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Survey (NFHS-4)

2015-16

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

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CONTENTS

	Page
KEY FINDINGS	
Introduction.....	1
Household Characteristics	3
Education	4
Fertility	5
Family Planning.....	8
Infant and Child Mortality	10
Maternal Health.....	12
Child Health	16
Breastfeeding, Nutrition, and Anaemia	19
Adult Health and Health Care.....	22
HIV/AIDS.....	24
Sexual Behaviour	26
Women's Empowerment.....	26
Domestic Violence	29

TABLES

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

	Page
Table 24	Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse..... 60
Table 25	Source of modern contraceptive methods..... 62
Table 26	Informed choice..... 65
Table 27	Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates 66
Table 28	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge..... 67
Table 29	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women..... 68
Table 30	Unmet need for family planning by district 70
Table 31	Pregnancy outcome 71
Table 32	Characteristics of abortions 72
Table 33	Age at first marriage..... 73
Table 34	Early childhood mortality rates 74
Table 35	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics 75
Table 36	High-risk fertility behaviour 76
Table 37	Antenatal care..... 77
Table 38	Antenatal care services and information received..... 78
Table 39	Antenatal care indicators 79
Table 40	Antenatal care indicators by district 80
Table 41	Advice received during pregnancy 81
Table 42	Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done 82
Table 43	Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card..... 84
Table 44	Delivery and postnatal care..... 85
Table 45	Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics..... 87
Table 46	Delivery and postnatal care by district..... 88
Table 47	Delivery costs and financial assistance..... 89
Table 48	Birth order and delivery characteristics by district..... 90
Table 49	Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn..... 91
Table 50	Trends in maternal care indicators..... 92
Table 51	Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report 93
Table 52	Vaccinations by background characteristics 94
Table 53	Selected vaccinations by district 96
Table 54	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever..... 97
Table 55	Prevalence of diarrhoea 98
Table 56	Feeding practices during diarrhoea 100
Table 57	Knowledge of ORS packets 102
Table 58	ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services 103
Table 59	Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding 105
Table 60	Nutritional status of children..... 106
Table 61	Initial breastfeeding..... 109
Table 62	Breastfeeding status by age 110
Table 63	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices 111
Table 64	Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district 113

	Page
Table 65	Prevalence of anaemia in children..... 114
Table 66	Micronutrient intake among children..... 116
Table 67	Presence of iodized salt in household..... 118
Table 68	Presence of iodized salt in household by district..... 119
Table 69	Women's and men's food consumption 120
Table 70	Nutritional status of adults..... 121
Table 71	Prevalence of anaemia in adults 122
Table 72	Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district 123
Table 73	Knowledge and prevention of HIV/ AIDS..... 124
Table 74	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/ AIDS..... 126
Table 75	Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections 128
Table 76	Knowledge of HIV/ AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth..... 129
Table 77	Prevalence of tuberculosis 130
Table 78	Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis 131
Table 79	Health insurance coverage among women and men 133
Table 80	Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households..... 134
Table 81	Health problems..... 135
Table 82	Health examinations..... 137
Table 83.1	Blood pressure status: Women 138
Table 83.2	Blood pressure status: Men 139
Table 84.1	Random blood glucose levels: Women..... 140
Table 84.2	Random blood glucose levels: Men..... 141
Table 85	Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men..... 142
Table 86	Methods of menstrual protection 143
Table 87	Employment and cash earnings of women and men 144
Table 88	Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings 145
Table 89	Decision making..... 146
Table 90	Decision making by background characteristics..... 147
Table 91	Women's access to money and credit 149
Table 92	Ownership of assets..... 151
Table 93	Gender role attitudes..... 152
Table 94	Gender role attitudes by background characteristics 153
Table 95	Experience of physical and sexual violence..... 155
Table 96	Experience of violence during pregnancy 156
Table 97	Forms of spousal violence 157
Table 98	Spousal violence by background characteristics..... 158
Table 99	Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators..... 160
Table 100	Injuries to women due to spousal violence..... 162
Table 101	Help seeking 163

APPENDIX

Estimates of sampling errors.....	165
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INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman's, man's, and biomarker—were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman's questionnaire were used in NFHS-4. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-4 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband's background and women's work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-4 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man's questionnaire covered the man's characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected

with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Bihar was conducted in all 38 districts of the state from 16 March to 8 August 2015 by the Academic Management Studies (AMS) and collected information from 36,772 households, 45,812 women age 15-49 (including 7,464 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 5,872 men age 15-54.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

More than one in 10 of Bihar's households (13%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Bihar are comprised of 5 members. Twenty-four percent of households are headed by women.

The vast majority of households in Bihar have household heads who are Hindu (84%). Sixteen percent of households have household heads who are Muslim.

Twenty-one percent of households in Bihar have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 58 percent belong to an other backward class (OBC), and a small proportion (3%) belong to a scheduled tribe. About one-fifth (18%) of Bihar's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes or other backward classes.

Thirty-nine percent of Bihar's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,062 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is much lower (939 females per 1,000 males). One-third of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 71 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 26 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 4 percent live with neither parent.

Births of a little over three-fifths of children (61%) under five years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and only 39 percent have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

Only 26 percent of households in Bihar live in a *pucca* house, and 58 percent live in semi-*pucca* house. Only 59 percent of households have electricity. As high as 67 percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a small improvement from 75 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is more common among rural households (73%) than urban households (22%).

Only four percent of households in Bihar have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Almost all (98%) households use an improved source of drinking water, but only four percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (15%) are more likely than rural households (3%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard or plot. Only 5 percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly using a ceramic, sand or other water filter or an electronic purifier). Around 18 percent of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban and rural households in Bihar (95% and 89%, respectively) have a mobile phone. Seventy-two percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 56 percent of households, up from 39 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 46 percent of rural households and 20 percent of urban households. Overall, 43 percent of households in Bihar own agricultural land.

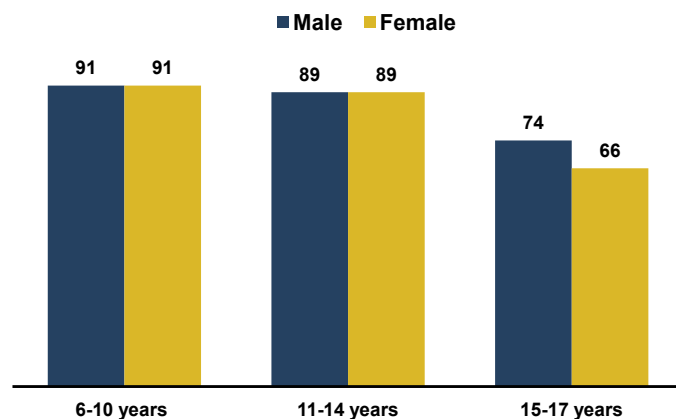
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Eighty-four percent of children age 6-17 years in Bihar attend school (86% in urban areas and 84% in rural areas). School attendance is 89 percent at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 70 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group (89% for both boys and girls) and only a small difference in the age group 15-17 years (74% for boys and 66% for girls).

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 50 percent of women age 15-49 and 78 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 12 percent of women age 15-49 in Bihar have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 26 percent of men.

Almost half of the women (48%) and 21 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 12 percent of women age 15-49 in Bihar have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 26 percent of men.

Media exposure is higher among men (68%) than women (40%). About 3 in 10 women and 44 percent of men watch television at least once a week. However, men (46%) are much more likely than women (16%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Around one-third of men (32%) and 60 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 17.5 years among women age 20-49 years and 21.8 years among men age 25-49 years. On average, men get married more than four years later than women. Nearly half of the women age 20-24 years (42%) got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 69 percent in NFHS-3. Thirty-five percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 43 percent of men in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

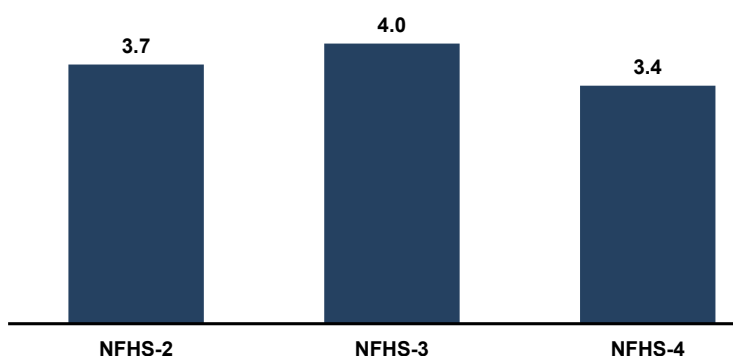
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Bihar is 3.4 children per woman, among the highest in any state in India. Fertility decreased by 0.6 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Fertility in urban areas is 2.4 children per woman, which is lower than in rural areas (3.6 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 24 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 36 percent in NFHS-3.

There are substantial differentials in fertility by urban-rural residence, religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 1.9 children more than women with 12 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 4.1, compared with 2.2). Similarly, Muslim women will have almost one child more than Hindu women (a TFR of 4.1, compared with 3.3).

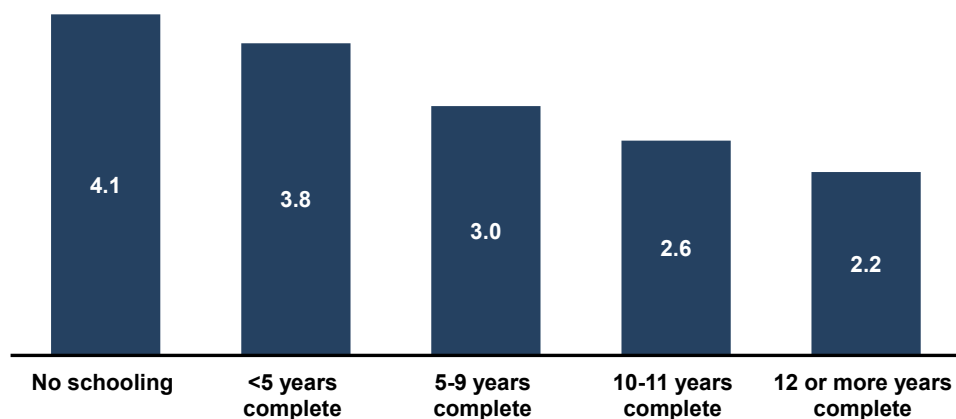
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-three percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining seven percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for about 5 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted more than 1 percent. A majority of abortions were performed in the private health sector (68%) and 9 percent were performed in the public health sector. Seventeen percent of women reporting an abortion, reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Bihar, 12 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down substantially from 25 percent in NFHS-3. Three percent of women age 16 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 21 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 37 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women who had no schooling are more than two times as likely to have begun childbearing as young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Bihar is 29.1 months, one month shorter than in NFHS-3. Fourteen percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 32 percent occur within 24 months. More than two-thirds of births (67%) occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

More than two-thirds of births in Bihar occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Fifty-eight percent of currently married women and 68 percent of currently married men want no more children. Among those who want another child, almost half (47% of women and 54% of men) would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Fifty-one percent of women and 59 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

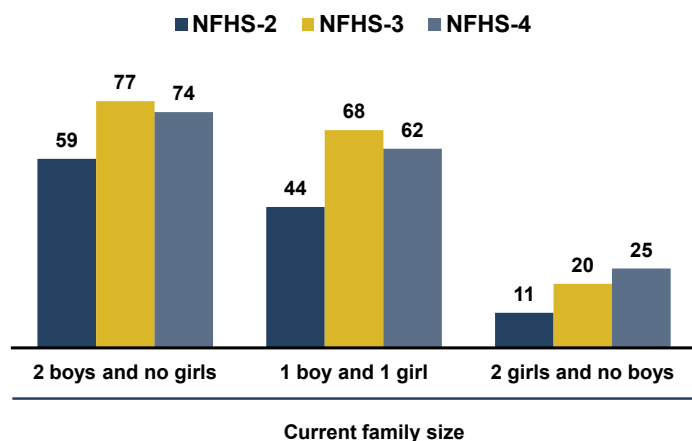
In Bihar there is a strong preference for sons. Thirty-seven percent of women and 30 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-4 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 74 percent with two sons and 62 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 25 percent with two daughters. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained unchanged in the 10 years since NFHS-3. No matter how many children they already have, men are more likely than women to want no more children.

In Bihar, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have 2.5 children, instead of the current level of 3.4 children per woman.

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

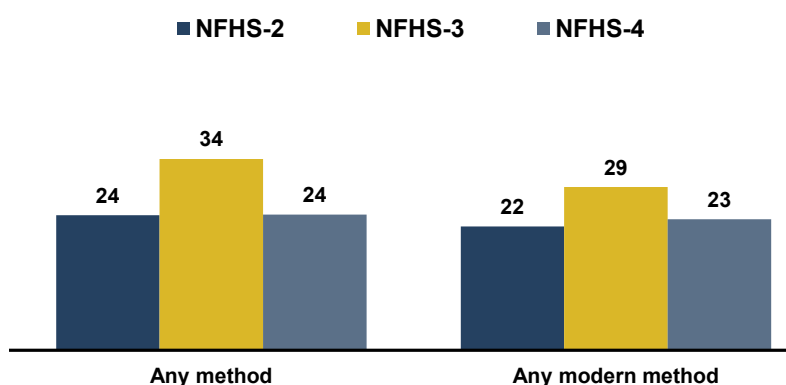
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Bihar. However, some methods are still less well known. More than three-fourths of currently married women know about the pill, and 64 percent know about condoms/*Nirodhs*. Only 16 percent of currently married women know about female condoms. Among all women and men, 21 percent of women and 30 percent of men know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 24 percent, down from 34 percent in NFHS-3. Modern method use, at 23 percent, also declined from its level in NFHS-3 (29%). The share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use is 86 percent, an increase from 70 percent in NFHS-3. In general, the use of spacing methods among women is very low. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 generally increases with age, from only 2 percent for women age 15-19 to 35 percent for women age 30-39. The contraceptive prevalence rate is unexpectedly low in some districts. Therefore, CPR results for these districts should be interpreted with caution.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



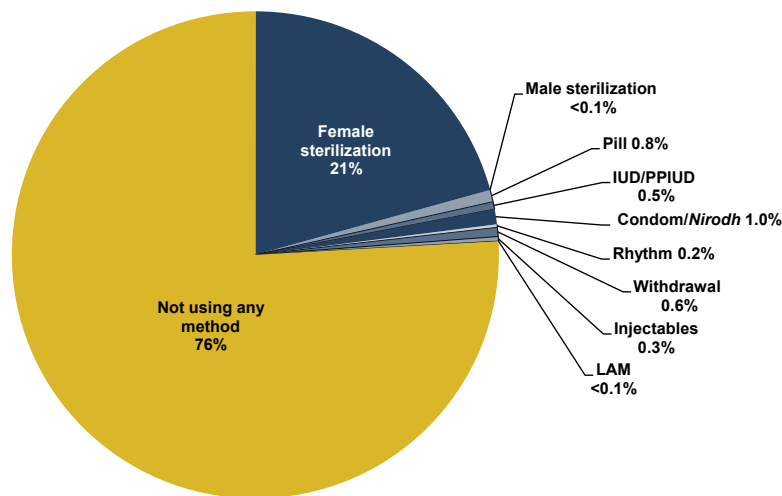
In Bihar, contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (35%) than in rural areas (23%). Contraceptive prevalence does not vary greatly by schooling; however, 22 percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with 15 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (11%) are much less likely to use contraception than Hindu women (26%).

Women in Bihar are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 27 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 7 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

Sixty-eight percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC, and 47 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The majority of users of injectables (84%), pills (83%) and condoms/Nirodhs (77%) get their supply from the private sector health facility. Nonetheless, 47 percent IUD or PPIUD users, 14 percent each of pill and condom/Nirodh users separately get their supply from the public sector health facility.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 21 percent. Almost three-fifths (58%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason

for discontinuation is fertility related reasons other than wanting to become pregnant.

Almost three-fifths (58%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

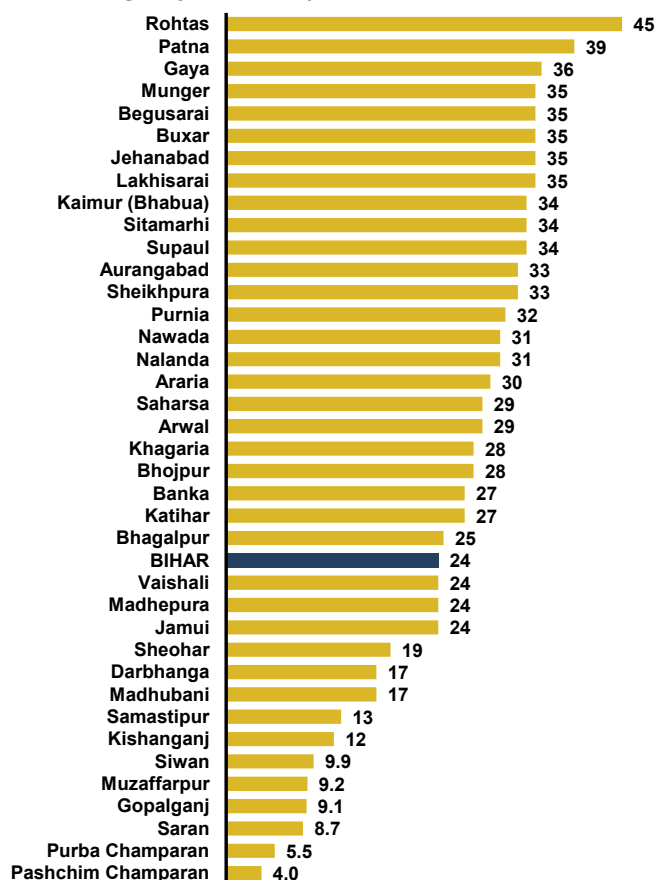
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 40 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 34 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (27%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Forty-two percent men age 15-49 in Bihar agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 16 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A large majority of men (55%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 21 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, slightly lower than the 24 percent in NFHS-3. Currently, 53 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied (down from 59% in NFHS-3), and 51 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

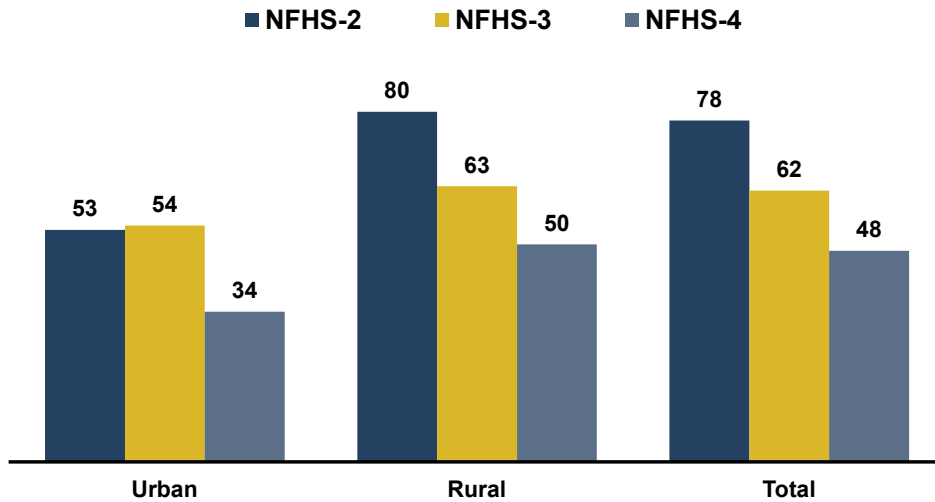
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Bihar in NFHS-4 is estimated at 48 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 62, and the NFHS-2 estimate of 78. The under-five mortality rate for Bihar is 58 deaths per 1,000 live births, down substantially from the NFHS-3 estimate of 85 and the NFHS-2 estimate of 112.

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

Trends in Infant Mortality

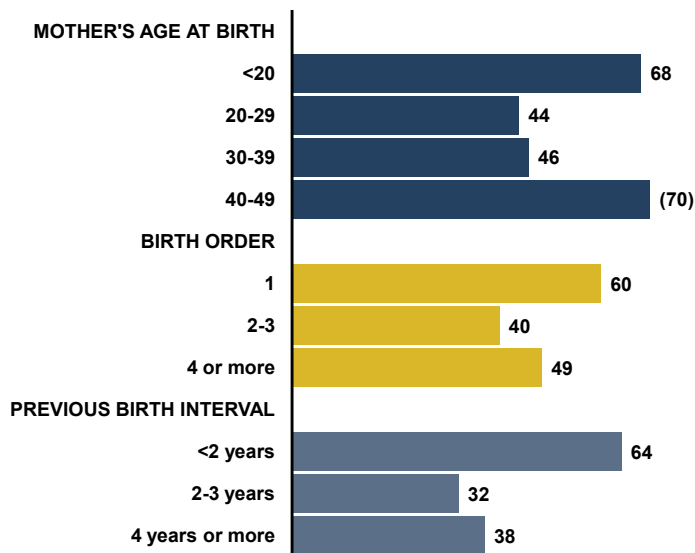
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Children born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 68 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers compared with 44 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29 and 46 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are about two times as likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited two or more years between births.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Infant mortality rates are higher for Hindus than for Muslims and are higher for scheduled castes (60 per 1,000 live births), scheduled tribes and other backward classes (47 per 1,000 live births each) than for those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes (35 per 1,000 live births).

The infant mortality rate is considerably higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have no schooling (51 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (37 per 1,000 live births).

Children born less than two years after a previous birth are about two times as likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited two or more years between births.

MATERNAL HEALTH

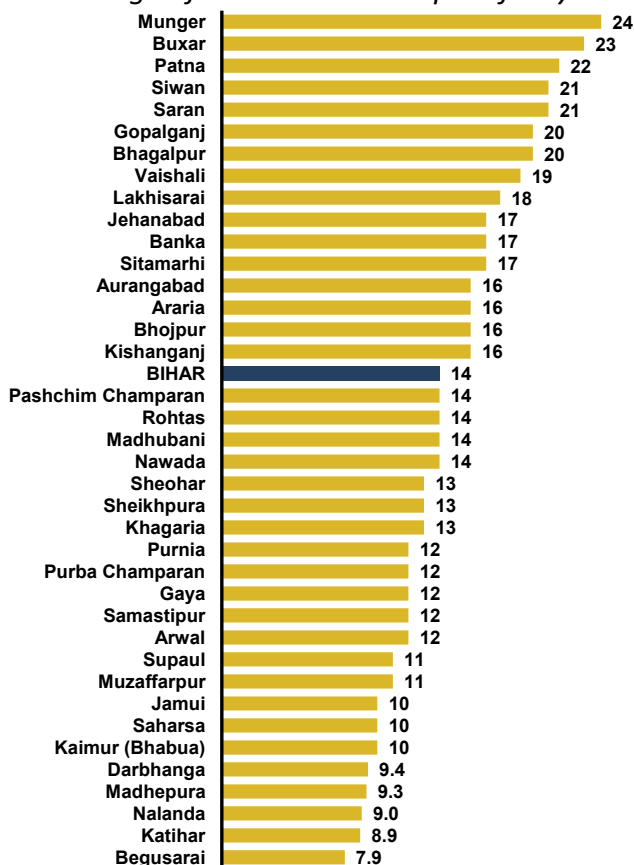
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost half received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (30% from a doctor and 19% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Forty-four percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost two-thirds (65%) registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, four-fifths (80%) received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over one-third of women (35%) received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Only 14 percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were twice as likely to receive four or more antenatal visits as rural women. The proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 56 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 10 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Ninety percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Nine percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years

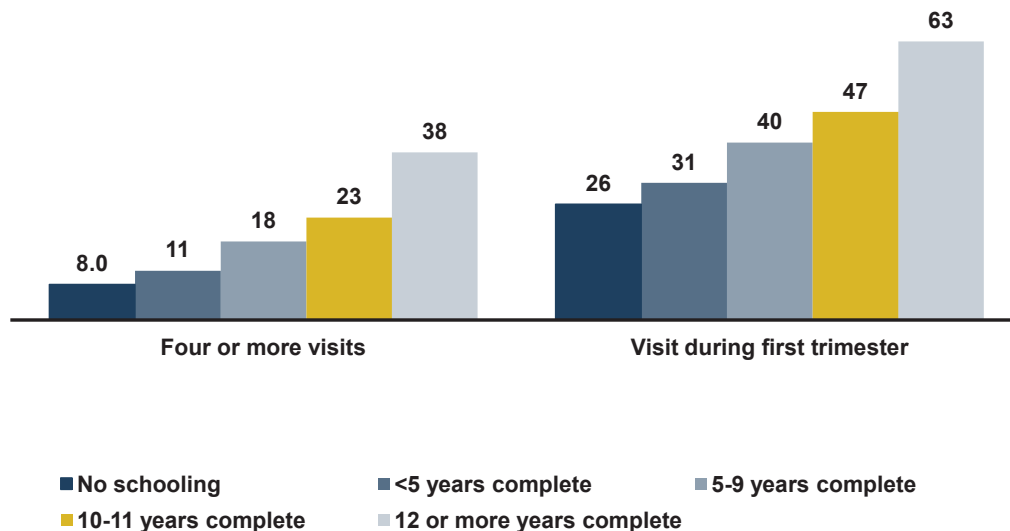


Only 14 percent of mothers in Bihar received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, at least half received advice on each of the five different areas (70% received advice on the importance of institutional delivery, 68% on breastfeeding, 64% on keeping the baby warm, 61% on cord care, and 53% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Bihar, at least three-fifths of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (77%), having their abdomen examined and blood pressure measured (71-72%), having a urine sample taken (70%), and having a blood sample taken (62%).

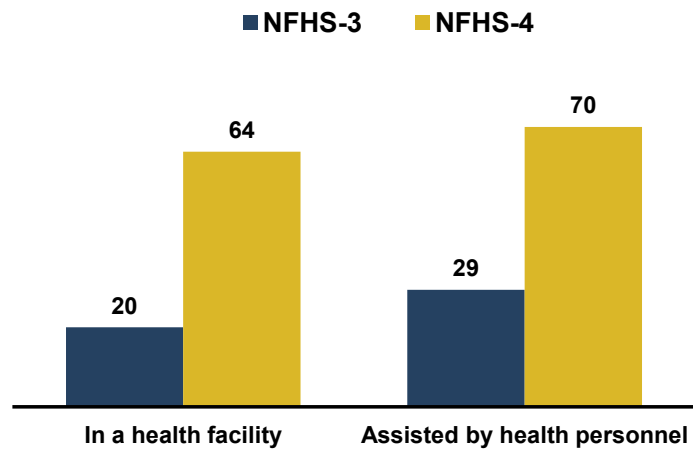
An ultrasound test was performed during 31 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test (64%) than women with no schooling (19%). Pregnant women with no sons were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, women with two children and no sons who had an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy were almost twice as likely to have a son as to have a daughter for their third child. These results indicate that sex-selective abortion is common in Bihar.

Delivery care

Sixty-four percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 36 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility more than tripled in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 20 percent in NFHS-3 to 64 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and Hindu women.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



For 98 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 50 percent of deliveries. Eighty-five percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Seventy percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 19 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

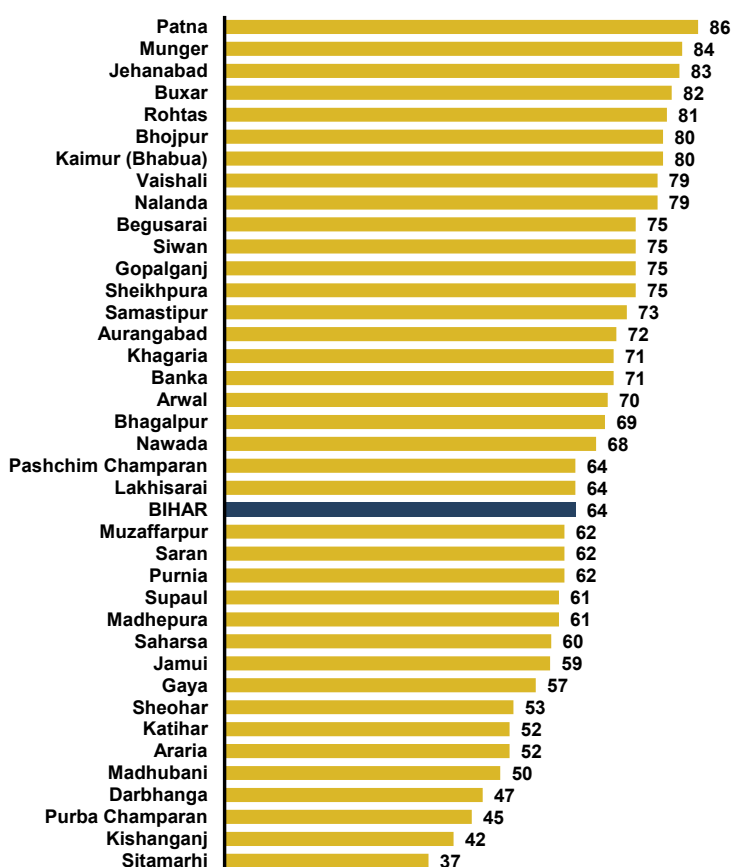
Six percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Sixty percent of caesarean sections (4% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 54 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) for their most recent birth. Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste women were more likely than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY. Women with no schooling were twice as likely as women with at least 12 years of schooling to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Sixty-four percent of children in Bihar who were born in the last five years were born in a health facility.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Bihar, 49 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 46 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; 58 percent of births in public health facilities and 73 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with only 14 percent of home births.

Only 14 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 9 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Sixty-three percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Forty-four percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (62% in urban areas and 41% in rural areas), but only 32 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 28-44 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (vaginal bleeding,

convulsions, high blood pressure, prolonged labour, and severe abdominal pain).

Among fathers with a child less than three years of age, 41-53 percent were given information by a health provider or worker about various aspects of maternal care. Fifty-three percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 44 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Forty-one percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker. Only 30-43 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

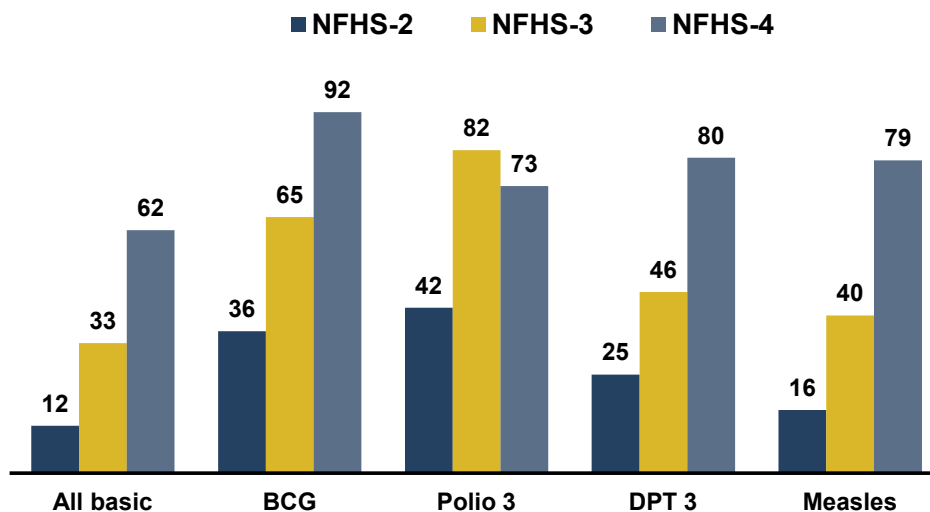
Vaccination of children

Less than two-thirds (62%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 7 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-two percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, only about three-quarters have received other basic vaccinations (73% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 79% have been vaccinated against measles, and 80% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 90% to 80%) and polio vaccine (from 90% to 73%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

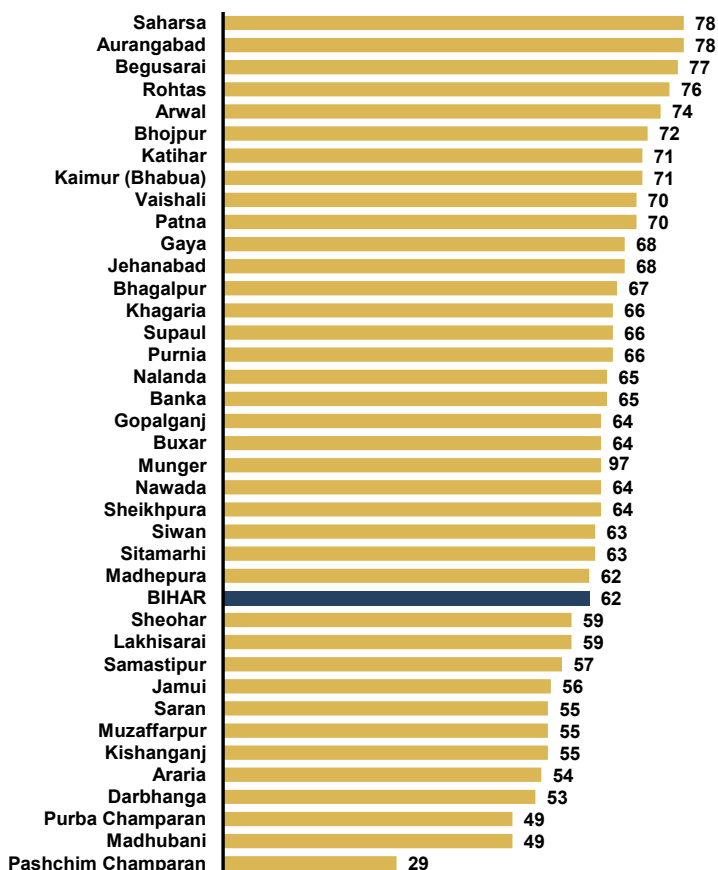
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was a considerable increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 46% to 80%), measles (from 40% to 79%), and BCG (from 65% to 92%), but coverage for three doses of polio vaccine declined from 82 percent to 73 percent. Overall, there has been a substantial increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 33% to 62%). In addition, 84% have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, two-thirds of children (66%) have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



The coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for children of first birth order (65%) than higher birth orders. There is not much difference in vaccination coverage by the sex of the child or urban-rural residence. Muslim children have the lower vaccination coverage than Hindu children (52% versus 64%). Among all population subgroups, children whose mothers have completed 12 or more years of schooling have the highest coverage with all basic vaccinations (71%).

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is highest for children whose mothers have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 3 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 68 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Twelve percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 60 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.

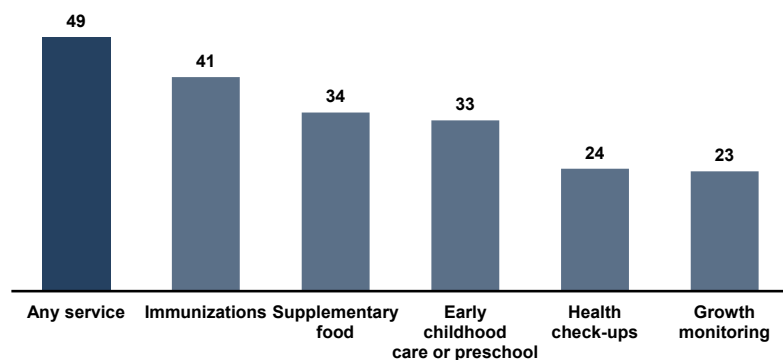
Overall, 10 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Fifty-five percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Seven out of 10 mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 45 percent of children with diarrhoea were given oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea. Twenty-nine percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and a little more than half (56%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty percent were given zinc supplements. Twenty-two percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Bihar only 4 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only about one-third of children (32%) received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, almost two-thirds of children (63%) with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 31 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Two-thirds of children with diarrhoea (36%) were given ORT and continued feeding.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



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

Forty-nine percent of children under 6 years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are immunizations (41%), supplementary food (34%),

and early childhood care or preschool (33%). The services that are least likely to be accessed are growth monitoring and health check-ups (23-24%). Half of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counseling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, slightly more than one-third of their mothers (35-37%) received any services from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy and while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Bihar, only 54 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-one percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 35 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show substantial improvement since NFHS-3, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection. However, one-fourth of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 89 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 77 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months only about one-third of children (31%) in Bihar receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Less than one-third of children age 6-23 months (30%) are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (18%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 8 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Bihar, 62 percent of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 46 percent of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Only 16 percent children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, but 22 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

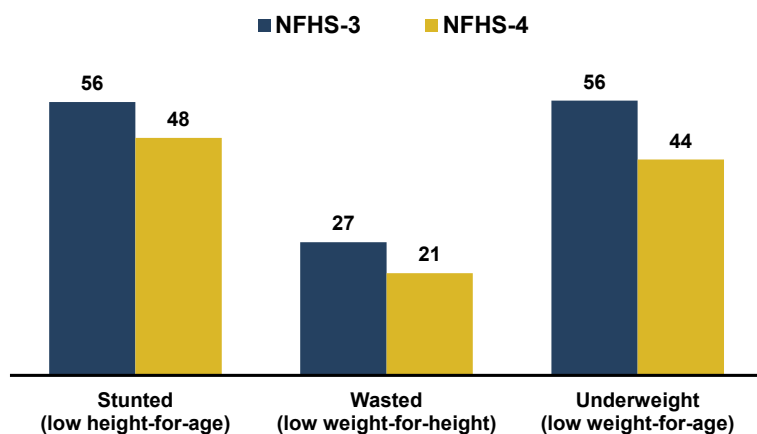
Children’s nutritional status

Forty-eight percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty-one percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 7 percent are severely wasted. Forty-four percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 19 percent of children are stunted, 30 percent are underweight, and 31 percent are wasted.

Children’s nutritional status in Bihar has improved since NFHS-3 by all measures. Stunting decreased from 56 percent to 48 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 56 percent to 44 percent. However, in the same period, wasting decreased from 27 percent to 21 percent. Despite the gains in stunting, wasting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Bihar.

Trends in Children’s Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

There are only small differences in the level of undernutrition by the sex of the child, religion, or the child’s living arrangements. However, differences are more pronounced for other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing mother’s schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child’s size at birth. Stunting and underweight are higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Adults’ nutritional status

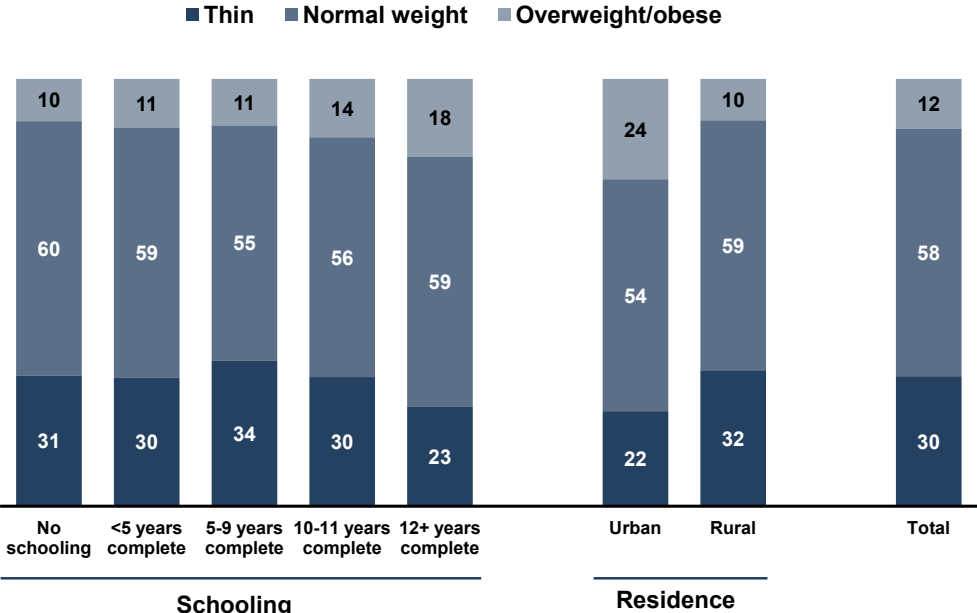
More than two-fifths of women (42%) and 38 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. More men and women are thin than overweight or obese, which is the same as the pattern in NFHS-3. Thirty percent of women and 25 percent of men in Bihar are too thin (which represents a substantial improvement since NFHS-3, but the percentage overweight or obese has approximately doubled to 13 percent of men and 12 percent of women. About three-fifths of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, and among the scheduled caste women. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and those who are well-educated. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems is fairly constant across many groups, regardless of their educational attainment, caste, age, residence, or marital status.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. More than 90 percent of Bihar’s households (94%) were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, almost the same proportion (95%) as reported in NFHS-3.

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

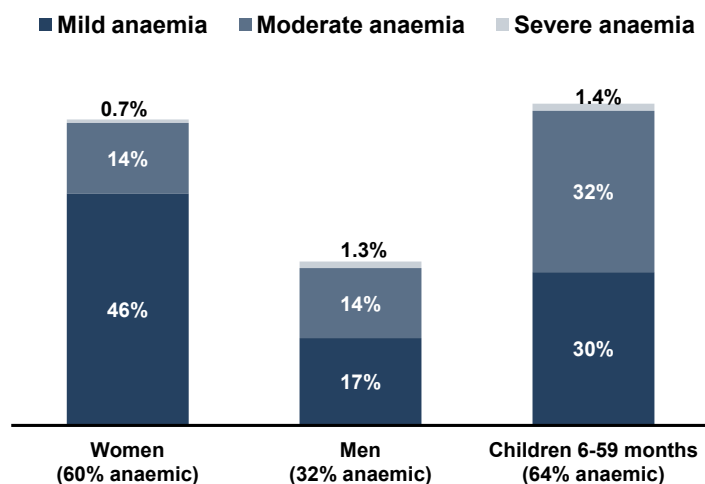
Percent distribution of women



Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Bihar, especially among women and children.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a large majority (64%) are anaemic. This includes 30 percent who are mildly anaemic, 32 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Girls are slightly more likely than boys to have anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. More than half of children (54%) in Bihar are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Sixty percent of women in Bihar have anaemia, including 46 percent with mild anaemia, 14 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women who are breastfeeding, but anaemia exceeds 57 percent for every group of women. Almost one-third of men (32%) are anaemic. Men under age 20 and men with no schooling are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Bihar, 637 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (773) than among women (509) and is higher in rural areas (665) than in urban areas (446). The prevalence of tuberculosis rises rapidly with the respondent's age.

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (81% of women and 86% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 58 percent of women and 66 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Over three-fifths of women (61%) and 56 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 91 percent of women and 93 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 11 percent each of women and men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,554 women and 1,291 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,799 women and 1,360 men age 15-49 per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma is generally higher among older age groups, those who have low education, and those in rural areas. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is somewhat less common than asthma (1,240 cases per 100,000 women and 469 cases per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any

heart disease is over one and a half times as high among women (2,269 per 100,000) as among men (1,472 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 609 women per 100,000 and 131 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Eight percent of women age 15-49 in Bihar have hypertension, including 4 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, and 1 percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. A little over two-third of women (69%) have normal blood pressure including, 2 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Eleven percent of men age 15-49 in Bihar have hypertension, including 8 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 1 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 0.5 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Fifty-one percent of men have normal blood pressure including, 1 percent of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases steadily with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Two percent of women age 15-49 in Bihar have high blood glucose levels, and another 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 3 percent of men age 15-49 each have high and very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Bihar, 12 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 5 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 6 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Half of men, but only 3 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to use *khaini* (37%), smoke cigarettes (15%), use *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (11%), and chew *paan* with tobacco (11%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among men, the overall use of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, with *khaini* being especially popular in rural areas. One in 11 men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are less likely to drink alcohol (29%) than to use tobacco, and almost no women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, half drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The private medical sector is the main source of health care for more than seven-tenths of both urban and rural households. Household members are much more likely to go to private doctors or clinics (50%) than private hospitals (15%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 12 percent of households in Bihar have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one usual member of the household. Health insurance coverage is somewhat more common in rural areas (13%) than in urban areas (10%). In Bihar, four types of programmes dominate: the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)*, with many fewer households using the State health insurance scheme, the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS).

Only 8 percent of women and 6 percent of men age 15-49 years in Bihar are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. More women and men in rural areas than in urban areas are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Health scheme or health insurance coverage is higher among women with no schooling or less than five years of schooling than among those with 12 or more years of schooling.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Only 46 percent of women in Bihar have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 67 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 42 percent in rural areas. Older women age 40-49 years are least likely (41%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women having no schooling (29%), women not having regular exposure to media (34%) and scheduled tribe women (34%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are much more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Over four-fifths of men (81%) in Bihar have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 89 percent in urban areas.

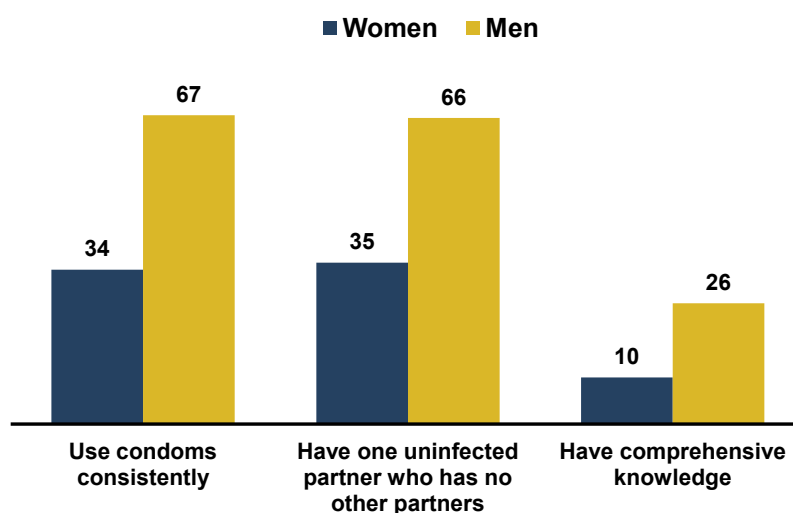
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 34 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 67 percent of men, and only about one-third of women (35%) know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 66 percent of men.

Only 10 percent of women and 26 percent of men in Bihar have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Four-fifths (80%) of women and 83 percent of men in Bihar would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (76%) and men (74%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. About seven-tenths of adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Two-thirds of women and 73 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 3 percent of women and 4 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men living in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. Only 6 percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (11%) are more likely than rural women (6%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Only 6 percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Bihar, women (3%) are somewhat more likely than men (1%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (44% of women, compared with 41% of men).

For almost nine-tenths of adults (86%) who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 0.3 percent of women and 5 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (5%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.8% of women and 3% of men). Almost one-fourth of men (23%) who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

One percent of men said they paid for sex in the past year. Twenty-two percent of the men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months used a condom the last time they paid for sexual intercourse.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Bihar, 82 percent use cloth, 16 percent use sanitary napkins, 14 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 2 percent use tampons. Overall, 31 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 12 years of schooling are six times as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling or less than five years of schooling. Notably, only 27 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 56 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 20 percent of women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 76 percent of men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 62 percent earned cash, including 15 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind, and 22 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (87%) and only 10 percent were not paid at all. Fifty percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 62 percent of employed men.

Only 20 percent of women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 83 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Over one-third (34%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 81 percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 45 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and decision about visits to their own family or relatives. Women are slightly more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (66%) than in decisions about major household purchases and visits to their own family and relatives (61-64%). Overall, 52 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 25 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 37 percent among women age 15-19 to 59 percent among women age 40-49.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participated in both these decisions: 89 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 95 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Only 33 percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban than rural women, increases sharply with age, and is higher among women who are employed for cash (52%) than any other group of women.

About one-fourth of women (26%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 45 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Twenty-eight percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and only 5 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

About one-fourth of women (26%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Only 34 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The only groups of women in which more than half are allowed to go to all three places alone are women age 40-49 and employed women who earn cash.

Ownership of assets

Fifty-eight percent of women and 77 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 50 percent of women and 67 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men.

Fifty-eight percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 50 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Over two-fifths of women (41%) have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use 42 percent can read SMS messages. Fifty percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves can use, compared with 39 percent of rural women. Only 34 percent of scheduled caste women have a mobile phone they can use, compared with more than two-fifths of women belonging to other backward class and 48 percent of women not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Scheduled caste women and scheduled tribe women who have a mobile phone that they can use are also much less likely to be able to read SMS messages than women in other caste groups who have a mobile phone that they can use.

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

Gender-role attitudes

Fifty-three percent of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (39%), followed by if she argues with her husband (34%) and if she neglects the house or children (33%). Men are less likely to agree: 38 percent say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (24%) or if she argues with him (21%) and the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (19%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 36 percent of women and 29 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy-two percent of women and 52 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Most men, 80 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 37 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 12 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 39 percent of women in Bihar have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband (95%) and for never-married women, it was a mother/step-mother (59%), sister/brother (37%), father/step-father (18%), or teacher (14%).

Almost two-fifths of women age 15-49 in Bihar have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

One in 20 women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted (9%) and women belonging to scheduled caste, urban women, and women with 5 or more children (7% each) are more likely than women in any other group to have experienced violence during pregnancy.

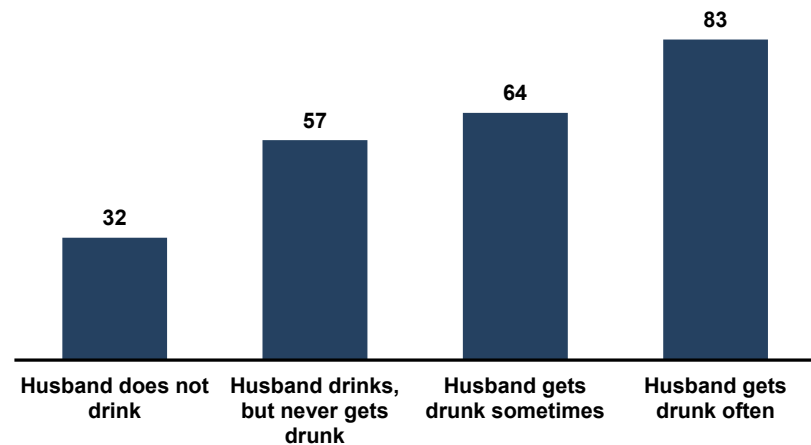
Spousal violence

Thirty-seven percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 13-22 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; 3 percent have been choked or burned on purpose and 1 percent have been threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Eleven percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 7 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 43 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Twenty-one percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (3%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, 1 in 5 women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, 32 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



More than one-quarter of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence, and among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence this proportion rises to 43 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 13 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over four-fifths of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women who have sought help most often seek help from their own families. Only 3 percent of abused women who sought help for the violence sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	4,784	32,175	36,959
Households occupied	4,779	32,130	36,909
Households interviewed	4,762	32,010	36,772
Household response rate ¹	99.6	99.6	99.6
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	6,186	40,348	46,534
Number of eligible women interviewed	6,096	39,716	45,812
Eligible women response rate ²	98.5	98.4	98.4
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,145	4,952	6,097
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,108	4,764	5,872
Eligible men response rate ²	96.8	96.2	96.3

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

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

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Araria	63	879	942	99.9	85	1,048	1,133	97.7	12	114	126	95.5
Arwal	88	858	946	100.0	128	1,147	1,275	99.9	30	139	169	100.0
Aurangabad	88	858	946	100.0	122	1,072	1,194	99.6	24	106	130	99.2
Banka	44	902	946	100.0	53	1,121	1,174	99.8	17	168	185	98.4
Begusarai	198	753	951	100.0	251	952	1,203	98.7	42	132	174	98.3
Bhagalpur	198	748	946	100.0	275	928	1,203	99.9	44	136	180	99.4
Bhojpur	154	793	947	100.0	217	1,180	1,397	99.9	40	139	179	100.0
Buxar	110	836	946	100.0	151	1,152	1,303	99.1	27	145	172	99.4
Darbhanga	110	835	945	99.9	119	1,007	1,126	97.6	19	103	122	91.7
Gaya	133	817	950	100.0	195	1,248	1,443	99.0	35	136	171	95.5
Gopalganj	66	870	936	98.3	88	1,198	1,286	94.3	5	115	120	81.1
Jamui	88	859	947	100.0	102	1,097	1,199	99.1	21	154	175	98.9
Jehanabad	132	806	938	99.3	170	937	1,107	99.1	27	98	125	96.9
Kaimur (Bhabua)	44	904	948	100.0	59	1,116	1,175	99.6	14	148	162	98.8
Katihar	89	860	949	100.0	109	892	1,001	99.5	20	99	119	100.0
Khagaria	67	881	948	100.0	83	1,048	1,131	99.0	16	127	143	95.3
Kishanganj	110	829	939	99.9	138	1,045	1,183	99.7	23	134	157	100.0
Lakhisarai	154	792	946	100.0	191	1,019	1,210	99.5	39	115	154	99.4
Madhepura	44	904	948	100.0	53	1,063	1,116	99.6	9	114	123	100.0
Madhubani	44	901	945	99.8	53	1,073	1,126	98.9	13	141	154	95.7
Munger	264	682	946	100.0	318	727	1,045	99.5	52	103	155	99.4
Muzaffarpur	108	838	946	99.5	109	975	1,084	98.5	20	128	148	94.3
Nalanda	154	792	946	99.8	191	875	1,066	99.0	36	109	145	98.6
Nawada	109	833	942	99.6	150	1,078	1,228	98.5	23	116	139	97.9
Pashchim Champaran	107	815	922	98.1	114	838	952	95.7	22	120	142	85.5
Patna	944	944	1,888	99.8	1,229	1,212	2,441	99.4	221	176	397	98.8
Purba Champaran	88	838	926	98.1	107	965	1,072	93.1	12	78	90	77.6
Purnia	109	837	946	99.8	133	981	1,114	99.2	26	118	144	96.6
Rohtas	154	793	947	100.0	221	1,169	1,390	98.9	55	152	207	98.6
Saharsa	88	856	944	99.9	98	1,041	1,139	99.7	27	124	151	98.1
Samastipur	44	902	946	99.9	48	986	1,034	98.8	8	116	124	97.6
Saran	83	820	903	95.7	111	1,019	1,130	93.0	21	129	150	88.8
Sheikhpura	176	765	941	99.5	227	995	1,222	97.8	41	104	145	91.8
Sheohar	44	899	943	100.0	45	974	1,019	96.9	13	110	123	93.2
Sitamarhi	66	880	946	100.0	81	1,037	1,118	98.5	12	121	133	96.4
Siwan	68	874	942	99.5	97	1,253	1,350	96.8	16	145	161	95.3
Supaul	66	878	944	99.7	70	1,111	1,181	98.3	7	124	131	100.0
Vaishali	66	879	945	99.9	105	1,137	1,242	99.2	19	128	147	98.7
Bihar	4,762	32,010	36,772	99.6	6,096	39,716	45,812	98.4	1,108	4,764	5,872	96.3

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	10.5	9.9	10.2	13.9	12.1	13.0	13.5	11.8	12.6
5-9	11.8	11.6	11.7	14.6	12.9	13.7	14.2	12.7	13.5
10-14	12.6	11.7	12.2	14.0	12.8	13.4	13.8	12.7	13.2
15-19	11.6	10.9	11.3	9.4	9.9	9.7	9.7	10.1	9.9
20-24	8.7	8.5	8.6	6.4	7.8	7.1	6.7	7.9	7.3
25-29	7.0	8.7	7.8	5.8	7.7	6.8	5.9	7.9	6.9
30-34	6.3	6.7	6.5	5.0	6.2	5.6	5.2	6.3	5.8
35-39	6.3	6.5	6.4	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.3
40-44	5.0	5.4	5.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3
45-49	4.8	4.5	4.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.2
50-54	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.4
55-59	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.6
60-64	3.4	3.1	3.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.9
65-69	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.1	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.6
70-74	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.6
75-79	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
80 +	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	46.0	42.8	44.4	31.9	31.7	31.8	33.8	33.1	33.4
Number	12,437	12,147	24,584	81,451	87,587	169,037	93,888	99,734	193,621
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	977	na	na	1,075	na	na	1,062
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	936	na	na	939	na	na	939
Schooling²									
No schooling	13.7	28.4	21.0	23.9	45.1	35.0	22.5	43.0	33.1
<5 years complete	19.9	18.1	19.0	23.9	20.4	22.1	23.4	20.1	21.7
5-9 years complete	25.7	25.1	25.4	30.2	23.5	26.7	29.6	23.7	26.5
10-11 years complete	13.4	11.0	12.2	10.3	5.6	7.9	10.8	6.3	8.4
12 or more years complete	27.1	17.3	22.2	11.4	5.3	8.2	13.6	6.8	10.1
Don't know	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	10,890	10,705	21,596	67,867	74,918	142,785	78,758	85,623	164,381
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.5	4.6	6.2	4.3	0.4	2.4	4.6	0.9	2.9

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	81.5	74.7	75.6	79.5
Female	18.5	25.3	24.4	20.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.1	5.3	5.2	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	55.7	52.0	52.5	41.4
Non-nuclear	44.3	48.0	47.5	58.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	78.3	84.6	83.8	83.1
Muslim	21.4	15.3	16.1	16.7
Christian	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	12.9	21.6	20.5	20.6
Scheduled tribe	1.3	3.8	3.4	3.4
Other backward class	61.0	57.0	57.5	58.0
Other	24.5	17.1	18.1	17.4
Don't know	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	88.2	54.1	58.6	60.0
No	11.8	45.9	41.4	40.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	97.8	98.2	98.2	98.2
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	14.7	2.5	4.1	4.1
Public tap/standpipe	3.5	1.5	1.7	1.7
Tube well or borehole	78.1	93.2	91.3	91.3
Other improved ²	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.1
Unimproved source ³	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other source	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	91.0	86.0	86.6	87.4
Less than 30 minutes	8.4	13.3	12.7	11.9
Thirty minutes or longer	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
Strain through cloth	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	8.4	0.8	1.8	1.7
Electronic purifier	8.0	0.2	1.2	1.1
Other treatment	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
No treatment	79.9	97.4	95.1	95.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	17.9	1.6	3.7	3.4
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	54.9	20.7	25.2	26.4
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	52.0	18.0	22.4	23.4
Pit latrine with slab	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4
Other ⁶	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Shared facility ⁷	19.8	4.5	6.5	5.8
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	18.0	4.1	5.9	5.2
Pit latrine with slab	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other ⁶	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	25.4	74.8	68.3	67.8
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
Other unimproved facility ⁸	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
No facility/open space/field	21.9	73.2	66.5	65.9
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	3.7	17.6	15.8	15.1
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	26.7	62.6	57.9	58.3
<i>Pucca</i>	69.2	19.4	25.9	26.2
Missing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
LPG/natural gas	63.3	10.5	17.4	16.5
Biogas	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Coal/lignite	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.7
Charcoal	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Wood	14.8	28.8	26.9	27.2
Straw/shrubs/grass	3.4	12.3	11.2	10.9
Agricultural crop waste	2.6	13.4	12.0	11.6
Dung cakes	11.8	33.3	30.5	31.9
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	63.8	10.8	17.7	16.8
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	35.4	88.9	81.9	82.9

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	47.3	28.0	30.5	31.5
In the house, no separate room	41.4	53.6	52.0	51.2
In a separate building	6.7	9.6	9.2	9.1
Outdoors	4.5	8.7	8.2	8.2
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,806	31,966	36,772	192,860
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
<i>Chullah</i>	99.1	98.6	98.6	98.5
Open fire	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,701	28,423	30,124	159,881
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	26.8	34.1	33.1	34.8
Weekly	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5
Monthly	5.0	3.7	3.9	3.9
Less than monthly	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0
Never	53.5	47.7	48.4	46.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,806	31,966	36,772	192,860

na = Not applicable

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

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant

³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water

⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification

⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying

⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet

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

⁸ Includes dry toilet

⁹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-*pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

¹⁰ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas

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

¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Bihar, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	55.8	29.6	33.0	34.0
Pressure cooker	67.9	22.6	28.5	29.1
Chair	82.2	69.6	71.2	72.9
Cot or bed	88.4	88.0	88.1	88.6
Table	63.6	36.2	39.8	41.4
Electric fan	84.4	36.2	42.5	44.1
Radio or transistor	10.8	10.5	10.5	11.0
Television (black and white)	10.5	5.7	6.4	7.0
Television (colour)	59.6	15.8	21.5	22.9
Any television	62.2	18.0	23.8	25.4
Sewing machine	26.4	13.3	15.0	17.1
Mobile telephone	95.1	89.4	90.1	92.5
Landline telephone	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.7
Internet	19.6	4.1	6.1	6.4
Computer	11.7	1.5	2.8	2.8
Refrigerator	22.5	1.9	4.6	4.7
Air conditioner/cooler	10.7	0.8	2.1	2.1
Washing machine	10.5	0.8	2.0	1.9
Watch or clock	78.2	50.2	53.8	55.7
Water pump	8.3	6.3	6.6	7.7
Thresher	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.7
Tractor	0.9	1.9	1.7	2.2
None of the above	0.6	1.6	1.5	1.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	60.4	67.2	66.3	70.5
Motorcycle or scooter	29.2	13.9	15.9	18.2
Animal-drawn cart	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.1
Car	4.6	1.0	1.4	1.5
None of the above	28.7	30.1	29.9	25.9
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	79.6	54.1	57.4	55.6
Agricultural land	20.4	45.9	42.6	44.4
Irrigated land only	15.9	35.8	33.2	34.5
Non-irrigated land only	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	3.2	8.4	7.7	8.2
Irrigation not determined	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	73.4	77.2	76.7	77.1
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	23.7	62.2	57.2	61.7
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	82.8	70.0	71.7	73.8
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	9.8	12.7	12.3	12.8
Percentage having a BPL card	34.5	58.7	55.5	56.9
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.5
Number	4,806	31,966	36,772	192,860

BPL = Below poverty line

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

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

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

Table 6 School attendance

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

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	92.4	90.7	90.9	91.7	90.7	90.8	92.1	90.7	90.9
6-13 (Elementary)	90.8	90.0	90.1	91.8	89.5	89.8	91.3	89.7	89.9
11-13 (Upper primary)	88.3	88.6	88.5	92.0	87.5	88.0	90.1	88.0	88.3
14-15 (Secondary)	79.0	79.0	79.0	84.8	73.9	75.3	81.9	76.3	77.1
16-17 (Higher secondary)	72.7	63.9	65.4	65.7	50.9	52.8	69.5	57.0	58.8
11-14 years	89.1	89.1	89.1	91.1	88.1	88.5	90.0	88.6	88.8
15-17 years	78.7	73.7	74.4	76.2	64.6	66.0	77.5	68.9	70.1
6-14 years	89.7	89.1	89.2	91.4	88.3	88.6	90.5	88.7	88.9
6-17 years	85.9	85.2	85.3	86.6	81.7	82.3	86.2	83.5	83.8
Religion									
Hindu	88.7	86.7	86.9	89.1	83.4	84.0	88.9	85.0	85.5
Muslim	77.3	77.7	77.6	80.2	74.3	75.3	78.8	75.9	76.4
Other	*	*	(67.9)	*	*	*	*	(71.3)	(73.6)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	81.3	80.6	80.7	80.8	76.3	76.7	81.0	78.5	78.7
Scheduled tribe	(73.1)	82.5	82.1	(93.1)	77.0	77.6	81.8	79.7	79.8
Other backward class	85.9	86.7	86.6	87.8	83.7	84.2	86.8	85.2	85.4
Other	89.8	87.1	87.5	86.9	83.1	83.7	88.5	85.0	85.6
Don't know	*	76.4	76.4	*	84.5	82.6	*	80.5	79.4

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

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

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
< 5 years	68.7	29.4	0.5	1.4	100.0	1.1	23,889
5-9 years	71.1	24.1	1.6	3.2	100.0	3.1	25,950
10-14 years	72.4	21.1	2.5	4.0	100.0	5.7	25,656
15-17 years	70.0	19.5	3.2	7.4	100.0	8.6	12,107
Residence							
Urban	77.7	15.3	1.7	5.3	100.0	4.2	9,982
Rural	69.8	25.1	1.8	3.3	100.0	4.0	77,619
Sex							
Male	71.1	24.0	1.8	3.1	100.0	4.1	44,601
Female	70.3	24.0	1.7	4.0	100.0	4.0	43,001
Total age < 15 years	70.8	24.7	1.5	2.9	100.0	3.3	75,495
Total age < 18 years	70.7	24.0	1.8	3.5	100.0	4.0	87,601

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
< 2 years	38.5	24.5	63.1	9,118
2-4 years	39.0	20.3	59.3	14,771
Sex				
Male	36.6	22.1	58.7	12,392
Female	41.3	21.7	62.9	11,497
Residence				
Urban	47.9	16.6	64.5	2,414
Rural	37.8	22.5	60.3	21,474
Total	38.8	21.9	60.7	23,889

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Bihar, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Araria	22.3	28.2	50.5	779
Arwal	34.8	53.9	88.8	142
Aurangabad	35.5	21.7	57.2	388
Banka	32.7	48.1	80.8	465
Begusarai	41.7	26.3	68.0	753
Bhagalpur	48.3	30.4	78.7	801
Bhojpur	36.1	53.2	89.2	511
Buxar	43.1	20.1	63.2	320
Darbhanga	42.0	23.3	65.4	1,039
Gaya	32.9	23.3	56.2	991
Gopalganj	44.3	15.8	60.1	512
Jamui	33.7	19.3	53.0	424
Jehanabad	37.8	25.8	63.6	205
Kaimur (Bhabua)	31.6	30.9	62.6	309
Katihar	36.9	25.5	62.4	715
Khagaria	37.5	25.0	62.5	440
Kishanganj	41.5	24.7	66.2	436
Lakhisarai	32.1	19.5	51.6	207
Madhepura	32.7	23.5	56.3	567
Madhubani	45.4	8.3	53.7	1,057
Munger	46.2	17.2	63.4	283
Muzaffarpur	43.2	16.8	60.0	991
Nalanda	39.5	23.7	63.2	517
Nawada	28.5	22.5	51.0	404
Pashchim Champaran	32.1	18.4	50.5	915
Patna	45.3	21.5	66.8	1,172
Purba Champaran	26.3	18.5	44.7	1,509
Purnia	41.2	18.2	59.4	876
Rohtas	39.1	25.8	64.9	543
Saharsa	28.4	23.5	52.0	502
Samastipur	38.9	19.9	58.9	981
Saran	46.2	10.1	56.3	831
Sheikhpura	31.0	28.0	59.0	138
Sheohar	35.6	16.6	52.2	197
Sitamarhi	36.3	20.2	56.5	909
Siwan	52.9	14.2	67.1	638
Supaul	34.2	21.6	55.9	660
Vaishali	66.4	12.1	78.5	761
Bihar	38.8	21.9	60.7	23,889

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	22.0	22.6	10,059	10,089	1,228	1,213
20-24	17.0	16.2	7,778	7,897	882	874
25-29	16.9	14.8	7,754	7,613	802	793
30-34	13.5	12.7	6,163	6,171	688	699
35-39	11.9	12.9	5,474	5,461	699	707
40-44	9.6	10.7	4,421	4,345	580	575
45-49	9.1	10.2	4,164	4,236	551	572
Residence						
Urban	13.4	18.3	6,157	6,096	995	1,022
Rural	86.6	81.7	39,655	39,716	4,436	4,411
Schooling						
No schooling	47.8	20.8	21,881	21,588	1,130	1,127
<5 years complete	5.3	6.3	2,415	2,373	342	333
5-9 years complete	24.1	30.4	11,056	11,094	1,652	1,620
10-11 years complete	10.7	16.7	4,911	5,065	907	931
12 or more years complete	12.1	25.8	5,549	5,692	1,401	1,422
Literacy						
Literate ¹	49.5	77.8	22,700	22,885	4,223	4,232
Not literate	48.0	20.6	21,991	22,032	1,118	1,127
Not measured	2.4	1.7	1,121	895	91	74
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	15.6	46.1	7,156	6,955	2,503	2,490
Watches television at least once a week	30.9	43.8	14,173	14,272	2,379	2,340
Listens to the radio at least once a week	11.7	23.9	5,366	5,039	1,300	1,205
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	3.3	16.4	1,521	1,411	889	874
Not regularly exposed to any media	59.8	31.9	27,413	27,534	1,731	1,799
Marital status						
Never married	19.5	36.6	8,919	8,977	1,989	1,962
Currently married	77.4	62.2	35,443	35,373	3,380	3,407
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.5	0.3	236	268	15	20
Widowed	2.2	0.7	989	982	36	33
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.5	0.2	225	212	10	11
Religion						
Hindu	83.6	84.8	38,316	38,889	4,605	4,710
Muslim	16.2	15.1	7,438	6,866	818	713
Christian	0.0	0.1	18	17	8	8
Other	0.1	0.0	40	40	1	2

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	19.2	18.1	8,784	8,882	986	1,026
Scheduled tribe	3.4	2.4	1,576	1,335	131	128
Other backward class	59.0	61.8	27,049	27,295	3,358	3,355
Other	17.8	17.6	8,160	8,138	956	922
Don't know	0.5	0.0	243	162	1	2
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	45,812	45,812	5,431	5,433
Age 50-54	na	7.5	na	na	441	439
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	5,872	5,872
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	20.0	76.4	1,499	1,530	4,147	4,141
In agricultural occupation	9.9	29.4	744	812	1,598	1,670
In non-agricultural occupation	8.4	41.1	629	609	2,231	2,155
Don't know	1.7	5.9	126	109	318	316
Not employed	80.0	23.6	5,993	5,934	1,284	1,292
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	7,492	7,464	5,431	5,433
Age 50-54	na	7.5	na	na	441	439
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	5,872	5,872

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

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

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.054	0.081	0.077	0.065	0.139	0.128	0.071	0.122	0.116
20-24	0.207	0.283	0.273	0.209	0.288	0.274	0.200	0.234	0.230
25-29	0.135	0.193	0.185	0.178	0.209	0.204	0.144	0.191	0.187
30-34	0.060	0.096	0.091	0.068	0.114	0.106	0.064	0.130	0.123
35-39	0.021	0.041	0.038	0.028	0.072	0.065	0.043	0.060	0.059
40-44	0.007	0.013	0.012	0.022	0.015	0.016	0.000	0.024	0.022
45-49	0.000	0.006	0.005	(0.004)	0.009	0.008	0.000	0.003	0.003
TFR (15-49)	2.42	3.56	3.41	2.87	4.22	4.00	2.61	3.82	3.70
CBR	20.4	28.0	27.1	23.5	34.0	32.4	21.0	30.2	29.2

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	2.42	5.0	3.9	1.83
Rural	3.56	7.7	4.6	2.58
Schooling				
No schooling	4.13	7.7	4.8	2.96
<5 years complete	3.78	8.8	4.4	2.82
5-9 years complete	3.02	7.0	4.0	2.33
10-11 years complete	2.60	5.9	3.5	2.12
12 or more years complete	2.22	6.9	2.9	1.85
Religion				
Hindu	3.29	7.0	4.4	2.43
Muslim	4.11	8.7	5.5	2.75
Other ¹	*	(2.2)	*	*
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.92	8.4	4.9	2.75
Scheduled tribe	3.81	7.1	4.6	2.71
Other backward class	3.38	7.6	4.6	2.51
Other	2.84	5.1	4.0	2.04
Don't know	4.19	8.3	(4.6)	2.56
Total	3.41	7.3	4.5	2.48

Note: Total includes Christian women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and fewer than 25 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born

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, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.1	0.3	0.3	2,403
16	1.3	1.5	2.7	2,141
17	3.9	3.5	7.3	1,723
18	11.1	9.3	20.5	2,234
19	25.5	11.4	36.9	1,558
Residence				
Urban	5.5	2.8	8.3	1,324
Rural	7.7	5.1	12.8	8,735
Schooling				
No schooling	16.1	9.0	25.1	1,726
<5 years complete	11.3	7.6	18.9	452
5-9 years complete	4.7	3.7	8.4	4,481
10-11 years complete	4.8	3.9	8.7	2,149
12 or more years complete	7.9	3.4	11.3	1,251
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.1	0.1	7,619
Currently married	30.4	19.7	50.1	2,426
Religion				
Hindu	7.4	5.1	12.5	8,157
Muslim	7.4	3.3	10.7	1,889
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	9.2	5.5	14.7	1,947
Scheduled tribe	8.4	4.1	12.4	329
Other backward class	7.4	5.0	12.5	6,005
Other	4.6	3.2	7.7	1,722
Don't know	(19.1)	(9.2)	(28.3)	56
Total	7.4	4.8	12.2	10,059

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, Christian women and women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14 Birth order

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

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	85.7	12.6	1.5	0.2	100.0	778
20-29	33.3	33.8	21.2	11.7	100.0	10,738
30-39	4.9	12.3	20.9	62.0	100.0	3,211
40-49	1.1	3.9	7.4	87.7	100.0	367
Residence						
Urban	32.3	29.9	18.0	19.8	100.0	1,449
Rural	28.8	27.1	20.0	24.1	100.0	13,645
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	20.3	24.4	21.9	33.4	100.0	8,239
<5 years complete	24.7	27.5	23.9	23.9	100.0	988
5-9 years complete	37.0	31.0	18.9	13.1	100.0	3,157
10-11 years complete	42.4	33.9	16.1	7.6	100.0	1,163
12 or more years complete	53.4	30.8	10.9	4.9	100.0	1,547
Religion						
Hindu	29.9	28.4	20.4	21.3	100.0	12,296
Muslim	26.0	22.9	16.9	34.2	100.0	2,784
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	26.6	26.3	20.2	26.9	100.0	3,354
Scheduled tribe	27.6	26.6	20.5	25.2	100.0	583
Other backward class	29.6	27.7	20.2	22.5	100.0	8,863
Other	31.8	27.8	17.5	22.9	100.0	2,193
Don't know	26.3	30.1	21.7	21.9	100.0	100
Total	29.1	27.4	19.8	23.7	100.0	15,094
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.9	21.8	16.1	36.2	100.0	1,484

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

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, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	39.9	22.2	29.4	7.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	126	20.1
20-29	15.5	20.7	37.4	16.8	5.8	3.8	100.0	10,864	27.2
30-39	10.4	14.8	31.7	20.1	11.0	12.0	100.0	6,272	33.1
40-49	9.4	10.7	29.0	19.3	11.9	19.8	100.0	907	36.4
Residence									
Urban	13.9	18.9	32.2	16.7	8.7	9.6	100.0	1,745	29.5
Rural	13.6	18.1	35.3	18.1	7.8	7.2	100.0	16,424	29.0
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	13.1	17.2	35.2	18.7	8.2	7.5	100.0	11,556	29.6
<5 years complete	15.0	20.0	35.6	17.2	7.8	4.5	100.0	1,237	27.7
5-9 years complete	14.2	20.3	34.2	17.4	7.0	6.9	100.0	3,216	28.1
10-11 years complete	14.5	19.0	35.0	16.3	6.1	9.1	100.0	1,056	28.5
12 or more years complete	15.1	18.8	33.7	15.3	7.9	9.2	100.0	1,104	28.8
Religion									
Hindu	13.4	18.1	35.0	18.2	7.9	7.5	100.0	14,689	29.3
Muslim	14.7	18.5	34.9	17.1	7.8	6.9	100.0	3,456	28.3
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	13.3	16.6	36.7	18.8	7.3	7.3	100.0	4,129	29.7
Scheduled tribe	15.4	16.6	31.6	21.4	7.8	7.2	100.0	726	29.5
Other backward class	13.1	18.8	35.3	17.7	7.8	7.3	100.0	10,671	28.9
Other	15.4	18.7	32.0	16.9	9.0	8.1	100.0	2,531	28.6
Don't know	22.0	14.5	30.4	19.6	9.6	3.9	100.0	112	26.8
Birth order									
2-3	14.1	18.9	34.7	17.5	7.5	7.3	100.0	11,918	28.7
4-6	12.3	17.1	35.5	18.9	8.5	7.7	100.0	5,428	30.0
7+	15.0	14.0	34.9	19.1	9.6	7.4	100.0	823	29.3
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	13.2	18.1	34.5	17.7	8.3	8.2	100.0	8,636	29.4
Female	14.0	18.2	35.4	18.2	7.5	6.7	100.0	9,533	28.8
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	12.0	18.2	35.7	18.6	8.1	7.5	100.0	16,920	29.6
Dead	35.5	18.1	25.5	10.0	4.6	6.4	100.0	1,249	22.9
Total	13.6	18.2	35.0	18.0	7.9	7.4	100.0	18,169	29.1

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes Christian women and women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

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, Bihar, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	64.6	27.0	11.5	4.8	2.5	1.7	1.4	13.7
Want another later ³	15.5	49.1	16.0	4.7	2.1	1.2	0.6	13.4
Want another, undecided when	5.5	3.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.6
Undecided	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2
Want no more	5.6	10.9	41.3	44.1	46.3	48.0	55.1	36.9
Sterilized ⁴	0.1	1.5	17.5	30.8	32.0	30.8	23.6	20.7
Declared infecund	6.7	5.7	9.6	12.9	14.7	15.8	16.8	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,054	5,141	7,512	8,408	5,611	3,054	2,663	35,443
MEN								
Want another soon ²	32.9	21.1	9.3	5.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	10.7
Want another later ³	30.3	49.3	15.5	4.1	5.3	3.4	0.4	15.5
Want another, undecided when	4.2	4.2	1.4	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.3	2.3
Undecided	1.3	4.3	2.2	1.8	0.6	1.6	2.0	2.0
Want no more	28.2	19.3	68.5	81.6	85.5	88.7	90.5	65.8
Sterilized ⁴	0.7	1.5	1.4	3.4	3.9	2.5	3.6	2.4
Declared infecund	2.4	0.3	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	426	436	706	808	545	233	225	3,380

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

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

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+		0	1	2	3	4+	
Age												
15-24	2.4	5.6	43.6	63.2	74.7	20.5	9.5	11.4	40.7	*	*	18.6
25-34	9.1	16.1	60.9	74.8	78.6	64.0	22.8	15.2	62.7	77.8	84.1	56.3
35-49	28.3	52.6	74.9	77.8	78.6	76.1	60.4	46.5	83.5	90.0	92.6	85.9
Residence												
Urban	5.9	21.1	68.6	78.3	80.1	61.6	26.2	28.2	84.0	85.7	93.1	70.2
Rural	5.7	10.9	57.0	74.4	78.4	57.0	29.3	18.6	66.2	85.0	90.5	67.9
Schooling												
No schooling	8.6	13.1	52.0	72.6	78.2	61.8	39.3	16.6	51.2	83.6	87.3	69.2
<5 years complete	2.8	9.4	53.0	70.7	79.0	54.8	(31.5)	*	(64.5)	81.6	91.1	69.8
5-9 years complete	4.7	8.9	61.0	77.1	79.5	52.8	26.7	15.4	60.7	85.1	94.4	66.0
10-11 years complete	2.5	11.9	66.1	79.9	82.8	53.5	28.6	27.1	76.9	83.6	94.3	70.8
12 or more years complete	3.8	16.2	72.2	83.8	78.0	48.6	21.8	23.5	86.1	89.4	89.3	67.7
Religion												
Hindu	5.5	13.2	61.4	76.3	79.5	58.8	30.1	21.9	71.5	86.5	91.9	69.1
Muslim	6.7	7.6	38.9	63.4	74.8	50.7	(14.7)	13.0	54.9	72.1	86.7	62.6
Other ²	*	*	*	*	*	(57.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.7	7.9	50.6	74.0	80.8	56.2	30.6	14.9	58.9	84.8	92.0	66.8
Scheduled tribe	7.1	13.5	48.5	74.1	72.9	53.5	*	*	*	*	*	65.9
Other backward class	6.2	11.1	58.2	75.1	77.7	57.5	28.7	21.3	67.5	84.5	92.0	68.0
Other	4.6	21.0	69.3	75.7	80.4	60.6	25.4	29.3	82.8	87.4	82.7	71.2
Don't know	*	*	(46.1)	(59.2)	(76.7)	52.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons³												
0	5.7	7.8	24.8	35.7	48.1	13.8	28.9	12.5	42.4	45.0	(53.1)	28.7
1	na	18.4	62.2	73.0	77.6	59.4	na	31.4	75.4	80.6	85.1	70.6
2	na	na	73.6	81.2	81.0	79.4	na	na	77.8	94.0	92.3	89.7
3	na	na	na	77.9	80.1	79.5	na	na	na	88.3	96.9	94.3
4+	na	na	na	na	na	78.4	na	na	na	na	na	96.6
Total	5.7	12.4	58.8	74.8	78.5	57.6	28.9	20.7	69.9	85.1	90.8	68.2
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	0.4	10.4	60.2	80.1	86.8	60.2	4.8	18.6	52.8	67.9	80.7	57.4

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes Christian women, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Bihar, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN									
0	10.9	4.5	5.1	6.8	7.7	9.4	9.8	7.8	0.4
1	3.4	6.0	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.1	2.6
2	59.1	57.0	57.8	25.3	20.2	12.9	7.9	41.0	45.8
3	17.8	25.3	27.9	52.3	30.9	29.4	20.7	29.6	33.1
4	5.6	5.6	6.6	13.0	37.0	32.8	37.7	15.0	15.2
5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	2.3	10.4	8.1	2.1	1.5
6+	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	3.2	13.2	1.4	0.6
Non-numeric responses	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.3	2.5	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	12,288	5,315	7,761	8,681	5,807	3,181	2,779	45,812	3,818
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.7	2.6	2.7
Number of all respondents	12,052	5,298	7,724	8,628	5,780	3,139	2,710	45,332	3,783
Currently married respondents	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.7	2.7	2.7
Number of currently married respondents	3,032	5,127	7,477	8,357	5,587	3,016	2,596	35,192	3,067
MEN									
0	11.8	2.6	1.7	3.7	5.9	4.5	4.2	7.3	0.9
1	3.3	8.2	3.0	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.1	2.8	4.7
2	54.9	57.0	66.6	33.6	30.2	24.4	25.0	48.4	46.9
3	17.4	23.2	20.9	42.1	21.9	26.2	18.9	23.0	27.7
4	7.6	7.5	6.6	14.2	29.9	23.6	21.1	12.0	13.0
5	1.4	1.0	0.2	2.6	6.4	10.3	8.8	2.6	3.6
6+	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.4	5.9	15.2	1.6	1.0
Non-numeric responses	3.0	0.0	0.4	2.5	2.7	3.5	5.6	2.4	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,442	445	716	816	549	237	225	5,431	1,134
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6	2.5	2.6
Number of all respondents	2,370	445	714	796	534	228	213	5,300	1,109
Currently married respondents	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6	2.7	2.8
Number of currently married respondents	421	436	703	788	530	226	213	3,317	746

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age									
15-19	22.8	1.4	85.4	83.2	22.0	2.5	82.8	79.3	1,172
20-29	37.2	2.0	91.4	88.2	26.2	2.7	86.4	82.8	1,647
30-39	43.6	1.9	90.2	87.4	36.3	5.4	92.5	88.8	1,351
40-49	44.8	2.1	89.5	86.9	38.4	5.5	94.0	89.5	1,091
Residence									
Urban	29.4	2.1	89.5	86.4	24.9	4.7	87.9	84.8	964
Rural	38.3	1.8	89.4	86.7	31.6	3.8	88.9	85.0	4,297
Schooling									
No schooling	45.7	1.9	89.4	86.8	39.1	4.8	90.2	86.5	1,084
<5 years complete	44.0	1.9	92.0	88.2	38.1	6.6	92.9	88.5	331
5-9 years complete	32.5	1.7	89.9	87.1	31.6	3.3	88.5	84.3	1,600
10-11 years complete	24.4	1.5	89.9	87.5	28.5	3.6	89.3	84.9	883
12 or more years complete	20.8	2.3	87.4	83.9	21.4	3.6	86.4	83.7	1,364
Marital status									
Never married	19.0	1.5	82.7	80.5	20.4	2.1	82.2	79.2	1,932
Currently married	41.6	1.9	91.2	88.3	36.3	5.0	92.5	88.2	3,284
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	42.2	2.0	87.7	83.9	(28.9)	(1.5)	(97.0)	(90.4)	45
Religion									
Hindu	37.0	1.8	90.2	87.2	29.2	3.8	89.0	85.1	4,482
Muslim	37.8	2.0	85.8	84.0	37.4	4.6	87.5	84.6	770
Other ¹	(18.4)	(8.7)	(77.4)	(80.6)	*	*	*	*	1

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who want more than daughters	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	40.9	90.5	88.0	8,699	35.4	90.8	87.1	955
Scheduled tribe	40.1	86.8	82.9	1,544	29.2	84.5	81.9	124
Other backward class	38.0	89.8	87.3	26,658	30.2	88.8	84.9	3,259
Other	29.6	87.8	84.2	8,006	26.0	87.0	83.2	921
Don't know	35.0	80.0	77.0	237	*	*	*	1
Total	37.1	89.4	86.7	45,143	30.4	88.8	84.9	5,261
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	39.2	88.2	84.8	3,783	38.5	77.0	67.7	1,109

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 Christian women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	97.7	99.1	93.8	97.3	97.7	96.8
Any modern method	97.7	99.1	93.8	97.3	97.7	96.8
Female sterilization	96.6	98.4	91.7	85.6	92.6	77.5
Male sterilization	86.4	91.2	72.5	86.0	91.4	79.4
IUD or PPIUD	77.5	83.5	60.5	49.2	57.3	39.7
Injectables	77.0	81.8	63.7	67.5	73.8	60.1
Pill	85.7	90.1	73.4	81.2	84.2	77.3
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	76.2	81.1	62.7	93.1	92.9	93.2
Female condom	16.9	18.5	12.7	30.3	34.9	24.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	12.0	14.2	5.3	8.9	14.5	2.4
Emergency contraception	34.7	37.8	26.1	43.7	46.5	40.3
Other modern method	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	66.9	73.2	49.3	47.9	55.4	39.1
Any traditional method	37.8	46.1	14.5	42.9	55.4	28.1
Rhythm	27.1	32.5	12.0	29.7	37.2	20.7
Withdrawal	30.3	37.4	9.7	33.1	44.6	19.4
Other	1.7	1.9	0.9	6.5	8.8	3.8
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.2	6.7	4.9	6.1	6.8	5.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	6,157	4,396	1,575	995	537	449
RURAL						
Any method	94.8	97.2	84.7	93.9	96.4	89.2
Any modern method	94.7	97.1	84.7	93.7	96.2	89.1
Female sterilization	93.1	95.7	82.2	82.7	88.7	71.7
Male sterilization	74.9	79.1	57.4	74.4	80.3	63.2
IUD or PPIUD	58.4	62.7	41.0	36.8	41.0	29.9
Injectables	61.8	65.7	46.3	54.8	59.2	46.3
Pill	72.4	76.3	56.4	71.2	76.4	61.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	56.9	61.4	39.1	85.8	87.5	82.3
Female condom	14.1	15.4	9.2	26.5	28.2	23.3
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	11.6	13.2	5.2	6.6	7.9	4.2
Emergency contraception	19.0	21.0	11.4	26.5	29.7	20.8
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	44.2	48.4	27.1	34.1	38.7	26.6
Any traditional method	30.2	34.9	11.5	35.1	40.3	25.6
Rhythm	20.3	23.2	8.8	21.2	25.5	13.4
Withdrawal	22.4	26.4	6.2	25.2	29.0	18.0
Other	2.7	3.0	1.6	6.5	7.0	5.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.1	5.4	3.6	5.2	5.6	4.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	39,655	31,047	7,580	4,436	2,843	1,556

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	95.2	97.4	86.3	94.5	96.6	90.9
Any modern method	95.1	97.4	86.2	94.4	96.4	90.8
Female sterilization	93.6	96.1	83.8	83.3	89.4	73.0
Male sterilization	76.5	80.6	60.0	76.5	82.1	66.8
IUD or PPIUD	61.0	65.3	44.3	39.1	43.6	32.1
Injectables	63.8	67.7	49.3	57.1	61.5	49.4
Pill	74.2	78.1	59.3	73.0	77.6	65.2
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	59.5	63.8	43.2	87.1	88.4	84.8
Female condom	14.5	15.7	9.8	27.2	29.3	23.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	11.7	13.3	5.2	7.0	9.0	3.8
Emergency contraception	21.1	23.1	13.9	29.7	32.3	25.2
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	47.2	51.5	30.9	36.7	41.3	29.4
Any traditional method	31.3	36.3	12.0	36.5	42.7	26.2
Rhythm	21.3	24.3	9.4	22.8	27.4	15.0
Withdrawal	23.4	27.8	6.8	26.6	31.5	18.3
Other	2.6	2.9	1.5	6.5	7.3	5.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.2	5.6	3.9	5.4	5.8	4.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	45,812	35,443	9,155	5,431	3,380	2,004

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Total	Number of women			
	Any modern method					Any traditional method					With- drawal		Other						
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Inject- tables	Condom/ Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method	Any tradi- tional method	Rhythm	Other	Not currently using	Total					
Age																			
15-19	1.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	98.2	100.0	2,426	
20-24	7.0	6.4	4.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	93.0	100.0	6,428
25-29	20.6	19.7	16.3	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	79.4	100.0	7,453
30-39	34.5	33.4	30.2	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	65.5	100.0	11,250
40-49	33.1	32.5	31.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	66.9	100.0	7,886
Residence																			
Urban	34.6	32.1	26.8	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.5	2.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.0	65.4	100.0	4,396
Rural	22.6	22.0	19.8	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	77.4	100.0	31,047
Schooling																			
No schooling	23.9	23.4	22.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	76.1	100.0	19,878
<5 years complete	23.6	22.8	21.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	76.4	100.0	2,026
5-9 years complete	23.6	23.0	20.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	76.4	100.0	7,115
10-11 years complete	25.9	24.8	19.5	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.4	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	74.1	100.0	2,903
12 or more years complete	24.3	22.0	14.5	0.1	1.8	1.8	0.6	3.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	75.7	100.0	3,521
Religion																			
Hindu	26.4	25.6	23.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	73.6	100.0	30,063
Muslim	10.8	10.0	7.2	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	89.2	100.0	5,337
Other ¹	(7.3)	(7.3)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(92.7)	100.0	29
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	23.3	22.9	21.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	76.7	100.0	7,039
Scheduled tribe	12.0	11.7	10.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	88.0	100.0	1,237
Other backward class	25.0	24.1	21.6	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	75.0	100.0	21,109
Other	24.9	23.7	19.3	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	75.1	100.0	5,861
Don't know	3.9	3.9	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.1	100.0	197

Continued...

Table 21. Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3											Number of women							
	Modern method					Traditional method					Total								
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern method	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM			Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	
Number of living children																			
No children	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0	4,183
1 child	5.5	4.3	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.0	94.5	100.0	4,906
1 son	6.3	5.2	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.0	93.7	100.0	2,695
No sons	4.6	3.3	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.0	95.4	100.0	2,211
2 children	23.4	22.3	18.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.0	76.6	100.0	7,315
1 or more sons	26.7	25.5	20.9	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.0	73.3	100.0	6,124
No sons	6.7	5.7	3.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	93.3	100.0	1,192
3 children	35.5	34.8	32.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	64.5	100.0	8,025
1 or more sons	37.2	36.5	33.9	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	62.8	100.0	7,540
No sons	9.3	8.3	5.1	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	90.7	100.0	485
4+ children	33.2	32.5	30.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	66.8	100.0	11,014
1 or more sons	33.9	33.2	31.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	66.1	100.0	10,702
No sons	8.8	8.3	5.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	91.2	100.0	311
Total	24.1	23.3	20.7	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	75.9	100.0	35,443
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	34.1	28.9	23.8	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.2	2.3	2.3	na	0.1	5.2	3.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	65.9	100.0	3,091

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes Christian women, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Bihar, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Araria	29.9	29.1	26.2	0.0	2.9	0.8	1,027
Arwal	29.0	27.2	24.8	0.0	2.5	1.8	224
Aurangabad	32.8	32.8	30.5	0.2	2.1	0.0	732
Banka	26.9	25.8	24.3	0.0	1.5	1.1	760
Begusarai	35.2	34.6	32.6	0.1	1.9	0.7	1,141
Bhagalpur	24.6	22.9	20.7	0.0	2.2	1.7	1,129
Bhojpur	27.7	26.5	23.3	0.0	3.3	1.2	885
Buxar	35.0	33.3	29.8	0.0	3.5	1.6	545
Darbhanga	17.4	16.9	15.2	0.0	1.7	0.6	1,506
Gaya	35.7	33.8	31.5	0.0	2.3	1.9	1,622
Gopalganj	9.0	8.8	7.1	0.1	1.7	0.2	868
Jamui	23.7	23.2	21.4	0.0	1.8	0.5	597
Jehanabad	34.9	32.3	27.9	0.1	4.2	2.6	339
Kaimur (Bhabua)	34.1	34.1	32.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	478
Katihar	26.6	26.6	24.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	969
Khagaria	28.3	27.6	25.2	0.0	2.4	0.7	590
Kishanganj	12.2	11.9	8.8	0.0	3.1	0.2	545
Lakhisarai	34.7	34.3	30.5	0.1	3.7	0.4	313
Madhepura	23.7	23.7	22.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	735
Madhubani	16.5	16.2	14.2	0.0	2.0	0.2	1,590
Munger	35.4	33.6	30.7	0.0	2.9	1.9	425
Muzaffarpur	9.2	9.2	8.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	1,554
Nalanda	30.5	30.1	27.4	0.1	2.7	0.4	834
Nawada	30.6	29.1	26.0	0.1	3.0	1.5	669
Pashchim Champaran	4.0	3.9	2.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	1,266
Patna	39.4	38.0	33.2	0.1	4.8	1.4	2,068
Purba Champaran	5.5	5.5	3.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	1,807
Purnia	31.6	30.2	27.5	0.1	2.6	1.4	1,092
Rohtas	44.8	42.4	40.1	0.2	2.0	2.4	966
Saharsa	29.2	28.4	26.0	0.0	2.5	0.8	630
Samastipur	13.0	12.6	8.2	0.0	4.4	0.4	1,368
Saran	8.7	8.0	5.0	0.0	3.0	0.7	1,233
Sheikhpura	32.6	31.3	27.8	0.0	3.5	1.3	208
Sheohar	18.6	17.9	15.4	0.1	2.4	0.8	246
Sitamarhi	33.8	31.9	26.7	0.0	5.1	1.9	1,312
Siwan	9.8	9.3	6.5	0.0	2.8	0.5	1,076
Supaul	33.7	33.6	32.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	866
Vaishali	24.0	23.3	21.3	0.1	1.9	0.7	1,230
Bihar	24.1	23.3	20.7	0.0	2.5	0.8	35,443

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Elsewhere or don't know place		
Age							
< 30	1.0	25,591	19.5	76.8	3.6	100.0	255
30-39	8.2	11,637	14.6	84.7	0.7	100.0	954
40-49	14.5	8,585	19.9	79.6	0.5	100.0	1,245
Residence							
Urban	5.2	6,157	13.7	85.5	0.8	100.0	317
Rural	5.4	39,655	18.4	80.7	1.0	100.0	2,137
Schooling							
No schooling	7.4	21,881	18.6	80.6	0.8	100.0	1,614
<5 years complete	6.3	2,415	19.2	79.6	1.2	100.0	152
5-9 years complete	3.9	11,056	15.1	83.2	1.6	100.0	432
10-11 years complete	2.9	4,911	14.4	84.8	0.8	100.0	143
12 or more years complete	2.1	5,549	18.1	81.1	0.8	100.0	114
Religion							
Hindu	5.6	38,316	18.5	80.6	0.9	100.0	2,139
Muslim	4.2	7,438	12.1	86.7	1.2	100.0	311
Other ²	(4.4)	40	*	*	*	100.0	2
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	4.7	8,784	21.4	77.4	1.2	100.0	413
Scheduled tribe	5.3	1,576	32.0	57.6	10.3	100.0	83
Other backward class	5.6	27,049	15.6	83.8	0.5	100.0	1,515
Other	5.1	8,160	19.4	80.2	0.4	100.0	416
Don't know	11.2	243	*	*	*	100.0	27
Total	5.4	45,812	17.8	81.3	0.9	100.0	2,454

Note: Total includes Christian women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

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

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Number of men				
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method			Not used at last sex			
									Rhythm	Withdrawal			Other		
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	8.4	7.7	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	91.6	100.0	3,380
Wife	8.9	8.2	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	91.1	100.0	3,098
Other	2.0	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	100.0	283
Not currently married	23.1	21.5	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	14.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	76.9	100.0	69
Age															
15-19	21.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	79.0	100.0	65
20-24	5.9	5.9	0.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.1	100.0	312
25-29	7.8	7.1	1.8	0.0	2.4	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	92.2	100.0	628
30-34	8.3	7.1	2.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	91.7	100.0	657
35-39	10.8	10.0	3.7	0.3	2.4	0.3	3.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	89.2	100.0	687
40-44	7.2	7.1	4.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	92.8	100.0	564
45-49	9.0	8.2	4.7	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	91.0	100.0	536
Residence															
Urban	15.2	13.6	6.3	0.1	1.4	0.2	4.9	0.4	1.7	0.1	1.6	0.0	84.8	100.0	549
Rural	7.4	6.9	2.3	0.2	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	92.6	100.0	2,900
Schooling															
No schooling	6.1	5.5	2.8	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	93.9	100.0	908
<5 years complete	3.8	3.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	100.0	257
5-9 years complete	10.3	9.2	3.6	0.2	2.5	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	89.7	100.0	985
10-11 years complete	7.3	7.1	2.9	0.0	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	92.7	100.0	505
12 or more years complete	12.0	11.1	2.5	0.1	2.7	0.3	4.7	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	88.0	100.0	796
Marital status															
Never married	24.5	22.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	15.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	75.5	100.0	66
Currently married	8.4	7.7	3.0	0.2	1.9	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	91.6	100.0	3,380
Religion															
Hindu	8.7	8.0	3.1	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	91.3	100.0	2,963
Muslim	8.5	7.8	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	91.5	100.0	482

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Number of men				
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex	
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	8.0	7.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	92.0	100.0	667
Scheduled tribe	8.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	92.0	100.0	87
Other backward class	7.8	7.2	2.6	0.1	1.6	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	92.2	100.0	2,120
Other	12.8	11.2	3.2	0.3	3.2	0.3	3.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	87.2	100.0	576
Total age 15-49	8.7	8.0	2.9	0.1	2.0	0.3	2.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	91.3	100.0	3,450
Age 50-54	6.0	5.7	3.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	94.0	100.0	425
Total age 15-54	8.4	7.7	3.0	0.1	1.8	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	91.6	100.0	3,875

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, Christian men, men belonging to "other" religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public health sector	59.1	9.6	27.6	(23.9)	6.8	52.0
Government/municipal hospital	28.9	0.6	15.1	(16.0)	0.9	25.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	3.4	1.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Government dispensary	0.9	0.0	2.9	(0.0)	0.7	1.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	2.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	15.2	0.0	2.9	(0.0)	0.7	12.9
PHC/Additional PHC	8.0	0.5	3.8	(0.0)	1.4	7.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.4	0.0	0.0	(2.9)	0.0	0.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Camp	2.0	3.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.8
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	1.1	0.0	(0.0)	1.9	0.2
ASHA	0.0	0.0	1.7	(0.0)	1.3	0.2
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.7	0.4	0.0	(5.0)	0.0	0.7
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
Private health sector	39.5	87.7	72.4	(74.3)	87.4	46.3
Private hospital	26.0	3.8	44.6	(25.4)	3.8	24.4
Private doctor/clinic	13.2	25.4	27.2	(39.7)	11.9	14.6
Private mobile clinic	0.1	3.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.9)	0.7	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	53.8	0.0	(8.3)	66.7	6.6
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	1.2	0.0	(0.0)	3.5	0.3
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.3	0.1
Other source	0.7	2.7	0.0	(1.9)	5.9	1.1
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.9	0.1
Husband	0.0	2.7	0.0	(0.0)	5.0	0.4
Other	0.7	0.0	0.0	(1.9)	0.0	0.6
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,207	49	56	24	100	1,441

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL						
Public health sector	70.0	15.1	56.7	11.3	17.1	65.6
Government/municipal hospital	17.8	4.8	21.1	4.3	0.6	16.6
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	31.8	0.7	20.2	2.0	1.1	29.2
PHC/Additional PHC	14.3	0.4	5.7	0.0	2.5	13.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	0.9	5.0	0.0	1.0	0.5
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Camp	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS</i> centre	0.0	2.7	1.6	0.9	3.3	0.2
ASHA	0.0	3.6	1.0	0.0	7.0	0.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.4
Private health sector	29.0	81.7	41.4	87.2	73.3	33.1
Private hospital	20.5	9.2	22.0	31.6	7.1	19.8
Private doctor/clinic	8.0	26.3	16.6	37.7	16.1	9.4
Private mobile clinic	0.2	1.2	0.7	2.0	3.6	0.3
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	42.4	0.0	12.1	40.6	2.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.1	0.1
Other private health sector	0.3	1.1	0.0	3.8	3.9	0.5
Other source	0.4	3.2	1.9	0.0	9.7	0.8
Shop	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	3.4	0.2
Husband	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.2
Other	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	6,299	229	120	73	237	6,972

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public health sector	68.3	14.1	47.4	14.4	14.0	63.3
Government/municipal hospital	19.5	4.1	19.2	7.2	0.7	18.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.1
Government dispensary	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	29.2	0.6	14.7	1.5	1.0	26.4
PHC/Additional PHC	13.3	0.4	5.1	0.0	2.1	12.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	0.7	3.4	0.7	0.7	0.4
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Camp	3.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	2.4	1.1	0.7	2.8	0.2
ASHA	0.0	3.0	1.2	0.0	5.3	0.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	0.7	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4
Private health sector	30.7	82.7	51.3	84.1	77.4	35.3
Private hospital	21.4	8.2	29.2	30.1	6.1	20.6
Private doctor/clinic	8.8	26.1	20.0	38.2	14.9	10.2
Private mobile clinic	0.2	1.6	0.5	1.5	2.6	0.3
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	44.4	0.0	11.2	48.4	3.5
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	1.8	0.1
Other private health sector	0.3	0.9	0.2	2.9	2.8	0.5
Other source	0.5	3.1	1.3	0.5	8.5	0.9
Shop	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.2
Husband	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.3
Other	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	7,506	278	176	96	337	8,412

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. Total includes users of male sterilization, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 26 Informed choice

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

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	33.5	24.1	49.9	333
Pill	(38.6)	(28.4)	(53.3)	35
IUD or PPIUD	(62.0)	(39.3)	(58.0)	31
Total	36.1	25.7	50.8	399
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	33.2	25.9	37.1	2,660
Pill	35.4	27.5	52.9	177
IUD or PPIUD	54.5	45.8	59.2	95
Total	34.0	26.6	38.7	2,932
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	33.2	25.7	38.5	2993
Pill	36.0	27.7	52.9	212
IUD or PPIUD	56.3	44.2	58.9	126
Total	34.2	26.5	40.2	3,331

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Reason for discontinuation									Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³	Switched to another method ⁴	
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,990
Pill	2.8	6.6	12.0	8.8	1.2	11.8	20.2	63.4	2.9	516
IUD or PPIUD	(5.2)	(2.9)	(2.3)	(9.0)	(1.2)	(6.5)	(6.3)	(33.3)	(2.8)	185
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	2.4	7.4	18.4	1.2	0.9	7.9	24.8	63.0	2.9	618
Other ⁶	4.1	3.7	12.3	3.1	1.0	8.2	13.9	46.2	5.0	420
All modern spacing methods ⁷	2.9	5.9	13.0	5.3	0.9	9.5	20.6	58.2	3.1	1,491
All spacing methods ⁸	3.0	6.0	12.9	4.6	1.3	8.8	19.0	55.5	3.6	1,835
All methods	1.2	2.2	4.9	1.7	0.5	3.3	7.2	21.0	1.4	4,832

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/	Total	
						unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	33.1	14.1	45.6	19.6	3.5	31.3	100.0	1,228
20-24	43.5	19.0	57.7	21.0	5.5	15.7	100.0	882
25-29	44.0	18.3	58.3	24.2	4.4	13.1	100.0	802
30-34	45.8	15.9	58.0	27.3	2.6	12.1	100.0	688
35-39	46.7	15.6	61.6	22.4	3.5	12.4	100.0	699
40-44	42.8	15.3	55.2	23.4	4.4	17.1	100.0	580
45-49	42.0	17.6	50.5	23.4	3.0	23.0	100.0	551
Residence								
Urban	42.5	15.1	63.5	20.8	2.8	13.0	100.0	995
Rural	41.5	16.7	52.6	23.0	4.2	20.2	100.0	4,436
Schooling								
No schooling	38.7	17.9	42.3	23.4	4.0	30.3	100.0	1,130
<5 years complete	41.0	16.1	47.8	23.0	3.6	25.6	100.0	342
5-9 years complete	40.9	16.4	52.6	20.6	4.9	22.0	100.0	1,652
10-11 years complete	44.3	15.7	58.9	22.1	3.7	15.3	100.0	907
12 or more years complete	43.6	15.8	65.8	24.7	2.9	6.5	100.0	1,401
Religion								
Hindu	41.9	16.6	54.0	23.0	3.8	19.1	100.0	4,605
Muslim	41.0	15.7	58.3	20.2	4.4	17.1	100.0	818
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	39.1	16.8	50.7	24.1	3.6	21.5	100.0	986
Scheduled tribe	53.1	24.8	41.1	16.7	12.8	29.4	100.0	131
Other backward class	42.0	16.0	55.1	22.1	3.3	19.5	100.0	3,358
Other	41.6	16.4	58.6	23.7	5.3	12.4	100.0	956
Total age 15-49	41.7	16.4	54.6	22.6	3.9	18.8	100.0	5,431
Age 50-54	45.7	18.3	47.5	20.9	5.5	26.1	100.0	441
Total age 15-54	42.0	16.6	54.1	22.5	4.0	19.4	100.0	5,872

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

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

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	27.1	2.5	29.6	1.4	0.3	1.8	28.6	2.8	31.4	5.6	4.9	2,426
20-24	22.4	9.8	32.2	1.9	5.1	7.0	24.3	15.0	39.3	17.9	16.4	6,428
25-29	11.1	18.3	29.4	1.2	19.4	20.6	12.4	37.7	50.0	41.2	39.5	7,453
30-34	4.7	17.3	22.0	0.5	32.6	33.1	5.2	49.8	55.0	60.1	58.1	6,003
35-39	1.9	11.9	13.9	0.3	35.8	36.1	2.2	47.8	50.0	72.3	69.9	5,248
40-44	0.4	7.3	7.7	0.0	35.5	35.5	0.4	42.8	43.2	82.2	80.7	4,109
45-49	0.3	3.8	4.1	0.0	30.5	30.6	0.4	34.3	34.7	88.1	86.5	3,777
Residence												
Urban	8.1	11.1	19.1	1.7	32.9	34.6	9.8	43.9	53.7	64.4	59.8	4,396
Rural	9.6	11.8	21.4	0.7	21.9	22.6	10.3	33.7	44.0	51.3	50.0	31,047
Schooling												
No schooling	6.9	12.3	19.2	0.4	23.6	23.9	7.3	35.9	43.1	55.5	54.2	19,878
<5 years complete	9.3	11.6	20.9	0.6	23.1	23.6	9.9	34.7	44.6	53.0	51.2	2,026
5-9 years complete	12.3	11.2	23.5	0.9	22.8	23.6	13.2	33.9	47.1	50.1	48.8	7,115
10-11 years complete	12.4	10.3	22.7	1.5	24.4	25.9	13.9	34.7	48.6	53.3	51.1	2,903
12 or more years complete	15.4	11.0	26.3	3.0	21.3	24.3	18.3	32.3	50.6	48.0	43.5	3,521
Religion												
Hindu	9.1	10.9	19.9	0.8	25.6	26.4	9.9	36.5	46.4	57.0	55.3	30,063
Muslim	11.4	16.6	28.0	1.0	9.8	10.8	12.4	26.4	38.8	27.7	25.8	5,337
Other ⁴	(16.4)	(18.3)	(34.7)	(0.0)	(7.3)	(7.3)	(16.4)	(25.6)	(42.0)	(17.4)	(17.4)	29

Continued...

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	9.9	11.3	21.2	0.6	22.7	23.3	10.6	34.0	44.5	52.4	51.5	7,039
Scheduled tribe	9.9	13.6	23.5	0.1	11.9	12.0	10.0	25.5	35.5	33.9	33.0	1,237
Other backward class	9.4	11.3	20.7	0.9	24.1	25.0	10.3	35.4	45.6	54.7	52.8	21,109
Other	9.0	13.4	22.4	1.0	23.9	24.9	9.9	37.3	47.3	52.6	50.0	5,861
Don't know	9.6	11.3	20.9	0.9	3.0	3.9	10.5	14.3	24.8	15.7	15.7	197
Total	9.4	11.7	21.2	0.8	23.2	24.1	10.3	35.0	45.2	53.2	51.4	35,443

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

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

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

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

⁴ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

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

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Araria	19.3	9.0	10.3	1,027
Arwal	20.8	9.9	10.8	224
Aurangabad	19.9	10.5	9.4	732
Banka	18.9	8.2	10.7	760
Begusarai	21.4	10.2	11.3	1,141
Bhagalpur	19.3	9.6	9.7	1,129
Bhojpur	18.9	8.2	10.7	885
Buxar	17.2	6.2	11.0	545
Darbhanga	23.8	9.3	14.4	1,506
Gaya	18.5	10.9	7.6	1,622
Gopalganj	24.5	8.9	15.6	868
Jamui	22.1	9.8	12.2	597
Jehanabad	17.5	7.7	9.8	339
Kaimur (Bhabua)	19.2	8.4	10.8	478
Katihar	22.3	9.4	12.9	969
Khagaria	22.1	12.0	10.2	590
Kishanganj	24.9	8.1	16.7	545
Lakhisarai	21.9	9.8	12.1	313
Madhepura	17.4	8.3	9.1	735
Madhubani	22.2	7.3	14.8	1,590
Munger	21.3	11.2	10.1	425
Muzaffarpur	19.1	9.4	9.7	1,554
Nalanda	23.1	11.4	11.7	834
Nawada	21.5	9.7	11.8	669
Pashchim Champaran	22.3	8.5	13.8	1,266
Patna	17.8	7.9	9.8	2,068
Purba Champaran	23.7	10.1	13.6	1,807
Purnia	22.8	10.5	12.3	1,092
Rohtas	17.0	7.9	9.1	966
Saharsa	19.8	10.3	9.5	630
Samastipur	25.6	11.1	14.5	1,368
Saran	26.2	10.5	15.7	1,233
Sheikhpura	19.8	8.1	11.7	208
Sheohar	26.0	12.2	13.8	246
Sitamarhi	19.6	10.1	9.6	1,312
Siwan	24.9	9.4	15.5	1,076
Supaul	18.3	9.1	9.2	866
Vaishali	20.8	9.7	11.1	1,230
Bihar	21.2	9.4	11.7	35,443
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	23.9	10.4	13.5	3,091

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

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	86.1	1.1	10.2	2.6	100.0	833
20-29	93.9	1.1	4.4	0.7	100.0	11,158
30-39	92.9	1.7	4.4	1.1	100.0	4,768
40-49	92.5	2.5	4.0	1.0	100.0	740
Residence						
Urban	91.5	1.9	5.7	0.9	100.0	1,877
Rural	93.4	1.2	4.5	0.9	100.0	15,622
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	94.1	1.0	4.0	1.0	100.0	9,677
<5 years complete	92.6	1.9	4.6	1.0	100.0	1,097
5-9 years complete	92.3	1.5	5.4	0.8	100.0	3,561
10-11 years complete	91.3	2.3	5.5	0.9	100.0	1,342
12 or more years complete	91.9	1.8	5.8	0.6	100.0	1,823
Religion						
Hindu	93.2	1.3	4.7	0.8	100.0	14,368
Muslim	93.1	1.2	4.4	1.4	100.0	3,113
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	93.7	0.9	4.4	0.9	100.0	3,789
Scheduled tribe	95.9	0.9	2.5	0.7	100.0	665
Other backward class	93.1	1.4	4.7	0.8	100.0	10,348
Other	91.9	1.8	5.2	1.0	100.0	2,598
Don't know	92.7	1.5	2.4	3.4	100.0	100
Total	93.2	1.3	4.6	0.9	100.0	17,499

Note: Total includes pregnancies of Christian women and women belonging to "other" religions, which are not shown separately.

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

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

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(4.9)	10.0	9.2
Private health sector ¹	(77.0)	66.2	67.9
At home	(18.1)	23.2	22.4
Other	(0.0)	0.6	0.5
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	(37.1)	41.9	41.1
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(42.2)	28.0	30.3
Dai (TBA)	(0.0)	2.1	1.8
Family member/relative/friend	(0.6)	8.5	7.2
Self	(20.1)	16.4	17.0
Other	(0.0)	3.0	2.6
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(22.7)	15.8	16.9
Number of women with abortions	36	195	231
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	(66.0)	(71.4)
Number of women with complications	8	31	39
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	*	(4.5)
Private health sector ¹	*	*	(91.2)
At home	*	*	(4.3)
Other	*	*	(0.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	8	20	28

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 33 Age at first marriage

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

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	4.7	na	na	na	na	75.7	10,059	a	a	a
20-24	12.5	42.4	68.9	na	na	16.5	7,778	18.5	18.7	18.7
25-29	21.4	54.6	74.9	82.0	95.0	2.5	7,754	17.6	18.0	18.2
30-34	26.8	61.7	78.6	84.5	94.6	0.4	6,163	17.0	17.6	17.6
35-39	28.4	60.6	78.9	85.4	95.4	0.2	5,474	16.9	17.7	17.5
40-44	31.6	62.7	78.7	84.7	94.7	0.2	4,421	16.7	17.9	17.3
45-49	29.8	61.0	76.1	82.0	92.2	0.2	4,164	16.8	18.2	17.3
20-49	23.7	55.9	75.5	na	na	4.3	35,753	17.5	18.1	18.0
25-49	26.8	59.6	77.3	83.6	94.5	0.9	27,975	17.1	17.9	17.7
MEN										
15-19	0.3	na	na	na	na	97.2	1,228	a	a	a
20-24	1.1	6.5	15.9	na	na	66.8	882	a	a	a
25-29	4.6	13.9	28.7	35.2	67.0	22.2	802	22.8	23.1	22.8
30-34	6.0	18.9	33.3	43.3	73.6	3.9	688	21.7	22.0	22.1
35-39	8.7	22.7	34.7	43.3	69.6	0.9	699	22.0	22.5	22.4
40-44	9.4	24.4	39.0	50.2	77.4	1.1	580	21.0	21.9	21.6
45-49	6.0	22.1	35.6	46.1	76.1	0.7	551	21.4	22.2	22.2
20-49	5.6	17.1	30.1	na	na	19.3	4,203	a	a	a
25-49	6.8	20.0	33.8	43.0	72.2	6.7	3,321	21.8	22.4	22.3

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1Q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4Q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5Q_0$)
URBAN					
0-4	28.0	6.3	34.3	6.3	40.4
5-9	26.0	12.3	38.3	14.2	51.9
10-14	31.1	11.2	42.3	12.2	54.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	34.6	19.4	54.1	21.6	74.5
NFHS-2 (0-4)	26.3	26.6	53.0	21.7	73.5
RURAL					
0-4	37.7	12.0	49.7	10.9	60.1
5-9	35.9	12.4	48.3	13.5	61.2
10-14	37.3	13.3	50.6	17.3	67.1
NFHS-3 (0-4)	40.5	22.2	62.7	25.1	86.2
NFHS-2 (0-4)	50.8	28.9	79.7	38.6	115.2
TOTAL					
0-4	36.7	11.4	48.2	10.4	58.1
5-9	34.8	12.3	47.2	13.6	60.1
10-14	36.6	13.1	49.6	16.7	65.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	39.8	21.9	61.7	24.7	84.8
NFHS-2 (0-4)	49.1	28.8	78.0	37.4	112.4

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

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ Q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ Q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ Q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	28.0	6.3	34.3	6.3	40.4
Rural	37.7	12.0	49.7	10.9	60.1
Schooling					
No schooling	38.3	13.0	51.2	12.4	63.0
< 10 years complete	38.6	9.7	48.3	9.9	57.7
10 or more years complete	28.2	8.4	36.6	2.0	38.5
Religion					
Hindu	37.7	11.4	49.1	9.5	58.2
Muslim	31.9	11.6	43.4	14.4	57.2
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	46.5	13.7	60.2	13.6	73.0
Scheduled tribe	40.6	6.5	47.1	5.7	52.5
Other backward class	35.0	11.9	46.8	9.8	56.1
Other	27.7	7.7	35.4	9.6	44.6
Child's sex					
Male	41.4	11.0	52.3	8.3	60.2
Female	31.8	11.9	43.6	12.7	55.8
Mother's age at birth					
<20	53.2	14.7	67.9	5.9	73.4
20-29	33.8	10.4	44.2	9.6	53.3
30-39	33.4	12.7	46.1	16.7	62.0
40-49	(55.7)	(14.1)	(69.8)	(22.0)	(90.2)
Birth order					
1	47.7	12.5	60.2	6.8	66.5
2-3	30.7	9.7	40.4	10.0	50.0
4+	35.4	13.3	48.7	14.7	62.6
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	48.4	15.8	64.2	17.5	80.6
2-3 years	24.3	8.1	32.4	9.0	41.1
4 years or more	26.8	10.7	37.5	8.6	45.7
Total	36.7	11.4	48.2	10.4	58.1

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

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

² Excludes first-order births

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

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

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

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category ²	30.4	1.0	35.9
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	25.5	1.8	9.6
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	3.4	2.5	0.9
Mother's age >34	0.7	2.2	4.6
Birth interval <24 months	14.9	2.0	9.3
Birth order >3	13.7	1.3	12.1
Subtotal	32.8	1.8	27.0
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ³	0.3	4.6	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	(2.8)	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	3.6	1.8	20.5
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.9	4.1	1.2
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	6.2	2.2	5.6
Subtotal	11.2	2.3	27.5
In any avoidable high-risk category	44.0	1.9	54.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	25,548	na	35,443

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

na = Not applicable

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

² Includes sterilized women

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	37.0	18.4	0.5	0.3	4.1	1.8	0.2	37.6	100.0	2,008	55.4
20-34	30.7	18.8	0.4	0.4	4.4	1.7	0.2	43.4	100.0	13,780	49.5
35-49	14.3	16.6	0.7	0.6	4.4	1.5	0.0	61.9	100.0	1,093	31.0
Birth order											
1	44.3	17.3	0.5	0.3	3.5	1.5	0.1	32.5	100.0	3,955	61.6
2-3	31.1	19.1	0.4	0.3	4.5	1.8	0.2	42.6	100.0	8,114	50.2
4+	17.9	18.7	0.5	0.6	5.0	1.7	0.1	55.5	100.0	4,812	36.6
Residence											
Urban	50.4	15.1	0.2	0.4	2.0	0.7	0.4	30.7	100.0	1,790	65.5
Rural	28.1	19.0	0.5	0.4	4.7	1.9	0.1	45.4	100.0	15,091	47.1
Schooling											
No schooling	19.1	19.0	0.6	0.4	5.1	2.1	0.1	53.5	100.0	9,385	38.2
<5 years complete	28.4	18.3	0.4	0.4	5.4	1.8	0.1	45.2	100.0	1,058	46.7
5-9 years complete	37.9	19.4	0.2	0.4	4.4	1.6	0.2	36.0	100.0	3,423	57.2
10-11 years complete	49.4	18.5	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.9	0.4	28.6	100.0	1,272	67.9
12 or more years complete	63.9	15.0	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.2	17.8	100.0	1,744	78.9
Religion											
Hindu	30.4	19.0	0.4	0.3	4.6	1.7	0.2	43.3	100.0	13,849	49.4
Muslim	30.7	16.8	0.5	0.5	3.4	1.8	0.1	46.3	100.0	3,014	47.4
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	20.7	21.2	0.3	0.6	5.2	2.0	0.1	49.9	100.0	3,666	41.9
Scheduled tribe	24.1	16.3	1.2	0.4	4.3	1.9	0.1	51.7	100.0	651	40.4
Other backward class	31.0	18.4	0.5	0.3	4.5	1.7	0.2	43.4	100.0	9,972	49.4
Other	44.4	16.8	0.4	0.2	2.8	1.7	0.1	33.7	100.0	2,495	61.2
Don't know	18.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	73.7	100.0	97	23.4
Total	30.4	18.6	0.4	0.4	4.4	1.7	0.2	43.9	100.0	16,881	49.0

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes Christian women and women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Bihar, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	83.8	75.8	77.2	82.8	91.4	67.5	76.8
Blood pressure measured	82.8	69.9	64.3	87.8	90.6	63.2	71.6
Urine sample taken	81.9	68.0	58.9	88.8	90.9	65.8	69.8
Blood sample taken	78.0	59.6	49.0	84.4	85.2	57.1	62.0
Abdomen examined	80.1	69.6	62.6	86.9	87.7	65.5	71.0
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	31.0	26.4	24.8	30.0	36.9	28.9	27.0
Convulsions	33.0	30.4	28.2	34.7	43.1	32.4	30.7
Prolonged labour	36.5	35.3	31.8	40.3	49.9	38.6	35.5
Severe abdominal pain	35.9	37.6	33.9	41.2	48.2	41.2	37.4
High blood pressure	35.6	32.3	30.5	37.3	43.4	32.1	32.7
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	57.0	54.9	57.3	56.6	72.2	50.8	55.2
Number of women	1,241	8,233	4,627	3,479	405	1,756	9,473

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	16.8	40.0	84.2	90.1	59.6	9.7	3.8	8.2	2,008
20-34	14.7	34.8	81.8	90.2	56.3	10.0	3.4	9.2	13,780
35-49	6.4	22.0	73.4	80.4	42.5	6.5	1.5	8.9	1,093
Birth order									
1	22.7	45.8	86.5	91.6	62.3	13.2	5.7	10.0	3,955
2-3	14.3	35.0	81.2	90.4	57.5	10.1	3.6	9.2	8,114
4+	7.7	24.7	78.0	86.4	47.7	6.1	1.0	8.0	4,812
Residence									
Urban	26.3	50.4	88.3	93.1	60.2	12.3	6.6	9.8	1,790
Rural	13.0	32.7	80.7	89.1	55.3	9.4	3.0	9.0	15,091
Schooling									
No schooling	8.0	26.1	79.0	87.2	48.9	6.8	1.4	8.3	9,385
<5 years complete	11.1	30.9	80.1	88.6	53.8	6.7	1.9	7.1	1,058
5-9 years complete	17.7	40.0	84.7	92.5	62.0	10.7	3.7	8.9	3,423
10-11 years complete	23.1	46.9	84.3	92.4	66.7	15.0	6.1	10.1	1,272
12 or more years complete	37.8	62.8	88.1	94.9	74.3	21.5	11.8	13.6	1,744
Religion									
Hindu	14.6	35.0	82.0	90.2	57.5	10.0	3.4	9.0	13,849
Muslim	13.4	32.6	79.2	86.7	47.9	8.2	3.0	9.0	3,014
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	8.6	27.6	80.1	89.1	56.2	7.6	1.6	7.9	3,666
Scheduled tribe	11.2	29.3	75.9	86.2	49.5	7.1	1.6	8.2	651
Other backward class	14.2	34.8	82.3	90.0	54.8	9.6	3.2	8.8	9,972
Other	24.4	46.1	82.6	90.0	61.5	14.0	6.9	12.1	2,495
Don't know	11.0	17.7	64.9	74.1	40.8	6.8	4.3	2.7	97
Total	14.4	34.6	81.5	89.6	55.8	9.7	3.3	9.0	16,881

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

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

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

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

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Bihar, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Araria	16.2	36.8	7.9	80.7	1.8	523	78.8	341
Arwal	11.5	44.3	6.0	88.5	2.3	102	93.0	90
Aurangabad	16.2	42.2	7.6	89.9	4.3	295	75.0	270
Banka	16.8	40.9	17.0	92.5	6.0	338	80.6	305
Begusarai	7.9	33.0	5.9	72.7	1.1	522	76.0	427
Bhagalpur	20.1	43.4	17.5	89.1	4.4	545	84.9	478
Bhojpur	16.1	42.3	10.3	91.9	3.6	362	88.4	320
Buxar	23.3	46.5	9.2	89.7	5.2	236	80.4	190
Darbhanga	9.4	25.4	6.6	73.0	2.6	740	74.2	404
Gaya	11.8	33.3	5.6	89.9	3.7	776	79.5	589
Gopalganj	20.2	38.5	13.6	76.8	3.7	375	79.7	186
Jamui	10.4	36.4	12.6	83.7	2.3	313	80.2	216
Jehanabad	17.0	44.3	13.3	91.9	4.2	149	85.3	132
Kaimur (Bhabua)	10.1	30.0	3.3	85.4	1.5	211	73.9	191
Katihar	8.9	33.3	6.5	83.4	2.1	496	73.8	402
Khagaria	13.2	33.9	6.0	77.5	2.0	297	84.7	260
Kishanganj	15.5	38.0	15.4	76.1	2.4	302	77.3	235
Lakhisarai	17.9	37.3	4.5	89.1	3.4	152	82.3	111
Madhepura	9.3	35.6	2.6	78.3	1.1	387	76.1	327
Madhubani	13.8	27.3	13.3	80.5	4.8	740	82.1	283
Munger	24.4	42.1	10.2	86.7	5.5	190	82.7	154
Muzaffarpur	10.9	25.1	4.7	83.2	1.7	711	85.4	184
Nalanda	9.0	40.2	7.1	88.6	1.9	374	72.1	317
Nawada	13.6	43.9	8.8	89.0	1.8	309	76.5	254
Pashchim Champaran	14.2	22.5	14.1	67.1	2.2	617	81.9	200
Patna	21.7	51.9	21.1	88.8	7.9	852	80.9	612
Purba Champaran	12.1	22.1	3.8	71.9	1.2	979	73.7	207
Purnia	12.2	35.5	9.6	78.6	4.6	598	86.7	454
Rohtas	13.9	41.5	7.1	90.4	2.1	412	74.8	375
Saharsa	10.1	35.7	12.5	77.8	3.8	335	80.1	267
Samastipur	11.6	29.3	9.7	76.3	2.1	676	77.4	359
Saran	20.5	34.1	7.2	77.5	3.1	573	81.3	237
Sheikhpura	13.4	42.4	10.4	87.2	3.3	100	82.2	82
Sheohar	13.4	28.2	2.6	78.8	1.0	136	80.4	70
Sitamarhi	16.6	32.5	4.7	85.2	2.5	667	79.3	486
Siwan	21.4	39.7	19.6	82.1	8.9	477	72.7	213
Supaul	11.0	32.4	8.2	77.2	3.1	441	83.5	404
Vaishali	19.2	32.5	14.6	79.5	5.6	571	89.3	355
Bihar	14.4	34.6	9.7	81.5	3.3	16,881	79.9	10,988

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	69.9	59.4	65.7	60.7	49.8	617
20-34	70.9	61.8	69.2	64.0	53.8	4,394
35-49	62.0	60.0	61.8	61.2	52.3	348
Birth order						
1	69.8	58.7	67.6	62.6	50.2	1,174
2-3	72.3	64.4	70.7	65.5	55.3	2,582
4+	67.3	58.6	65.0	60.8	52.2	1,603
Residence						
Urban	66.8	60.3	66.9	62.5	50.9	417
Rural	70.5	61.5	68.4	63.5	53.5	4,942
Schooling						
No schooling	68.5	60.1	67.0	62.0	51.2	3,078
<5 years complete	66.4	56.8	65.2	56.2	48.4	365
5-9 years complete	72.4	63.7	69.6	64.8	53.7	1,117
10-11 years complete	76.9	66.3	72.4	69.2	62.4	361
12 or more years complete	74.4	64.8	73.8	71.1	63.4	437
Religion						
Hindu	70.9	61.8	68.9	63.9	53.7	4,506
Muslim	66.9	59.6	65.5	60.7	51.3	848
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	70.5	61.3	68.4	62.5	51.1	1,346
Scheduled tribe	65.5	55.8	64.3	61.1	53.6	197
Other backward class	71.3	62.1	69.0	64.0	54.2	3,158
Other	66.8	60.9	65.6	63.6	54.1	634
Total	70.2	61.4	68.3	63.5	53.3	5,359

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

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), Anganwadi worker, and other community health worker

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Still pregnant	Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination				
Mother's age at pregnancy									
<20	35.8	5,907	46.6	40.6	4.3	8.5	100.0	2,113	
20-34	30.6	23,225	47.2	39.9	4.6	8.3	100.0	7,100	
35-49	15.5	1,407	51.0	30.6	7.9	10.5	100.0	219	
Residence									
Urban	48.5	3,142	47.0	39.8	5.2	8.0	100.0	1,523	
Rural	28.9	27,398	47.2	39.9	4.5	8.4	100.0	7,909	
Antenatal care visits²									
None	17.4	8,668	45.5	36.7	6.4	11.4	100.0	1,505	
1-3	38.1	8,301	51.0	39.7	3.6	5.7	100.0	3,160	
4+	64.3	2,982	51.8	37.9	5.0	5.2	100.0	1,917	
Don't know	51.0	88	(61.1)	(32.1)	(2.7)	(4.1)	100.0	45	
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	19.2	17,091	47.0	40.9	4.8	7.2	100.0	3,281	
<5 years complete	28.3	2,000	46.0	42.1	4.5	7.4	100.0	565	
5-9 years complete	39.9	6,232	48.6	38.7	4.2	8.5	100.0	2,484	
10-11 years complete	53.1	2,278	44.8	40.5	5.1	9.6	100.0	1,209	
12 or more years complete	64.4	2,939	47.4	38.5	4.6	9.5	100.0	1,893	
Religion									
Hindu	30.6	24,918	47.8	39.6	4.6	8.1	100.0	7,620	
Muslim	32.3	5,589	44.5	41.0	4.9	9.5	100.0	1,804	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	21.3	6,654	45.8	41.8	4.3	8.0	100.0	1,419	
Scheduled tribe	23.8	1,152	46.1	45.1	2.7	6.1	100.0	274	
Other backward class	31.3	18,161	47.5	38.9	4.8	8.8	100.0	5,686	
Other	45.4	4,393	47.0	40.6	4.8	7.6	100.0	1,995	
Don't know	31.8	180	(56.4)	(31.7)	(0.0)	(11.9)	100.0	57	

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Still pregnant	Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Total			
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy									
No children	43.8	9,562	45.7	40.8	4.5	9.0	100.0	4,185	
1 child	31.6	8,341	46.8	41.5	4.1	7.5	100.0	2,634	
0 sons	32.8	4,158	48.8	39.9	4.4	6.8	100.0	1,364	
1 son	30.4	4,183	44.8	43.2	3.8	8.2	100.0	1,269	
2 children	23.8	6,157	49.5	36.2	5.5	8.8	100.0	1,466	
0 sons	29.1	1,765	53.7	29.4	5.0	11.9	100.0	513	
1 or more sons	21.7	4,392	47.2	39.9	5.7	7.2	100.0	953	
3 children	19.3	3,339	49.2	39.2	4.6	6.9	100.0	643	
0 sons	24.1	687	60.1	26.2	3.4	10.2	100.0	166	
1 or more sons	18.0	2,652	45.4	43.7	5.0	5.8	100.0	477	
4+ children	16.0	3,141	51.6	34.9	5.7	7.8	100.0	504	
0 sons	30.6	399	61.6	28.9	3.8	5.7	100.0	122	
1 or more sons	13.9	2,743	48.5	36.8	6.3	8.4	100.0	382	
Total	30.9	30,540	47.2	39.8	4.6	8.4	100.0	9,432	

Note: Total includes pregnancies to Christian women and women belonging to "other" religions, which are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	66.3	2,008	65.7	33.4	82.1	1,332
20-34	65.5	13,780	63.3	36.1	79.8	9,020
35-49	58.3	1,093	56.1	43.5	76.9	637
Birth order						
1	66.9	3,955	68.2	31.4	80.8	2,646
2-3	66.0	8,114	63.4	35.9	80.4	5,358
4+	62.0	4,812	58.2	41.0	78.1	2,984
Residence						
Urban	63.5	1,790	71.0	29.0	76.2	1,137
Rural	65.3	15,091	62.3	37.0	80.3	9,851
Schooling						
No schooling	63.6	9,385	60.2	39.1	79.9	5,970
<5 years complete	67.8	1,058	60.6	38.9	82.0	717
5-9 years complete	67.9	3,423	63.9	35.2	80.3	2,323
10-11 years complete	65.0	1,272	68.8	30.5	80.2	827
12 or more years complete	66.0	1,744	74.2	25.6	77.4	1,152
Religion						
Hindu	66.5	13,849	63.6	35.7	81.0	9,211
Muslim	58.7	3,014	60.7	38.7	73.8	1,768
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	68.7	3,666	60.1	39.1	81.2	2,517
Scheduled tribe	52.3	651	62.4	37.6	86.1	340
Other backward class	65.6	9,972	63.5	35.8	79.9	6,537
Other	62.4	2,495	66.5	32.8	76.6	1,556
Don't know	38.6	97	*	*	*	37
Total	65.1	16,881	63.2	36.2	79.9	10,988

Note: Total includes pregnancies to Christian women and women belonging to "other" religions, which are not shown separately.

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

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	74.3	62.7	63.8
Public sector	42.7	48.2	47.7
NGO/trust	0.5	0.3	0.3
Private sector	31.1	14.2	15.9
At home	25.5	37.1	35.9
Own home	19.3	30.8	29.6
Parent's home	6.1	6.1	6.1
Other home	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other ¹	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	46.9	34.4	35.7
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	31.3	33.1	32.9
Other health personnel	0.8	1.5	1.4
Dai (TBA)	11.6	19.7	18.9
Friends/relatives	5.5	8.4	8.1
Other	3.7	2.2	2.4
No one	0.2	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	79.0	69.0	70.0
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	5.7	8.5	8.2
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	13.9	5.4	6.2
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	8.3	3.1	3.7
Number of births	2,577	22,953	25,530
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	47.0	50.2	49.9
Clean blade used to cut the cord	97.6	97.5	97.5
Either of the above	98.2	97.8	97.8
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	79.5	85.8	85.4
Number of births delivered at home	403	5,254	5,657
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	47.2	38.3	39.2
4-23 hours	4.8	3.3	3.5
1-2 days	2.8	3.3	3.2
3-41 days	2.2	2.7	2.6
Don't know ¹	0.5	0.9	0.8
No postnatal check	42.5	51.6	50.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	30.8	18.8	20.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	23.6	24.1	24.0
Other health personnel	0.0	0.4	0.4
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	1.7	1.9	1.9
Other	1.4	3.2	3.0
No postnatal check	42.5	51.6	50.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,790	15,091	16,881

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

¹ Includes missing

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

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

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

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

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

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	52.1	17.9	70.0	74.9	3,583	52.2	48.8	2,008
20-34	47.5	16.4	63.9	70.2	20,577	49.9	46.4	13,780
35-49	38.1	8.0	46.0	53.1	1,370	37.8	34.9	1,093
Residence								
Urban	42.7	31.6	74.3	79.0	2,577	57.5	54.8	1,790
Rural	48.2	14.4	62.7	69.0	22,953	48.4	44.9	15,091
Birth order								
1	49.5	24.7	74.2	79.7	7,371	56.3	53.0	3,955
2-3	48.3	15.1	63.4	69.5	11,912	49.6	46.3	8,114
4+	44.3	8.1	52.4	59.4	6,247	43.3	39.4	4,812
Antenatal care visits²								
None	44.6	9.8	54.4	61.2	7,403	35.7	32.8	7,403
1-3	55.1	17.4	72.5	77.8	6,972	57.2	53.4	6,972
4+	42.2	41.9	84.1	88.3	2,428	68.9	64.7	2,428
Don't know	41.4	23.9	65.3	73.0	79	43.7	36.8	79
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	46.6	8.9	55.5	62.5	14,614	43.8	40.2	9,385
<5 years complete	50.8	11.4	62.2	68.0	1,671	48.0	45.7	1,058
5-9 years complete	52.3	20.2	72.5	78.3	5,092	53.5	49.8	3,423
10-11 years complete	50.0	29.9	79.9	84.6	1,812	56.7	52.9	1,272
12 or more years complete	40.2	45.5	85.7	88.4	2,340	67.2	64.0	1,744
Religion								
Hindu	49.9	16.7	66.7	72.3	20,851	50.5	47.3	13,849
Muslim	37.5	13.7	51.1	59.7	4,647	44.2	39.9	3,014
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	48.6	10.1	58.6	64.9	5,610	47.1	43.2	3,666
Scheduled tribe	44.9	9.8	54.7	64.5	1,008	33.7	29.4	651
Other backward class	49.4	16.0	65.5	71.2	15,077	50.0	46.9	9,972
Other	39.9	27.9	67.8	74.1	3,677	55.1	51.0	2,495
Don't know	47.7	12.2	59.9	70.0	157	30.3	25.9	97
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	12,167	60.1	58.1	8,204
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	4,130	76.5	73.3	2,970
Home	na	na	na	22.8	9,166	19.8	14.2	5,657
Other ⁵	na	0.0	0.0	26.0	67	(21.0)	(13.1)	50
Total	47.7	16.2	63.8	70.0	25,530	49.4	45.9	16,881

Note: Total includes information on births to Christian women and women belonging to "other" religions, which is not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

⁵ Includes missing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

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

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Araria	44.0	7.6	51.6	61.9	5.5	833	49.6	523
Arwal	57.3	12.6	69.9	70.6	6.7	154	53.8	102
Aurangabad	52.0	19.5	71.5	74.0	11.2	417	59.1	295
Banka	54.7	16.0	70.7	73.0	4.6	489	47.7	338
Begusarai	65.1	10.3	75.3	78.8	2.9	812	60.4	522
Bhagalpur	54.7	14.7	69.4	75.0	5.2	854	55.5	545
Bhojpur	56.7	23.7	80.4	81.3	7.4	543	55.8	362
Buxar	52.4	29.2	81.6	83.6	6.5	352	61.4	236
Darbhanga	33.7	13.4	47.1	59.6	5.5	1,142	28.3	740
Gaya	35.5	21.3	56.8	69.0	9.5	1,163	54.2	776
Gopalganj	51.9	23.3	75.2	78.5	8.6	542	32.9	375
Jamui	44.6	14.9	59.4	65.3	4.9	455	43.1	313
Jehanabad	54.0	28.9	83.0	83.6	12.1	219	69.0	149
Kaimur (Bhabua)	54.5	25.6	80.1	82.9	5.3	331	57.4	211
Katihar	44.5	7.3	51.8	57.2	3.2	764	43.8	496
Khagaria	61.1	10.1	71.2	77.1	3.1	476	58.9	297
Kishanganj	33.6	8.2	41.8	58.0	7.9	461	45.4	302
Lakhisarai	49.2	14.9	64.1	67.6	5.2	223	47.1	152
Madhepura	54.2	6.7	60.9	64.2	3.1	623	41.3	387
Madhubani	39.9	10.4	50.3	62.7	6.1	1,099	36.0	740
Munger	62.5	21.0	83.5	85.4	6.4	284	64.8	190
Muzaffarpur	41.9	20.4	62.3	65.6	7.4	1,034	24.7	711
Nalanda	58.0	20.4	78.5	82.6	9.6	571	59.3	374
Nawada	46.0	21.8	67.8	72.0	7.4	433	57.1	309
Pashchim Champaran	52.0	12.2	64.2	71.0	5.0	954	34.0	617
Patna	50.6	35.9	86.4	84.2	15.6	1,239	65.1	852
Purba Champaran	29.4	15.7	45.1	57.6	3.6	1,490	23.9	979
Purnia	53.8	7.7	61.5	62.0	3.8	949	53.8	598
Rohtas	42.0	38.7	80.7	83.2	8.0	595	58.0	412
Saharsa	52.0	7.7	59.6	63.2	3.7	547	47.9	335
Samastipur	62.7	10.7	73.4	75.5	4.3	1,056	43.1	676
Saran	44.0	17.9	62.0	77.0	10.1	851	36.6	573
Sheikhpura	58.8	15.8	74.6	81.6	5.5	153	61.6	100
Sheohar	42.4	10.2	52.7	59.9	3.9	209	39.9	136
Sitamarhi	28.5	8.8	37.2	46.3	3.6	1,006	43.7	667
Siwan	53.7	21.4	75.2	78.3	4.1	675	40.6	477
Supaul	55.2	5.9	61.1	69.3	3.3	692	51.6	441
Vaishali	58.9	19.8	78.7	82.8	7.1	839	44.1	571
Bihar	47.7	16.2	63.8	70.0	6.2	25,530	45.9	16,881

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

² Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	2,221	13,911	5,123	52.8	2,217
20-34	1,697	11,559	4,397	53.8	8,525
35-49	1,235	10,279	3,042	61.4	432
Birth order					
1	2,077	13,282	5,571	47.6	5,410
2-3	1,597	10,611	3,815	56.9	3,945
4+	1,433	9,048	2,753	66.0	1,819
Residence					
Urban	1,835	10,638	5,774	40.0	1,382
Rural	1,778	12,303	4,305	55.8	9,792
Schooling					
No schooling	1,551	10,867	3,154	62.6	5,389
<5 years complete	1,760	11,031	3,517	58.9	680
5-9 years complete	2,138	11,993	4,852	51.1	2,556
10-11 years complete	1,829	12,605	6,027	44.3	1,029
12 or more years complete	2,305	13,002	8,046	31.7	1,519
Religion					
Hindu	1,786	12,186	4,531	54.3	9,546
Muslim	1,757	10,709	4,245	51.8	1,617
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	1,588	10,797	3,199	63.2	2,207
Scheduled tribe	2,984	12,322	4,677	50.0	367
Other backward class	1,708	11,735	4,286	55.3	6,748
Other	2,153	13,072	6,862	38.9	1,790
Don't know	(1,821)	(7,767)	(2,996)	(24.3)	62
Total	1,784	11,955	4,488	53.9	11,174

Note: Total includes information on births to Christian women and women belonging to "other" religions, which is not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Bihar, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Araria	48.4	509	42.5	26.8	523	67.2	273
Arwal	40.8	91	25.6	35.2	102	67.6	73
Aurangabad	37.6	239	31.8	37.5	295	63.3	218
Banka	42.1	293	30.2	33.4	338	66.0	239
Begusarai	43.3	459	23.2	26.3	522	76.7	398
Bhagalpur	44.2	515	28.5	37.3	545	61.4	399
Bhojpur	39.5	310	28.4	42.8	362	61.1	292
Buxar	42.6	202	35.7	31.9	236	53.5	194
Darbhanga	47.1	681	28.4	20.3	740	49.4	365
Gaya	45.2	670	25.6	29.9	776	57.1	465
Gopalganj	39.4	307	37.5	19.5	375	40.8	288
Jamui	43.1	266	23.5	28.8	313	60.2	193
Jehanabad	35.6	128	38.4	27.3	149	58.1	127
Kaimur (Bhabua)	44.1	202	31.5	31.7	211	56.1	167
Katihar	50.3	436	30.2	30.2	496	71.8	280
Khagaria	47.1	281	21.8	29.7	297	73.3	219
Kishanganj	47.5	275	27.6	27.1	302	44.8	137
Lakhisarai	42.8	130	30.4	32.2	152	67.5	98
Madhepura	45.3	351	20.4	32.9	387	75.5	240
Madhubani	43.3	667	26.5	13.1	740	39.7	401
Munger	41.3	166	39.8	35.0	190	65.4	163
Muzaffarpur	35.3	615	27.9	10.8	711	42.6	455
Nalanda	49.4	314	26.6	31.8	374	63.4	300
Nawada	37.4	256	35.3	27.8	309	57.3	219
Pashchim Champaran	43.5	585	29.7	16.0	617	34.9	397
Patna	37.7	713	43.5	27.8	852	47.8	753
Purba Champaran	49.2	884	29.4	9.1	979	36.3	482
Purnia	46.2	563	25.2	34.9	598	62.5	392
Rohtas	42.8	357	37.2	45.3	412	48.8	335
Saharsa	45.6	328	19.1	28.2	335	67.6	212
Samastipur	39.0	635	19.8	20.2	676	53.0	498
Saran	42.0	505	44.2	10.6	573	23.6	371
Sheikhpura	48.1	92	35.8	23.7	100	65.3	76
Sheohar	47.4	129	29.4	21.0	136	56.3	76
Sitamarhi	50.9	596	34.7	26.3	667	59.2	278
Siwan	35.3	413	37.9	18.4	477	29.3	365
Supaul	45.1	419	22.7	34.5	441	77.4	272
Vaishali	37.4	514	33.9	25.3	571	46.1	464
Bihar	43.5	15,098	30.4	25.4	16,881	53.9	11,174

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check						No health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	3.3	7.9	0.7	2.7	0.8	0.2	84.3	100.0	14.7	3,097
20-34	3.5	7.0	0.7	2.6	1.0	0.2	85.1	100.0	13.7	12,841
35-49	3.5	5.4	0.6	3.3	1.1	0.4	85.6	100.0	12.8	938
Birth order										
1	3.6	7.4	0.8	2.9	1.0	0.2	84.0	100.0	14.8	3,955
2-3	3.5	7.0	0.6	2.8	0.8	0.1	85.1	100.0	14.0	8,114
4-5	3.2	7.4	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.3	85.6	100.0	13.2	3,459
6+	2.8	5.6	0.5	3.3	1.5	0.3	86.1	100.0	12.1	1,348
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	3.6	8.8	0.8	2.7	1.1	0.2	82.8	100.0	15.9	8,204
Private health facility ²	6.0	8.6	0.8	2.5	0.8	0.1	81.1	100.0	18.0	2,970
Home	1.8	3.8	0.4	2.7	0.8	0.2	90.3	100.0	8.7	5,657
Other ³	(2.3)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(4.1)	(2.6)	(78.9)	100.0	(14.5)	45
Residence										
Urban	8.7	7.1	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.1	81.1	100.0	17.9	1,790
Rural	2.8	7.1	0.7	2.8	0.9	0.2	85.5	100.0	13.4	15,086
Religion										
Hindu	3.6	7.3	0.6	2.8	0.9	0.2	84.6	100.0	14.3	13,845
Muslim	2.8	6.0	0.9	2.2	1.3	0.2	86.7	100.0	11.8	3,012
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	3.2	6.2	0.5	3.5	1.5	0.2	84.9	100.0	13.4	3,666
Scheduled tribe	1.5	6.2	0.5	2.9	1.2	0.3	87.4	100.0	11.1	648
Other backward class	3.6	7.7	0.7	2.5	0.7	0.2	84.6	100.0	14.5	9,970
Other	3.8	6.3	0.9	2.3	0.9	0.2	85.7	100.0	13.2	2,495
Don't know	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	96.2	100.0	1.4	97
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	2.6	6.5	0.7	2.6	1.0	0.2	86.3	100.0	12.4	9,381
<5 years complete	3.0	7.5	0.6	3.4	1.0	0.1	84.4	100.0	14.5	1,057
5-9 years complete	3.8	7.6	0.5	2.7	0.8	0.2	84.5	100.0	14.6	3,423
10-11 years complete	4.4	7.5	0.7	2.7	1.0	0.1	83.6	100.0	15.3	1,272
12 or more years complete	6.6	8.5	1.0	2.6	0.6	0.5	80.3	100.0	18.6	1,744
Total	3.4	7.1	0.7	2.7	0.9	0.2	85.0	100.0	13.9	16,876

Note: Total includes information on births to Christian women and women belonging to "other" religions, which is not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

³ Includes missing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

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

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	68.9	52.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	25.3	29.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	49.6	37.6
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	5.9	13.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	78.6	47.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	81.9	56.6
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	55.9	31.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	13.4	8.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	33.5	16.2
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	3.1	2.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	66.5	18.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	72.2	29.5
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	57.2	33.8
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	14.5	11.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	35.1	18.6
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	3.4	4.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	67.6	22.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	73.1	32.6

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

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

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

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

Table 51 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Bihar, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	82.1	59.7	63.0
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	62.4	41.2	44.3
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	25.8	28.5	28.1
Convulsions	32.8	33.0	33.0
Prolonged labour	40.8	38.1	38.5
Severe abdominal pain	45.7	44.1	44.4
High blood pressure	41.1	36.4	37.1
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	38.3	31.0	32.0
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	83.9	66.1	68.7
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	48.0	42.9	43.7
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	59.2	51.7	52.8
Family planning or delaying his next child	53.9	38.8	41.0
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	203	1,181	1,384
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	(48.8)	28.1	29.6
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	(57.0)	41.6	42.7
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(57.0)	37.2	38.7
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	33	400	433

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ²	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children			
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1						2	3	
Sex																	
Male	64.4	82.8	79.3	64.5	90.7	89.5	86.9	79.1	75.4	89.2	84.2	72.4	79.9	61.7	7.2	57.2	2,508
Female	65.8	84.6	80.5	66.5	92.7	90.9	87.6	81.2	77.1	90.7	86.1	73.4	78.9	61.7	5.8	60.7	2,395
Birth order																	
1	67.3	85.8	82.3	67.6	92.5	91.4	88.3	82.8	78.6	90.8	86.5	75.2	82.3	65.2	5.9	60.7	1,375
2-3	66.1	84.9	81.7	67.2	93.5	91.0	88.5	81.7	76.9	91.0	86.6	73.9	80.2	62.9	5.4	59.5	2,355
4-5	62.1	81.1	75.3	61.8	88.0	88.0	84.5	75.9	73.0	87.4	81.2	68.3	76.4	56.8	8.7	57.2	876
6+	55.9	71.7	68.1	53.5	84.4	84.6	80.2	68.3	70.0	84.5	78.2	67.5	68.5	50.7	11.9	51.0	297
Residence																	
Urban	69.9	85.3	81.0	64.7	91.5	91.8	88.0	79.3	79.8	91.2	84.8	71.6	77.2	59.7	6.0	56.4	459
Rural	64.6	83.5	79.8	65.6	91.7	90.0	87.2	80.2	75.9	89.8	85.1	73.0	79.6	61.9	6.6	59.2	4,444
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	61.1	79.5	75.5	60.5	89.3	87.4	83.8	75.6	72.6	88.3	82.8	69.2	74.4	56.1	8.2	54.5	2,642
<5 years complete	65.2	84.4	81.9	70.3	92.5	92.1	90.1	84.3	78.8	90.2	88.0	79.1	84.7	69.0	6.3	62.8	338
5-9 years complete	69.5	88.7	85.2	70.9	94.9	94.0	91.9	85.2	81.0	92.5	87.7	76.8	85.0	67.9	4.0	63.3	1,070
10-11 years complete	70.0	86.8	82.6	68.4	91.0	89.6	87.2	80.5	78.0	88.4	84.4	74.5	83.0	65.4	6.9	62.1	366
12 or more years complete	73.4	92.4	89.1	75.4	97.0	96.0	93.6	90.6	83.1	94.3	90.9	78.4	88.2	70.9	2.7	68.1	487
Religion																	
Hindu	66.5	85.6	81.9	67.5	93.2	91.6	89.1	82.1	77.9	91.2	86.5	74.4	81.4	63.9	5.4	60.7	3,991
Muslim	58.8	75.1	71.1	56.4	84.9	84.0	79.0	71.6	69.1	84.1	79.1	65.9	70.6	52.0	11.5	51.2	909

Continued...

Table 52. Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ²	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children			
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0						1	2	3
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	64.4	83.5	79.4	64.5	90.9	89.1	85.9	78.3	76.2	90.3	85.9	73.5	78.1	61.2	7.2	57.4	1,086
Scheduled tribe	62.6	77.5	73.9	51.3	88.9	89.5	83.7	76.6	71.1	86.6	80.3	63.5	72.7	49.5	9.2	48.9	203
Other backward class	65.5	84.9	81.1	67.6	92.5	91.0	88.8	81.3	76.7	90.4	85.8	74.0	80.9	63.7	5.8	61.0	2,885
Other	65.7	81.2	78.0	63.1	90.3	88.6	83.9	79.2	76.3	88.0	83.0	70.6	77.8	59.7	7.6	56.2	698
Total	65.1	83.7	79.9	65.5	91.7	90.2	87.2	80.1	76.3	89.9	85.1	72.9	79.4	61.7	6.5	58.9	4,903
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	64.7	65.2	55.5	46.1	30.5	90.6	87.5	82.4	40.4	32.8	7.0	34.4	478

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

na = Not available

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

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

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 53. Selected vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, Bihar, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Araria	61.9	89.6	75.9	66.2	72.6	53.9	8.6	160	92.5	147
Arwal	78.5	100.0	91.1	81.6	91.1	74.1	0.0	31	96.9	31
Aurangabad	75.8	96.7	95.4	87.7	88.3	77.6	1.5	77	98.3	76
Banka	64.5	97.0	80.2	76.1	86.7	64.9	0.7	100	99.1	99
Begusarai	76.8	99.5	89.0	82.2	92.3	77.0	0.5	138	97.3	137
Bhagalpur	67.6	98.3	88.4	80.1	85.4	66.7	1.1	187	98.3	185
Bhojpur	73.5	93.0	86.7	83.2	82.5	71.9	3.7	111	96.9	107
Buxar	69.5	89.6	82.6	74.9	77.2	63.9	8.9	68	93.5	62
Darbhanga	59.7	91.5	72.0	65.3	75.4	52.9	7.7	210	94.2	193
Gaya	72.7	95.3	80.9	76.2	85.5	67.6	4.7	241	96.2	229
Gopalganj	66.1	93.0	81.6	78.7	81.8	64.3	3.7	107	92.5	103
Jamui	63.6	83.8	71.7	63.3	69.3	55.5	14.2	84	95.1	72
Jehanabad	72.8	96.5	88.5	75.4	88.2	67.5	1.3	43	98.5	42
Kaimur (Bhabua)	79.3	96.7	90.7	80.7	85.2	70.5	1.9	61	98.9	60
Katihar	55.0	96.5	85.6	79.7	86.4	71.2	3.5	144	98.1	139
Khagaria	73.0	97.5	89.2	73.5	83.5	65.9	1.9	100	99.3	98
Kishanganj	62.3	85.9	72.7	68.8	69.0	54.9	11.7	87	96.2	77
Lakhisarai	61.9	89.3	80.1	75.3	68.5	59.1	9.9	37	95.1	33
Madhepura	68.4	95.4	82.1	75.4	78.2	62.1	3.1	102	100.0	99
Madhubani	49.3	91.9	68.5	67.7	72.5	48.9	4.6	204	94.6	195
Munger	74.6	94.0	90.1	72.6	83.3	63.7	6.0	54	98.9	51
Muzaffarpur	58.6	90.1	75.8	68.8	79.1	55.0	9.0	202	93.2	184
Nalanda	68.8	94.5	82.8	77.2	84.6	65.2	4.7	112	98.9	106
Nawada	72.4	95.6	82.6	73.0	83.0	63.5	3.5	84	96.1	81
Pashchim Champaran	44.2	74.3	64.3	54.5	56.6	29.4	16.0	178	95.3	149
Patna	76.3	88.8	85.1	74.8	84.2	69.7	9.3	222	84.6	202
Purba Champaran	56.7	84.9	69.2	71.1	64.9	49.2	11.6	252	92.2	223
Purnia	67.2	95.9	85.5	73.3	89.5	65.7	2.1	173	96.8	170
Rohatas	73.7	99.0	93.5	80.1	89.9	75.6	1.0	104	99.1	103
Saharsa	75.2	96.8	87.6	82.5	88.8	78.0	3.2	101	97.0	98
Samastipur	65.2	89.3	82.3	69.1	75.7	57.4	8.0	202	96.5	186
Saran	62.2	87.9	71.5	70.7	68.9	55.1	10.6	186	91.1	167
Sheikhpura	66.8	91.7	83.5	70.5	82.2	63.5	5.0	29	97.1	27
Sheohar	67.8	94.6	79.5	70.0	75.8	59.3	4.0	40	98.5	38
Sitamarhi	64.0	87.4	79.1	67.5	82.6	62.5	9.8	211	96.3	190
Siwan	64.2	85.0	75.7	69.4	76.9	63.3	13.2	134	93.0	116
Supaul	71.9	93.7	82.7	72.8	82.4	65.9	5.0	143	98.0	136
Vaishali	68.2	93.4	83.1	76.0	83.0	70.2	6.6	183	97.2	171
Bihar	65.5	91.7	80.1	72.9	79.4	61.7	6.5	4,903	95.5	4,584

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	2.3	13.7	2,071	(59.1)	(5.9)	48	54.3	283
6-11	4.0	16.5	2,619	72.4	13.2	103	65.4	433
12-23	3.1	17.3	4,903	67.0	20.7	153	59.5	848
24-35	2.7	12.1	4,723	68.1	21.8	129	59.6	571
36-47	2.0	9.2	5,105	68.3	24.1	102	62.4	469
48-59	1.6	7.3	4,789	68.3	8.7	75	56.9	352
Sex								
Male	2.8	12.8	12,519	69.4	19.5	352	61.8	1,605
Female	2.2	11.6	11,690	65.8	15.0	259	57.9	1,351
Residence								
Urban	1.7	10.8	2,487	80.1	17.3	42	56.0	270
Rural	2.6	12.4	21,721	67.0	17.6	569	60.4	2,686
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	2.4	11.4	13,792	70.6	16.6	325	60.2	1,575
<5 years complete	3.7	16.1	1,574	56.8	17.2	59	57.4	253
5-9 years complete	2.9	13.5	4,840	62.7	19.6	141	61.6	651
10-11 years complete	2.4	12.3	1,746	(75.6)	(17.5)	42	55.2	214
12 or more years complete	1.9	11.7	2,257	72.1	19.5	44	62.0	263
Religion								
Hindu	2.4	11.7	19,761	68.2	18.2	478	60.0	2,313
Muslim	3.0	14.5	4,420	66.4	15.7	131	60.1	640
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.9	12.3	5,248	67.1	18.2	154	63.3	645
Scheduled tribe	2.5	9.8	953	*	*	24	64.3	93
Other backward class	2.3	12.5	14,321	68.3	18.4	336	60.0	1,785
Other	2.6	11.8	3,538	65.9	18.8	93	54.3	417
Don't know	2.7	10.7	148	*	*	4	*	16
Total	2.5	12.2	24,208	67.9	17.6	611	60.0	2,956

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

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

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments								
			Percent- age taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percent- age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increase d fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supple- ments	Percent- age given intravenous solution	Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percent- age not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea		
Age in months																
<6	13.1	2,071	48.2	27.8	9.1	28.8	2.5	30.7	14.2	13.3	14.4	14.4	0.8	9.7	42.2	270
6-11	16.9	2,619	56.5	38.3	15.4	42.6	5.8	44.5	19.9	19.0	18.0	18.0	0.0	10.2	29.9	443
12-23	15.5	4,903	59.7	50.1	32.8	60.6	3.6	62.3	23.2	16.4	21.2	21.2	0.3	11.4	16.0	759
24-35	10.0	4,723	53.2	51.6	37.0	61.8	4.2	63.3	23.0	15.1	20.8	20.8	0.3	6.9	18.5	474
36-47	6.8	5,105	51.1	46.7	35.9	60.9	6.6	64.3	21.1	17.8	23.3	23.3	0.0	5.2	16.8	345
48-59	4.7	4,789	52.6	47.5	37.3	59.1	3.3	59.4	17.9	14.2	20.6	20.6	0.0	7.1	19.7	224
Sex																
Male	10.6	12,519	57.9	44.9	28.5	54.4	4.6	56.7	21.6	16.9	21.0	21.0	0.2	9.7	19.9	1,328
Female	10.2	11,690	51.5	45.5	29.2	53.8	4.1	55.1	20.1	15.6	19.0	19.0	0.2	8.1	24.8	1,188
Residence																
Urban	8.0	2,487	56.3	62.1	24.2	68.6	9.7	69.8	18.7	16.0	27.2	27.2	0.0	8.2	17.6	199
Rural	10.7	21,721	54.7	43.8	29.2	52.9	3.9	54.8	21.0	16.3	19.5	19.5	0.2	9.0	22.6	2,317
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	10.0	13,792	54.3	44.3	30.2	53.8	4.6	55.9	20.3	16.7	19.8	19.8	0.2	8.5	22.3	1,384
<5 years complete	12.7	1,574	65.4	48.8	24.5	55.9	3.1	56.9	20.8	16.5	21.7	21.7	0.9	11.9	16.7	199
5-9 years complete	11.2	4,840	53.6	41.5	25.4	50.9	3.9	52.6	23.1	15.1	20.4	20.4	0.0	8.7	25.2	543
10-11 years complete	8.6	1,746	53.5	52.8	24.9	58.2	5.3	59.6	27.8	16.3	14.6	14.6	0.3	9.2	17.1	151
12 or more years complete	10.6	2,257	53.1	51.0	34.7	59.4	4.5	60.7	14.8	16.1	23.2	23.2	0.0	9.6	22.4	238

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea — *Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children with diarrhoea	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea	
			Percent- age taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percent- age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supplements	Percent- age given intravenous solution	Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other		Percent- age not receiving any treatment
Religion														
Hindu	10.0	19,761	54.2	44.5	53.3	4.1	55.1	20.8	16.8	19.3	0.2	9.1	22.8	1,974
Muslim	12.2	4,420	57.6	47.6	57.1	5.3	59.0	21.1	13.9	22.7	0.5	8.3	19.9	538
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	10.4	5,248	56.0	45.2	54.4	5.5	56.9	21.5	20.1	20.5	0.1	10.7	20.5	546
Scheduled tribe	8.5	953	57.8	35.2	43.7	3.8	47.5	21.1	11.6	12.2	2.2	5.1	38.6	81
Other backward class	10.4	14,321	54.9	45.0	54.5	4.2	56.0	20.2	15.9	19.8	0.1	9.0	21.6	1,493
Other	10.4	3,538	54.2	50.3	55.5	3.7	57.3	23.3	13.0	23.3	0.4	7.1	21.8	369
Don't know	18.1	148	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
Total	10.4	24,208	54.8	45.2	54.1	4.4	56.0	20.8	16.3	20.1	0.2	8.9	22.2	2,516

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or increased fluids. Total includes Christian children and children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

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

Table 56. Feeding practices during diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More usual	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	Don't know	More usual	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	Never gave food					Don't know			
Age in months																		
<6	2.5	26.2	34.4	17.4	18.5	0.9	100.0	7.6	17.3	23.9	11.8	4.8	31.8	2.7	100.0	2.5	16.5	270
6-11	5.8	30.0	28.3	25.1	10.3	0.5	100.0	4.3	19.5	25.5	19.1	3.7	26.0	1.8	100.0	3.1	22.8	443
12-23	3.6	32.5	34.5	22.9	6.2	0.2	100.0	4.6	23.8	34.3	20.5	4.7	11.6	0.3	100.0	2.2	40.7	759
24-35	4.2	33.8	35.9	19.5	5.9	0.8	100.0	5.0	29.8	35.3	20.8	2.9	5.5	0.6	100.0	3.6	41.3	474
36-47	6.6	34.5	38.0	16.2	4.0	0.8	100.0	5.9	29.1	39.2	20.1	3.7	1.4	0.5	100.0	5.5	48.0	345
48-59	3.3	33.9	35.0	22.0	4.1	1.9	100.0	8.3	32.5	35.1	20.7	1.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	3.3	43.6	224
Sex																		
Male	4.6	31.4	33.9	21.5	8.0	0.6	100.0	5.6	23.8	32.3	20.6	3.8	12.9	1.0	100.0	3.4	36.2	1,328
Female	4.1	32.7	34.6	20.5	7.3	0.8	100.0	5.3	26.3	32.9	17.9	3.7	13.0	0.8	100.0	3.0	36.5	1,188
Residence																		
Urban	9.7	22.2	29.1	31.9	7.2	0.0	100.0	5.0	16.2	26.0	35.4	4.2	13.2	0.0	100.0	5.8	31.4	199
Rural	3.9	32.9	34.6	20.1	7.7	0.7	100.0	5.5	25.7	33.1	18.0	3.7	12.9	1.0	100.0	3.0	36.7	2,317
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	4.6	30.9	35.7	19.9	7.9	1.0	100.0	6.3	24.7	33.3	18.3	3.9	12.6	0.8	100.0	3.4	36.6	1,384
<5 years complete	3.1	31.9	33.9	22.1	7.9	1.0	100.0	1.8	24.8	33.8	21.5	2.2	14.8	1.1	100.0	3.1	33.1	199
5-9 years complete	3.9	33.7	30.5	22.4	9.2	0.3	100.0	4.9	25.0	29.3	21.3	4.2	14.3	1.1	100.0	2.7	34.0	543
10-11 years complete	5.3	32.4	29.5	25.8	7.0	0.0	100.0	8.6	21.5	35.4	18.9	5.6	9.0	1.1	100.0	3.1	37.1	151
12 or more years complete	4.5	34.3	37.0	20.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	2.8	28.7	33.0	19.7	2.0	13.2	0.5	100.0	3.3	41.9	238
Religion																		
Hindu	4.1	31.1	35.1	20.9	8.0	0.8	100.0	5.9	23.1	33.0	19.5	4.1	13.4	1.1	100.0	3.0	35.6	1,974
Muslim	5.3	35.7	30.6	21.5	6.5	0.4	100.0	3.9	31.9	30.8	18.8	2.7	11.5	0.3	100.0	4.0	38.7	538

Continued...

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea — *Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More usual	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	Don't know	More usual	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None					Never gave food	Don't know		
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	5.5	34.0	34.2	17.5	7.5	1.3	100.0	5.4	27.6	31.1	15.2	4.7	15.6	0.4	100.0	3.4	39.5	546
Scheduled tribe	3.8	19.1	46.7	15.8	11.6	3.0	100.0	7.3	17.6	46.1	17.6	3.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	1.6	35.9	81
Other backward class	4.2	31.2	32.3	23.7	8.1	0.5	100.0	5.4	23.9	31.4	21.6	4.2	12.7	0.9	100.0	3.3	33.7	1,493
Other	3.7	34.1	39.5	17.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	5.9	25.3	38.3	15.4	1.1	12.3	1.8	100.0	3.0	41.9	369
Total	4.4	32.0	34.2	21.1	7.7	0.7	100.0	5.5	25.0	32.6	19.3	3.8	13.0	0.9	100.0	3.2	36.3	2,516

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

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

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

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

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

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	70.7	10,059	67.8	737
20-24	72.4	7,778	71.1	4,938
25-34	72.7	13,917	72.2	9,081
35-49	68.5	14,058	62.6	2,138
Residence				
Urban	84.3	6,157	82.5	1,790
Rural	68.8	39,655	69.1	15,104
Schooling				
No schooling	60.4	21,881	61.3	9,395
<5 years complete	68.3	2,415	72.3	1,059
5-9 years complete	75.3	11,056	77.3	3,424
10-11 years complete	85.3	4,911	87.2	1,272
12 or more years complete	91.9	5,549	93.2	1,744
Religion				
Hindu	71.3	38,316	70.7	13,859
Muslim	68.8	7,438	69.7	3,014
Other ¹	(52.5)	40	*	17
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	64.7	8,784	65.1	3,670
Scheduled tribe	59.1	1,576	60.4	651
Other backward class	71.1	27,049	71.4	9,978
Other	80.2	8,160	79.0	2,498
Don't know	33.5	243	31.3	97
Total	70.9	45,812	70.5	16,894

Note: Total includes Christian women, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 58. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	53.2	35.5	48.6	26.2	4,689	na	na	23.9	4,689	49.6	1,121
12-23	57.8	40.2	52.9	27.1	4,903	na	na	26.3	4,903	51.2	1,292
24-35	51.0	37.2	43.6	25.3	4,723	na	na	23.9	4,723	53.1	1,128
36-47	47.0	34.4	37.2	22.4	5,105	33.9	5,105	21.7	5,105	46.4	1,106
48-59	43.4	30.7	33.6	21.0	4,789	33.3	4,789	19.5	4,789	49.2	933
60-71	39.6	27.4	30.5	18.6	4,598	31.1	4,598	na	na	na	na
0-35	54.0	37.7	48.4	26.2	14,315	na	na	24.7	14,315	51.3	3,540
36-71	43.4	31.0	33.9	20.7	14,491	32.8	14,491	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	48.4	34.0	40.9	23.3	14,881	32.1	7,396	23.1	12,519	49.3	2,894
Female	49.0	34.6	41.3	23.6	13,926	33.6	7,096	23.0	11,690	50.8	2,685
Residence											
Urban	39.1	26.2	32.5	16.5	2,945	26.2	1,549	16.8	2,487	49.8	419
Rural	49.8	35.2	42.1	24.3	25,861	33.6	12,943	23.8	21,721	50.0	5,161
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	49.4	35.6	41.5	24.3	16,685	33.4	8,909	23.8	13,792	48.9	3,280
<5 years complete	54.2	38.8	46.5	26.3	1,919	38.2	988	26.7	1,574	49.2	421
5-9 years complete	50.8	35.1	43.0	23.3	5,636	33.7	2,632	22.8	4,840	51.3	1,105
10-11 years complete	41.8	28.8	35.6	20.9	2,028	28.2	912	21.0	1,746	48.4	366
12 or more years complete	40.8	25.0	34.8	18.1	2,539	24.3	1,050	18.1	2,257	57.5	408

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services — Continued

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Religion										
Hindu	49.7	34.9	41.9	23.7	23,472	33.4	11,826	23.3	19,761	49.7
Muslim	44.4	31.8	37.7	22.4	5,304	30.1	2,648	22.0	4,420	51.4
Other ³	(38.3)	(32.4)	(26.3)	(22.9)	27	*	15	*	24	*
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	54.4	38.8	46.2	26.4	6,234	37.3	3,104	25.8	5,248	53.2
Scheduled tribe	43.9	36.3	36.6	25.2	1,129	28.9	577	26.1	953	35.7
Other backward class	48.9	34.2	41.1	23.1	17,000	33.3	8,573	22.7	14,321	49.6
Other	42.2	28.1	36.3	20.9	4,272	26.0	2,162	20.2	3,538	50.3
Don't know	21.6	18.0	13.3	7.2	170	15.3	76	6.1	148	*
Total	48.7	34.3	41.1	23.5	28,806	32.8	14,491	23.0	24,208	50.0

Note: Total includes Christian children, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

³ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²					
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	29.9	25.4	19.0	15.8	2,945	29.9	27.0	17.0	14.4	2,943
Rural	38.0	34.1	24.9	18.7	25,861	35.5	33.4	20.3	16.6	25,806
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	39.5	35.4	25.4	18.9	16,685	36.6	34.4	20.6	16.6	16,641
<5 years complete	41.3	36.7	27.6	20.4	1,919	40.3	37.2	22.4	18.8	1,918
5-9 years complete	37.2	33.5	24.5	19.0	5,636	35.2	33.5	20.3	16.9	5,630
10-11 years complete	28.3	25.6	19.0	15.4	2,028	26.9	25.3	17.8	14.4	2,024
12 or more years complete	26.0	21.7	18.0	15.1	2,539	25.9	23.2	15.3	13.1	2,537
Religion										
Hindu	38.4	34.3	25.1	18.9	23,472	35.9	33.8	20.5	16.6	23,429
Muslim	32.1	28.5	20.9	16.4	5,304	30.7	28.1	18.1	15.2	5,289
Other ³	(22.9)	(22.9)	(6.0)	(10.5)	27	(22.4)	(22.4)	(11.9)	(6.0)	27
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	45.4	41.7	29.5	22.4	6,234	42.9	40.6	24.6	19.8	6,221
Scheduled tribe	31.7	30.6	19.1	15.0	1,129	31.0	30.5	17.0	14.2	1,125
Other backward class	37.3	33.0	24.4	18.4	17,000	34.9	32.7	19.9	16.2	16,968
Other	27.1	23.2	18.2	14.4	4,272	25.4	23.0	15.2	12.9	4,265
Don't know	23.2	22.2	8.3	6.5	170	14.5	14.5	6.8	6.3	170
Total	37.2	33.2	24.3	18.4	28,806	35.0	32.8	20.0	16.4	28,749

Note: Total includes Christian children, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

³ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹					Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age						
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months																	
<6	8.2	19.1	-0.6	13.8	31.4	3.3	31.4	-1.3	10.4	29.6	0.8	29.6	-1.4	0.8	-1.4	1,809	
6-8	9.9	24.5	-0.9	9.2	27.3	2.3	27.3	-1.1	8.8	32.1	0.1	32.1	-1.5	0.1	-1.5	1,315	
9-11	14.9	34.6	-1.3	9.4	25.6	2.2	25.6	-1.2	11.8	38.8	0.5	38.8	-1.6	0.5	-1.6	1,099	
12-17	21.1	46.2	-1.7	9.4	27.1	0.8	27.1	-1.3	14.6	43.3	0.4	43.3	-1.8	0.4	-1.8	2,263	
18-23	29.0	57.4	-2.1	7.1	22.2	0.4	22.2	-1.2	18.2	48.4	0.2	48.4	-1.9	0.2	-1.9	2,343	
24-35	28.2	54.3	-2.0	5.5	18.0	1.0	18.0	-1.0	16.5	45.7	0.4	45.7	-1.8	0.4	-1.8	4,452	
36-47	25.9	55.5	-2.1	5.1	16.9	1.0	16.9	-1.0	16.7	45.8	0.3	45.8	-1.9	0.3	-1.9	4,912	
48-59	24.7	52.9	-2.1	5.1	16.7	0.8	16.7	-1.1	15.9	48.2	0.0	48.2	-2.0	0.0	-2.0	4,579	
Sex																	
Male	23.2	47.8	-1.8	7.1	21.2	1.3	21.2	-1.1	14.6	42.8	0.3	42.8	-1.8	0.3	-1.8	11,696	
Female	22.9	48.8	-1.8	6.8	20.4	1.1	20.4	-1.1	15.9	44.9	0.3	44.9	-1.8	0.3	-1.8	11,076	
Birth interval in months³																	
First birth ⁴	19.6	45.0	-1.7	6.6	20.2	1.2	20.2	-1.0	12.5	40.7	0.3	40.7	-1.7	0.3	-1.7	6,220	
<24	27.0	52.6	-2.0	6.9	21.4	1.1	21.4	-1.1	18.3	47.8	0.2	47.8	-1.9	0.2	-1.9	4,876	
24-47	24.1	49.8	-1.9	7.2	21.1	1.0	21.1	-1.1	16.0	45.3	0.3	45.3	-1.9	0.3	-1.9	8,511	
48+	20.5	43.8	-1.6	7.0	20.9	1.6	20.9	-1.1	13.2	40.1	0.4	40.1	-1.7	0.4	-1.7	2,425	
Birth order³																	
1	19.6	45.0	-1.7	6.6	20.2	1.2	20.2	-1.0	12.6	40.7	0.3	40.7	-1.7	0.3	-1.7	6,192	
2-3	22.7	47.7	-1.8	6.8	20.6	1.2	20.6	-1.1	14.7	43.4	0.3	43.4	-1.8	0.3	-1.8	10,390	
4-5	26.2	52.3	-1.9	7.5	21.8	1.1	21.8	-1.1	18.2	47.6	0.2	47.6	-1.9	0.2	-1.9	3,991	
6+	32.0	57.4	-2.2	8.0	23.5	1.0	23.5	-1.2	22.0	52.2	0.2	52.2	-2.1	0.2	-2.1	1,459	
Size at birth³																	
Very small	32.4	60.5	-2.2	10.4	27.9	2.4	27.9	-1.3	27.7	60.1	0.2	60.1	-2.2	0.2	-2.2	842	
Small	26.6	54.4	-2.0	7.6	22.7	1.3	22.7	-1.1	19.1	49.4	0.3	49.4	-1.9	0.3	-1.9	2,091	
Average or larger	22.1	47.0	-1.8	6.8	20.5	1.1	20.5	-1.1	14.2	42.5	0.3	42.5	-1.8	0.3	-1.8	18,698	
Don't know	28.6	56.7	-2.1	4.7	15.5	0.4	15.5	-1.1	18.0	50.7	0.2	50.7	-2.0	0.2	-2.0	402	

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children – Continued

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹					Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age						
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Residence																	
Urban	16.0	39.8	-1.5	7.9	21.3	1.5	1.5	-1.1	12.0	37.5	0.3	0.3	-1.6	0.3	0.3	-1.8	2,362
Rural	23.9	49.3	-1.8	6.9	20.8	1.2	1.2	-1.1	15.6	44.6	0.3	0.3	-1.8	0.3	0.3	-1.8	20,410
Mother's schooling⁵																	
No schooling	28.3	54.8	-2.0	7.6	22.2	1.1	1.1	-1.1	18.8	49.8	0.2	0.2	-2.0	0.2	0.2	-2.0	12,718
<5 years complete	22.1	50.0	-1.9	4.5	17.4	1.7	1.7	-1.0	12.8	41.9	0.5	0.5	-1.8	0.5	0.5	-1.8	1,464
5-9 years complete	18.0	43.9	-1.7	6.6	20.6	0.9	0.9	-1.1	11.9	40.1	0.3	0.3	-1.7	0.3	0.3	-1.7	4,458
10-11 years complete	13.6	34.7	-1.4	5.6	18.6	0.9	0.9	-1.0	9.0	32.7	0.2	0.2	-1.5	0.2	0.2	-1.5	1,578
12 or more years complete	10.1	27.7	-1.1	6.7	18.3	2.0	2.0	-0.9	7.0	26.6	0.5	0.5	-1.3	0.5	0.5	-1.3	2,110
Religion																	
Hindu	22.6	48.2	-1.8	7.1	20.7	1.2	1.2	-1.1	15.3	43.8	0.3	0.3	-1.8	0.3	0.3	-1.8	18,541
Muslim	24.9	48.7	-1.9	6.4	21.1	1.1	1.1	-1.1	14.7	44.0	0.2	0.2	-1.8	0.2	0.2	-1.8	4,216
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	28.9	55.8	-2.1	7.5	22.4	1.2	1.2	-1.2	20.4	51.0	0.2	0.2	-2.0	0.2	0.2	-2.0	5,191
Scheduled tribe	24.0	48.2	-1.7	9.7	23.8	1.1	1.1	-1.2	16.7	46.8	0.3	0.3	-1.9	0.3	0.3	-1.9	731
Other backward class	22.2	48.1	-1.8	6.9	20.8	1.1	1.1	-1.1	14.5	43.6	0.3	0.3	-1.8	0.3	0.3	-1.8	13,330
Other	17.4	37.8	-1.4	6.0	17.8	1.4	1.4	-0.9	10.0	33.3	0.4	0.4	-1.5	0.4	0.4	-1.5	3,395
Don't know	25.1	44.7	-1.6	3.6	15.6	2.4	2.4	-0.9	13.1	39.7	1.6	1.6	-1.5	1.6	1.6	-1.5	125
Mother's interview status																	
Interviewed	23.1	48.4	-1.8	7.0	20.9	1.2	1.2	-1.1	15.2	44.0	0.3	0.3	-1.8	0.3	0.3	-1.8	22,033
Not interviewed but in the household	23.7	42.8	-1.6	9.2	22.5	2.1	2.1	-1.1	14.4	41.2	0.4	0.4	-1.7	0.4	0.4	-1.7	296
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	23.0	47.4	-1.8	5.8	15.9	2.2	2.2	-0.9	16.6	39.2	1.2	1.2	-1.7	1.2	1.2	-1.7	444

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children — *Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age		
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD
Mother's nutritional status⁷									
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	26.0	53.0	-2.0	8.0	24.5	0.9	19.5	52.3	0.2
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	22.7	47.7	-1.8	6.7	19.9	1.2	13.9	41.9	0.3
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	13.1	33.4	-1.3	4.8	14.1	1.6	7.2	26.2	0.7
Missing	24.9	48.7	-1.9	8.1	19.5	0.6	21.6	43.6	0.0
Child's living arrangements									
Living with both parents	23.3	48.5	-1.8	7.0	21.2	1.1	15.5	44.5	0.3
Living with one or neither parent	22.6	47.9	-1.8	6.9	20.1	1.3	14.7	42.6	0.2
Total	23.1	48.3	-1.8	7.0	20.8	1.2	15.2	43.9	0.3
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.1	55.6	-2.1	8.3	27.1	0.3	24.1	55.9	0.1

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes Christian children and children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

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

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	95.6	43.5	82.8	918	28.2	877
Rural	94.9	34.5	80.7	8,692	24.4	8,249
Sex						
Male	94.3	35.7	80.5	5,087	24.8	4,800
Female	95.7	35.0	81.4	4,522	24.6	4,327
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	94.7	35.3	81.2	5,161	22.7	4,889
<5 years complete	95.0	35.1	80.3	632	24.8	600
5-9 years complete	95.1	36.1	81.0	2,052	26.4	1,951
10-11 years complete	95.3	33.0	81.6	749	26.7	714
12 or more years complete	95.7	36.2	79.2	1,015	30.3	971
Religion						
Hindu	95.0	35.8	81.3	7,855	23.8	7,461
Muslim	94.9	33.5	78.8	1,744	29.1	1,655
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	94.6	34.6	79.8	2,156	21.2	2,039
Scheduled tribe	96.7	33.0	86.0	366	18.2	354
Other backward class	95.0	36.3	81.3	5,671	25.1	5,387
Other	95.0	33.2	79.1	1,353	31.2	1,285
Don't know	(97.5)	(34.4)	(87.9)	63	(17.4)	61
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	94.8	36.2	81.9	7,132	23.6	6,759
Dai (TBA)	95.6	32.9	78.5	1,549	28.3	1,481
Other/no one	95.5	33.3	76.9	929	27.7	887
Place of delivery						
Health facility	94.7	36.6	82.7	6,623	22.7	6,272
At home	95.6	32.7	77.0	2,967	29.1	2,836
Total	95.0	35.4	80.9	9,609	24.7	9,126

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

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:							Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods						
<2	5.5	68.4	10.5	0.4	5.9	9.4	100.0	94.5	450	3.6	455	
2-3	6.3	55.0	17.7	0.4	11.0	9.6	100.0	93.7	730	13.4	740	
4-5	5.1	44.7	25.1	0.4	12.2	12.5	100.0	94.9	866	13.4	876	
6-8	5.5	20.1	27.9	1.9	14.0	30.6	100.0	94.5	1,413	17.9	1,434	
9-11	5.6	9.8	18.1	1.3	10.0	55.2	100.0	94.4	1,173	17.0	1,185	
12-17	11.9	6.4	8.6	1.6	6.1	65.4	100.0	88.1	2,329	19.9	2,431	
18-23	20.4	2.4	4.3	1.0	3.4	68.6	100.0	79.6	2,231	16.8	2,472	
<4	6.0	60.1	15.0	0.4	9.0	9.5	100.0	94.0	1,180	9.7	1,195	
<6	5.6	53.5	19.3	0.4	10.4	10.8	100.0	94.4	2,046	11.3	2,071	
6-9	5.3	18.1	26.4	2.0	14.0	34.2	100.0	94.7	1,876	17.0	1,901	
12-15	11.3	7.1	8.4	1.7	6.2	65.3	100.0	88.7	1,601	19.6	1,652	
12-23	16.0	4.4	6.5	1.3	4.8	67.0	100.0	84.0	4,560	18.3	4,903	
20-23	22.9	2.3	3.8	1.0	2.6	67.4	100.0	77.1	1,461	16.4	1,634	

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

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹															
	Exclusive breast-feeding			Predominant breast-feeding			Both 4+ food groups and milk			Breast milk, milk, or						
	Any breast-feeding	Number of children	Minimum 4+ food groups ³	Any breast-feeding	Number of children	Minimum 4+ food groups ³	Both 4+ food groups and milk	Number of children	Minimum 4+ food groups ³	With 3 YCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Minimum 4+ food groups ³	With 3 YCF practices ⁶			
Age in months																
6-8	na	1,499	4.7	24.1	3.7	1,335	42.9	11.0	39.7	2.1	85	96.6	5.1	25.1	3.6	1,419
9-11	na	1,257	10.6	15.3	4.3	1,107	44.0	8.8	44.8	2.9	71	96.6	10.5	17.0	4.2	1,178
12-17	na	2,425	18.9	25.4	7.1	2,052	65.1	29.6	63.3	10.0	276	95.9	20.1	29.9	7.5	2,328
18-23	na	2,282	27.3	34.0	11.9	1,777	62.9	33.6	65.2	10.8	434	92.7	28.6	40.1	11.7	2,211
Sex																
Male	≥36.0	2.5	6.5	26.2	7.4	3,303	60.5	28.7	60.3	9.5	453	95.2	18.0	30.3	7.6	3,756
Female	33.4	3.0	6.9	25.3	7.1	2,967	59.9	28.2	60.7	8.8	423	95.0	18.5	29.7	7.4	3,391
Residence																
Urban	29.3	1.2	5.9	29.4	8.4	599	81.5	28.7	85.6	11.0	93	97.5	19.6	37.0	8.8	692
Rural	≥36.0	2.8	6.8	25.4	7.1	5,671	57.7	28.5	57.5	9.0	783	94.9	18.1	29.3	7.4	6,455
Mother's schooling																
No schooling <5 years	≥36.0	3.0	7.2	26.0	7.5	3,457	50.4	27.5	51.7	8.9	400	94.9	17.9	28.7	7.6	3,857
5-9 years complete	34.2	3.0	6.1	27.4	5.4	408	60.9	28.4	69.7	12.4	57	95.2	15.3	32.6	6.3	465
10-11 years complete	33.1	2.2	6.3	25.1	7.8	1,312	67.9	27.6	66.3	5.9	227	95.3	18.7	31.2	7.5	1,539
12 or more years complete	≥36.0	2.4	6.3	25.1	6.7	450	64.6	32.9	61.4	12.5	77	94.8	20.5	30.5	7.6	528
12 or more years complete	31.2	2.4	5.6	25.0	6.4	643	75.6	30.9	74.2	12.9	115	96.3	19.2	32.5	7.4	758

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹																			
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Infant breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Milk or pro-ducts ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 YCF practices ⁶	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 YCF practices ⁶	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 YCF practices ⁶
Religion																				
Hindu	≥36.0	2.7	6.6	10,400	15.7	25.5	6.5	5,192	59.9	27.2	59.2	8.2	673	95.4	17.0	29.4	6.7	5,866		
Muslim	28.2	3.1	7.1	2,346	22.2	27.1	11.1	1,077	62.0	33.1	65.4	12.7	200	94.0	23.9	33.1	11.4	1,277		
Caste/tribe																				
Scheduled caste	≥36.0	3.4	6.9	2,802	15.0	27.8	6.0	1,421	43.9	32.3	47.1	7.7	172	93.9	16.8	29.9	6.2	1,594		
Scheduled tribe	≥36.0	2.6	6.0	490	19.7	26.8	7.3	239	*	*	*	*	31	93.6	20.6	29.7	7.3	270		
Other backward class	33.9	2.4	6.8	7,538	17.0	25.2	7.5	3,729	62.6	26.7	63.1	10.1	506	95.5	18.1	29.8	7.8	4,235		
Other	31.4	2.5	6.2	1,856	18.5	24.4	8.3	842	72.3	29.4	67.3	8.4	166	95.4	20.3	31.5	8.3	1,008		
Don't know	*	*	*	75	(11.6)	(25.5)	(3.9)	39	*	*	*	*	2	(100.0)	(15.2)	(28.5)	(3.7)	41		
Total	≥36.0	2.7	6.7	12,761	16.8	25.8	7.3	6,271	60.2	28.5	60.5	9.2	876	95.1	18.2	30.0	7.5	7,147		

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

na = Not applicable

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

² Either exclusively breastfed or received 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 Receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

District	Among last-born children							
	in the past 2 years		Number of children	Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height	
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Percentage under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹			Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³
Araria	29.7	320	51.2 (43.2)	71	48.4	22.8	45.4	717
Arwal	38.9	63	(43.2)	11	50.2	30.7	54.0	142
Aurangabad	42.4	152	(51.8)	30	48.3	24.8	47.6	396
Banka	35.5	195	(54.3)	38	49.6	26.0	48.5	454
Begusarai	29.4	287	(27.3)	58	44.9	18.4	39.1	783
Bhagalpur	28.5	333	61.7 (57.0)	61	46.6	23.0	40.8	763
Bhojpur	27.9	206	(56.2)	40	43.5	26.0	47.2	504
Buxar	31.2	126	61.3 (28.3)	25	43.9	19.6	41.2	327
Darbhanga	22.1	412	61.3 (28.3)	104	49.0	16.6	41.1	970
Caya	30.5	427	61.4 (40.2)	53	52.9	25.6	53.1	1,044
Copalganj	32.6	197	40.2 (35.9)	50	35.6	16.5	30.5	428
Jamui	34.7	169	48.4 (46.4)	41	45.9	29.4	47.2	405
Jehanabad	49.0	86	66.8 (33.3)	14	52.1	19.6	47.1	199
Kaimur (Bhabua)	39.6	128	(34.0)	25	53.8	21.4	48.1	307
Katihar	43.0	285	(62.4)	56	49.2	20.7	45.1	712
Khagaria	33.0	183	48.4 (46.4)	36	49.8	17.0	42.4	437
Kishanganj	31.4	176	66.8 (33.3)	46	46.9	22.8	45.4	419
Lakhisarai	39.4	80	64.4 (46.4)	17	50.6	20.1	47.3	211
Madhepura	48.9	209	64.4 (46.4)	44	51.8	24.2	49.2	584
Madhubani	34.2	436	63.2 (32.8)	101	51.8	19.1	45.4	990
Munger	34.9	110	(46.4)	20	46.6	21.5	43.6	271
Muzaffarpur	38.6	392	(78.9)	87	47.9	17.5	42.3	947
Nalanda	50.3	188	(36.7)	32	54.1	24.3	50.2	524
Nawada	41.1	166	32.8 (48.7)	37	48.4	21.4	45.9	402
Pashchim Champaran	34.0	361	48.7 (35.4)	92	43.6	21.7	39.1	760
Patna	40.8	447	35.4 (53.1)	86	43.5	28.5	43.3	1,131
Purba Champaran	40.7	553	53.1 (42.6)	145	47.2	18.0	40.8	1,210
Purnia	44.1	360	(59.9)	62	52.0	20.8	47.0	849
Rohitas	21.2	225	(42.6)	44	48.5	19.9	45.1	562
Saharsa	23.4	204	59.9 (44.0)	36	43.9	23.9	44.4	481
Samastipur	39.4	395	44.0 (73.8)	90	49.2	18.4	41.3	949
Saran	43.0	348	73.8 (41.2)	83	46.1	18.1	40.4	691
Sheikhpura	41.1	58	56.6 (38.4)	15	46.4	28.9	51.7	136
Sheohar	35.6	82	38.4 (64.4)	20	53.0	14.8	42.8	181
Sitamarhi	37.1	387	64.4 (68.3)	76	57.3	15.8	47.7	899
Siwan	34.6	256	63.4 (63.4)	69	37.9	15.0	31.6	585
Supaul	26.0	271	68.3 (63.4)	57	48.1	20.9	43.4	631
Vaishali	33.7	334	63.4 (53.6)	71	53.7	15.1	41.3	775
Bihar	35.4	9,609	53.6 (48.3)	2,043	48.3	20.8	43.9	22,772

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

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

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	31.2	38.9	2.0	72.2	2,332
12-23	30.0	43.7	2.0	75.7	4,774
24-35	30.1	33.5	1.4	65.0	4,612
36-47	31.0	26.5	0.8	58.2	5,014
48-59	29.3	20.3	1.0	50.6	4,676
Sex					
Male	30.2	30.6	1.2	62.0	11,045
Female	30.3	33.1	1.6	65.0	10,363
Birth order¹					
1	30.7	28.9	1.0	60.7	5,803
2-3	30.3	31.7	1.3	63.3	9,741
4-5	28.9	36.1	1.9	66.8	3,736
6+	32.4	34.6	1.7	68.6	1,386
Residence					
Urban	28.0	28.7	2.1	58.8	2,232
Rural	30.5	32.2	1.3	64.0	19,177
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	30.8	34.3	1.5	66.6	12,129
<5 years complete	27.4	34.8	1.5	63.6	1,359
5-9 years complete	29.9	29.6	1.2	60.6	4,115
10-11 years complete	29.4	27.1	1.8	58.2	1,432
12 or more years complete	30.3	23.5	0.6	54.4	1,924
Religion					
Hindu	30.1	31.9	1.4	63.4	17,464
Muslim	30.8	31.4	1.5	63.7	3,930
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	30.2	35.8	1.3	67.3	4,894
Scheduled tribe	31.2	34.6	2.2	68.0	698
Other backward class	30.2	30.7	1.4	62.3	12,511
Other	30.4	29.3	1.2	60.9	3,188
Don't know	26.4	41.4	0.0	67.8	118
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	30.3	31.9	1.4	63.6	20,666
Not interviewed but in the household	29.4	30.4	2.1	61.9	293
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	29.7	28.6	1.3	59.7	449

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children— *Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	30.0	31.9	1.4	63.2	14,238
Living with one or neither parent	30.8	31.7	1.4	63.9	7,171
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	29.8	25.2	1.1	56.2	7,529
Mildly anaemic	30.9	34.0	1.2	66.1	9,872
Moderately/severely anaemic	29.4	40.8	2.5	72.6	3,377
Total	30.2	31.8	1.4	63.5	21,408
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.6	46.8	1.6	78.0	2,047

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 Christian children and children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother				Children age 9-59 months		Children age 6-59 months		Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested				
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴			
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.8	10.2	1,434	91.2	1,444	
9-11	26.3	8.9	1,173	51.4	20.4	15.8	1,185	20.4	15.8	1,185	93.5	1,189	
12-17	44.0	15.8	2,329	65.5	21.4	21.0	2,431	21.4	21.0	2,472	92.7	2,475	
18-23	57.8	20.4	2,231	66.0	21.6	23.9	2,472	21.6	23.9	2,472	93.3	2,510	
24-35	na	na	na	63.9	21.6	27.3	4,723	21.6	27.3	4,723	92.9	4,803	
36-47	na	na	na	62.1	22.9	28.7	5,105	22.9	28.7	5,105	93.4	5,186	
48-59	na	na	na	60.2	23.2	28.0	4,789	23.2	28.0	4,789	93.3	4,876	
Sex													
Male	44.6	15.7	3,007	62.7	21.9	25.6	10,669	21.9	25.6	11,423	93.1	11,604	
Female	47.1	16.7	2,726	61.9	21.8	24.3	10,034	21.8	24.3	10,715	93.1	10,880	
Birth order													
1	42.3	12.9	1,540	63.7	23.2	25.2	5,913	23.2	25.2	6,339	93.5	6,063	
2-3	47.7	17.4	2,784	63.3	22.0	25.2	9,702	22.0	25.2	10,380	92.7	10,103	
4-5	46.0	17.1	1,057	60.1	20.6	24.8	3,711	20.6	24.8	3,958	93.0	3,860	
6+	44.6	17.8	351	55.5	18.2	22.8	1,378	18.2	22.8	1,461	93.9	1,442	
Breastfeeding status													
Breastfeeding	44.1	15.5	4,936	63.5	20.8	21.6	7,916	20.8	21.6	9,258	92.6	9,083	
Not breastfeeding	56.2	20.5	797	61.6	22.6	27.5	12,788	22.6	27.5	12,880	93.5	12,372	
Residence													
Urban	48.2	15.8	541	58.6	20.1	24.7	2,140	20.1	24.7	2,294	96.1	2,323	
Rural	45.5	16.2	5,192	62.7	22.1	25.0	18,564	22.1	25.0	19,844	92.7	20,162	

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 9–23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9–59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015–16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9–23 months living with their mother			Children age 9–59 months			Children age 6–59 months			Children age 6–59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	46.1	16.6	3,117	60.1	11,973	21.0	23.7	12,722	92.1	12,683	92.1	12,683
<5 years complete	47.0	16.2	377	61.6	1,349	21.2	25.0	1,438	93.0	1,431	93.0	1,431
5–9 years complete	45.6	16.3	1,229	64.5	4,086	22.2	26.5	4,404	93.9	4,347	93.9	4,347
10–11 years complete	41.1	16.9	429	68.2	1,446	24.9	26.6	1,544	94.6	1,516	94.6	1,516
12 or more years complete	47.3	12.9	580	67.7	1,850	24.6	28.6	2,030	96.5	2,018	96.5	2,018
Religion												
Hindu	45.0	13.3	4,685	63.1	16,905	21.7	24.2	18,100	92.9	18,279	92.9	18,279
Muslim	49.4	28.8	1,046	58.7	3,779	22.3	28.3	4,016	94.1	4,186	94.1	4,186
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	45.3	16.2	1,284	62.4	4,473	20.7	22.5	4,792	92.3	5,110	92.3	5,110
Scheduled tribe	46.1	21.9	220	62.6	818	24.1	23.9	868	89.0	757	89.0	757
Other backward class	45.9	15.0	3,403	62.3	12,276	22.0	25.4	13,114	93.7	13,126	93.7	13,126
Other	46.0	19.2	789	62.6	3,014	22.6	27.8	3,238	93.1	3,363	93.1	3,363
Don't know	*	*	36	50.2	121	16.7	11.2	126	86.3	129	86.3	129
Total	45.8	16.2	5,733	62.3	20,704	21.9	25.0	22,138	93.1	22,484	93.1	22,484
NFHS-3 (2005–06)	55.7	6.8	538	25.1	1,950	2.9	20.6	2,142	94.9	2,174	94.9	2,174

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall. Total includes Christian children and children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable; nc = No cases

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order, breastfeeding status and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule

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

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

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

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	97.4	4,785
Rural	93.0	31,860
Religion of household head		
Hindu	93.4	30,699
Muslim	94.6	5,895
Other ¹	(83.7)	27
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	92.2	7,498
Scheduled tribe	90.1	1,255
Other backward class	93.9	21,083
Other	94.8	6,630
Don't know	90.2	178
Total	93.6	36,645
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	94.7	2,932

Note: Total includes Christian households, which are not shown separately.

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

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

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Araria	95.3	1,091
Arwal	92.7	223
Aurangabad	93.7	767
Banka	89.7	755
Begusarai	98.3	1,118
Bhagalpur	89.7	1,169
Bhojpur	92.0	825
Buxar	98.4	527
Darbhanga	91.6	1,580
Gaya	98.6	1,377
Gopalganj	91.2	841
Jamui	92.8	581
Jehanabad	97.2	377
Kaimur (Bhabua)	96.5	508
Katihar	97.9	1,172
Khagaria	97.2	586
Kishanganj	95.9	628
Lakhisarai	98.9	312
Madhepura	96.3	747
Madhubani	80.0	1,649
Munger	95.7	510
Muzaffarpur	94.7	1,795
Nalanda	97.8	943
Nawada	98.0	676
Pashchim Champaran	89.9	1,428
Patna	98.7	2,160
Purba Champaran	91.6	1,806
Purnia	95.9	1,221
Rohtas	99.1	891
Saharsa	93.7	681
Samastipur	87.6	1,551
Saran	80.4	1,236
Sheikhpura	94.4	198
Sheohar	90.4	279
Sitamarhi	95.4	1,417
Siwan	96.2	1,033
Supaul	98.2	821
Vaishali	95.4	1,168
Bihar	93.6	36,645

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Bihar, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	38.0	28.3	30.0	3.7	100.0	45,812
Pulses or beans	62.7	30.7	6.0	0.6	100.0	45,812
Dark green leafy vegetables	61.0	27.9	10.8	0.2	100.0	45,812
Fruits	5.0	21.5	70.0	3.5	100.0	45,812
Eggs	1.5	25.2	52.5	20.7	100.0	45,812
Fish	0.9	26.8	56.1	16.2	100.0	45,812
Chicken or meat	0.6	24.6	56.3	18.5	100.0	45,812
Fish or chicken or meat	1.1	29.7	54.3	14.8	100.0	45,812
Fried foods	2.6	39.9	54.7	2.8	100.0	45,812
Aerated drinks	2.6	13.6	61.2	22.6	100.0	45,812
MEN						
Milk or curd	37.4	37.2	22.3	3.1	100.0	5,431
Pulses or beans	62.2	32.0	5.5	0.3	100.0	5,431
Dark green leafy vegetables	48.5	35.8	15.2	0.5	100.0	5,431
Fruits	4.7	30.9	60.7	3.7	100.0	5,431
Eggs	3.9	37.6	46.6	11.9	100.0	5,431
Fish	1.6	36.1	52.1	10.2	100.0	5,431
Chicken or meat	1.3	34.5	52.8	11.4	100.0	5,431
Fish or chicken or meat	2.1	41.2	48.0	8.6	100.0	5,431
Fried foods	7.3	38.3	49.3	5.1	100.0	5,431
Aerated drinks	4.6	19.5	63.1	12.8	100.0	5,431

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moder- ately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (over- weight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moder- ately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (over- weight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	45.5	19.4	1.9	0.3	9,225	51.2	23.5	1.8	0.4	1,217
20-29	31.5	11.4	7.8	1.3	12,729	23.0	6.9	10.2	0.8	1,647
30-39	23.8	8.9	16.9	3.1	11,019	14.2	3.0	18.3	1.7	1,354
40-49	21.1	9.0	21.2	4.6	8,436	14.4	3.7	21.0	2.6	1,103
Marital status										
Never married	44.2	19.3	2.6	0.4	8,946	40.4	17.7	4.4	0.5	1,972
Currently married	26.7	9.9	14.1	2.7	31,274	16.7	3.9	17.6	1.8	3,303
Widowed/divorced/separated/ deserted	25.4	12.1	15.5	3.3	1,190	(10.9)	(4.7)	(7.5)	(4.3)	47
Residence										
Urban	22.2	9.5	23.5	5.9	5,748	18.9	7.1	20.1	2.4	980
Rural	31.8	12.4	9.7	1.6	35,662	26.9	9.5	10.9	1.1	4,342
Schooling										
No schooling	30.5	12.0	9.9	1.6	19,689	23.1	6.9	6.9	0.6	1,091
<5 years complete	30.1	11.0	11.4	2.3	2,132	30.3	10.3	6.6	0.3	340
5-9 years complete	34.1	14.0	10.9	2.2	10,042	33.1	13.7	8.4	1.0	1,631
10-11 years complete	30.2	11.9	13.7	2.5	4,504	25.0	9.4	14.3	1.1	890
12 or more years complete	23.2	8.6	18.3	4.3	5,042	17.2	4.6	22.3	2.6	1,371
Religion										
Hindu	30.2	11.7	11.6	2.2	34,771	25.5	9.0	12.2	1.4	4,523
Muslim	31.4	13.5	11.8	2.2	6,586	24.8	9.0	14.7	1.2	791
Other ²	(32.9)	(20.5)	(11.1)	(5.5)	35	*	*	*	*	1
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	35.3	14.5	7.8	1.0	7,839	28.4	9.7	8.6	1.3	970
Scheduled tribe	29.2	10.4	10.1	1.6	1,391	27.7	9.5	9.4	1.9	129
Other backward class	30.6	11.9	11.2	2.2	24,427	25.9	9.7	12.0	0.9	3,292
Other	25.3	10.2	17.4	3.7	7,542	20.4	5.9	19.1	2.9	929
Don't know	22.9	6.6	14.9	2.1	211	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	30.4	12.0	11.7	2.2	41,410	25.4	9.0	12.6	1.3	5,322
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	16.4	4.3	23.6	2.9	428
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	25.4	9.0	12.6	1.3	5,322
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	45.0	19.2	4.6	0.6	3,327	35.3	13.7	6.3	0.8	1,102

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²). Total includes Christian women/men, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

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	46.5	13.9	0.7	61.0	9,834	19.9	16.5	1.4	37.8	1,216
20-29	44.9	15.1	0.6	60.5	15,318	14.4	11.6	0.9	26.8	1,647
30-39	45.7	13.1	0.7	59.5	11,495	18.7	12.0	1.5	32.2	1,354
40-49	46.3	12.9	0.7	60.0	8,465	16.7	16.3	1.5	34.5	1,105
Marital status										
Never married	46.9	12.6	0.6	60.2	8,944	17.2	14.5	1.2	32.9	1,972
Currently married	45.4	14.2	0.7	60.3	34,976	17.3	13.3	1.3	31.9	3,304
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	44.8	15.3	0.7	60.8	1,192	(15.0)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(31.8)	47
Maternity status										
Pregnant	28.4	28.9	1.1	58.3	3,302	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	50.6	14.4	0.6	65.6	10,168	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	46.0	12.2	0.6	58.8	31,642	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	45.4	12.8	0.5	58.7	6,080	14.3	8.8	1.1	24.2	977
Rural	45.8	14.1	0.7	60.5	39,031	17.9	14.9	1.3	34.1	4,345
Schooling										
No schooling	46.1	14.7	0.7	61.5	21,556	19.6	18.5	1.4	39.5	1,091
<5 years complete	45.0	14.5	1.2	60.7	2,375	19.2	13.4	1.4	34.0	339
5-9 years complete	45.1	14.0	0.6	59.7	10,882	18.0	14.4	1.2	33.5	1,630
10-11 years complete	45.7	12.9	0.5	59.1	4,822	16.4	12.4	1.6	30.3	891
12 or more years complete	45.9	11.0	0.4	57.4	5,476	14.6	10.3	1.0	25.9	1,370
Religion										
Hindu	46.1	14.1	0.7	60.9	37,782	17.7	13.7	1.4	32.7	4,523
Muslim	43.7	12.8	0.6	57.1	7,274	14.6	14.3	0.7	29.6	790
Other ³	(51.2)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(63.8)	38	*	*	*	*	1
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	47.3	15.0	0.7	62.9	8,654	16.6	13.9	1.5	32.0	972
Scheduled tribe	47.3	16.7	0.3	64.4	1,507	24.2	10.1	0.7	35.0	129
Other backward class	45.3	13.7	0.7	59.7	26,711	17.1	14.0	1.2	32.3	3,290
Other	45.0	12.7	0.6	58.2	8,010	17.6	13.4	1.2	32.2	931
Don't know	44.1	20.5	0.4	65.0	230	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	45.7	13.9	0.7	60.3	45,112	17.2	13.8	1.3	32.3	5,323
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	18.3	21.4	1.6	41.3	429
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	17.2	13.8	1.3	32.3	5,323
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	50.5	15.9	1.0	67.4	3,669	19.7	13.2	1.4	34.3	1,088

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC 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). Total includes Christian women/men, who are not shown separately.

Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

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

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

³ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Bihar, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Araria	61.8	692	65.6	1,330	38.3	6.2	1,199
Arwal	66.8	140	57.4	297	30.8	7.8	271
Aurangabad	53.4	369	54.3	968	30.9	12.2	900
Banka	70.4	435	67.0	929	32.0	6.2	853
Begusarai	62.7	733	59.2	1,416	31.0	9.8	1,275
Bhagalpur	70.1	764	61.6	1,480	26.2	12.4	1,355
Bhojpur	70.6	492	61.1	1,216	24.1	14.4	1,118
Buxar	59.8	306	51.3	729	24.7	17.2	676
Darbhanga	69.9	944	66.1	1,854	31.2	11.9	1,705
Gaya	59.0	1,005	61.8	2,071	36.1	11.1	1,889
Gopalganj	63.3	402	58.8	1,154	25.7	16.1	1,095
Jamui	61.3	387	61.9	732	37.5	7.0	657
Jehanabad	61.4	192	56.7	442	30.6	10.9	400
Kaimur (Bhabua)	63.0	290	57.8	624	28.6	13.7	566
Katihar	61.3	669	63.8	1,233	32.4	8.0	1,128
Khagaria	63.4	407	59.8	701	31.1	10.7	625
Kishanganj	65.2	394	67.6	783	34.5	6.1	734
Lakhisarai	66.3	196	62.1	401	27.6	11.5	372
Madhepura	61.4	550	57.5	876	32.9	8.3	766
Madhubani	62.9	908	61.1	1,950	32.0	8.9	1,787
Munger	62.5	260	66.1	559	28.8	16.1	514
Muzaffarpur	58.5	866	52.4	2,028	33.0	10.5	1,892
Nalanda	59.0	506	61.6	1,063	30.7	10.2	961
Nawada	56.4	378	58.8	889	33.6	11.0	821
Pashchim Champaran	62.3	708	58.5	1,442	27.0	13.6	1,299
Patna	51.5	1,103	57.1	2,769	24.0	19.5	2,612
Purba Champaran	65.7	1,054	54.7	2,112	28.9	10.1	1,943
Purnia	66.5	803	68.8	1,439	38.7	8.7	1,281
Rohtas	61.3	522	62.0	1,311	26.9	15.5	1,209
Saharsa	68.4	472	60.4	814	34.6	7.7	731
Samastipur	65.3	899	59.4	1,699	29.7	8.4	1,560
Saran	61.9	586	53.9	1,519	23.9	18.1	1,447
Sheikhpura	66.0	128	66.8	262	35.6	10.7	240
Sheohar	63.7	165	55.0	303	33.1	9.6	280
Sitamarhi	69.0	840	59.8	1,663	33.6	8.9	1,508
Siwan	63.1	530	60.5	1,471	24.2	17.0	1,400
Supaul	72.4	600	68.1	1,040	38.6	5.6	925
Vaishali	67.4	714	62.1	1,544	28.9	13.9	1,416
Bihar	63.5	21,408	60.3	45,112	30.4	11.7	41,410

Note: Table is based on children/women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC)). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

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

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

Table 7.3 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex				Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹				Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²				Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	Men	Women	Men
Age																
15-24	45.8	78.0	32.8	63.3	34.6	63.1	10.0	24.7	39.9	62.0	2,866	2,110				
15-19	44.6	74.9	31.3	59.6	32.8	58.9	8.8	23.5	38.0	57.0	1,639	1,228				
20-24	47.4	82.2	34.8	68.5	36.8	69.0	11.6	26.4	42.6	68.8	1,227	882				
25-29	49.1	85.6	36.1	73.7	38.2	70.7	11.3	32.5	41.0	72.4	1,298	802				
30-39	46.5	83.6	35.3	70.0	36.2	70.8	10.5	26.8	40.8	68.8	1,890	1,387				
40-49	41.4	78.5	30.0	65.2	31.3	63.9	8.6	23.8	35.3	64.7	1,438	1,132				
Residence																
Urban	67.4	89.4	54.5	76.6	53.4	77.3	21.7	38.1	58.8	76.9	1,113	995				
Rural	41.9	78.7	29.8	64.8	31.8	63.9	8.1	23.6	36.1	63.3	6,379	4,436				
Schooling																
No schooling	29.3	62.3	20.1	46.9	20.9	46.5	4.2	12.7	24.1	46.9	3,532	1,130				
<5 years complete	39.7	70.8	26.7	55.8	30.8	57.1	7.1	13.6	32.9	56.3	359	342				
5-9 years complete	49.2	77.1	35.2	64.0	36.6	61.6	9.6	21.0	42.4	59.7	1,807	1,652				
10-11 years complete	65.3	89.7	49.8	74.2	52.4	73.7	16.9	31.8	57.2	73.3	849	907				
12 or more years complete	84.8	96.1	67.8	84.6	70.4	85.5	28.0	42.8	77.8	85.9	946	1,401				
Regular media exposure³																
Yes	63.1	87.1	48.1	73.7	49.4	73.0	16.4	30.6	55.6	72.9	2,950	3,700				
No	34.4	66.9	24.0	52.6	25.7	52.0	6.0	16.8	29.0	50.6	4,542	1,731				
Marital status																
Never married	49.0	80.1	33.4	65.7	35.7	65.0	11.9	27.8	42.3	64.9	1,510	2,004				
Currently married	45.0	81.0	33.6	67.8	34.9	67.1	9.7	25.5	38.9	66.4	5,758	3,380				
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	41.9	(76.8)	30.6	(62.2)	34.2	(65.9)	7.4	(7.2)	33.9	(65.0)	224	47				

Continued...

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS— Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months³											
Been away	46.7	79.5	36.0	66.6	39.5	65.5	24.8	42.0	63.3	870	1,603
Not been away	45.6	81.1	33.1	67.1	34.4	66.7	26.8	39.1	66.9	6,622	3,828
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴											
Been away	47.1	81.0	37.3	65.4	40.9	66.3	25.1	43.5	63.8	352	877
Not been away	45.6	80.6	33.3	67.3	34.7	66.4	26.4	39.3	66.2	7,140	4,554
Religion											
Hindu	45.7	80.2	33.9	66.5	35.4	65.6	26.1	39.5	65.3	6,146	4,605
Muslim	45.6	82.9	31.3	69.3	33.2	70.5	27.0	39.1	68.5	1,339	818
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	36.2	75.9	26.5	61.4	27.6	59.0	21.5	30.2	58.3	1,328	986
Scheduled tribe	34.1	69.8	24.4	52.1	22.5	47.1	20.0	30.9	54.0	244	131
Other backward class	43.9	79.7	31.9	66.6	33.2	66.5	25.0	37.5	65.6	4,462	3,358
Other	61.9	90.3	46.5	76.1	49.6	76.0	36.1	55.5	76.1	1,439	956
Total	45.7	80.6	33.5	67.0	35.0	66.4	26.2	39.5	65.8	7,492	5,431

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

¹ Partner who has no other sex partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep a family member infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep a family member infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Age										
15-24	81.2	70.6	76.5	68.2	83.6	70.9	75.6	72.0	43.1	1,646
15-19	82.0	69.6	75.9	65.9	81.3	71.0	75.2	72.9	42.8	921
20-24	80.1	71.9	77.2	71.2	86.4	70.8	76.1	70.9	43.5	725
25-29	77.9	68.9	73.7	64.7	83.0	69.1	75.2	71.9	43.4	687
30-39	78.6	69.9	76.0	65.6	83.2	69.0	73.1	73.8	43.8	1,159
40-49	80.2	68.4	74.5	66.6	83.1	66.3	72.9	75.2	45.0	888
Residence										
Urban	87.3	80.3	83.7	69.2	87.6	81.2	79.9	73.4	54.2	890
Rural	77.6	66.8	73.2	65.9	82.2	66.1	72.9	73.0	41.1	3,490
Schooling										
No schooling	75.4	63.4	69.9	63.8	75.6	54.8	63.9	75.4	33.7	704
<5 years complete	75.0	67.7	70.4	62.2	77.7	61.7	57.2	72.9	31.5	242
5-9 years complete	78.1	66.0	74.9	64.3	81.7	64.8	71.9	72.6	39.9	1,274
10-11 years complete	82.4	74.3	78.0	69.3	84.1	73.3	77.5	73.3	47.1	813
12 or more years complete	86.1	79.2	82.5	71.7	89.3	79.8	83.2	72.3	52.7	1,346
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	82.8	74.2	78.8	66.7	84.0	71.5	77.0	72.6	45.9	3,222
No	76.0	64.5	71.5	66.5	81.4	62.9	66.9	74.5	37.7	1,158
Marital status										
Never married	82.5	71.2	78.6	69.1	83.8	72.9	76.6	71.8	44.8	1,605
Currently married	78.9	69.5	74.6	65.8	83.0	67.2	73.2	73.9	43.2	2,739
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	81.9	65.8	74.7	70.6	(83.2)	(56.0)	(57.9)	(71.6)	(36.8)	36

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS in home	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Religion										
Hindu	80.5	71.1	76.0	66.3	83.9	70.0	75.1	73.5	44.7	3,693
Muslim	76.4	63.2	72.8	68.1	79.6	64.5	69.8	71.3	38.2	678
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	76.9	68.3	73.9	66.9	83.6	66.0	72.0	73.6	42.6	748
Scheduled tribe	66.8	61.1	64.3	73.0	68.6	58.8	72.5	69.6	31.1	91
Other backward class	81.1	70.7	76.2	65.0	83.0	69.1	73.8	72.6	42.5	2,676
Other	79.3	69.3	75.6	69.2	85.6	73.6	78.2	74.7	49.9	863
Total	79.7	69.7	75.5	66.6	83.3	69.2	74.3	73.1	43.7	4,380

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.7	0.8	1.5	2.5	0.8	1.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	5.7	1.1	3.1	4.5	0.2	1.9	4.7	0.3	2.1
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.7
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	533	696	1,229	2,710	4,324	7,034	3,243	5,020	8,263
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	(23.4)	*	(28.0)	22.6	*	22.4	22.8	*	23.6
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	30	8	38	123	10	132	153	17	170
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.1
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	564	811	1,375	2,884	4,948	7,832	3,449	5,759	9,207
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.1	na	na	1.2	na	na	1.2	na	na
Number of men	995	na	na	4,436	na	na	5,431	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	*	na	na	(20.7)	na	na	22.1	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	11.2	na	na	5.5	na	na	6.3	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	4.1	6.3	5.3	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.4
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.5	4.4	3.5	1.2	2.9	2.2	1.4	3.1	2.4
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	34.3	37.6	36.0	43.0	45.2	44.3	41.4	44.0	42.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.0	5.7	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3
Number of respondents	995	1,113	2,108	4,436	6,379	10,816	5,431	7,492	12,923
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	80.5	90.2	85.8	74.1	93.4	85.7	75.1	93.0	85.7
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	341	418	759	1,909	2,881	4,790	2,250	3,300	5,549

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Bihar, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	34.0	19.5	26.8	22.4	8.4	14.2	24.7	10.0	16.3
Percentage who know a condom source	81.9	42.0	62.1	62.7	22.5	38.9	66.5	25.3	42.8
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	18.1	38.2	28.1	24.1	49.4	39.1	22.9	47.8	37.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.0	3.6	2.3	1.9	4.0	3.2	1.7	4.0	3.0
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	1.9	5.3	3.6	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.6	2.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.2	2.5	2.3	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	31.8	37.2	34.5	42.0	43.5	42.9	40.0	42.6	41.5
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.0	5.0	4.5	5.1	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5
Number age 15-24	421	413	834	1,689	2,453	4,142	2,110	2,866	4,976
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	82.2	88.9	85.8	73.1	94.3	85.9	74.6	93.7	85.9
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	134	154	288	710	1,067	1,777	844	1,221	2,065
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	17.0	8.6	11.3	14.8	10.9	11.9	15.1	10.6	11.8
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	77	162	239	417	1,274	1,691	493	1,436	1,929
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	39.2	0.0	12.4	23.0	0.3	5.6	25.6	0.3	6.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	64	137	201	331	1,095	1,426	394	1,232	1,627
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	*	nc	*	23.1	*	22.0	22.9	*	22.1
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	25	0	25	76	4	80	101	4	105
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	91.6	98.7	94.5	90.4	97.9	93.9	90.7	98.0	94.0
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	5.7	0.0	3.4	5.8	0.3	3.2	5.7	0.2	3.3
Number never married	376	255	630	1,407	1,203	2,611	1,783	1,458	3,241

Nc= No cases

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

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

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Bihar, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	374	370	12,022
Male	569	519	12,471
Age			
< 15	120	120	8,282
15-59	494	463	14,082
60 +	1,711	1,593	2,130
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	674	630	9,245
Other fuel	352	334	15,248
Total	474	446	24,493
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	547	529	87,054
Male	840	812	81,312
Age			
< 15	164	154	67,213
15-59	819	798	83,759
60 +	2,086	2,004	17,395
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	741	716	150,636
Other fuel	246	238	17,730
Total	689	665	168,366
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	526	509	99,076
Male	804	773	93,783
Age			
< 15	160	150	75,495
15-59	773	750	97,840
60 +	2,045	1,960	19,525
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	737	711	159,881
Other fuel	295	282	32,978
Total	661	637	192,860

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age													
15-19	80.8	10,059	59.7	60.7	90.5	11.5	8,125	81.6	61.1	52.0	90.6	11.6	1,003
20-34	80.0	21,695	58.2	61.1	90.7	10.8	17,364	86.2	66.8	56.2	93.9	11.6	2,044
35-49	82.3	14,058	56.3	62.1	91.1	10.7	11,573	88.2	67.4	58.4	94.2	9.2	1,615
Residence													
Urban	89.9	6,157	76.6	63.5	95.3	4.4	5,533	90.8	73.3	63.9	96.3	8.1	903
Rural	79.5	39,655	54.6	60.9	90.0	12.1	31,529	84.7	64.0	54.2	92.5	11.4	3,758
Schooling													
No schooling	74.7	21,881	48.3	58.3	87.8	11.9	16,337	80.8	51.1	55.3	90.9	11.2	913
<5 years complete	81.8	2,415	52.9	58.2	91.9	10.9	1,976	84.7	51.5	52.2	89.0	12.0	290
5-9 years complete	84.3	11,056	58.9	61.4	91.2	10.7	9,319	83.8	62.4	52.7	91.9	11.8	1,383
10-11 years complete	88.9	4,911	70.6	65.8	94.2	10.0	4,366	89.0	70.0	55.8	95.5	11.3	807
12 or more years complete	91.3	5,549	78.2	68.3	96.3	9.1	5,064	90.6	80.6	61.3	96.1	8.7	1,269
Religion													
Hindu	81.1	38,316	58.2	61.8	90.7	10.8	31,076	85.8	66.1	56.9	93.0	10.6	3,949
Muslim	80.0	7,438	56.5	59.1	91.2	11.7	5,953	86.2	64.0	50.5	94.6	11.7	705
Other ²	(52.0)	40	*	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	*	*	1

Continued...

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

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, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	77.9	8,784	53.1	58.6	88.6	11.4	6,842	85.8	64.8	91.8	12.2	986	846
Scheduled tribe	64.8	1,576	51.3	61.0	87.5	14.5	1,021	74.4	58.5	90.9	15.5	131	97
Other backward class	82.0	27,049	57.7	62.0	90.7	10.7	22,174	85.6	64.7	93.4	10.1	3,358	2,874
Other	84.0	8,160	64.9	62.3	93.9	10.3	6,856	88.2	71.4	94.7	10.7	956	843
Don't know	69.4	243	33.3	49.6	83.3	26.0	169	*	*	*	*	1	1
Total	80.9	45,812	57.9	61.3	90.8	10.9	37,062	85.8	65.8	93.3	10.8	5,431	4,662

Note: Total includes Christian women/men, who are not shown separately.

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

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	5.6	10,059	2.7	1,228
20-24	4.9	7,778	3.4	882
25-34	8.0	13,917	6.3	1,491
35-49	10.4	14,058	8.6	1,831
Residence				
Urban	6.2	6,157	3.9	995
Rural	7.9	39,655	6.2	4,436
Schooling				
No schooling	9.2	21,881	6.3	1,130
<5 years complete	9.3	2,415	6.5	342
5-9 years complete	6.7	11,056	4.8	1,652
10-11 years complete	5.3	4,911	6.1	907
12 or more years complete	5.0	5,549	6.3	1,401
Religion				
Hindu	7.8	38,316	6.2	4,605
Muslim	7.2	7,438	3.6	818
Other ¹	(15.7)	40	*	1
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	10.3	8,784	7.6	986
Scheduled tribe	7.3	1,576	0.0	131
Other backward class	7.4	27,049	5.7	3,358
Other	5.9	8,160	5.2	956
Don't know	3.1	243	*	1
Total age 15-49	7.7	45,812	5.8	5,431
Age 50-54	na	na	7.5	441
Total age 15-54	na	na	5.9	5,872

Note: Total includes Christian women/men, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	28.2	21.5	22.4
Government/municipal hospital	14.5	6.3	7.4
Government dispensary	0.9	0.8	0.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.5	0.7	1.0
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	5.8	7.3	7.1
PHC/additional PHC	3.8	5.4	5.2
Sub-centre	0.2	0.5	0.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other public health sector	0.1	0.2	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private health sector	70.4	77.1	76.2
Private hospital	7.9	15.7	14.7
Private doctor/clinic	53.2	49.7	50.2
Private paramedic	1.1	4.2	3.8
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.7	0.8	0.8
Traditional healer	0.2	2.0	1.7
Pharmacy/drugstore	7.0	4.0	4.4
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.6	0.6
Other source	1.3	1.3	1.3
Shop	0.9	0.5	0.6
Home treatment	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other	0.2	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	9.8	12.7	12.3
Number of households	4,806	31,966	36,772
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	5.3	2.0	2.3
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	10.2	6.5	6.8
State health insurance scheme	12.8	9.4	9.7
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	58.6	78.9	76.8
Community health insurance programme	0.0	0.8	0.7
Other health insurance through employer	1.9	0.5	0.6
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.3	0.6	0.7
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	7.8	1.3	2.0
Other	2.2	0.9	1.1
Number of households	470	4,045	4,515

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	744	1,040	318	689	504	10,059	301	866	155	547	72	1,228
20-34	1,267	1,602	1,008	1,725	645	21,695	1,002	1,576	674	1,382	224	2,372
35-49	2,578	2,647	2,257	4,238	629	14,058	2,329	1,412	413	2,209	51	1,831
Residence												
Urban	1,615	812	2,929	1,563	39	6,157	1,398	158	397	869	0	995
Rural	1,545	1,952	977	2,379	698	39,655	1,267	1,630	485	1,607	161	4,436
Schooling												
No schooling	1,558	2,172	1,116	2,837	599	21,881	813	1,623	438	1,022	294	1,130
<5 years complete	1,749	1,816	935	2,592	450	2,415	627	1,499	0	2,156	0	342
5-9 years complete	1,569	1,601	1,088	1,888	657	11,056	852	1,205	392	1,544	0	1,652
10-11 years complete	1,713	1,341	1,536	1,725	653	4,911	1,830	1,786	476	1,333	368	907
12 or more years complete	1,285	1,121	1,901	1,129	588	5,549	2,006	1,023	694	1,672	34	1,401
Marital status												
Never married	752	1,135	342	711	559	9,155	587	1,308	294	653	176	2,004
Currently married	1,745	1,937	1,441	2,600	624	35,443	1,688	1,402	579	1,868	107	3,380
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2,053	2,792	2,144	4,357	557	1,214	(2759)	(594)	(0)	(7973)	(0)	47
Religion												
Hindu	1,470	1,759	1,221	2,251	569	38,316	1,317	1,467	500	1,529	111	4,605
Muslim	1,993	2,021	1,348	2,381	820	7,438	1,159	775	301	1,165	246	818
Other ¹	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	40	*	*	*	*	*	1

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Coitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Coitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,317	1,261	900	2,394	444	8,784	752	1,454	562	1,685	302	986
Scheduled tribe	2,465	3,032	944	2,856	2,134	1,576	954	0	1,844	1,135	0	131
Other backward class	1,337	1,717	1,165	2,120	458	27,049	1,193	1,563	461	1,490	124	3,358
Other	2,324	2,365	1,912	2,527	1,012	8,160	2,236	740	211	1,237	0	956
Don't know	2,605	3,362	1,190	1,862	0	243	*	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	1,554	1,799	1,240	2,269	609	45,812	1,291	1,360	469	1,472	131	5,431
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,367	1,430	903	2,720	399	441
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,522	1,366	501	1,566	151	5,872

Note: Total includes Christian women/men, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

† Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	2.1	1.5	3.4	10,059
20-24	8.2	3.3	4.0	7,778
25-34	14.4	5.0	5.7	13,917
35-49	19.1	6.7	8.5	14,058
Residence				
Urban	10.9	3.8	7.7	6,157
Rural	12.3	4.6	5.5	39,655
Schooling				
No schooling	13.8	4.9	5.3	21,881
<5 years complete	13.6	4.0	5.0	2,415
5-9 years complete	10.5	3.8	5.4	11,056
10-11 years complete	9.4	4.4	6.1	4,911
12 or more years complete	9.9	4.5	8.1	5,549
Religion				
Hindu	12.5	4.6	5.9	38,316
Muslim	9.9	3.7	5.1	7,438
Other ¹	(4.2)	(0.0)	(2.1)	40
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	11.0	4.2	4.9	8,784
Scheduled tribe	11.6	4.3	5.0	1,576
Other backward class	12.5	4.4	5.6	27,049
Other	11.8	5.1	7.4	8,160
Don't know	10.1	4.5	7.3	243
Total	12.1	4.5	5.8	45,812

Note: Total includes Christian women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Hypertensive				Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg			
Age								
15-19	2.6	84.2	14.4	1.1	0.1	100.0	9,828	
20-24	4.1	78.4	19.4	1.7	0.1	100.0	7,648	
25-29	5.9	72.3	23.9	2.9	0.5	100.0	7,675	
30-34	8.0	64.5	29.7	4.5	0.9	100.0	6,075	
35-39	12.5	57.2	33.5	6.8	1.6	100.0	5,415	
40-44	16.0	51.8	36.3	8.8	2.1	100.0	4,363	
45-49	20.2	46.5	36.9	12.5	2.8	100.0	4,107	
Residence								
Urban	7.8	69.5	24.9	4.2	0.8	100.0	6,103	
Rural	8.3	68.6	25.5	4.5	0.9	100.0	39,007	
Schooling								
No schooling	9.8	63.8	29.0	5.3	1.2	100.0	21,551	
<5 years complete	9.5	67.4	25.3	5.3	1.1	100.0	2,369	
5-9 years complete	6.6	74.3	21.2	3.4	0.6	100.0	10,886	
10-11 years complete	6.6	74.8	20.7	3.6	0.6	100.0	4,833	
12 or more years complete	6.3	72.3	23.7	3.3	0.4	100.0	5,473	
Religion								
Hindu	8.0	68.9	25.4	4.3	0.9	100.0	37,762	
Muslim	9.2	68.1	25.1	5.1	1.0	100.0	7,293	
Other ²	(18.0)	(56.5)	(31.6)	(7.1)	(2.5)	100.0	38	
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	7.7	69.2	25.0	4.3	0.9	100.0	8,648	
Scheduled tribe	8.1	69.7	25.3	4.3	0.5	100.0	1,523	
Other backward class	7.7	69.7	24.8	4.1	0.9	100.0	26,707	
Other	10.7	64.5	27.9	5.8	1.1	100.0	8,003	
Don't know	9.4	71.2	22.4	4.8	0.0	100.0	231	
Total	8.2	68.7	25.4	4.4	0.9	100.0	45,111	

Note: Total includes Christian women, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total				
Age												
15-19	3.1	74.0	23.6	1.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	0.6	1,218			
20-24	3.9	57.4	38.9	3.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.1	861			
25-29	10.5	50.1	41.3	8.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	0.6	790			
30-34	13.9	42.1	46.9	9.3	0.9	0.7	100.0	1.1	677			
35-39	14.6	40.7	46.2	11.0	1.9	0.2	100.0	0.9	674			
40-44	18.9	34.9	47.7	12.9	3.5	1.1	100.0	0.7	565			
45-49	24.9	32.1	46.1	16.1	3.8	1.9	100.0	0.7	538			
Residence												
Urban	13.5	45.2	42.2	10.4	1.7	0.6	100.0	0.2	980			
Rural	10.5	52.4	38.7	7.1	1.3	0.5	100.0	0.7	4,344			
Schooling												
No schooling	10.5	48.5	42.2	7.6	1.4	0.2	100.0	0.4	1,094			
<5 years complete	9.8	54.3	36.9	6.6	1.5	0.7	100.0	0.3	339			
5-9 years complete	10.0	57.0	34.7	6.7	0.9	0.7	100.0	0.8	1,632			
10-11 years complete	11.1	52.7	37.3	7.6	1.6	0.7	100.0	0.7	888			
12 or more years complete	13.0	44.2	44.6	9.1	1.6	0.4	100.0	0.7	1,370			
Religion												
Hindu	10.5	51.4	39.6	7.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	0.6	4,522			
Muslim	14.3	49.4	38.0	10.8	1.1	0.6	100.0	0.9	793			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	9.5	54.5	36.8	6.6	1.4	0.7	100.0	0.3	972			
Scheduled tribe	13.0	35.7	52.2	8.7	2.5	0.9	100.0	0.0	129			
Other backward class	10.3	52.0	39.2	7.2	1.3	0.4	100.0	0.7	3,290			
Other	14.9	46.4	41.0	10.4	1.4	0.8	100.0	0.8	932			
Total age 15-49	11.0	51.1	39.4	7.7	1.3	0.5	100.0	0.7	5,324			
Age 50-54	27.5	34.1	41.8	15.9	5.1	3.1	100.0	0.5	432			
Total age 15-54	12.3	49.8	39.5	8.3	1.6	0.7	100.0	0.6	5,756			

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

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	98.2	1.2	0.6	100.0	9,828
20-24	97.8	1.3	0.9	100.0	7,643
25-29	96.9	2.0	1.2	100.0	7,672
30-34	95.8	2.6	1.7	100.0	6,085
35-39	94.5	2.8	2.7	100.0	5,410
40-44	92.1	4.3	3.6	100.0	4,355
45-49	90.3	4.7	5.1	100.0	4,110
Residence					
Urban	95.0	2.7	2.3	100.0	6,080
Rural	95.9	2.3	1.8	100.0	39,024
Schooling					
No schooling	95.2	2.6	2.2	100.0	21,551
<5 years complete	96.6	2.0	1.4	100.0	2,375
5-9 years complete	96.2	2.3	1.6	100.0	10,880
10-11 years complete	96.3	2.1	1.6	100.0	4,822
12 or more years complete	96.5	2.0	1.5	100.0	5,475
Religion					
Hindu	95.8	2.3	1.8	100.0	37,780
Muslim	95.7	2.3	2.0	100.0	7,269
Other ¹	(97.7)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	96.4	2.2	1.4	100.0	8,654
Scheduled tribe	94.9	3.1	2.0	100.0	1,507
Other backward class	96.0	2.2	1.8	100.0	26,704
Other	94.8	2.9	2.3	100.0	8,010
Don't know	95.3	2.2	2.5	100.0	230
Total	95.8	2.3	1.8	100.0	45,104

Note: Total includes Christian women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

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

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	96.9	2.4	0.8	100.0	1,215
20-24	95.5	3.2	1.3	100.0	859
25-29	95.0	2.8	2.1	100.0	788
30-34	93.9	3.6	2.6	100.0	680
35-39	91.9	3.2	4.9	100.0	674
40-44	87.0	5.8	7.2	100.0	566
45-49	86.9	4.8	8.3	100.0	539
Residence					
Urban	92.0	4.0	4.0	100.0	977
Rural	93.6	3.3	3.1	100.0	4,344
Schooling					
No schooling	93.2	3.2	3.6	100.0	1,090
<5 years complete	91.8	4.4	3.8	100.0	339
5-9 years complete	94.8	3.0	2.2	100.0	1,630
10-11 years complete	93.0	3.9	3.2	100.0	891
12 or more years complete	92.2	3.7	4.1	100.0	1,370
Religion					
Hindu	93.6	3.1	3.3	100.0	4,523
Muslim	91.3	5.6	3.1	100.0	790
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	94.6	2.5	2.9	100.0	972
Scheduled tribe	92.0	2.6	5.4	100.0	129
Other backward class	93.2	3.3	3.5	100.0	3,289
Other	92.4	5.1	2.6	100.0	931
Total age 15-49	93.3	3.4	3.3	100.0	5,322
Age 50-54	84.2	7.5	8.3	100.0	429
Total age 15-54	92.6	3.7	3.6	100.0	5,751

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

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Bihar, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.1	0.2	0.2	13.4	15.2	14.9
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	5.4	4.7
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.1
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.2	0.4	0.4	11.0	10.4	10.5
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.7
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.3	0.4	0.3	9.9	10.7	10.6
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.4	0.8	0.8	28.6	39.4	37.4
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Uses any type of tobacco	1.5	3.0	2.8	43.1	51.7	50.1
Drinks alcohol	0.2	0.2	0.2	26.2	29.5	28.9
Number of respondents	6,157	39,655	45,812	995	4,436	5,431
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	7.9	10.3	9.9
1-2	(13.0)	26.6	26.0	54.1	47.0	48.0
3-5	(20.6)	31.0	30.6	25.4	24.3	24.4
6-9	(10.2)	15.6	15.4	7.3	7.7	7.7
10 or more	(56.2)	26.7	28.0	2.8	9.5	8.5
Don't know	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.3	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	25	554	580	141	810	951
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	26.4	24.7	9.1	14.7	13.7
About once a week	*	40.8	45.7	28.9	37.6	36.2
Less than once a week	*	32.7	29.7	62.0	47.7	50.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	10	98	108	261	1,309	1,570

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Other	Nothing		
Age								
15-19	81.9	14.8	16.6	1.6	0.1	1.1	31.5	10,059
20-24	82.2	14.0	16.1	1.6	0.3	1.3	30.3	7,778
Residence								
Urban	68.2	21.5	35.0	2.8	0.1	0.8	55.6	2,343
Rural	84.1	13.4	13.6	1.4	0.2	1.3	27.3	15,494
Schooling								
No schooling	92.8	5.4	4.4	0.8	0.2	1.8	10.1	4,496
<5 years complete	91.8	6.9	4.9	0.6	0.2	1.5	11.8	898
5-9 years complete	84.9	13.5	13.1	1.2	0.1	1.1	26.7	6,314
10-11 years complete	76.6	20.0	24.9	2.1	0.1	1.1	44.9	2,992
12 or more years complete	63.0	26.2	35.4	3.2	0.3	0.5	61.8	3,137
Religion								
Hindu	81.9	14.3	17.2	1.5	0.2	1.1	31.6	14,584
Muslim	82.8	14.9	12.7	1.9	0.2	1.9	28.2	3,227
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	87.5	10.5	10.8	1.1	0.1	1.3	21.3	3,448
Scheduled tribe	85.5	11.9	6.7	1.9	0.5	2.4	19.6	588
Other backward class	83.5	13.7	16.0	1.4	0.2	1.0	29.9	10,543
Other	70.9	21.9	25.8	2.6	0.1	1.1	47.8	3,168
Don't know	75.5	7.7	7.2	0.0	4.9	15.2	13.6	91
Total	82.0	14.4	16.4	1.6	0.2	1.2	31.0	17,837

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes Christian women and women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Bihar, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents	
			Cash and in-kind		In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total
			Cash only	Cash only							
WOMEN											
15-19	14.1	1,639	39.0	10.3	16.6	34.1	100.0	42.3	57.7	100.0	231
20-24	10.9	1,227	42.7	13.6	19.7	24.0	100.0	36.8	63.2	100.0	134
25-29	20.0	1,298	52.1	13.2	14.3	20.5	100.0	43.5	56.5	100.0	260
30-34	22.9	963	51.8	11.9	12.3	24.0	100.0	49.4	50.6	100.0	221
35-39	25.2	927	52.3	16.5	15.7	15.4	100.0	48.7	51.3	100.0	234
40-44	29.8	777	46.9	20.5	14.1	18.5	100.0	61.5	38.5	100.0	232
45-49	28.4	662	46.1	16.7	16.3	20.9	100.0	62.9	37.1	100.0	188
Total	20.0	7,492	47.7	14.7	15.3	22.4	100.0	49.6	50.4	100.0	1,499
MEN											
15-19	39.3	1,228	65.8	8.1	2.9	23.1	100.0	34.5	65.5	100.0	483
20-24	66.5	882	79.3	6.5	3.4	10.9	100.0	30.5	69.5	100.0	586
25-29	87.5	802	81.7	8.1	3.2	7.0	100.0	37.3	62.7	100.0	702
30-34	93.5	688	81.0	8.6	4.0	6.4	100.0	37.6	62.4	100.0	643
35-39	95.3	699	80.2	9.3	3.6	6.8	100.0	39.9	60.1	100.0	666
40-44	94.1	580	78.7	10.5	3.0	7.8	100.0	44.0	56.0	100.0	546
45-49	94.4	551	76.3	10.5	3.8	9.4	100.0	46.7	53.3	100.0	521
Total	76.4	5,431	78.1	8.8	3.4	9.7	100.0	38.5	61.5	100.0	4,147

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husbands' earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with wife decide how their wife's earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as employed for cash	Number employed for cash and whose wives are
Age									
15-19	*	35.5	161	*	4	*	1	28	*
20-29	82.9	58.7	1,020	38.9	83	(76.3)	48	752	(34.3)
30-39	84.1	65.1	1,022	33.4	164	81.2	103	1,142	52.3
40-49	83.6	69.6	669	31.5	126	83.3	116	913	44.0
Residence									
Urban	86.8	65.5	502	32.3	49	(77.6)	43	484	(56.4)
Rural	82.8	61.5	2,370	34.0	328	82.0	225	2,351	43.0
Schooling									
No schooling	81.4	61.2	1,583	29.9	254	82.8	93	801	47.9
<5 years complete	(84.8)	58.8	157	*	16	*	19	220	*
5-9 years complete	86.9	59.8	554	(32.6)	37	77.5	61	797	42.5
10-11 years complete	(88.5)	59.7	255	*	23	(84.8)	35	401	(43.5)
12 or more years complete	87.8	74.8	324	50.4	47	79.5	60	617	(39.4)
Religion									
Hindu	83.6	62.5	2,445	33.7	324	80.6	228	2,426	47.4
Muslim	82.0	60.4	425	34.2	54	(85.0)	39	405	(33.4)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	83.5	60.3	555	31.6	122	81.0	76	573	50.5
Scheduled tribe	(85.1)	61.2	84	*	15	*	6	76	*
Other backward class	83.2	61.8	1,757	33.1	208	83.8	149	1,745	46.6
Other	81.8	65.7	471	(49.0)	31	(71.9)	36	443	*
Total	83.3	62.2	2,872	33.8	377	81.3	268	2,836	45.4

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 89 Decision making

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person who usually makes the decision						
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total respondent	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
	URBAN											
Own health care	12.9	55.6	27.7	1.5	2.3	100.0	35.8	55.3	8.3	0.6	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	5.7	64.7	23.1	3.0	3.4	100.0	29.0	65.4	4.8	0.5	0.4	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.4	59.5	27.6	1.8	2.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL											
Own health care	13.0	52.7	29.2	3.4	1.7	100.0	33.0	55.7	10.8	0.4	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	8.8	54.4	30.8	4.4	1.6	100.0	30.7	64.3	4.1	0.7	0.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.3	51.8	33.5	4.8	1.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL											
Own health care	13.0	53.1	29.0	3.1	1.8	100.0	33.5	55.6	10.4	0.4	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	8.4	55.8	29.7	4.2	1.9	100.0	30.4	64.5	4.2	0.6	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.3	52.8	32.7	4.4	1.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife					
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
15-19	50.4	47.2	45.3	36.7	42.3	389	(93.9)	(98.5)	(92.4)	(0.0)	34
20-24	58.3	54.9	54.0	43.9	32.4	1,002	88.8	93.9	84.9	2.2	293
25-29	63.2	63.3	59.6	50.3	26.4	1,233	87.9	93.8	85.1	3.4	615
30-39	71.4	68.7	64.3	55.2	20.2	1,820	91.2	95.0	88.5	2.3	1,340
40-49	71.9	70.9	68.5	58.9	18.7	1,315	87.1	95.6	84.9	2.3	1,098
Residence											
Urban	68.5	70.4	67.9	58.8	22.4	791	91.1	94.3	87.1	1.7	537
Rural	65.7	63.2	60.1	50.7	25.2	4,967	88.7	95.0	86.4	2.6	2,843
Schooling											
No schooling	65.4	62.6	59.2	50.3	25.9	3,207	88.5	93.5	85.3	3.3	897
<5 years complete	66.4	64.4	61.5	51.7	23.3	295	85.8	94.8	83.1	2.5	254
5-9 years complete	64.2	62.4	60.5	50.2	26.4	1,157	87.6	95.5	85.3	2.2	961
10-11 years complete	67.3	67.6	64.8	55.3	23.6	503	90.9	94.4	87.3	2.0	496
12 or more years complete	72.5	73.3	70.2	60.3	17.7	595	91.5	96.1	89.8	2.2	772
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	73.2	69.7	67.3	57.7	18.3	1,184	89.1	95.1	86.5	2.4	3,171
Employed, for cash	77.1	74.2	70.7	61.8	15.1	730	89.4	95.0	86.9	2.4	2,836
Employed, not for cash	67.0	62.5	61.9	51.1	23.4	454	86.3	95.5	83.9	2.1	335
Not employed	64.2	62.8	59.6	50.3	26.5	4,574	89.6	92.1	85.3	3.6	209

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife					
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	53.2	49.7	48.7	38.9	38.9	623	87.4	92.6	83.0	3.1	539
1-2	64.7	64.3	60.8	51.4	25.3	1,963	90.6	95.9	88.5	1.9	1,094
3-4	68.9	66.4	62.9	53.2	21.7	2,306	88.2	95.1	86.2	2.8	1,299
5+	71.1	68.4	66.7	58.3	21.6	866	89.9	94.5	86.6	2.2	449
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	70.5	69.0	66.0	56.2	20.2	2,378	89.7	93.8	86.4	2.9	1,396
Non-nuclear	63.0	60.8	57.8	48.7	28.0	3,379	88.7	95.7	86.5	2.2	1,985
Religion											
Hindu	66.3	64.3	61.6	52.1	24.5	4,811	89.6	95.0	86.8	2.2	2,910
Muslim	64.7	63.6	58.9	50.5	26.4	944	85.8	94.1	84.2	4.4	466
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	66.9	66.0	62.3	53.3	24.0	1,069	90.4	95.6	88.5	2.6	654
Scheduled tribe	61.2	56.7	55.2	42.9	28.3	187	86.4	94.7	84.4	3.3	85
Other backward class	66.5	63.7	61.4	52.4	25.0	3,504	89.4	94.9	86.2	2.0	2,077
Other	64.4	64.8	60.1	49.5	24.6	984	87.0	94.1	85.2	4.1	564
Total	66.1	64.2	61.2	51.8	24.8	5,758	89.1	94.9	86.5	2.5	3,380

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes						Number of women
	Women's access to money			Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹		
Age							
15-19	19.8	14.5	23.0	1.5	17.0	1,639	
20-24	27.3	18.3	25.0	2.1	19.8	1,227	
25-29	34.8	25.5	27.5	5.6	31.1	1,298	
30-39	41.6	34.7	32.2	7.1	44.4	1,890	
40-49	41.8	36.9	33.3	7.1	53.6	1,438	
Residence							
Urban	38.0	36.9	33.5	3.9	40.9	1,113	
Rural	32.6	24.6	27.5	5.0	32.6	6,379	
Schooling							
No schooling	34.5	23.5	25.3	5.7	39.8	3,532	
<5 years complete	33.2	19.8	25.8	5.9	29.4	359	
5-9 years complete	28.6	22.6	28.3	4.4	25.0	1,807	
10-11 years complete	31.4	29.1	33.6	3.5	29.2	849	
12 or more years complete	40.0	44.5	36.7	3.2	34.3	946	
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	44.8	33.0	36.0	8.3	51.0	1,499	
Employed, for cash	52.2	38.5	40.5	10.1	57.1	935	
Employed, not for cash	32.6	23.9	28.5	5.2	41.0	564	
Not employed	30.5	24.8	26.5	3.9	29.5	5,993	
Number of living children							
0	22.2	16.4	24.1	1.6	18.4	2,145	
1-2	34.5	27.4	28.6	4.2	32.3	2,052	
3-4	39.3	31.7	32.4	7.6	42.9	2,383	
5+	41.7	34.1	27.6	6.6	49.9	912	

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					Number of women
	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
Household structure²						
Nuclear	34.1	27.1	29.7	5.6	39.3	3,233
Non-nuclear	32.8	25.9	27.5	4.2	29.7	4,259
Religion						
Hindu	33.7	27.5	29.7	5.0	34.5	6,146
Muslim	31.7	21.5	22.6	3.7	30.6	1,339
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	34.2	25.4	29.4	5.4	36.9	1,328
Scheduled tribe	26.4	22.1	17.0	4.9	31.5	244
Other backward class	32.9	26.3	29.3	5.0	34.3	4,462
Other	35.3	28.6	26.8	3.6	29.6	1,439
Total	33.4	26.4	28.4	4.8	33.8	7,492

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

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

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

Table 92 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men					
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	41.0	38.1	20.0	1,639	71.6	327	60.1	52.9	1,228
20-24	54.2	48.3	44.0	1,227	53.3	540	67.4	55.5	882
25-29	62.3	54.7	52.7	1,298	43.0	684	77.1	65.2	802
30-34	62.2	49.3	52.6	963	37.1	506	83.2	72.7	688
35-39	65.4	52.8	51.8	927	31.8	480	86.5	75.2	699
40-44	68.1	56.4	41.3	777	28.0	321	92.8	81.9	580
45-49	67.7	58.3	31.2	662	21.9	207	95.8	83.3	551
Residence									
Urban	44.9	38.7	50.0	1,113	66.9	557	61.2	48.5	995
Rural	60.0	51.5	39.3	6,379	36.7	2,508	80.9	70.8	4,436
Religion									
Hindu	58.2	50.5	40.7	6,146	43.8	2,500	78.1	68.3	4,605
Muslim	55.8	45.4	42.0	1,339	34.7	562	73.2	58.2	818
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	58.3	49.9	33.5	1,328	27.2	445	80.2	66.0	986
Scheduled tribe	63.0	53.2	37.0	244	28.7	90	86.6	77.3	131
Other backward class	57.4	48.8	41.2	4,462	40.0	1,836	76.7	66.3	3,358
Other	57.6	51.3	47.8	1,439	59.5	688	74.9	67.3	956
Schooling									
No schooling	63.5	51.9	36.7	3,532	3.0	1,296	85.6	71.8	1,130
<5 years complete	58.4	47.0	39.9	359	13.2	143	80.6	66.2	342
5-9 years complete	52.5	46.9	36.7	1,807	52.3	663	75.4	64.0	1,652
10-11 years complete	50.1	46.8	44.4	849	86.4	377	74.9	67.9	907
12 or more years complete	53.4	49.4	61.9	946	95.8	586	73.3	65.1	1,401
Total age 15-49	57.8	49.6	40.9	7,492	42.2	3,065	77.2	66.7	5,431
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	97.8	87.1	441
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	78.8	68.2	5,872

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

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Bihar, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	29.2	15.6	21.6	15.4	27.7	15.5
She neglects the house or children	35.2	14.7	26.5	15.6	33.4	15.1
She argues with him	35.6	20.4	25.4	22.6	33.5	21.2
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	18.6	7.7	11.1	9.1	17.1	8.2
She doesn't cook properly	30.2	10.1	23.3	11.4	28.8	10.6
He suspects her of being unfaithful	29.2	18.8	22.6	20.3	27.8	19.4
She shows disrespect for in-laws	40.6	22.4	33.7	26.8	39.2	24.0
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	55.7	37.1	44.7	39.8	53.4	38.1
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	82.5	77.6	73.7	72.6	80.7	75.8
Knows her husband has sex with other women	83.6	66.5	74.0	62.2	81.7	64.9
Is tired or not in the mood	80.1	60.4	69.1	59.6	77.8	60.1
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	73.4	52.9	65.0	50.4	71.7	52.0
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	11.4	16.9	21.9	21.9	13.5	18.7
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	12.8	na	12.1	na	12.6
Refuse to give her financial support	na	6.4	na	6.1	na	6.3
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	4.9	na	5.2	na	5.0
Have sex with another woman	na	5.2	na	5.6	na	5.4
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	2.0	na	1.7	na	1.9
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	82.0	na	82.3	na	82.1
Number of respondents	5,982	3,427	1,510	2,004	7,492	5,431

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	48.6	40.8	66.1	49.1	73.4	1,639	1,228
20-24	51.7	41.0	74.8	53.4	80.0	1,227	882
25-29	55.2	38.5	73.7	50.2	82.5	1,298	802
30-39	55.0	35.9	73.6	54.9	80.7	1,890	1,387
40-49	56.7	35.4	71.1	51.6	83.0	1,438	1,132
Residence							
Urban	37.1	24.7	69.9	53.8	83.3	1,113	995
Rural	56.3	41.1	72.0	51.5	78.9	6,379	4,436
Schooling							
No schooling	59.8	47.9	68.4	47.1	75.7	3,532	1,130
<5 years complete	58.8	46.5	67.8	49.4	74.1	359	342
5-9 years complete	53.0	40.8	74.2	51.3	79.2	1,807	1,652
10-11 years complete	45.2	32.3	76.8	52.8	81.0	849	907
12 or more years complete	35.7	28.8	76.4	56.7	83.9	946	1,401
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	59.3	39.0	68.5	53.0	80.4	1,499	4,147
Employed, for cash	55.5	39.1	67.9	53.2	80.6	935	3,601
Employed, not for cash	65.6	38.8	69.4	51.8	79.1	564	546
Not employed	52.0	35.1	72.5	48.6	77.3	5,993	1,284

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Marital status							
Never married	44.7	39.8	65.0	50.4	76.5	1,510	2,004
Currently married	55.9	36.9	73.4	52.7	81.7	5,758	3,380
Widowed/divorced/separated /deserted	50.4	(48.8)	74.7	(66.4)	(76.5)	224	47
Number of living children							
0	46.8	40.2	67.4	49.5	76.5	2,145	2,555
1-2	52.7	33.8	76.2	56.4	84.1	2,052	1,113
3-4	57.4	37.9	72.9	52.9	80.7	2,383	1,311
5+	60.4	37.6	68.7	52.2	84.2	912	452
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	52.7	39.8	69.6	51.4	78.9	3,233	2,286
Non-nuclear	54.0	36.9	73.3	52.4	80.3	4,259	3,146
Religion							
Hindu	53.9	38.3	72.6	51.9	80.0	6,146	4,605
Muslim	51.4	37.6	67.3	53.1	77.6	1,339	818
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	59.8	46.3	70.0	51.1	80.0	1,328	986
Scheduled tribe	51.7	47.5	58.3	41.7	67.3	244	131
Other backward class	53.8	36.5	72.0	52.2	79.7	4,462	3,358
Other	46.0	33.9	74.6	53.4	80.9	1,439	956
Total	53.4	38.1	71.7	52.0	79.7	7,492	5,431

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

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	31.3	12.4	27.5
Sexual violence only	2.1	0.2	1.8
Physical and sexual violence	11.9	0.7	9.7
Physical or sexual violence	45.4	13.3	39.0
Number of women	3,791	937	4,728
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	94.6	0.0	88.0
Former husband	0.8	0.0	0.8
Father/step-father	2.7	18.1	3.7
Mother/step-mother	6.3	58.7	10.0
Sister/brother	4.4	37.3	6.7
Daughter/son	0.3	0.0	0.3
Other relative	0.7	4.1	0.9
Former boyfriend	0.0	1.2	0.1
Mother in-law	1.5	0.0	1.4
Father in-law	1.1	0.0	1.0
Other in-law	0.8	0.9	0.8
Teacher	0.6	14.1	1.6
Other	0.3	3.1	0.5
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	1,638	123	1,761
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	98.6	*	97.0
Former husband	0.6	*	0.6
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	0.3
Other relative	0.5	*	0.9
Teacher	0.0	*	0.3
Stranger	0.0	*	0.6
Other	0.3	*	0.3
Number who experienced sexual violence	533	9	542

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

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

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

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	4.6	123
20-24	3.7	574
25-29	5.3	791
30-39	4.7	1,201
40-49	5.2	845
Residence		
Urban	6.8	496
Rural	4.5	3,037
Marital status		
Currently married	4.6	3,391
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	9.4	138
Number of living children		
0	2.8	146
1-2	4.5	1,310
3-4	4.6	1,487
5+	6.5	590
Schooling		
No schooling	5.7	1,968
<5 years complete	6.2	186
5-9 years complete	3.3	712
10-11 years complete	3.5	290
12 or more years complete	2.9	376
Religion		
Hindu	4.8	2,933
Muslim	4.9	598
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	7.3	641
Scheduled tribe	1.5	113
Other backward class	4.9	2,145
Other	2.4	622
Total	4.8	3,533

Note: Total includes never married women, Christian women, women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Bihar, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	41.0	7.3	27.9	35.2
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	21.8	3.4	15.1	18.5
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	21.2	3.0	14.3	17.3
Slapped her	37.2	4.0	26.4	30.4
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	16.7	2.3	11.6	13.9
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	12.7	2.0	8.7	10.7
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	3.4	0.6	2.2	2.8
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.9
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	13.7	2.9	9.3	12.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	11.4	2.0	7.9	9.9
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	5.1	1.3	3.2	4.5
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	7.1	1.5	4.8	6.2
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	20.5	4.3	13.8	18.1
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	14.5	3.0	9.7	12.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	9.7	1.8	6.7	8.5
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	12.1	2.2	8.2	10.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	43.2	8.1	29.4	37.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence	11.5	2.0	7.9	9.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	45.5	9.7	30.5	40.1
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	7.2	1.0	4.9	5.9
Any violence by women against their husband ²	3.0	0.9	1.8	2.7
Number of ever-married women	3,791	3,791	3,791	3,791

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

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

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

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	20.1	23.0	8.1	24.6	31.6	253
20-24	20.5	40.2	14.0	43.4	45.2	646
25-29	22.0	42.7	17.4	46.2	47.8	822
30-39	20.9	43.0	13.5	44.5	46.1	1,222
40-49	18.4	42.4	11.9	43.8	47.0	847
Residence						
Urban	21.3	38.3	12.9	40.2	41.9	523
Rural	20.3	41.4	13.9	43.7	46.1	3,268
Schooling						
No schooling	24.2	48.3	16.2	50.4	53.0	2,052
<5 years complete	23.7	48.9	15.8	49.7	51.2	207
5-9 years complete	18.7	37.9	11.4	40.3	42.3	785
10-11 years complete	12.5	27.3	10.7	30.3	32.6	334
12 or more years complete	10.3	17.5	7.2	19.9	22.2	413
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	18.7	38.4	12.9	40.5	42.8	2,994
Employed for cash	26.5	51.4	18.7	54.1	55.8	518
Employed not for cash	28.3	49.7	14.0	52.4	55.9	279
Marital status						
Currently married	20.2	41.2	13.7	43.4	45.7	3,643
Widowed	16.1	27.0	9.6	27.0	29.7	119
Divorced/separated/deserted	(68.4)	(76.4)	(34.6)	(78.2)	(86.0)	29
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	20.0	41.1	13.5	43.2	45.5	3,567
0-4 years	14.8	27.0	8.8	29.1	32.6	689
5-9 years	24.3	45.7	17.9	49.6	51.4	705
10+ years	20.3	44.0	13.5	45.7	47.7	2,173
Married more than once	28.5	42.6	20.9	49.5	51.7	83
Number of living children						
0	15.1	23.9	7.1	25.5	30.1	405
1-2	21.4	40.3	14.4	42.7	44.5	1,310
3-4	21.8	45.9	16.1	48.3	50.5	1,486
5+	18.8	42.0	10.7	43.5	46.0	590
Household structure²						
Nuclear	22.2	44.9	14.4	46.4	48.4	1,598
Non-nuclear	19.2	38.1	13.2	40.9	43.5	2,192
Religion						
Hindu	20.5	41.2	13.5	43.2	45.6	3,153
Muslim	20.2	39.7	14.9	43.1	45.4	636

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	23.1	47.3	19.0	51.7	53.8	696
Scheduled tribe	22.2	49.4	20.0	51.1	56.1	119
Other backward class	21.4	42.1	12.7	43.7	46.2	2,315
Other	13.7	28.9	10.3	31.1	32.6	649
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	41.8	70.9	24.5	71.9	73.9	692
No	15.6	33.8	11.0	36.0	38.4	2,966
Don't know	18.6	46.6	19.2	55.1	56.8	133
Total	20.5	41.0	13.7	43.2	45.5	3,791

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

¹ Currently married women only

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	26.3	49.5	17.5	51.6	54.6	1,253
<5 years complete	20.8	51.8	15.3	53.0	55.0	188
5-9 years complete	20.6	43.4	14.7	45.9	47.8	1,052
10-11 years complete	20.0	36.5	10.8	38.1	40.1	543
12 or more years complete	10.5	23.8	7.6	26.7	28.8	747
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	14.6	29.5	8.3	31.7	34.7	2,594
Drinks/never gets drunk	40.8	56.4	17.2	57.0	63.1	59
Gets drunk sometimes	26.8	61.8	23.3	64.1	64.9	859
Gets drunk often	50.9	80.6	34.1	83.1	83.3	280
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	31.2	49.2	17.4	50.5	56.6	93
Wife is same age	14.9	25.9	9.8	27.7	28.6	73
Wife 1-4 years younger	22.1	41.9	14.3	43.9	46.2	1,732
Wife 5-9 years younger	17.8	41.2	11.9	43.3	45.1	1,470
Wife 10+ years younger	18.9	37.8	19.5	43.5	46.6	274
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	18.6	39.5	12.6	41.9	43.8	1,901
Wife has more schooling	19.8	35.8	13.2	37.4	39.7	497
Both have equal schooling	10.7	24.4	7.7	27.0	29.7	324
Neither attended school	27.1	51.1	17.8	53.2	56.1	1,060
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	6.5	22.7	3.5	23.8	24.6	943
1-2	16.8	38.8	11.0	41.7	44.6	1,228
3-4	23.5	49.9	17.8	52.1	54.1	1,133
5-6	49.7	61.1	31.0	63.9	68.5	487
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	25.1	44.0	16.2	45.5	47.9	889
1-2	23.6	48.1	18.3	50.7	53.8	840
3	16.5	36.8	10.5	39.3	41.2	1,914
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	12.8	27.8	7.9	29.2	31.3	1,667
1-2	20.0	47.5	17.1	50.2	52.5	680
3-4	28.3	52.6	20.0	56.9	60.0	598
5-6	30.3	55.2	19.2	57.9	61.0	484
7	30.4	51.3	16.6	52.3	53.6	362

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Bihar, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	23.2	46.1	13.3	47.7	51.0	419
1-2	24.7	48.1	19.7	50.4	53.4	505
3	19.3	39.0	12.7	41.3	43.3	2,866
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	34.6	62.1	24.8	64.7	66.6	930
Sometimes	17.9	38.3	10.9	40.4	43.0	2,335
Never	6.8	15.8	6.5	17.5	19.4	526
Total	20.5	41.0	13.7	43.2	45.5	3,791

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

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Bihar, 2015-16

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	25.8	1.4	9.0	7.3	28.6	1,554
In the past 12 months	26.3	1.4	9.3	7.4	29.5	1,334
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	31.3	3.0	16.0	10.6	36.0	521
In the past 12 months	31.9	2.7	15.9	9.9	36.7	462
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	24.5	1.4	8.5	6.9	27.3	1,637
In the past 12 months	24.8	1.4	8.8	7.0	28.0	1,421
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	37.2	3.3	19.1	12.6	42.5	437
In the past 12 months	38.7	3.0	19.2	12.3	44.4	375

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

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

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 101 Help seeking

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

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	83.2	95.8	70.4	81.0	74.9	80.6
Never sought help but told someone	6.7	0.9	8.3	7.0	4.7	6.9
Sought help	10.1	3.3	21.2	12.0	20.4	12.6
Number of women who experienced violence	1,302	83	459	1,719	125	1,844
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	59.5	*	61.8	56.6	*	59.8
Husband's family	31.5	*	37.2	38.8	*	34.5
Current/former husband	0.0	*	1.9	0.9	*	0.8
Friend	13.3	*	16.9	14.9	*	14.8
Neighbour	9.7	*	11.9	11.1	*	10.5
Religious leader	0.7	*	2.0	1.4	*	1.3
Doctor/medical personnel	1.3	*	1.6	1.6	*	1.4
Police	1.8	*	5.6	3.8	*	3.4
Lawyer	0.0	*	0.4	0.2	*	0.2
Other	1.1	*	5.2	3.2	*	2.8
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	132	3	97	206	26	232

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

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

where

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Bihar, there were 1,677 clusters. Hence, 1,677 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where

- r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1,677 clusters,
- $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,676 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
- k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-4 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Bihar as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$); for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

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

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Bihar, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.982	0.001	36,772	36,772	1.615	0.001	0.980	0.984
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.252	0.004	36,772	36,772	1.873	0.017	0.243	0.260
Using iodized salt	0.936	0.003	36,655	36,645	2.127	0.003	0.930	0.941
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1062.265	4.803	94,003	93,888	1.270	0.005	1052.659	1071.871
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.430	0.003	85,957	85,623	1.534	0.006	0.424	0.435
Urban residence	0.134	0.004	45,812	45,812	2.258	0.027	0.127	0.142
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.478	0.004	45,812	45,812	1.700	0.008	0.470	0.486
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.228	0.003	45,812	45,812	1.764	0.015	0.221	0.235
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.200	0.002	45,812	45,812	1.203	0.011	0.195	0.204
Currently married	0.774	0.002	45,812	45,812	1.217	0.003	0.769	0.778
Married before age 18	0.559	0.004	35,723	35,753	1.428	0.007	0.551	0.566
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.241	0.004	35,373	35,443	1.721	0.016	0.233	0.248
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.233	0.004	35,373	35,443	1.674	0.016	0.225	0.240
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.008	0.001	35,373	35,443	1.283	0.076	0.007	0.009
Currently using pill	0.008	0.001	35,373	35,443	1.107	0.067	0.007	0.009
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.005	0.000	35,373	35,443	1.117	0.084	0.004	0.006
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.010	0.001	35,373	35,443	1.226	0.066	0.008	0.011
Currently using female sterilization	0.207	0.004	35,373	35,443	1.656	0.017	0.200	0.214
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.633	0.006	9,193	8,412	1.282	0.010	0.620	0.645
Unmet need for family planning	0.212	0.003	35,373	35,443	1.337	0.014	0.206	0.217
Want no more children	0.576	0.004	35,373	35,443	1.517	0.007	0.568	0.584
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.134	0.002	35,373	35,443	1.315	0.018	0.130	0.139
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.144	0.004	16,813	16,876	1.471	0.028	0.136	0.152
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.097	0.003	16,813	16,876	1.525	0.036	0.090	0.104
Birth registration	0.607	0.006	23,858	23,889	1.496	0.010	0.596	0.619
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.700	0.006	25,418	25,516	1.683	0.008	0.688	0.712
Institutional delivery	0.639	0.006	25,418	25,516	1.717	0.010	0.626	0.651
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.459	0.006	16,813	16,876	1.624	0.014	0.447	0.472
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.139	0.005	16,813	16,876	1.718	0.033	0.130	0.148
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.536	0.013	2,022	2,043	1.155	0.024	0.511	0.562
Children with diarrhoea	0.104	0.003	24,123	24,224	1.570	0.031	0.097	0.110
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.452	0.013	2,295	2,516	1.298	0.029	0.425	0.479
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.548	0.013	2,295	2,516	1.304	0.024	0.522	0.575
Child received BCG vaccination	0.917	0.006	4,891	4,903	1.382	0.006	0.906	0.928
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.801	0.008	4,891	4,903	1.365	0.010	0.786	0.817
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.729	0.008	4,891	4,903	1.270	0.011	0.712	0.745
Child received measles vaccination	0.794	0.007	4,891	4,903	1.280	0.009	0.779	0.809
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.655	0.009	4,891	4,903	1.313	0.014	0.637	0.673
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.617	0.009	4,891	4,903	1.290	0.015	0.599	0.635
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.623	0.007	20,652	20,716	1.701	0.011	0.609	0.636
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.483	0.005	22,994	22,772	1.319	0.010	0.474	0.493
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.208	0.003	22,994	22,772	1.224	0.016	0.201	0.215
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.439	0.004	22,994	22,772	1.215	0.010	0.430	0.447
Children with any anaemia	0.635	0.004	21,686	21,408	1.302	0.007	0.626	0.644
Women with any anaemia	0.603	0.003	45,299	45,112	1.453	0.006	0.596	0.609
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.304	0.003	41,515	41,410	1.267	0.009	0.299	0.310
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.119	0.002	41,515	41,410	1.380	0.018	0.115	0.124
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.457	0.010	7,464	7,492	1.673	0.021	0.438	0.476
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.101	0.006	7,464	7,492	1.582	0.055	0.090	0.112
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.390	0.011	4,728	4,728	1.586	0.029	0.368	0.413
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.411	0.037	1,26,712	1,26,814	1.286	0.011	3.338	3.484
Neonatal mortality	36.749	1.470	25,709	25,842	1.141	0.040	33.809	39.689
Postneonatal mortality	11.411	0.835	25,886	26,055	1.170	0.073	9.741	13.080
Infant mortality	48.160	1.689	25,729	25,861	1.171	0.035	44.782	51.538
Child mortality	10.431	0.701	25,448	25,629	1.075	0.067	9.029	11.833
Under-five mortality	58.088	1.832	25,846	25,976	1.164	0.032	54.424	61.753
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.225	0.003	78,863	78,758	1.572	0.012	0.219	0.230
Urban residence	0.183	0.009	5,433	5,431	1.736	0.050	0.165	0.201
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.208	0.008	5,433	5,431	1.417	0.038	0.192	0.224
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.425	0.010	5,433	5,431	1.498	0.024	0.405	0.445
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.369	0.008	5,433	5,431	1.276	0.023	0.352	0.386
Currently married	0.622	0.009	5,433	5,431	1.301	0.014	0.605	0.639
Married before age 21	0.430	0.011	3,346	3,321	1.268	0.025	0.408	0.452
Want no more children	0.682	0.010	3,407	3,380	1.261	0.015	0.662	0.702
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.155	0.007	3,407	3,380	1.191	0.048	0.140	0.170
Men with any anaemia	0.323	0.009	5,346	5,318	1.251	0.026	0.306	0.340
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.254	0.008	5,343	5,317	1.261	0.031	0.238	0.270
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.127	0.006	5,343	5,317	1.232	0.046	0.115	0.139
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.806	0.009	5,433	5,431	1.680	0.011	0.788	0.824
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.262	0.011	5,431	5,430	1.795	0.041	0.241	0.284

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Bihar, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.978	0.004	4,762	4,806	1.814	0.004	0.971	0.986
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.549	0.017	4,762	4,806	2.297	0.030	0.516	0.582
Using iodized salt	0.974	0.004	4,741	4,785	1.710	0.004	0.966	0.982
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	976.687	14.226	12,373	12,437	1.450	0.015	948.234	1005.139
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.284	0.009	10,666	10,705	1.935	0.033	0.265	0.303
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.346	0.013	4,336	4,396	1.797	0.038	0.320	0.372
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.321	0.012	4,336	4,396	1.661	0.037	0.298	0.345
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.024	0.003	4,336	4,396	1.324	0.127	0.018	0.031
Currently using pill	0.011	0.002	4,336	4,396	1.126	0.161	0.008	0.015
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.013	0.002	4,336	4,396	1.105	0.147	0.009	0.017
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.023	0.003	4,336	4,396	1.387	0.138	0.017	0.029
Currently using female sterilization	0.268	0.011	4,336	4,396	1.644	0.041	0.245	0.290
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.520	0.016	1,473	1,441	1.260	0.032	0.487	0.553
Unmet need for family planning	0.191	0.009	4,336	4,396	1.428	0.045	0.174	0.208
Want no more children	0.616	0.010	4,336	4,396	1.400	0.017	0.596	0.637
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.263	0.016	1,780	1,790	1.537	0.061	0.231	0.295
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.123	0.011	1,780	1,790	1.459	0.093	0.100	0.146
Birth registration	0.645	0.015	2,438	2,414	1.243	0.023	0.615	0.674
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.790	0.018	2,580	2,577	1.869	0.023	0.753	0.826
Institutional delivery	0.743	0.017	2,580	2,577	1.642	0.023	0.709	0.777
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.548	0.018	1,780	1,790	1.556	0.034	0.511	0.585
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.179	0.015	1,780	1,790	1.599	0.082	0.150	0.208
Children with diarrhoea	0.080	0.009	2,484	2,487	1.578	0.110	0.062	0.097
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.621	0.037	207	199	1.065	0.060	0.547	0.696
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.563	0.046	207	199	1.274	0.082	0.470	0.656
Child received BCG vaccination	0.915	0.016	465	459	1.222	0.018	0.883	0.947
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.793	0.025	465	459	1.291	0.031	0.743	0.842
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.716	0.026	465	459	1.242	0.037	0.663	0.769
Child received measles vaccination	0.772	0.026	465	459	1.299	0.033	0.721	0.824
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.647	0.030	465	459	1.344	0.047	0.587	0.708
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.597	0.031	465	459	1.358	0.053	0.534	0.659
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.586	0.018	2,141	2,140	1.486	0.031	0.550	0.623
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.398	0.015	2,380	2,362	1.369	0.037	0.369	0.427
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.213	0.013	2,380	2,362	1.369	0.059	0.188	0.238
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.375	0.014	2,380	2,362	1.281	0.038	0.347	0.404
Children with any anaemia	0.588	0.016	2,253	2,232	1.493	0.028	0.555	0.621
Women with any anaemia	0.587	0.010	6,037	6,080	1.517	0.016	0.567	0.606
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.222	0.008	5,683	5,748	1.419	0.035	0.206	0.238
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.236	0.008	5,683	5,748	1.366	0.033	0.221	0.252
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.674	0.023	1,127	1,113	1.618	0.034	0.629	0.719
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.217	0.023	1,127	1,113	1.832	0.104	0.172	0.262
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.424	0.083	16,874	17,110	1.295	0.034	2.257	2.590
Neonatal mortality	28.007	3.709	2,600	2,602	1.015	0.132	20.589	35.426
Postneonatal mortality	6.319	1.582	2,615	2,625	1.070	0.250	3.156	9.482
Infant mortality	34.327	4.241	2,601	2,602	1.085	0.124	25.845	42.808
Child mortality	6.284	1.550	2,608	2,612	1.030	0.247	3.183	9.385
Under-five mortality	40.395	4.531	2,610	2,611	1.106	0.112	31.334	49.456
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.137	0.008	10,795	10,890	1.879	0.055	0.122	0.152
Want no more children	0.702	0.021	554	537	1.076	0.030	0.660	0.744
Men with any anaemia	0.242	0.019	1,005	976	1.339	0.081	0.203	0.281
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.189	0.015	1,007	979	1.118	0.078	0.159	0.218
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.202	0.019	1,007	979	1.414	0.093	0.165	0.240
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.894	0.015	1,022	995	1.543	0.017	0.864	0.924
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.381	0.035	1,022	995	2.315	0.093	0.311	0.452

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.982	0.001	32,010	31,966	1.573	0.001	0.980	0.985
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.207	0.004	32,010	31,966	1.768	0.019	0.199	0.215
Using iodized salt	0.930	0.003	31,914	31,860	2.152	0.003	0.924	0.936
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1075.332	5.078	81,630	81,451	1.241	0.005	1065.176	1085.487
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.451	0.003	75,291	74,918	1.503	0.006	0.445	0.456
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.226	0.004	31,037	31,047	1.703	0.018	0.218	0.234
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.220	0.004	31,037	31,047	1.671	0.018	0.212	0.228
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.006	0.001	31,037	31,047	1.261	0.095	0.005	0.007
Currently using pill	0.007	0.001	31,037	31,047	1.104	0.074	0.006	0.008
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.004	0.000	31,037	31,047	1.121	0.102	0.003	0.005
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.008	0.001	31,037	31,047	1.156	0.075	0.006	0.009
Currently using female sterilization	0.198	0.004	31,037	31,047	1.652	0.019	0.191	0.206
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.656	0.007	7,720	6,972	1.265	0.010	0.642	0.670
Unmet need for family planning	0.214	0.003	31,037	31,047	1.324	0.014	0.208	0.221
Want no more children	0.570	0.004	31,037	31,047	1.530	0.008	0.562	0.579
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.130	0.004	15,033	15,086	1.464	0.031	0.122	0.138
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.094	0.004	15,033	15,086	1.536	0.039	0.087	0.101
Birth registration	0.603	0.006	21,420	21,474	1.522	0.010	0.591	0.616
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.690	0.006	22,838	22,940	1.668	0.009	0.678	0.702
Institutional delivery	0.627	0.007	22,838	22,940	1.723	0.011	0.614	0.640
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.449	0.007	15,033	15,086	1.634	0.015	0.436	0.462
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.134	0.005	15,033	15,086	1.739	0.036	0.124	0.144
Children with diarrhoea	0.107	0.003	21,639	21,737	1.570	0.032	0.100	0.114
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.438	0.014	2,088	2,317	1.306	0.032	0.410	0.465
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.547	0.014	2,088	2,317	1.307	0.026	0.519	0.575
Child received BCG vaccination	0.917	0.006	4,426	4,444	1.398	0.006	0.905	0.928
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.802	0.008	4,426	4,444	1.373	0.010	0.786	0.819
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.730	0.009	4,426	4,444	1.274	0.012	0.713	0.747
Child received measles vaccination	0.796	0.008	4,426	4,444	1.279	0.010	0.781	0.812
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.656	0.009	4,426	4,444	1.310	0.014	0.637	0.675
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.619	0.009	4,426	4,444	1.284	0.015	0.600	0.638
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.627	0.007	18,511	18,576	1.724	0.011	0.613	0.641
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.493	0.005	20,614	20,410	1.313	0.010	0.483	0.503
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.208	0.004	20,614	20,410	1.203	0.017	0.201	0.215
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.446	0.005	20,614	20,410	1.209	0.010	0.437	0.455
Children with any anaemia	0.640	0.005	19,433	19,177	1.273	0.007	0.631	0.649
Women with any anaemia	0.605	0.004	39,262	39,031	1.440	0.006	0.598	0.612
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.318	0.003	35,832	35,662	1.260	0.010	0.311	0.324
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.100	0.002	35,832	35,662	1.338	0.021	0.096	0.104
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.419	0.011	6,337	6,379	1.734	0.026	0.398	0.441
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.081	0.005	6,337	6,379	1.500	0.064	0.070	0.091
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.564	0.038	1,09,838	1,09,704	1.267	0.011	3.488	3.640
Neonatal mortality	37.728	1.577	23,109	23,240	1.149	0.042	34.574	40.883
Postneonatal mortality	11.984	0.910	23,271	23,431	1.175	0.076	10.165	13.803
Infant mortality	49.712	1.810	23,128	23,259	1.176	0.036	46.093	53.331
Child mortality	10.929	0.762	22,840	23,017	1.078	0.070	9.406	12.453
Under-five mortality	60.098	1.963	23,236	23,365	1.166	0.033	56.171	64.025
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.239	0.003	68,068	67,867	1.532	0.012	0.233	0.245
Want no more children	0.679	0.011	2,853	2,843	1.289	0.017	0.656	0.701
Men with any anaemia	0.341	0.009	4,341	4,342	1.227	0.027	0.322	0.360
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.269	0.009	4,336	4,339	1.274	0.034	0.251	0.287
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.110	0.006	4,336	4,339	1.216	0.054	0.098	0.122
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.787	0.010	4,411	4,436	1.667	0.013	0.766	0.807
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.236	0.010	4,409	4,435	1.638	0.044	0.215	0.257



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