are twice as likely to have begun childbearing as young women in urban areas (18% and 9%, respectively).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Maharashtra is 32 months. Fifty-nine percent of non-first-order births occur within three years of a previous birth, including 10 percent of births that take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 25 percent that take place within 24 months. Research shows that waiting at least three years between births reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

About three-fourths of currently married women and men in Maharashtra, either want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, about half would like to wait at least two years. Eighty-three percent of women and men consider the ideal family size to be two children or less.

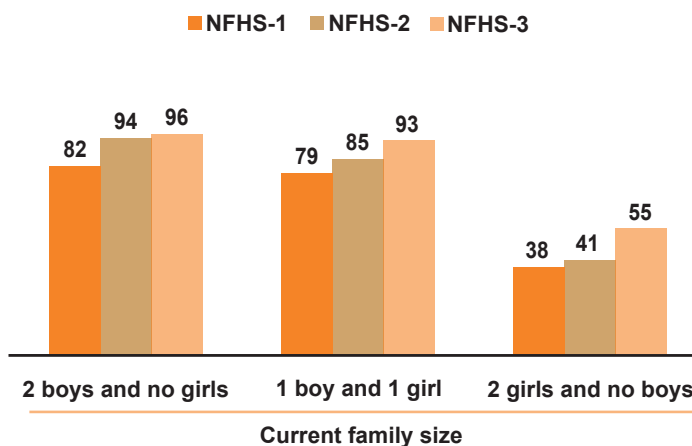
In Maharashtra, there is evidence of some preference for sons. Fourteen percent of women and men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-3 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is strongly affected by women's number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 96 percent with two sons and 93 percent with one son want no more children, compared with 55 percent of women with two daughters. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 (88%) than it was in NFHS-2 (81%) and NFHS-1 (71%), irrespective of women's number of sons.

In Maharashtra, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they want, the total fertility rate would be 1.7 instead of 2.1.

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

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



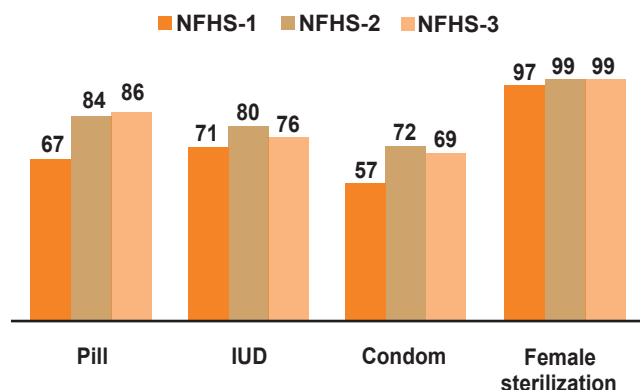
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Maharashtra. Female sterilization is the most widely known method, known by virtually all married women and men. Adults are less likely to know about temporary contraceptive methods. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, currently married women are most likely to know about the pill (86%) and currently married men are most likely to know about condoms (93%).

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Knowledge of female sterilization was high in Maharashtra even at the time of NFHS-1. By contrast, knowledge of some temporary contraceptive methods has actually declined between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, even though knowledge of temporary methods had increased sharply between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2. In particular, a lower proportion of currently married women know about the IUD and about condoms in

NFHS-3 than in NFHS-2. Only the knowledge of pills has increased marginally since NFHS-2.

Contraceptive use

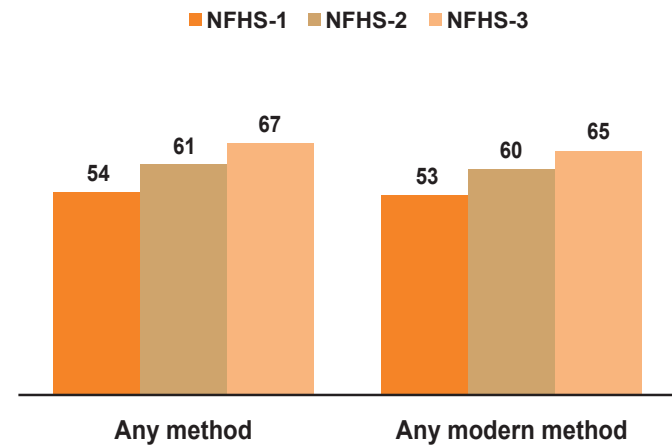
The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 67 percent, up from 61 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Female sterilization accounts for 76 percent of all contraceptive use, only slightly less than its share at the time of NFHS-2 (80%). Contraceptive use increases sharply with age, but is somewhat higher for women age 30-39 years than women age 40-49 years.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by currently married men is 10 percentage points lower than women's report of current contraceptive use. Fifty-seven percent of currently married men report using contraception the last time they had sex; men are much more likely than women to report current use of condoms, however.

Fifty-eight percent of Muslim women use contraception, compared with 68 percent of women from all other religions including Hindu women. Contraceptive use does not vary much by residence or wealth quintile; however, women belonging to the other backward classes and to

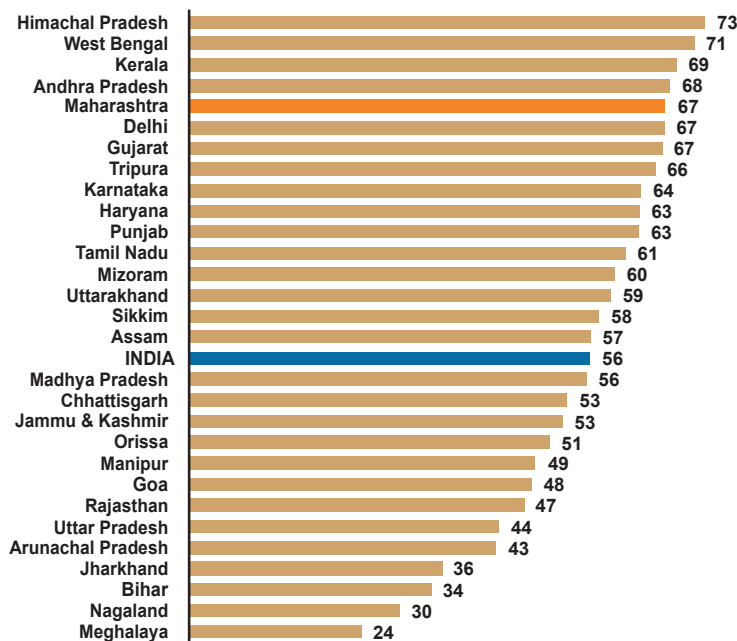
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



With more than two-thirds of currently married women using contraception, Maharashtra has the fifth highest contraceptive prevalence rate in the country.

the scheduled castes are more likely to use contraception than scheduled-tribe or other women. Contraceptive use is particularly high among women with less education.

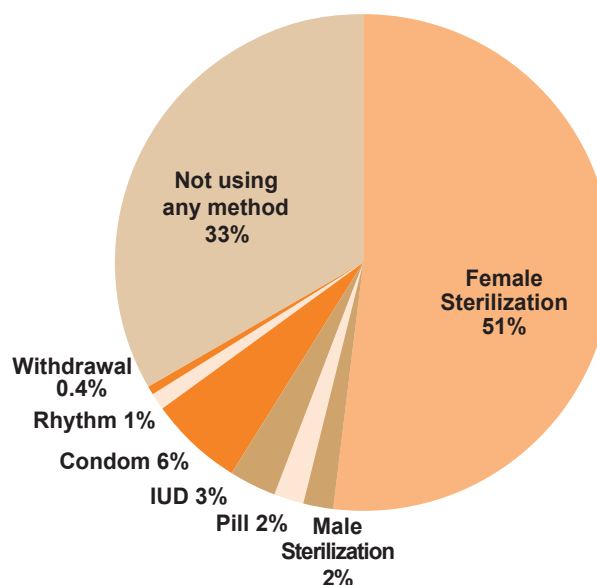
Consistent with son preference, women in Maharashtra are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, women with two children are more than twice as likely to use family planning if they have two sons and no daughters (88%) than if they have two daughters and no sons (42%) (not all data shown in tables).

The most commonly used spacing methods by currently married women are condoms (6%), IUD (3%), and the pill (2%). In general, better-educated women and wealthier women are more likely to use spacing methods than less-educated women and poorer women.

About four-fifths (79%) of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government/municipal hospital or in a Community Health Centre (CHC), rural hospital, or Primary Health Centre (PHC); whereas, about two-thirds (64%) of users of IUD had their IUD insertion in the private medical sector. Seventy-seven percent of pill users and 71 percent of condom users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector.

According to women's reports, among users for whom the brand is known, most pill users (70%), but only 35 percent of condom users, use social marketing brands. According to men's reports, 44 percent of condom users for whom the brand is known, use social marketing brands.

What contraceptive methods do women use? Currently married women



Consistent with son preference, women in Maharashtra are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son.

The one-year discontinuation rate of modern spacing methods in Maharashtra is lower than the national average. In Maharashtra, 31 percent of users of any modern spacing method discontinue use within a year of method adoption, compared with 42 percent in India as a whole. Discontinuation of the pill is particularly high. Forty-two percent of the users of pills discontinue use within the first year after they adopted the method; discontinuation is also quite high for condoms (34%). Fifteen percent of IUD users discontinue use within one year.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. Only 30 percent of users of female modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health worker about the side effects of their method, and a little more than one-fourth (26%) were told what to do if side effects occurred. One-fifth (21%) were told about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

Most men in Maharashtra reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it (78%) and reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (92%). However, 49 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Over two-thirds of men (69%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

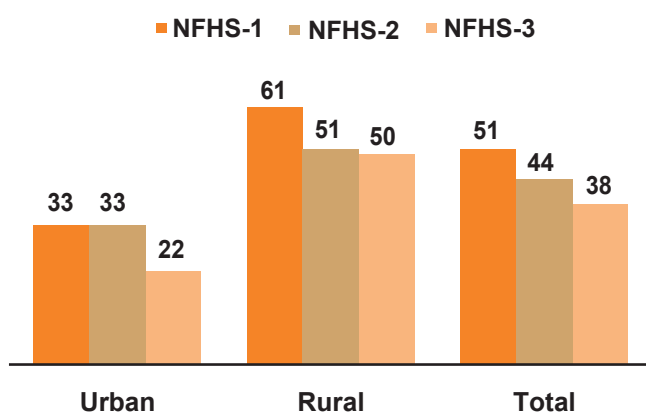
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 9 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (5% for spacing and 4% for limiting), down from 13 percent in NFHS-2 and 14 percent in NFHS-1. Currently, 88 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied, having risen slowly from 79 percent in NFHS-1 and 82 percent in NFHS-2.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Infant mortality in Maharashtra is much lower than in the country as a whole and in most other states. The infant mortality rate is currently estimated at 38 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 44. The under-five mortality rate is 47 deaths per 1,000 live births. These rates imply that 1 in 27 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 21 die before reaching age five. Infant mortality in rural areas of Maharashtra, at 50 deaths per 1,000 live births, is more than twice that in the urban areas of the state (22 per 1,000).

Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



In Maharashtra, the infant mortality rate for boys is higher than the rate for girls. Boys also have a higher under-five mortality rate than girls, despite the fact that the child mortality rate, which measures the probability of dying between the first and fifth birthdays, is very marginally higher for girls than for boys.

Children born to mothers under the age of 20 years are much more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in

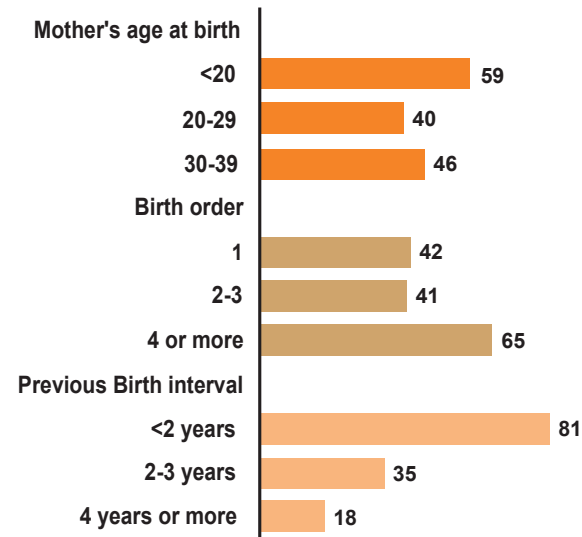
the prime childbearing ages. Infant mortality is 59 per 1,000 for teenage mothers, compared with 40 for mothers age 20-29.

Having children too close together is especially risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is more than four times as high for children born less than two years after a previous birth than for children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

Children whose mothers have no education are more than three times as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling. Among Muslim children the risk of dying before their first birthday is about half the risk found for Hindu and Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist children. Children belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes are at a somewhat higher risk of dying before the age of one year than children not belonging to these groups.

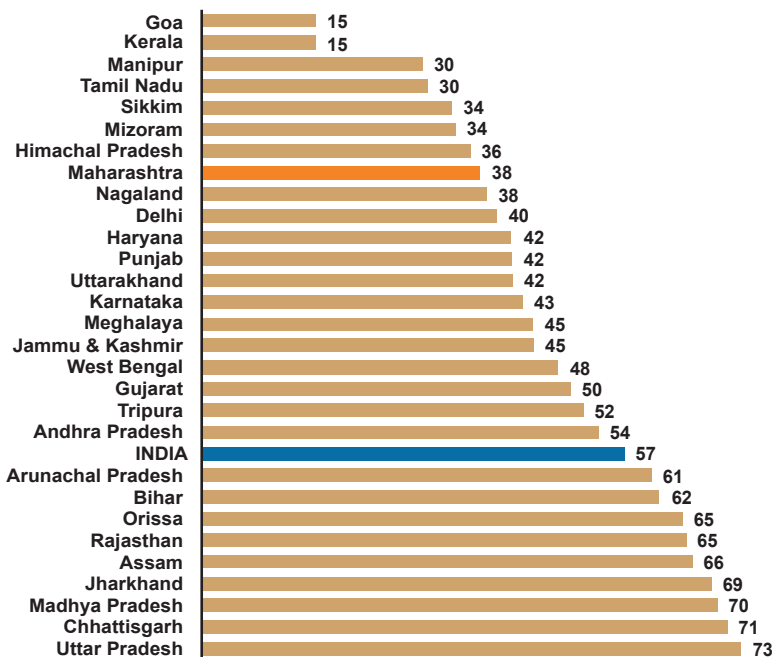
High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



The infant mortality rate in Maharashtra is much lower than the national average, but remains higher than infant mortality in seven other states, including Goa and Kerala.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 36 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is almost twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas and among mothers in the lowest wealth quintile, compared with mothers in the highest wealth quintile. Birth intervals also have a very strong effect on perinatal mortality. For pregnancies that take place less than 15 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is 70 per 1,000, compared with only 19-20 per 1,000 when the birth interval is at least 27 months. (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

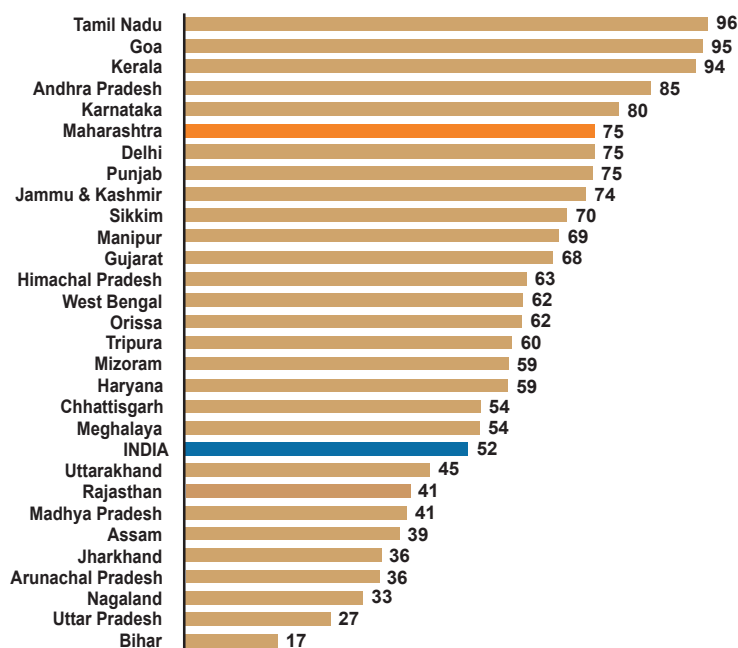
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 88 percent received antenatal care from a health professional (76% from a doctor and 12% from all other health personnel) for their last birth. Only 7 percent of women received no antenatal care. Almost all (97%) urban women received antenatal care from a health professional for their last birth, compared with four-fifths (81%) of rural women. More than one in ten rural women did not receive any antenatal care.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



The coverage of three or more antenatal care visits is greater in Maharashtra than in most other states; nonetheless, even in Maharashtra, one in four pregnant women did not receive at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Almost all women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education, and women in the higher wealth quintiles received antenatal care. Scheduled-tribe women were less likely than women belonging to any other caste/tribe category to have received antenatal care.

Less than two-thirds (62%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 20 percent had their first antenatal care visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Three-quarters of women had three or more antenatal care visits; women in urban areas were much more likely to have three or more visits than women in rural areas.

The proportion of women who received three or more antenatal care visits and the proportion who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased significantly in the seven years since NFHS-2.

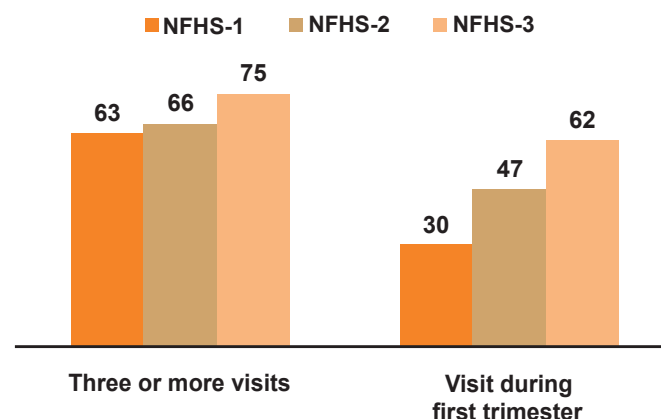
For 81 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA), but for only 31 percent of the births did mothers consume IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. Eighty-five percent of mothers received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. Only 4 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

In Maharashtra, more than four-fifths of women who received antenatal care, received most of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy like having their weight taken (90%), abdomen examined (88%), blood pressure measured (87%), and blood and urine samples taken (83-85%).

An ultrasound test was performed during almost half (47%) of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey; this proportion is twice as high as the national average (24%). Even one-third of rural women and one-fifth each of women with no education and scheduled-tribe women had an ultrasound test. Notably, 4 percent of women who did not have any antenatal care visits for their most recent pregnancy had an ultrasound test. Seventy percent or more women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth quintile had ultrasound tests during their pregnancies. Pregnant women with no living sons are much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with one or more sons. For example, among women with two children, 52 percent with two daughters and no son had an ultrasound test, compared with 30 percent with one son or two sons.

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years

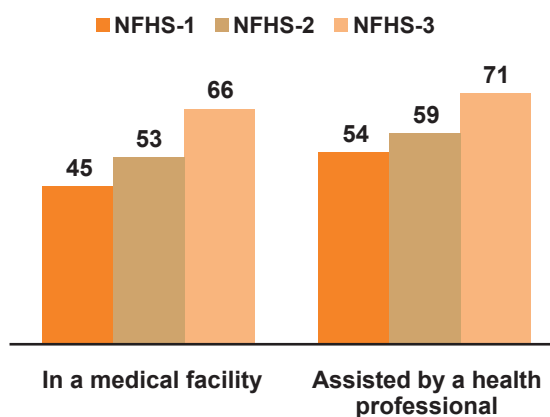


Delivery care

Two out of three births in Maharashtra take place in a health facility; and one out of three takes place at home. The percentage of institutional births in the three years preceding the survey increased steadily from 45 percent in NFHS-1 and 53 percent in NFHS-2, to 66 percent in NFHS-3. At least 75 percent of births in the five years preceding the survey were institutional births among first time mothers, urban women, Muslim women, women belonging to the two highest wealth quintiles, women with 10 or more years of education, and women who received four or more antenatal care visits. Only one in five births to women belonging to the lowest wealth quintile was delivered in a health institution.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years

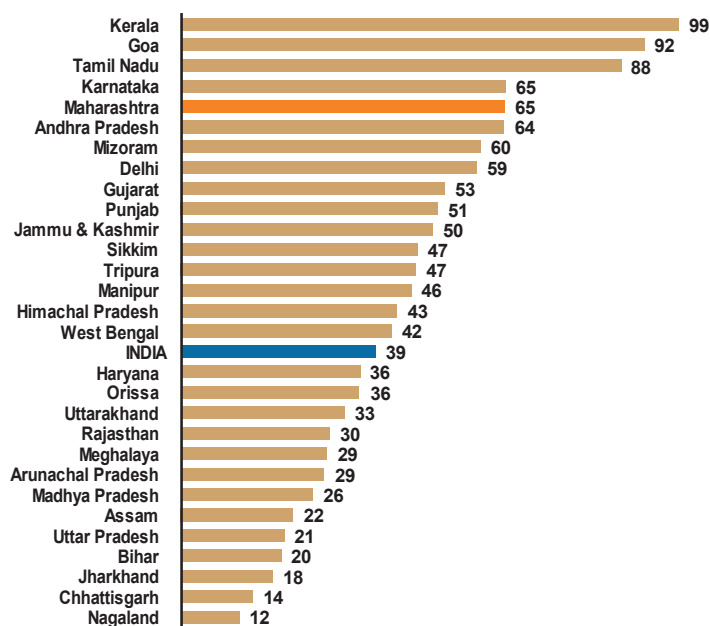


For 83 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only 63 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Sixty-nine percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a health professional, and 21 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. The remaining 10 percent were delivered by a relative or other untrained person. Notably, only 13 percent of home births were assisted by health personnel. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for 47 percent of home births.

Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



The percentage of births delivered in a health facility in Maharashtra is higher than in all other states except Kerala, Goa, and Tamil Nadu. Even so, one in three births in Maharashtra still takes place at home.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Maharashtra, 64 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up after their last birth and 59 percent had a check-up within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; nonetheless, even in medical facilities, one in five births was not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother. Only 31 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

Eighty-two percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the child's mother received antenatal care. About two-thirds (65%) of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother; one-half were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a major pregnancy complication, and 26-35 percent were told about specific signs of pregnancy complication.

The majority of fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to maternal care. Sixty-four percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 57 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility, 50 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 48 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, 45 percent were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby, and only 39 percent were told about keeping the baby warm immediately after birth. Fathers in urban areas were somewhat more likely than fathers in rural areas to be provided most of this information.

CHILD HEALTH

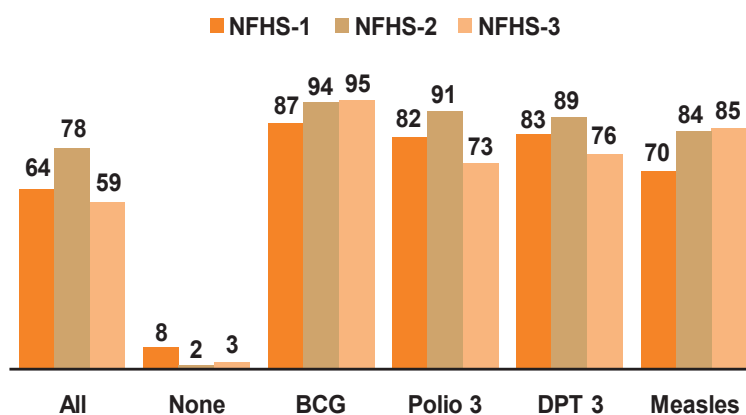
Vaccination of children

Only 59 percent of children age 12-23 months in Maharashtra are fully vaccinated against the six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated: only 3 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Ninety-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination and 76 and 73 percent, respectively, have received at least the recommended three doses of the DPT and polio vaccines. Eighty-five percent have been vaccinated against measles.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate in Maharashtra for polio is 23 percent and the dropout rate for DPT is 19 percent. In spite of the state-wide Pulse Polio Campaign and attempts to eradicate the disease in India, one-quarter of children in Maharashtra still have not received three doses of the polio vaccine.

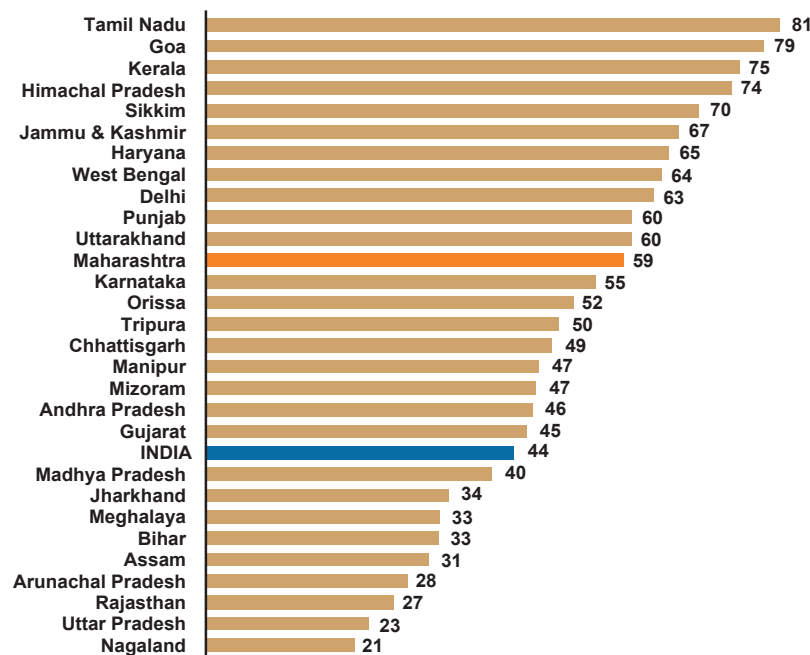
While there has been an increase in full vaccination coverage in the nation as a whole between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, Maharashtra has experienced a considerable decline in full vaccination coverage from 78 percent of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated in NFHS-2 to 59 percent in NFHS-3. The present level is even lower than that in NFHS-1 (64%). The decline in full vaccination coverage between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 in Maharashtra is accompanied by sharp declines (13-17 percentage points) in the coverage of three doses of the DPT and the polio vaccines and no improvement in the coverage of the BCG and measles vaccines during the same period.

Children at lower birth orders, children of educated mothers, children living in urban areas, and children belonging to wealthier households are more likely than other children to receive all vaccinations.

Scheduled-tribe children are less likely to be fully vaccinated than children from other caste groups. Boys are somewhat more likely than girls to be fully vaccinated (61% of boys compared with 56% of girls).

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



In Maharashtra, full immunization coverage is higher than in the nation as a whole, but is lower than in 11 other states, and is also lower than it was in NFHS-2.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 5 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 72 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 24 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Eleven percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 84 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 24 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 8 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 77 percent were taken to a health facility. More than one-half (54%) were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 39 percent of children who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 30 percent who were given gruel. ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children remains very low, even though more than three out of four (78%) mothers of young children have heard of ORS.

One-sixth (17%) of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Twenty-four percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

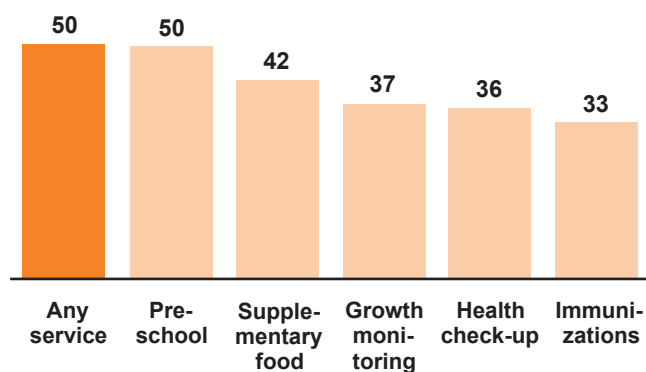
Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Maharashtra, only 10 percent of children with diarrhoea received more liquids than normal. Almost 1 in 2 children (51%) with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal or did not receive anything to drink, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receiving services



years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Among the 75 percent of children under six years in Maharashtra who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, one-half receive services of some kind from a centre. The most common services that children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receive are supplementary food (42%), followed by health check-ups (36%) and immunizations (33%). Half of children age 3-5 years received early childhood care or preschool services and 37 percent of children under age 5 years received growth monitoring

services. Two out of five mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counseling from an *anganwadi* worker after the child was weighed.

Children belonging to the lowest two wealth quintiles, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist children, and children belonging to the scheduled tribes are more likely to receive age-appropriate *anganwadi* centre services than most other children. Almost two-thirds or more of children in these groups receive services, compared with about one-fifth of Muslim children and children belonging to the highest wealth quintile.

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 30 percent had mothers who received any service during pregnancy, and even less (18%) had mothers who received any service when breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Maharashtra, only 53 percent of children under six months of age are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. In addition, only 78 percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, including 52 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life, which means that many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Further, children are breastfed for an average of 22 months, which is slightly shorter than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, about one-third of children (32%) are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Only 34 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and 21 percent are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 11 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only 38 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 34 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the interview.

Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 9 percent of women's youngest children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 7 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

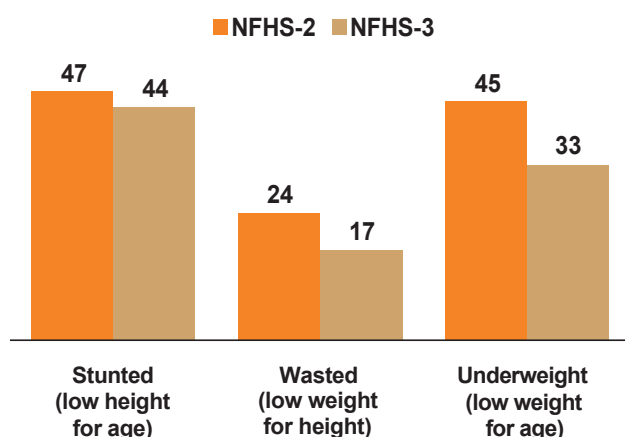
Children's nutritional status

Forty-six percent of children under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Seventeen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Thirty-seven percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 15 percent of children are stunted, 23 percent are wasted, and 21 percent are underweight. Children in rural areas are somewhat more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, 42 percent of the children suffer from chronic undernutrition.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



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

Twenty-nine percent of children even in the wealthiest households are stunted, 11 percent are wasted, and 21 percent are underweight. Girls and boys are about equally likely to be undernourished.

Children's nutritional status in Maharashtra has improved since NFHS-2 according to all the three measures. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are much less likely to be underweight (by 12 percentage points) and wasted (by 6 percentage points) and somewhat less likely to be stunted (by 3 percentage points) today than they were seven years ago.

Adults' nutritional status

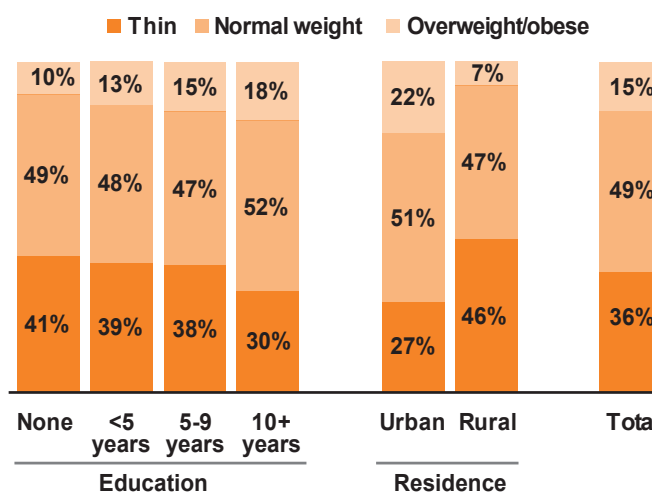
Adults age 15-49 years in Maharashtra suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; more than one-third of adults are too thin (36% of women and 34% of men), and 12-15 percent are overweight or obese. Only about half of adults (49% of women and 55% of men) are at a healthy weight for their height. The percentage of ever-married women who are too thin has declined from 40 percent in NFHS-2 to 33 percent in NFHS-3.

Undernutrition is especially serious among the young (particularly those in the age group 15-19), those in the lower wealth quintiles, and those belonging to the scheduled tribes.

Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults and among those in urban areas, the well-educated, and those in the highest wealth quintile. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems tends to be fairly constant, particularly for women, at about 47-53 percent across most groups, regardless of most background characteristics.

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

Percentage distribution of women



Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Sixty-one percent of households in Maharashtra were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is the same as the percentage observed during NFHS-2. However, a nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

Anaemia

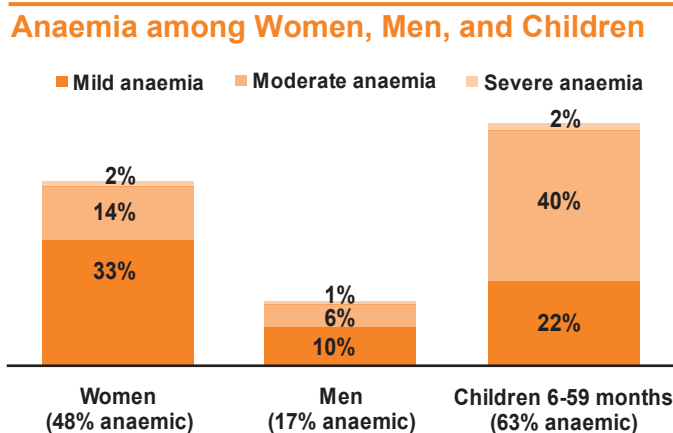
Anaemia is a major health problem in Maharashtra, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, the majority, 63 percent, are anaemic. This includes 22 percent who are mildly anaemic, 40 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Boys in Maharashtra are more likely than girls to have anaemia.

Children of mothers who are anaemic are more likely to have anaemia. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Fifty-five percent of children even in the highest wealth quintile are anaemic.

About half (48%) of women in Maharashtra are anaemic, including 33 percent with mild anaemia, 14 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Fifty-eight percent of pregnant women and 54 percent of women who are breastfeeding are anaemic, compared with 47 percent of women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding. The likelihood of anaemia is lower among the more educated and among women in the higher wealth quintiles; nonetheless, at least two in five women are anaemic in all population groups.

The prevalence of anaemia in Maharashtra has changed little since NFHS-2. While the prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-35 months has declined marginally by 4 percentage points in the seven years since NFHS-2, the prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women has remained virtually unchanged over the same period.

Seventeen percent of men are anaemic, with men under age 20 years being more likely to suffer from anaemia than older men. About one-quarter of men with no education, men belonging to the scheduled tribes, and men from the lowest wealth quintile are anaemic. However, it is the small proportion of men who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted who have the highest prevalence of anaemia of any group of men.



HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

Eighty-two percent of women in Maharashtra have heard of AIDS. In urban areas, 91 percent know about AIDS. Rural women, women with less than 5 years of education or no education, and women from the two lowest wealth quintiles are less likely to have heard of AIDS than other women.

More women have heard of AIDS now than in the late 1990s. Sixty-one percent of ever-married women knew about AIDS at the time of NFHS-2, compared with 79 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3.

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Maharashtra, 93 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 97 percent in urban areas. Knowledge of AIDS among men, as well as women, increases sharply with education and wealth status.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how it can be prevented. For example, only 47 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 80 percent of men; and 60 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 83 percent of men. Even in the rural areas and among those with little education, men are much more likely than women to know how HIV can be transmitted and prevented.

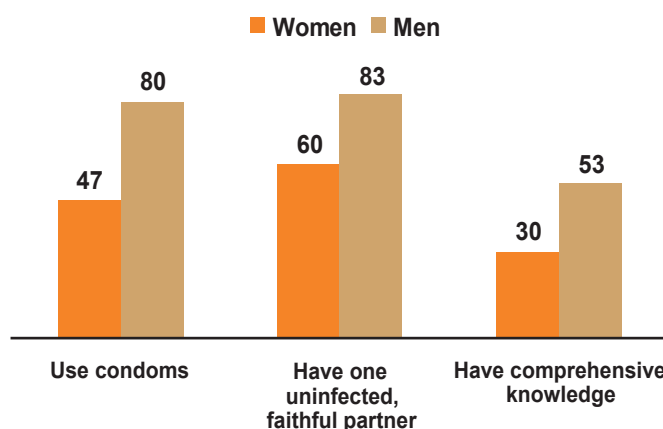
Only 30 percent of women and 53 percent of men have ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. This means that they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

HIV-related stigma

Among adults who have heard of AIDS in Maharashtra, more than three-quarters (78% of women and 83% of men) would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. While almost similar proportions of women and men (75-76%) who have heard of AIDS say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick, should be allowed to continue teaching, fewer women (57%) than men (68%) say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Over seven in ten women and men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, however, only 37 percent of women and 49 percent of men express all four of these accepting attitudes toward persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV testing prior to NFHS-3, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 7 percent of adults age 15-49 in Maharashtra had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. Urban residents are more likely than rural residents to have ever been tested for HIV.

In Maharashtra, a higher proportion of women (5%) than men (3%) have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men (52% of women compared with 44% of men) to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year. Men and women in rural areas are more likely than their counterparts in urban areas to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year.

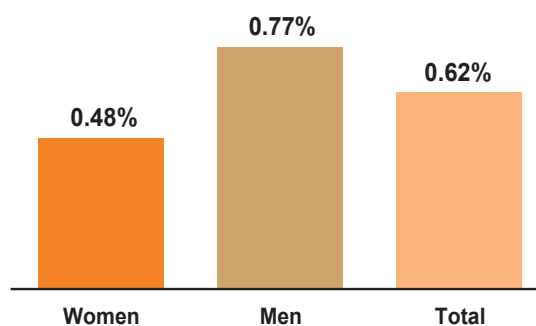
For 9 out of 10 women and men who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was ‘safe’, i.e., the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

HIV prevalence

In Maharashtra, 78 percent of women age 15-49 and 68 percent of men age 15-54 eligible for interview in all sample households provided blood for HIV testing. Among all eligible respondents, 7 percent refused to provide blood, 2 percent were not available at the time of blood collection, and 17 percent were not eligible for HIV testing because they could not be interviewed. Among those eligible for testing, women were more likely than men to refuse to give blood. Response rates varied little by age among women and men age 15-49, but were higher in rural than in urban areas.

In Maharashtra, 0.62 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV. HIV prevalence among women is 0.48 percent, compared with 0.77 percent among men. Prevalence among youth (age 15-24), at 0.24 percent, is lower than for the reproductive age population as a whole. (HIV prevalence data are not shown in the tables).

HIV Prevalence in Maharashtra
Population age 15-49



Maharashtra ranks fourth among the five high HIV prevalence states for which NFHS-3 provides separate HIV estimates. Of these five states (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, and Tamil Nadu), only Tamil Nadu has a lower prevalence than Maharashtra. The prevalence in Maharashtra is marginally lower than the prevalence for all five high HIV prevalence states taken together (0.67%), but is more than twice as high as the national average. Nationally, 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV (0.35 in urban areas and 0.25 in rural areas).

In mid-2007, NACO undertook an exercise in consultation with Indian and international experts in HIV estimation to revise the official HIV estimates. The revision of the official estimates was done based on the NFHS-3 household-based estimate of HIV in the population age 15-49 years, estimates of HIV from the expanded sentinel surveillance system, and related information about HIV in high-risk groups that do not live in households. The revised HIV estimate of 2.47 million persons in India living with HIV (equivalent to 0.36% of the adult population) was released by NACO in July 2007. This national estimate reflects the availability of improved data rather than a substantial decrease in actual HIV prevalence in India.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-3 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, and condom use. Additionally, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Age at first sexual intercourse

More than half of the women in Maharashtra have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 18 years of age, while half of the men have had sexual intercourse by the time they are about 24 years. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that in Maharashtra first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past year, only 0.1 percent of women and 5 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the year. Two percent of male respondents said they had multiple sex partners in the past year, but insignificant numbers of female respondents reported having multiple partners.

Use of condoms during higher-risk sex

About three out of five men (62%) who had higher-risk sex reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Condom use during higher-risk sex is more common among urban than rural men.

Paid sex

One percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year. Eighty-three percent of these men said they used a condom the last time they paid for sex.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Maharashtra, 311 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis based on reports from household respondents. Prevalence of tuberculosis is higher among men (384) than among women (236).

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (86% of women and 92% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only about two-thirds say that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than one-third of women (37%) and men (39%) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, most women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured (80% of women and 87% of men), and only 14 percent women and 8 percent men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, 0.5 percent of women and 0.9 percent of men age 15-49 suffer from diabetes. Diabetes is particularly prevalent at higher ages. The prevalence of diabetes in the age group 35-49 is 1 percent among women and is 2 percent among men. Less than 2 percent of adults suffer from asthma (1,714 per 100,000 women and 1,855 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is substantially higher for women than for men (590 per 100,000 women, compared with 201 per 100,000 men).

Tobacco and alcohol use

About one-half of men (48%) and 11 percent of women use some form of tobacco, including 7 percent of pregnant women (data for pregnant women not shown in tables). Women and men who use tobacco are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *gutkha*, or other tobacco. Among men, smoking cigarettes or *bidis* is also quite common.

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. About one-quarter of men (24%) and 0.4 percent of women drink alcohol. Forty-one percent of men who drink, consume alcohol once a week or more frequently.

Source of health care

For the majority of households (70%), the private medical sector is the main source of health care (77% of urban households and 63% of rural households). The use of the private medical sector as the main source of health care increases with the wealth status of the household. Nonetheless, even among households belonging to the lowest wealth quintile, more than half use the private medical sector. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (56%), lack of a nearby facility (38%), and long waiting times (30%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 7 percent of households in Maharashtra report that they have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Three types of programmes dominate: a variety of private commercial health insurance schemes, the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS). Health insurance is about five times as common in urban areas (12%) as in rural areas (3%).

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

One-half of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the last year, compared with 99 percent of currently married men in the same age group; 28 percent of these women received no payment for their work, and 2 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, 70 percent of currently married employed women earn cash, compared with 97 percent of currently married employed men. Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 80 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or together with their husbands. Twenty-eight percent of women who work for cash earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. More than three in five currently married women (61-74%) participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 45 percent participate in making all four of these decisions and 13 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions. Women in nuclear households and women who are employed for cash are more likely to participate in these household decisions. Other groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women in urban areas, those with 10 or more years of education, those who are 30-49 years old, and those in the highest wealth quintile.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Forty-one percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest among women who are currently widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, and women belonging to other religions. Women in the highest wealth quintile, women working for cash, and women with at least 10 years of education are also more likely than other women to have money that they control.

Twenty percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use, higher than the national average of 15 percent. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. More than one-third (36%) of women have heard of any microcredit programme in the area and about 2 percent have ever used one.

Twenty percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use, higher than the national average of 15 percent.

About two-thirds (65%) of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market, 59 percent are allowed to go by themselves to a health facility, and 43 percent have freedom to travel alone outside their own village or community (data not shown in tables). Only 40 percent of women are allowed to go alone to all three of these places. Muslim and scheduled-tribe women, as well as the youngest women, never married women, and women with no children have much lower freedom of movement than other women.

Gender-role attitudes

About half of women in Maharashtra (51%) believe that it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under specific circumstances. Women are most likely to say wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (41%) or if she neglects the house or children (34%). Men are only slightly less likely than women to agree; 48 percent of men say wife-beating is justified in specific circumstances, including 40 percent who agree that disrespect for in-laws is justification for wife-beating. Even among women and men who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, 35-38 percent agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons.

About two-thirds of women and men believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all three of the following reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 29 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 2 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 29 percent of women age 15-49 in Maharashtra

have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 34 percent of ever-married women.

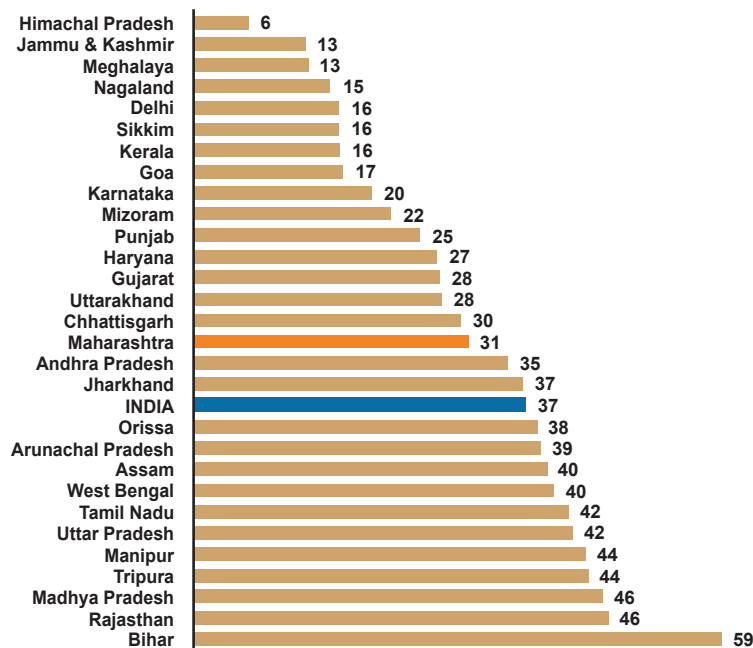
Spousal violence

Three in ten ever-married women (30%) report having been slapped by their husband; about one in ten (8-12%) report having their arms twisted or hair pulled, being pushed, shaken, kicked, dragged, beaten up, or having something thrown at them. One percent report that their husband tried to choke or burn them on purpose. Two percent report that their husband physically forced them to have sex. Overall, 31 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if currently not married, their most recent husband. Eighteen percent report spousal emotional violence. Only 1 percent of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among the more educated, almost one in six women who have at least 10 years of education have experienced spousal violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves: 65 percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal violence have themselves experienced spousal physical or sexual violence, compared with 20 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence. Women whose husbands consume alcohol and get drunk often are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence; however, 23 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



Almost one-in three ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence in Maharashtra – a proportion that is higher than in 15 other Indian states.

About one in four women (24%) who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. For most women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first three years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Help seeking

Only 16 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Three out of four women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women most often seek help from their own families. Very few women seek help from any institutional source, such as the police.

KEY INDICATORS FOR CITIES

A special feature of NFHS-3 is the provision of separate estimates of population, health, and nutrition indicators for eight cities (Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata, Meerut, Mumbai, and Nagpur) and for the slum and non-slum populations of each of these cities. This section highlights the key findings for Mumbai and Nagpur.

The slum/non-slum breakdown in this report follows the census designation of slums. The 2001 Census is the first census in India to identify each urban Census Enumeration Block (CEB) as being in a slum or a non-slum area. Slum areas as defined in the census include: (i) all specified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act including a Slum Act; (ii) all areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act; and, (iii) a compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in an unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.

NFHS-3 also includes an alternative definition of slums in the eight designated cities as identified by the interviewing team supervisor at the time of the fieldwork. The supervisor indicated whether or not each NFHS-3 enumeration area in cities was a slum using the third census criterion, irrespective of whether or not the enumeration area was officially notified or recognized as a slum. Findings according to this alternative definition will be examined in a special NFHS-3 subject report that is planned for later publication.

According to the 2001 Census, more than one-quarter (29%) of Maharashtra's urban population lives in its capital city, Mumbai, and 5 percent lives in its second capital, Nagpur. Fifty-four percent of Mumbai's population and 36 percent of Nagpur's population live in slum areas.

Mumbai

According to NFHS-3, in Mumbai, as in all of urban Maharashtra, almost all households have electricity and use tap water for drinking. Although the vast majority have access to toilet facilities, only about one-third of households in Mumbai (32%) have a flush/pour flush toilet facility which is connected to a sewer system/septic tank/pit latrine, compared with almost half (49%) of households in all of urban Maharashtra. In many other respects, however, households in Mumbai are somewhat better off than households in urban Maharashtra as a whole. For example, households in Mumbai, compared with households in urban Maharashtra are more

likely to have water piped into their dwelling/yard/plot (90% vs. 81%), to have a *pucca* house (98% vs. 89%), a refrigerator (49% vs. 41%), or a mobile phone (53% vs. 43%). Sixty-three percent of households in Mumbai are in the highest wealth quintile, compared with 57 percent of urban households in Maharashtra as a whole.

Household heads in Mumbai have a similar distribution by religion as household heads in all of urban Maharashtra; however, their distribution by caste/tribe varies greatly. In Mumbai, the proportion of household heads from the scheduled castes, schedules tribes, and other backward classes is much smaller (27%) than in all of urban Maharashtra (43%).

Within Mumbai, the caste/tribe distribution of household heads in slum and non-slum areas is quite similar, although the distribution by religion shows a notable difference: a higher proportion of household heads in slum areas are Muslim (18%) than in non-slum areas (12%). Housing conditions do not differ substantially between slum and non-slum areas. Almost all households in slum and non-slum areas have electricity and live in *pucca* houses. In both areas, virtually all households use tap water for drinking, although in non-slum areas, a higher proportion of households have water piped into their dwelling/yard/plot than in slum areas (92% vs. 87%). Households in non-slum areas are twice as likely as those in slum areas to have an improved toilet facility that is not shared with any other household (46% vs. 21%); nonetheless, even in slum areas, about 98 percent of households have access to some type of toilet facility. More than three-fourths (77%) of non-slum households belong to the highest wealth quintile, compared with about half (51%) of slum households.

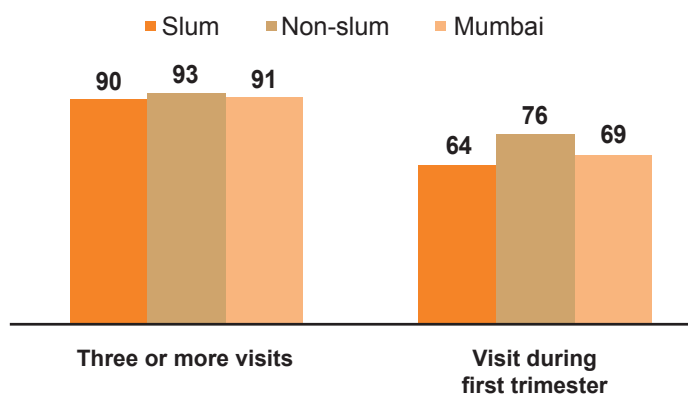
Educational differentials by place of residence exist for adults, as well as for children. Although in both slum and non-slum areas of Mumbai, about nine-tenth of the population age 6 years and above has some education, slum dwellers (31%) are less likely to have completed 10 or more years of education than non-slum dwellers (47%). In the age group 15-49, 39 percent of those in slums have 10 or more years of education, compared with 57 percent of those in non-slums (data not shown in tables). In the primary school ages (6-10 years), almost all (96-98%) children in both slum and non-slum areas attend school; in the age group 15-17, however, only 48 percent of children in slums attend school, compared with 64 percent in non-slums.

Slum dwellers are worse off than non-slum dwellers with respect to most, but not all, health, nutrition, and population indicators. The fertility of both slum and non-slum areas of Mumbai is below the replacement level TFR of 2.1. The total fertility rate in slums (1.9 children per woman) is half a child higher than in non-slums (1.4). The contraceptive prevalence rate is lower in slums (55%) than in non-slums (64%), and the contraceptive method mix in the two types of areas is also different. Women in slum areas are less likely to use IUD and condoms and slightly more likely to use the pill than women in non-slum areas. The unmet need for family planning in slums (15%) is almost twice as high as in non-slums (8%).

Women with births in the past five years in slum and non-slum areas are almost equally likely to have had at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth (90% and 93%, respectively); however, women in slum areas are less likely than women in non-slum areas to have had the

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care in Mumbai?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



first antenatal care visit in the first trimester (64% vs. 76%). Although a much higher proportion of women in non-slum areas (92%) were given or bought IFA, compared with women in slum areas (75%), similar proportions in the two areas consumed IFA for at least 90 days (27% vs. 31%). Births in slum areas were only somewhat less likely to have been delivered in a health facility than births in the same period in non-slum areas (83% vs. 91%); however, only 62 percent of mothers in slum areas received postnatal care within two days after their last birth, compared with 77

percent of mothers in non-slum areas.

Although children age 12-23 months in slum areas are equally likely to have received the BCG vaccine as children in non-slum areas, slum children are slightly less likely to be fully immunized than non-slum children. Specifically, slum children are 4-5 percentage points less likely to have received three doses each of polio and of DPT, and 2 percentage points less likely to have received the measles vaccine.

In Mumbai, slums have a much lower infant mortality rate (25 deaths per 1,000 births) than non-slums (40 deaths per 1,000 births); they also have a lower under-five mortality rate (33 vs. 44). However, between their first and fifth birthdays, children in slum areas have a mortality rate which is about twice as high as children in non-slum areas (8 vs. 4).

The situation with respect to the nutritional status of children and adults is mixed. The nutritional status of children under five in Mumbai is slightly worse than in urban Maharashtra as a whole. Further, children under five years in slum areas of Mumbai, compared with children in non-slum areas, are 14 percent more likely to be stunted (47% vs. 42%) and 40 percent more likely to be underweight (36% vs. 26%); however, children in both areas are about equally likely to be wasted (16%). Women and men in slums are very marginally (2-3 percentage points) more likely than those in non-slums to be too thin, but they are 5 percentage points less likely to be overweight or obese, an important form of malnutrition. Nonetheless, it is striking that even in slums, one-quarter of women and one-sixth of men are overweight or obese.

Differentials in the prevalence of anaemia among young children (age 6-59 months) and adults living in slum and non-slum areas are similar to the differentials in nutrition. The prevalence of anaemia is 3 percentage points higher among children living in slums than among those in non-slums (50% vs. 47%), and is 2 percentage points higher among women and men in slums than their counterparts in non-slums (48% vs. 46% among women and 13% vs. 11% among men). Notably, the prevalence of anaemia is much lower in Mumbai for children and men than

in the state as a whole, although women in Mumbai are about equally likely to be anaemic as women in all of the state.

The prevalence of medically treated TB is much higher in Mumbai than in urban Maharashtra (590 vs. 367 per 100,000); and within Mumbai, it is much higher among slum-dwellers than non-slum dwellers (690 vs. 458 per 100,000). Although almost all women and men in Mumbai have heard of TB, only 70 percent (66% in slums and 75% in non-slums) know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing.

Tobacco use is much higher in slum than in non-slum areas. In slums, 9 percent of women and 46 percent of men use some form of tobacco, compared with 4 percent of women and 35 percent of men in non-slums. Alcohol use is higher in slums only for men: 36 percent of men in slums consume alcohol, compared with 29 percent in non-slums. One percent of women consume alcohol in both slum and non-slum areas.

Among children and men, the prevalence of anaemia is much lower in Mumbai than in the state as a whole; however, women in Mumbai are about equally likely to be anaemic as women in the entire state.

Almost all men in Mumbai (99%) have heard of AIDS, and 96 percent of men in Mumbai know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner. Men's knowledge that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms is similarly high (92%). However, only about two-thirds of men (62% in slums, 72% in non-slums) have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Among women in Mumbai too, awareness of HIV/AIDS is very high (93-96%) in both slum and non-slum areas; however, fewer women know that HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms (69%) or that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner (74%). Slightly less than one-half of women (47%) have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS, including only 40 percent in slum areas. Seventy-nine percent of women and 84 percent of men in Mumbai know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby.

Among Mumbai youth (age 15-24), 33 percent of women and 21 percent of men have ever had sex; among the never married in this age group, however, virtually no women report having had sex, compared with 12 percent of men. Notably, among youth who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, 15 percent of women and 3 percent of men had been tested for HIV and received results in the 12 months preceding NFHS-3.

Women in slums are somewhat less likely to participate in decisions about how their earnings or their husband's earnings should be used (86% and 81%) than women in non-slums (93% and 89%). Women in slum areas are also much less likely than women in non-slum areas to have a bank or savings account (25% vs. 45%).

The prevalence of spousal physical or sexual violence in Mumbai, at 19 percent, is lower than in all of urban Maharashtra. Nonetheless, almost one in four (23%) women in slum areas of Mumbai have ever experienced spousal violence; this percentage is almost as high as for all of urban Maharashtra and is much higher than for the non-slum areas of Mumbai (15%).

Nagpur

In most respects, the population in Nagpur is somewhat worse off than the urban population of Maharashtra as a whole. Households in Nagpur, compared with households in urban Maharashtra are less likely to have water piped into their dwelling/yard/plot (73% vs. 81%), to have a *pucca* house (83% vs. 89%), a refrigerator (38% vs. 41%), or a mobile phone (35% vs. 43%). However, the proportion of households in the highest wealth quintile in Nagpur is the same as in all of urban Maharashtra (57%).

Housing conditions are worse in slum than in non-slum areas. In slum areas, 70 percent of households live in *pucca* houses, compared with 90 percent in non-slum areas. Although more than 9 out of 10 households use improved sources for drinking water both in slum and non-slum areas, slum households are less likely to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot than non-slum households (65% vs. 76%). In slum areas, 13 percent of households have no toilet facilities at all and only 52 percent have an improved toilet facility that is not shared with any other household; by contrast, 7 percent of households in non-slum areas have no toilet facilities and 74 percent have an improved toilet facility that is not shared. About one-third (32%) of slum households belong to the highest wealth quintile, compared with 69 percent of non-slum households.

Compared with urban Maharashtra, Nagpur has a much higher proportion of households with household heads who are Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist and a slightly lower proportion of households with household heads who are Muslim. The proportion of household heads who are either from the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes (62%) is also much higher in Nagpur than in urban Maharashtra as a whole (43%). The distribution of household heads by religion and caste/tribe also differs between slum and non-slum areas of Nagpur. Household heads in slum areas of Nagpur are about twice as likely as those in the non-slum areas to be Muslim (15% vs. 8%) or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist (19% vs. 10%) and much more likely to be from either the scheduled castes (26% vs. 15%) or the scheduled tribes (11% vs. 6%).

Educational differentials by place of residence exist for adults as well as for children. Although in both slum and non-slum areas of Nagpur, about one in ten population age 6 or more years has no education, slum dwellers are much less likely than non-slum dwellers to have completed 10 or more years of education. Three out of five adults age 15-49 in non-slum areas has completed 10 or more years of education, compared with only one in three in slum areas (data not shown in tables). In the primary school ages (6-10 years), almost all children (95-96%) in both slum and non-slum areas attend school; however, a differential by residence in school attendance becomes evident in the older age groups, particularly in the 15-17 years age group. In this age group, only 47 percent of children in slum areas attend school, compared with 67 percent in non-slum areas.

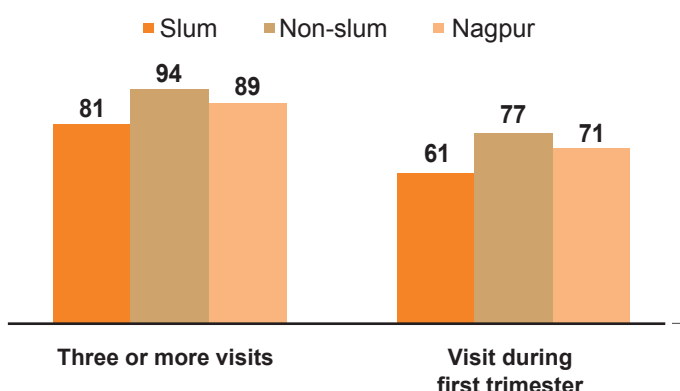
Slum dwellers are worse off than non-slum dwellers with respect to most, but not all, health, nutrition, and population indicators. The fertility rate in both slum and non-slum areas of Nagpur is below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman. The fertility rate in non-slum areas, at 2.0, is 0.1 children higher than in the slum areas where the fertility rate is 1.9.

The contraceptive prevalence rate in Nagpur, at 72 percent, is much higher than the rate in urban Maharashtra as a whole, as well as in Mumbai. Further, the contraceptive prevalence rate in slum areas is only slightly lower than in non-slum areas (70% vs. 73%). However, the method mix varies greatly by residence. Currently married women in slum areas are much less likely to be using any of the three modern spacing methods, pills, IUDs, or condoms, than currently married women in non-slum areas (10% vs. 23%). Unmet need for family planning is only slightly higher in slum areas (7%) than in non-slum areas (5%).

The contraceptive prevalence rate in Nagpur, at 72 percent, is much higher than the rate in urban Maharashtra as a whole, as well as in Mumbai.

Women in slums and non-slums are almost equally likely to have some antenatal care during pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey, although women in slums are somewhat less likely than their non-slum counterparts to have received antenatal care from a doctor (88% vs. 96%), to have received at least three antenatal care visits (81% vs. 94%), and to have had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester (61% vs. 77%). Although high proportions of women in slum (85%) and non-slum areas (91%) were given or bought IFA, only 24 percent of women in slum areas and 47 percent in non-slum areas consumed IFA for at least 90 days during their last pregnancy in the past five years. Some differences were also observed between slum and non-slum areas for both institutional births (78% vs. 85%) and for postnatal care within two days of birth (70% vs. 74%).

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care in Nagpur?
Percentage of last births in the past three years



Children age 12-23 months in slum areas are less likely than children in non-slum areas to have received each of the recommended childhood vaccinations. In particular, slum children are less likely, by 11-13 percentage points, than non-slum children to have received three doses each of the polio and DPT vaccines and the measles vaccine. Only 57 percent of children 12-23 months in the slum areas of Nagpur have received all the recommended childhood vaccinations, compared with 76 percent in non-slum areas.

In Nagpur, mortality rates for children in the period after the first month of life and before their fifth birthday are higher in slum areas than in non-slum areas. In particular, the infant mortality rate in slums (48 per 1,000) is 23 percent higher than in non-slums (39 per 1,000), and the under-five mortality rate is 36 percent higher in slums (60) than in non-slums (44).

In Nagpur, the nutritional status of children and adults in the slum population is much worse than in the non-slum population. Among children age 0-5 years, the prevalence of stunting is 79 percent higher and of underweight is 47 percent higher in slum areas than in non-slums areas (48% vs. 27% children stunted and 42% vs. 28% children underweight); however, the differential by residence in the prevalence of wasting is only marginal (18% vs. 16%). Women and men in slums are more likely than those in non-slums to be too thin (36% vs. 28% among women and 41% vs. 31% among men), but they are less likely to be overweight or obese (14% vs. 23% among women and 10% vs. 16% among men).

Among women and men, anaemia is almost equally prevalent in slum and non-slum areas (49% and 52% for women and 11% and 13% for men) of the city. However, the prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-59 months is higher by 13 percentage points in slum areas, compared with non-slum areas (71% vs. 58%).

The prevalence of medically treated TB is lower in Nagpur than in all of urban Maharashtra (294 vs. 367 per 100,000); however, within the city it is much higher among slum-dwellers than non-slum dwellers (447 vs. 207 per 100,000).

In Nagpur, almost all men (97%) and 90 percent of women have heard of AIDS. Eighty-eight percent of men know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner and 86 percent know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms. However, only 59 percent of men (46% in slums and 67% in non-slums) have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Awareness of HIV/AIDS is also high among women from both slum and non-slum areas (87% and 92%, respectively); however, far fewer women than men in Nagpur know that HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms (66%) or that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner (73%). Slightly less than one-half of women (46%) have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Women in slums are less likely than women in non-slums to know about ways to prevent HIV. About three in four women (75%) and men (78%) in Nagpur know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby.

Women in slum areas are somewhat less likely to participate in household decision making (47%) than women in non-slum areas (59%). The prevalence of spousal violence is much higher in slum areas than non-slum areas: one-third of ever-married women in slum areas (34%) have ever experienced spousal violence (physical or sexual), compared with one-sixth (17%) of ever-married women in non-slum areas.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Result	Residence								
	Urban	Rural	Total	Mumbai			Nagpur		
				Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
Household interviews									
Households selected	6,611	2,637	9,248	1,277	1,307	2,584	1,076	1,311	2,387
Households occupied	6,192	2,481	8,673	1,188	1,221	2,409	1,018	1,232	2,250
Households interviewed	5,849	2,466	8,315	1,104	1,083	2,187	1,001	1,204	2,205
Household response rate ¹	94.5	99.4	95.9	92.9	88.7	90.8	98.3	97.7	98.0
Interviews with women age 15-49									
Number of eligible women	7,311	2,786	10,097	1,319	1,295	2,614	1,387	1,459	2,846
Number of eligible women interviewed	6,394	2,640	9,034	1,107	1,052	2,159	1,230	1,349	2,579
Eligible women response rate ²	87.5	94.8	89.5	83.9	81.2	82.6	88.7	92.5	90.6
Interviews with men age 15-54									
Number of eligible men	8,500	2,879	11,379	1,733	1,582	3,315	1,506	1,626	3,132
Number of eligible men interviewed	6,368	2,499	8,867	1,106	1,025	2,131	1,194	1,418	2,612
Eligible men response rate ²	74.9	86.8	77.9	63.8	64.8	64.3	79.3	87.2	83.4

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the 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 2a Household population by age, education, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age and education, according to residence and sex, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.9	8.0	8.4	10.1	9.1	9.6	9.5	8.6	9.0
5-9	9.2	10.2	9.7	11.1	10.6	10.9	10.2	10.4	10.3
10-14	11.3	9.9	10.7	12.4	11.3	11.8	11.9	10.6	11.3
15-19	9.4	9.5	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.1
20-24	10.9	10.5	10.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.6	9.4	9.5
25-29	9.1	9.8	9.4	6.9	8.4	7.6	8.0	9.1	8.5
30-34	8.5	8.3	8.4	6.1	7.1	6.6	7.3	7.7	7.5
35-39	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.3
40-44	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.2	5.4
45-49	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.7
50-54	3.8	4.8	4.3	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.5	4.1
55-59	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8
60-64	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.2	3.8	3.5
65-69	1.9	2.3	2.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.8
70-74	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.6
75-79	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
80 +	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,685	8,984	18,669	9,829	9,975	19,804	19,514	18,959	38,473
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	928	na	na	1,015	na	na	972
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	902	na	na	913	na	na	908
Education²									
No education	6.1	17.9	11.8	18.2	39.8	29.2	12.1	29.4	20.7
<5 years complete	16.5	17.2	16.8	24.8	21.1	22.9	20.6	19.3	19.9
5-9 years complete	35.3	32.7	34.1	35.2	28.2	31.6	35.2	30.3	32.8
10-11 years complete	17.2	14.1	15.7	11.4	6.2	8.8	14.3	9.9	12.1
12 or more years complete	24.8	17.9	21.5	10.1	4.2	7.1	17.4	10.8	14.1
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	8,648	8,086	16,734	8,631	8,875	17,507	17,280	16,961	34,241
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.3	6.6	7.6	5.3	2.2	3.7	6.9	4.2	5.9

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 2b Household population by age, education, sex, and slum/non-slum residence: Mumbai

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age and education, according to slum/non-slum residence and sex, Mumbai, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mumbai			Slum			Non-slum		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.8	7.5	7.6	8.4	9.2	8.8	7.0	5.3	6.2
5-9	7.9	8.6	8.3	8.4	9.4	8.9	7.2	7.7	7.4
10-14	9.0	9.4	9.2	9.6	10.5	10.0	8.3	7.9	8.1
15-19	9.4	8.8	9.1	9.7	8.9	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.9
20-24	11.8	10.7	11.3	12.5	11.3	11.9	10.9	9.8	10.4
25-29	10.7	10.5	10.6	11.5	10.7	11.1	9.8	10.3	10.0
30-34	9.3	8.3	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.8	9.7	7.9	8.8
35-39	7.4	7.1	7.3	8.0	7.1	7.6	6.6	7.1	6.9
40-44	5.8	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.0	7.7	6.8
45-49	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.6	6.0	5.7	5.9
50-54	4.5	5.9	5.2	3.6	5.0	4.2	5.9	7.1	6.5
55-59	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.2	5.2	4.5	4.9
60-64	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.4	3.3	3.4
65-69	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.5
70-74	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.5
75-79	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0
80 +	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹
Sex ratio, all ages ²	na	na	890	na	na	875	na	na	911
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ²	na	na	855	na	na	940	na	na	717
Education³									
No education	5.7	16.5	10.8	6.7	19.3	12.6	4.4	13.1	8.6
<5 years complete	14.0	16.4	15.2	15.6	17.7	16.6	12.0	14.9	13.4
5-9 years complete	36.5	35.1	35.9	40.3	38.7	39.6	31.5	30.6	31.1
10-11 years complete	20.4	14.0	17.4	19.7	12.5	16.4	21.3	16.0	18.8
12 or more years complete	23.1	17.6	20.5	17.3	11.5	14.6	30.7	25.2	28.0
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	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
Number	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.5	6.7	7.8	8.0	6.2	7.1	9.1	7.8	8.6

na = Not applicable

¹ ns = Not shown. Mumbai was oversampled and the unweighted number of cases on which the indicator estimates are based is adequate for the calculation of the indicator, unless otherwise indicated. However, the weighted number of cases for Mumbai, which reflects the percentage of the household population in slum areas, non-slum areas, and total Mumbai in relation to the total population of Maharashtra, is typically very small and misleading. Hence, the weighted number of cases is not shown.

² Females per 1,000 males.

³ Population age 6 and above.

Table 2c Household population by age, education, sex, and slum/non-slum residence: Nagpur

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age and education, according to slum/non-slum residence and sex, Nagpur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Nagpur			Slum			Non-slum		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.5	7.9	8.2	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.3	7.4	7.8
5-9	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.1	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.1	8.1
10-14	9.3	9.4	9.3	10.6	10.1	10.3	8.6	9.0	8.8
15-19	10.3	10.6	10.5	11.3	11.7	11.5	9.8	10.0	9.9
20-24	10.0	9.8	9.9	11.9	11.1	11.5	9.0	9.1	9.0
25-29	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.6
30-34	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.0	7.4	8.1	8.3	8.2
35-39	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.6	7.8
40-44	6.0	6.8	6.4	5.7	6.2	5.9	6.2	7.1	6.6
45-49	5.9	5.1	5.5	5.1	4.3	4.7	6.4	5.6	6.0
50-54	3.9	5.1	4.5	3.2	4.5	3.9	4.2	5.4	4.8
55-59	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.7	2.7	3.2	4.6	3.4	4.0
60-64	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
65-69	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.9
70-74	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.0	2.1
75-79	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
80 +	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹
Sex ratio, all ages ²	na	na	973	na	na	993	na	na	962
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ²	na	na	986	na	na	1,031	na	na	960
Education³									
No education	6.0	13.2	9.6	7.4	17.8	12.6	5.3	10.6	7.9
<5 years complete	16.9	17.4	17.1	20.6	21.8	21.2	14.8	14.8	14.8
5-9 years complete	34.1	31.5	32.8	43.8	37.8	40.8	28.7	27.9	28.3
10-11 years complete	13.1	12.8	12.9	12.1	9.8	11.0	13.6	14.5	14.1
12 or more years complete	29.7	24.8	27.3	15.7	12.2	14.0	37.5	32.1	34.8
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.5	8.0	8.3	7.4	6.0	6.8	9.1	8.7	8.9

na = Not applicable

¹ ns = Not shown. Nagpur was oversampled and the unweighted number of cases on which the indicator estimates are based is adequate for the calculation of the indicator, unless otherwise indicated. However, the weighted number of cases for Nagpur, which reflects the percentage of the household population in slum areas, non-slum areas, and total Nagpur in relation to the total population of Maharashtra, is typically very small and misleading. Hence, the weighted number of cases is not shown.

² Females per 1,000 males.

³ Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population by household and housing characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Residence									
	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population	Mumbai			Nagpur		
					Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
Household headship										
Male	87.2	88.0	87.6	91.1	86.1	85.0	85.6	84.1	89.3	87.5
Female	12.8	12.0	12.4	8.9	13.9	15.0	14.4	15.9	10.7	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.7	4.7	4.7	na	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.6
Household structure¹										
Nuclear	61.0	56.6	58.7	47.0	59.0	58.5	58.8	60.7	65.3	63.7
Non-nuclear	39.0	43.4	41.3	53.0	41.0	41.5	41.2	39.3	34.7	36.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head										
Hindu	72.2	87.1	79.9	77.5	70.6	73.6	71.9	64.2	72.8	69.9
Muslim	16.5	4.3	10.2	12.7	18.1	12.0	15.4	15.2	8.1	10.5
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.5	8.3	7.4	7.5	5.3	3.7	4.6	18.6	10.1	13.0
Other	4.8	0.3	2.5	2.3	6.0	10.6	8.0	2.0	8.8	6.5
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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
Caste/tribe of household head										
Scheduled caste	15.0	16.1	15.6	15.5	10.8	11.3	11.0	25.7	14.8	18.5
Scheduled tribe	3.8	17.0	10.6	10.9	2.1	1.2	1.7	10.7	6.2	7.7
Other backward class	24.1	28.3	26.3	25.9	15.6	13.6	14.7	33.3	37.2	35.9
Other	56.8	38.5	47.3	47.6	70.9	73.9	72.2	30.4	41.6	37.8
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	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
Electricity										
Yes	97.4	70.5	83.5	84.3	99.5	99.0	99.3	92.7	95.6	94.6
No	2.6	29.4	16.4	15.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	7.3	4.4	5.4
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water										
Improved source	99.0	86.7	92.7	92.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.1	92.1	93.1
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	81.3	36.9	58.4	58.3	87.3	92.3	89.5	65.1	76.2	72.5
Public tap/standpipe	14.2	26.0	20.3	19.7	12.4	7.6	10.3	22.4	9.2	13.7
Tube well or borehole	3.0	19.5	11.5	11.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.7	3.1	3.6
Other improved	0.6	4.3	2.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.9	3.6	3.3
Non-improved source	0.7	13.2	7.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	7.9	6.9
Other source	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)										
Water on premises	86.9	45.2	65.3	65.3	89.6	93.5	91.3	74.7	85.7	82.0
Less than 30 minutes	10.5	40.2	25.9	25.7	8.1	5.1	6.7	19.5	11.5	14.2
Thirty minutes or longer	2.4	13.8	8.3	8.6	2.4	1.4	1.9	5.8	2.3	3.5
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²										
Boil	19.3	4.5	11.6	11.2	34.1	33.3	33.7	9.6	9.6	9.6
Strain through cloth	43.4	43.4	43.4	44.4	48.8	42.8	46.2	60.8	48.5	52.7
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	15.7	9.7	12.6	12.0	8.7	14.1	11.1	13.1	35.0	27.5
Other treatment	11.0	14.1	12.6	12.8	4.3	9.8	6.7	19.0	20.8	20.2
No treatment	26.0	36.9	31.6	31.7	24.5	16.4	20.9	18.8	7.6	11.4
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Residence									
				De jure population	Mumbai			Nagpur		
	Urban	Rural	Total		Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
Sanitation facility										
Improved, not shared	48.9	15.4	31.6	32.4	21.4	45.6	32.0	51.6	74.2	66.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	48.7	15.2	31.4	32.2	21.4	45.6	32.0	51.6	74.2	66.5
Pit latrine with slab	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not improved	50.6	84.3	68.0	67.2	77.8	54.0	67.3	48.3	25.5	33.2
Any facility shared with other households	36.7	4.5	20.0	19.7	74.1	53.6	65.1	25.3	16.7	19.6
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.7	0.1	0.9	0.9	2.1	0.1	1.2	10.5	1.9	4.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No facility/open space/field	12.1	79.3	46.8	46.4	1.6	0.3	1.0	12.5	6.9	8.8
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³										
<i>Kachha</i>	0.1	4.9	2.6	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.3
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	10.6	63.9	38.2	37.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	29.0	10.5	16.7
<i>Pucca</i>	89.1	30.9	59.0	59.7	97.1	98.0	97.5	69.6	89.5	82.7
Missing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel										
Electricity	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
LPG/natural gas	71.9	16.1	43.0	42.3	67.8	84.9	75.4	55.1	79.7	71.3
Biogas	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3
Kerosene	13.1	2.1	7.4	7.1	30.3	13.4	22.8	9.9	3.6	5.7
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.9
Charcoal	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.8
Wood	12.4	75.4	45.0	46.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	26.8	11.0	16.3
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.5	2.5
Agricultural crop waste	0.2	3.6	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
Dung cakes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking										
In the house, separate room	66.7	55.7	61.0	63.5	40.8	60.8	49.6	60.3	80.6	73.7
In the house, no separate room	28.4	31.3	29.9	27.3	57.7	37.5	48.8	31.9	14.5	20.4
In a separate building	0.8	2.3	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.7
Outdoors	3.3	10.1	6.8	7.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.0	3.4	4.3
Other	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.6
Missing	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,016	4,299	8,315	39,127	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴										
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	9.5	14.3	13.7	13.6	20.0	0.0	15.2	7.9	8.3	8.1
Stove without chimney	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	88.8	84.9	85.4	85.4	80.0	100.0	84.8	90.0	90.6	90.2
Missing	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	534	3,467	4,001	19,328	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

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 Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.³ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called *semi-pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Table 4 Household possessions, ownership of agricultural land, and wealth index

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house, and farm animals and having a bank account, health insurance, a BPL card, and a mosquito net, and percent distribution by the wealth index, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Household possessions	Residence									
	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population	Mumbai			Nagpur		
					Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
Household goods										
Mattress	84.7	57.9	70.9	72.9	74.7	90.0	81.5	80.8	92.9	88.8
Pressure cooker	83.1	34.3	57.9	59.8	81.3	90.4	85.3	74.3	88.3	83.6
Chair	76.9	48.0	62.0	63.9	61.5	81.8	70.4	79.9	91.4	87.5
Cot or bed	84.2	74.1	79.0	80.7	67.7	84.1	74.9	85.7	95.0	91.9
Table	67.5	33.6	49.9	51.6	51.6	77.7	63.1	65.2	84.2	77.8
Electric fan	89.2	44.6	66.2	68.3	94.4	96.3	95.2	82.0	91.5	88.3
Radio or transistor	41.9	24.7	33.0	33.5	40.9	56.6	47.8	34.5	48.1	43.5
Television (black and white)	20.8	24.5	22.7	24.1	13.1	7.0	10.4	33.0	22.2	25.8
Television (colour)	61.9	15.8	38.1	39.6	66.6	83.5	74.0	43.6	66.5	58.7
Any television	79.7	39.3	58.8	61.5	77.9	88.6	82.6	72.5	85.8	81.3
Sewing machine	26.0	10.1	17.8	18.8	18.6	19.5	19.0	27.6	37.7	34.3
Mobile telephone	42.7	5.5	23.5	24.4	45.3	61.9	52.6	19.3	43.5	35.3
Any other type of telephone	31.9	10.8	21.0	22.0	26.8	49.7	36.9	11.8	37.1	28.5
Computer	10.4	0.6	5.3	5.2	6.2	15.6	10.3	3.3	15.4	11.3
Refrigerator	40.6	6.1	22.8	23.0	36.5	65.7	49.3	21.3	46.6	38.0
Watch or clock	91.5	69.8	80.3	82.3	91.3	94.6	92.7	87.8	95.0	92.6
Water pump	3.1	8.4	5.8	7.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	3.1	9.1	7.0
Thresher	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6
Tractor	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3
None of the above	1.0	7.0	4.1	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.7
Means of transport										
Bicycle	37.6	37.8	37.7	40.9	13.7	14.8	14.2	72.5	73.9	73.4
Motorcycle or scooter	28.9	13.1	20.7	22.6	11.1	19.2	14.7	29.3	59.4	49.2
Animal-drawn cart	1.0	13.5	7.5	9.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	3.7	2.8
Car	5.4	1.1	3.2	3.5	2.5	6.6	4.3	3.0	13.0	9.6
None of the above	48.7	51.3	50.0	46.3	77.4	68.1	73.4	21.8	9.4	13.6
Agricultural land										
No agricultural land	78.5	42.1	59.6	57.9	71.4	85.9	77.8	89.3	85.3	86.7
Irrigated land only	7.2	15.6	11.5	12.0	10.5	5.2	8.2	3.4	5.1	4.6
Non-irrigated land only	10.3	30.4	20.7	20.9	12.4	5.6	9.4	6.2	7.9	7.3
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	2.5	11.4	7.1	8.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.1
Missing	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	80.7	92.4	86.7	88.2	81.9	82.3	82.1	82.1	86.6	85.1
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	9.8	54.5	32.9	36.3	8.8	4.5	6.9	8.3	8.4	8.4
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	65.9	40.7	52.8	54.3	62.8	80.8	70.7	46.2	71.8	63.1
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	12.3	2.6	7.2	6.9	6.6	21.3	13.1	6.0	11.1	9.4
Percentage owning a BPL card	8.7	29.5	19.4	19.7	2.5	1.5	2.1	29.8	8.2	15.5
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	18.9	12.7	15.6	15.6	6.9	8.4	7.6	14.9	24.6	21.3
Wealth index										
Lowest	1.1	21.5	11.6	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.9
Second	3.8	26.8	15.7	14.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.9	2.8	3.9
Middle	9.2	25.3	17.5	17.4	7.2	3.1	5.4	20.6	10.9	14.2
Fourth	29.1	17.6	23.1	24.3	41.4	19.2	31.6	39.5	16.4	24.2
Highest	56.9	8.8	32.0	32.5	51.0	77.4	62.6	32.4	69.4	56.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,016	4,299	8,315	39,127	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

BPL = Below poverty line

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

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

² Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth index, according to religion and caste/tribe, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	11.8	15.7	18.2	23.7	30.6	100.0	30,336
Muslim	2.2	9.0	15.0	33.5	40.3	100.0	4,959
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.1	21.2	17.2	20.3	22.2	100.0	2,932
Other	0.2	1.2	3.7	6.8	88.1	100.0	896
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	16.4	18.4	17.3	26.5	21.5	100.0	6,063
Scheduled tribe	38.4	27.7	15.8	9.8	8.3	100.0	4,266
Other backward class	5.6	13.1	20.0	27.8	33.5	100.0	10,121
Other	5.6	11.9	16.4	24.9	41.1	100.0	18,626
Total	10.9	14.9	17.4	24.3	32.5	100.0	39,127

Note: Total includes de jure population with missing information on religion and caste/tribe of the household head and those for whom the caste/tribe of the household head is not known, who are not shown separately.

Table 6a School attendance

Percentage of de facto household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2005-06 school year by sex, residence, and age, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	95.2	87.4	90.9	94.6	86.8	90.3	94.9	87.1	90.6
11-14 years	87.4	84.3	85.8	85.3	74.8	79.5	86.4	79.6	82.7
15-17 years	57.7	48.9	53.4	52.7	31.7	41.6	55.3	39.8	47.4
6-14 years	91.7	86.1	88.7	90.5	81.5	85.5	91.1	83.8	87.2
6-17 years	83.4	78.2	80.7	80.9	69.6	74.7	82.2	73.9	77.8

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2005-06 school year (assumed here to be April 2005).

Table 6b School attendance: Mumbai and Nagpur

Percentage of de facto household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2005-06 school year by sex, slum/non-slum residence, and age, Mumbai and Nagpur, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
MUMBAI									
6-10 years	94.6	97.2	95.6	98.2	98.3	98.3	96.4	97.7	96.9
11-14 years	90.0	96.2	92.5	89.4	92.8	90.8	89.7	94.5	91.7
15-17 years	51.2	67.4	57.8	44.8	60.7	51.3	48.3	64.4	54.9
6-14 years	92.7	96.7	94.2	94.3	95.7	94.9	93.5	96.2	94.6
6-17 years	81.0	87.8	83.7	82.1	86.5	83.8	81.5	87.2	83.8
NAGPUR									
6-10 years	93.6	94.2	93.9	97.7	96.4	97.0	95.7	95.2	95.4
11-14 years	88.9	87.8	88.3	85.2	91.7	89.2	87.1	89.8	88.7
15-17 years	45.6	69.5	60.7	48.8	65.1	58.6	47.2	67.4	59.6
6-14 years	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.9	94.1	93.2	91.6	92.7	92.2
6-17 years	78.9	84.9	82.6	79.6	85.9	83.4	79.2	85.4	83.0

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2005-06 school year (assumed here to be April 2005).

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 years by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	93.3	4.8	0.7	1.2	100.0	0.8	3,475
5-9 years	89.4	5.8	0.8	4.0	100.0	3.0	4,008
10-14 years	85.0	8.2	1.6	5.1	100.0	5.9	4,389
15-17 years	80.3	8.7	3.0	7.9	100.0	7.4	2,054
Residence							
Urban	88.2	6.7	1.2	3.9	100.0	3.9	6,437
Rural	87.2	6.8	1.5	4.5	100.0	4.2	7,489
Mumbai	88.3	6.9	1.9	3.0	100.0	3.9	ns
Slum	86.4	8.2	2.7	2.7	100.0	4.3	ns
Non-slum	91.5	4.6	0.6	3.3	100.0	3.2	ns
Nagpur	89.3	6.3	1.0	3.3	100.0	3.7	ns
Slum	87.0	7.5	1.2	4.3	100.0	4.6	ns
Non-slum	90.9	5.5	0.9	2.6	100.0	3.2	ns
Sex							
Male	88.5	6.2	1.4	3.9	100.0	3.8	7,200
Female	86.8	7.3	1.3	4.6	100.0	4.3	6,726
Total age <15 years	88.9	6.4	1.1	3.6	100.0	3.4	11,872
Total age <18 years	87.6	6.8	1.4	4.2	100.0	4.0	13,926

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of de jure children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	44.3	35.6	79.9	1,385
2-4 years	45.6	34.4	80.0	2,090
Sex				
Male	47.3	33.9	81.2	1,825
Female	42.6	35.9	78.6	1,650
Residence				
Urban	58.6	25.9	84.5	1,577
Rural	33.9	42.3	76.2	1,898
Mumbai	73.3	17.0	90.3	ns
Slum	69.1	20.4	89.5	ns
Non-slum	81.2	10.6	91.8	ns
Nagpur	57.2	30.2	87.4	ns
Slum	59.3	23.0	82.3	ns
Non-slum	55.8	34.8	90.7	ns
Wealth index				
Lowest	26.5	42.5	69.0	435
Second	31.7	42.2	73.9	504
Middle	35.5	40.5	76.0	630
Fourth	47.3	35.3	82.6	929
Highest	64.3	23.7	88.0	977
Total	45.1	34.9	80.0	3,475

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

Table 9 Children's work

Percentage of de jure children age 5-14 who were engaged in different activities in the seven days preceding the interview by type of work, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	1.4	2.2	0.1	0.8	4.2	2,362
8-11 years	1.9	4.3	1.2	4.5	10.8	3,311
12-14 years	3.7	0.3	3.5	5.0	11.2	2,724
Sex						
Male	2.3	2.5	0.8	3.6	8.3	4,356
Female	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.7	9.9	4,041
Residence						
Urban	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	5.1	3,839
Rural	2.7	3.2	2.0	5.9	12.4	4,557
Mumbai	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.3	3.4	ns
Slum	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.2	3.1	ns
Non-slum	1.4	2.2	0.4	0.5	3.9	ns
Nagpur	1.8	2.7	0.6	1.0	6.0	ns
Slum	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.5	7.8	ns
Non-slum	1.4	2.7	0.1	0.7	4.8	ns
Wealth index						
Lowest	4.3	1.6	3.1	7.6	14.4	1,174
Second	4.3	3.4	1.9	6.0	14.3	1,483
Middle	2.4	2.5	1.9	4.3	9.9	1,466
Fourth	1.7	2.8	1.4	2.6	8.1	2,027
Highest	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.5	3.1	2,248
Total	2.3	2.4	1.6	3.6	9.0	8,396

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

¹ Any work in the 7 days preceding the survey, paid or unpaid, for someone who is not a member of the household by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

² Includes any work in the 7 days preceding the survey, such as work on the farm, in a business, or selling goods in the street by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

³ Includes children age 5-11 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work and children age 12-14 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for 14 or more hours for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work for 14 or more hours.

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	18.7	18.0	1,687	1,646	1,499	1,518
20-24	18.6	19.7	1,684	1,671	1,642	1,626
25-29	16.9	15.2	1,523	1,516	1,264	1,313
30-34	15.7	14.0	1,416	1,368	1,164	1,155
35-39	13.0	13.8	1,177	1,174	1,146	1,096
40-44	10.2	10.7	919	997	892	880
45-49	7.0	8.7	628	662	724	730
Residence						
Urban	50.8	53.8	4,586	6,394	4,482	5,980
Rural	49.2	46.2	4,448	2,640	3,849	2,338
Mumbai	15.1	17.5	1,365	2,159	1,455	1,988
Slum	8.5	10.3	765	1,107	855	1,052
Non-slum	6.6	7.2	601	1,052	600	936
Nagpur	2.6	2.7	239	2,579	221	2,452
Slum	1.0	1.0	88	1,230	81	1,128
Non-slum	1.7	1.7	151	1,349	140	1,324
Education						
No education	23.5	7.3	2,120	1,627	605	491
<5 years complete	9.9	10.1	893	847	839	736
5-9 years complete	36.0	39.2	3,248	3,256	3,266	3,270
10-11 years complete	14.3	19.4	1,289	1,379	1,613	1,582
12 or more years complete	16.4	24.1	1,484	1,924	2,007	2,238
Missing	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	1
Literacy						
Literate ¹	70.3	88.3	6,352	6,913	7,359	7,492
Not literate	29.1	11.4	2,633	2,054	946	781
Not measured	0.2	0.3	14	38	21	40
Missing	0.4	0.1	35	29	6	5
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	39.2	68.0	3,546	4,116	5,662	5,938
Watches television at least once a week	69.4	76.3	6,268	6,977	6,355	6,772
Listens to the radio at least once a week	33.7	48.8	3,043	3,462	4,065	4,176
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	7.0	23.3	632	785	1,938	2,120
Not regularly exposed to any media	23.6	10.5	2,134	1,532	873	624
Marital status						
Never married	21.5	40.7	1,941	2,219	3,387	3,639
Currently married	73.1	58.5	6,606	6,329	4,871	4,602
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.1	2	2	10	10
Widowed	3.3	0.3	298	293	23	23
Divorced/separated/deserted	2.1	0.5	187	191	41	44
Religion						
Hindu	78.7	79.7	7,112	6,700	6,639	6,317
Muslim	11.7	11.7	1,061	1,164	976	1,014
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.2	6.8	651	830	563	722
Other	2.2	1.8	202	334	154	265
Missing	0.1	0.0	8	6	0	0
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	15.6	14.8	1,410	1,512	1,235	1,359
Scheduled tribe	10.2	10.0	921	753	833	718
Other backward class	28.5	27.7	2,579	2,566	2,305	2,397
Other	45.5	47.1	4,112	4,186	3,926	3,802
Don't know	0.0	0.1	3	5	5	6
Missing	0.1	0.3	9	12	28	36

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	48.3	86.5	4,360	3,779	7,205	7,079
In agricultural occupation	29.6	24.6	2,677	1,606	2,046	1,258
In non-agricultural occupation	18.6	61.9	1,683	2,173	5,159	5,821
Not employed	51.7	13.4	4,673	5,251	1,115	1,223
Missing	0.0	0.1	1	4	11	16
Wealth index						
Lowest	9.4	7.9	853	518	659	412
Second	13.4	13.3	1,213	806	1,111	756
Middle	17.3	17.6	1,567	1,289	1,466	1,270
Fourth	24.2	27.2	2,182	2,308	2,266	2,328
Highest	35.6	34.0	3,220	4,113	2,829	3,552
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	9,034	9,034	8,331	8,318
Age 50-54	na	6.0	na	na	536	549
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	8,867	8,867

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1 by residence, Maharashtra, and from NFHS-3 for Mumbai and Nagpur by slum/non-slum residence, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3									NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Mumbai			Nagpur			Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total									
15-19	0.064	0.105	0.084	0.065	0.025	0.048	0.048	0.028	0.036	0.094	0.156	0.129	0.088	0.183	0.141
20-24	0.165	0.232	0.198	0.137	0.108	0.125	0.162	0.141	0.149	0.185	0.254	0.223	0.196	0.252	0.227
25-29	0.111	0.088	0.100	0.096	0.106	0.100	0.122	0.153	0.142	0.111	0.101	0.106	0.151	0.118	0.132
30-34	0.033	0.030	0.032	0.049	0.038	0.045	0.031	0.059	0.049	0.045	0.026	0.034	0.054	0.052	0.053
35-39	0.008	0.005	0.006	0.025	0.003	0.015	0.007	0.009	0.008	0.014	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.010	0.012
40-44	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.009	0.006
45-49	0.001	0.000	0.001	(0.008)	(0.000)	0.003	(0.000)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR 15-44	1.91	2.31	2.11	1.86	1.40	1.67	1.85	1.95	1.92	2.24	2.74	2.52	2.54	3.12	2.86
TFR 15-49	1.91	2.31	2.11	1.90	1.40	1.68	1.85	1.95	1.92	2.24	2.74	2.52	2.54	3.12	2.86
CBR	18.2	19.3	18.8	17.7	12.9	15.6	18.8	17.5	18.0	21.6	23.8	23.0	24.4	28.4	26.7

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rates, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.91	3.3	3.1	1.53
Rural	2.31	4.8	3.6	1.79
Mumbai	1.68	3.9	2.9	1.27
Slum	1.90	4.7	3.3	1.38
Non-slum	1.40	2.9	2.6	1.14
Nagpur	1.92	3.2	3.1	1.59
Slum	1.85	3.5	3.6	1.45
Non-slum	1.95	3.0	2.8	1.65
Education				
No education	2.89	3.7	3.9	1.97
<5 years complete	(1.98)	2.8	3.7	(1.53)
5-9 years complete	2.28	4.5	3.1	1.85
10 or more years complete	1.82	4.1	2.3	1.59
Religion				
Hindu	2.00	3.9	3.3	1.59
Muslim	2.85	5.3	4.4	2.11
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.35	3.5	3.7	1.81
Other	(1.44)	3.4	2.1	(1.31)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.14	3.8	3.6	1.62
Scheduled tribe	2.43	4.9	4.0	1.89
Other backward class	1.98	3.7	3.3	1.65
Other	2.10	4.1	3.2	1.62
Wealth index				
Lowest	2.78	6.0	4.0	1.90
Second	2.42	4.4	3.9	1.75
Middle	2.09	5.1	3.6	1.64
Fourth	2.24	3.9	3.6	1.78
Highest	1.74	3.0	2.8	1.50
Total	2.11	4.0	3.4	1.66

Note: Total includes women who do not know their caste/tribe and women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:			Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Percentage who have begun childbearing	
Age				
15	2.2	2.6	4.8	332
16	5.6	0.5	6.1	351
17	6.5	3.3	9.8	353
18	14.2	3.5	17.8	351
19	28.4	4.8	33.1	300
Residence				
Urban	7.3	2.0	9.3	826
Rural	14.5	3.7	18.2	861
Mumbai	5.2	1.5	6.7	ns
Slum	7.1	2.7	9.8	ns
Non-slum	2.9	0.0	2.9	ns
Nagpur	3.4	1.5	5.0	ns
Slum	4.5	2.5	7.0	ns
Non-slum	2.7	0.9	3.6	ns
Education				
No education	36.4	8.0	44.4	115
<5 years complete	18.2	3.2	21.4	108
5-9 years complete	11.4	3.0	14.4	858
10 or more years complete	4.3	1.7	5.9	606
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,311
Currently married	50.3	13.3	63.6	366
Widowed/divorced/separated/ deserted	*	*	*	10
Religion				
Hindu	11.1	2.8	14.0	1,275
Muslim	9.9	2.6	12.5	247
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.9	3.3	16.2	127
Other	4.8	4.8	9.6	37
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	14.3	5.1	19.4	284
Scheduled tribe	17.7	5.4	23.1	191
Other backward class	7.1	0.4	7.5	478
Other	10.3	3.0	13.3	732
Wealth index				
Lowest	18.0	4.5	22.6	188
Second	17.0	3.9	20.8	223
Middle	13.4	2.7	16.2	325
Fourth	10.8	3.7	14.5	431
Highest	4.4	1.3	5.7	521
Total	11.0	2.9	13.8	1,687

Note: Total includes women who do not know their caste/tribe and women with missing information on education and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

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

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06, and percent distribution of births to ever-married women by birth order, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	81.1	18.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	200
20-29	39.6	36.1	16.3	8.0	100.0	1,553
30-39	11.0	25.7	21.0	42.3	100.0	239
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Residence						
Urban	39.5	33.7	16.1	10.6	100.0	911
Rural	40.8	32.2	14.6	12.4	100.0	1,087
Mumbai	41.3	32.1	14.9	11.7	100.0	ns
Slum	39.4	29.4	16.5	14.7	100.0	ns
Non-slum	44.8	37.1	11.9	6.3	100.0	ns
Nagpur	42.5	37.3	13.9	6.3	100.0	ns
Slum	43.5	33.1	16.7	6.7	100.0	ns
Non-slum	41.9	39.9	12.1	6.0	100.0	ns
Mother's education						
No education	23.0	25.1	21.9	30.0	100.0	445
<5 years complete	31.4	33.7	16.5	18.5	100.0	135
5-9 years complete	41.6	37.2	15.0	6.2	100.0	813
10 or more years complete	53.0	32.8	10.5	3.7	100.0	605
Religion						
Hindu	43.4	31.6	14.7	10.3	100.0	1,493
Muslim	27.7	34.3	19.5	18.5	100.0	324
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	31.6	43.8	12.7	11.8	100.0	156
Other	(64.1)	(23.9)	(11.5)	(0.4)	100.0	25
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	36.0	38.9	13.1	12.0	100.0	316
Scheduled tribe	37.1	27.1	17.4	18.4	100.0	248
Other backward class	43.2	31.9	17.0	7.9	100.0	524
Other	40.7	33.1	14.6	11.6	100.0	907
Wealth index						
Lowest	31.9	24.4	15.0	28.6	100.0	249
Second	38.4	32.0	16.2	13.4	100.0	297
Middle	37.7	34.2	18.1	9.9	100.0	355
Fourth	37.6	35.4	16.5	10.5	100.0	517
Highest	48.5	34.0	12.1	5.4	100.0	580
Total	40.2	32.9	15.3	11.6	100.0	1,998
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	40.2	32.9	15.3	11.6	100.0	1,998
NFHS-2	33.0	27.9	21.1	18.0	100.0	1,816
NFHS-1	29.7	27.6	19.9	22.8	100.0	1,562

Note: Total includes births for which caste/tribe is not known and births with missing information on caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

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	(23.3)	(22.8)	(52.1)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40	(24.9)
20-29	10.7	16.7	36.2	21.5	7.2	7.7	100.0	1,459	30.4
30-39	7.0	9.8	25.8	17.0	13.3	27.2	100.0	475	41.3
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20	*
Residence									
Urban	10.6	14.2	28.6	19.3	9.6	17.7	100.0	887	33.9
Rural	9.6	15.7	38.1	20.4	7.9	8.4	100.0	1,107	30.8
Mumbai	11.5	14.6	23.8	16.3	11.4	22.4	100.0	ns	36.1
Slum	11.5	15.4	23.5	15.0	12.8	21.8	100.0	ns	35.5
Non-slum	11.5	13.0	24.4	19.1	8.4	23.7	100.0	ns	36.5
Nagpur	10.2	16.3	29.7	17.3	9.7	16.8	100.0	ns	32.4
Slum	12.1	19.4	34.5	15.9	6.9	11.2	100.0	ns	28.4
Non-slum	8.9	14.1	26.3	18.3	11.7	20.7	100.0	ns	36.5
Mother's education									
No education	10.1	15.9	35.1	20.0	7.0	12.0	100.0	622	30.8
<5 years complete	6.8	12.6	42.8	17.1	9.8	10.8	100.0	176	31.9
5-9 years complete	11.9	16.8	34.8	20.2	6.4	10.0	100.0	746	30.4
10 or more years complete	8.3	11.8	27.1	20.4	14.3	18.1	100.0	450	37.4
Religion									
Hindu	9.4	14.9	34.2	21.2	8.5	11.7	100.0	1,448	31.8
Muslim	11.0	17.0	28.5	16.2	9.8	17.5	100.0	356	32.4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.1	13.1	41.7	16.5	6.4	8.1	100.0	163	30.1
Other	(7.3)	(8.1)	(38.7)	(20.4)	(9.2)	(16.3)	100.0	25	(34.4)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	10.3	10.7	42.9	22.4	6.0	7.8	100.0	336	31.2
Scheduled tribe	5.3	17.4	37.3	24.2	7.4	8.3	100.0	277	30.7
Other backward class	9.9	15.8	30.9	21.5	10.3	11.6	100.0	487	32.5
Other	11.5	15.4	31.0	16.9	9.2	16.0	100.0	891	32.0
Wealth index									
Lowest	10.0	18.2	37.5	20.0	6.0	8.2	100.0	307	30.9
Second	12.4	16.9	38.2	19.9	4.3	8.5	100.0	320	29.0
Middle	8.3	17.5	39.2	18.6	8.7	7.8	100.0	377	30.0
Fourth	11.1	14.4	31.7	24.0	9.1	9.7	100.0	515	32.1
Highest	8.8	10.4	26.6	16.6	12.8	24.7	100.0	475	39.1
Birth order									
2-3	10.4	14.8	34.1	19.5	8.4	12.9	100.0	1,561	31.9
4-6	8.5	16.4	32.2	22.8	9.3	10.8	100.0	393	31.8
7+	(12.6)	(10.3)	(40.6)	(8.9)	(13.2)	(14.6)	100.0	40	(31.8)
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	9.8	15.7	32.7	21.5	9.0	11.3	100.0	913	32.2
Female	10.3	14.4	34.8	18.6	8.3	13.6	100.0	1,081	31.6
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	8.7	15.1	34.2	20.8	8.5	12.7	100.0	1,852	32.4
Dead	28.3	13.6	29.2	8.7	10.0	10.3	100.0	143	25.2
Total	10.1	15.0	33.8	19.9	8.7	12.5	100.0	1,994	31.9

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes women who do not know their caste/tribe and women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	72.2	19.9	3.8	0.7	1.6	1.5	0.0	10.2
Want another later ³	9.8	40.8	5.9	1.5	0.6	0.0	2.5	10.2
Want another, undecided when	5.9	4.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.6
Undecided	0.8	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.7
Want no more	2.9	25.1	32.0	16.2	17.4	24.4	34.6	22.8
Sterilized ⁴	2.3	6.9	56.0	80.3	79.3	70.9	59.7	53.2
Declared infecund	5.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	2.9	1.1
Missing	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	470	1,141	2,144	1,681	750	274	146	6,606
MEN								
Want another soon ²	71.3	22.7	4.5	1.7	2.0	2.7	1.9	12.2
Want another later ³	13.1	40.4	4.3	1.6	1.0	5.7	3.6	10.8
Want another, undecided when	8.3	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Undecided	2.3	3.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.0
Want no more	4.4	28.6	61.7	54.2	57.1	59.0	73.2	48.7
Sterilized ⁵	0.2	2.9	26.5	40.2	39.6	32.7	19.8	24.8
Declared infecund	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	395	909	1,578	1,190	513	189	98	4,871

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

⁵ Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized.

Table 17 Desire 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, Maharashtra, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	12.6	71.6	92.2	*	37.5	14.2	70.9	*	*	22.0
25-34	41.5	90.1	95.2	95.2	81.2	24.5	79.3	85.5	89.8	55.9
35-49	84.3	97.3	98.3	96.7	95.1	65.2	96.0	98.1	96.4	92.0
Residence										
Urban	39.9	88.5	96.1	96.5	75.8	37.4	89.2	93.2	95.3	72.8
Rural	22.3	87.4	96.8	95.8	76.2	23.5	87.2	95.3	94.9	74.1
Mumbai	41.2	89.3	94.3	97.9	73.2	38.7	88.4	91.0	96.6	68.6
Slum	34.2	86.6	94.3	98.3	72.5	34.9	85.1	87.3	96.4	68.2
Non-slum	49.7	92.3	94.1	96.8	74.1	44.0	92.7	98.6	(97.1)	69.2
Nagpur	37.3	92.5	97.8	97.5	77.2	33.2	91.2	97.5	95.9	73.4
Slum	26.4	86.4	97.1	98.1	75.7	27.0	84.1	96.7	96.6	72.4
Non-slum	42.2	94.7	98.4	96.9	78.0	36.1	94.1	98.2	95.3	74.0
Education										
No education	29.4	83.7	96.1	95.9	84.7	(22.1)	85.3	96.5	95.4	84.3
<5 years complete	31.2	86.5	96.8	96.3	81.6	(17.4)	84.6	95.8	95.1	81.3
5-9 years complete	24.5	86.6	97.1	96.0	73.6	26.4	85.6	94.4	94.9	70.9
10 or more years complete	38.6	92.1	95.3	97.2	67.5	37.3	91.5	92.0	95.0	69.9
Religion										
Hindu	32.9	89.3	97.4	96.5	76.2	33.7	89.2	95.5	95.5	73.6
Muslim	20.0	69.6	91.2	94.1	71.4	17.1	71.7	85.2	92.3	68.3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	33.0	90.3	94.1	96.7	81.2	22.5	94.0	94.4	97.7	81.4
Other	(42.8)	94.9	(99.3)	*	76.2	(33.0)	92.7	(100.0)	*	71.3
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	30.4	88.8	95.0	97.1	79.5	23.5	89.3	94.5	97.7	77.8
Scheduled tribe	15.0	81.5	98.2	91.9	71.3	16.6	84.9	96.6	88.8	70.0
Other backward class	29.1	89.8	96.9	97.1	77.1	30.3	89.2	93.3	95.2	73.1
Other	37.4	87.7	96.2	96.4	75.3	36.3	87.9	94.4	95.9	73.1
Wealth index										
Lowest	19.8	78.1	94.6	96.1	76.7	(9.6)	81.5	97.5	93.9	75.1
Second	19.0	88.8	96.1	94.3	77.7	15.2	85.0	94.6	93.6	75.5
Middle	22.6	83.4	97.6	96.2	73.7	20.0	85.6	96.8	96.3	72.8
Fourth	24.4	87.5	97.4	95.9	77.5	28.2	88.4	93.1	94.9	74.2
Highest	43.2	91.5	95.8	98.0	75.2	43.2	91.6	92.4	96.7	71.9
Number of living sons³										
0	29.1	55.1	74.1	78.4	30.4	23.1	61.2	46.0	(82.9)	26.9
1	40.0	92.8	96.6	95.8	82.5	41.9	93.9	96.4	97.4	82.3
2	na	95.5	98.2	98.8	97.4	na	96.5	97.9	98.9	97.7
3	na	na	99.2	98.1	98.7	na	na	100.0	98.5	99.3
4+	na	na	na	95.2	95.2	na	na	na	89.8	89.8
Total	32.0	88.0	96.5	96.1	76.0	31.5	88.2	94.4	95.1	73.5
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	19.2	81.2	91.2	94.0	72.0	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	19.6	70.9	85.9	92.9	67.0	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Total includes women and men who do not know their caste/tribe and women/men with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of women/wife.

² Includes women and men with no children, who are not shown separately.

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18. Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Maharashtra, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	Ever-married respondents		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
WOMEN											
0	7.3	2.0	3.4	3.9	4.4	6.6	7.7	4.7	4.0	0.0	0.1
1	22.2	21.9	4.2	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.6	7.2	6.2	6.8
2	65.8	70.3	83.3	61.7	57.3	40.4	29.2	67.8	68.4	61.2	46.7
3	3.1	3.6	7.3	28.4	20.7	29.4	30.1	12.1	14.6	22.0	30.2
4	0.7	1.0	1.2	3.7	15.0	17.2	20.8	3.6	4.5	5.6	9.5
5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	3.7	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.8
6+	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	7.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0
Non-numeric responses	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.5	2.7	0.7	0.7	4.3	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,499	1,246	2,256	1,781	797	297	157	9,034	7,091	5,391	4,106
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All women	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.0	na	na	na
Number	2,481	1,237	2,248	1,770	786	293	153	8,967	na	na	na
Ever-married women	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5
Number	553	1,237	2,248	1,770	786	293	153	7,039	7,039	5,157	3,919
Currently married women	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5
Number	468	1,133	2,135	1,671	739	270	141	6,558	6,558	4,772	3,658
MEN											
0	6.0	2.9	2.1	3.7	7.2	9.7	10.7	4.8	3.7	na	na
1	18.7	20.8	5.8	2.5	2.0	0.0	1.6	12.4	8.1	na	na
2	67.9	69.9	78.5	57.0	50.2	29.1	30.6	66.1	65.1	na	na
3	4.5	4.3	9.8	28.4	22.6	26.7	19.8	10.8	15.1	na	na
4	1.7	1.4	1.8	4.5	14.1	21.3	17.1	3.5	4.8	na	na
5	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.7	6.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	na	na
6+	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.7	4.8	8.8	0.6	0.9	na	na
Non-numeric responses	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.0	11.0	1.1	1.2	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	3,817	911	1,591	1,204	517	191	100	8,331	4,934	na	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All men	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.0	na	na	na
Number	3,779	909	1,572	1,192	509	187	89	8,237	na	na	na
Ever-married men	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.2	2.2	na	na
Number	417	909	1,572	1,192	509	187	89	4,876	4,876	na	na
Currently married men	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.2	2.2	na	na
Number	394	906	1,559	1,178	505	185	87	4,814	4,814	na	na

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men.

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	6.9	3.8	66.1	65.9	1,668	11.6	1.6	61.8	57.2	1,481
20-29	11.6	3.1	72.3	69.3	3,195	10.1	1.9	59.5	55.3	2,882
30-39	17.7	2.1	80.1	76.1	2,569	15.9	2.4	70.0	66.6	2,286
40-49	21.1	2.9	78.9	75.7	1,535	22.3	2.9	75.4	69.9	1,588
Residence										
Urban	12.2	3.5	67.4	65.6	4,560	12.7	2.2	59.0	55.0	4,411
Rural	16.1	2.4	81.8	78.0	4,407	16.2	2.2	73.9	69.2	3,826
Mumbai	9.3	3.5	56.9	56.1	ns	8.9	1.9	51.3	47.9	ns
Slum	12.0	3.1	62.7	60.9	ns	10.3	2.3	54.1	50.6	ns
Non-slum	5.8	3.9	49.5	50.0	ns	6.9	1.3	47.2	44.0	ns
Nagpur	12.5	4.2	71.0	68.2	ns	11.0	2.8	58.2	54.3	ns
Slum	15.5	6.2	72.2	70.7	ns	17.2	4.8	69.5	64.1	ns
Non-slum	10.6	2.9	70.3	66.6	ns	7.4	1.7	51.5	48.5	ns
Education										
No education	23.5	2.2	85.1	80.5	2,092	28.1	1.9	78.3	73.4	596
<5 years complete	19.9	2.9	84.9	82.1	881	20.6	3.6	76.8	71.6	835
5-9 years complete	12.0	2.5	77.6	74.7	3,232	15.0	1.8	71.5	66.6	3,215
10 or more years complete	7.6	3.9	59.4	58.3	2,762	10.0	2.3	56.3	52.8	3,590
Marital status										
Never married	4.9	4.7	55.0	56.3	1,928	9.3	1.6	57.2	53.1	3,361
Currently married	16.6	2.4	79.9	76.2	6,558	17.8	2.6	71.9	67.4	4,814
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	16.4	2.5	78.0	72.4	481	16.1	4.1	73.2	69.6	62
Religion										
Hindu	13.5	2.8	74.2	71.1	7,056	13.7	2.2	65.6	61.1	6,581
Muslim	19.1	2.9	77.6	75.5	1,054	21.0	2.2	70.5	67.4	948
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.8	3.8	78.8	77.5	648	13.3	2.6	68.4	63.7	561
Other	7.9	5.0	51.8	53.7	201	4.8	1.7	41.8	40.1	147
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	14.9	4.0	76.6	75.1	1,401	14.8	2.9	67.1	62.2	1,221
Scheduled tribe	22.5	3.1	86.0	80.6	909	19.0	1.7	78.3	73.8	832
Other backward class	13.2	3.0	76.9	73.3	2,560	12.9	2.2	64.7	60.4	2,283
Other	12.6	2.5	69.7	67.5	4,085	14.1	2.1	63.6	59.5	3,869
Wealth index										
Lowest	24.4	3.0	87.6	81.5	844	23.1	2.0	80.1	74.5	656
Second	18.6	2.3	82.7	78.1	1,197	18.4	2.7	80.2	75.0	1,097
Middle	14.7	1.9	81.7	77.9	1,558	17.3	2.7	70.5	66.3	1,455
Fourth	13.3	2.9	78.4	76.8	2,169	13.0	2.1	65.6	62.2	2,236
Highest	10.0	3.6	61.8	60.2	3,199	10.2	1.8	54.7	50.4	2,792
Total	14.1	2.9	74.5	71.7	8,967	14.3	2.2	65.9	61.6	8,237
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	16.6	2.4	79.8	75.9	7,039	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	27.1	1.9	84.5	79.3	5,157	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	35.9	3.8	85.8	78.2	3,912	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes women and men who do not know their caste/tribe and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na= Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.2	99.8	97.3	99.2	99.9	98.3
Any modern method	99.2	99.8	97.3	99.2	99.9	98.3
Female sterilization	98.5	99.8	94.7	94.2	98.3	89.4
Male sterilization	80.8	85.8	67.2	92.4	96.7	87.3
Pill	92.9	94.1	90.4	90.0	91.9	87.7
IUD	81.8	89.1	62.0	49.5	64.4	32.1
Injectables	40.2	42.8	33.0	38.1	41.4	34.2
Condom/Nirodh	83.3	84.3	82.1	97.8	97.7	97.8
Female condom	11.9	11.1	15.0	24.6	23.6	25.9
Emergency contraception	11.6	13.2	7.6	19.5	23.4	15.0
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	74.9	81.1	58.7	48.9	63.3	32.0
Any traditional method	38.7	45.2	21.2	55.2	67.5	40.5
Rhythm	36.9	43.0	20.5	51.2	63.9	36.1
Withdrawal	10.6	12.8	4.4	29.5	35.4	22.9
Folk method	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.5	5.8	4.8	5.9	6.4	5.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	4,586	3,184	1,180	4,482	2,406	2,052
RURAL						
Any method	98.6	99.4	95.4	97.1	97.6	96.1
Any modern method	98.6	99.4	95.4	97.0	97.5	96.1
Female sterilization	98.1	99.1	94.0	92.2	95.3	86.7
Male sterilization	74.9	77.5	64.0	89.0	91.3	84.7
Pill	76.9	77.9	75.1	79.5	79.4	80.2
IUD	59.6	63.2	45.5	42.9	49.7	30.4
Injectables	21.6	23.1	16.8	36.7	37.7	34.5
Condom/Nirodh	54.7	54.6	58.3	89.7	87.6	93.5
Female condom	4.5	4.4	4.9	14.9	14.2	16.4
Emergency contraception	4.5	5.1	1.3	12.6	14.0	10.2
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	46.7	49.5	36.2	40.6	46.5	29.9
Any traditional method	20.0	23.1	6.2	47.0	54.8	32.2
Rhythm	18.8	21.6	6.0	43.6	52.1	27.4
Withdrawal	4.2	5.1	0.7	22.7	25.2	18.0
Folk method	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.2	4.3	3.7	5.2	5.5	4.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	4,448	3,422	763	3,849	2,465	1,345
TOTAL						
Any method	98.9	99.6	96.5	98.2	98.7	97.4
Any modern method	98.9	99.6	96.5	98.2	98.7	97.4
Female sterilization	98.3	99.4	94.5	93.3	96.8	88.3
Male sterilization	77.9	81.5	66.0	90.8	94.0	86.3
Pill	85.0	85.7	84.4	85.1	85.5	84.7
IUD	70.8	75.7	55.5	46.5	57.0	31.4
Injectables	31.0	32.6	26.6	37.4	39.5	34.3
Condom/Nirodh	69.2	68.9	72.7	94.1	92.6	96.1
Female condom	8.2	7.6	11.0	20.1	18.8	22.2
Emergency contraception	8.1	9.0	5.1	16.3	18.7	13.1
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	61.0	64.7	49.8	45.1	54.8	31.1
Any traditional method	29.5	33.7	15.3	51.4	61.1	37.2
Rhythm	27.9	31.9	14.8	47.7	57.9	32.7
Withdrawal	7.4	8.8	2.9	26.4	30.2	20.9
Folk method	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.8	5.0	4.3	5.6	5.9	5.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	9,034	6,606	1,943	8,331	4,871	3,397

¹ All three methods.

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics
 Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06, and totals for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method						Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Folk method	Not currently using	Total
Age																
15-19	11.5	9.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.8	1.4	0.5	0.0	88.5	100.0	366
20-24	37.2	35.9	19.1	0.4	3.2	4.8	0.3	8.1	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	62.8	100.0	1,183
25-29	65.7	63.1	44.6	1.4	4.6	4.1	0.0	8.3	0.0	2.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	34.3	100.0	1,344
30-39	82.6	80.2	66.9	1.8	2.0	2.6	0.0	6.7	0.0	2.4	1.7	0.5	0.1	17.4	100.0	2,363
40-49	81.7	80.6	71.4	5.4	0.6	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	18.3	100.0	1,350
Residence																
Urban	66.7	64.0	44.2	1.0	3.6	5.3	0.1	9.8	0.0	2.7	1.9	0.6	0.1	33.3	100.0	3,184
Rural	67.1	65.8	57.5	3.2	1.3	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	32.9	100.0	3,422
Mumbai																
Slum	58.5	55.5	39.1	0.1	2.4	5.3	0.0	8.4	0.1	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	41.5	100.0	ns
Non-slum	63.9	61.1	40.4	0.1	1.9	7.7	0.0	11.0	0.0	2.8	1.6	1.2	0.0	36.1	100.0	ns
Nagpur																
Slum	71.6	69.6	49.4	1.4	3.3	4.5	0.4	10.4	0.2	2.0	0.8	1.1	0.1	28.4	100.0	ns
Non-slum	69.8	68.3	57.1	0.7	2.6	1.4	0.5	6.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	30.2	100.0	ns
	72.5	70.2	45.3	1.7	3.6	6.2	0.3	12.8	0.3	2.3	1.0	1.2	0.1	27.5	100.0	ns
Education																
No education	72.8	72.3	65.1	3.9	1.5	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	27.2	100.0	1,877
<5 years complete	75.2	74.0	66.9	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	24.8	100.0	722
5-9 years complete	62.5	60.5	49.7	1.3	2.2	2.5	0.1	4.7	0.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	37.5	100.0	2,266
10 or more years complete	62.8	59.0	31.4	1.1	4.0	6.8	0.1	15.5	0.1	3.8	2.8	0.9	0.1	37.2	100.0	1,740
Employment (past 12 months)																
Not employed	60.9	58.7	40.2	0.8	3.9	4.8	0.1	8.8	0.0	2.2	1.6	0.4	0.1	39.1	100.0	3,331
Employed for cash	75.0	73.2	63.3	3.4	1.0	1.4	0.0	4.1	0.0	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.2	25.0	100.0	2,280
Employed not for cash	68.3	66.9	59.5	3.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	31.7	100.0	993
Religion																
Hindu	68.0	66.0	53.5	2.2	1.7	2.6	0.1	5.9	0.0	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	32.0	100.0	5,282
Muslim	58.3	56.8	31.8	0.3	9.1	6.6	0.0	9.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	41.7	100.0	738
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	68.0	66.2	57.2	4.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	32.0	100.0	446
Other	68.1	63.6	42.6	0.1	0.0	6.9	0.1	14.0	0.0	4.5	2.8	1.7	0.0	31.9	100.0	133

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method						Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Folk method	Not currently using	Total
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	69.6	67.3	59.0	2.9	1.2	1.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	2.3	2.2	0.1	0.0	30.4	100.0	986
Scheduled tribe	62.5	62.1	51.1	6.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	37.5	100.0	724
Other backward class	70.8	67.9	53.5	2.1	2.7	2.8	0.0	6.7	0.0	2.9	2.3	0.5	0.2	29.2	100.0	1,880
Other	64.6	63.0	47.1	0.8	3.0	4.3	0.1	7.7	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	35.4	100.0	3,005
Wealth index																
Lowest	64.5	63.2	54.0	8.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	35.5	100.0	639
Second	66.7	65.8	60.9	2.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	33.3	100.0	975
Middle	63.6	62.1	56.3	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	36.4	100.0	1,160
Fourth	69.2	67.5	53.5	1.1	3.5	3.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	30.8	100.0	1,592
Highest	67.7	64.7	41.6	1.1	3.4	6.0	0.1	12.5	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.9	0.1	32.3	100.0	2,239
Number of living children																
No children	7.9	6.0	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.0	92.1	100.0	607
1 child	34.2	31.2	5.1	1.7	3.5	7.1	0.3	13.3	0.1	3.0	2.2	0.7	0.2	65.8	100.0	1,149
1 son	38.3	34.8	7.6	2.2	3.9	7.0	0.3	13.8	0.0	3.5	2.4	0.8	0.3	61.7	100.0	640
No sons	29.1	26.7	2.1	1.2	2.9	7.3	0.4	12.8	0.1	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.0	70.9	100.0	509
2 children	75.9	73.3	57.3	1.4	2.8	3.7	0.0	8.1	0.0	2.6	2.0	0.6	0.0	24.1	100.0	2,046
1 or more sons	81.0	78.6	63.3	1.4	2.8	3.7	0.0	7.3	0.0	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.0	19.0	100.0	1,776
No sons	42.2	38.3	17.7	1.3	2.5	3.9	0.0	12.8	0.0	3.9	3.7	0.3	0.0	57.8	100.0	270
3 children	87.8	86.6	78.6	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	12.2	100.0	1,656
1 or more sons	89.6	88.4	81.3	2.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	10.4	100.0	1,575
No sons	53.8	51.0	25.6	4.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	46.2	100.0	81
4+ children	84.6	83.8	73.2	3.2	3.4	2.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	15.4	100.0	1,148
1 or more sons	86.6	85.8	75.5	2.7	3.4	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	13.4	100.0	1,082
No sons	51.0	51.0	36.1	10.3	2.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	100.0	66
Total	66.9	64.9	51.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	0.1	6.2	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.1	33.1	100.0	6,606
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	60.9	59.9	48.5	3.7	1.7	1.9	na	4.0	na	na	0.7	0.3	na	39.1	100.0	4,963
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	54.1	52.9	40.3	6.2	1.4	2.5	0.0	2.5	na	na	1.1	0.1	na	45.9	100.0	3,791

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women who do not know their caste/tribe and women with missing information on employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner
Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method						Total	Number of men	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method			Not currently using
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	57.4	56.4	42.8	1.5	3.1	1.7	7.2	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	42.6	100.0	4,871
Wife	57.7	56.7	42.8	1.4	3.1	1.7	7.4	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	42.3	100.0	4,724
Other	48.8	48.8	43.0	3.5	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	100.0	147
Not currently married	71.2	70.9	1.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	63.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	28.8	100.0	212
Residence															
Urban	55.5	54.2	32.7	0.8	3.7	2.8	13.9	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	44.5	100.0	2,526
Rural	60.4	59.9	49.3	2.1	2.7	0.5	5.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	39.6	100.0	2,557
Mumbai	47.0	45.0	25.1	0.4	2.2	2.6	14.2	0.5	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.0	53.0	100.0	ns
Slum	44.5	41.9	23.8	0.5	2.5	1.8	12.7	0.5	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.0	55.5	100.0	ns
Non-slum	50.8	50.0	27.1	0.2	1.9	3.7	16.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	49.2	100.0	ns
Nagpur	59.1	57.0	34.6	0.9	3.2	2.9	15.2	0.0	2.1	1.7	0.4	0.0	40.9	100.0	ns
Slum	49.7	48.5	32.5	0.7	2.0	0.7	12.7	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	50.3	100.0	ns
Non-slum	64.4	61.8	35.9	1.0	3.9	4.2	16.6	0.0	2.6	2.4	0.3	0.0	35.6	100.0	ns
Education															
No education	64.4	64.4	56.0	4.1	2.1	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.6	100.0	546
<5 years complete	67.0	66.6	59.6	2.6	1.3	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	33.0	100.0	704
5-9 years complete	55.7	54.7	42.4	1.0	2.9	0.8	7.5	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	44.3	100.0	1,923
10 or more years complete	55.1	53.8	28.6	0.7	4.5	3.3	16.4	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	44.9	100.0	1,909
Age															
15-19	64.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	60.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	100.0	51
20-24	27.1	26.7	1.6	0.0	4.1	0.4	20.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	72.9	100.0	438
25-29	30.3	29.2	11.9	0.2	3.7	2.0	11.3	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	69.7	100.0	831
30-34	56.7	55.5	35.4	1.0	5.2	2.9	10.8	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	43.3	100.0	1,066
35-39	70.2	69.4	56.6	1.3	3.0	1.2	7.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	29.8	100.0	1,126
40-44	72.1	71.4	58.4	2.5	1.8	1.3	7.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	27.9	100.0	872
45-49	74.5	73.3	65.7	3.4	1.1	1.2	1.9	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	25.5	100.0	699

Continued...

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method							Traditional method					Number of men		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method		Not currently using	Total
Marital status															
Never married	72.9	72.5	0.8	0.0	6.0	0.0	65.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	27.1	100.0	202
Currently married	57.4	56.4	42.8	1.5	3.1	1.7	7.2	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	42.6	100.0	4,871
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Religion															
Hindu	57.9	57.1	42.4	1.6	2.5	1.5	9.0	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	42.1	100.0	4,082
Muslim	52.6	51.0	26.6	0.0	8.5	3.3	12.3	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.0	47.4	100.0	566
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	67.5	67.5	51.4	1.5	3.2	0.3	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5	100.0	348
Other	57.8	53.9	32.3	2.0	1.9	2.9	14.8	0.0	3.9	2.1	1.8	0.0	42.2	100.0	86
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	65.5	64.9	49.4	1.3	4.1	0.6	9.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	34.5	100.0	739
Scheduled tribe	52.2	51.9	40.9	4.9	1.0	0.7	4.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	47.8	100.0	580
Other backward class	59.0	57.8	43.0	1.4	2.6	2.1	8.5	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	41.0	100.0	1,377
Other	56.5	55.4	37.3	0.7	3.8	1.9	11.6	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	43.5	100.0	2,366
Wealth index															
Lowest	57.8	57.7	49.0	5.4	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.2	100.0	491
Second	60.6	60.6	53.6	2.0	1.6	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4	100.0	741
Middle	56.2	55.8	45.6	1.1	2.6	0.5	6.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	43.8	100.0	932
Fourth	59.3	58.0	42.1	0.9	4.2	1.5	9.3	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	40.7	100.0	1,294
Highest	56.8	55.2	29.6	0.6	4.0	3.5	17.1	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.0	43.2	100.0	1,624
Total age 15-49	58.0	57.0	41.1	1.4	3.2	1.6	9.6	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	42.0	100.0	5,082
Age 50-54	72.4	71.1	58.9	8.2	1.1	0.5	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	27.6	100.0	520
Total age 15-54	59.3	58.4	42.7	2.1	3.0	1.5	8.9	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	40.7	100.0	5,602

Note: Total includes men who do not know their caste/tribe and men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

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

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Among women age 15-49 who are current pill or condom users and men age 15-49 who are current condom users and for whom the brand being used is known, percentage who are using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Age						
15-19	*	6	*	4	*	13
20-24	(60.9)	34	(36.7)	43	42.7	65
25-29	72.3	53	33.2	55	43.2	77
30-39	(75.1)	46	34.0	77	45.7	190
40-49	*	6	*	11	42.2	75
Residence						
Urban	70.4	108	31.2	149	40.8	307
Rural	*	37	*	40	53.6	114
Mumbai	(66.6)	ns	20.8	ns	25.9	ns
Slum	*	ns	(20.0)	ns	28.8	ns
Non-slum	*	ns	(21.4)	ns	22.4	ns
Nagpur	(62.9)	ns	42.4	ns	35.2	ns
Slum	*	ns	*	ns	46.2	ns
Non-slum	(64.3)	ns	38.1	ns	30.4	ns
Education						
No education	*	26	*	3	*	6
<5 years complete	*	10	*	5	*	11
5-9 years complete	72.7	47	(48.2)	33	52.8	117
10 or more years complete	60.5	61	33.1	148	39.8	286
Religion						
Hindu	60.8	79	37.3	144	45.9	327
Muslim	80.0	62	(33.1)	27	46.6	54
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	3	*	10	29.8	30
Other	nc	0	*	9	*	9
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	*	10	(35.2)	20	37.1	61
Scheduled tribe	*	4	*	8	(72.7)	18
Other backward class	(68.2)	49	45.9	58	49.3	106
Other	65.6	81	28.3	105	41.7	235
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	2	nc	0	*	8
Second	*	9	*	3	*	19
Middle	*	17	*	2	(51.6)	48
Fourth	85.6	52	(47.8)	46	62.6	103
Highest	52.9	66	29.8	138	32.9	243
Total	69.8	145	35.2	189	44.3	421

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who don't know the brand name. Total includes women/men who do not know their caste/tribe or with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public medical sector	67.6	(73.6)	8.2	31.2	10.5	53.2
Government/municipal hospital	57.1	(50.8)	8.0	29.0	8.2	44.9
Government dispensary	0.1	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	8.2	(11.9)	0.0	2.1	0.6	6.2
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	1.2	(11.0)	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0
Other public medical sector	1.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.9
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9
Private medical sector	31.1	(20.9)	83.0	66.1	73.8	42.8
Private hospital	30.2	(15.5)	0.7	54.7	1.8	26.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.8	(5.5)	1.8	10.3	0.6	1.7
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	80.0	1.1	68.0	14.3
Other private medical sector	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.0	3.5	0.5
Other source	0.1	(0.0)	8.2	0.0	15.6	2.8
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.2
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	6.7	0.0	14.0	2.4
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
Don't know	0.0	(5.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,511	33	115	170	312	2,144
RURAL						
Public medical sector	87.8	95.5	(33.3)	*	18.6	83.5
Government/municipal hospital	35.8	16.7	(7.4)	*	6.8	33.0
Government dispensary	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	47.7	75.8	(18.5)	*	8.5	46.3
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	3.7	3.0	(7.4)	*	3.4	3.7
Other public medical sector	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.5
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.3	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	1.1
Private medical sector	10.8	0.0	(63.0)	*	62.7	14.1
Private hospital	10.3	0.0	(0.0)	*	1.7	9.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.6	0.0	(3.7)	*	0.0	0.9
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	(59.3)	*	55.9	3.5
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	5.1	0.2
Other source	0.0	0.0	(3.7)	*	18.6	0.9
Shop	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Spouse	0.0	0.0	(3.7)	*	15.3	0.7
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	3.4	0.1
Don't know	0.0	4.5	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,086	111	45	29	99	2,372

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public medical sector	79.3	90.5	15.3	31.8	12.5	69.1
Government/municipal hospital	44.7	24.4	7.8	28.2	7.8	38.6
Government dispensary	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	31.1	61.2	5.2	3.5	2.5	27.3
Sub-centre/ANM /camp	2.7	4.8	2.1	0.0	1.0	2.4
Other public medical sector	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0
Private medical sector	19.3	4.8	77.4	64.2	71.2	27.7
Private hospital	18.6	3.5	0.5	51.9	1.8	17.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.7	1.3	2.4	11.3	0.4	1.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	74.2	1.0	65.1	8.6
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.4
Other source	0.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	16.4	1.8
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.1
Spouse	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	14.3	1.5
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2
Don't know	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.7	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	3,596	144	161	199	411	4,516

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.
 CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife;
 NGO = Nongovernmental organization
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
¹ Includes users of injectables, who are not shown separately.

Table 25 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 informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source of method, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	26.3	21.9	14.5	880
Pill	28.6	24.0	29.2	123
IUD	53.8	47.7	47.5	162
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	26.6	21.4	14.7	741
Private medical sector	36.1	32.4	30.5	405
Total	30.3	25.7	20.7	1,165

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives. Total includes women who reported the initial source of the method as a nongovernmental organization or other source, who are not shown separately.

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

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive users who discontinued use of a method within 12 months after beginning its use, by reason for discontinuation and percentage who switched to another method, by type of method, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/ health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/ husband away	Marital dissolution/ separation	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill	0.1	19.3	18.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.3	41.8	8.3
IUD	0.0	1.8	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	15.0	4.4
Condom/Nirodh	1.0	17.4	6.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	8.0	34.1	6.2
All modern spacing methods ²	0.4	13.5	11.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	4.8	30.5	6.1
All spacing methods ³	0.6	13.1	10.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	4.6	29.0	5.5
All methods	0.3	7.1	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	15.7	3.0

Note: Table is based on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-59 months prior to the survey.

¹ Used a different method in the month following discontinuation or said they wanted a more effective method and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

² Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately.

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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 background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

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	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Don't know/ unsure ¹			
						Not at all	Total		
Age									
15-19	17.0	6.9	29.8	58.6	16.0	3.2	22.2	100.0	1,499
20-24	19.6	8.4	44.0	70.6	16.8	2.5	10.1	100.0	1,642
25-29	21.5	9.0	53.3	76.7	13.6	1.9	7.9	100.0	1,264
30-39	26.3	8.5	58.0	73.4	13.1	2.6	10.9	100.0	2,310
40-49	24.9	8.2	53.3	63.9	18.4	2.5	15.1	100.0	1,616
Residence									
Urban	15.2	6.0	48.8	72.7	17.2	1.6	8.5	100.0	4,482
Rural	30.6	10.8	48.3	64.3	13.4	3.6	18.6	100.0	3,849
Mumbai	10.9	3.3	51.7	77.9	16.5	0.2	5.3	100.0	ns
Slum	8.9	3.8	51.0	77.2	16.4	0.3	6.1	100.0	ns
Non-slum	13.7	2.6	52.7	79.0	16.7	0.1	4.3	100.0	ns
Nagpur	13.4	7.8	55.0	72.9	17.6	0.9	8.6	100.0	ns
Slum	24.2	9.7	44.0	69.8	15.7	2.3	12.2	100.0	ns
Non-slum	7.1	6.7	61.3	74.7	18.7	0.2	6.5	100.0	ns
Education									
No education	27.0	11.1	34.4	35.6	17.9	4.4	42.1	100.0	605
<5 years complete	28.2	9.8	41.1	54.3	18.1	3.8	23.8	100.0	839
5-9 years complete	24.8	9.9	47.1	67.8	15.2	2.7	14.4	100.0	3,266
10 or more years complete	17.9	5.9	54.0	78.7	14.7	1.8	4.7	100.0	3,621
Religion									
Hindu	22.9	8.4	49.3	69.1	14.2	2.6	14.1	100.0	6,639
Muslim	15.5	8.7	42.3	65.7	24.6	1.1	8.6	100.0	976
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	28.6	6.0	48.8	69.8	14.3	4.6	11.3	100.0	563
Other	16.4	6.1	53.2	74.5	18.1	1.2	6.3	100.0	154
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	27.2	8.8	48.3	72.6	13.1	2.4	11.9	100.0	1,235
Scheduled tribe	26.1	9.7	46.4	52.7	11.4	6.1	29.8	100.0	833
Other backward class	21.3	7.1	51.9	70.1	15.7	3.1	11.0	100.0	2,305
Other	20.6	8.4	47.0	70.2	17.0	1.5	11.3	100.0	3,926
Wealth index									
Lowest	33.2	13.8	36.3	45.7	11.1	6.7	36.4	100.0	659
Second	33.9	11.6	41.2	58.6	13.2	3.6	24.6	100.0	1,111
Middle	27.7	10.9	47.2	64.7	15.9	3.3	16.1	100.0	1,466
Fourth	20.5	6.8	51.0	73.0	16.5	1.5	8.9	100.0	2,266
Highest	13.9	5.3	53.1	77.1	16.3	1.6	5.0	100.0	2,829
Total age 15-49	22.3	8.2	48.5	68.8	15.5	2.6	13.1	100.0	8,331
Age 50-54	23.1	6.9	56.9	66.2	10.0	3.7	20.1	100.0	536
Total age 15-54	22.4	8.1	49.1	68.7	15.1	2.6	13.6	100.0	8,867

Note: Total includes men who do not know their caste/tribe and men with missing information on education and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

¹ Includes missing values and those who had never heard of condoms.

Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, and total demand for family planning, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	25.5	1.1	26.7	7.5	4.0	11.5	33.0	5.1	38.1	30.1	366
20-24	15.4	6.3	21.7	11.0	26.2	37.2	26.4	32.6	59.0	63.2	1,183
25-29	5.0	6.7	11.7	7.2	58.5	65.7	12.1	65.2	77.4	84.8	1,344
30-34	1.1	4.7	5.8	2.6	77.4	80.0	3.7	82.1	85.8	93.3	1,303
35-39	0.2	2.3	2.4	0.2	85.4	85.7	0.4	87.7	88.1	97.2	1,060
40-44	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	84.3	84.3	0.1	84.8	84.9	99.3	802
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	77.8	0.0	77.8	77.8	100.0	548
Residence											
Urban	5.3	4.5	9.8	6.3	60.4	66.7	11.5	64.9	76.5	87.2	3,184
Rural	5.6	3.3	9.0	2.6	64.5	67.1	8.2	67.8	76.0	88.2	3,422
Mumbai	5.0	7.1	12.1	5.7	52.8	58.5	10.7	59.9	70.6	82.9	ns
Slum	5.9	9.5	15.4	5.7	48.9	54.5	11.6	58.3	69.9	78.0	ns
Non-slum	3.7	3.9	7.6	5.8	58.0	63.9	9.5	62.0	71.5	89.4	ns
Nagpur	3.1	2.1	5.2	5.8	65.7	71.6	8.9	67.8	76.8	93.2	ns
Slum	4.2	2.4	6.5	4.7	65.1	69.8	8.9	67.4	76.3	91.4	ns
Non-slum	2.5	2.0	4.5	6.4	66.1	72.5	8.9	68.0	77.0	94.2	ns
Education											
No education	2.8	3.6	6.4	0.8	72.0	72.8	3.5	75.6	79.2	91.9	1,877
<5 years complete	4.0	2.2	6.2	1.6	73.6	75.2	5.6	75.8	81.3	92.4	722
5-9 years complete	6.9	4.3	11.2	4.1	58.4	62.5	10.9	62.8	73.7	84.8	2,266
10 or more years complete	7.1	4.4	11.5	9.9	52.9	62.8	16.9	57.3	74.3	84.6	1,740
Religion											
Hindu	5.3	3.5	8.8	4.2	63.8	68.0	9.5	67.3	76.8	88.5	5,282
Muslim	6.3	6.6	12.9	7.8	50.6	58.3	14.0	57.2	71.2	81.9	738
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.4	3.5	8.9	0.3	67.6	68.0	5.7	71.1	76.9	88.4	446
Other	6.6	5.7	12.3	8.4	59.8	68.1	14.9	65.5	80.5	84.7	133
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	6.3	3.1	9.4	1.9	67.8	69.6	8.2	70.9	79.1	88.1	986
Scheduled tribe	6.9	4.3	11.2	2.5	60.0	62.5	9.4	64.3	73.7	84.8	724
Other backward class	4.1	2.3	6.4	5.7	65.1	70.8	9.8	67.5	77.2	91.7	1,880
Other	5.7	5.0	10.7	4.8	59.7	64.6	10.5	64.8	75.2	85.8	3,005
Wealth index											
Lowest	5.8	4.3	10.1	1.3	63.2	64.5	7.1	67.5	74.6	86.5	639
Second	5.7	2.6	8.3	0.9	65.8	66.7	6.5	68.4	74.9	89.0	975
Middle	5.4	3.6	9.0	2.3	61.3	63.6	7.7	64.9	72.6	87.6	1,160
Fourth	5.7	4.2	9.9	5.0	64.2	69.2	10.7	68.4	79.2	87.4	1,592
Highest	5.1	4.3	9.4	7.4	60.3	67.7	12.5	64.6	77.1	87.8	2,239
Total	5.4	3.9	9.4	4.4	62.5	66.9	9.8	66.4	76.2	87.7	6,606

Note: Total includes women who do not know their caste/tribe and women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth.

Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted, and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children. Excluded from the unmet need category are pregnant and amenorrhoeic women who became pregnant while using a method (these women are in need of a better method of contraception).

² Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

³ Nonusers who are pregnant or amenorrhoeic whose pregnancy was the result of a contraceptive failure are not included in the category of unmet need, but are included in total demand for contraception (since they would have been using had their method not failed).

Table 29 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sex according to current age, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	8.1	na	na	na	na	77.7	1,687	a	a	a
20-24	10.2	39.4	59.2	na	na	28.2	1,684	19.0	19.1	19.2
25-29	17.2	48.1	67.7	73.3	88.9	7.1	1,523	18.2	18.3	18.6
30-34	22.7	54.5	73.6	79.9	93.5	1.8	1,416	17.6	17.8	18.0
35-39	23.6	59.0	77.3	83.1	94.2	1.4	1,177	17.1	17.4	17.5
40-44	25.4	63.3	79.1	85.3	95.6	0.7	919	16.8	17.1	17.2
45-49	22.0	56.9	74.7	80.1	93.1	0.2	628	17.4	17.8	17.9
20-49	19.1	51.7	70.5	na	na	8.6	7,347	17.8	18.0	18.2
25-49	21.8	55.4	73.8	79.7	92.7	2.8	5,663	17.5	17.7	17.9
MEN										
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	99.7	1,499	a	a	a
20-24	1.1	3.9	7.8	na	na	79.6	1,642	a	a	a
25-29	0.6	4.2	10.7	15.4	45.6	37.1	1,264	a	a	24.8
30-34	2.7	6.9	17.4	23.5	51.3	8.0	1,164	24.8	24.9	24.8
35-39	2.6	8.7	20.4	29.8	58.9	1.7	1,146	23.7	23.8	23.8
40-44	3.0	10.1	23.7	31.8	61.7	1.1	892	23.4	23.6	23.5
45-49	3.1	8.8	19.5	28.0	61.2	0.7	724	23.7	23.9	23.7
20-49	2.0	6.6	15.4	na	na	27.9	6,832	a	a	a
25-49	2.3	7.5	17.8	25.0	54.8	11.5	5,191	24.4	24.5	24.2

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, by residence, Maharashtra, 2005-06

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	18.9	3.5	22.4	10.1	32.3
5-9	24.2	9.2	33.5	7.6	40.8
10-14	32.5	4.7	37.1	11.4	48.1
NFHS-2 (0-4)	24.7	8.2	33.0	10.2	42.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	23.7	9.6	33.3	19.8	52.4
RURAL					
0-4	42.7	7.5	50.2	9.0	58.7
5-9	51.1	16.4	67.5	7.5	74.5
10-14	44.9	16.3	61.2	16.7	76.9
NFHS-2 (0-4)	36.7	13.9	50.6	18.0	67.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	44.1	16.7	60.8	21.6	81.1
TOTAL					
0-4	31.8	5.7	37.5	9.5	46.7
5-9	38.8	13.1	51.9	7.5	59.1
10-14	39.2	10.9	50.1	14.2	63.6
NFHS-2 (0-4)	32.0	11.7	43.7	15.0	58.1
NFHS-1 (0-4)	36.4	14.0	50.5	20.9	70.3

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

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
Residence					
Urban	21.8	6.6	28.4	8.8	36.9
Rural	47.2	12.3	59.5	8.2	67.2
Mumbai	25.0	5.4	30.3	6.4	36.6
Slum	23.6	1.2	24.9	8.0	32.7
Non-slum	27.4	12.7	40.1	3.6	43.6
Nagpur	31.2	11.7	42.8	7.3	49.9
Slum	28.5	19.9	48.4	11.7	59.5
Non-slum	32.9	6.3	39.2	4.5	43.6
Education					
No education	55.3	12.1	67.5	14.8	81.2
<10 years complete	32.0	11.2	43.2	6.0	48.9
10 or more years complete	17.0	3.6	20.6	3.0	23.6
Religion					
Hindu	37.9	11.1	49.0	9.3	57.8
Muslim	21.3	4.7	25.9	2.8	28.6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	43.8	7.9	51.7	10.3	61.5
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	35.8	9.4	45.2	5.2	50.2
Scheduled tribe	32.5	18.9	51.4	19.4	69.8
Other backward class	39.4	11.2	50.6	7.6	57.8
Other	34.3	6.2	40.5	7.1	47.4
Wealth index					
Lowest	71.6	24.0	95.6	23.5	116.8
Second	32.5	4.6	37.1	6.3	43.1
Middle	41.3	10.9	52.3	6.2	58.1
Fourth	26.7	9.7	36.4	5.6	41.8
Highest	22.9	4.5	27.4	6.4	33.6
Child's sex					
Male	37.9	10.4	48.3	7.9	55.8
Female	33.1	8.9	42.0	9.1	50.7
Mother's age at birth					
<20	49.8	9.5	59.3	10.3	69.0
20-29	29.8	10.2	40.1	7.5	47.3
30-39	40.8	5.1	46.0	10.8	56.3
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	35.7	6.3	42.0	6.7	48.4
2-3	31.2	9.8	41.0	9.0	49.6
4+	48.2	16.9	65.1	10.4	74.8
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	60.7	20.5	81.2	12.3	92.4
2-3 years	24.7	10.7	35.4	9.9	45.0
4 years or more	17.7	0.1	17.8	9.7	27.3
Total	35.6	9.7	45.3	8.5	53.4

Note: Total includes births belonging to other religions, births for which caste/tribe is not known, and births with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

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

² Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	34.8	1.0	66.3 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	32.1	1.6	7.0
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	7.5	2.5	1.1
Mother's age >34	0.6	*	5.7
Birth interval <24 months	11.3	3.1	8.0
Birth order >3	9.2	1.9	4.3
Subtotal	28.5	2.5	19.1
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.6	*	0.3
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	nc	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.7	*	5.3
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.1	*	0.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.2	3.8	1.9
Subtotal	4.6	3.3	7.7
In any avoidable high-risk category	33.1	2.6	26.7
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	3,300	na	6,606

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

* Ratio not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Total	Number of women
Age at birth								
<20	75.0	15.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	7.5	100.0	451
20-34	76.2	11.6	0.2	1.7	3.2	7.2	100.0	1,953
35-49	(74.5)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(3.9)	(8.4)	100.0	43
Birth order								
1	84.7	9.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	4.2	100.0	809
2-3	76.3	12.5	0.1	1.5	2.9	6.6	100.0	1,293
4+	53.7	17.9	0.0	5.4	6.4	16.7	100.0	346
Residence								
Urban	93.3	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.8	100.0	1,152
Rural	60.5	20.2	0.1	2.9	5.2	11.2	100.0	1,296
Mumbai	98.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	ns
Slum	98.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	ns
Non-slum	98.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	ns
Nagpur	92.9	3.8	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.7	100.0	ns
Slum	87.8	6.3	0.0	2.4	0.7	2.8	100.0	ns
Non-slum	96.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	100.0	ns
Education								
No education	50.0	16.3	0.3	5.0	7.4	21.0	100.0	549
<5 years complete	64.0	17.7	0.0	2.0	4.7	11.6	100.0	178
5-9 years complete	80.3	13.9	0.0	0.7	1.3	3.8	100.0	945
10 or more years complete	91.7	5.8	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.7	100.0	775
Religion								
Hindu	74.9	12.7	0.2	1.7	3.3	7.1	100.0	1,874
Muslim	86.9	4.3	0.0	1.0	1.0	6.9	100.0	367
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	58.3	24.9	0.0	2.1	3.1	11.5	100.0	164
Other	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	41
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	69.0	19.0	0.0	1.8	3.7	6.5	100.0	373
Scheduled tribe	45.3	23.5	0.0	6.1	8.9	16.2	100.0	303
Other backward class	81.4	12.4	0.3	0.6	1.8	3.5	100.0	651
Other	83.2	6.7	0.2	0.9	1.7	7.3	100.0	1,115
Wealth index								
Lowest	34.8	29.4	0.0	5.7	7.4	22.8	100.0	298
Second	54.0	20.4	0.5	2.5	7.1	15.4	100.0	333
Middle	71.9	15.4	0.0	2.0	4.0	6.7	100.0	431
Fourth	85.0	9.5	0.0	0.6	1.1	3.8	100.0	614
Highest	96.4	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	771
Total	75.9	12.1	0.1	1.6	2.9	7.3	100.0	2,447

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women who do not know their caste/tribe and women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey and received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence								Source of ANC					Total
	Urban	Rural	Mumbai			Nagpur			Public sector	Private/ NGO sector	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home		
			Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total						
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care														
Weighed	95.0	85.9	97.0	99.5	97.9	93.9	98.0	96.5	87.2	95.3	97.3	51.7	90.4	
Blood pressure measured	94.6	80.4	96.6	99.0	97.5	93.2	98.7	96.6	83.1	93.8	94.7	41.1	87.4	
Urine sample taken	92.0	75.1	96.3	98.0	96.9	93.2	97.7	96.0	77.2	91.3	92.9	39.0	83.4	
Blood sample taken	92.5	77.2	96.0	98.0	96.7	94.3	98.3	96.8	80.6	90.7	93.4	41.3	84.7	
Abdomen examined	94.1	82.7	95.3	96.4	95.7	93.9	98.7	96.9	83.1	95.0	93.3	56.0	88.3	
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications														
Vaginal bleeding	22.9	13.8	21.8	28.6	24.2	28.0	18.3	21.9	16.1	20.2	24.3	8.7	18.3	
Convulsions	19.7	11.6	17.8	27.0	21.0	20.4	14.6	16.8	13.5	17.5	21.1	5.0	15.6	
Prolonged labour	23.4	13.5	26.2	33.7	28.8	31.2	20.3	24.3	16.3	20.7	24.3	2.3	18.3	
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	47.8	41.3	41.3	50.5	44.5	47.7	44.2	45.5	39.4	50.4	49.8	17.8	44.5	
Number of women	1,119	1,151	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	950	1,105	130	79	2,269	

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	71.0	55.7	87.4	0.9	79.8	22.9	2.1	451
20-34	76.0	63.7	84.8	1.9	81.3	33.3	4.1	1,953
35-49	(75.3)	(55.7)	(74.0)	(0.0)	(76.0)	(29.9)	(2.9)	43
Birth order								
1	82.8	71.3	89.2	0.5	85.9	34.7	5.1	809
2-3	75.3	62.8	85.6	1.9	79.2	32.2	3.4	1,293
4+	56.1	37.7	73.8	3.5	75.7	20.3	1.5	346
Residence								
Urban	88.0	70.3	88.1	1.4	79.8	32.0	5.1	1,152
Rural	63.6	54.7	82.4	2.0	81.9	30.8	2.5	1,296
Mumbai								
Slum	91.3	68.6	90.3	0.8	81.0	28.5	7.7	ns
Non-slum	90.3	64.3	89.7	1.0	75.3	27.3	7.0	ns
Nagpur								
Slum	93.0	76.4	91.5	0.5	91.5	30.7	9.0	ns
Non-slum	89.3	70.9	91.3	1.0	88.7	38.3	3.0	ns
Slum	80.8	61.0	87.8	1.0	85.4	24.4	5.2	ns
Non-slum	94.4	77.0	93.4	1.0	90.8	46.7	1.6	ns
Education								
No education	46.3	33.3	72.1	1.6	67.6	15.9	1.9	549
<5 years complete	67.5	53.4	79.6	1.7	79.6	23.1	1.3	178
5-9 years complete	80.2	62.5	88.1	2.4	82.8	30.5	3.0	945
10 or more years complete	90.9	83.9	91.9	0.9	88.4	45.3	6.4	775
Religion								
Hindu	73.5	61.8	84.9	1.4	82.1	32.9	3.6	1,874
Muslim	83.1	63.8	89.2	1.2	74.9	24.6	4.3	367
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	69.6	55.3	76.6	6.6	78.1	23.8	2.0	164
Other	98.3	84.0	90.2	0.0	89.9	49.2	10.9	41
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	73.9	56.2	84.9	4.3	82.9	26.9	2.0	373
Scheduled tribe	44.5	40.1	75.9	0.6	76.5	22.4	2.3	303
Other backward class	80.0	69.8	87.9	1.1	84.5	39.4	4.5	651
Other	80.8	65.4	86.0	1.4	79.3	30.4	4.2	1,115
Wealth index								
Lowest	38.1	36.4	62.4	1.7	71.4	21.0	2.3	298
Second	55.2	45.3	82.2	2.6	81.0	19.4	1.0	333
Middle	70.6	52.1	88.1	2.2	78.9	26.7	2.9	431
Fourth	83.5	64.1	89.6	0.9	79.6	31.5	3.3	614
Highest	93.7	83.2	89.9	1.6	86.8	43.0	6.2	771
Total	75.1	62.1	85.1	1.7	80.9	31.4	3.7	2,447

Note: Total includes women who do not know their caste/tribe and women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	43.2	1,163	51.2	38.6	5.6	4.6	100.0	502
20-34	48.4	2,749	47.9	37.9	7.3	6.9	100.0	1,330
35-49	42.5	54	(29.9)	(40.1)	(19.2)	(10.8)	100.0	23
Residence								
Urban	61.9	1,836	47.2	38.7	7.3	6.8	100.0	1,137
Rural	33.7	2,130	50.7	37.1	6.6	5.6	100.0	718
Mumbai	72.9	ns	46.3	41.1	5.3	7.2	100.0	ns
Slum	68.3	ns	45.0	43.1	4.6	7.3	100.0	ns
Non-slum	81.8	ns	48.6	37.9	6.6	7.0	100.0	ns
Nagpur	65.1	ns	46.7	39.4	6.4	7.6	100.0	ns
Slum	54.1	ns	45.9	40.0	6.7	7.5	100.0	ns
Non-slum	72.2	ns	47.0	39.1	6.2	7.7	100.0	ns
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	3.5	178	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
1-3	31.1	760	55.7	44.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	236
4+	70.1	1,463	58.6	41.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,025
Education								
No education	19.3	914	53.6	34.6	6.6	5.2	100.0	177
<5 years complete	27.4	294	50.4	40.9	3.4	5.3	100.0	80
5-9 years complete	48.6	1,555	50.8	38.9	4.5	5.8	100.0	755
10 or more years complete	70.1	1,202	45.3	37.8	9.7	7.2	100.0	842
Religion								
Hindu	46.7	3,006	49.1	36.8	7.7	6.5	100.0	1,404
Muslim	50.8	611	44.8	44.6	4.2	6.5	100.0	311
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	32.6	288	58.1	31.6	5.8	4.5	100.0	94
Other	75.5	57	38.9	50.7	4.3	6.1	100.0	43
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	39.1	615	53.6	36.6	5.0	4.9	100.0	241
Scheduled tribe	21.1	491	47.0	30.3	12.5	10.3	100.0	104
Other backward class	51.5	1,061	49.6	36.4	7.5	6.5	100.0	546
Other	53.6	1,791	46.9	40.3	6.6	6.3	100.0	959
Wealth index								
Lowest	8.4	484	(50.0)	(37.6)	(8.3)	(4.1)	100.0	41
Second	20.6	557	52.4	38.7	3.0	5.9	100.0	115
Middle	35.3	735	48.5	37.9	6.4	7.3	100.0	260
Fourth	56.3	1,031	51.1	36.1	5.6	7.2	100.0	580
Highest	74.2	1,158	46.4	39.4	8.6	5.6	100.0	859

Continued...

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	58.2	1,606	47.6	40.2	6.3	6.0	100.0	935
1 child	44.4	1,350	49.3	36.1	6.7	7.9	100.0	600
0 sons	45.3	693	53.2	32.7	5.8	8.2	100.0	314
1 son	43.5	656	45.0	39.7	7.7	7.6	100.0	286
2 children	37.4	615	54.3	33.0	9.1	3.6	100.0	230
0 son	51.7	215	60.9	27.5	7.6	4.0	100.0	111
1 or more sons	29.7	400	48.1	38.2	10.4	3.3	100.0	119
3 children	24.3	221	47.7	32.4	15.3	4.6	100.0	54
0 sons	38.2	64	(64.7)	(26.2)	(2.3)	(6.9)	100.0	25
1 or more sons	18.5	157	(33.4)	(37.7)	(26.3)	(2.6)	100.0	29
4+ children	20.9	173	(27.9)	(58.4)	(3.5)	(10.2)	100.0	36
0 sons	(20.1)	52	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
1 or more sons	21.3	121	(27.6)	(55.8)	(2.7)	(14.0)	100.0	26
Total	46.8	3,966	48.6	38.1	7.0	6.4	100.0	1,855

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women who do not know their caste/tribe and pregnancies of women with missing information on antenatal care visits, religion, and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey.

² For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth.

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery and percentage delivered by skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births whose delivery was done at home by whether the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check-up of the mother following the most recent live birth, by residence, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors				Mumbai			Nagpur		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
Place of delivery									
Health facility	83.3	48.9	64.6	83.3	91.2	86.0	77.7	85.2	82.3
Public sector	32.6	21.4	26.5	44.6	38.3	42.5	58.3	42.1	48.5
NGO/trust	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.3	2.3	1.5
Private sector	49.9	27.4	37.6	37.6	51.7	42.4	19.2	40.8	32.2
At home	16.4	50.8	35.1	16.7	8.3	13.9	21.2	14.0	16.9
Own home	10.5	29.7	21.0	14.4	5.0	11.2	15.1	9.6	11.8
Parents' home	5.6	20.6	13.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	6.1	4.4	5.1
Other home	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery									
Doctor	81.6	48.0	63.3	79.1	91.2	83.3	70.3	83.4	78.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	4.1	6.7	5.5	3.1	1.2	2.5	10.2	3.4	6.1
Other health personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	8.9	31.3	21.1	9.7	3.7	7.6	14.6	9.9	11.7
Friends/relatives	5.2	13.4	9.7	8.1	3.3	6.5	3.3	2.3	2.7
No one	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	85.6	54.6	68.7	82.2	92.5	85.7	80.8	86.8	84.4
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	16.3	7.7	11.6	12.8	15.0	13.5	20.5	34.5	29.0
Number of births	1,503	1,798	3,300	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
For home deliveries									
Disposable delivery kit used	56.6	44.2	46.7	(42.5)	*	45.6	44.6	(61.5)	53.4
Clean blade used to cut the cord	90.4	80.7	82.6	(77.5)	*	78.7	89.3	(92.3)	90.9
Either of the above	91.6	85.2	86.5	(77.5)	*	78.7	91.1	(92.3)	91.7
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	69.6	61.6	63.2	(42.5)	*	49.0	57.1	(89.7)	74.1
Number of births delivered at home	160	637	797	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²									
Had postnatal check-up	72.7	56.3	64.0	63.0	76.9	67.9	72.8	75.7	74.6
Less than 4 hours	54.8	39.9	46.9	41.7	57.3	47.2	50.9	61.2	57.3
4-23 hours	8.1	3.1	5.5	10.3	12.1	10.9	10.1	5.9	7.5
1-2 days	7.5	5.3	6.4	10.3	7.5	9.3	9.4	6.6	7.6
3-41 days	2.3	7.9	5.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	2.4	2.0	2.1
Don't know/missing/other responses	2.5	2.0	2.2	4.0	3.0	3.7	3.8	4.6	4.3
No postnatal check-up	24.9	41.7	33.8	33.0	20.1	28.4	23.3	19.7	21.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²									
Doctor	67.8	41.1	53.6	59.7	74.4	64.9	57.5	69.7	65.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	4.3	11.1	7.9	2.3	2.0	2.2	9.1	3.6	5.7
Other health personnel	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.5	3.5	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	5.9	2.0	3.5
Missing	2.5	2.0	2.2	4.0	3.0	3.7	3.8	4.6	4.3
No postnatal check-up	24.9	41.7	33.8	33.0	20.1	28.4	23.3	19.7	21.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	1,152	1,296	2,447	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

¹ If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check-up and who received a postnatal check-up within two days of the most recent birth, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	60.4	67.3	765	52.9	50.2	451
20-34	66.0	69.3	2,491	66.7	60.8	1,953
35-49	59.8	63.5	45	(58.2)	(54.4)	43
Birth order						
1	75.2	79.3	1,294	70.1	66.7	809
2-3	61.5	65.8	1,573	64.0	58.7	1,293
4+	43.9	47.8	433	49.9	40.1	346
Antenatal care visits²						
None	16.4	20.3	178	13.6	8.7	178
1-3	48.4	55.4	760	52.8	43.0	760
4+	84.2	87.3	1,463	76.7	73.8	1,463
Residence						
Urban	83.3	85.6	1,503	72.7	70.4	1,152
Rural	48.9	54.6	1,798	56.3	48.4	1,296
Mumbai	86.0	85.7	ns	67.9	67.5	ns
Slum	83.3	82.2	ns	63.0	62.3	ns
Non-slum	91.2	92.5	ns	76.9	76.9	ns
Nagpur	82.3	84.4	ns	74.6	72.4	ns
Slum	77.7	80.8	ns	72.8	70.4	ns
Non-slum	85.2	86.8	ns	75.7	73.7	ns
Education						
No education	34.9	39.9	810	39.2	29.6	549
<5 years complete	46.4	50.1	245	48.6	41.5	178
5-9 years complete	68.9	74.2	1,297	64.5	60.4	945
10 or more years complete	88.8	90.8	948	84.4	81.3	775
Religion						
Hindu	61.7	66.6	2,476	63.2	57.5	1,874
Muslim	77.9	77.8	522	70.8	67.4	367
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	60.2	66.0	254	53.5	47.2	164
Other	93.3	94.3	47	80.9	80.9	41
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	64.1	68.5	533	60.0	57.3	373
Scheduled tribe	24.2	32.0	414	46.6	34.7	303
Other backward class	68.9	74.8	865	67.0	61.0	651
Other	73.4	75.4	1,483	68.5	64.7	1,115
Wealth index						
Lowest	21.0	26.6	427	38.1	23.8	298
Second	40.2	45.9	482	47.0	39.8	333
Middle	54.1	59.8	612	60.4	52.6	431
Fourth	75.6	81.1	859	67.8	64.3	614
Highest	94.2	94.6	921	80.3	79.4	771
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	99.2	874	74.6	74.0	648
Private health facility	na	99.5	1,242	84.1	83.1	984
Home	na	13.1	1,159	30.6	16.3	797
Total	64.6	68.7	3,300	64.0	58.7	2,447

Note: Total includes births to women who do not know their caste/tribe, births delivered in a nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic or other places of delivery, and births with missing information on antenatal care visits, religion, and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor or other health personnel.

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

³ Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

<u>Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators</u>			
Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS 3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1, Maharashtra			
Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	96.7	95.2	92.6
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	86.3	83.0	76.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	69.0	56.4	37.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	84.8	80.9	75.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	87.6	84.1	79.7
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	89.8	87.9	80.4
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	65.5	55.5	55.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	55.1	40.7	25.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	50.5	34.5	25.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	56.5	43.6	37.8
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	93.0	90.7	85.1
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	75.3	66.2	63.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	61.6	46.8	30.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	66.1	52.6	44.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	70.7	59.4	54.0
¹ Based on the last birth to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey. ² Based on the last two births to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey. ³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.			

Table 40 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present during at least one antenatal care visit, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Maharashtra, 2005-06

	Urban	Rural	Total	Mumbai			Nagpur		
				Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
Antenatal/delivery care and information									
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	89.3	73.9	81.5	85.0	95.8	88.3	93.1	97.2	95.7
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	72.3	58.0	65.0	66.5	82.3	71.3	70.3	81.1	77.2
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:									
Vaginal bleeding	28.9	27.0	27.9	30.1	38.5	32.6	37.7	49.5	45.3
Convulsion	27.9	24.3	26.1	29.5	32.3	30.3	34.3	49.1	43.8
Prolonged labour	38.8	31.0	34.8	34.7	40.6	36.5	51.4	61.8	58.1
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complication	54.3	46.7	50.4	52.6	68.8	57.5	65.1	72.2	69.6
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	79.9	51.2	65.2	75.1	85.4	78.3	76.6	80.2	78.9
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:									
The importance of delivering in a health facility	60.7	54.2	57.4	55.5	75.0	61.4	66.9	79.7	75.1
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	66.9	60.2	63.5	60.7	81.3	66.9	71.4	82.1	78.3
Family planning or delaying his next child	60.0	53.0	56.4	54.3	69.8	59.0	61.7	81.6	74.5
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	698	733	1,431	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:									
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	44.8	45.2	45.0	(44.2)	*	46.8	(63.4)	(50.0)	55.3
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	44.0	37.3	39.2	(37.2)	*	41.3	(61.0)	(40.5)	48.6
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	53.2	46.5	48.4	(51.2)	*	52.4	(68.3)	(54.8)	60.2
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	53.6	48.4	49.9	(53.5)	*	54.2	(61.0)	(52.4)	55.8
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	141	357	498	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex													
Male	96.7	94.5	87.9	75.3	69.3	97.0	91.7	75.0	86.3	60.7	1.8	48.9	387
Female	93.3	94.0	85.3	77.3	75.0	94.2	91.7	71.2	82.3	56.2	4.1	42.4	282
Birth order													
1	96.2	96.0	89.2	76.4	80.3	96.6	93.8	76.1	87.4	60.3	2.5	52.3	304
2-3	96.3	94.4	87.9	79.4	66.8	95.8	91.8	71.5	86.0	60.1	3.1	40.2	293
4-5	(88.5)	(88.7)	(73.7)	(62.1)	(52.2)	(94.3)	(85.8)	(70.8)	(71.6)	(50.4)	(2.9)	(43.0)	62
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Residence													
Urban	97.0	96.6	92.1	82.7	79.0	97.7	94.5	83.4	86.8	68.0	0.5	55.7	330
Rural	93.5	92.0	81.6	69.7	64.7	94.0	89.1	63.7	82.6	49.8	5.0	36.8	339
Mumbai													
Slum	97.5	93.8	87.5	75.0	80.0	95.0	95.0	81.3	87.5	68.8	1.3	46.3	ns
Non-slum	(97.5)	(95.0)	(87.5)	(80.0)	(85.0)	(97.5)	(92.5)	(85.0)	(90.0)	(72.5)	(2.5)	(52.5)	ns
Nagpur													
Slum	95.1	91.7	86.2	81.6	81.0	96.1	92.2	78.5	85.5	68.6	3.1	54.0	ns
Non-slum	93.3	90.7	82.7	74.7	77.3	96.0	88.0	70.7	78.7	57.3	4.0	44.0	ns
Mother's education													
No education	85.8	83.7	71.7	56.8	48.4	89.2	81.7	71.5	68.2	47.1	8.1	33.4	127
<5 years complete	(90.3)	(90.1)	(76.3)	(63.9)	(66.7)	(86.2)	(78.2)	(54.9)	(73.6)	(46.5)	(9.7)	(45.3)	43
5-9 years complete	97.9	97.2	90.4	80.4	77.6	98.1	95.1	72.3	85.5	57.5	1.4	46.2	284
10 or more years complete	98.3	97.6	93.0	84.4	78.9	98.8	96.0	79.8	95.5	69.9	0.0	53.8	214
Religion													
Hindu	94.6	94.0	86.7	77.5	69.1	95.3	91.7	71.8	85.7	59.8	3.2	47.3	498
Muslim	95.9	94.7	88.7	74.6	75.6	97.9	93.0	77.9	75.7	54.8	2.1	40.2	123
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(100.0)	(95.5)	(77.2)	(56.9)	(85.7)	(95.2)	(86.1)	(74.7)	(98.3)	(48.7)	(0.0)	(38.8)	37
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	96.3	94.6	86.6	72.8	83.7	96.4	89.2	73.4	90.3	59.0	1.7	49.0	96
Scheduled tribe	79.9	78.0	63.8	53.8	47.8	83.9	77.9	55.6	59.9	39.3	14.0	29.3	84
Other backward class	98.8	97.2	89.6	80.4	70.5	98.9	96.2	77.0	89.4	61.1	0.0	49.6	160
Other	97.2	97.0	91.4	80.7	74.9	97.3	93.8	76.2	87.1	62.5	1.5	47.9	327
Wealth index													
Lowest	(79.9)	(77.7)	(57.8)	(42.2)	(48.8)	(82.2)	(70.9)	(66.5)	(66.8)	(35.5)	(11.1)	(22.3)	76
Second	92.4	90.4	78.9	63.3	65.0	92.4	82.4	46.4	67.2	32.9	7.5	32.4	90
Middle	98.1	97.3	93.5	79.3	68.6	97.6	94.5	76.8	85.0	61.8	1.8	51.8	111
Fourth	97.8	96.0	90.5	82.2	75.4	98.8	96.5	74.6	91.0	63.7	0.8	46.4	176
Highest	98.3	98.9	93.8	86.8	81.2	98.8	97.7	84.4	92.9	72.2	0.0	57.2	215
Total	95.3	94.3	86.8	76.1	71.7	95.9	91.7	73.4	84.7	58.8	2.8	46.1	669
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	93.7	94.9	91.7	89.4	8.3	97.2	94.7	90.8	84.3	78.4	2.0	48.9	591
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	86.9	90.0	85.9	83.1	5.9	90.2	85.5	81.6	70.2	64.1	7.5	39.2	510

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
Age in months									
<6	6.7	7.4	308	*	*	21	*	*	23
6-11	3.7	14.5	339	*	*	12	94.7	27.4	49
12-23	6.7	15.9	669	(68.5)	(12.6)	45	84.2	27.7	106
24-35	4.6	11.9	603	(86.5)	(32.5)	27	84.7	26.3	72
36-47	4.2	8.5	594	(71.8)	(28.2)	25	76.6	14.2	50
48-59	2.2	7.5	654	*	*	14	75.1	20.6	49
Sex									
Male	5.0	10.9	1,696	70.9	21.2	85	87.7	25.5	186
Female	4.1	11.2	1,471	73.1	26.8	60	79.6	22.9	164
Residence									
Urban	4.4	11.5	1,462	78.3	29.6	64	85.6	21.5	168
Rural	4.7	10.7	1,705	(66.7)	(18.7)	81	82.4	26.9	182
Mumbai	1.7	8.5	ns	*	*	ns	86.4	18.6	ns
Slum	1.6	9.8	ns	*	*	ns	(88.9)	(22.2)	ns
Non-slum	1.7	6.0	ns	*	*	ns	*	*	ns
Nagpur	7.7	18.4	ns	75.6	16.8	ns	86.3	9.3	ns
Slum	9.1	19.7	ns	(70.6)	(17.6)	ns	86.5	13.5	ns
Non-slum	6.8	17.6	ns	(80.0)	(16.0)	ns	86.2	6.2	ns
Mother's education									
No education	3.9	7.5	754	*	*	30	(79.1)	(31.1)	57
<5 years complete	2.7	13.3	225	*	*	6	(78.5)	(16.8)	30
5-9 years complete	4.3	11.1	1,254	79.7	17.1	54	86.4	24.6	140
10 or more years complete	5.9	13.2	934	73.3	29.7	55	84.7	22.6	124
Religion									
Hindu	4.4	11.1	2,369	69.4	27.3	105	82.5	26.2	263
Muslim	5.5	11.4	513	(81.3)	(19.1)	28	88.3	15.0	59
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.8	8.2	239	*	*	7	(91.4)	(24.6)	20
Other	11.1	19.8	45	*	*	5	*	*	9
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.3	9.5	518	*	*	12	89.0	31.9	49
Scheduled tribe	5.2	10.2	390	*	*	20	(65.4)	(26.5)	40
Other backward class	7.1	12.6	832	72.3	30.9	59	84.3	20.5	105
Other	3.8	11.0	1,422	79.6	26.1	53	86.8	23.8	156
Wealth index									
Lowest	5.2	8.6	391	*	*	20	*	*	34
Second	5.6	11.2	459	*	*	25	(83.4)	(16.6)	51
Middle	4.3	11.5	581	*	*	25	86.0	36.2	67
Fourth	4.3	10.9	835	(84.1)	(30.4)	36	87.0	21.8	91
Highest	4.3	11.9	901	(75.1)	(33.6)	38	86.3	24.0	107
Total	4.6	11.0	3,167	71.8	23.5	145	83.9	24.3	350

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ 'Symptoms of ARI' (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments							Number of children	
	Any diarrhoea	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹	ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Zinc supplements	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	Missing treatment		No treatment
Age in months															
<6	11.4	(69.2)	(21.0)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(14.7)	(30.1)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(31.0)	35
6-11	14.6	88.0	29.4	41.4	56.6	10.4	56.6	19.0	32.1	0.2	3.4	10.4	0.0	15.4	49
12-23	13.6	66.9	54.4	30.5	61.8	7.7	61.9	30.0	27.4	0.0	4.0	0.6	0.0	16.1	91
24-35	7.7	(80.3)	(27.1)	(37.6)	(49.6)	(18.6)	(57.1)	(24.2)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(16.6)	46
36-47	3.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
48-59	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Sex															
Male	8.0	78.0	37.0	29.2	50.5	10.9	53.6	25.3	26.9	1.7	1.4	4.3	1.2	17.6	136
Female	8.2	76.6	40.2	31.6	53.9	8.6	53.9	23.4	30.3	0.1	4.3	2.0	0.1	17.1	121
Residence															
Urban	7.3	81.8	38.9	27.2	49.5	9.4	51.9	25.5	27.5	2.3	3.4	1.3	0.1	16.5	107
Rural	8.8	74.2	38.2	32.6	53.9	10.1	55.1	23.6	29.2	0.0	2.2	4.5	1.1	18.0	150
Mumbai	6.1	(83.9)	(50.3)	(24.4)	(63.9)	(2.4)	(66.3)	(10.2)	(48.3)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(11.2)	ns
Slum	6.8	(88.0)	(52.0)	(20.0)	(64.0)	(0.0)	(64.0)	(4.0)	(56.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(*)	(0.0)	(12.0)	ns
Non-slum	4.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	ns
Nagpur	8.3	78.7	45.9	29.0	62.7	7.0	65.9	24.6	31.6	2.0	1.3	5.2	1.3	9.6	ns
Slum	10.7	(77.5)	(40.0)	(30.0)	(57.5)	(10.0)	(60.0)	(17.5)	(35.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(15.0)	ns
Non-slum	6.8	(80.0)	(52.0)	(28.0)	(68.0)	(4.0)	(72.0)	(32.0)	(28.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	ns
Mother's education															
No education	5.1	(75.6)	(39.4)	(24.3)	(44.0)	(9.2)	(48.9)	(36.1)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(24.0)	39
<5 years complete	6.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
5-9 years complete	8.0	73.5	36.3	38.4	61.4	10.4	63.2	20.7	30.7	0.0	1.9	2.2	0.0	14.6	101
10 or more years complete	11.0	80.2	42.4	27.4	50.0	10.8	50.6	27.1	27.9	2.4	5.0	4.1	1.7	13.3	103
Religion															
Hindu	8.4	78.2	39.8	32.9	57.2	10.9	58.4	25.9	28.0	0.3	2.7	0.7	0.0	16.7	199
Muslim	5.6	(72.6)	(28.5)	(12.2)	(29.0)	(0.0)	(29.0)	(19.2)	(28.3)	(6.3)	(6.1)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(21.1)	29
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	10.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Other	9.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	8.6	(68.4)	(34.1)	(28.0)	(43.0)	(19.9)	(51.2)	(19.9)	(28.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(17.5)	44
Scheduled tribe	8.9	(99.7)	(75.1)	(31.0)	(80.3)	(24.3)	(80.3)	(40.3)	(15.3)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.9)	35
Other backward class	7.1	76.3	30.5	39.7	52.7	10.4	53.7	18.8	26.4	1.2	2.9	0.3	3.0	17.8	59
Other	8.4	74.7	33.4	26.4	47.0	1.5	47.0	24.2	33.4	1.5	3.0	2.5	0.0	19.2	119
Wealth index															
Lowest	6.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Second	10.0	(66.9)	(41.0)	(14.9)	(44.8)	(14.7)	(48.5)	(29.6)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(25.8)	46
Middle	6.7	(77.2)	(24.5)	(40.5)	(55.8)	(8.9)	(56.0)	(22.4)	(28.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(13.4)	39
Fourth	8.2	75.9	40.6	25.4	50.4	7.8	53.2	25.9	32.8	0.0	2.7	4.1	0.0	16.8	69
Highest	8.8	86.4	45.0	37.0	58.7	9.9	59.4	19.8	28.5	3.1	4.4	0.2	2.2	15.9	80
Total	8.1	77.3	38.5	30.3	52.1	9.8	53.8	24.4	28.5	1.0	2.7	3.2	0.7	17.4	257

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1
(*) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
1 Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.
2 Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered						Amount of food offered						Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}	Percentage given ORT ¹ or fluids and continued feeding ²	Number of children with diarrhoea		
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/missing	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food					Don't know/missing	
	(0.0)	(36.3)	(45.7)	(0.0)	(16.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(16.4)	(24.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57.3)					(2.0)	
Age in months																		
<6		(36.3)	(45.7)	(0.0)	(16.0)	(2.0)	100.0	(16.4)	(24.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57.3)	(2.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(9.6)	35	
6-11	10.4	37.4	26.1	12.1	14.0	0.0	100.0	22.1	34.0	7.5	3.4	29.6	0.0	100.0	10.4	41.0	49	
12-23	7.7	41.9	36.1	7.9	6.5	0.0	100.0	36.3	37.9	20.0	0.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	2.0	43.7	91	
24-35	(18.6)	(39.8)	(18.0)	(15.8)	(3.9)	(3.9)	100.0	(41.8)	(20.2)	(26.4)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(3.9)	100.0	(7.7)	(30.8)	46	
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	20	
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	15	
Sex																		
Male	10.9	43.6	29.1	6.7	9.8	0.0	100.0	35.9	25.2	14.3	3.9	18.2	0.0	100.0	3.2	35.1	136	
Female	8.6	33.1	36.5	13.9	5.7	2.1	100.0	25.0	37.8	18.1	1.5	12.6	2.1	100.0	5.7	35.2	121	
Residence																		
Urban	9.4	44.1	27.9	10.0	6.3	2.4	100.0	39.2	29.1	13.4	1.9	10.7	2.4	100.0	5.8	37.2	107	
Rural	10.1	34.8	36.0	10.1	9.0	0.0	100.0	24.7	32.6	18.0	3.4	19.1	0.0	100.0	3.4	33.7	150	
Mumbai	(2.4)	(56.6)	(30.2)	(2.9)	(4.8)	(2.9)	100.0	(44.9)	(40.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(2.9)	100.0	(2.4)	(58.0)	ns	
Slum	(0.0)	(64.0)	(28.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	100.0	(48.0)	(36.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(4.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(56.0)	ns	
Non-slum	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	ns	
Nagpur	7.0	53.5	17.5	17.5	3.2	1.3	100.0	42.5	27.7	16.9	3.9	7.6	1.3	100.0	3.8	45.8	ns	
Slum	(10.0)	(55.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	100.0	(45.0)	(27.5)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(2.5)	100.0	(7.5)	(47.5)	ns	
Non-slum	(4.0)	(52.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(40.0)	(28.0)	(24.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(44.0)	ns	
Mother's education																		
No education	(9.2)	(41.2)	(40.9)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(31.1)	(37.7)	(13.1)	(0.0)	(18.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.9)	(35.5)	39	
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	15	
5-9 years complete	10.4	34.1	35.2	13.4	6.9	0.0	100.0	28.9	34.0	18.5	3.5	11.8	0.0	100.0	3.4	44.1	101	
10 or more years complete	10.8	41.0	27.5	8.8	11.3	0.7	100.0	35.1	27.8	15.5	3.5	13.9	0.7	100.0	5.8	31.2	103	
Religion																		
Hindu	10.9	36.5	33.2	10.1	8.4	0.9	100.0	31.0	31.8	15.1	3.6	14.1	0.9	100.0	5.6	39.1	199	
Muslim	(0.0)	(40.4)	(37.8)	(13.6)	(5.9)	(2.4)	100.0	(32.1)	(39.9)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(2.4)	100.0	(0.0)	(22.1)	29	
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	(19.9)	(47.4)	(28.2)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(28.7)	(23.9)	(15.8)	(3.8)	(19.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.3)	(35.1)	44	
Scheduled tribe	(24.3)	(29.8)	(29.9)	(10.8)	(5.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(19.8)	(45.2)	(29.9)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.7)	(50.4)	35	
Other backward class	10.4	36.9	22.6	14.3	15.6	0.1	100.0	33.8	17.7	13.0	9.2	26.2	0.1	100.0	4.2	28.7	59	
Other	1.5	38.9	40.0	9.8	7.8	2.1	100.0	33.2	36.4	13.7	0.0	11.9	2.1	100.0	1.5	33.9	119	
Wealth index																		
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	24
Second	(14.7)	(26.2)	(37.0)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.9)	(33.4)	(25.8)	(0.2)	(14.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.7)	(22.5)	46	
Middle	(8.9)	(37.5)	(40.0)	(5.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(32.7)	(32.7)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(21.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.2)	(38.1)	39	
Fourth	7.8	44.4	19.8	13.4	11.0	3.6	100.0	34.2	28.1	14.2	0.0	14.7	3.6	100.0	7.7	37.2	69	
Highest	9.9	36.0	36.6	12.1	5.2	0.1	100.0	34.9	32.5	15.9	6.6	10.0	0.1	100.0	5.3	39.1	80	
Total	9.8	38.7	32.6	10.1	7.9	1.0	100.0	30.7	31.1	16.1	2.8	15.6	1.0	100.0	4.4	35.2	257	

Note: Total includes children belonging to all other religions, who are not shown separately.
 ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet and gruel
 ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
¹ Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'.
² Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	74.9	1,687	71.0	184
20-24	80.3	1,684	79.2	948
25-34	75.3	2,939	78.7	1,218
35-49	66.4	2,724	73.6	97
Residence				
Urban	82.0	4,586	84.8	1,152
Rural	64.7	4,448	72.2	1,296
Mumbai	83.0	ns	85.0	ns
Slum	77.6	ns	80.3	ns
Non-slum	89.8	ns	93.5	ns
Nagpur	90.8	ns	92.4	ns
Slum	84.8	ns	85.4	ns
Non-slum	94.3	ns	96.7	ns
Education				
No education	47.2	2,120	53.3	549
<5 years complete	63.9	893	66.8	178
5-9 years complete	77.7	3,248	82.9	945
10 or more years complete	91.8	2,772	92.5	775
Religion				
Hindu	71.8	7,112	75.8	1,874
Muslim	78.8	1,061	85.0	367
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	77.8	651	84.7	164
Other	88.5	202	96.6	41
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	74.4	1,410	80.1	373
Scheduled tribe	59.4	921	63.6	303
Other backward class	76.4	2,579	82.5	651
Other	74.5	4,112	78.8	1,115
Wealth index				
Lowest	52.7	853	57.4	298
Second	54.1	1,213	62.5	333
Middle	64.5	1,567	70.4	431
Fourth	76.4	2,182	84.5	614
Highest	88.7	3,220	92.1	771
Total	73.5	9,034	78.1	2,447

Note: Total includes women who do not know their caste/tribe and women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

Table 46. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services
 Percentage of children under age six years who are in an area covered by an anganwadi centre (AWC), percentage of children in areas covered by an AWC who received any service and received specific services from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC												
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children	
Age in months													
<12	76.9	32.7	15.2	27.9	21.9	498	na	na	24.7	498	45.4	123	
12-23	75.3	39.0	29.6	30.2	28.5	503	na	na	31.4	503	54.1	158	
24-35	71.2	60.3	49.4	39.3	40.4	429	na	na	43.5	429	43.8	187	
36-47	76.0	51.7	54.6	34.5	40.9	452	46.1	452	43.0	452	36.0	194	
48-59	75.0	65.4	56.9	34.0	42.7	491	53.6	491	45.8	491	28.1	225	
60-71	73.6	61.5	55.3	35.7	44.6	453	49.8	453	na	na	na	na	
0-35	74.6	1,919	41.5	32.1	29.8	1,430	na	na	32.7	1,430	47.7	468	
36-71	74.9	1,864	57.7	34.7	42.7	1,395	49.9	1,395	na	na	na	na	
Sex													
Male	74.9	2,014	48.8	32.6	37.0	1,509	49.8	739	36.9	1,275	38.6	470	
Female	74.5	1,768	50.3	34.4	35.2	1,317	50.1	657	37.9	1,098	41.9	416	
Residence													
Urban	47.8	1,750	23.9	13.0	16.0	836	25.9	413	18.1	700	21.8	127	
Rural	97.9	2,032	60.3	42.0	44.6	1,990	60.0	982	45.4	1,673	43.2	760	
Mumbai	43.4	ns	16.7	5.4	8.5	ns	17.4	ns	10.2	ns	(30.7)	ns	
Slum	54.5	ns	18.6	5.9	9.3	ns	20.2	ns	11.2	ns	*	ns	
Non-slum	22.8	ns	7.8	3.1	4.7	ns	(3.4)	ns	5.8	ns	*	ns	
Nagpur	46.7	ns	30.4	16.0	19.2	ns	27.6	ns	21.3	ns	36.7	ns	
Slum	89.8	ns	32.0	16.6	20.6	ns	27.6	ns	22.7	ns	34.7	ns	
Non-slum	19.1	ns	25.6	14.0	15.1	ns	(27.9)	ns	16.9	ns	*	ns	
Mother's education													
No education	83.5	914	58.8	42.6	43.5	764	53.2	419	42.1	626	39.9	263	
<5 years complete	83.7	278	59.1	32.7	44.0	233	67.6	133	42.8	189	37.5	81	
5-9 years complete	75.9	1,489	48.6	33.8	34.5	1,130	51.1	524	37.0	962	38.8	356	
10 or more years complete	63.5	1,100	37.7	23.1	28.3	699	36.4	319	31.2	596	44.3	186	
Religion													
Hindu	76.8	2,853	52.7	35.5	39.1	2,191	52.6	1,097	39.6	1,826	41.0	724	
Muslim	69.0	588	23.7	13.7	16.2	406	24.9	188	17.8	360	25.0	64	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	76.3	287	65.0	50.3	43.6	219	65.5	105	53.7	178	45.5	96	
Other	15.3	52	*	*	*	8	*	4	*	8	*	2	

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC											
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Number of children age 0-71 months covered by an AWC	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	75.7	609	59.1	52.4	38.7	45.1	63.4	230	46.2	390	40.3	180
Scheduled tribe	90.7	473	65.2	58.9	51.8	54.2	57.5	218	54.7	350	46.2	191
Other backward class	82.4	1,012	45.9	38.2	29.7	31.8	44.4	413	34.3	697	39.2	239
Other	65.1	1,678	42.2	35.1	27.0	28.7	45.2	527	29.7	931	36.7	276
Wealth index												
Lowest	96.6	491	63.7	54.5	47.3	45.5	58.6	257	43.9	376	36.7	165
Second	90.4	547	70.6	63.8	52.1	54.2	74.0	237	57.0	423	49.1	241
Middle	87.8	691	60.2	51.5	39.8	45.6	59.2	308	45.8	506	38.1	232
Fourth	73.6	981	38.7	32.4	23.2	26.9	41.7	339	30.0	625	36.0	187
Highest	49.3	1,072	19.7	15.0	10.1	12.8	18.7	255	13.9	442	35.0	61
Years since AWC was established												
<6 years ago	na	na	43.4	36.6	24.9	30.1	42.7	248	30.7	462	31.5	142
6 or more years ago	na	na	51.0	43.8	35.4	37.6	51.5	1,147	39.0	1,911	41.8	745
Total	74.7	3,782	49.5	42.4	33.4	36.2	49.9	1,395	37.4	2,373	40.2	887

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown: based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and pre-school education.

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

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre (AWC), percentage whose mothers received specific services from an AWC during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	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	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	88.2	9.9	5.6	3.7	836	93.1	6.2	2.9	2.6	836
Rural	62.3	32.5	27.1	17.5	1,990	76.7	22.3	17.2	13.6	1,988
Mumbai										
Slum	96.7	3.0	2.6	2.3	ns	98.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	ns
Non-slum	96.6	3.0	2.5	2.1	ns	99.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	ns
Nagpur										
Slum	96.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	ns	96.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	ns
Non-slum	81.8	15.9	9.3	8.4	ns	83.5	14.8	5.5	7.5	ns
Slum	83.1	13.9	9.7	7.7	ns	84.6	13.2	5.7	7.7	ns
Non-slum	77.9	22.1	8.1	10.5	ns	80.2	19.8	4.7	7.0	ns
Mother's education										
No education	67.4	27.0	22.3	9.7	764	81.9	17.9	12.7	8.0	764
<5 years complete	69.3	23.5	19.6	9.4	233	80.9	18.4	8.7	8.0	233
5-9 years complete	68.8	28.1	21.6	16.3	1,130	79.6	19.2	14.3	11.8	1,128
10 or more years complete	74.9	21.5	18.0	14.3	699	84.6	14.1	12.5	11.4	699
Religion										
Hindu	68.6	26.9	22.2	14.4	2,191	80.6	18.5	13.9	11.1	2,189
Muslim	83.2	14.2	7.0	2.2	406	90.9	8.2	3.1	1.8	406
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	57.7	38.0	32.1	25.1	219	73.5	25.6	22.5	19.4	219
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	61.0	35.9	23.3	19.2	461	77.0	22.5	17.0	14.4	461
Scheduled tribe	60.9	32.4	28.4	18.7	428	72.6	26.6	21.4	15.1	427
Other backward class	72.0	24.7	21.1	13.7	834	82.6	16.8	12.4	10.4	834
Other	75.5	20.1	16.5	8.9	1,092	86.0	12.5	8.5	6.8	1,092
Wealth index										
Lowest	63.3	31.0	27.8	11.7	474	79.0	21.0	15.3	12.1	474
Second	57.9	36.0	31.8	20.6	494	71.4	28.2	21.6	17.2	493
Middle	64.0	31.7	23.6	18.8	607	79.4	18.9	14.3	11.5	607
Fourth	73.2	23.9	15.8	11.7	722	83.7	15.7	10.5	8.6	722
Highest	89.9	7.5	7.5	4.6	529	92.8	5.2	4.7	3.5	529
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	75.3	22.6	15.5	4.3	537	86.3	13.0	8.3	3.5	537
6 or more years ago	68.7	26.6	22.0	15.6	2,289	80.5	18.6	14.1	12.0	2,287
Total	70.0	25.8	20.7	13.4	2,826	81.6	17.5	13.0	10.4	2,824

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

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

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

Table 48. Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06, and totals for children under age three years of ever-married interviewed women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	6.0	15.2	-0.5	10.8	23.1	8.1	-0.8	5.7	21.1	2.4	-1.1	149
6-11	10.4	29.5	-1.0	11.7	26.3	3.2	-1.0	11.9	29.4	0.7	-1.4	257
12-23	19.1	49.7	-2.0	5.5	16.2	2.5	-0.8	10.9	32.5	0.3	-1.6	541
24-35	21.8	54.3	-2.0	2.4	11.8	1.9	-0.8	11.8	38.3	1.1	-1.7	497
36-47	26.3	51.4	-2.1	4.0	14.5	2.3	-0.9	14.0	43.2	1.1	-1.8	489
48-59	17.6	47.3	-1.8	3.8	16.5	2.6	-1.0	12.7	42.8	0.7	-1.8	532
Sex												
Male	20.3	47.3	-1.8	5.2	17.5	3.1	-0.9	12.6	36.7	0.9	-1.6	1,317
Female	17.7	45.1	-1.7	5.2	15.4	2.4	-0.9	11.1	37.3	0.8	-1.6	1,148
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	16.4	41.0	-1.7	4.6	14.6	2.9	-0.8	9.9	33.1	0.5	-1.5	980
<24	27.8	58.3	-2.1	6.4	15.5	3.2	-1.0	15.6	48.1	0.5	-1.9	357
24-47	20.1	49.2	-1.9	5.6	19.1	2.3	-0.9	12.3	39.7	0.9	-1.7	782
48+	15.0	41.5	-1.6	4.9	16.2	3.2	-0.8	11.0	29.3	1.2	-1.5	286
Birth order²												
1	16.5	41.1	-1.7	4.7	14.6	2.9	-0.8	9.9	33.1	0.5	-1.5	973
2-3	19.2	49.9	-1.8	5.3	17.1	2.7	-0.9	12.0	38.1	0.8	-1.7	1,150
4-5	30.0	53.1	-2.0	7.0	17.6	3.1	-1.0	18.0	46.6	1.6	-1.9	225
6+	(19.7)	(34.6)	(-1.5)	(7.3)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(-1.4)	(7.4)	(42.5)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	57
Residence												
Urban	16.4	42.3	-1.7	4.6	14.1	4.9	-0.7	9.1	30.7	1.5	-1.4	1,039
Rural	21.0	49.1	-1.9	5.6	18.2	1.2	-1.0	13.9	41.6	0.4	-1.8	1,426
Mumbai	15.9	45.4	-1.7	3.5	16.2	2.4	-0.8	10.0	32.6	0.0	-1.6	ns
Slum	16.1	47.4	-1.8	4.0	16.1	2.0	-0.9	11.6	36.1	0.0	-1.6	ns
Non-slum	15.7	41.5	-1.6	2.5	16.4	3.1	-0.7	6.9	25.8	0.0	-1.5	ns
Nagpur	12.4	34.7	-1.5	4.4	16.5	2.5	-1.0	9.0	33.6	0.1	-1.5	ns
Slum	18.4	47.5	-1.9	6.4	18.1	1.8	-1.0	13.8	41.7	0.3	-1.8	ns
Non-slum	8.5	26.5	-1.2	3.2	15.5	2.8	-0.9	6.0	28.4	0.0	-1.4	ns
Size at birth²												
Very small	21.0	45.8	-1.9	7.3	13.5	1.8	-1.1	17.5	42.4	0.0	-1.9	97
Small	22.3	53.4	-2.0	6.4	21.1	6.1	-0.8	15.5	43.2	1.2	-1.7	298
Average or larger	17.6	43.9	-1.7	5.0	16.0	2.0	-0.9	10.4	34.9	0.7	-1.6	1,897
Mother's education⁴												
No education	30.5	60.1	-2.3	7.3	19.2	2.6	-1.1	20.5	49.5	0.6	-2.0	575
<5 years complete	31.7	62.1	-2.3	6.4	21.9	2.1	-1.0	19.0	55.4	0.0	-2.1	172
5-9 years complete	17.5	47.4	-1.8	5.3	16.9	2.9	-0.9	10.3	36.5	0.6	-1.6	969
10 or more years complete	9.2	30.0	-1.3	3.3	12.4	2.8	-0.7	5.0	23.5	1.2	-1.2	723
Religion												
Hindu	18.3	46.1	-1.8	5.3	16.8	2.4	-0.9	12.5	38.5	0.5	-1.7	1,884
Muslim	22.0	42.0	-1.7	4.1	12.2	4.8	-0.6	7.9	29.1	3.3	-1.4	323
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.8	57.3	-2.0	6.5	21.4	3.2	-0.9	14.6	39.6	0.8	-1.8	219
Other	2.3	30.2	-1.3	0.2	10.4	0.9	-0.8	0.8	14.5	0.0	-1.3	37
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	23.4	55.2	-2.0	6.6	20.2	2.4	-1.0	13.5	41.7	0.4	-1.8	453
Scheduled tribe	30.0	57.8	-2.2	5.6	18.9	1.7	-1.1	21.1	53.2	0.0	-2.0	312
Other backward class	14.4	40.6	-1.6	5.2	15.7	2.2	-0.9	10.0	33.0	0.8	-1.6	685
Other	16.9	42.5	-1.7	4.4	14.6	3.7	-0.8	9.6	32.6	1.4	-1.5	1,015
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	19.1	46.3	-1.8	5.2	16.4	2.8	-0.9	11.6	37.0	0.7	-1.6	2,405
Not interviewed but in household	(18.3)	(47.9)	(-1.7)	(7.1)	(21.6)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	(19.5)	(39.4)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	33
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	(15.2)	(43.4)	(-1.7)	(0.3)	(20.1)	(6.5)	(-0.4)	(26.1)	(33.0)	(13.0)	(-1.4)	27

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	21.0	51.6	-1.9	5.3	20.9	2.0	-1.2	16.6	45.7	0.4	-1.9	963
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	18.2	42.8	-1.7	5.7	14.0	3.2	-0.7	9.0	32.4	0.9	-1.5	1,213
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25)	11.3	37.8	-1.4	1.7	8.8	3.1	-0.5	3.4	19.0	1.7	-1.1	206
Mother not measured	(36.2)	(63.3)	(-2.4)	(7.6)	(21.0)	(4.4)	(-1.0)	(19.7)	(55.8)	(0.0)	(-2.0)	54
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	18.7	46.4	-1.8	5.1	16.2	2.5	-0.9	11.5	37.1	0.6	-1.7	2,191
Living with one or neither parent	22.1	44.9	-1.7	6.2	18.9	4.7	-0.8	14.7	35.8	3.2	-1.5	274
Wealth index												
Lowest	32.9	63.5	-2.3	5.9	18.2	1.8	-1.1	18.8	51.8	0.0	-2.1	297
Second	25.1	55.1	-2.1	6.8	21.8	2.3	-1.1	20.0	46.4	0.9	-2.0	388
Middle	25.3	53.6	-2.0	5.3	19.4	0.8	-1.0	13.4	48.2	0.7	-1.9	484
Fourth	16.4	45.1	-1.7	5.8	16.1	4.4	-0.8	10.2	32.4	0.8	-1.5	642
Highest	7.2	28.9	-1.2	3.3	10.8	3.4	-0.6	4.5	20.9	1.3	-1.1	654
Total	19.1	46.3	-1.8	5.2	16.5	2.8	-0.9	11.9	37.0	0.9	-1.6	2,465
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	17.2	44.0	-1.6	6.2	17.2	3.0	-0.9	10.7	32.7	0.9	-1.5	1,422
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	19.0	47.1	-1.8	6.4	23.6	0.8	-1.2	17.0	44.8	0.2	-1.8	1,579

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006 WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurements of both height and weight. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children with missing information on size at birth, mother's education, religion, and mother's nutritional status, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median.

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

³ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁴ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and for last-born children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who started breastfeeding within half an hour, one hour, and one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	98.1	1,503	51.0	51.5	79.4	33.8	1,139
Rural	96.3	1,798	52.0	52.5	77.5	30.7	1,267
Mumbai	98.0	ns	56.8	57.5	81.8	33.0	ns
Slum	97.7	ns	49.0	50.0	79.1	39.2	ns
Non-slum	98.8	ns	71.1	71.1	86.8	21.8	ns
Nagpur	96.2	ns	48.9	49.3	81.9	25.4	ns
Slum	97.2	ns	47.0	47.7	83.7	22.3	ns
Non-slum	95.6	ns	50.0	50.3	80.7	27.4	ns
Sex							
Male	96.8	1,771	52.4	53.1	79.4	32.1	1,334
Female	97.5	1,529	50.4	50.8	77.1	32.2	1,072
Mother's education							
No education	95.3	810	48.9	49.2	73.2	29.9	537
<5 years complete	97.9	245	44.3	44.3	73.4	34.9	176
5-9 years complete	97.3	1,297	52.4	53.3	79.7	33.7	928
10 or more years complete	98.1	948	53.9	54.3	81.6	31.4	764
Religion							
Hindu	97.1	2,476	52.1	52.7	78.5	31.6	1,839
Muslim	98.4	522	48.2	48.3	77.1	38.2	364
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	93.6	254	53.0	54.2	81.8	22.6	161
Other	99.8	47	44.7	44.7	71.1	36.9	40
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	96.3	533	51.5	52.5	82.9	25.4	364
Scheduled tribe	95.5	414	39.7	39.7	66.9	30.5	294
Other backward class	97.6	865	54.6	55.1	80.0	28.9	640
Other	97.5	1,483	53.0	53.5	79.1	36.8	1,103
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	97.8	2,269	55.0	55.5	82.0	30.3	1,727
Dai (TBA)	96.8	697	41.7	42.0	69.7	35.7	460
Other/no one	93.0	328	45.1	45.9	68.7	39.0	220
Place of delivery							
Health facility	97.6	2,115	55.2	55.6	82.1	30.4	1,604
At home	96.0	1,159	44.5	45.2	71.0	35.3	784
Other	(100.0)	20	*	*	*	*	18
Wealth index							
Lowest	95.7	427	43.8	43.8	69.2	30.2	286
Second	95.3	482	49.2	49.2	73.4	37.6	328
Middle	96.8	612	53.2	53.6	78.4	33.4	423
Fourth	97.8	859	52.6	53.7	83.8	31.3	607
Highest	98.2	921	53.6	54.1	79.7	30.6	762
Total	97.1	3,300	51.5	52.0	78.4	32.2	2,406

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children with missing information on religion, caste/tribe, assistance at delivery, and place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within half an hour of birth.

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

³ Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life.

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

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under three years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage of all children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	0.0	70.2	19.5	4.5	5.8	0.0	100.0	74	2.3	74
2-3	0.1	61.9	29.9	0.0	4.6	3.6	100.0	121	2.8	123
4-5	0.7	31.8	39.8	3.2	9.8	14.7	100.0	111	6.5	111
6-8	4.9	10.8	31.2	1.3	6.3	45.5	100.0	183	13.1	186
9-11	2.7	4.6	21.6	2.7	4.1	64.3	100.0	152	9.9	152
12-17	10.5	0.7	5.5	1.0	2.7	79.7	100.0	345	7.7	356
18-23	32.4	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.6	63.8	100.0	298	11.5	313
24-35	60.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	38.2	100.0	438	6.2	603
<4	0.0	65.0	25.9	1.7	5.0	2.3	100.0	196	2.6	197
<6	0.3	53.0	30.9	2.3	6.8	6.7	100.0	306	4.0	308
6-9	3.9	10.5	29.4	2.8	5.2	48.2	100.0	230	11.8	234
12-23	20.6	0.5	3.7	1.1	1.7	72.4	100.0	643	9.5	669

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

¹ Based on all children under three years.

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	na	2.0	37.1	2.0	174	100.0	2.9	37.3	2.9	183
9-11	na	na	na	na	5.5	23.3	2.8	148	100.0	6.9	23.0	3.1	152
12-17	na	na	na	na	27.2	38.2	14.4	309	97.7	25.7	36.1	13.5	345
18-23	na	na	na	na	36.9	40.8	23.5	201	88.7	32.1	35.3	18.3	298
Sex													
Male	23.7	2.5	7.0	1,067	22.7	32.6	12.1	471	96.0	22.7	31.7	11.5	541
Female	20.8	2.8	6.2	931	17.4	40.4	11.7	362	95.4	17.8	37.0	11.1	437
Residence													
Urban	22.5	2.4	5.5	911	30.6	48.0	21.6	368	94.2	28.9	42.9	19.2	454
Rural	22.0	2.8	7.2	1,087	12.3	26.4	4.3	465	97.1	13.2	26.4	4.5	524
Mumbai													
Slum	23.3	3.0	5.2	ns	26.7	56.7	22.0	ns	96.6	25.6	51.9	19.6	ns
Non-slum	23.9	2.7	5.0	ns	32.2	55.6	27.8	ns	96.3	29.6	51.9	24.1	ns
Nagpur													
Slum	19.1	3.5	5.4	ns	16.1	58.9	10.7	ns	97.2	18.3	52.1	11.3	ns
Non-slum	21.0	3.9	5.2	ns	28.9	48.0	17.0	ns	96.4	30.0	44.7	16.9	ns
Mother's education													
No education	21.0	4.9	5.6	ns	31.0	36.8	18.4	ns	93.6	31.2	33.9	15.6	ns
<5 years complete	21.0	3.4	5.0	ns	27.6	55.2	16.1	ns	98.2	29.2	51.3	17.7	ns
5-9 years complete	25.6	3.6	8.3	445	11.0	29.8	8.2	185	96.0	11.9	28.5	7.4	207
10 or more years complete	22.6	4.2	8.7	135	(15.9)	(31.8)	(9.3)	54	97.1	17.0	32.3	11.0	61
Religion													
Hindu	22.4	2.2	7.1	813	21.6	32.9	10.7	339	95.5	21.4	31.1	10.1	384
Muslim	20.4	2.4	5.0	605	26.7	45.4	16.9	253	95.7	25.5	41.3	15.3	327
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.2	3.1	6.5	1,493	20.0	34.8	10.9	628	95.9	20.2	33.6	10.6	731
Other	21.7	0.9	5.9	324	21.8	39.2	16.1	132	94.3	21.1	34.6	14.0	166
	24.5	2.0	8.4	156	14.6	39.6	11.3	65	97.3	16.5	37.1	10.7	70
	(18.0)	(5.2)	(5.4)	25	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	*	11

Continued ...

Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—Continued

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	24.7	2.8	6.3	316	16.7	36.5	12.4	131	96.4	19.8	35.3	13.5	148
Scheduled tribe	23.2	3.2	8.0	248	14.5	17.5	1.7	120	93.5	17.1	18.4	2.8	132
Other backward class	21.8	3.3	7.2	524	21.7	32.7	13.7	194	97.3	20.1	32.5	11.8	230
Other	22.1	1.6	5.7	907	22.7	43.0	13.9	386	95.5	21.7	38.8	12.7	467
Wealth index													
Lowest	22.0	2.9	8.1	249	6.5	22.6	3.3	105	97.1	7.2	21.4	4.4	118
Second	21.7	4.5	8.5	297	10.7	28.6	6.8	127	96.1	11.4	28.0	6.3	136
Middle	26.0	1.8	6.1	355	16.4	28.5	6.1	157	98.9	17.0	27.8	5.8	167
Fourth	22.6	2.3	7.1	517	21.5	34.7	13.2	218	95.5	21.8	34.2	12.5	250
Highest	20.6	2.8	4.5	580	34.1	52.7	21.7	225	93.6	30.4	44.8	18.3	307
Total	22.2	2.6	6.5	1,998	20.4	35.9	11.9	833	95.8	20.5	34.1	11.3	978

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

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

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

⁴ At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months.

⁵ Commercially produced infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; cheese; yogurt; or other milk products.

⁶ Three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children.

⁷ Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months, 3 or more times for other breastfed children, and 4 or more times for non-breastfed children.

⁸ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with three IYCF practices if they receive milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups.

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06 and percentage of children age 6-35 months classified as having anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	26.7	45.2	0.7	72.6	247
12-23	17.7	56.2	4.1	77.9	513
24-35	20.9	44.0	2.1	67.1	498
36-47	25.1	34.6	1.6	61.3	479
48-59	21.8	21.5	0.0	43.4	532
Sex					
Male	22.3	41.2	2.6	66.0	1,235
Female	21.5	37.8	0.9	60.1	1,034
Birth order¹					
1	22.2	38.2	1.9	62.3	869
2-3	23.3	39.0	1.6	64.0	1,032
4-5	17.1	43.7	3.1	63.9	228
6+	(17.1)	(52.0)	(1.2)	(70.3)	55
Residence					
Urban	23.4	34.3	1.0	58.7	962
Rural	20.8	43.6	2.4	66.8	1,308
Mumbai					
Slum	22.5	24.8	1.8	49.1	ns
Non-slum	22.3	25.6	2.3	50.2	ns
Nagpur					
Slum	22.8	23.4	0.7	46.9	ns
Non-slum	29.7	32.0	1.3	63.0	ns
Slum	28.6	40.0	2.5	71.1	ns
Non-slum	30.4	27.4	0.7	58.4	ns
Mother's education²					
No education	23.6	40.3	3.1	67.0	552
<5 years complete	24.0	34.9	1.1	59.9	163
5-9 years complete	19.7	42.4	2.0	64.1	865
10 or more years complete	23.1	36.9	0.8	60.8	647
Religion					
Hindu	23.2	38.6	2.2	64.0	1,725
Muslim	20.7	37.3	1.3	59.2	296
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	15.0	50.9	0.0	65.9	213
Other	(9.8)	(43.2)	(0.0)	(53.0)	33
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	16.9	46.0	1.2	64.1	430
Scheduled tribe	23.1	42.0	2.5	67.6	285
Other backward class	23.2	36.4	2.8	62.5	603
Other	23.0	38.1	1.2	62.3	951
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	22.1	39.5	1.9	63.5	2,184
Not interviewed but in household	(15.6)	(51.1)	(0.0)	(66.7)	42
Not interviewed and not in household ³	(18.7)	(34.9)	(0.0)	(53.6)	43
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	21.9	39.5	1.8	63.2	2,032
Living with one or neither parent	21.9	41.1	1.7	64.7	237
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	23.5	33.2	0.9	57.6	976
Mildly anaemic	22.8	43.8	2.5	69.0	777
Moderately/severely anaemic	16.9	47.3	3.3	67.5	394
Wealth index					
Lowest	23.5	45.1	3.1	71.6	283
Second	19.2	45.9	2.4	67.5	361
Middle	17.7	40.1	2.6	60.5	431
Fourth	24.6	41.4	1.2	67.2	599
Highest	23.1	31.2	0.8	55.1	594
Total	21.9	39.6	1.8	63.4	2,269
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	20.6	48.9	2.7	72.2	1,232
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	24.1	47.4	4.4	76.0	1,258

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 53. Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, 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 adequately iodized salt, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 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 last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children		
Age in months												
6-8	0.9	0.7	183	na	na	7.3	10.5	4.2	186	63.5		
9-11	12.6	1.3	152	na	na	35.2	6.5	1.5	152	50.7		
12-17	30.2	7.8	345	59.2	356	59.2	8.0	9.9	356	59.5		
18-23	48.0	13.5	298	39.1	313	39.1	7.5	10.8	313	60.1		
24-35	48.8	14.2	438	24.1	603	24.1	6.5	9.3	603	57.7		
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	16.5	6.8	10.3	594	57.6		
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	11.4	6.5	5.9	654	58.5		
Sex												
Male	34.6	8.8	776	37.0	697	24.7	7.1	7.5	1,533	60.5		
Female	33.3	10.0	640	38.5	574	25.7	7.1	9.0	1,326	55.9		
Birth order												
1	32.3	8.7	547	41.8	532	28.1	7.7	10.8	1,145	62.4		
2-3	36.8	9.7	685	35.6	589	23.9	6.5	7.4	1,325	57.5		
4-5	30.9	10.4	146	34.7	124	20.7	7.9	3.0	302	55.5		
6+	(21.5)	(8.3)	38	*	26	19.7	6.0	4.0	87	28.6		
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	28.1	6.7	1,005	45.0	684	35.4	7.6	6.9	1,095	53.3		
Not breastfeeding	49.0	16.0	407	29.2	581	18.7	6.7	9.1	1,738	61.7		
Residence												
Urban	41.2	14.1	686	39.0	623	28.0	7.0	9.4	1,334	76.2		
Rural	27.3	4.8	730	36.4	649	22.7	7.2	7.2	1,525	42.7		
Mumbai	40.3	17.7	ns	33.3	ns	21.4	7.3	10.6	ns	82.2		
Slum	43.9	23.2	ns	34.0	ns	22.3	7.7	10.4	ns	80.4		
Non-slum	33.9	8.0	ns	31.9	ns	19.8	6.5	11.1	ns	85.6		
Nagpur	52.6	13.7	ns	36.7	ns	25.9	10.3	19.0	ns	29.5		
Slum	52.4	16.3	ns	38.1	ns	27.6	10.1	20.8	ns	15.5		
Non-slum	52.8	12.2	ns	35.8	ns	24.8	10.4	17.9	ns	38.7		

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 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 vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron rich in foods in last 24 hours ²	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's education									
No education	28.9	8.6	29.0	272	18.6	7.4	3.7	38.7	691
<5 years complete	34.6	8.8	36.9	82	22.0	4.7	6.4	49.4	207
5-9 years complete	33.6	9.2	39.1	537	26.5	6.6	9.6	58.7	1,117
10 or more years complete	37.9	10.2	41.9	380	29.5	8.1	10.5	76.4	838
Religion									
Hindu	33.0	7.9	37.9	944	25.0	8.3	8.4	56.7	2,131
Muslim	37.5	15.7	38.5	215	28.2	3.1	5.0	63.0	462
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	32.9	11.8	28.9	92	17.3	2.3	11.7	57.5	215
Other	(54.1)	(1.6)	(56.4)	20	37.7	14.8	16.6	90.5	43
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	31.8	11.0	34.6	198	23.7	4.7	10.2	57.3	464
Scheduled tribe	35.1	7.6	34.3	149	21.6	11.7	7.9	31.6	354
Other backward class	34.7	7.4	38.6	320	25.0	9.0	10.8	56.7	726
Other	34.1	10.2	39.0	601	26.8	5.7	6.2	66.8	1,304
Wealth index									
Lowest	22.2	5.3	29.7	138	17.6	4.8	6.3	21.1	347
Second	26.1	6.4	27.0	183	21.1	8.2	7.0	38.2	411
Middle	28.9	5.3	44.2	245	27.7	6.3	4.8	42.3	522
Fourth	38.1	13.2	36.5	333	24.2	7.0	10.0	69.6	749
Highest	41.1	11.1	42.6	395	29.5	8.1	10.1	84.2	824
Total	34.0	9.3	37.6	1,271	25.1	7.1	8.2	58.4	2,853

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 and mother's recall. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children with missing information on breastfeeding status, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

⁴ Salt containing 15 parts per million or more of iodine. Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (parts per million), according to background characteristics, and total for NFHS-2, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	12.9	9.1	77.9	100.0	3,959
Rural	37.8	17.1	45.1	100.0	4,252
Mumbai	7.7	6.9	85.4	100.0	ns
Slum	9.7	7.4	82.9	100.0	ns
Non-slum	5.2	6.3	88.5	100.0	ns
Nagpur	59.4	4.4	36.1	100.0	ns
Slum	79.0	5.6	15.4	100.0	ns
Non-slum	49.3	3.8	46.9	100.0	ns
Religion of household head					
Hindu	26.8	13.3	59.9	100.0	6,550
Muslim	21.4	13.3	65.3	100.0	840
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	26.7	16.6	56.7	100.0	615
Other	8.0	2.6	89.4	100.0	204
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	25.6	16.9	57.5	100.0	1,282
Scheduled tribe	48.8	18.1	33.1	100.0	884
Other backward class	27.9	12.0	60.1	100.0	2,162
Other	19.4	11.7	68.9	100.0	3,874
Wealth index					
Lowest	55.5	19.8	24.7	100.0	952
Second	45.2	20.0	34.9	100.0	1,289
Middle	33.3	18.7	48.0	100.0	1,437
Fourth	18.9	10.5	70.5	100.0	1,897
Highest	6.4	6.6	87.0	100.0	2,635
Total	25.8	13.3	61.0	100.0	8,211
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	32.4	7.0	60.6	100.0	5,773

Note: Only 1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households for which the caste/tribe of the household head is not known and households with missing information on religion and caste/tribe of the household head, which are not shown separately.

ppm = parts per million

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption						
Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Maharashtra, 2005-06						
Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	35.0	18.5	28.9	17.6	100.0	9,034
Pulses or beans	69.4	23.3	7.0	0.4	100.0	9,034
Dark green leafy vegetables	67.1	26.8	5.7	0.3	100.0	9,034
Fruits	18.3	37.6	40.6	3.4	100.0	9,034
Eggs	2.2	33.7	30.3	33.8	100.0	9,034
Fish	1.1	27.0	31.9	40.0	100.0	9,034
Chicken/meat	1.0	29.6	33.3	36.1	100.0	9,034
Fish or chicken/meat	1.6	31.5	31.6	35.3	100.0	9,034
MEN						
Milk or curd	40.3	23.4	24.5	11.8	100.0	8,331
Pulses or beans	72.3	23.4	3.8	0.5	100.0	8,331
Dark green leafy vegetables	67.0	27.8	4.6	0.6	100.0	8,331
Fruits	13.1	46.6	37.7	2.6	100.0	8,331
Eggs	3.6	44.5	30.3	21.7	100.0	8,331
Fish	1.2	32.2	35.5	31.0	100.0	8,331
Chicken/meat	1.7	42.1	32.8	23.3	100.0	8,331
Fish or chicken/meat	2.4	46.0	29.1	22.4	100.0	8,331

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	52.1	25.3	2.5	0.2	1,456	61.9	37.4	2.6	0.2	1,366
20-29	40.4	17.9	9.0	1.8	2,671	32.7	12.8	8.4	1.1	2,566
30-39	30.7	14.8	19.6	5.0	2,349	23.9	9.3	15.7	1.8	2,123
40-49	21.3	10.4	28.4	8.0	1,438	22.5	9.0	21.1	3.6	1,477
Marital status										
Never married	48.9	24.6	5.1	0.9	1,738	46.5	24.4	5.8	0.8	3,013
Currently married	33.1	15.1	17.1	4.4	5,725	24.9	9.5	16.1	2.2	4,462
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	27.5	11.7	17.7	3.8	452	28.9	16.3	6.2	0.3	57
Residence										
Urban	26.6	13.1	22.3	6.1	3,896	27.7	13.1	16.9	2.4	3,896
Rural	45.6	20.7	6.9	1.1	4,018	39.8	18.1	6.5	0.7	3,637
Mumbai	22.4	10.6	27.4	8.1	ns	24.5	10.3	18.2	2.9	ns
Slum	23.1	10.4	25.1	7.7	ns	25.6	11.5	16.4	2.4	ns
Non-slum	21.4	10.9	30.4	8.7	ns	22.7	8.4	21.0	3.7	ns
Nagpur	30.6	14.9	19.3	4.7	ns	34.9	17.1	13.3	2.4	ns
Slum	35.5	17.4	13.5	2.9	ns	41.4	19.3	9.5	1.5	ns
Non-slum	27.6	13.4	22.8	5.8	ns	31.2	15.9	15.5	3.0	ns
Education										
No education	40.5	19.5	9.5	3.0	1,882	42.0	19.3	6.5	0.8	549
<5 years complete	39.3	17.4	13.3	2.6	812	34.0	12.6	8.5	0.6	765
5-9 years complete	37.6	16.9	15.0	3.6	2,871	39.1	19.4	8.3	1.0	2,997
10 or more years complete	30.0	14.8	18.3	4.3	2,349	26.9	12.0	16.9	2.5	3,221
Religion										
Hindu	37.8	17.6	13.4	3.0	6,327	33.5	15.6	11.5	1.6	6,085
Muslim	23.8	10.4	22.9	7.9	822	28.4	11.3	15.1	1.8	776
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	41.9	21.8	10.1	1.4	604	43.6	22.3	9.3	0.4	539
Other	17.4	7.7	29.7	10.4	155	21.9	10.5	20.5	3.7	132
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	39.9	19.8	12.1	2.5	1,286	38.8	19.1	10.3	0.8	1,159
Scheduled tribe	51.6	23.7	5.8	1.4	800	44.2	20.5	5.7	0.4	767
Other backward class	35.4	16.1	14.2	3.0	2,352	33.9	16.3	11.7	1.4	2,147
Other	31.9	14.9	17.5	4.9	3,470	29.2	12.8	13.9	2.3	3,428
Wealth index										
Lowest	56.7	24.9	2.1	0.5	719	52.0	25.6	1.3	0.0	614
Second	51.0	25.3	3.7	0.9	1,109	45.8	19.4	2.5	0.3	1,042
Middle	45.0	20.5	7.4	1.2	1,403	39.0	18.8	6.9	0.3	1,353
Fourth	31.9	14.4	13.9	3.0	1,955	31.9	14.9	11.0	0.9	2,052
Highest	23.4	11.5	26.3	7.1	2,728	22.2	10.1	21.9	3.8	2,471
Total	36.2	17.0	14.5	3.6	7,914	33.5	15.5	11.9	1.6	7,533

Note: Total includes women and men who do not know their caste/tribe and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

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

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06 and percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of 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)	
Age										
15-19	35.0	15.0	1.7	51.7	1,509	12.7	10.0	1.1	23.8	1,337
20-29	33.1	14.5	1.5	49.2	2,836	8.7	3.9	0.6	13.2	2,504
30-39	31.7	13.7	1.7	47.0	2,327	9.3	5.5	0.9	15.7	2,063
40-49	31.5	11.9	2.0	45.5	1,381	11.1	6.3	0.9	18.2	1,441
Marital status										
Never married	32.4	12.3	1.2	45.9	1,681	10.1	6.9	0.8	17.7	2,937
Currently married	33.1	14.3	1.7	49.1	5,931	10.0	5.1	0.9	16.0	4,352
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	29.8	15.5	3.4	48.7	441	18.0	18.3	0.0	36.3	56
Maternity status										
Pregnant	25.9	30.5	1.9	58.4	320	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	38.5	13.0	1.9	53.5	1,165	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	32.1	13.3	1.6	47.0	6,568	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	31.4	13.0	1.7	46.0	3,866	9.0	5.7	0.8	15.4	3,756
Rural	34.0	14.8	1.7	50.6	4,187	11.2	6.2	0.9	18.3	3,589
Mumbai	34.6	11.1	1.1	46.8	ns	7.0	4.3	0.5	11.8	ns
Slum	33.4	11.7	0.9	46.0	ns	6.3	4.1	0.6	10.9	ns
Non-slum	36.3	10.3	1.4	47.9	ns	8.1	4.7	0.5	13.2	ns
Nagpur	37.1	11.7	1.8	50.6	ns	9.4	5.8	0.8	16.1	ns
Slum	34.7	11.6	2.4	48.7	ns	8.9	6.8	0.9	16.6	ns
Non-slum	38.6	11.8	1.4	51.8	ns	9.7	5.3	0.8	15.8	ns
Education										
No education	34.0	15.1	1.8	50.9	1,913	16.4	10.2	0.9	27.6	545
<5 years complete	31.8	16.3	3.3	51.4	827	14.3	5.5	0.8	20.6	748
5-9 years complete	33.8	14.0	1.6	49.4	2,942	10.7	6.0	0.9	17.6	2,936
10 or more years complete	30.9	12.0	1.2	44.0	2,370	7.3	5.2	0.7	13.3	3,116
Religion										
Hindu	33.1	13.9	1.8	48.9	6,434	10.3	6.1	0.9	17.3	5,957
Muslim	27.8	14.7	0.6	43.0	843	8.0	3.7	0.6	12.3	727
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	36.3	14.6	2.1	52.9	617	11.2	7.6	0.4	19.1	535
Other	31.8	7.6	1.3	40.7	152	7.0	3.0	1.4	11.4	126
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	35.3	14.6	2.1	51.9	1,316	10.5	9.2	1.0	20.6	1,141
Scheduled tribe	37.6	18.3	3.0	58.9	824	16.8	6.8	1.0	24.5	756
Other backward class	31.9	13.3	1.6	46.8	2,415	9.3	4.7	0.6	14.6	2,117
Other	31.3	13.1	1.3	45.7	3,491	8.9	5.4	0.9	15.2	3,301
Wealth index										
Lowest	35.0	17.7	2.7	55.3	765	17.5	8.5	0.8	26.8	606
Second	36.2	15.6	2.4	54.2	1,140	14.1	7.3	1.1	22.6	1,035
Middle	33.1	15.6	1.9	50.7	1,457	9.5	6.9	0.8	17.2	1,325
Fourth	32.6	12.9	1.5	47.1	1,997	8.6	5.1	1.2	14.9	2,004
Highest	30.6	12.0	1.1	43.7	2,694	8.0	4.8	0.4	13.3	2,375
Total	32.8	13.9	1.7	48.4	8,053	10.1	5.9	0.8	16.8	7,345
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	32.9	14.4	1.8	49.1	6,372	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	31.5	14.1	2.9	48.5	5,016	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes women and men who do not know their caste/tribe and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	85.6	95.2	50.9	84.1	63.6	84.8	32.9	55.7	64.9	71.9	3,371	3,141
15-19	84.9	93.7	46.0	80.7	59.3	80.9	29.2	52.4	62.5	66.8	1,687	1,499
20-24	86.3	96.7	55.8	87.2	67.8	88.3	36.5	58.7	67.4	76.5	1,684	1,642
25-29	84.0	95.1	52.8	85.6	65.5	86.9	33.8	58.8	65.5	76.7	1,523	1,264
30-39	79.2	91.0	44.0	78.7	55.2	82.2	27.0	50.4	57.5	71.4	2,592	2,310
40-49	74.7	87.4	37.3	71.5	52.2	76.6	22.2	44.6	53.3	64.6	1,547	1,616
Residence												
Urban	90.6	97.2	60.4	87.1	70.4	89.7	40.1	60.6	72.9	79.0	4,586	4,482
Rural	72.3	87.2	33.0	72.6	48.3	74.8	18.6	43.1	48.5	61.8	4,448	3,849
Mumbai												
Slum	93.9	99.0	69.3	92.3	74.4	95.6	46.5	65.9	79.2	84.0	ns	ns
Non-slum	92.5	98.9	63.9	91.0	73.0	95.2	40.0	61.6	79.0	84.7	ns	ns
Nagpur												
Slum	95.6	99.1	76.3	94.1	76.1	96.0	54.8	72.1	79.5	83.1	ns	ns
Non-slum	90.2	96.9	66.2	85.6	73.3	88.1	46.2	59.2	74.5	78.2	ns	ns
Education												
No education	86.5	94.9	55.6	79.8	64.5	81.1	31.9	45.6	67.3	70.7	ns	ns
<5 years complete	92.3	98.0	72.3	88.9	78.4	92.1	54.6	67.1	78.7	82.6	ns	ns
5-9 years complete	55.0	65.3	14.0	42.1	26.2	47.1	5.2	16.8	27.8	31.7	2,120	605
10 or more years complete	68.4	78.8	23.8	58.0	38.4	61.7	10.4	25.3	43.2	50.3	893	839
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	88.1	93.9	48.3	79.9	63.7	82.6	26.8	46.3	64.5	66.8	3,248	3,266
No	98.6	99.1	77.9	92.4	87.0	93.9	57.5	70.5	87.7	86.3	2,772	3,621
Marital status												
Never married	91.1	95.4	57.4	84.4	70.2	86.4	37.1	56.7	71.8	75.3	6,872	7,351
Currently married	51.4	71.0	13.4	50.5	25.6	56.1	5.3	21.6	26.3	39.2	2,162	981
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	90.2	96.0	56.5	86.0	67.8	86.1	39.4	59.3	70.1	74.7	1,943	3,397
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	79.5	90.1	45.0	76.5	57.7	80.6	27.4	47.9	59.0	68.5	6,606	4,871
1-2	75.8	94.6	34.6	81.3	51.6	78.1	18.9	45.3	50.2	73.3	485	64
3-4	na	92.4	na	79.5	na	82.6	na	53.1	na	69.0	na	3,858
5+	na	92.8	na	80.5	na	81.4	na	50.9	na	71.9	na	1,768
	na	91.2	na	77.3	na	79.8	na	49.5	na	71.2	na	1,169
	na	93.5	na	84.7	na	87.1	na	55.3	na	75.0	na	1,532

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Religion												
Hindu	80.0	92.0	45.9	79.6	58.9	81.9	29.3	52.3	60.1	71.1	7,112	6,639
Muslim	86.9	94.0	51.1	85.3	62.4	87.1	31.7	52.9	64.1	67.3	1,061	976
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	85.1	95.0	41.3	79.0	54.3	83.5	21.7	49.7	57.1	72.8	651	563
Other	97.4	98.8	78.4	89.0	82.5	92.3	51.3	72.5	83.5	88.1	202	154
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	85.5	94.9	44.3	81.3	60.8	84.2	25.8	52.4	57.9	70.8	1,410	1,235
Scheduled tribe	51.0	76.2	22.3	59.6	31.9	63.9	13.7	32.7	37.0	49.7	921	833
Other backward class	84.2	94.1	47.8	83.4	59.4	84.4	29.2	55.9	62.6	77.1	2,579	2,305
Other	85.5	94.4	52.7	82.7	65.3	85.4	34.4	54.7	66.1	72.2	4,112	3,926
Wealth index												
Lowest	44.3	69.9	11.1	47.2	21.0	53.5	5.2	21.3	22.1	38.2	853	659
Second	65.5	83.4	21.0	65.4	38.2	68.2	10.2	31.9	33.8	52.8	1,213	1,111
Middle	76.8	91.6	31.2	75.1	47.5	77.4	16.8	42.9	49.8	65.2	1,567	1,466
Fourth	88.0	96.5	48.7	87.3	63.4	88.0	28.3	56.8	67.9	75.4	2,182	2,266
Highest	95.6	98.7	72.6	91.2	81.0	94.0	50.2	69.4	82.0	85.5	3,220	2,829
Total	81.6	92.5	46.9	80.4	59.5	82.8	29.5	52.5	60.9	71.1	9,034	8,331

Note: Total includes women and men who do not know their caste/tribe and women/men with missing information on times slept away, education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

² Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.

Table 59. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS
 Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of AIDS		
	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	Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of AIDS	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
Age											
15-19	78.9	63.4	81.6	70.7	41.2	2,885	84.8	71.1	78.7	75.8	51.1
20-24	77.8	62.0	81.8	70.4	40.2	1,432	84.0	67.6	76.4	73.1	47.3
25-29	79.9	64.7	81.4	70.9	42.2	1,453	85.6	74.2	80.8	78.2	54.5
30-39	81.0	60.7	79.8	71.9	41.3	1,279	83.2	72.8	78.5	75.3	51.4
40-49	75.1	52.2	70.8	69.4	31.1	2,052	84.7	67.2	73.9	78.4	48.7
	78.4	46.7	68.9	73.6	31.3	1,156	76.5	58.2	68.0	76.8	41.2
Residence											
Urban	81.4	64.3	81.3	65.4	40.0	4,155	86.5	74.7	81.0	74.6	53.1
Rural	73.8	47.9	69.8	78.3	32.8	3,218	78.5	59.2	68.1	79.2	43.0
Mumbai											
Slum	80.2	65.7	82.2	55.9	34.9	ns	87.7	75.8	82.3	83.6	59.7
Non-slum	78.4	60.9	80.5	54.7	30.5	ns	83.7	74.9	82.2	80.1	56.0
	82.4	71.5	84.3	57.4	40.5	ns	93.2	77.0	82.5	88.6	65.1
Nagpur											
Slum	88.7	78.5	87.3	67.9	47.4	ns	91.7	78.8	87.2	79.3	61.4
Non-slum	89.8	74.1	85.1	71.1	49.5	ns	88.9	74.4	82.6	70.8	52.9
	88.0	81.0	88.5	66.1	46.3	ns	93.3	81.3	89.8	84.1	66.1
Education											
No education	66.4	30.7	54.8	72.3	20.8	1,166	63.6	42.2	44.7	72.9	22.3
<5 years complete	72.2	35.3	61.5	75.9	23.6	611	69.9	47.6	56.5	74.4	34.3
5-9 years complete	76.4	53.1	74.2	71.9	34.4	2,863	79.4	58.9	68.7	76.0	41.5
10 or more years complete	86.2	77.6	90.9	68.4	49.3	2,733	90.6	82.3	88.0	77.9	60.4
Regular media exposure¹											
Yes	80.9	61.7	80.3	70.3	39.9	6,261	84.4	70.5	77.8	77.0	50.8
No	62.3	31.4	53.8	74.7	20.1	1,112	68.7	41.6	50.9	72.9	27.3
Marital status											
Never married	81.0	68.8	85.8	68.5	43.4	1,754	86.1	74.1	81.1	74.7	52.5
Currently married	77.1	53.8	73.6	71.5	35.0	5,251	80.9	63.5	71.3	78.1	45.9
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	77.9	49.9	69.0	76.1	33.0	368	71.9	57.5	61.3	75.8	40.6

Continued...

Table 59 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of men who have heard of AIDS						
	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	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								
Religion																
Hindu	79.3	57.7	76.5	72.1	82.5	67.9	75.4	77.3	5,691	37.5	82.5	67.9	75.4	77.3	48.6	6,106
Muslim	70.6	52.7	76.0	71.1	86.3	67.2	74.6	74.2	922	35.0	86.3	67.2	74.6	74.2	48.7	917
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	75.0	54.0	71.8	65.1	82.3	66.1	74.3	73.6	554	33.4	82.3	66.1	74.3	73.6	47.9	535
Other	87.8	71.1	84.8	55.6	86.4	80.0	83.4	74.8	197	36.8	86.4	80.0	83.4	74.8	54.8	152
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	80.4	58.4	76.3	71.4	85.0	68.7	76.5	78.7	1,205	38.1	85.0	68.7	76.5	78.7	50.6	1,172
Scheduled tribe	78.6	49.1	70.8	79.2	75.6	62.1	69.4	78.3	469	33.1	75.6	62.1	69.4	78.3	44.1	635
Other backward class	77.1	53.8	73.8	73.1	84.3	71.3	79.0	75.6	2,170	34.0	84.3	71.3	79.0	75.6	51.6	2,168
Other	77.8	59.9	78.5	68.6	82.8	66.6	74.0	76.1	3,516	38.8	82.8	66.6	74.0	76.1	47.0	3,704
Wealth index																
Lowest	66.4	34.1	61.9	77.4	69.9	48.2	56.1	80.6	378	24.2	69.9	48.2	56.1	80.6	33.8	461
Second	67.2	33.1	58.6	74.8	73.1	52.4	61.3	81.2	795	23.8	73.1	52.4	61.3	81.2	38.6	927
Middle	73.4	45.4	66.5	77.4	76.1	56.1	64.3	75.4	1,204	30.3	76.1	56.1	64.3	75.4	38.7	1,343
Fourth	77.6	58.9	77.3	74.6	85.5	70.6	77.4	76.4	1,920	39.2	85.5	70.6	77.4	76.4	50.5	2,187
Highest	84.5	69.8	85.8	64.5	89.8	79.9	87.1	75.2	3,076	43.0	89.8	79.9	87.1	75.2	57.8	2,792
Total	78.1	57.2	76.3	71.0	83.0	67.9	75.4	76.6	7,373	36.9	83.0	67.9	75.4	76.6	48.7	7,710

Note: Total includes women and men who do not know their caste/tribe and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

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

Table 60. Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, prior HIV testing, and medical injections for women and men age 15-49, by residence, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total		Mumbai		Total		Slum		Total		Nagpur		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:																		
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	3.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.9
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.1	5.6	0.1	4.4	0.1	5.0	0.1	7.4	0.0	4.7	0.1	6.4	0.0	8.4	0.0	5.9	0.0	6.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.1	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	3,039	2,456	3,216	2,488	6,255	4,944	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those who had higher risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	73.1	*	48.5	*	62.2	*	(72.1)	nc	*	*	73.6	nc	(69.4)	nc	(78.6)	nc	74.5
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	4	137	2	109	6	246	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	3,390	2,675	3,663	2,669	7,053	5,343	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.6	na	0.6	na	0.6	na	0.8	na	0.2	na	0.5	na	1.2	na	1.0	na	1.0
Number of men	na	4,482	na	3,849	na	8,331	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	na	(80.3)	na	*	na	83.2	na	*	na	*	na	*	na	*	na	*	na	(86.1)
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	28	na	25	na	53	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	10.9	9.4	3.4	4.3	7.2	7.1	12.8	13.1	15.1	12.3	13.8	12.8	7.7	5.0	14.2	6.5	11.8	5.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.7	3.0	3.8	3.4	4.8	3.2	5.1	3.5	4.7	1.3	4.9	2.6	7.2	5.8	6.7	3.5	6.9	4.3
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	43.4	39.6	60.2	49.9	51.7	44.4	45.3	42.7	29.8	32.8	38.5	38.6	48.3	43.1	35.3	33.9	40.1	37.3
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.9	1.3
Number of respondents	4,586	4,482	4,448	3,849	9,034	8,331	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ³	95.1	96.3	87.0	96.4	90.4	96.4	96.6	98.2	95.8	97.7	96.4	98.0	88.9	93.0	92.9	94.9	91.1	94.1
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	1,992	1,776	2,679	1,920	4,670	3,695	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

na = Not applicable
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases
ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c; footnote 1
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent.
² Injections given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

Table 61. Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth
Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behavior for women and men age 15-24, by residence, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total		Mumbai		Nagpur		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Slum	Non-slum	Slum	Non-slum	Women	Men
Knowledge												
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	42.9	61.1	22.9	49.2	32.9	55.7	41.8	59.3	36.1	46.3	55.2	67.8
Percentage who know a condom source	51.1	90.5	35.3	81.9	43.2	86.7	45.2	92.0	45.2	82.0	73.0	97.4
Sexual behaviour												
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	37.4	16.8	56.4	24.7	46.9	20.4	37.8	26.1	32.1	18.9	25.7	12.1
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	3.9	0.9	10.7	1.4	7.3	1.1	3.3	1.9	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.2
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion												
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.8	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	4.4	4.3	3.4	2.6
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	44.4	43.1	58.7	49.5	51.5	46.0	49.5	45.2	47.4	45.2	36.7	38.0
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.0
Number of respondents age 15-24	1,680	1,728	1,692	1,413	3,371	3,141	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	94.4	95.8	88.8	96.7	91.2	96.2	96.4	98.4	89.8	94.5	93.9	96.0
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	745	745	992	700	1,738	1,445	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	4.1	36.6	1.8	25.0	2.7	30.3	4.1	30.6	1.3	44.0	7.0	60.7
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	628	290	954	349	1,582	639	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	9.7	4.2	3.4	4.0	5.9	4.1	12.3	3.7	16.1	3.8	19.4	(7.0)
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0.1	40.4	0.0	26.6	0.0	32.3	0.7	38.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	(62.8)
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	602	199	901	285	1,504	483	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	*	81.7	nc	(52.2)	*	67.4	*	(74.2)	*	(65.4)	nc	(74.1)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	1	80	0	76	1	156	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those never married												
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	99.9	89.6	100.0	88.7	100.0	89.2	99.6	84.4	100.0	92.8	100.0	91.1
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.1	4.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	5.4	0.4	8.1	0.0	6.2	0.0	6.1
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	1,052	1,604	733	1,197	1,785	2,801	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases
ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c; footnote 1
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.
² Injection given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.
³ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent.

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls					Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys					Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys						
	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls					Age topic should be first taught in school to boys											
	Number of respondents	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of respondents	<10 years	10-12 years		13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total		
WOMEN																	
Moral values	96.1	59.8	28.4	8.2	2.6	1.0	100.0	8,683	96.4	9,034	60.0	27.8	8.0	2.7	1.4	100.0	8,713
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	60.6	4.9	28.5	50.8	14.7	1.1	100.0	5,477	71.6	9,034	4.8	27.7	51.8	14.1	1.7	100.0	6,464
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	80.9	9,034	0.7	19.7	67.2	11.5	0.9	100.0	43.3	9,034	0.6	10.7	64.2	23.1	1.3	100.0	3,908
Sex and sexual behaviour	46.4	9,034	0.2	4.7	39.1	53.2	2.7	100.0	43.5	9,034	0.5	4.8	35.8	56.0	2.9	100.0	3,925
Contraception	48.6	9,034	0.1	3.1	32.2	62.7	1.9	100.0	40.9	9,034	0.1	3.1	31.1	63.2	2.5	100.0	3,695
HIV/AIDS	75.8	9,034	0.4	5.7	34.6	56.0	3.3	100.0	75.7	9,034	0.7	6.2	33.3	56.2	3.6	100.0	6,842
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	46.6	9,034	0.1	1.9	26.1	68.4	3.5	100.0	45.6	9,034	0.2	2.1	24.1	70.1	3.5	100.0	4,121
MEN																	
Moral values	99.0	8,331	69.1	18.0	9.2	3.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	8,331	70.5	17.3	8.7	3.1	0.4	100.0	8,278
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	75.1	8,331	3.8	25.8	49.2	20.5	0.7	100.0	85.7	8,331	4.4	29.3	46.1	19.5	0.7	100.0	7,142
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	77.2	8,331	0.9	17.6	56.5	24.4	0.6	100.0	65.5	8,331	1.1	11.4	52.0	34.6	0.9	100.0	5,457
Sex and sexual behaviour	67.0	8,331	0.7	6.8	41.5	50.3	0.6	100.0	66.5	8,331	0.6	6.7	37.4	54.5	0.8	100.0	5,536
Contraception	68.7	8,331	0.4	4.7	32.0	62.3	0.6	100.0	66.7	8,331	0.5	4.5	29.6	64.5	0.9	100.0	5,556
HIV/AIDS	87.0	8,331	1.6	9.8	39.5	48.4	0.6	100.0	87.7	8,331	1.7	10.2	39.2	48.3	0.5	100.0	7,304
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	70.5	8,331	0.5	5.2	30.9	62.8	0.7	100.0	72.2	8,331	0.5	4.7	30.1	64.0	0.7	100.0	6,017

Table 62. Attitudes toward family life education in school
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that specific topics on family life education should be taught in school to girls and to boys, and percent distribution of those who agree that a specific topic should be taught in school by the age at which they believe that the topic should first be taught in school, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Table 63a Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis, by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Age			
<15	134	134	5,416
15-59	439	438	12,114
60+	782	656	1,396
Sex			
Women	307	307	9,065
Men	442	423	9,863
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	161	96	2,862
Other fuel	418	418	15,984
Total	377	367	18,928
RURAL			
Age			
<15	0	0	6,456
15-59	383	383	11,370
60+	441	367	2,373
Sex			
Women	190	173	10,103
Men	345	345	10,096
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	286	275	16,466
Other fuel	142	142	3,692
Total	268	259	20,198
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	61	61	11,872
15-59	412	412	23,484
60+	567	474	3,769
Sex			
Women	245	236	19,168
Men	393	384	19,959
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	267	249	19,328
Other fuel	366	366	19,676
Total	321	311	39,127

Note: Total includes usual residents for whom the type of cooking fuel was not specified and residents with missing information on age and cooking fuel, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:			
	MUMBAI		NAGPUR	
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis
Age				
<15	135	135	29	29
15-59	780	780	377	359
60+	387	387	595	595
Sex				
Women	667	667	301	301
Men	523	523	311	287
Cooking fuel				
Solid fuel ²	0	0	520	467
Other fuel	597	597	245	245
Total	590	590	306	294
	SLUM		NON-SLUM	
Age				
<15	215	215	73	73
15-59	919	919	592	592
60+	331	331	571	571
Sex				
Women	810	810	489	489
Men	587	587	404	404
Cooking fuel				
Solid fuel ²	(0)	(0)	668	668
Other fuel	700	700	338	338
Total	690	690	447	447
	NON-SLUM		NON-SLUM	
Age				
<15	0	0	0	0
15-59	604	604	256	227
60+	432	432	605	605
Sex				
Women	482	482	192	192
Men	436	436	258	221
Cooking fuel				
Solid fuel ²	*	*	346	230
Other fuel	462	462	204	204
Total	458	458	226	207

Note: Total includes usual residents for whom the type of cooking fuel was not specified and residents with missing information on age and cooking fuel, who are not shown separately.
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.
² Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Table 64. Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis
 Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Number of men who have heard of TB	
		Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men	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 from the neighbours		
Age													
15-19	86.6	1,687	67.8	36.6	76.4	13.6	1,460	91.6	33.7	84.0	8.6	1,373	
20-34	86.0	4,623	67.4	37.3	80.7	14.0	3,975	93.2	37.5	88.0	7.9	3,794	
35-49	84.2	2,724	65.9	36.5	81.1	13.0	2,294	91.0	43.1	87.1	7.8	2,515	
Residence													
Urban	92.6	4,586	72.1	37.1	86.2	16.0	4,248	96.0	39.3	91.5	7.6	4,304	
Rural	78.3	4,448	60.7	36.8	72.6	10.8	3,481	87.8	37.8	81.2	8.5	3,378	
Mumbai	95.6	ns	70.0	39.3	90.3	23.1	ns	97.9	38.9	91.8	4.8	ns	
Slum	94.9	ns	65.7	37.8	88.5	26.1	ns	97.4	36.1	91.2	6.6	ns	
Non-slum	96.5	ns	75.4	41.1	92.5	19.4	ns	98.6	42.8	92.6	2.2	ns	
Nagpur	94.7	ns	74.4	47.4	83.1	14.6	ns	96.5	36.3	88.7	6.7	ns	
Slum	91.5	ns	67.2	39.4	82.1	16.9	ns	94.8	31.4	85.0	11.9	ns	
Non-slum	96.6	ns	78.4	51.9	83.7	13.4	ns	97.5	39.0	90.7	3.7	ns	
Education													
No education	67.4	2,120	50.7	29.1	64.3	13.4	1,430	72.1	36.4	66.3	10.1	436	
<5 years complete	78.5	893	51.6	32.9	69.6	13.8	701	82.2	47.2	74.3	11.3	690	
5-9 years complete	88.7	3,248	64.9	36.0	79.6	14.4	2,880	92.2	34.4	84.3	8.2	3,013	
10 or more years complete	98.1	2,772	81.8	43.1	91.5	12.9	2,718	97.8	43.2	94.3	6.8	3,542	
Religion													
Hindu	84.3	7,112	65.9	36.6	79.4	13.5	5,994	91.4	37.6	86.5	8.2	6,071	
Muslim	90.7	1,061	72.5	38.3	84.4	10.8	962	94.6	40.2	87.6	5.9	923	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	87.3	651	64.7	35.7	76.9	17.2	568	95.4	48.3	90.1	7.4	537	
Other	97.0	202	80.5	43.6	87.5	23.2	196	98.1	35.8	92.9	12.3	151	
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	86.9	1,410	68.9	37.5	80.7	13.4	1,225	91.6	43.9	90.7	7.9	1,131	
Scheduled tribe	64.4	921	52.3	36.9	65.5	11.8	593	83.1	33.6	71.2	8.2	692	
Other backward class	87.1	2,579	63.6	35.8	76.7	14.9	2,246	94.0	38.8	88.3	8.0	2,167	
Other	88.8	4,112	70.8	37.5	84.1	13.2	3,653	93.3	37.9	88.1	8.0	3,662	
Wealth index													
Lowest	60.6	853	47.3	27.9	60.7	9.2	517	74.1	35.6	67.2	9.1	488	
Second	73.6	1,213	59.4	34.3	66.1	10.9	893	84.6	33.0	77.5	8.8	939	
Middle	79.2	1,567	55.8	34.9	69.8	12.1	1,241	90.7	39.5	82.4	9.3	1,330	
Fourth	90.6	2,182	66.4	37.8	81.3	13.6	1,977	95.0	37.8	90.1	7.1	2,154	
Highest	96.3	3,220	77.4	39.5	90.5	15.8	3,101	97.9	41.3	93.5	7.6	2,770	
Total	85.6	9,034	67.0	37.0	80.0	13.6	7,729	92.2	38.7	87.0	8.0	7,682	

Note: Total includes women and men who do not know their caste/tribe and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
 ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

Table 65 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, or goitre or any other thyroid disorders, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	0	464	185	1,687	12	1,320	12	1,499
20-34	234	1,548	491	4,623	519	1,284	152	4,070
35-49	1,192	2,769	1,009	2,724	1,961	2,987	376	2,762
Residence								
Urban	576	1,503	758	4,586	1,316	1,869	227	4,482
Rural	379	1,932	417	4,448	428	1,839	171	3,849
Mumbai	1,201	1,648	680	ns	1,382	1,502	268	ns
Slum	1,174	1,897	542	ns	1,901	1,806	380	ns
Non-slum	1,236	1,331	856	ns	641	1,068	107	ns
Nagpur	1,179	2,845	875	ns	1,923	3,275	369	ns
Slum	1,545	3,902	976	ns	1,330	3,191	355	ns
Non-slum	964	2,224	815	ns	2,266	3,323	378	ns
Education								
No education	410	2,398	577	2,120	582	1,931	720	605
<5 years complete	811	2,631	664	893	1,105	3,813	489	839
5-9 years complete	575	1,676	499	3,248	1,003	2,024	108	3,266
10 or more years complete	313	940	683	2,772	826	1,236	132	3,621
Wealth index								
Lowest	198	3,569	198	853	0	4,021	250	659
Second	139	1,543	843	1,213	155	1,671	451	1,111
Middle	227	1,505	444	1,567	251	1,070	129	1,466
Fourth	661	1,764	271	2,182	848	1,985	124	2,266
Highest	681	1,354	887	3,220	1,797	1,725	191	2,829
Total	479	1,714	590	9,034	906	1,855	201	8,331

Note: Total includes women and men with missing information on education, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

Table 66. Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men
 Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes/bidis smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women												Men									
	Mumbai						Nagpur						Mumbai			Nagpur						
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Urban	Slum	Non-slum	Urban	Slum	Non-slum	Total			
Use of tobacco/alcohol	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	19.8	15.2	17.7	24.2	19.1	22.1	26.4	17.8	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Smokes cigarettes or bidis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Smokes cigars or pipe	4.2	11.3	7.7	4.1	2.9	3.6	32.1	44.1	37.6	33.0	20.9	28.0	49.6	37.9	42.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chews paan masala, gulkha, or other tobacco	1.5	2.4	1.9	4.7	0.7	2.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses snuff	0.3	2.4	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	94.1	84.7	89.5	91.1	96.3	93.4	56.0	46.7	51.7	54.1	65.5	58.8	37.0	52.1	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not use tobacco	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	26.2	21.5	24.0	36.2	28.6	33.1	39.5	29.8	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drinks alcohol	4,586	4,448	9,034	ns	ns	ns	4,482	3,849	8,331	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of respondents	3	3	6	ns	ns	ns	888	584	1,472	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of cigarettes/bidis smoked in the past 24 hours																						
0	*	*	*	*	nc	*	14.1	17.5	15.5	11.0	9.5	10.5	20.8	14.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	*	*	*	*	nc	*	49.1	40.3	45.6	57.3	55.3	56.6	45.0	44.1	44.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	*	*	*	*	nc	*	16.6	15.5	16.2	16.1	22.9	18.5	15.4	18.6	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 or more	*	*	*	*	nc	*	19.6	26.2	22.2	14.9	11.7	13.8	18.5	21.2	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	*	*	*	*	nc	*	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of cigarette/bidi smokers	3	3	6	ns	ns	ns	888	584	1,472	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking																						
Almost every day	*	*	(5.6)	*	*	*	8.0	7.2	7.7	7.1	5.6	6.6	12.4	8.6	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
About once a week	*	*	(18.0)	*	*	*	31.0	36.5	33.2	28.1	26.9	27.6	27.9	28.4	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less than once a week	*	*	(70.8)	*	*	*	60.5	55.4	58.4	64.6	66.4	65.2	59.8	63.0	61.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	*	*	(5.6)	*	*	*	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	14	19	32	ns	ns	ns	1,173	826	1,999	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases
 ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c; footnote 1
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 67 Source of health care

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme by type of health insurance/scheme, according to residence and the wealth index, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Urban			Rural			Total			Mumbai			Nagpur			Wealth index		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Wealth index			
															Slum	Non-slum	Total	
Public medical sector	22.0	36.8	29.7	25.4	20.9	23.4	22.1	17.6	19.1	47.3	39.6	37.4	29.9	14.0				
Government/municipal hospital	18.5	8.2	13.2	25.1	20.1	22.9	21.6	15.9	17.9	9.8	11.9	13.8	18.5	10.9				
Government dispensary	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2				
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.5	26.4	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1				
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	34.3	26.2	21.8	9.7	2.2				
Sub-centre	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.1				
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0				
Other public medical sector	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5				
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5				
Private medical sector	77.1	62.7	69.6	74.4	77.9	75.9	77.5	81.5	80.1	51.6	60.0	61.9	69.7	85.0				
Private hospital	18.2	15.0	16.5	7.6	11.4	9.3	20.5	23.4	22.4	8.3	14.3	13.8	16.7	22.0				
Private doctor/clinic	58.5	47.4	52.8	66.4	65.8	66.1	56.5	57.3	57.0	42.5	45.2	48.1	52.9	62.7				
Private paramedic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1				
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1				
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1				
Other source	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2				
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Home treatment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2				
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Health insurance																		
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	12.3	2.6	7.2	6.6	21.3	13.1	6.0	11.1	9.4	0.2	0.7	2.2	5.2	17.3				
Number of households	4,016	4,299	8,315	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	966	1,303	1,457	1,924	2,664				
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)	17.5	12.7	16.7	26.0	5.2	11.1	30.0	23.9	25.2	*	*	*	25.6	15.5				
Central government health scheme (CGHS)	20.7	23.8	21.2	4.1	24.2	18.5	20.0	36.6	33.0	*	*	*	19.9	21.5				
Community health insurance programme	1.3	7.9	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.4	3.3	1.5	1.9	*	*	*	5.2	1.6				
Other health insurance through employer	7.4	4.8	7.0	6.8	5.2	5.7	8.3	4.5	5.3	*	*	*	12.2	6.1				
Medical reimbursement from employer	12.7	3.2	11.0	8.2	16.0	13.8	3.3	9.0	7.7	*	*	*	8.8	11.2				
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	40.6	42.9	41.0	47.9	48.9	48.6	25.0	21.6	22.4	*	*	*	28.4	43.3				
Other	1.5	3.2	1.8	4.1	0.9	1.8	10.0	2.2	3.9	*	*	*	3.6	1.5				
Missing	1.2	3.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.3	1.5	1.9	*	*	*	3.5	1.3				
Number of households	492	110	602	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	2	9	32	100	460				

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; NGO = Nongovernmental organization
 ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 68 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector, according to age, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN												
15-19	44.8	366	34.3	10.3	2.1	53.3	0.0	100.0	86.6	13.4	100.0	164
20-24	36.1	1,183	52.2	10.3	2.4	35.2	0.0	100.0	74.0	26.0	100.0	427
25-29	44.8	1,344	67.4	6.5	2.1	24.0	0.0	100.0	61.7	38.3	100.0	603
30-34	55.3	1,303	61.2	9.6	4.4	24.7	0.0	100.0	65.9	34.1	100.0	721
35-39	58.2	1,060	67.9	7.5	1.2	23.5	0.0	100.0	62.4	37.6	100.0	617
40-44	56.3	802	67.9	4.9	2.7	24.6	0.0	100.0	62.7	37.3	100.0	452
45-49	53.3	548	57.2	8.1	0.6	33.4	0.6	100.0	63.9	36.1	100.0	292
Total	49.6	6,606	61.7	8.0	2.4	27.9	0.1	100.0	65.9	34.1	100.0	3,275
MEN												
15-19	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	5
20-24	99.5	332	76.1	18.5	2.2	3.0	0.2	100.0	35.2	64.8	100.0	330
25-29	99.8	786	80.5	15.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	28.1	71.9	100.0	784
30-34	99.1	1,059	83.7	14.9	0.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	26.9	73.1	100.0	1,049
35-39	99.3	1,121	80.6	18.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	31.8	68.2	100.0	1,113
40-44	99.5	872	80.3	16.5	1.3	1.7	0.1	100.0	32.3	67.7	100.0	867
45-49	98.8	697	76.7	19.7	1.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	36.4	63.6	100.0	689
Total	99.3	4,871	80.3	17.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	31.2	68.8	100.0	4,838

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number of cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash	
Age										
15-19	(30.1)	49.0	363	(23.9)	71	nc	0	nc	0	
20-29	74.1	69.6	2,491	27.9	698	78.6	176	36.2	1,068	
30-39	83.5	80.7	2,334	28.4	957	82.0	574	32.4	2,134	
40-49	86.9	79.7	1,312	27.7	498	87.0	454	38.1	1,503	
Residence										
Urban	89.3	79.6	3,138	29.5	809	91.6	364	37.4	2,378	
Rural	74.0	69.7	3,363	27.0	1,415	79.8	840	34.0	2,333	
Mumbai	89.6	84.7	ns	26.5	ns	95.2	ns	48.2	ns	
Slum	86.2	81.3	ns	28.3	ns	94.7	ns	48.6	ns	
Non-slum	93.3	89.4	ns	24.6	ns	95.7	ns	47.8	ns	
Nagpur	92.8	81.0	ns	35.7	ns	94.6	ns	35.2	ns	
Slum	92.5	73.5	ns	30.6	ns	94.9	ns	38.5	ns	
Non-slum	93.0	85.0	ns	39.2	ns	94.3	ns	33.0	ns	
Education										
No education	71.7	68.7	1,844	29.0	910	77.2	271	38.5	496	
<5 years complete	83.1	72.3	706	27.4	301	84.2	276	29.9	656	
5-9 years complete	80.9	74.7	2,231	22.8	556	81.6	403	33.4	1,782	
10 or more years complete	91.5	81.3	1,720	32.4	457	91.9	254	39.5	1,776	
Religion										
Hindu	78.9	73.8	5,199	26.4	1,823	82.3	1,016	35.6	3,780	
Muslim	84.3	77.0	728	44.2	153	(92.8)	48	(46.4)	48	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	80.8	77.7	435	28.0	212	87.2	123	26.6	312	
Other	85.5	78.6	131	26.3	31	(91.1)	16	(34.3)	79	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	80.6	76.5	966	26.8	415	79.2	229	36.6	683	
Scheduled tribe	70.4	66.6	712	29.0	322	81.5	225	27.5	503	
Other backward class	80.4	73.3	1,862	25.4	660	85.7	278	41.3	1,281	
Other	81.9	76.4	2,952	30.2	824	84.8	467	34.3	2,226	
Wealth index										
Lowest	67.8	61.5	622	26.2	369	79.1	262	29.6	423	
Second	74.4	68.7	955	26.9	512	78.9	309	33.8	681	
Middle	73.9	70.7	1,150	28.6	436	78.4	233	38.4	859	
Fourth	88.3	75.8	1,565	29.2	461	90.0	200	31.6	1,223	
Highest	91.6	81.8	2,208	28.5	447	95.1	200	43.2	1,523	
Total	79.6	74.5	6,500	27.9	2,224	83.4	1,203	35.1	4,710	

Note: Total includes women and men who do not know their caste/tribe and women/men with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
 ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision				
	Woman and		Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Wife and		Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Total
	Mainly woman	husband jointly				husband jointly	Missing			
	URBAN									
Own health care	32.2	38.3	25.2	3.2	1.0	0.1	100.0	na	na	na
Major household purchases	6.2	63.7	18.4	8.7	2.9	0.1	100.0	22.7	72.1	5.0
Purchases of daily household needs	45.9	31.8	12.4	7.5	2.4	0.1	100.0	12.6	42.0	45.1
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	11.2	70.4	11.9	4.8	1.6	0.1	100.0	16.8	63.9	18.8
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.7	61.0	29.5
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0	92.6	1.1
	RURAL									
Own health care	35.4	29.9	30.0	4.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	na	na	na
Major household purchases	4.7	48.3	35.2	8.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	37.5	58.8	3.5
Purchases of daily household needs	26.8	37.3	24.0	9.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	29.7	36.3	33.7
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	14.0	53.3	24.0	6.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	28.3	56.1	15.1
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	21.2	57.3	20.6
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.9	85.7	1.1
	TOTAL									
Own health care	33.9	34.0	27.7	3.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	na	na	na
Major household purchases	5.5	55.7	27.1	8.6	3.0	0.1	100.0	30.2	65.3	4.3
Purchases of daily household needs	36.0	34.6	18.4	8.3	2.6	0.1	100.0	21.2	39.1	39.4
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	12.7	61.5	18.2	5.7	1.9	0.1	100.0	22.6	60.0	16.9
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.0	59.1	25.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.5	89.1	1.1

na = Not applicable

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women who usually make four specific kinds of decisions, either by themselves or jointly with their husband, and percentage of currently married men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	Number of men
Age										
15-19	55.3	35.1	44.1	53.8	26.9	30.9	366	*	*	5
20-24	62.9	50.3	56.6	63.5	34.5	18.7	1,183	47.8	6.5	332
25-29	68.4	57.2	69.3	74.5	41.2	10.6	1,344	54.0	6.9	786
30-39	68.4	67.1	77.0	77.4	49.6	10.6	2,363	55.3	6.2	2,179
40-49	74.0	71.5	80.3	83.3	56.9	8.2	1,350	57.2	5.0	1,569
Residence										
Urban	70.6	70.0	77.7	81.6	52.8	8.5	3,184	63.7	3.2	2,406
Rural	65.3	53.0	64.1	67.3	38.6	16.6	3,422	47.0	8.6	2,465
Mumbai	74.7	74.0	83.2	83.5	57.6	5.9	ns	65.0	1.7	ns
Slum	76.3	71.9	83.8	81.6	58.0	5.9	ns	58.6	1.4	ns
Non-slum	72.4	76.9	82.3	86.0	57.2	6.0	ns	74.9	2.2	ns
Nagpur	81.4	73.9	79.2	84.6	55.2	4.1	ns	59.2	1.0	ns
Slum	74.3	65.4	77.0	77.2	47.4	6.2	ns	59.4	1.3	ns
Non-slum	85.2	78.4	80.4	88.5	59.3	3.1	ns	59.1	0.9	ns
Education										
No education	67.1	56.7	68.5	70.6	42.7	15.4	1,877	42.7	11.5	533
<5 years complete	59.6	59.4	68.5	69.7	39.6	17.0	722	46.8	9.2	691
5-9 years complete	66.2	60.0	69.6	73.5	43.6	12.7	2,266	53.6	6.2	1,841
10 or more years complete	74.3	68.4	75.2	81.0	53.3	8.0	1,740	63.8	2.8	1,806
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	66.1	58.9	69.1	71.0	43.7	15.2	3,273	55.1	6.0	4,836
Employed, for cash	70.8	65.1	74.9	75.9	50.3	11.1	2,280	55.2	6.1	4,710
Employed, not for cash	55.3	44.7	55.6	59.9	28.6	24.6	993	49.2	2.6	125
Not employed	69.6	63.4	72.2	77.4	47.2	10.2	3,331	(75.6)	(0.0)	33
Number of living children										
0	62.5	49.1	55.4	64.5	35.6	19.5	607	57.7	3.8	529
1-2	68.9	61.5	70.5	74.7	46.3	12.4	3,195	57.8	5.3	2,406
3-4	67.6	62.9	73.5	75.7	46.0	11.9	2,391	51.7	7.4	1,658
5+	69.3	66.7	77.8	76.1	49.9	9.2	413	49.4	7.4	278
Household structure²										
Nuclear	71.7	71.2	80.0	81.3	53.7	8.1	3,344	56.5	6.4	2,365
Non-nuclear	63.9	51.0	61.1	66.9	36.9	17.3	3,261	54.0	5.6	2,506
Religion										
Hindu	67.7	61.4	70.5	74.3	46.0	12.8	5,282	53.8	6.6	3,931
Muslim	66.3	60.6	68.5	73.6	42.5	14.0	738	62.4	3.3	540
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	69.9	55.4	72.0	72.9	39.3	9.9	446	55.2	4.1	318
Other	73.1	73.0	85.5	81.1	60.4	8.4	133	76.9	0.8	81
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	71.8	59.9	73.0	75.3	45.8	9.7	986	54.4	8.8	695
Scheduled tribe	65.8	59.1	67.5	71.8	43.2	16.7	724	46.3	8.9	566
Other backward class	65.1	57.5	67.5	72.9	40.5	13.5	1,880	54.2	4.7	1,329
Other	68.7	64.4	72.6	75.3	48.9	12.2	3,005	58.4	4.9	2,264
Wealth index										
Lowest	61.2	52.2	61.2	62.0	36.8	22.2	639	39.7	13.0	473
Second	63.0	51.5	62.4	65.8	36.7	18.6	975	46.4	8.4	711
Middle	63.7	54.8	65.7	69.9	40.1	16.2	1,160	45.5	7.8	890
Fourth	70.0	63.9	73.6	76.6	46.7	9.9	1,592	58.1	4.0	1,250
Highest	72.5	69.4	77.4	81.9	53.6	7.6	2,239	67.2	3.2	1,546
Total	67.8	61.2	70.6	74.2	45.4	12.7	6,606	55.2	6.0	4,871

Note: Total includes women and men who do not know their caste/tribe and women/men with missing information on employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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.

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 72 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	24.6	7.3	29.1	0.4	19.4	1,687
20-24	35.4	15.1	35.3	1.0	31.6	1,684
25-29	42.4	20.5	36.5	1.8	38.9	1,523
30-39	47.9	26.3	36.7	3.2	50.1	2,592
40-49	51.0	30.0	39.9	3.9	56.8	1,547
Residence						
Urban	46.7	28.0	35.8	1.5	42.7	4,586
Rural	34.7	12.4	35.3	2.8	37.6	4,448
Mumbai	47.8	33.6	28.5	1.0	44.6	ns
Slum	42.1	24.9	28.0	1.4	39.1	ns
Non-slum	55.0	44.6	29.1	0.5	51.5	ns
Nagpur	46.8	30.2	34.4	1.2	50.4	ns
Slum	45.4	21.0	32.0	2.2	40.9	ns
Non-slum	47.7	35.6	35.8	0.7	56.0	ns
Education						
No education	33.8	9.3	21.1	2.0	37.9	2,120
<5 years complete	39.0	16.6	34.8	2.6	43.8	893
5-9 years complete	37.2	16.0	35.6	2.7	35.5	3,248
10 or more years complete	51.1	35.0	46.7	1.5	46.2	2,772
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	46.9	22.6	36.8	3.4	47.1	4,355
Employed, for cash	52.2	26.8	38.6	3.2	49.7	3,182
Employed, not for cash	32.4	11.0	31.9	4.2	40.3	1,173
Not employed	35.1	18.2	34.3	0.9	33.6	4,673
Marital status						
Never married	34.5	15.9	34.8	0.3	27.8	1,943
Currently married	40.8	20.5	35.3	2.6	41.8	6,606
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	66.9	35.7	41.3	3.0	67.4	485
Number of living children						
0	35.5	16.4	34.9	0.5	29.3	2,636
1-2	43.9	26.0	38.0	2.4	43.9	3,413
3-4	43.0	18.4	35.2	3.7	45.6	2,538
5+	36.6	10.8	21.7	0.8	44.7	447
Household structure²						
Nuclear	42.5	22.1	36.2	2.2	41.4	4,724
Non-nuclear	39.0	18.4	34.8	2.1	38.8	4,310
Religion						
Hindu	41.1	21.2	36.7	2.5	40.8	7,112
Muslim	33.1	11.6	25.1	0.6	28.9	1,061
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	43.7	16.2	42.0	1.2	46.5	651
Other	61.9	48.4	26.2	0.9	55.0	202
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	42.2	19.1	40.1	1.8	43.4	1,410
Scheduled tribe	36.8	13.7	25.2	2.2	25.6	921
Other backward class	43.8	21.4	40.8	3.0	41.9	2,579
Other	39.4	21.5	33.0	1.7	41.2	4,112
Wealth index						
Lowest	28.8	3.6	23.6	1.4	31.2	853
Second	31.3	8.6	28.4	1.7	33.8	1,213
Middle	34.8	12.0	33.6	2.7	35.9	1,567
Fourth	39.4	17.5	36.5	2.9	39.3	2,182
Highest	51.5	35.2	41.6	1.7	47.6	3,220
Total	40.8	20.3	35.5	2.1	40.2	9,034

Note: Total includes women who do not know their caste/tribe and women with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

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

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

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses him sex, according to marital status, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	21.2	15.3	14.0	17.1	19.6	16.0
She neglects the house or children	36.0	27.4	28.3	31.9	34.3	29.3
She argues with him	27.0	19.7	19.4	23.3	25.4	21.2
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	14.6	9.5	5.9	11.4	12.7	10.3
She doesn't cook food properly	20.1	10.9	13.7	12.0	18.7	11.3
He suspects she is unfaithful	16.9	10.1	10.8	11.7	15.6	10.7
She shows disrespect for in-laws	42.0	36.2	36.1	44.6	40.7	39.6
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	53.0	45.8	43.5	52.1	50.9	48.4
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	72.1	77.2	64.9	76.1	70.5	76.7
Knows husband has sex with other women	74.7	74.3	68.4	72.1	73.4	73.4
Is tired or not in the mood	74.4	79.9	63.7	77.3	72.1	78.8
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	65.0	67.0	57.9	64.5	63.4	66.0
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	19.3	14.6	27.5	16.3	21.1	15.3
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	20.2	na	19.6	na	20.0
Refuse to give her financial support	na	5.8	na	5.9	na	5.8
Use force to have sex	na	3.2	na	3.0	na	3.1
Have sex with another woman	na	2.2	na	3.1	na	2.6
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.7	na	0.8	na	0.8
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	77.6	na	77.7	na	77.6
Number of respondents	7,091	4,934	1,943	3,397	9,034	8,331

na = Not applicable

Table 74 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason and who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	51.6	55.6	55.0	60.3	77.8	1,687	1,499
20-24	49.1	55.9	66.4	65.2	75.3	1,684	1,642
25-29	49.8	47.5	65.4	70.1	77.7	1,523	1,264
30-39	51.8	44.9	65.2	67.9	77.6	2,592	2,310
40-49	51.8	39.6	64.5	66.1	79.9	1,547	1,616
Residence							
Urban	42.6	38.2	72.6	71.2	83.5	4,586	4,482
Rural	59.5	60.1	54.0	60.0	70.8	4,448	3,849
Mumbai							
Slum	32.3	27.3	80.9	83.7	85.1	ns	ns
Non-slum	40.7	32.1	77.1	80.5	86.5	ns	ns
Nagpur							
Slum	21.8	20.3	85.7	88.1	83.0	ns	ns
Non-slum	41.3	48.7	62.9	76.1	73.7	ns	ns
Slum	59.8	57.4	58.7	63.4	71.2	ns	ns
Non-slum	30.5	43.7	65.3	83.5	75.2	ns	ns
Education							
No education	61.6	62.9	51.5	44.0	68.7	2,120	605
<5 years complete	62.5	58.9	58.8	56.9	73.1	893	839
5-9 years complete	54.1	54.4	64.8	64.2	75.6	3,248	3,266
10 or more years complete	35.3	38.1	72.5	73.4	82.1	2,772	3,621
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	56.6	48.8	59.4	66.0	76.9	4,355	7,206
Employed, for cash	53.1	48.3	59.9	66.6	77.5	3,182	6,951
Employed, not for cash	66.2	61.4	57.9	49.9	60.3	1,173	255
Not employed	45.6	45.5	67.2	65.9	82.5	4,673	1,115
Marital status							
Never married	43.5	52.1	57.9	64.5	77.7	1,943	3,397
Currently married	52.8	45.7	65.6	67.0	77.5	6,606	4,871
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	54.8	49.8	55.5	67.7	81.1	485	64
Number of living children							
0	45.4	51.5	59.7	65.1	77.1	2,636	3,951
1-2	47.8	41.3	67.9	69.5	78.3	3,413	2,422
3-4	59.3	50.2	62.7	64.3	78.4	2,538	1,676
5+	60.0	53.6	54.9	58.8	74.5	447	283
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	49.8	47.0	63.6	65.9	79.6	4,724	4,145
Non-nuclear	52.2	49.7	63.3	66.1	75.7	4,310	4,186
Religion							
Hindu	51.1	49.2	62.5	65.0	76.7	7,112	6,639
Muslim	47.2	42.5	69.1	70.9	84.7	1,061	976
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	64.6	55.8	60.1	66.0	75.8	651	563
Other	21.6	22.9	76.4	76.8	79.4	202	154
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	60.4	52.6	59.2	62.8	76.4	1,410	1,235
Scheduled tribe	55.5	66.9	43.3	58.4	70.2	921	833
Other backward class	50.1	49.4	65.3	68.5	77.3	2,579	2,305
Other	47.2	42.7	68.1	67.1	79.8	4,112	3,926
Wealth index							
Lowest	60.9	66.7	42.6	47.5	66.6	853	659
Second	62.8	67.6	50.2	54.9	67.3	1,213	1,111
Middle	64.0	61.0	53.1	58.9	73.3	1,567	1,466
Fourth	53.9	47.3	67.0	69.0	81.1	2,182	2,266
Highest	35.4	30.8	76.5	75.9	83.7	3,220	2,829
Total	50.9	48.4	63.4	66.0	77.6	9,034	8,331

Note: Total includes women and men who do not know their caste/tribe and women/men with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

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

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

³ Specified behaviours are: get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex, and have sex with another woman.

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

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, and among those who have experienced physical or sexual violence, the person committing the violence, by marital status, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	33.4	11.4	28.9
Sexual violence ever	2.2	0.9	1.9
Physical and sexual violence ever	2.1	0.1	1.7
Physical or sexual violence ever	33.5	12.1	29.2
Number of women	4,877	1,250	6,127
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	83.2	0.0	76.5
Former husband	8.7	0.0	8.0
Father/step-father	5.3	24.4	6.8
Mother/step-mother	11.0	79.1	16.5
Sister/brother	3.3	36.4	6.0
Daughter/son	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other relative	1.1	0.2	1.0
Mother-in-law	0.8	0.0	0.7
Father-in-law	0.3	0.0	0.3
Other in-law	0.3	0.0	0.2
Teacher	0.5	2.9	0.7
Employer/someone at work	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.7	0.1
Number who experienced physical violence	1,630	142	1,772
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	76.6	*	69.1
Former husband	14.3	*	12.9
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	2.2
Other relative	5.7	*	7.1
Own friend/acquaintance	3.3	*	7.6
Family friend	0.1	*	1.1
Number who experienced sexual violence	107	12	118

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

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

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	30.6	7.3	11.4	18.7
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	8.2	1.8	2.6	4.4
Slapped her	30.2	6.6	11.5	18.1
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	12.6	3.2	3.9	7.0
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	4.4	1.1	1.5	2.6
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.3	1.9	3.2	5.1
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.9
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.4
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	1.7	0.7	0.6	1.2
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.0
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	17.5	5.6	5.6	11.1
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	15.9	4.6	5.3	10.0
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	5.1	1.3	1.9	3.2
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	11.8	2.9	3.8	6.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	30.7	7.6	11.4	18.9
Any form of physical and sexual violence	1.9	0.9	0.5	1.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	33.4	8.7	12.9	21.6
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.8
Any violence by women against their husband ²	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
Number of ever-married women	4,877	4,668	4,668	4,668

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

¹ Excludes widows.

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

Table 77 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, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	23.9	30.0	1.9	30.0	34.9	244
20-24	17.2	30.5	2.0	30.8	33.3	814
25-29	18.1	30.0	1.9	30.0	32.2	966
30-39	16.0	31.5	1.9	31.5	33.5	1,777
40-49	18.3	29.9	2.4	30.1	34.0	1,077
Residence						
Urban	13.0	26.1	2.1	26.2	28.4	2,344
Rural	21.7	34.7	2.0	34.9	37.9	2,534
Mumbai						
Slum	8.3	19.3	1.3	19.3	21.4	ns
Non-slum	8.9	22.9	1.9	22.9	25.2	ns
Nagpur						
Slum	7.4	14.7	0.5	14.7	16.5	ns
Non-slum	12.0	22.2	4.2	22.9	25.0	ns
Slum	17.8	33.0	5.0	33.6	36.9	ns
Non-slum	8.7	16.0	3.7	16.7	18.2	ns
Education						
No education	21.5	41.1	2.3	41.1	43.7	1,419
<5 years complete	23.1	37.9	4.0	37.9	41.2	582
5-9 years complete	18.8	30.3	2.1	30.5	33.3	1,651
10 or more years complete	8.5	15.4	0.7	15.6	17.7	1,225
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	20.8	36.2	2.5	36.4	38.8	2,499
Employed, for cash	21.9	37.2	2.5	37.4	39.8	1,815
Employed, not for cash	17.8	33.8	2.4	33.8	36.3	684
Not employed	14.1	24.6	1.6	24.7	27.6	2,377
Marital status						
Currently married	16.3	29.9	1.8	30.0	32.6	4,531
Widowed	16.6	27.5	2.3	27.5	28.5	209
Divorced/separated/deserted	57.8	58.0	8.5	58.2	66.6	138
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	16.3	29.6	1.8	29.7	32.3	4,454
0-4 years	12.8	21.1	1.2	21.3	24.5	811
5-9 years	16.6	27.9	1.7	28.1	30.3	891
10+ years	17.2	32.6	2.0	32.7	35.3	2,752
Married more than once	19.7	47.9	2.2	47.9	48.0	76
Number of living children						
0	18.7	27.4	2.2	27.4	31.0	466
1-2	16.6	25.8	1.4	26.0	29.1	2,369
3-4	18.3	34.4	2.3	34.5	36.6	1,714
5+	18.5	49.7	5.2	49.7	50.5	328
Household structure²						
Nuclear	16.6	32.2	1.9	32.3	34.4	2,430
Non-nuclear	18.4	29.0	2.2	29.1	32.4	2,447
Religion						
Hindu	17.5	27.9	1.6	28.0	30.9	3,870
Muslim	15.8	42.8	5.9	42.8	44.3	541
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.1	45.9	2.0	45.9	47.8	359
Other	5.5	16.1	0.0	16.1	17.1	99
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	24.4	40.1	1.8	40.1	43.3	759
Scheduled tribe	22.6	40.0	2.1	40.2	42.6	509
Other backward class	14.6	24.9	1.8	25.0	28.1	1,396
Other	15.9	28.8	2.2	28.9	31.2	2,209
Wealth index						
Lowest	24.0	40.6	2.8	40.6	44.2	500
Second	24.7	39.2	3.2	39.4	43.0	729
Middle	23.7	40.0	0.9	40.0	41.5	859
Fourth	16.2	32.5	2.6	32.8	34.8	1,172
Highest	10.0	17.2	1.5	17.3	20.3	1,617
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	44.7	64.4	3.0	64.5	67.1	1,020
No	9.5	20.3	1.7	20.4	22.9	3,656
Don't know	25.8	47.5	3.7	47.5	52.9	195
Total	17.5	30.6	2.0	30.7	33.4	4,877

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women who do not know their caste/tribe and with missing information on employment (past 12 months), religion, caste/tribe, and whether the respondent's father beat her mother, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b and Table 2c, footnote 1

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 78 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators						
Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Maharashtra, 2005-06						
Husband's characteristic/empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	22.7	40.8	2.5	40.8	43.2	691
<5 years complete	22.1	42.7	4.7	42.7	45.6	580
5-7 years complete	20.0	37.0	1.6	37.0	38.8	700
8-9 years complete	18.5	32.2	2.7	32.4	35.1	832
10-11 years complete	16.6	26.3	1.6	26.4	29.3	940
12 or more years complete	10.3	16.3	0.5	16.5	19.5	1,123
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	13.1	22.6	1.3	22.6	25.3	3,494
Drinks/never gets drunk	31.3	51.4	2.2	51.5	55.3	260
Gets drunk sometimes	20.6	45.7	2.4	45.9	47.2	744
Gets drunk often	43.4	60.6	8.4	60.9	64.9	364
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	10.0	17.6	0.0	17.6	23.6	59
Wife is same age	17.8	33.5	0.2	33.5	39.7	78
Wife 1-4 years younger	13.8	27.8	1.6	27.8	30.0	1,348
Wife 5-9 years younger	17.4	29.2	2.0	29.2	31.7	2,161
Wife 10+ years younger	18.0	35.6	2.1	35.9	38.7	883
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	17.7	31.0	2.0	31.1	34.4	2,772
Wife better educated	16.9	30.3	2.7	30.3	32.4	888
Both equally educated	12.7	21.7	1.4	21.8	22.8	691
Neither educated	23.7	40.7	1.7	40.7	43.3	516
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	10.1	20.3	0.8	20.4	22.4	2,866
1-2	23.2	40.3	2.6	40.5	43.5	1,440
3-4	33.1	51.0	5.5	51.0	56.7	446
5-6	67.4	81.4	11.6	81.4	85.6	125
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	16.0	31.5	4.2	31.5	34.7	543
1-2	13.6	28.0	1.7	28.1	30.3	1,075
3-4	17.4	30.3	1.4	30.4	33.0	2,912
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	13.0	22.4	1.4	22.5	24.6	2,241
1-2	26.5	40.1	1.6	40.3	43.9	1,089
3-4	22.1	37.3	2.2	37.3	40.9	888
5-6	14.0	32.7	3.9	32.7	35.4	379
7	9.0	35.1	5.8	35.1	36.0	280
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	17.6	32.1	1.2	32.2	34.3	928
1-2	24.6	36.9	5.1	36.9	40.4	769
3	15.8	28.7	1.5	28.8	31.4	3,180
Total	17.5	30.6	2.0	30.7	33.4	4,877

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, husband's alcohol consumption, spousal age difference, and spousal education difference, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

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

Table 79 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, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	23.0	1.4	6.1	4.0	24.1	1,493
In the past 12 months ¹	26.2	1.5	7.2	4.7	27.3	874
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	49.2	6.1	21.9	18.5	51.9	99
In the past 12 months ¹	47.7	5.4	17.0	17.6	49.9	66
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	22.9	1.4	6.1	4.0	24.0	1,497
In the past 12 months ¹	26.1	1.5	7.2	4.7	27.2	884
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	51.5	6.3	22.9	19.4	54.3	95
In the past 12 months ¹	53.7	6.4	19.3	21.0	56.3	56

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

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	74.0	*	54.1	74.0	59.1	72.7
Never sought help but told someone	7.2	*	3.0	6.5	12.4	7.0
Sought help	14.8	*	39.2	16.2	17.1	16.2
Don't know/missing	4.0	*	3.7	3.3	11.3	4.0
Number of women who experienced violence	1,669	15	103	1,636	152	1,787
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	70.9	*	76.6	70.3	*	71.6
Husband's family	23.5	*	24.1	25.7	*	23.4
Current/former boyfriend	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	*	0.2
Friend	5.0	*	7.4	6.1	*	6.1
Neighbour	12.7	*	13.9	14.0	*	12.8
Religious leader	3.4	*	0.0	3.2	*	2.9
Doctor/medical personnel	0.4	*	2.3	0.7	*	0.7
Police	4.6	*	2.6	3.3	*	4.3
Lawyer	1.1	*	1.2	1.2	*	1.1
Social service organization	0.0	*	0.2	0.0	*	0.0
Other	0.5	*	5.8	1.3	*	1.2
Number of women who sought help	248	2	40	264	26	290

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

APPENDIX A

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the result of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-3 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

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

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-3 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-3 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Maharashtra, there were 289 clusters. Hence, 289 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 289 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 288 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Maharashtra as a whole, for the urban and rural areas of the state, for Mumbai, for slum and non-slum areas in Mumbai, for Nagpur, and for slum and non-slum areas in Nagpur. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, ratio, or percentage) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted

(N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Maharashtra, 2005-06

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	De facto household population, all ages
No education	Proportion	De facto household population of females/males age 6 and above
Tuberculosis prevalence	Rate	100,000 usual household residents
Using adequately iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Urban residence	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women/men age 15-49
Mother received ANC from health personnel	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Births delivered by a skilled provider	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)
Treated with 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's vaccination card seen by interviewer	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
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 fully vaccinated	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Height-for-age, stunting (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
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Mortality rates	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Women/men with any anaemia	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
HIV prevalence	Percentage	Women and men age 15-24, women/men/total age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Maharashtra, 2005-06								
Residence	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
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	928	14	13804	9685	1.601	0.015	900	956
Rural	1015	18	5638	9829	1.303	0.018	979	1050
Total	972	11	19442	19514	1.509	0.012	949	994
Mumbai	890	22	5154	2949	1.470	0.025	846	934
Slum	875	34	2672	1692	1.585	0.039	807	942
Non-slum	911	24	2482	1257	1.155	0.026	863	958
Nagpur	973	17	5087	468	1.174	0.018	939	1008
Slum	993	24	2434	169	1.077	0.024	945	1042
Non-slum	962	23	2653	299	1.187	0.024	916	1008
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.179	0.013	11670	8086	3.426	0.071	0.154	0.205
Rural	0.398	0.015	5091	8875	2.089	0.038	0.368	0.428
Total	0.294	0.011	16761	16961	2.762	0.036	0.273	0.315
Mumbai	0.165	0.011	4198	2391	1.925	0.069	0.142	0.188
Slum	0.193	0.018	2087	1321	1.975	0.091	0.157	0.228
Non-slum	0.131	0.014	2111	1069	1.946	0.110	0.102	0.160
Nagpur	0.132	0.011	4468	410	2.057	0.080	0.111	0.153
Slum	0.178	0.017	2156	150	2.073	0.096	0.144	0.212
Non-slum	0.106	0.013	2312	260	2.052	0.125	0.079	0.132
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.061	0.007	12410	8648	2.948	0.111	0.047	0.074
Rural	0.182	0.012	4951	8631	2.084	0.068	0.157	0.207
Total	0.121	0.007	17361	17280	2.624	0.059	0.107	0.136
Mumbai	0.057	0.006	4677	2673	1.555	0.100	0.046	0.069
Slum	0.067	0.009	2402	1521	1.525	0.129	0.050	0.085
Non-slum	0.044	0.007	2275	1152	1.545	0.157	0.030	0.058
Nagpur	0.060	0.008	4576	421	2.098	0.133	0.044	0.077
Slum	0.074	0.010	2182	152	1.740	0.133	0.055	0.094
Non-slum	0.053	0.011	2394	270	2.167	0.214	0.030	0.075
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	377	62	27133	18928	1.470	0.164	254	500
Rural	268	53	11586	20198	1.097	0.196	163	373
Total	321	41	38719	39127	1.314	0.126	240	402
Mumbai	590	120	9876	5644	1.253	0.203	351	829
Slum	690	198	5072	3211	1.266	0.287	294	1086
Non-slum	458	96	4804	2433	0.995	0.210	266	650
Nagpur	306	58	10241	941	1.041	0.190	190	422
Slum	447	110	4927	343	1.116	0.246	227	666
Non-slum	226	66	5314	599	1.018	0.292	94	358
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.779	0.022	5763	3959	3.961	0.028	0.736	0.823
Rural	0.451	0.029	2439	4252	2.910	0.065	0.393	0.510
Total	0.610	0.019	8202	8211	3.484	0.031	0.572	0.647
Mumbai	0.854	0.015	2150	1227	1.944	0.017	0.824	0.883
Slum	0.829	0.020	1088	689	1.767	0.024	0.789	0.869
Non-slum	0.885	0.023	1062	538	2.294	0.025	0.840	0.930
Nagpur	0.361	0.030	2175	202	2.888	0.082	0.302	0.421
Slum	0.154	0.024	993	69	2.117	0.158	0.105	0.203
Non-slum	0.469	0.043	1182	133	2.935	0.091	0.383	0.554
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.508	0.013	9034	9034	2.381	0.025	0.483	0.533
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.538	0.014	8318	8331	2.479	0.025	0.511	0.565
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.235	0.013	9034	9034	2.831	0.054	0.209	0.260
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.073	0.007	8318	8331	2.315	0.091	0.059	0.086
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.307	0.013	9034	9034	2.714	0.043	0.281	0.333

Continued...

Residence	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
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.435	0.014	8318	8331	2.642	0.033	0.406	0.463
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.215	0.006	9034	9034	1.460	0.029	0.202	0.228
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.408	0.008	8318	8331	1.446	0.019	0.392	0.423
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.731	0.007	9034	9034	1.417	0.009	0.718	0.744
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.585	0.008	8318	8331	1.433	0.013	0.569	0.600
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.517	0.014	7388	7347	2.432	0.027	0.489	0.545
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.250	0.013	5174	5191	2.197	0.053	0.223	0.276
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.667	0.012	4298	3184	1.602	0.017	0.644	0.690
Rural	0.671	0.014	2031	3422	1.362	0.021	0.642	0.699
Total	0.669	0.009	6329	6606	1.558	0.014	0.650	0.687
Mumbai	0.585	0.016	1445	916	1.201	0.027	0.554	0.616
Slum	0.545	0.021	761	526	1.182	0.039	0.503	0.588
Non-slum	0.639	0.023	684	391	1.247	0.036	0.593	0.685
Nagpur	0.716	0.014	1681	157	1.233	0.019	0.688	0.743
Slum	0.698	0.026	764	55	1.548	0.037	0.646	0.749
Non-slum	0.725	0.015	917	102	1.049	0.021	0.694	0.756
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.640	0.011	4298	3184	1.558	0.018	0.618	0.663
Rural	0.658	0.014	2031	3422	1.336	0.021	0.630	0.686
Total	0.649	0.009	6329	6606	1.521	0.014	0.631	0.668
Mumbai	0.555	0.017	1445	916	1.279	0.030	0.522	0.589
Slum	0.514	0.024	761	526	1.299	0.046	0.467	0.561
Non-slum	0.611	0.023	684	391	1.257	0.038	0.564	0.658
Nagpur	0.696	0.013	1681	157	1.168	0.019	0.669	0.722
Slum	0.683	0.024	764	55	1.433	0.035	0.635	0.732
Non-slum	0.702	0.015	917	102	1.013	0.022	0.672	0.733
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.027	0.004	4298	3184	1.696	0.157	0.018	0.035
Rural	0.013	0.004	2031	3422	1.446	0.282	0.006	0.020
Total	0.019	0.003	6329	6606	1.584	0.141	0.014	0.025
Mumbai	0.030	0.006	1445	916	1.409	0.211	0.017	0.043
Slum	0.032	0.010	761	526	1.567	0.315	0.012	0.051
Non-slum	0.028	0.006	684	391	1.015	0.230	0.015	0.041
Nagpur	0.020	0.004	1681	157	1.257	0.215	0.011	0.029
Slum	0.014	0.006	764	55	1.298	0.389	0.003	0.026
Non-slum	0.023	0.006	917	102	1.192	0.257	0.011	0.035
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.442	0.020	4298	3184	2.574	0.044	0.403	0.481
Rural	0.575	0.017	2031	3422	1.530	0.029	0.542	0.609
Total	0.511	0.013	6329	6606	2.087	0.026	0.485	0.537
Mumbai	0.391	0.017	1445	916	1.348	0.044	0.357	0.426
Slum	0.382	0.024	761	526	1.350	0.062	0.335	0.430
Non-slum	0.404	0.025	684	391	1.330	0.062	0.354	0.453
Nagpur	0.494	0.017	1681	157	1.399	0.035	0.460	0.528
Slum	0.571	0.020	764	55	1.114	0.035	0.531	0.611
Non-slum	0.453	0.024	917	102	1.488	0.054	0.404	0.502
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.036	0.008	4298	3184	2.767	0.218	0.020	0.052
Rural	0.013	0.003	2031	3422	1.031	0.197	0.008	0.019
Total	0.024	0.004	6329	6606	2.127	0.169	0.016	0.033
Mumbai	0.024	0.005	1445	916	1.314	0.221	0.013	0.035
Slum	0.028	0.008	761	526	1.358	0.293	0.011	0.044
Non-slum	0.019	0.006	684	391	1.129	0.310	0.007	0.031
Nagpur	0.033	0.005	1681	157	1.049	0.140	0.023	0.042
Slum	0.026	0.006	764	55	1.068	0.236	0.014	0.039
Non-slum	0.036	0.006	917	102	0.996	0.170	0.024	0.048

Continued...

Residence	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
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.053	0.007	4298	3184	1.944	0.126	0.039	0.066
Rural	0.008	0.002	2031	3422	1.100	0.266	0.004	0.013
Total	0.030	0.004	6329	6606	1.653	0.119	0.023	0.037
Mumbai	0.053	0.006	1445	916	1.008	0.112	0.041	0.065
Slum	0.035	0.006	761	526	0.965	0.183	0.023	0.048
Non-slum	0.077	0.011	684	391	1.090	0.144	0.055	0.100
Nagpur	0.045	0.008	1681	157	1.533	0.171	0.030	0.061
Slum	0.014	0.005	764	55	1.074	0.322	0.005	0.024
Non-slum	0.062	0.012	917	102	1.472	0.189	0.039	0.086
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.098	0.009	4298	3184	2.057	0.095	0.079	0.117
Rural	0.029	0.004	2031	3422	1.139	0.146	0.021	0.038
Total	0.062	0.005	6329	6606	1.698	0.083	0.052	0.073
Mumbai	0.084	0.008	1445	916	1.131	0.098	0.068	0.101
Slum	0.066	0.010	761	526	1.164	0.159	0.045	0.087
Non-slum	0.110	0.013	684	391	1.107	0.121	0.083	0.136
Nagpur	0.104	0.011	1681	157	1.412	0.101	0.083	0.125
Slum	0.060	0.013	764	55	1.539	0.220	0.034	0.087
Non-slum	0.128	0.015	917	102	1.321	0.114	0.098	0.157
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.532	0.026	2916	2144	2.821	0.049	0.480	0.584
Rural	0.835	0.021	1408	2372	2.090	0.025	0.794	0.877
Total	0.691	0.017	4324	4516	2.402	0.024	0.657	0.725
Mumbai	0.559	0.027	857	540	1.614	0.049	0.504	0.614
Slum	0.618	0.032	419	289	1.349	0.052	0.554	0.682
Non-slum	0.491	0.047	438	250	1.961	0.096	0.397	0.585
Nagpur	0.592	0.028	1232	115	2.026	0.048	0.535	0.649
Slum	0.757	0.026	560	40	1.459	0.035	0.704	0.810
Non-slum	0.503	0.043	672	75	2.211	0.085	0.417	0.589
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.758	0.010	4298	3184	1.487	0.013	0.738	0.777
Rural	0.762	0.010	2031	3422	1.107	0.014	0.741	0.783
Total	0.760	0.007	6329	6606	1.335	0.009	0.746	0.774
Mumbai	0.732	0.012	1445	916	1.033	0.016	0.708	0.756
Slum	0.725	0.016	761	526	0.965	0.022	0.694	0.757
Non-slum	0.741	0.019	684	391	1.131	0.026	0.703	0.779
Nagpur	0.772	0.012	1681	157	1.148	0.015	0.748	0.795
Slum	0.757	0.017	764	55	1.113	0.023	0.722	0.791
Non-slum	0.780	0.016	917	102	1.132	0.020	0.749	0.811
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.728	0.012	3105	2406	1.558	0.017	0.703	0.753
Rural	0.741	0.013	1497	2465	1.106	0.017	0.716	0.767
Total	0.735	0.009	4602	4871	1.358	0.012	0.717	0.753
Mumbai	0.686	0.014	1015	747	0.953	0.020	0.658	0.714
Slum	0.682	0.019	560	455	0.979	0.028	0.644	0.721
Non-slum	0.692	0.019	455	292	0.880	0.028	0.654	0.730
Nagpur	0.734	0.014	1241	112	1.132	0.019	0.706	0.762
Slum	0.724	0.020	557	40	1.036	0.027	0.684	0.763
Non-slum	0.740	0.019	684	72	1.147	0.026	0.701	0.778
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.102	0.005	6329	6606	1.398	0.052	0.091	0.113
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.108	0.007	4602	4871	1.424	0.060	0.095	0.121
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.016	0.029	8921	8967	3.360	0.014	1.959	2.074
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.011	0.030	8228	8237	2.957	0.015	1.950	2.072

Continued...

Residence	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
			Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)					
Urban	0.966	0.010	1521	1152	2.116	0.010	0.947	0.985
Rural	0.808	0.027	769	1296	1.907	0.034	0.753	0.862
Total	0.882	0.016	2290	2447	2.371	0.018	0.851	0.914
Mumbai	0.990	0.004	499	321	0.969	0.004	0.982	0.999
Slum	0.993	0.005	300	207	0.978	0.005	0.984	1.000
Non-slum	0.985	0.008	199	114	0.979	0.009	0.968	1.000
Nagpur	0.967	0.008	591	55	1.105	0.008	0.951	0.984
Slum	0.941	0.017	287	21	1.202	0.018	0.907	0.974
Non-slum	0.984	0.008	304	34	1.081	0.008	0.968	0.999
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.320	0.025	1521	1152	2.138	0.079	0.269	0.370
Rural	0.308	0.028	769	1296	1.654	0.089	0.253	0.363
Total	0.314	0.019	2290	2447	1.961	0.060	0.276	0.351
Mumbai	0.285	0.029	499	321	1.422	0.100	0.228	0.342
Slum	0.273	0.036	300	207	1.411	0.133	0.201	0.346
Non-slum	0.307	0.047	199	114	1.442	0.154	0.212	0.401
Nagpur	0.383	0.030	591	55	1.505	0.079	0.322	0.443
Slum	0.244	0.035	287	21	1.390	0.145	0.173	0.314
Non-slum	0.467	0.044	304	34	1.541	0.095	0.379	0.555
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.856	0.024	1971	1503	2.635	0.029	0.807	0.905
Rural	0.546	0.034	1067	1798	1.885	0.062	0.479	0.614
Total	0.687	0.023	3038	3300	2.364	0.034	0.641	0.734
Mumbai	0.857	0.028	623	402	1.655	0.033	0.801	0.914
Slum	0.822	0.041	383	265	1.721	0.050	0.741	0.904
Non-slum	0.925	0.025	240	137	1.151	0.027	0.875	0.975
Nagpur	0.844	0.037	776	71	2.452	0.044	0.769	0.919
Slum	0.808	0.068	391	28	2.950	0.084	0.672	0.944
Non-slum	0.868	0.042	385	43	2.064	0.048	0.784	0.951
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.833	0.026	1971	1503	2.674	0.031	0.781	0.885
Rural	0.489	0.034	1067	1798	1.950	0.070	0.420	0.558
Total	0.646	0.024	3038	3300	2.411	0.037	0.598	0.694
Mumbai	0.860	0.024	623	402	1.498	0.028	0.812	0.909
Slum	0.833	0.034	383	265	1.554	0.041	0.764	0.902
Non-slum	0.913	0.024	240	137	1.065	0.026	0.865	0.960
Nagpur	0.823	0.039	776	71	2.469	0.048	0.744	0.901
Slum	0.777	0.071	391	28	2.955	0.091	0.636	0.919
Non-slum	0.852	0.044	385	43	2.080	0.051	0.765	0.939
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.704	0.026	1521	1152	2.226	0.037	0.652	0.756
Rural	0.484	0.030	769	1296	1.689	0.063	0.423	0.545
Total	0.587	0.021	2290	2447	2.070	0.036	0.545	0.630
Mumbai	0.675	0.033	499	321	1.605	0.050	0.608	0.742
Slum	0.623	0.048	300	207	1.717	0.077	0.527	0.720
Non-slum	0.769	0.038	199	114	1.286	0.050	0.692	0.846
Nagpur	0.724	0.028	591	55	1.532	0.039	0.668	0.781
Slum	0.704	0.031	287	21	1.131	0.043	0.643	0.765
Non-slum	0.737	0.042	304	34	1.646	0.056	0.654	0.820
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.389	0.055	144	107	1.302	0.141	0.279	0.498
Rural	0.382	0.060	89	150	1.154	0.158	0.261	0.503
Total	0.385	0.042	233	257	1.321	0.109	0.301	0.469
Mumbai	0.503	0.072	36	24	0.882	0.144	0.358	0.647
Slum	0.520	0.088	25	17	0.880	0.169	0.344	0.696
Non-slum	0.455	0.125	11	6	0.830	0.274	0.205	0.704
Nagpur	0.459	0.063	65	6	0.964	0.138	0.333	0.586
Slum	0.400	0.100	40	3	1.221	0.249	0.201	0.599
Non-slum	0.520	0.073	25	3	0.726	0.140	0.375	0.665

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Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (VN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
			Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)					
Urban	0.818	0.043	144	107	1.333	0.053	0.732	0.904
Rural	0.742	0.042	89	150	0.888	0.057	0.657	0.826
Total	0.773	0.031	233	257	1.143	0.040	0.711	0.836
Mumbai	0.839	0.064	36	24	1.057	0.076	0.712	0.967
Slum	0.880	0.069	25	17	1.062	0.078	0.742	1.000
Non-slum	0.727	0.138	11	6	1.023	0.189	0.452	1.000
Nagpur	0.787	0.048	65	6	0.899	0.060	0.692	0.882
Slum	0.775	0.059	40	3	0.885	0.076	0.656	0.894
Non-slum	0.800	0.074	25	3	0.928	0.093	0.651	0.949
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.557	0.044	405	330	1.885	0.080	0.468	0.646
Rural	0.368	0.037	201	339	1.100	0.102	0.293	0.443
Total	0.461	0.029	606	669	1.447	0.062	0.404	0.518
Mumbai	0.481	0.054	120	78	1.191	0.112	0.373	0.588
Slum	0.463	0.066	80	55	1.191	0.144	0.330	0.595
Non-slum	0.525	0.090	40	23	1.133	0.171	0.346	0.704
Nagpur	0.540	0.052	153	14	1.264	0.096	0.437	0.644
Slum	0.440	0.066	75	5	1.130	0.149	0.309	0.571
Non-slum	0.603	0.073	78	9	1.313	0.122	0.456	0.749
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.970	0.011	405	330	1.365	0.011	0.948	0.992
Rural	0.935	0.022	201	339	1.258	0.023	0.892	0.979
Total	0.953	0.012	606	669	1.483	0.013	0.928	0.977
Mumbai	0.975	0.014	120	78	1.028	0.015	0.946	1.000
Slum	0.975	0.018	80	55	1.022	0.018	0.939	1.000
Non-slum	0.975	0.024	40	23	0.980	0.025	0.927	1.000
Nagpur	0.951	0.016	153	14	0.928	0.017	0.918	0.983
Slum	0.933	0.027	75	5	0.924	0.029	0.880	0.987
Non-slum	0.962	0.021	78	9	0.948	0.021	0.920	1.000
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.827	0.026	405	330	1.427	0.031	0.776	0.878
Rural	0.697	0.047	201	339	1.437	0.067	0.603	0.790
Total	0.761	0.027	606	669	1.628	0.036	0.706	0.816
Mumbai	0.765	0.048	120	78	1.256	0.063	0.668	0.861
Slum	0.750	0.063	80	55	1.291	0.083	0.625	0.875
Non-slum	0.800	0.066	40	23	1.049	0.083	0.667	0.933
Nagpur	0.816	0.035	153	14	1.101	0.043	0.745	0.887
Slum	0.747	0.050	75	5	0.957	0.067	0.647	0.847
Non-slum	0.859	0.047	78	9	1.201	0.055	0.764	0.954
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.834	0.028	405	330	1.614	0.034	0.778	0.891
Rural	0.637	0.041	201	339	1.218	0.065	0.554	0.719
Total	0.734	0.027	606	669	1.523	0.036	0.681	0.788
Mumbai	0.823	0.048	120	78	1.404	0.059	0.727	0.920
Slum	0.813	0.065	80	55	1.485	0.080	0.683	0.942
Non-slum	0.850	0.051	40	23	0.907	0.060	0.748	0.952
Nagpur	0.785	0.038	153	14	1.135	0.048	0.709	0.861
Slum	0.707	0.054	75	5	1.021	0.076	0.599	0.815
Non-slum	0.833	0.049	78	9	1.166	0.059	0.735	0.932
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.868	0.022	405	330	1.363	0.025	0.824	0.911
Rural	0.826	0.035	201	339	1.299	0.042	0.756	0.895
Total	0.847	0.021	606	669	1.458	0.025	0.805	0.888
Mumbai	0.882	0.030	120	78	1.034	0.034	0.822	0.942
Slum	0.875	0.038	80	55	1.033	0.044	0.799	0.951
Non-slum	0.900	0.045	40	23	0.957	0.050	0.809	0.991
Nagpur	0.855	0.042	153	14	1.459	0.049	0.771	0.939
Slum	0.787	0.062	75	5	1.310	0.079	0.662	0.911
Non-slum	0.897	0.055	78	9	1.596	0.061	0.787	1.000

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APPENDIX B

HIV RESPONSE RATES

Coverage of HIV testing							
Percent distribution of women and men eligible for HIV testing by testing status by age and urban-rural residence (unweighted), Maharashtra 2005-06							
	DBS tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing	Not interviewed	Total	Number
WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	79.5	8.6	1.3	1.8	8.9	100.0	1,807
20-24	75.2	9.3	1.6	2.5	11.3	100.0	1,884
25-29	77.1	8.5	1.1	1.9	11.3	100.0	1,710
30-34	79.3	7.3	1.3	2.4	9.8	100.0	1,516
35-39	78.9	8.3	0.9	1.8	10.1	100.0	1,305
40-44	76.7	9.5	1.4	1.5	10.9	100.0	1,119
45-49	76.7	8.9	0.4	1.6	12.4	100.0	756
Residence							
Urban	73.4	10.6	1.3	2.2	12.5	100.0	7,311
Rural	88.9	3.3	1.1	1.5	5.2	100.0	2,786
Total	77.7	8.6	1.2	2.0	10.5	100.0	10,097
MEN							
Age							
15-19	72.5	5.9	2.7	2.2	16.7	100.0	1,823
20-24	69.9	6.0	3.0	2.7	18.4	100.0	1,993
25-29	65.1	6.9	2.0	1.7	24.4	100.0	1,737
30-34	64.5	6.3	2.0	2.1	25.1	100.0	1,540
35-39	66.2	5.3	1.9	2.1	24.5	100.0	1,452
40-44	65.8	6.2	1.6	2.1	24.2	100.0	1,164
45-49	68.7	5.5	1.4	1.4	23.0	100.0	946
50-54	65.3	6.4	2.3	1.8	24.2	100.0	724
Residence							
Urban	63.2	7.3	2.3	2.1	25.1	100.0	8,500
Rural	80.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	13.2	100.0	2,879
Total	67.6	6.1	2.2	2.1	22.1	100.0	11,379
Total women and men	72.3	7.3	1.7	2.0	16.6	100.0	21,476
DBS = Dried blood spots							

