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Haryana



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

2015-16

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

The figures of NFHS-4 and 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 Haryana was conducted in all 21 districts of the state from 13 February to 24 June 2015 by the Society for Promotion of Youth & Masses (SPYM) and collected information from 17,332 households, 21,652 women age 15-49 (including 3,299 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 3,584 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Haryana, 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 4 in 10 of Haryana's households (42%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Haryana are comprised of 5 members. Nine percent of households are headed by women, with 8 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The vast majority of households in Haryana have household heads who are Hindu (89%). Seven percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 4 percent have Sikh household heads.

More than one-quarter (28%) of households in Haryana have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 44 percent belong to an other backward class (OBC), and a very small proportion (0.3%) belong to a scheduled tribe. More than one-quarter (28%) of Haryana's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Twenty-eight percent of Haryana's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is only 876 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is even lower (838 females per 1,000 males). Eighty-two percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 92 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 6 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 2 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under five years of age (94%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 84 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

More than three-quarters of households in Haryana (76%) live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (99%) have electricity. Only 10 percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a substantial improvement from 48 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is more common among rural households (15%) than urban households (4%).

Less than two-thirds (63%) of households in Haryana have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Ninety-two percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 63 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (68%) are more likely than rural households (59%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard or plot. Twenty-two percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable

(mostly using an electronic purifier or a water filter). More than half (52%) of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban and rural households in Haryana have a mobile phone. Ninety-one percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 22 percent of households, up from 12 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 44 percent of rural households and 16 percent of urban households. Overall, one-third of all households in Haryana own agricultural land.

EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Ninety percent of children age 6-17 years in Haryana attend school (91% in urban areas and 90% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (95%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 81 percent at age 15-17 years. There is almost no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 77 percent of girls compared with 84 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 75 percent of women age 15-49 and 91 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 29 percent of women age 15-49 in Haryana have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 39 percent of men.

Twenty-three percent of women and 8 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 29 percent of women age 15-49 in Haryana have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 39 percent of men.

Media exposure is high among women and men in Haryana. About 9 in 10 women and men watch television at least once a week. However, men (63%) are much more likely than women (35%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Only 5 percent of men and 11 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 19.5 years among women age 20-49 years and 23.6 years among men age 25-49 years. On average, men get married more than four years later than women. Nineteen percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 41 percent in NFHS-3. Almost one-fourth of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from about one-third (34%) of men in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

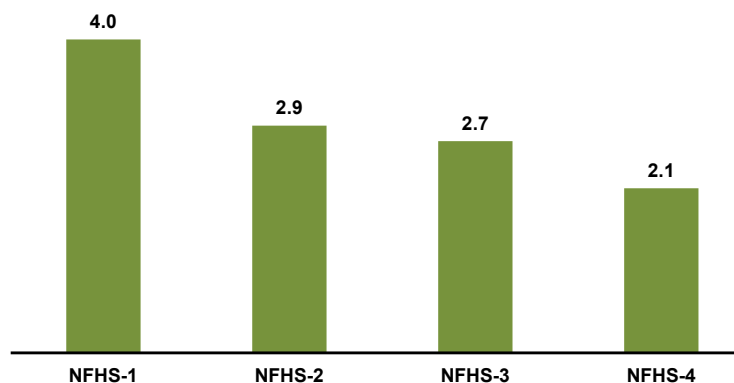
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Haryana is 2.1 children per woman, implying that the state has reached replacement level fertility. Fertility decreased by 1.3 children in the 13 years between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, and has declined further by 0.6 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Fertility in urban areas, at 1.8 children per woman, is well below replacement level and is almost at replacement level even in rural areas (2.2 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 11 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 19 percent in NFHS-3.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 1.6 children more than women who had 12 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 3.3, compared with 1.7). Similarly, Muslim women will have an average of about 2 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 4.2, compared with 1.9).

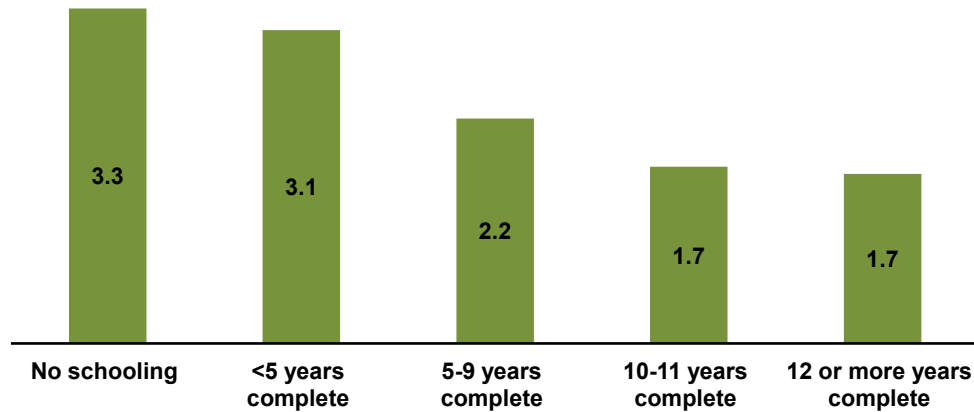
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-one percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 9 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 7 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 2 percent. A majority of the abortions were performed in the private health sector (57%) and 22 percent were performed in the public health sector. One-fourth of women reporting an abortion, reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Haryana, 6 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 12 percent in NFHS-3. Only 0.2 percent of women age 15-16 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 8 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 19 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women who had no schooling are four 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 Haryana is 29.1 months, about one month shorter than in NFHS-3. Fifteen percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 33 percent occur within 24 months. Almost two-thirds (65%) of births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Almost two-thirds (65%) of births in Haryana occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

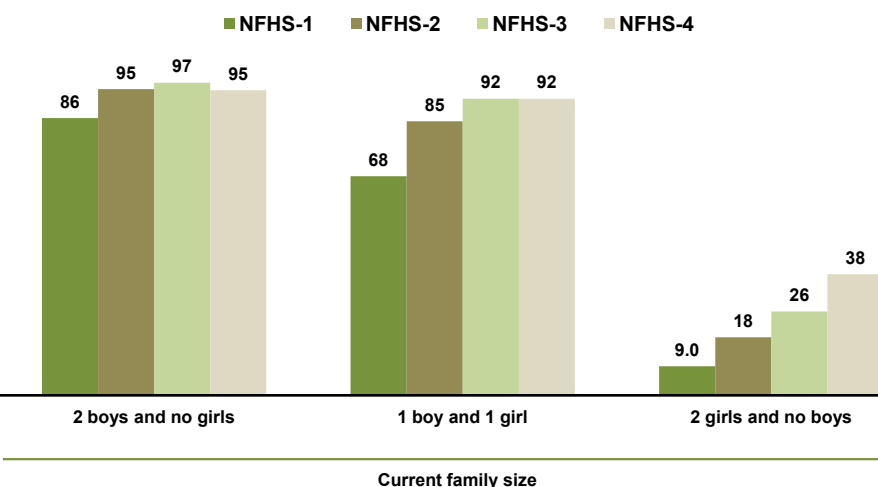
Seventy-one percent of currently married women and the same proportion of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, almost half of women and men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-three percent of women and 79 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Haryana there is a strong preference for sons. Fifteen percent of women and 20 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 1-2 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, 95 percent with two sons and 92 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 38 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained unchanged in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

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

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



In Haryana, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been considerably below replacement level, at 1.6 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.1 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

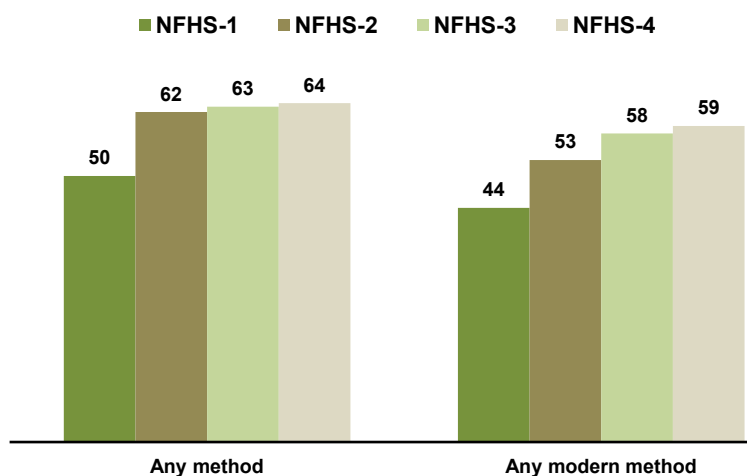
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Haryana. However, some methods are still less well known. Only three-fourths of currently married women know about injectables and 15 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, 55 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 64 percent, almost the same as in NFHS-3 (63%). Modern method use, at 59 percent, is also almost unchanged from its level in NFHS-3 (58%). Notably, the share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use has remained unchanged, at 60-62 percent, in Haryana in all four NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from 17 percent for women age 15-19 to 76-77 percent for women age 30-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



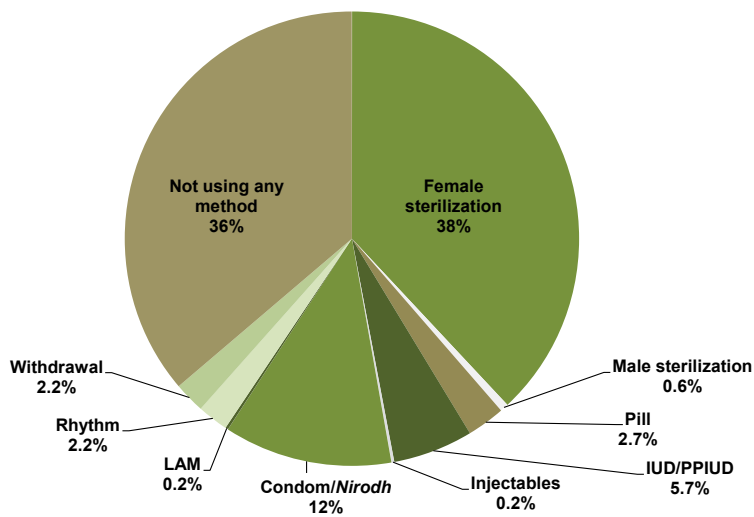
In Haryana, contraceptive use is higher in rural areas (66%) than in urban areas (60%). Contraceptive prevalence does not vary greatly by schooling; however, half of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with 21 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (26%) are much less likely to use contraception than Sikh (74%) and Hindu women (66%).

Women in Haryana are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 79 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 46 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Haryana are condoms (12%) and IUD or PPIUD (6%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Eighty-six percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 61 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

The majority of pill and condom users get their supply from the private medical sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 43 percent of pill users and 27 percent of condom/Nirodh users get their supply from the public health sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 33 percent. More than two-fifths (41%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

More than two-fifths (41%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

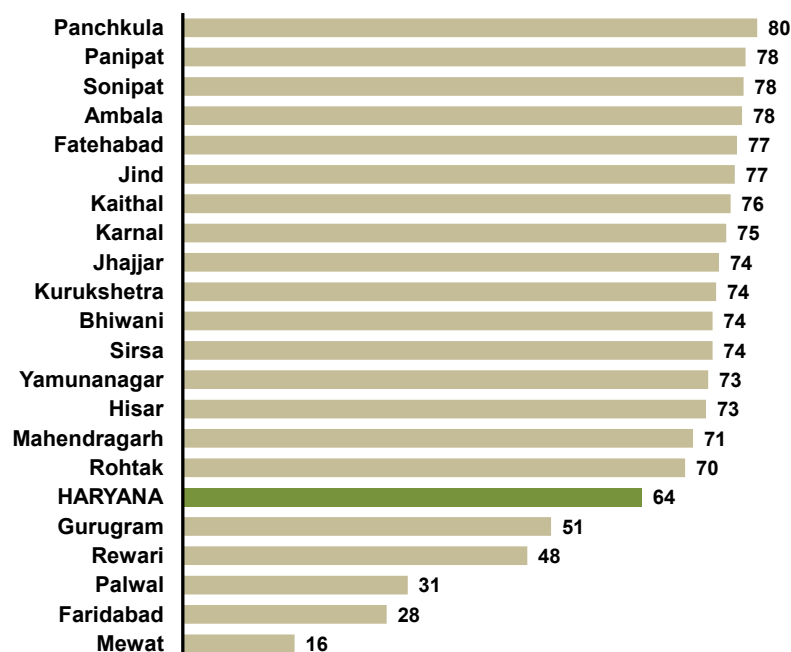
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 69 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 64 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (54%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Almost half (45%) of men age 15-49 in Haryana 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 (75%) 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, 9 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, almost unchanged since NFHS-3. Currently, 87 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 81 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has not changed in the 10-year period since NFHS-3.

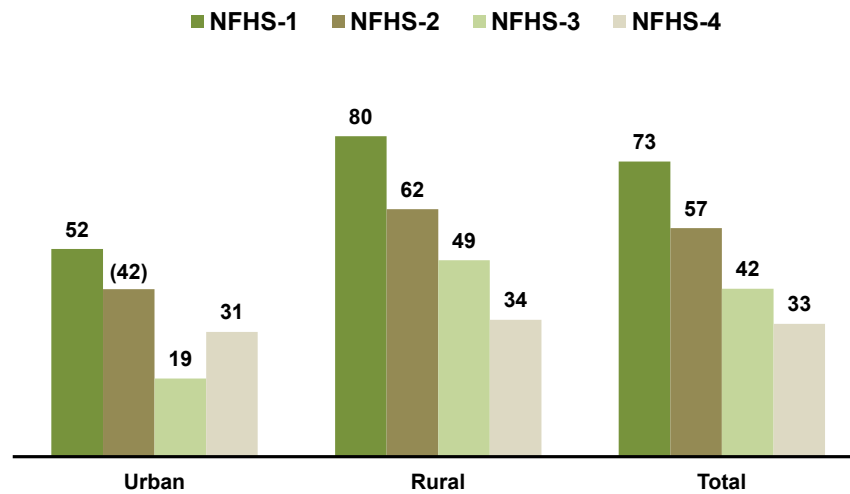
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Haryana in NFHS-4 is estimated at 33 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 42, the NFHS-2 estimate of 57, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 73.

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

Trends in Infant Mortality

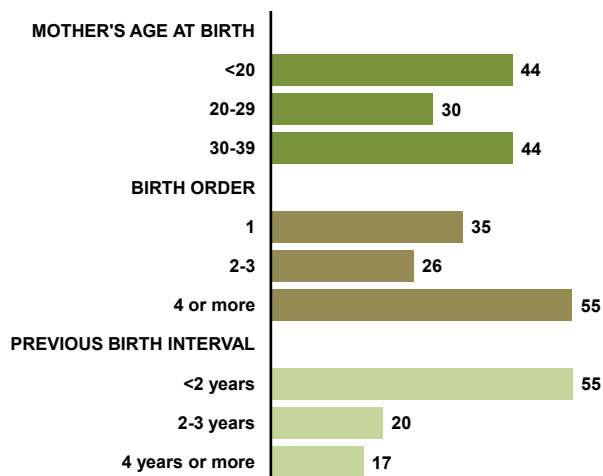
Deaths per 1,000 live births



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

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



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

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

The infant mortality rate is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas, but child mortality is twice as high in rural areas as urban areas. The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have no schooling (50 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (19 per 1,000 live births).

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

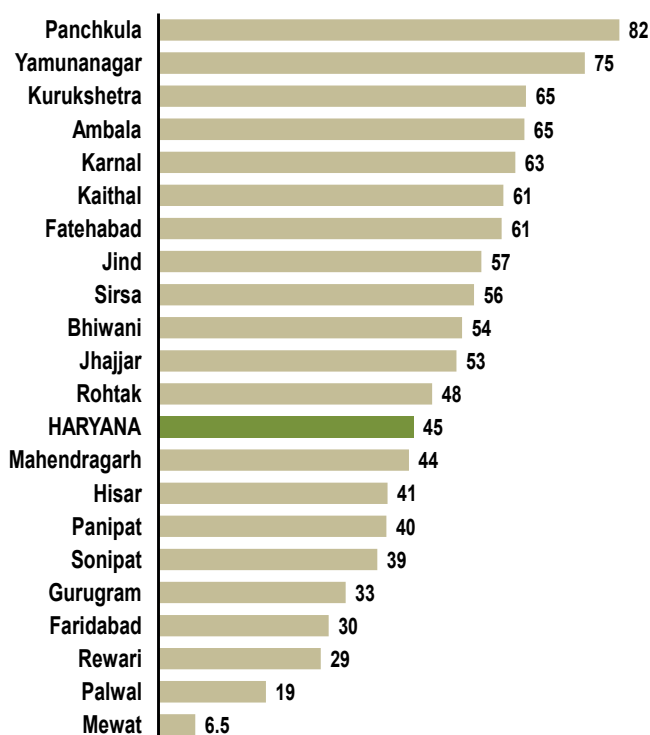
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost four-fifths (79%) received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (48% from a doctor and 31% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Seventeen percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, a little more than four-fifths (83%) registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 92 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over three-fifths (63%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Forty-five percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women were more likely to receive four or more antenatal visits than rural women. The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 83 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 33 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. More than 90 percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Seventeen 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

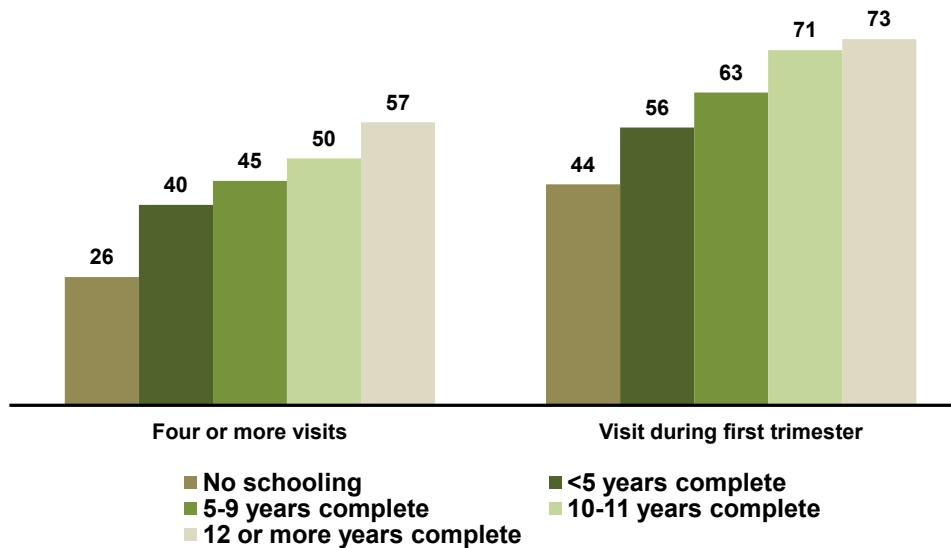


Only 45 percent of mothers in Haryana received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

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 three-quarters received advice on each of the five different areas (83% received advice on breastfeeding, 81% on the importance of institutional delivery, 78% on keeping the baby warm, 77% on family planning, and 75% on cord care).

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 Haryana, more than 90 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken and their blood pressure measured (96% each), having urine and blood samples taken (94-95%), and having their abdomen examined (92%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 80 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Ninety-one percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 59 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons are 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 twice as likely to have a son as a daughter for their third child. These results indicate that sex-selective abortion is common in Haryana.

Delivery care

Four-fifths of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 20 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility more than doubled in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 36 percent in NFHS-3 to 80 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 and Sikh women.

For 95 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 52 percent of deliveries. Eighty-eight percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

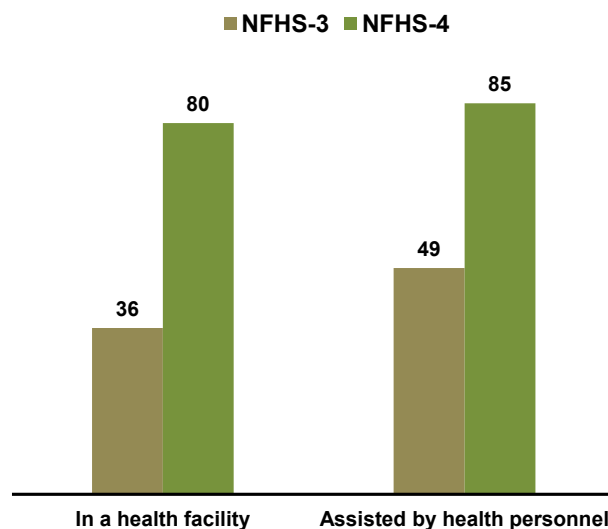
Eighty-five percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 13 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Twelve percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Half of caesarean sections (6% 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, 14 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste women were more likely than women from other backward classes or women who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes to receive financial assistance under JSY.

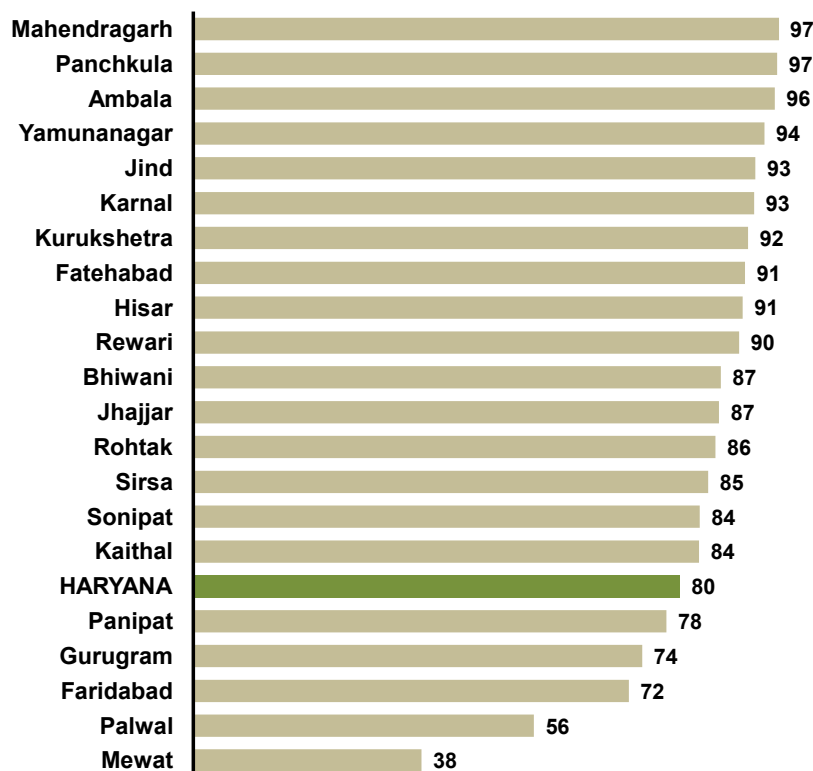
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Eighty percent of children in Haryana who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Haryana, 74 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 71 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; 78 percent of births in public health facilities and 82 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with only 26 percent of home births.

Only 26 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Seventeen percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Eighty-eight percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Three-quarters of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (79% in urban areas and 73% in rural areas), but only 60 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 50-65 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications

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

Sixty-three to 75 percent of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Seventy-five percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 65 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Sixty-three percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker. Only 53-55 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

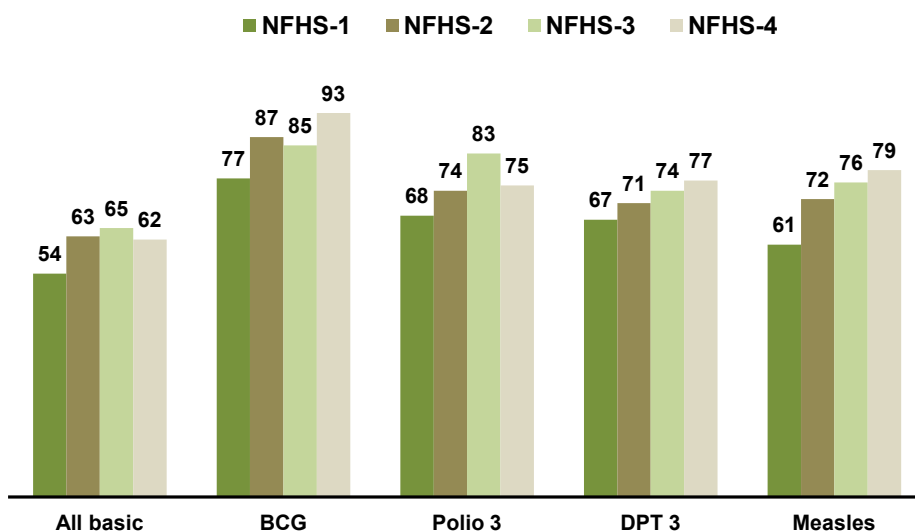
Vaccination of children

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 6 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-three percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, only about three-quarters have received other basic vaccinations (75% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 77% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 79% have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 88% to 77%) and polio vaccine (from 90% to 75%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

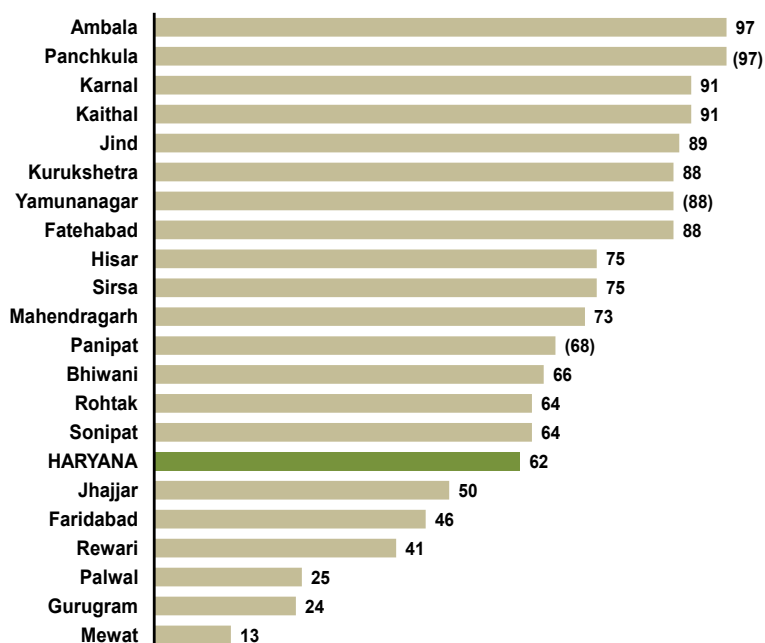
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was a slight increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 74% to 77%) and measles, and a larger increase for BCG (from 85% to 93%), but coverage for three doses of polio vaccine declined from 83 percent to 75 percent. Overall, there was a small decrease in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 65% to 62%). In addition, two-thirds of children (68%) have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, but just over half of children (54%) have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (65% versus 57%) and is highest for children whose mothers have 10 or more years of schooling and for first births. There is not much difference in vaccination coverage by caste/tribe or the sex of the child. Muslim children have the lowest vaccination coverage of any group in the table (only 26%).

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District
Percentage of children 12-23 months



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is highest for children whose mothers have 10 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, 81 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Nine percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 80 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 8 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-seven percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Almost 9 out of 10 mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 61 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Thirty-five percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and more than two-thirds (71%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty-two percent

were given zinc supplements. Thirteen 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 Haryana only 8 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only about one-quarter of children (27%) received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, almost two-thirds of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 30 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Slightly less than half of children with diarrhoea (47%) were given ORT and continued feeding.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

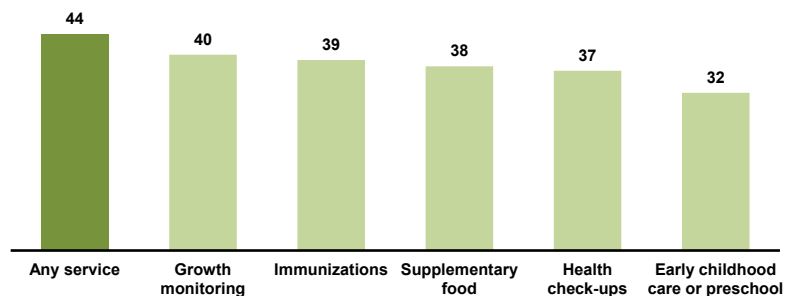
The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

Forty-four 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 growth monitoring (40%), immunizations (39%), supplementary food (38%), and health check-ups (37%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (32% of children age 3-6 years). More than two-thirds of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre (69%) received counseling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM.

Among children under 6 years, slightly more than one-third of their mothers (37%) received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and almost one-third (32%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Haryana, only 50 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-two percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 42 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, almost one-third (31%) of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 86 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and two-thirds (68%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 31.5 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months only one-third of children in Haryana 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. Only one-third of children age 6-23 months 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 Haryana, a little over two-thirds (67%) of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 43 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 1 in 10 children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, but 41 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

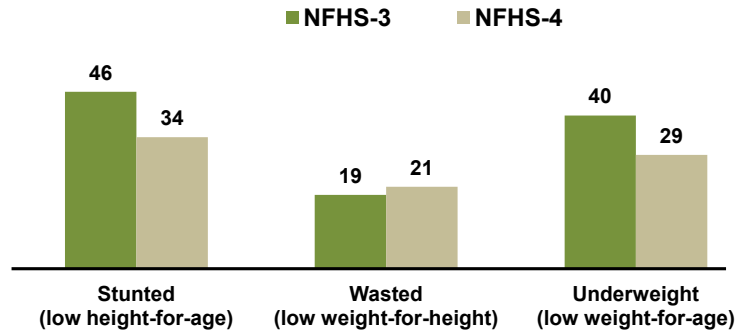
A little more than one-third (34%) of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty-one percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 9 percent are severely wasted. Twenty-nine percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Three percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 20 percent of children are stunted, 28 percent are

underweight, and 32 percent are wasted.

Children's nutritional status in Haryana has improved since NFHS-3 by some measures, but not by all measures. Stunting decreased from 46 percent to 34 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 40 percent to 29 percent. However, in the same period, wasting increased slightly (from 19% to 21%). Despite the gains in stunting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Haryana.

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 urban-rural residence or by the sex of the child. 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. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for Muslim children and children of higher birth orders.

Adults' nutritional status

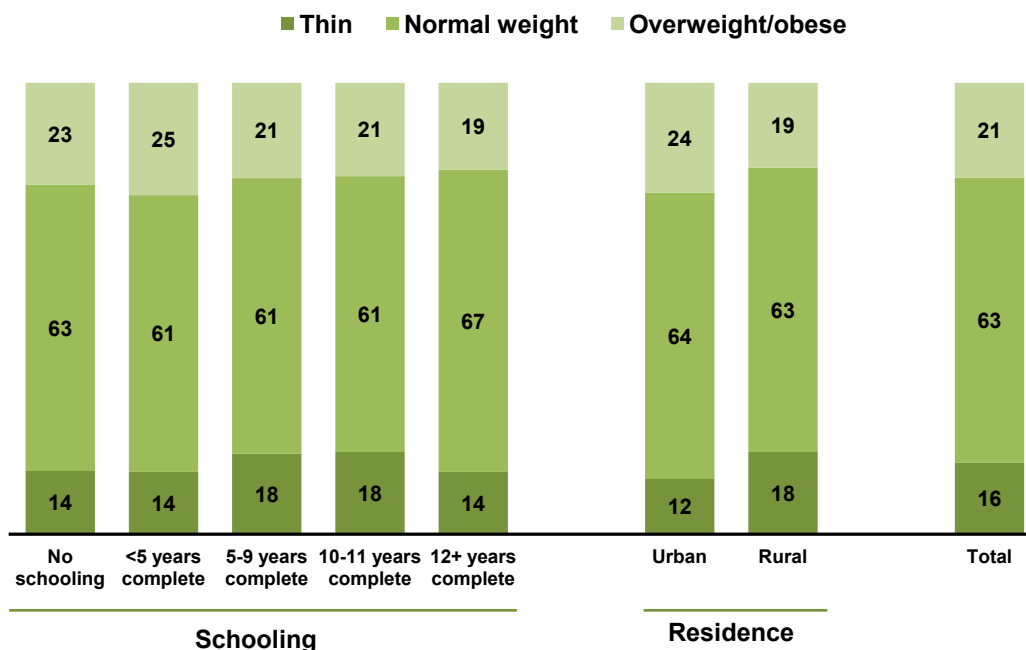
More than one-third (37%) of women and 31 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. More men and women are overweight or obese than thin, which is the opposite of the pattern in NFHS-3. Eleven percent of men and 16 percent of women in Haryana are too thin, and 20 percent of men and 21 percent of women are overweight or obese. About two-thirds of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, among scheduled castes, and among Muslims. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men. 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 all groups, regardless of their schooling, caste, age, residence, or marital status.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Almost all (93%) of Haryana's households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, up from 72 percent in NFHS-3.

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

Percent distribution of women

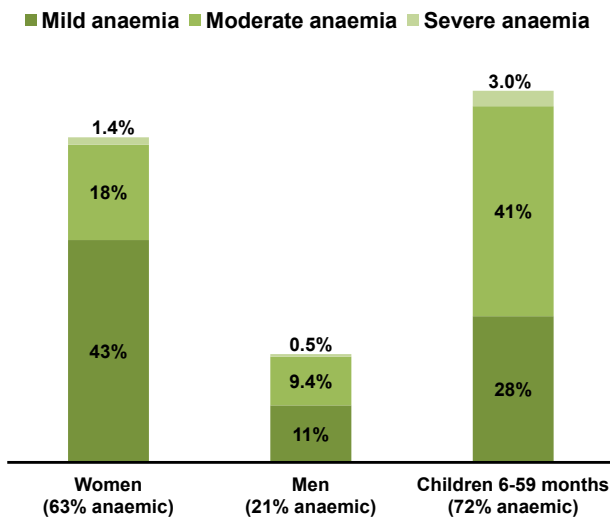


Anaemia

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

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a large majority (72%) are anaemic. This includes 28 percent who are mildly anaemic, 41 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 3 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. Two-thirds of children (67%) are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Sixty-three percent of women in Haryana have anaemia, including 43 percent with mild anaemia, 18 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women who are breastfeeding, but anaemia exceeds 60 percent for every group of women except those who are pregnant. Anaemia among women has increased substantially (by 7 percentage points) since NFHS-3. A little over one-fifth (21%) of men are anaemic. Men under age 20 are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Haryana, 229 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 (277) than among women (175) and is higher in rural areas (248) than in urban areas (199).

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (90% of women and 93% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 82 percent of women and 79 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About three-quarters of women and men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 97 percent of women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 17 percent of women and 19 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,126 women age 15-49 and 502 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,354 women and 323 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is higher among older age groups, those who have less number of years of schooling, and those rural areas. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is somewhat more common than asthma (2,164 cases per 100,000 women and 486 cases per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is twice as high among women (1,072 per 100,000) as among men (520 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 177 women per 100,000 and 103 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Thirteen percent of women age 15-49 in Haryana have hypertension, including 8 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, and 1 percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. A little over half (51%) of women have normal blood pressure and 2 percent of them are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than in women. Nineteen percent of men in Haryana have hypertension, including 15 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. A little over one-quarter (27%) of men have normal blood pressure and 1 percent of them are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Three percent of women age 15-49 in Haryana have high blood glucose levels, and 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent and 2 percent of men age 15-49 have high and very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men, and men with no schooling, have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Haryana, 33 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 16 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 27 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Almost 36 percent of men, but only 2 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to smoke *bidis* (25%) or cigarettes (9%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas with *bidis* being especially popular in rural areas. Most 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 (25%) 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 about three-fifths of both urban and rural households. Household members are slightly more likely to go to private doctors or clinics (31%) than private hospitals (27%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 12 percent of households in Haryana have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is somewhat more common in urban areas (16%) than in rural areas (9%). In Haryana, five types of programmes dominate: the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), a variety of privately purchased commercial

health insurance plans, and the State health insurance scheme.

Only 5 percent of women and 8 percent of men age 15-49 years in Haryana are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. More women and men residing in urban areas than in rural areas are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Health scheme or health insurance coverage is higher among women and men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with less schooling or no schooling.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Over 85 percent of women in Haryana have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 88 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 83 percent in rural areas. Young women age 15-24 years are more likely (85%) than older women age 40-49 (80%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women having no schooling (64%), women not regularly exposed to media (52%), and Muslim women (48%) 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. Almost all men (96%) in Haryana have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 97 percent in urban areas.

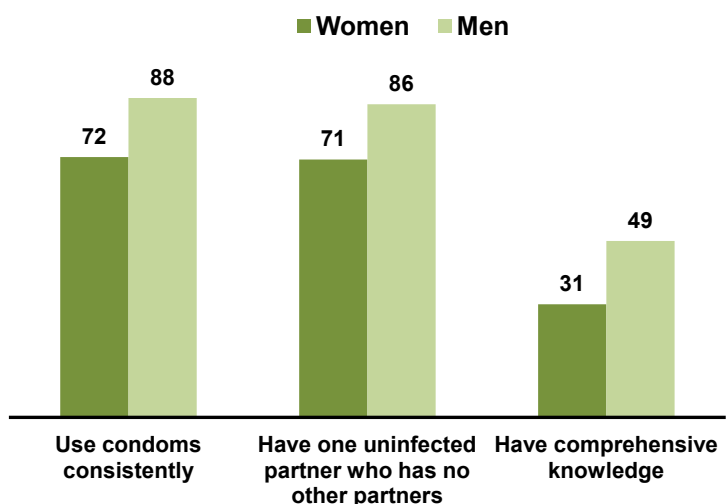
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 72 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 88 percent of men, and seven-tenths of women (71%) know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 86 percent of men.

Only 31 percent of women and 49 percent of men in Haryana 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

Over four-fifths (84%) of women and 79 percent of men in Haryana would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (83%) and men (78%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Four-fifths of adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Fifty-seven percent of women and men each 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 11 percent of women and 7 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. Almost one-fifth 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 (21%) are more likely than rural women (17%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Almost one-fifth of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Haryana, women (7%) are somewhat more likely than men (4%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (60% of women, compared with 52% of men).

For more than nine-tenths of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 1 percent of women and 10 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 almost the same in urban and rural areas. Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.6% of women and 3% of men).

Over half of men (55%) who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, 63 percent in urban areas used a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse compared with 50 percent of their rural counterparts.

Two percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year. Four-fifths 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 Haryana, 64 percent use sanitary napkins, 43 percent use cloth, 19 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 2 percent use tampons. Overall, 78 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 10 years of schooling are more than twice as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling or less than five years of schooling. Notably, only 40 percent of Muslim women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with over 80 percent of Hindu and Sikh women.

Employment and earnings

Only 22 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 77 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 81 percent earned cash, including 12 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind, and 16 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (93%) and only 7 percent were not paid at all. Fifty-seven percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 74 percent of employed men.

Only 22 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 77 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Almost two-fifths (38%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 86 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 57 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (70%) than in decisions about major household purchases and visits to their own family and relatives (63-64%). Overall 55 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 23 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 24 percent among women age 15-19 to 62 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: 93 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

Forty-three percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban than rural women, increases sharply with age, and is highest among women with 12 or more years of schooling (55%) and women who are employed for cash (54%) than any other group of women.

Almost half of women (46%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Almost half of women (46%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 64 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Twenty-four percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and only 2 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 38 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

Thirty-five percent of women and 66 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 27 percent of women and 44 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.

Thirty-five percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 27 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Half of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use almost three in four (73%) can read SMS messages. Sixty-four percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves can use, compared with 41 percent of rural women. Only 30 percent of Muslim women have a mobile phone they can use, compared with more than half of Hindu and Sikh women (52-58%), and Muslim women who have a mobile phone that they can use are also much less likely to be able to read SMS messages than Hindu and Sikh women who have a mobile phone that they can use.

Half of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty-eight 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 (28%), followed by if she argues with her husband (19%) and if she neglects the house or children (18%). Men are about equally likely to agree: 37 percent say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (29%) or if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (19%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, more than one in four (28% of women and 32% of men) say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty-three percent of women and 71 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, 77 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, 33 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 8 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 34 percent of women in Haryana have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband and for never-married women, it was a mother/step-mother, father/step-father or teacher.

About one-third (34%) of women age 15-49 in Haryana 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 with no schooling and women belonging to scheduled caste, at 8-9 percent, are more likely than women in any other group to have experienced violence during pregnancy.

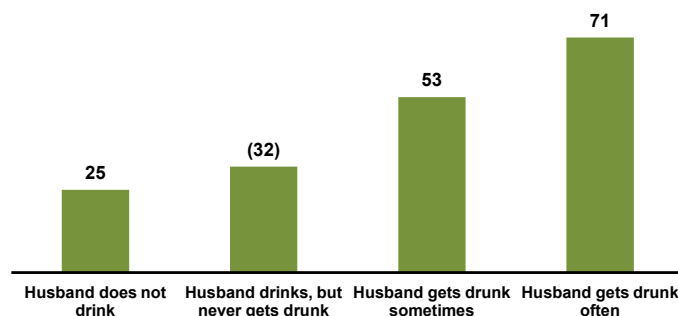
Spousal violence

Twenty-nine percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; between 5-12 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; and 1 percent each have experienced being choked or burned on purpose and being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Seven percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 5 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 32 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. Thirteen percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (4%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, more than 1 in 7 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, 25 percent of women whose husbands do not drink alcohol also 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 over 50 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 14 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over three-fourths (77%) 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 4 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, Haryana, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	6,386	11,176	17,562
Households occupied	6,349	11,115	17,464
Households interviewed	6,295	11,037	17,332
Household response rate ¹	99.1	99.3	99.2
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	7,616	14,273	21,889
Number of eligible women interviewed	7,562	14,090	21,652
Eligible women response rate ²	99.3	98.7	98.9
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,337	2,357	3,694
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,287	2,297	3,584
Eligible men response rate ²	96.3	97.5	97.0

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, Haryana, 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	
Ambala	416	418	834	100.0	531	531	1,062	100.0	80	85	165	100.0
Bhiwani	152	678	830	99.8	200	901	1,101	99.3	48	139	187	100.0
Faridabad	612	169	781	96.2	747	219	966	96.2	100	30	130	73.0
Fatehabad	155	682	837	100.0	201	903	1,104	99.8	51	141	192	100.0
Gurugram	401	395	796	96.4	415	507	922	96.8	65	82	147	97.4
Hisar	417	418	835	100.0	528	561	1,089	100.0	88	91	179	100.0
Jhajjar	218	614	832	99.8	252	779	1,031	99.4	45	143	188	100.0
Jind	198	638	836	100.0	247	828	1,075	100.0	34	118	152	100.0
Kaithal	176	660	836	100.0	211	796	1,007	99.8	38	111	149	98.7
Karnal	418	418	836	100.0	470	520	990	99.9	82	89	171	100.0
Kurukshetra	243	594	837	100.0	280	730	1,010	100.0	47	121	168	100.0
Mahendragarh	110	712	822	99.8	135	973	1,108	99.6	32	170	202	100.0
Mewat	85	708	793	96.9	110	948	1,058	94.0	36	145	181	87.4
Palwal	192	608	800	96.7	253	755	1,008	96.3	42	115	157	94.0
Panchkula	418	418	836	100.0	448	505	953	100.0	75	87	162	100.0
Panipat	417	417	834	99.9	508	446	954	99.8	71	85	156	98.7
Rewari	217	602	819	99.0	268	743	1,011	97.9	39	137	176	92.1
Rohtak	416	415	831	99.6	483	507	990	99.6	93	94	187	100.0
Sirsa	198	637	835	99.9	251	850	1,101	99.5	43	122	165	100.0
Sonipat	418	418	836	100.0	486	530	1,016	99.6	97	101	198	99.0
Yamunanagar	418	418	836	100.0	538	558	1,096	99.7	81	91	172	99.4
Haryana	6,295	11,037	17,332	99.2	7,562	14,090	21,652	98.9	1,287	2,297	3,584	97.0

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.5	8.0	8.3	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.8	9.0
5-9	10.0	9.0	9.5	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.8	9.0	9.4
10-14	9.9	9.2	9.6	9.8	8.8	9.3	9.9	9.0	9.4
15-19	9.5	8.3	9.0	10.2	8.6	9.5	10.0	8.5	9.3
20-24	10.2	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.9	10.6	10.3	10.9	10.6
25-29	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.6
30-34	8.1	9.1	8.6	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.8	7.6
35-39	6.8	7.3	7.0	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.4
40-44	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.6
45-49	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.2
50-54	4.0	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.9	4.3	3.9	4.9	4.3
55-59	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.2
60-64	3.4	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.9
65-69	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5
70-74	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
75-79	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
80 +	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9
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	81.1	79.8	80.5	83.1	82.0	82.6	82.3	81.2	81.8
Number	18,005	15,236	33,241	27,709	24,803	52,512	45,714	40,039	85,753
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	846	na	na	895	na	na	876
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	777	na	na	875	na	na	838
Schooling²									
No schooling	8.3	22.0	14.7	13.7	34.2	23.4	11.6	29.6	20.0
<5 years complete	14.2	12.6	13.4	13.3	12.6	13.0	13.7	12.6	13.1
5-9 years complete	26.6	26.4	26.5	32.1	28.8	30.5	29.9	27.9	29.0
10-11 years complete	17.7	13.3	15.7	17.3	10.5	14.1	17.4	11.6	14.7
12 or more years complete	32.9	25.5	29.5	23.4	13.8	18.8	27.1	18.3	23.0
Don't know	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	16,127	13,769	29,897	24,527	22,069	46,596	40,654	35,838	76,492
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.0	7.0	7.9	7.6	4.3	6.3	8.0	4.9	7.1

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	91.6	91.2	91.4	92.4
Female	8.4	8.8	8.6	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.6	5.2	5.0	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	59.4	48.6	53.1	42.5
Non-nuclear	40.6	51.4	46.9	57.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	90.2	88.7	89.3	88.1
Muslim	6.4	6.9	6.7	8.0
Sikh	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.7
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	19.6	33.6	27.8	28.1
Scheduled tribe	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other backward class	40.7	46.4	44.0	44.8
Other	39.2	19.3	27.6	26.5
Don't know	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.6	98.3	98.8	98.9
No	0.4	1.7	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	88.0	94.3	91.6	91.5
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	68.0	58.6	62.5	61.0
Public tap/standpipe	6.8	11.7	9.7	9.8
Tube well or borehole	12.2	21.9	17.8	18.9
Other improved ²	0.9	2.1	1.6	1.8
Unimproved source ³	11.8	5.1	7.9	8.0
Other source	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	91.7	81.1	85.5	84.7
Less than 30 minutes	6.9	11.1	9.4	9.6
Thirty minutes or longer	1.4	7.8	5.2	5.7
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.1
Strain through cloth	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.1
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	12.5	4.2	7.6	7.5
Electronic purifier	20.1	6.0	11.9	11.7
Other treatment	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0
No treatment	65.2	87.1	78.0	78.3
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	33.4	11.4	20.5	20.2
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	81.7	77.4	79.2	80.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	71.3	57.8	63.4	64.5
Pit latrine with slab	10.2	19.4	15.6	15.8
Other ⁶	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Shared facility ⁷	14.1	5.4	9.0	7.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	10.2	3.8	6.4	5.5
Pit latrine with slab	3.9	1.6	2.5	2.1
Other ⁶	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unimproved	4.3	17.2	11.8	11.8
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.3	1.6	1.1	1.1
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
No facility/open space/field	3.6	14.9	10.2	10.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.1
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	10.0	31.5	22.5	23.1
<i>Pucca</i>	89.5	66.8	76.3	75.6
Missing	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
LPG/natural gas	83.9	27.5	50.9	47.4
Biogas	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.1
Kerosene	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	9.0	46.8	31.1	33.8
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural crop waste	1.7	11.1	7.2	7.7
Dung cakes	3.4	12.8	8.9	9.4
No food cooked in the household	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	84.9	28.9	52.2	48.8
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	14.3	70.9	47.4	51.1

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	68.5	61.2	64.3	65.3
In the house, no separate room	23.9	28.9	26.8	25.3
In a separate building	5.4	4.3	4.8	5.2
Outdoors	1.6	5.4	3.8	4.2
No food cooked in household	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	7,199	10,133	17,332	85,871
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
<i>Chullah</i>	97.8	98.5	98.4	98.4
Open fire	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,029	7,186	8,216	43,870
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	40.8	56.7	50.1	52.9
Weekly	9.6	7.7	8.5	8.1
Monthly	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.5
Less than monthly	3.6	2.3	2.8	2.7
Never	43.0	30.6	35.7	33.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	7,199	10,133	17,332	85,871

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	88.9	83.2	85.5	86.8
Pressure cooker	91.7	79.1	84.3	85.1
Chair	88.7	90.0	89.5	90.8
Cot or bed	94.7	98.6	97.0	97.7
Table	82.0	81.9	82.0	84.0
Electric fan	97.7	96.9	97.2	97.6
Radio or transistor	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.7
Television (black and white)	8.8	6.1	7.2	7.5
Television (colour)	89.9	82.7	85.7	86.7
Any television	91.4	85.0	87.7	88.7
Sewing machine	64.2	69.1	67.1	71.1
Mobile telephone	98.1	96.6	97.3	98.0
Landline telephone	8.0	2.0	4.5	4.4
Internet	35.0	19.2	25.8	26.3
Computer	25.0	8.7	15.5	15.8
Refrigerator	69.3	61.6	64.8	67.5
Air conditioner/cooler	66.8	54.1	59.4	61.5
Washing machine	55.5	42.6	48.0	50.5
Watch or clock	95.4	94.3	94.8	95.2
Water pump	31.6	32.2	31.9	33.1
Thresher	0.7	3.4	2.3	2.7
Tractor	1.4	10.2	6.5	8.0
None of the above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Means of transport				
Bicycle	46.8	53.7	50.9	52.6
Motorcycle or scooter	59.6	53.9	56.3	59.4
Animal-drawn cart	1.5	12.1	7.7	8.5
Car	19.8	9.4	13.7	14.4
None of the above	18.3	20.0	19.3	17.2
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	83.7	55.8	67.4	65.5
Agricultural land	16.3	44.2	32.6	34.5
Irrigated land only	15.4	41.5	30.7	32.4
Non-irrigated land only	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.6
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.5	1.7	1.2	1.4
Irrigation not determined	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	69.2	85.3	78.6	80.3
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	11.9	66.6	43.9	48.7
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	90.5	91.9	91.3	91.7
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	16.3	9.3	12.2	12.2
Percentage having a BPL card	15.7	27.1	22.4	22.6
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.9
Number	7,199	10,133	17,332	85,871

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	96.6	97.0	96.8	96.8	96.4	96.6	96.7	96.7	96.7
6-13 (Elementary)	96.3	96.6	96.5	95.9	94.7	95.1	96.1	95.8	95.9
11-13 (Upper primary)	95.8	96.1	96.0	94.5	91.7	92.8	95.2	94.2	94.6
14-15 (Secondary)	91.1	89.9	90.3	88.6	81.6	84.2	90.0	86.4	87.8
16-17 (Higher secondary)	75.7	76.6	76.3	67.7	62.6	64.5	72.3	70.6	71.2
11-14 years	95.4	95.9	95.7	95.1	93.0	93.8	95.3	94.6	94.9
15-17 years	84.5	84.4	84.4	80.0	75.8	77.4	82.5	80.7	81.3
6-14 years	95.5	96.1	95.9	95.3	93.6	94.2	95.4	95.0	95.2
6-17 years	91.9	91.9	91.9	90.1	87.0	88.2	91.1	89.8	90.3
Religion									
Hindu	93.0	94.2	93.7	92.4	91.4	91.8	92.8	93.0	92.9
Muslim	79.8	76.6	77.7	69.0	57.2	61.2	74.9	67.6	70.1
Sikh	98.2	86.7	90.2	97.3	87.2	90.2	97.8	86.9	90.2
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(81.7)	(83.3)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	88.7	90.9	90.3	87.4	87.8	87.7	88.1	89.5	89.1
Scheduled tribe	*	(91.4)	(92.6)	*	(71.1)	(70.9)	*	82.3	83.1
Other backward class	90.5	91.8	91.3	87.2	85.5	86.1	89.1	89.1	89.1
Other	95.5	94.2	94.9	95.0	90.5	93.0	95.3	92.6	94.1
Don't know	*	(84.2)	(88.8)	*	(65.2)	(69.9)	*	75.3	80.3

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, Haryana, 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	96.1	2.8	0.4	0.7	100.0	1.0	7,620
5-9 years	93.7	3.5	1.1	1.7	100.0	3.0	8,080
10-14 years	90.3	5.2	2.0	2.4	100.0	6.2	8,088
15-17 years	85.9	7.2	3.1	3.8	100.0	9.5	4,696
Residence							
Urban	92.5	3.8	1.5	2.1	100.0	4.2	10,842
Rural	91.8	4.8	1.5	1.9	100.0	4.6	17,641
Sex							
Male	92.3	4.3	1.5	1.8	100.0	4.5	15,827
Female	91.8	4.5	1.5	2.2	100.0	4.4	12,657
Total age < 15 years	93.3	3.9	1.2	1.6	100.0	3.5	23,788
Total age < 18 years	92.1	4.4	1.5	2.0	100.0	4.5	28,484

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, Haryana, 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	80.0	13.7	93.6	3,021
2-4 years	86.1	8.5	94.6	4,599
Sex				
Male	83.5	11.0	94.6	4,127
Female	83.8	10.0	93.8	3,493
Residence				
Urban	83.7	10.3	94.0	2,722
Rural	83.7	10.7	94.3	4,898
Total	83.7	10.5	94.2	7,620

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, Haryana, 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	
Ambala	96.9	1.6	98.5	280
Bhiwani	77.3	20.0	97.2	470
Faridabad	78.4	13.7	92.1	707
Fatehabad	90.5	6.7	97.2	248
Gurugram	79.6	11.5	91.1	564
Hisar	96.9	2.1	99.0	461
Jhajjar	89.7	8.2	97.9	242
Jind	90.2	8.4	98.6	390
Kaithal	80.7	18.5	99.2	306
Karnal	89.2	10.3	99.5	477
Kurukshetra	96.0	3.7	99.7	211
Mahendragarh	88.3	8.4	96.7	211
Mewat	57.6	18.1	75.7	646
Palwal	74.1	12.4	86.4	368
Panchkula	93.1	3.1	96.2	120
Panipat	90.4	5.6	96.0	266
Rewari	81.7	11.6	93.3	269
Rohtak	82.9	12.7	95.6	311
Sirsa	83.8	12.8	96.6	435
Sonipat	95.3	2.4	97.7	373
Yamunanagar	91.4	6.2	97.5	266
Haryana	83.7	10.5	94.2	7,620

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	15.6	17.1	3,382	3,356	578	592
20-24	19.9	18.4	4,299	4,327	623	616
25-29	17.9	17.5	3,867	3,872	593	591
30-34	14.1	14.7	3,059	3,024	498	494
35-39	12.1	12.3	2,612	2,587	417	399
40-44	10.6	10.6	2,294	2,331	357	361
45-49	9.9	9.3	2,140	2,155	315	328
Residence						
Urban	39.8	42.2	8,608	7,562	1,426	1,212
Rural	60.2	57.8	13,045	14,090	1,953	2,169
Schooling						
No schooling	23.0	7.5	4,979	4,924	252	246
<5 years complete	2.8	2.8	603	553	94	95
5-9 years complete	28.4	28.7	6,148	6,121	971	954
10-11 years complete	17.2	22.0	3,716	3,701	742	724
12 or more years complete	28.7	39.1	6,206	6,353	1,321	1,362
Literacy						
Literate ¹	75.4	90.6	16,318	16,357	3,063	3,076
Not literate	24.3	9.3	5,264	5,215	313	301
Not measured	0.3	0.1	70	80	4	4
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	35.1	62.6	7,609	7,702	2,117	2,123
Watches television at least once a week	87.6	93.0	18,964	18,838	3,143	3,138
Listens to the radio at least once a week	6.9	13.1	1,487	1,378	443	394
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	9.0	20.5	1,950	1,965	694	621
Not regularly exposed to any media	10.9	4.5	2,349	2,470	153	156
Marital status						
Never married	21.6	36.7	4,676	4,705	1,241	1,266
Currently married	75.3	61.9	16,302	16,253	2,091	2,065
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.3	20	23	9	8
Widowed	2.7	0.6	587	603	22	24
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.3	0.5	68	68	16	18
Religion						
Hindu	89.3	89.4	19,341	19,205	3,021	3,042
Muslim	6.9	7.8	1,494	1,488	264	223
Sikh	3.6	2.7	783	923	91	112
Other	0.2	0.1	35	36	3	4

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	27.8	25.5	6,023	5,905	862	867
Scheduled tribe	0.4	0.1	84	95	4	5
Other backward class	45.1	48.3	9,756	9,861	1,633	1,656
Other	26.5	26.1	5,730	5,740	881	853
Don't know	0.3	0.0	60	51	0	0
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	21,652	21,652	3,380	3,381
Age 50-54	na	5.7	na	na	204	203
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,584	3,584
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	21.8	77.0	725	715	2,601	2,557
In agricultural occupation	9.4	20.1	312	324	679	720
In non-agricultural occupation	11.8	54.3	393	369	1,834	1,754
Don't know	0.6	2.6	19	22	89	83
Not employed	78.2	23.0	2,600	2,584	778	824
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,325	3,299	3,380	3,381
Age 50-54	na	5.7	na	na	204	203
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,584	3,584

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

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

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.036	0.043	0.041	0.045	0.082	0.072	0.031	0.116	0.092	0.075	0.166	0.143
20-24	0.155	0.210	0.189	0.192	0.274	0.248	0.186	0.260	0.240	0.274	0.331	0.316
25-29	0.119	0.126	0.123	0.127	0.127	0.127	0.151	0.150	0.150	0.181	0.202	0.196
30-34	0.036	0.042	0.040	0.052	0.054	0.054	0.063	0.062	0.062	0.063	0.100	0.088
35-39	0.007	0.016	0.012	0.018	0.022	0.021	0.011	0.018	0.015	0.019	0.043	0.036
40-44	0.004	0.005	0.005	(0.000)	0.016	0.011	0.000	0.013	0.009	0.015	0.015	0.015
45-49	0.000	0.004	0.002	(0.000)	(0.008)	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.007	*	(0.004)	0.003
TFR (15-49)	1.78	2.22	2.05	2.17	2.92	2.69	2.24	3.13	2.88	3.14	4.32	3.99
CBR	16.3	20.3	18.7	18.7	23.7	22.1	18.1	25.0	23.1	26.7	35.1	32.9

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 125 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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.78	5.4	2.8	1.44
Rural	2.22	5.6	3.2	1.75
Schooling				
No schooling	3.27	4.5	3.5	2.41
<5 years complete	3.05	6.7	3.3	2.16
5-9 years complete	2.19	5.3	2.8	1.72
10-11 years complete	1.72	4.6	2.5	1.40
12 or more years complete	1.65	7.1	2.2	1.50
Religion				
Hindu	1.92	5.2	2.9	1.55
Muslim	4.15	9.5	5.6	2.81
Sikh	1.64	5.1	2.7	1.37
Other	*	(10.5)	*	*
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.21	6.2	3.5	1.68
Scheduled tribe	3.70	9.9	*	3.03
Other backward class	2.09	5.5	3.0	1.68
Other	1.77	4.8	2.7	1.45
Don't know	(3.55)	5.9	*	(2.71)
Total	2.05	5.5	3.1	1.63

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for percentage of currently pregnant women

* 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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.3	0.3	620
16	0.1	0.0	0.1	683
17	0.7	1.0	1.7	684
18	3.5	4.3	7.8	732
19	12.7	6.5	19.1	663
Residence				
Urban	2.7	2.2	4.9	1,270
Rural	3.8	2.6	6.4	2,112
Schooling				
No schooling	14.9	9.5	24.3	201
<5 years complete	7.2	3.6	10.8	52
5-9 years complete	2.9	2.1	5.0	1,200
10-11 years complete	1.7	1.5	3.1	1,123
12 or more years complete	3.4	2.6	5.9	806
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,021
Currently married	31.9	23.2	55.2	358
Religion				
Hindu	2.9	2.5	5.5	2,945
Muslim	8.0	2.5	10.5	346
Sikh	0.9	0.0	0.9	89
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.3	2.9	6.2	1,052
Other backward class	3.9	2.6	6.4	1,478
Other ¹	2.6	1.8	4.4	829
Total	3.4	2.5	5.8	3,382

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

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

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, Haryana, 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	85.6	13.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	120
20-29	46.7	34.3	13.4	5.5	100.0	3,809
30-39	15.7	23.3	27.1	33.9	100.0	689
40-49	0.0	9.6	7.2	83.2	100.0	61
Residence						
Urban	43.1	33.4	16.4	7.1	100.0	1,609
Rural	42.2	31.0	14.4	12.4	100.0	3,071
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	25.6	24.9	23.3	26.2	100.0	1,086
<5 years complete	35.5	27.6	15.0	21.8	100.0	163
5-9 years complete	36.9	35.8	18.1	9.2	100.0	1,370
10-11 years complete	43.5	37.8	14.0	4.7	100.0	633
12 or more years complete	61.2	31.2	6.4	1.3	100.0	1,427
Religion						
Hindu	44.2	33.6	14.7	7.4	100.0	3,949
Muslim	28.0	20.4	18.4	33.2	100.0	583
Sikh	54.4	28.8	11.5	5.2	100.0	141
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	39.6	32.3	17.5	10.6	100.0	1,420
Scheduled tribe	(27.4)	(42.1)	(14.8)	(15.7)	100.0	31
Other backward class	41.9	31.5	14.4	12.1	100.0	2,166
Other	48.4	31.7	13.1	6.7	100.0	1,041
Total	42.5	31.8	15.1	10.6	100.0	4,679
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	34.5	32.3	14.2	19.0	100.0	737

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
20-29	17.4	21.3	34.3	15.6	7.1	4.3	100.0	3,181	27.0
30-39	7.7	12.4	28.1	17.8	12.4	21.5	100.0	1,282	37.3
40-49	9.1	8.6	27.0	10.4	15.2	29.7	100.0	135	42.3
Residence									
Urban	11.6	15.5	32.6	15.7	10.9	13.7	100.0	1,633	31.5
Rural	16.1	20.1	32.2	16.4	7.6	7.6	100.0	2,984	27.8
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	15.7	18.0	35.7	14.1	7.1	9.3	100.0	1,410	28.2
<5 years complete	18.0	20.0	34.0	15.0	3.8	9.0	100.0	176	26.2
5-9 years complete	15.6	20.6	32.6	15.5	8.2	7.5	100.0	1,507	27.9
10-11 years complete	11.4	17.8	29.2	18.8	11.6	11.2	100.0	591	32.5
12 or more years complete	12.4	16.0	28.4	18.8	11.2	13.3	100.0	933	32.9
Religion									
Hindu	13.6	18.7	32.0	16.7	8.8	10.2	100.0	3,772	29.5
Muslim	19.0	18.2	33.9	14.3	7.7	6.9	100.0	726	27.4
Sikh	17.3	13.1	32.5	11.2	12.6	13.2	100.0	116	30.8
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	15.5	20.7	34.1	14.2	7.7	7.8	100.0	1,445	27.6
Scheduled tribe	(17.2)	(15.3)	(24.3)	(24.9)	(6.6)	(11.7)	100.0	35	(27.0)
Other backward class	14.9	17.8	32.5	16.5	8.9	9.4	100.0	2,144	29.3
Other	12.0	17.0	29.9	17.8	10.1	13.3	100.0	975	31.4
Birth order									
2-3	15.0	18.5	32.0	16.2	8.7	9.7	100.0	3,760	29.1
4-6	12.3	18.9	33.6	15.1	9.6	10.7	100.0	743	29.2
7+	15.1	16.6	33.5	21.5	5.8	7.6	100.0	114	31.0
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	13.8	18.0	32.8	16.8	8.7	9.9	100.0	2,011	29.0
Female	15.1	18.9	31.9	15.6	8.7	9.7	100.0	2,606	29.2
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	13.3	18.5	32.9	16.4	9.0	9.9	100.0	4,363	29.5
Dead	36.4	18.9	22.0	11.0	4.5	7.1	100.0	254	22.3
Total	14.5	18.5	32.3	16.1	8.7	9.8	100.0	4,617	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 information on births to women age 15-19, women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	71.2	21.5	4.5	2.3	2.5	5.2	7.1	11.6
Want another later ³	13.8	39.8	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.8	10.7
Want another, undecided when	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4
Undecided	1.0	5.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.4	6.1	2.5
Want no more	3.9	19.9	41.6	33.5	32.3	40.3	54.0	32.4
Sterilized ⁴	0.7	9.5	45.8	57.2	57.9	46.2	26.1	38.6
Declared infecund	8.9	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.9	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,021	3,354	6,353	3,576	1,300	425	273	16,302
MEN								
Want another soon ²	55.8	22.3	3.5	3.4	4.5	(2.7)	(4.4)	12.1
Want another later ³	16.0	41.8	3.5	2.1	8.6	(1.8)	(6.5)	12.8
Want another, undecided when	4.0	1.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.9
Undecided	6.3	2.9	2.1	0.6	1.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	2.2
Want no more	13.9	29.3	88.0	91.5	81.3	(95.5)	(85.7)	69.5
Sterilized ⁴	0.8	1.0	2.6	1.8	3.3	(0.0)	(3.3)	1.9
Declared infecund	3.3	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	183	444	794	434	149	50	38	2,091

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Haryana, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+		0	1	2	3	4+	
Age												
15-24	2.5	9.5	68.0	71.4	(80.8)	27.3	5.7	10.8	(71.1)	*	*	19.7
25-34	6.2	33.4	87.3	87.9	82.2	72.9	9.9	17.4	86.8	84.7	(76.6)	59.1
35-49	13.5	78.7	94.5	94.1	90.3	90.9	(36.9)	75.0	95.1	97.3	91.6	90.6
Residence												
Urban	6.2	32.8	88.0	90.7	89.3	71.4	16.8	29.5	89.8	96.9	85.0	69.1
Rural	3.5	27.0	87.1	90.6	87.4	70.9	12.7	31.1	91.1	91.4	89.3	73.1
Schooling												
No schooling	5.8	31.9	83.7	89.6	88.0	79.0	*	*	88.2	96.5	93.4	82.3
<5 years complete	*	33.0	81.6	94.0	83.2	77.2	*	*	*	(90.5)	*	72.8
5-9 years complete	2.4	29.4	88.0	91.5	88.2	74.8	(17.6)	25.6	90.6	89.5	87.6	72.9
10-11 years complete	5.1	34.7	89.8	89.9	92.5	72.2	(26.0)	32.8	93.1	94.7	(95.1)	75.8
12 or more years complete	5.0	26.7	88.3	91.5	(89.3)	56.9	9.7	31.3	90.4	97.8	(72.5)	64.6
Religion												
Hindu	4.5	30.3	88.6	91.8	91.6	72.4	15.5	31.7	91.6	95.0	89.3	72.5
Muslim	4.5	13.0	55.1	66.3	74.3	54.1	*	*	*	(80.3)	(82.7)	61.3
Sikh	(5.4)	33.2	91.6	95.9	(100.0)	70.0	*	*	*	*	*	60.3
Other	*	*	*	*	*	(58.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.0	17.1	86.2	91.5	91.0	70.6	10.0	19.6	86.9	91.3	93.5	67.9
Scheduled tribe	*	*	(59.0)	*	*	53.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	3.1	33.6	87.2	91.9	86.3	71.8	13.3	33.8	88.3	93.2	86.1	70.8
Other	8.0	32.6	89.1	87.9	87.8	70.8	(26.5)	32.2	96.6	96.7	(82.3)	76.1
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	(52.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	4.4	9.2	37.6	36.3	32.2	15.1	14.7	11.1	54.1	*	*	19.3
1	na	45.1	92.0	92.7	89.5	80.0	na	48.7	92.9	95.1	94.0	82.9
2	na	na	94.7	94.3	92.1	94.1	na	na	97.5	97.6	90.9	96.3
3	na	na	na	92.8	89.4	91.2	na	na	na	(100.0)	(95.5)	97.8
4+	na	na	na	na	na	84.3	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	4.6	29.5	87.4	90.6	88.0	71.1	14.7	30.3	90.6	93.4	87.6	71.4
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	0.8	26.9	87.8	96.0	93.8	76.4	(4.4)	31.8	71.4	77.6	84.3	64.8

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Haryana, 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	4.6	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.8	5.8	10.6	3.1	0.6
1	16.5	18.8	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	8.4	8.2
2	72.4	73.6	87.4	61.4	46.4	29.7	14.9	71.9	61.4
3	4.1	3.1	6.2	28.2	24.9	32.2	17.6	10.9	13.3
4	1.7	1.2	1.5	5.2	22.5	17.0	26.2	4.1	3.9
5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.8	7.7	9.1	0.7	0.5
6+	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	5.2	18.9	0.7	0.3
Non-numeric responses	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	2.8	0.2	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,742	3,449	6,564	3,780	1,367	462	287	21,652	2,790
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.9	2.1	2.2
Number of all respondents	5,728	3,443	6,561	3,775	1,366	455	279	21,608	2,462
Currently married respondents	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	4.0	2.2	2.3
Number of currently married respondents	1,021	3,348	6,350	3,572	1,299	419	266	16,275	1,928
MEN									
0	4.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	(5.5)	2.5	2.3
1	9.7	13.7	2.2	1.9	1.9	0.0	(0.0)	6.8	11.5
2	70.0	74.3	82.9	53.0	47.6	43.4	(33.3)	69.6	66.8
3	10.1	7.8	11.3	40.4	30.7	27.5	(19.3)	15.4	13.8
4	2.7	1.4	0.6	2.3	14.0	12.4	(17.2)	2.8	3.4
5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.3	10.0	(2.3)	0.7	0.9
6+	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	(19.7)	0.6	0.0
Non-numeric responses	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.9	6.8	(2.8)	1.6	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,436	455	804	442	152	51	39	3,380	1,032
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.7	(2.9)	(3.5)	2.1	2.1
Number of all respondents	1,404	451	795	441	149	48	38	3,326	1,019
Currently married respondents	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.7	(2.9)	(3.6)	2.2	2.2
Number of currently married respondents	173	440	785	434	146	47	37	2,061	630

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter according to background characteristics, Haryana, 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	10.4	1.7	77.1	72.7	19.9	0.7	87.6	78.2	568
20-29	12.3	1.1	84.6	79.0	15.2	1.6	87.2	81.5	1,200
30-39	17.2	1.4	87.9	82.4	20.0	1.3	90.0	82.8	889
40-49	22.6	1.2	88.6	83.4	26.5	2.4	92.0	83.9	667
Residence									
Urban	14.5	1.3	82.8	77.4	14.4	1.4	88.1	82.5	1,389
Rural	16.0	1.3	86.7	81.4	23.3	1.5	89.7	81.2	1,936
Schooling									
No schooling	25.8	1.4	89.1	84.5	27.4	2.3	93.9	88.1	249
<5 years complete	22.7	0.8	88.4	83.8	43.1	3.2	87.9	78.4	94
5-9 years complete	14.3	1.1	87.6	82.5	24.6	1.4	90.5	82.8	951
10-11 years complete	11.7	1.3	84.4	78.4	17.1	1.7	88.6	80.4	731
12 or more years complete	9.7	1.5	79.6	73.9	14.1	1.2	87.2	80.8	1,299
Marital status									
Never married	9.7	1.9	75.1	70.3	16.2	1.5	85.4	78.3	1,226
Currently married	16.9	1.1	87.9	82.5	21.6	1.5	91.2	83.9	2,061
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	19.9	1.3	88.4	81.7	(19.9)	(0.0)	(87.1)	(76.8)	38
Religion									
Hindu	14.5	1.2	85.5	80.0	18.6	1.4	89.3	81.6	2,970
Muslim	27.9	2.1	80.0	77.9	31.1	3.1	87.1	84.5	260
Sikh	13.7	1.0	84.4	77.4	16.7	1.8	84.5	79.8	91
Other	(17.3)	(1.8)	(89.8)	(87.4)	*	*	*	*	3

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	16.7	1.2	88.3	83.6	23.7	1.5	90.8	82.3	855
Scheduled tribe	15.3	1.0	90.6	86.2	*	*	*	*	4
Other backward class	15.3	1.4	84.4	79.3	18.9	1.5	88.5	82.1	1,599
Other	14.3	1.2	82.9	76.6	16.5	1.5	88.1	80.6	867
Don't know	7.4	0.0	90.7	90.7	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Total	15.4	1.3	85.1	79.8	19.6	1.5	89.0	81.8	3,325
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	22.0	1.2	83.0	76.7	18.4	2.2	75.0	69.7	1,019

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.

nc = No cases

() 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, Haryana, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.0	99.8	95.9	99.4	100.0	98.3
Any modern method	98.9	99.8	95.9	99.4	100.0	98.3
Female sterilization	97.5	98.9	92.6	92.6	95.9	86.9
Male sterilization	91.8	94.8	81.3	90.6	92.1	88.0
IUD or PPIUD	86.7	90.2	74.2	66.7	75.4	52.7
Injectables	77.2	81.2	63.4	61.4	66.4	53.1
Pill	94.0	96.9	84.1	88.8	93.6	80.9
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	93.7	96.4	84.4	97.8	98.8	96.1
Female condom	19.2	20.6	15.4	31.9	33.5	29.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	14.4	16.5	7.3	13.2	15.5	9.6
Emergency contraception	57.2	61.5	42.8	54.9	60.2	46.2
Other modern method	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	82.2	87.0	65.8	65.7	74.3	51.8
Any traditional method	69.1	78.1	37.9	74.5	82.2	61.9
Rhythm	58.7	66.4	32.6	50.5	58.0	38.4
Withdrawal	59.3	68.9	26.2	69.8	76.5	58.9
Other	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.5	7.9	6.0	7.2	7.7	6.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	8,608	6,482	1,879	1,426	882	533
RURAL						
Any method	98.8	99.6	96.3	99.4	99.7	98.8
Any modern method	98.8	99.5	96.2	99.4	99.7	98.8
Female sterilization	97.9	99.0	94.3	95.5	97.7	91.8
Male sterilization	88.5	91.5	78.1	94.2	96.5	90.1
IUD or PPIUD	87.2	91.7	71.9	65.9	74.6	51.1
Injectables	67.9	71.9	54.0	59.1	62.6	53.3
Pill	89.8	92.8	79.5	89.7	93.7	82.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	90.8	93.4	82.1	97.4	98.3	96.0
Female condom	10.3	10.9	8.6	21.4	22.6	19.5
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	10.6	12.3	4.1	7.8	8.4	6.9
Emergency contraception	52.6	57.4	37.1	59.6	62.4	54.9
Other modern method	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	79.8	85.3	61.4	63.5	72.0	48.9
Any traditional method	70.6	80.3	36.1	73.9	80.9	61.9
Rhythm	59.2	67.3	30.6	53.1	60.3	41.0
Withdrawal	59.6	69.6	24.4	66.4	73.7	54.3
Other	1.0	1.1	0.7	2.4	2.9	1.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.2	7.6	5.7	7.1	7.5	6.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	13,045	9,819	2,816	1,953	1,210	717

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.9	99.7	96.1	99.4	99.8	98.6
Any modern method	98.8	99.6	96.1	99.4	99.8	98.6
Female sterilization	97.8	98.9	93.7	94.3	96.9	89.7
Male sterilization	89.8	92.8	79.3	92.7	94.7	89.2
IUD or PPIUD	87.0	91.1	72.8	66.2	74.9	51.8
Injectables	71.6	75.6	57.8	60.1	64.2	53.2
Pill	91.5	94.4	81.3	89.3	93.7	82.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	92.0	94.6	83.0	97.6	98.5	96.1
Female condom	13.8	14.7	11.3	25.8	27.2	23.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	12.1	14.0	5.4	10.1	11.4	8.0
Emergency contraception	54.5	59.0	39.4	57.6	61.5	51.2
Other modern method	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	80.8	85.9	63.2	64.4	73.0	50.1
Any traditional method	70.0	79.5	36.8	74.1	81.4	61.9
Rhythm	59.0	67.0	31.4	52.0	59.3	39.9
Withdrawal	59.5	69.3	25.1	67.9	74.9	56.3
Other	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.9	2.3	1.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.3	7.7	5.8	7.2	7.6	6.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	21,652	16,302	4,696	3,380	2,091	1,250

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3										Total	Number of women					
	Modern method					Traditional method											
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any method	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Inject-ables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM			Other modern method	Any traditional method	With- drawal	Rhythm	Not currently using
Age																	
15-19	17.4	11.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.2	8.4	0.3	0.0	5.7	2.0	3.7	82.6	100.0	358
20-24	35.2	30.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.7	0.2	14.6	0.7	0.0	4.7	2.4	2.3	64.8	100.0	2,866
25-29	58.9	53.4	23.8	0.5	0.5	3.6	8.2	0.4	16.7	0.2	0.0	5.6	2.8	2.8	41.1	100.0	3,612
30-39	75.6	70.6	46.8	0.9	0.9	2.9	6.8	0.3	12.9	0.1	0.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	24.4	100.0	5,439
40-49	76.5	74.5	65.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.5	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	23.5	100.0	4,026
Residence																	
Urban	60.0	55.1	31.0	0.5	0.5	3.0	6.2	0.3	13.9	0.1	0.0	4.9	2.1	2.8	40.0	100.0	6,482
Rural	66.2	62.2	42.7	0.6	0.6	2.4	5.3	0.1	10.7	0.2	0.0	4.0	2.2	1.8	33.8	100.0	9,819
Schooling																	
No schooling	63.3	60.5	49.9	0.5	0.5	2.1	2.5	0.1	5.3	0.1	0.0	2.8	1.6	1.2	36.7	100.0	4,496
<5 years complete	66.4	59.2	45.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.9	0.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	3.9	3.2	33.6	100.0	516
5-9 years complete	66.3	61.7	41.7	0.7	0.7	2.4	5.8	0.2	10.5	0.3	0.0	4.6	2.2	2.4	33.7	100.0	4,731
10-11 years complete	65.9	61.5	35.6	0.6	0.6	3.7	7.4	0.2	13.7	0.2	0.0	4.5	2.1	2.4	34.1	100.0	2,425
12 or more years complete	59.6	54.3	21.4	0.3	0.3	3.0	8.5	0.4	20.5	0.2	0.0	5.3	2.6	2.7	40.4	100.0	4,134
Religion																	
Hindu	66.2	61.9	40.3	0.6	0.6	2.7	5.8	0.2	12.1	0.2	0.0	4.3	2.1	2.2	33.8	100.0	14,609
Muslim	25.8	21.7	7.4	0.4	0.4	2.9	3.2	0.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.7	2.5	74.2	100.0	1,096
Sikh	74.4	68.7	39.8	0.9	0.9	1.8	8.3	0.5	16.9	0.5	0.0	5.7	3.8	1.9	25.6	100.0	568
Other	(48.6)	(48.6)	(30.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(51.4)	100.0	28
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	65.5	61.2	43.7	1.0	1.0	2.2	4.2	0.0	9.8	0.3	0.0	4.3	2.5	1.9	34.5	100.0	4,437
Scheduled tribe	26.6	23.2	16.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.4	2.0	73.4	100.0	66
Other backward class	64.3	59.6	38.1	0.5	0.5	2.7	5.8	0.2	12.2	0.2	0.0	4.7	2.1	2.6	35.7	100.0	7,462
Other	62.2	58.3	32.8	0.4	0.4	3.2	7.2	0.5	14.1	0.1	0.0	3.8	2.0	1.8	37.8	100.0	4,288
Don't know	(11.9)	(11.9)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(88.1)	100.0	48

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Number of women		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Inject-ables	Condom/ Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Not currently using	Total
Number of living children																
No children	12.2	10.3	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.0	1,592
1 child	49.9	43.5	9.9	0.1	3.7	9.1	0.5	19.6	19.6	0.6	0.0	6.4	3.4	3.0	100.0	3,178
1 son	54.7	48.0	13.7	0.1	3.8	9.6	0.6	19.7	19.7	0.5	0.0	6.7	3.5	3.3	100.0	2,115
No sons	40.3	34.5	2.4	0.1	3.4	7.9	0.4	19.6	19.6	0.8	0.0	5.8	3.2	2.6	100.0	1,063
2 children	76.1	71.2	47.1	0.6	3.0	6.8	0.1	13.4	13.4	0.1	0.0	4.8	2.4	2.5	100.0	6,101
1 or more sons	78.9	74.2	50.8	0.7	2.8	6.8	0.1	12.9	12.9	0.1	0.0	4.7	2.3	2.4	100.0	5,578
No sons	45.5	39.3	7.6	0.1	4.9	7.0	0.6	18.8	18.8	0.3	0.0	6.2	2.7	3.5	100.0	523
3 children	76.7	73.2	57.8	1.0	2.1	4.4	0.2	7.6	7.6	0.1	0.0	3.5	1.8	1.7	100.0	3,477
1 or more sons	78.2	74.9	60.0	1.0	2.0	4.3	0.1	7.3	7.3	0.1	0.0	3.2	1.7	1.5	100.0	3,338
No sons	40.2	30.3	5.5	0.0	4.0	6.2	1.0	13.5	13.5	0.0	0.0	9.9	3.1	6.9	100.0	139
4+ children	66.8	64.0	51.2	1.1	2.0	3.3	0.2	6.0	6.0	0.1	0.0	2.8	1.5	1.3	100.0	1,953
1 or more sons	67.7	64.9	52.6	1.1	1.9	3.4	0.2	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.6	1.3	100.0	1,895
No sons	35.8	34.6	4.4	2.0	6.9	1.8	0.0	17.4	17.4	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	58
Total	63.7	59.4	38.1	0.6	2.7	5.7	0.2	12.0	12.0	0.2	0.0	4.3	2.2	2.2	100.0	16,302
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	63.4	58.3	38.2	0.7	2.8	4.7	0.0	11.8	na	na	0.1	5.1	3.1	1.9	100.0	2,131

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

na = Not available

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

() 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, Haryana, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Ambala	77.6	76.3	51.8	0.1	24.4	1.3	702
Bhiwani	73.5	70.7	47.3	0.5	22.9	2.8	1,000
Faridabad	28.3	25.5	12.7	0.3	12.5	2.8	1,491
Fatehabad	76.9	70.3	47.2	0.4	22.8	6.6	558
Gurugram	51.1	47.7	28.5	0.6	18.5	3.5	1,281
Hisar	72.6	70.5	50.8	0.0	19.7	2.1	1,086
Jhajjar	74.4	67.2	50.2	0.2	16.8	7.2	620
Jind	76.6	71.8	49.6	0.5	21.7	4.8	829
Kaithal	76.0	72.0	37.1	1.2	33.8	4.0	613
Karnal	75.4	72.8	42.7	2.6	27.6	2.6	1,049
Kurukshetra	74.0	69.9	43.1	0.5	26.3	4.1	538
Mahendragarh	70.8	64.6	46.1	0.9	17.6	6.2	580
Mewat	15.5	14.4	8.6	0.1	5.7	1.1	613
Palwal	31.2	30.0	21.4	0.0	8.5	1.2	614
Panchkula	79.7	77.4	44.0	0.4	33.0	2.3	346
Panipat	78.1	68.9	46.4	0.0	22.5	9.2	679
Rewari	47.8	43.8	29.6	1.1	13.2	4.0	663
Rohtak	69.7	63.7	36.7	1.6	25.4	6.0	625
Sirsa	73.5	68.2	41.2	0.3	26.8	5.3	818
Sonipat	77.8	67.8	47.9	0.0	19.9	9.9	870
Yamunanagar	72.9	66.0	37.1	1.2	27.7	6.9	728
Haryana	63.7	59.4	38.1	0.6	20.8	4.3	16,302

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)		Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹		
Age						
< 30	0.2	11,548	*	*	100.0	19
30-39	1.9	5,671	41.6	58.4	100.0	109
40-49	6.2	4,433	41.9	58.1	100.0	274
Residence						
Urban	1.7	8,608	43.5	56.5	100.0	148
Rural	1.9	13,045	40.0	60.0	100.0	254
Schooling						
No schooling	3.8	4,979	53.4	46.6	100.0	192
<5 years complete	1.8	603	*	*	100.0	11
5-9 years complete	1.9	6,148	33.4	66.6	100.0	114
10-11 years complete	1.2	3,716	(19.0)	(81.0)	100.0	44
12 or more years complete	0.7	6,206	(32.3)	(67.7)	100.0	41
Religion						
Hindu	1.8	19,341	41.2	58.8	100.0	357
Muslim	1.9	1,494	(45.0)	(55.0)	100.0	28
Sikh	1.9	783	*	*	100.0	15
Other	(3.4)	35	*	*	100.0	1
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	1.4	6,023	60.1	39.9	100.0	83
Scheduled tribe	1.5	84	*	*	100.0	1
Other backward class	2.0	9,756	34.4	65.6	100.0	193
Other	2.2	5,730	39.3	60.7	100.0	124
Total	1.9	21,652	41.3	58.7	100.0	402

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

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, Haryana, 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													
				Any method	Female sterilization					Male sterilization		With- drawal	Rhythm	Other	Not used at last sex	Total							
Type of sexual partner																							
Currently married	32.9	12.7	0.5	4.6	2.4	0.2	7.6	0.1	4.8	1.9	2.6	0.1	67.1	100.0	2,091								
Wife	33.1	12.9	0.5	4.4	2.5	0.3	7.8	0.0	4.7	1.9	2.5	0.1	66.9	100.0	2,041								
Other	(25.7)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(6.0)	(2.4)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(74.3)	100.0	51								
Not currently married	46.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	100.0	83								
Age																							
20-24	19.1	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.6	0.0	11.2	0.0	4.1	1.2	2.3	0.7	80.9	100.0	204								
25-29	25.2	3.0	0.2	5.2	2.0	0.2	10.8	0.2	3.7	1.2	2.5	0.0	74.8	100.0	426								
30-34	33.0	8.9	0.0	6.7	3.2	0.5	7.7	0.0	6.0	2.2	3.4	0.0	67.0	100.0	477								
35-39	41.0	17.5	1.3	3.5	2.4	0.3	10.4	0.0	5.6	4.2	1.4	0.0	59.0	100.0	404								
40-44	42.6	23.5	0.4	2.5	2.7	0.0	8.9	0.0	4.7	1.3	2.7	0.0	57.4	100.0	346								
45-49	35.5	19.9	0.7	5.1	2.5	0.3	3.9	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.5	0.0	64.5	100.0	298								
Residence																							
Urban	32.3	7.5	0.6	5.4	2.9	0.1	10.0	0.2	5.5	2.7	2.6	0.0	67.7	100.0	917								
Rural	34.3	15.7	0.4	3.8	2.0	0.4	8.1	0.0	4.0	1.3	2.4	0.1	65.7	100.0	1,258								
Schooling																							
No schooling	35.5	22.3	0.0	3.0	1.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	5.3	0.6	4.7	0.0	64.5	100.0	206								
<5 years complete	26.4	15.6	0.0	2.8	1.7	0.8	2.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	73.6	100.0	74								
5-9 years complete	29.3	12.0	0.9	5.1	1.6	0.5	5.4	0.1	3.7	1.9	1.3	0.1	70.7	100.0	629								
10-11 years complete	36.7	13.2	0.3	3.0	2.9	0.3	12.3	0.2	4.4	1.1	3.3	0.0	63.3	100.0	466								
12 or more years complete	34.9	9.0	0.4	5.4	3.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	5.5	2.7	2.3	0.1	65.1	100.0	800								
Marital status																							
Never married	46.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	43.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	100.0	82								
Currently married	32.9	12.7	0.5	4.6	2.4	0.2	7.6	0.1	4.8	1.9	2.6	0.1	67.1	100.0	2,091								
Religion																							
Hindu	33.8	13.0	0.5	4.2	2.5	0.3	8.5	0.1	4.7	1.9	2.5	0.0	66.2	100.0	1,951								
Muslim	26.7	0.4	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.4	0.4	73.3	100.0	166								
Sikh	42.5	20.2	0.0	5.6	4.1	0.0	8.4	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	57.5	100.0	56								

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, Haryana, 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		
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	28.5	13.4	0.5	2.7	1.5	0.3	6.8	0.1	3.3	0.7	2.0	0.0	71.5	100.0	553
Other backward class	33.9	12.3	0.4	5.3	1.7	0.1	9.0	0.1	5.0	2.5	2.3	0.1	66.1	100.0	1,063
Other ¹	37.5	11.2	0.5	4.8	4.6	0.4	10.9	0.0	5.1	1.7	3.3	0.1	62.5	100.0	556
Total age 15-49	33.4	12.3	0.5	4.5	2.4	0.2	8.9	0.1	4.6	1.9	2.5	0.1	66.6	100.0	2,174
Age 50-54	26.7	22.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	73.3	100.0	191
Total age 15-54	32.9	13.1	0.5	4.2	2.2	0.2	8.4	0.1	4.3	1.7	2.3	0.1	67.1	100.0	2,366

Note: Total includes men age 15-19, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, men belonging to "other" religions and scheduled tribe men, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	79.0	(94.2)	34.1	51.0	*	21.3	58.9
Government/municipal hospital	60.3	(63.7)	17.0	30.6	*	11.0	42.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.6	*	0.0	0.1
Government dispensary	1.2	(0.0)	2.8	2.3	*	1.2	1.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.5	(0.0)	0.0	2.5	*	0.1	1.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	9.4	(28.4)	1.9	6.4	*	1.4	6.8
PHC/Additional PHC	5.8	(0.0)	2.3	4.1	*	0.4	4.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	(0.0)	2.8	3.3	*	1.1	0.8
Government mobile clinic	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.5	0.2
Camp	0.8	(2.2)	0.0	0.2	*	0.1	0.5
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	5.0	0.7	*	3.7	1.3
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	2.3	0.4	*	1.3	0.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.4	0.1
Other public health sector	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.7	*	0.0	0.3
Private health sector	20.7	(5.8)	47.1	47.2	*	34.4	28.6
Private hospital	18.9	(4.8)	18.7	37.8	*	6.4	17.9
Private doctor/clinic	1.5	(1.0)	15.9	8.8	*	11.5	5.7
Private mobile clinic	0.3	(0.0)	2.1	0.0	*	1.8	0.7
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	10.0	0.3	*	14.1	4.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.2	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	*	0.3	0.1
Other source	0.0	(0.0)	18.8	1.1	*	44.3	12.2
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	13.5	0.7	*	13.8	4.3
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	5.3	0.3	*	30.3	7.8
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.1
Other	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,091	35	197	404	22	904	3,653

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	88.6	99.2	50.7	68.0	*	32.2	75.9
Government/municipal hospital	67.0	86.1	11.4	42.8	*	8.7	53.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.0	0.0	7.5	1.8	*	2.7	1.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	*	0.0	0.9
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	13.9	12.0	3.0	11.3	*	1.8	11.2
PHC/Additional PHC	4.0	0.0	2.6	4.9	*	1.3	3.5
Sub-centre/ANM	0.4	0.0	3.2	4.0	*	2.4	1.2
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.1
Camp	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.8
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	14.3	1.3	*	6.7	1.8
ASHA	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.5	*	8.0	1.7
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	*	0.3	0.1
Private health sector	11.3	0.8	31.8	31.0	*	28.3	16.7
Private hospital	10.6	0.8	6.9	25.3	*	3.8	10.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.7	0.0	13.5	5.5	*	9.7	3.2
Private mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.5	0.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.6	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.2	*	13.3	2.7
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.0
Other source	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.2	*	39.1	7.3
Shop	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	*	8.4	1.7
Husband	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.2	*	30.3	5.5
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	*	0.2	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.0
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	4,383	62	238	527	14	1,064	6,288

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	85.5	97.4	43.2	60.7	(16.0)	27.2	69.6
Government/municipal hospital	64.9	78.0	13.9	37.5	(9.3)	9.7	49.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.0	0.0	5.3	2.0	(0.0)	2.0	1.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	(3.3)	0.0	1.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	12.5	17.9	2.5	9.2	(0.0)	1.6	9.6
PHC/Additional PHC	4.6	0.0	2.5	4.6	(3.4)	0.9	3.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	0.0	3.1	3.7	(0.0)	1.8	1.0
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.1
Camp	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.7
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	10.1	1.1	(0.0)	5.3	1.6
ASHA	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.5	(0.0)	4.9	1.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	(0.0)	0.2	0.2
Private health sector	14.4	2.6	38.7	38.0	(73.8)	31.1	21.1
Private hospital	13.3	2.3	12.3	30.7	(37.5)	5.0	13.2
Private doctor/clinic	1.0	0.4	14.6	6.9	(36.2)	10.5	4.1
Private mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	1.1	0.3
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.3	(0.0)	13.6	3.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.1
Other source	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.6	(10.2)	41.5	9.1
Shop	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.3	(10.2)	10.9	2.7
Husband	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.3	(0.0)	30.3	6.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	6,474	97	435	932	36	1,968	9,941

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

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Haryana, 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	60.3	52.4	65.0	390
Pill	60.7	50.6	75.2	120
IUD or PPIUD	81.2	75.2	84.8	229
Total	66.8	59.2	72.8	739
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	57.5	45.8	63.4	929
Pill	59.3	52.0	66.9	149
IUD or PPIUD	73.4	66.9	77.9	379
Total	61.8	51.9	67.5	1,458
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	58.3	47.7	63.9	1,319
Pill	60.0	51.4	70.6	269
IUD or PPIUD	76.3	70.0	80.5	609
Total	63.5	54.3	69.3	2,197

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Haryana, 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	1,231
Pill	0.9	19.3	2.9	11.1	5.5	9.5	5.3	54.4	6.3	694
IUD or PPIUD	0.5	4.4	0.8	6.5	0.7	2.0	1.6	16.3	2.7	818
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	1.1	17.0	4.4	4.6	2.7	5.9	8.4	44.2	5.1	2,460
Rhythm	3.1	17.2	2.1	0.7	5.3	4.3	8.8	41.5	6.5	407
Other ⁶	0.9	15.0	2.8	2.2	4.8	9.0	13.2	47.8	8.1	575
All modern spacing methods ⁷	0.9	14.7	3.5	6.2	3.0	6.0	6.4	40.6	4.9	4,078
All spacing methods ⁸	1.1	15.1	3.2	5.3	3.2	6.0	7.4	41.3	5.3	4,954
All methods	0.9	11.9	2.6	4.2	2.5	4.8	5.9	32.8	4.3	6,208

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	44.3	18.3	61.3	17.6	2.6	18.6	100.0	578
20-24	47.0	19.1	74.0	19.2	1.7	5.1	100.0	623
25-29	43.7	14.0	78.7	17.7	1.6	2.1	100.0	593
30-34	49.8	11.3	80.3	15.9	0.7	3.1	100.0	498
35-39	41.1	13.9	78.1	17.7	1.0	3.2	100.0	417
40-44	46.2	11.5	75.4	19.2	0.7	4.7	100.0	357
45-49	43.2	18.8	76.9	17.5	1.1	4.4	100.0	315
Residence								
Urban	43.0	14.3	72.5	20.3	1.5	5.7	100.0	1,426
Rural	46.8	16.3	76.0	16.0	1.4	6.6	100.0	1,953
Schooling								
No schooling	47.6	18.0	59.7	25.6	3.7	11.0	100.0	252
<5 years complete	43.7	14.8	60.3	27.7	1.7	10.3	100.0	94
5-9 years complete	44.4	17.1	70.0	18.7	2.0	9.3	100.0	971
10-11 years complete	46.4	13.9	75.1	17.3	1.3	6.4	100.0	742
12 or more years complete	44.8	14.7	81.3	15.3	0.7	2.7	100.0	1,321
Religion								
Hindu	45.2	14.5	75.3	17.7	1.2	5.7	100.0	3,021
Muslim	49.5	28.6	63.8	19.4	3.9	13.0	100.0	264
Sikh	33.6	7.6	79.3	16.1	0.0	4.5	100.0	91
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	49.4	17.7	73.5	18.4	1.0	7.2	100.0	862
Other backward class	44.1	16.3	73.2	18.7	1.5	6.6	100.0	1,633
Other ²	43.2	11.7	78.1	15.7	1.8	4.4	100.0	881
Total age 15-49	45.2	15.5	74.5	17.8	1.4	6.2	100.0	3,380
Age 50-54	39.4	13.2	77.3	16.2	1.0	5.5	100.0	204
Total age 15-54	44.9	15.3	74.7	17.7	1.4	6.2	100.0	3,584

Note: Total includes men belonging to "other" religions and scheduled tribe men, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women	
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	12.8	3.3	16.1	16.2	1.2	17.4	29.0	4.5	33.5	52.0	35.1	358
20-24	11.8	5.9	17.7	19.4	15.8	35.2	31.2	21.6	52.9	66.6	57.7	2,866
25-29	4.6	8.3	12.9	13.8	45.2	58.9	18.4	53.4	71.8	82.1	74.3	3,612
30-34	1.9	6.3	8.2	5.1	67.9	73.0	7.0	74.2	81.2	89.9	83.1	2,951
35-39	0.4	4.4	4.7	1.2	77.4	78.7	1.6	81.8	83.4	94.3	89.0	2,488
40-44	0.2	3.2	3.5	0.3	76.9	77.2	0.6	80.1	80.6	95.7	93.1	2,128
45-49	0.1	2.8	3.0	0.0	75.7	75.7	0.1	78.5	78.7	96.2	94.0	1,898
Residence												
Urban	4.0	6.9	10.9	7.8	52.2	60.0	11.8	59.0	70.8	84.7	77.8	6,482
Rural	3.7	4.6	8.3	8.1	58.1	66.2	11.8	62.7	74.5	88.9	83.5	9,819
Schooling												
No schooling	3.1	6.4	9.6	3.0	60.3	63.3	6.1	66.8	72.9	86.9	83.1	4,496
<5 years complete	3.6	4.3	7.8	5.6	60.8	66.4	9.2	65.0	74.2	89.5	79.8	516
5-9 years complete	2.7	5.4	8.1	6.6	59.7	66.3	9.3	65.1	74.4	89.1	82.9	4,731
10-11 years complete	3.5	5.9	9.5	7.8	58.1	65.9	11.3	64.1	75.4	87.5	81.5	2,425
12 or more years complete	6.0	4.5	10.5	15.4	44.2	59.6	21.5	48.7	70.2	85.0	77.4	4,134
Religion												
Hindu	3.4	5.0	8.4	8.0	58.2	66.2	11.4	63.2	74.6	88.8	83.0	14,609
Muslim	10.0	14.1	24.2	5.7	20.1	25.8	15.8	34.2	50.0	51.7	43.3	1,096
Sikh	2.4	2.2	4.6	13.1	61.2	74.4	15.6	63.5	79.0	94.1	86.9	568
Other	(4.6)	(10.7)	(15.3)	(8.4)	(40.2)	(48.6)	(12.9)	(50.9)	(63.9)	(76.1)	(76.1)	28

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	of demand satisfied ²	
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	3.6	5.2	8.7	8.1	57.4	65.5	11.7	62.5	74.2	88.3	4,437
Scheduled tribe	16.5	16.4	32.9	1.2	25.4	26.6	17.7	41.8	59.5	44.7	66
Other backward class	3.8	5.5	9.3	7.9	56.4	64.3	11.7	61.9	73.5	87.4	7,462
Other	3.8	5.5	9.3	8.2	53.9	62.2	12.0	59.5	71.5	86.9	4,288
Don't know	(16.4)	(21.1)	(37.5)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(11.9)	(16.4)	(33.0)	(49.4)	(24.1)	48
Total	3.8	5.5	9.3	8.0	55.8	63.7	11.8	61.3	73.1	87.3	16,302

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

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

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

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

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

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Ambala	1.9	0.9	1.0	702
Bhiwani	6.9	3.3	3.6	1,000
Faridabad	21.9	7.7	14.1	1,491
Fatehabad	2.6	1.1	1.5	558
Gurugram	14.1	5.5	8.6	1,281
Hisar	7.5	2.9	4.6	1,086
Jhajjar	6.6	1.4	5.1	620
Jind	3.3	1.9	1.4	829
Kaithal	5.3	2.4	2.9	613
Karnal	5.0	1.9	3.1	1,049
Kurukshetra	6.3	3.2	3.1	538
Mahendragarh	7.5	3.6	4.0	580
Mewat	31.0	12.5	18.6	613
Palwal	19.0	6.3	12.7	614
Panchkula	2.8	2.0	0.8	346
Panipat	4.3	2.5	1.9	679
Rewari	13.3	4.6	8.7	663
Rohtak	7.2	3.4	3.8	625
Sirsa	5.4	3.9	1.5	818
Sonapat	5.4	2.2	3.2	870
Yamunanagar	4.3	2.6	1.7	728
Haryana	9.3	3.8	5.5	16,302
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	9.5	3.0	6.4	2,131

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

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

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

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	84.3	1.8	14.0	0.0	100.0	135
20-29	91.4	1.5	6.4	0.7	100.0	4,533
30-39	89.4	3.3	6.0	1.3	100.0	1,277
40-49	87.8	1.2	10.5	0.5	100.0	115
Residence						
Urban	90.0	2.2	7.2	0.6	100.0	2,296
Rural	91.2	1.7	6.2	0.9	100.0	3,764
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	92.0	1.3	5.9	0.8	100.0	1,276
<5 years complete	87.1	2.1	8.7	2.1	100.0	193
5-9 years complete	90.4	2.0	6.5	1.1	100.0	1,787
10-11 years complete	89.5	2.1	7.8	0.6	100.0	874
12 or more years complete	91.3	2.1	6.2	0.4	100.0	1,930
Religion						
Hindu	90.5	2.1	6.7	0.7	100.0	5,208
Muslim	91.6	0.7	6.6	1.2	100.0	645
Sikh	95.1	1.0	3.2	0.7	100.0	200
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	89.7	2.3	6.9	1.2	100.0	1,746
Scheduled tribe	(92.6)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Other backward class	91.3	1.4	6.7	0.6	100.0	2,780
Other	90.9	2.4	6.0	0.7	100.0	1,483
Total	90.8	1.9	6.6	0.8	100.0	6,060

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(24.1)	20.0	21.8
Private health sector ¹	(53.1)	59.9	56.9
At home	(22.9)	20.2	21.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	(38.4)	47.4	43.4
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(38.8)	28.4	33.0
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	(0.0)	1.0	0.6
Family member/relative/friend	(1.4)	5.7	3.8
Self	(19.4)	17.4	18.3
Other	(2.1)	0.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(25.9)	23.6	24.6
Number of women with abortions	51	65	115
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	*	(89.7)
Number of women with complications	13	15	28
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	*	(23.7)
Private health sector ¹	*	*	(67.4)
At home	*	*	(8.9)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	11	15	25

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, Haryana, 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	1.2	na	na	na	na	89.3	3,382	a	a	a
20-24	4.1	19.4	40.6	na	na	32.9	4,299	a	a	a
25-29	8.8	31.0	53.2	63.8	88.7	5.4	3,867	19.7	19.8	19.9
30-34	11.3	38.8	61.1	71.6	92.1	0.8	3,059	19.0	19.2	19.2
35-39	12.9	40.3	63.0	71.8	92.9	0.6	2,612	18.8	19.1	19.0
40-44	12.4	40.7	64.4	74.6	93.6	0.4	2,294	18.7	19.2	18.9
45-49	11.2	35.4	58.5	67.8	89.9	0.2	2,140	19.3	19.9	19.4
20-49	9.4	32.7	55.0	na	na	9.2	18,271	19.5	19.8	19.7
25-49	11.1	36.7	59.4	69.4	91.2	1.9	13,971	19.1	19.5	19.3
MEN										
15-19	0.3	na	na	na	na	99.1	578	a	a	a
20-24	0.1	4.1	11.8	na	na	72.3	623	a	a	a
25-29	0.8	6.2	17.9	23.9	52.9	30.6	593	24.7	24.7	23.7
30-34	1.7	7.9	20.3	26.9	66.0	4.1	498	23.4	23.6	23.1
35-39	1.0	8.3	15.8	24.8	64.5	2.9	417	23.2	23.3	23.5
40-44	1.4	10.5	23.7	32.3	65.3	1.5	357	23.2	23.4	22.9
45-49	1.4	8.7	18.2	28.0	69.0	2.8	315	23.5	23.6	23.3
20-49	1.0	7.2	17.4	na	na	24.2	2,802	a	a	a
25-49	1.2	8.0	19.0	26.7	62.5	10.5	2,179	23.6	23.8	23.3

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, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, by residence, Haryana, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (iQ ₀)	Child mortality (4q ₁)	Under-five mortality (5q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	20.1	11.3	31.4	5.2	36.5
5-9	17.6	6.8	24.4	5.3	29.5
10-14	20.8	8.5	29.3	7.5	36.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	0.0	19.4	19.4	5.5	24.8
NFHS-2 (0-4)	(32.6)	(9.1)	(41.6)	(19.6)	(60.4)
NFHS-1 (0-4)	18.8	32.8	51.6	20.2	70.7
RURAL					
0-4	23.2	10.3	33.6	10.7	43.9
5-9	22.4	10.4	32.8	10.2	42.6
10-14	21.5	11.3	32.8	11.5	43.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	31.0	17.7	48.8	13.0	61.2
NFHS-2 (0-4)	35.6	25.9	61.5	21.7	81.9
NFHS-1 (0-4)	44.0	35.6	79.6	29.7	107.0
TOTAL					
0-4	22.1	10.7	32.8	8.6	41.1
5-9	20.6	9.0	29.6	8.2	37.6
10-14	21.2	10.2	31.4	9.9	41.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	23.6	18.1	41.7	11.1	52.3
NFHS-2 (0-4)	34.9	21.9	56.8	21.2	76.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	38.4	34.9	73.3	27.4	98.7

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (Iq0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5Q0)
Residence					
Urban	20.1	11.3	31.4	5.2	36.5
Rural	23.2	10.3	33.6	10.7	43.9
Schooling					
No schooling	33.8	16.1	50.0	16.0	65.2
< 10 years complete	26.9	10.3	37.2	6.7	43.6
10 or more years complete	11.5	7.8	19.3	5.2	24.4
Religion					
Hindu	19.5	9.6	29.1	7.5	36.3
Muslim	36.8	19.4	56.3	18.7	73.9
Sikh	(35.3)	(7.4)	(42.7)	(1.6)	(44.2)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	21.1	10.1	31.3	11.1	42.0
Other backward class	22.6	13.2	35.9	7.4	43.0
Other ²	21.4	6.7	28.1	6.1	34.0
Child's sex					
Male	22.9	8.2	31.0	6.1	37.0
Female	21.2	13.7	34.8	11.6	46.0
Mother's age at birth					
<20	27.8	16.2	44.0	4.7	48.5
20-29	19.7	9.8	29.5	7.6	36.9
30-39	32.8	11.3	44.1	19.8	63.0
Birth order					
1	23.2	11.7	34.9	4.5	39.2
2-3	18.4	7.6	26.0	9.3	35.1
4+	34.4	20.6	54.9	19.7	73.6
Previous birth interval³					
<2 years	37.9	17.1	55.0	14.7	68.9
2-3 years	12.2	8.2	20.4	10.7	30.9
4 years or more	15.3	1.5	16.8	6.7	23.4
Total	22.1	10.7	32.8	8.6	41.1

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

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

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

³ 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, Haryana, 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	30.9	1.0	58.3
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	40.1	1.6	8.7
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.4	2.3	0.1
Mother's age >34	0.8	0.0	7.9
Birth interval <24 months	15.6	2.4	8.5
Birth order >3	5.9	1.6	5.6
Subtotal	23.8	2.1	22.0
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ³	0.3	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.5	4.3	8.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.4	(7.1)	0.3
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.0	5.4	2.1
Subtotal	5.2	5.2	10.9
In any avoidable high-risk category	29.0	2.7	33.0
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	7,900	na	16,302

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

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 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	46.6	26.4	1.9	0.3	2.4	0.9	0.0	21.6	100.0	503	73.0
20-34	49.1	31.5	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.1	15.9	100.0	5,079	80.6
35-49	32.4	26.4	1.7	1.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	35.9	100.0	188	58.8
Birth order											
1	56.5	28.2	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.8	0.2	11.8	100.0	2,060	84.7
2-3	47.7	32.2	0.8	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	16.3	100.0	3,034	80.0
4+	26.2	32.9	1.3	0.3	1.8	0.7	0.0	36.9	100.0	675	59.0
Residence											
Urban	54.5	24.7	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	18.0	100.0	2,178	79.2
Rural	44.6	34.6	0.7	0.1	2.8	0.6	0.1	16.5	100.0	3,591	79.2
Schooling											
No schooling	27.0	31.4	1.5	0.2	2.7	0.7	0.2	36.2	100.0	1,225	58.5
<5 years complete	34.9	36.4	1.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	23.1	100.0	184	71.3
5-9 years complete	45.5	35.9	0.8	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	14.9	100.0	1,700	81.4
10-11 years complete	52.5	32.3	0.4	0.2	2.7	0.6	0.0	11.3	100.0	819	84.9
12 or more years complete	64.7	24.6	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.1	8.3	100.0	1,842	89.3
Religion											
Hindu	51.4	32.1	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.5	0.0	13.0	100.0	4,949	83.6
Muslim	24.4	15.4	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.9	0.3	54.6	100.0	618	39.8
Sikh	46.9	46.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.4	0.0	1.8	100.0	195	93.1
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	44.4	39.7	0.6	0.2	2.7	0.5	0.0	11.9	100.0	1,662	84.0
Scheduled tribe	(25.5)	(20.1)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(47.2)	100.0	31	(45.6)
Other backward class	48.0	27.4	1.0	0.1	2.1	0.7	0.1	20.7	100.0	2,648	75.4
Other	54.4	27.5	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.1	15.1	100.0	1,410	81.9
Total	48.3	30.9	0.7	0.1	2.3	0.6	0.1	17.1	100.0	5,770	79.2

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Haryana, 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	96.1	96.4	97.3	96.6	97.9	87.2	96.3
Blood pressure measured	96.7	96.0	96.9	96.9	96.6	88.2	96.3
Urine sample taken	94.2	93.3	94.2	95.3	96.9	85.4	93.7
Blood sample taken	95.1	94.3	95.1	95.6	96.7	87.8	94.6
Abdomen examined	92.5	91.1	91.7	93.1	93.8	85.9	91.6
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	64.7	61.2	63.2	61.5	55.1	51.2	62.5
Convulsions	60.1	57.5	59.1	57.9	51.0	44.4	58.4
Prolonged labour	67.3	66.5	68.6	66.0	64.7	51.2	66.8
Severe abdominal pain	70.1	67.7	70.6	66.5	68.9	60.9	68.6
High blood pressure	74.7	72.6	76.6	71.9	76.0	55.0	73.4
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	79.7	79.3	81.0	79.4	80.7	67.0	79.4
Number of women	1,787	2,999	3,238	1,676	477	348	4,785

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, Haryana, 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	41.8	62.4	82.9	89.3	80.6	30.8	15.5	14.6	503
20-34	46.0	63.9	87.0	92.9	84.1	33.0	20.3	17.3	5,079
35-49	29.3	45.1	76.8	83.3	69.0	23.6	8.7	17.5	188
Birth order									
1	53.1	69.8	90.1	94.2	86.7	37.3	24.0	19.2	2,060
2-3	43.5	63.4	86.0	93.0	84.2	32.1	18.7	16.7	3,034
4+	27.9	42.1	75.6	82.9	69.5	19.3	9.2	12.0	675
Residence									
Urban	49.3	63.5	86.0	92.9	82.2	31.3	21.4	15.2	2,178
Rural	42.6	63.0	86.4	91.8	84.0	33.2	18.3	18.2	3,591
Schooling									
No schooling	25.7	44.3	76.2	83.3	70.0	21.6	9.1	13.7	1,225
<5 years complete	40.2	55.7	79.2	87.8	76.5	25.7	16.9	10.6	184
5-9 years complete	45.0	62.7	86.8	93.3	85.2	31.9	18.2	17.6	1,700
10-11 years complete	49.5	71.2	90.8	95.3	85.2	35.0	23.6	16.9	819
12 or more years complete	56.7	73.4	91.2	96.4	90.4	39.7	25.9	19.5	1,842
Religion									
Hindu	47.8	67.0	88.4	94.0	85.8	34.5	20.5	17.3	4,949
Muslim	17.7	27.5	66.1	75.9	60.4	9.3	5.1	10.5	618
Sikh	64.0	78.3	94.7	99.0	91.9	51.7	37.1	30.3	195
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	45.1	65.9	87.8	93.1	85.5	34.2	19.7	18.8	1,662
Scheduled tribe	(36.7)	(35.1)	(76.2)	(83.9)	(62.6)	(19.5)	(15.2)	(18.8)	31
Other backward class	43.0	59.4	85.2	91.2	81.9	29.6	17.3	16.6	2,648
Other	49.6	68.0	86.7	93.4	84.5	36.5	23.7	15.9	1,410
Total	45.1	63.2	86.3	92.3	83.3	32.5	19.5	17.0	5,770

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Haryana, 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
Ambala	64.7	78.2	48.1	97.9	40.2	220	100.0	210
Bhiwani	53.7	70.9	31.9	89.5	17.8	373	94.3	358
Faridabad	30.1	48.3	18.5	78.1	9.9	534	87.0	357
Fatehabad	60.7	87.5	49.1	94.1	29.0	199	83.4	188
Gurugram	33.1	38.3	19.4	82.2	13.3	462	89.4	262
Hisar	40.5	59.8	32.9	94.4	9.4	347	96.9	327
Jhajjar	52.7	68.6	30.5	88.3	16.3	196	93.1	181
Jind	57.1	82.5	33.2	94.9	25.5	297	98.9	281
Kaithal	61.0	78.6	54.9	90.1	33.9	227	98.7	224
Karnal	63.1	80.2	57.8	93.3	39.6	385	99.4	377
Kurukshetra	65.0	74.5	39.6	92.2	22.4	158	93.2	151
Mahendragarh	44.3	74.0	35.6	88.0	15.1	164	95.7	153
Mewat	6.5	12.8	6.2	57.1	2.3	401	70.7	204
Palwal	19.0	30.7	8.0	59.1	1.7	256	83.8	139
Panchkula	81.5	86.6	51.9	95.5	47.8	96	93.3	90
Panipat	40.3	72.6	31.7	93.7	16.1	196	94.5	175
Rewari	28.7	54.7	24.0	79.2	7.5	214	81.1	155
Rohtak	48.4	73.2	27.7	91.0	14.0	220	80.5	192
Sirsa	55.8	77.2	41.2	95.7	25.2	334	93.0	325
Sonipat	38.7	72.8	29.9	93.8	13.7	274	96.0	254
Yamunanagar	75.4	90.5	61.5	95.1	49.8	216	92.2	206
Haryana	45.1	63.2	32.5	86.3	19.5	5,770	92.0	4,808

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, Haryana, 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	82.9	76.1	81.9	82.2	75.8	215
20-34	80.5	74.9	82.8	77.8	76.4	2,501
35-49	83.9	80.7	86.5	83.6	83.0	76
Birth order						
1	81.5	76.8	84.9	80.5	78.0	1,045
2-3	81.2	75.2	82.3	78.0	77.0	1,457
4+	76.4	68.8	77.5	71.9	69.1	290
Residence						
Urban	81.5	78.8	83.9	79.5	77.6	771
Rural	80.5	73.7	82.4	77.8	76.2	2,022
Schooling						
No schooling	79.4	72.6	81.7	77.8	71.8	465
<5 years complete	68.2	60.0	67.1	68.0	57.2	99
5-9 years complete	80.6	73.8	80.6	76.3	75.1	925
10-11 years complete	81.3	74.9	86.4	81.0	79.4	419
12 or more years complete	82.9	79.6	85.8	80.5	81.4	885
Religion						
Hindu	81.8	75.7	83.4	79.0	78.5	2,513
Muslim	61.6	58.6	66.1	62.6	46.1	156
Sikh	84.4	84.3	90.7	83.0	76.0	121
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	82.4	77.3	85.7	82.5	79.7	950
Other backward class	81.0	74.1	80.9	75.7	74.3	1,218
Other ²	78.4	74.3	82.3	77.2	76.5	612
Total	80.8	75.1	82.8	78.3	76.6	2,792

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

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

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

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	79.5	1,537	48.2	41.6	5.1	5.0	100.0	1,222
20-34	80.4	8,186	45.5	37.4	6.1	10.9	100.0	6,579
35-49	52.1	240	39.9	37.9	14.6	7.7	100.0	125
Residence								
Urban	80.6	3,640	46.3	36.4	6.3	11.0	100.0	2,934
Rural	78.9	6,322	45.6	39.0	6.0	9.4	100.0	4,991
Antenatal care visits²								
None	56.5	1,209	47.9	35.4	7.7	9.0	100.0	683
1-3	85.4	2,614	49.9	36.8	4.6	8.8	100.0	2,232
4+	87.4	3,394	50.2	33.6	6.9	9.2	100.0	2,967
Don't know	(71.1)	59	(61.7)	(19.2)	(1.7)	(17.4)	100.0	42
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	59.1	2,238	46.2	41.4	5.2	7.2	100.0	1,324
<5 years complete	63.3	349	39.1	44.6	7.5	8.8	100.0	221
5-9 years complete	83.3	3,014	46.8	38.3	6.2	8.6	100.0	2,512
10-11 years complete	84.9	1,386	44.3	39.3	6.3	10.0	100.0	1,176
12 or more years complete	90.5	2,976	46.0	35.1	6.2	12.7	100.0	2,693
Religion								
Hindu	84.5	8,435	45.7	38.4	6.0	9.9	100.0	7,130
Muslim	42.9	1,218	47.7	34.2	8.2	9.9	100.0	523
Sikh	88.1	295	46.9	35.9	5.6	11.6	100.0	260
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	79.9	3,003	44.4	39.6	6.2	9.8	100.0	2,400
Scheduled tribe	63.6	60	(31.7)	(47.1)	(7.9)	(13.4)	100.0	38
Other backward class	77.5	4,581	47.2	36.8	6.1	9.9	100.0	3,550
Other	83.9	2,285	45.3	38.4	5.9	10.4	100.0	1,916

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	86.7	4,278	44.8	38.3	5.9	11.0	100.0	3,707
1 child	81.5	3,346	44.5	39.7	6.0	9.7	100.0	2,728
0 sons	83.1	1,735	49.7	36.9	5.2	8.2	100.0	1,442
1 son	79.9	1,611	38.7	42.9	6.9	11.5	100.0	1,287
2 children	71.7	1,419	52.8	32.4	6.3	8.5	100.0	1,017
0 sons	80.7	593	59.7	28.3	5.2	6.9	100.0	478
1 or more sons	65.2	826	46.8	36.1	7.2	9.9	100.0	538
3 children	60.3	507	51.1	35.1	7.0	6.8	100.0	306
0 sons	75.5	144	52.1	31.1	6.5	10.4	100.0	109
1 or more sons	54.3	363	50.5	37.3	7.3	4.8	100.0	197
4+ children	40.7	412	38.8	45.0	9.6	6.6	100.0	168
0 sons	72.6	78	40.5	49.1	5.7	4.7	100.0	57
1 or more sons	33.3	334	38.0	43.0	11.5	7.5	100.0	111
Total	79.6	9,963	45.9	38.1	6.1	10.0	100.0	7,926

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	80.2	503	89.3	10.4	92.0	403
20-34	84.2	5,079	87.8	11.7	92.0	4,278
35-49	67.3	188	76.5	20.9	90.6	127
Birth order						
1	88.5	2,060	90.3	9.3	92.5	1,824
2-3	83.0	3,034	87.3	12.3	92.4	2,517
4+	69.1	675	79.1	19.2	87.6	467
Residence						
Urban	79.1	2,178	88.4	11.3	91.1	1,723
Rural	85.9	3,591	87.2	12.1	92.5	3,085
Schooling						
No schooling	68.0	1,225	83.0	15.4	86.7	834
<5 years complete	81.7	184	84.0	15.6	89.1	150
5-9 years complete	87.2	1,700	87.1	12.6	94.4	1,482
10-11 years complete	86.1	819	89.7	9.9	92.7	705
12 or more years complete	88.9	1,842	90.1	9.7	92.3	1,636
Religion						
Hindu	86.1	4,949	89.0	10.8	93.2	4,263
Muslim	56.7	618	70.8	25.0	75.8	351
Sikh	95.8	195	89.9	10.1	93.9	187
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	88.0	1,662	87.6	12.1	93.1	1,462
Scheduled tribe	(57.1)	31	*	*	*	18
Other backward class	81.5	2,648	87.3	12.1	91.5	2,159
Other	82.4	1,410	88.9	10.8	91.4	1,162
Total	83.3	5,770	87.7	11.8	92.0	4,808

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women 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 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, Haryana, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	80.6	80.4	80.4
Public sector	46.3	55.2	52.0
NGO/trust	0.7	0.4	0.5
Private sector	33.6	24.8	28.0
At home	19.3	19.6	19.5
Own home	17.8	18.8	18.4
Parent's home	1.3	0.6	0.9
Other home	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other ¹	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	59.6	52.8	55.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	25.1	31.3	29.0
Other health personnel	0.3	0.4	0.4
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	10.0	13.9	12.5
Friends/relatives	4.5	1.0	2.3
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4
No one	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	85.0	84.5	84.7
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	6.5	5.3	5.7
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	13.6	10.6	11.7
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	6.5	5.3	5.8
Number of births	2,840	5,058	7,897
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	59.5	47.8	52.3
Clean blade used to cut the cord	93.0	95.9	94.8
Either of the above	93.1	96.5	95.2
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	86.8	88.7	87.9
Number of births delivered at home	364	581	945
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	62.2	62.6	62.4
4-23 hours	3.4	3.9	3.8
1-2 days	4.2	4.9	4.6
3-41 days	1.4	3.4	2.6
Don't know ¹	0.7	0.2	0.4
No postnatal check	28.1	25.1	26.2
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, Haryana, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	43.3	36.9	39.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	25.8	31.9	29.6
Other health personnel	0.1	0.3	0.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	1.8	2.7	2.3
Other	1.0	3.2	2.3
No postnatal check	28.1	25.1	26.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	2,178	3,591	5,770

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, Haryana, 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	50.6	28.5	79.1	84.1	876	73.9	70.5	503
20-34	52.7	28.6	81.3	85.3	6,802	74.3	71.4	5,079
35-49	37.2	22.6	59.8	66.6	219	60.1	56.1	188
Residence								
Urban	46.3	34.3	80.6	85.0	2,840	71.9	69.8	2,178
Rural	55.2	25.2	80.4	84.5	5,058	74.9	71.4	3,591
Birth order								
1	52.2	35.8	88.0	90.2	3,282	80.8	78.0	2,060
2-3	53.8	25.5	79.3	84.2	3,760	72.2	69.3	3,034
4+	43.3	12.9	56.2	65.2	855	59.3	55.5	675
Antenatal care visits²								
None	33.0	21.0	54.1	59.6	984	39.1	36.9	984
1-3	57.3	28.0	85.3	90.5	2,143	76.3	72.8	2,143
4+	56.3	36.9	93.3	95.2	2,603	84.7	82.0	2,603
Don't know	(51.5)	(30.4)	(81.9)	(86.0)	39	(82.6)	(66.8)	39
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	47.7	12.5	60.2	67.4	1,871	59.3	56.9	1,225
<5 years complete	49.7	16.3	66.0	69.2	272	64.6	62.1	184
5-9 years complete	59.1	22.4	81.5	86.9	2,420	73.9	70.7	1,700
10-11 years complete	55.2	32.4	87.6	92.0	1,067	76.2	73.0	819
12 or more years complete	46.7	47.7	94.4	94.8	2,268	83.2	80.1	1,842
Religion								
Hindu	54.6	30.5	85.1	88.9	6,671	76.9	74.0	4,949
Muslim	33.8	11.5	45.4	52.4	974	45.5	42.5	618
Sikh	52.9	39.3	92.2	96.4	242	82.4	79.4	195
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	65.5	16.0	81.4	85.9	2,370	77.8	75.3	1,662
Scheduled tribe	40.5	21.5	62.0	63.3	47	(50.3)	(44.5)	31
Other backward class	48.2	29.8	78.0	82.5	3,648	70.5	67.4	2,648
Other	42.8	41.9	84.8	88.2	1,804	75.6	72.4	1,410
Don't know	(24.7)	(49.3)	(73.9)	(60.6)	28	*	*	19
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	4,107	80.8	78.4	3,039
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	2,246	84.1	81.5	1,781
Home	na	na	na	29.5	1,538	31.8	26.3	945
Total	52.0	28.4	80.4	84.7	7,897	73.8	70.8	5,770

Note: Total includes information on women belonging to "other" religions and women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Haryana, 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
Ambala	72.3	23.8	96.1	97.6	9.9	282	72.8	220
Bhiwani	46.5	40.7	87.2	91.2	10.8	514	81.6	373
Faridabad	45.6	26.4	72.0	80.9	14.4	736	62.5	534
Fatehabad	62.4	28.8	91.2	97.0	9.1	259	80.3	199
Gurugram	37.6	36.6	74.2	72.7	8.7	589	60.3	462
Hisar	55.9	34.8	90.8	93.6	15.2	482	75.6	347
Jhajjar	66.3	20.6	86.9	89.7	9.8	260	68.5	196
Jind	73.3	19.5	92.9	94.6	7.0	402	68.5	297
Kaithal	52.6	31.0	83.6	89.5	14.1	312	88.7	227
Karnal	65.5	27.3	92.7	96.4	14.9	490	87.2	385
Kurukshetra	53.3	38.4	91.7	95.2	19.7	207	84.3	158
Mahendragarh	75.9	20.8	96.8	98.4	12.3	224	78.5	164
Mewat	23.8	14.0	37.7	45.8	4.2	689	34.6	401
Palwal	29.8	26.5	56.3	64.2	8.5	372	33.0	256
Panchkula	78.2	18.3	96.5	97.3	12.2	121	75.4	96
Panipat	46.7	31.5	78.2	86.1	11.1	265	71.2	196
Rewari	49.8	40.3	90.2	91.7	14.4	279	72.5	214
Rohtak	66.3	20.0	86.3	89.1	10.6	322	81.0	220
Sirsa	51.1	34.0	85.1	91.7	17.2	462	80.9	334
Sonapat	54.5	29.2	83.7	84.1	10.8	363	80.2	274
Yamunanagar	61.3	33.1	94.4	97.4	17.3	267	88.0	216
Haryana	52.0	28.4	80.4	84.7	11.7	7,897	70.8	5,770

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	1,733	13,594	5,720	12.2	647
20-34	1,512	15,196	6,570	13.8	4,068
35-49	2,692	19,939	9,151	8.8	105
Birth order					
1	1,503	15,918	7,017	13.6	2,903
2-3	1,732	13,876	6,054	13.6	1,639
4+	1,309	12,618	4,055	12.4	278
Residence					
Urban	2,371	15,818	8,216	9.3	1,811
Rural	1,160	14,532	5,479	16.0	3,009
Schooling					
No schooling	1,425	12,104	3,676	16.7	793
<5 years complete	928	10,875	3,725	18.7	132
5-9 years complete	1,322	14,801	5,137	16.7	1,419
10-11 years complete	1,785	14,298	6,313	10.5	727
12 or more years complete	1,922	16,221	9,215	10.3	1,748
Religion					
Hindu	1,537	14,951	6,482	13.5	4,313
Muslim	2,427	15,737	6,042	8.6	319
Sikh	548	16,911	7,850	22.7	180
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	1,165	12,134	3,374	25.3	1,391
Other backward class	1,734	15,295	7,087	9.5	2,166
Other ²	1,887	16,292	9,086	7.4	1,227
Total	1,569	15,112	6,517	13.5	4,820

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions, scheduled tribe women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

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

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, Haryana, 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
Ambala	12.4	161	70.0	60.0	220	23.8	215
Bhiwani	20.9	298	29.5	70.3	373	8.7	332
Faridabad	30.5	438	60.8	29.1	534	10.6	405
Fatehabad	21.3	162	67.4	58.6	199	20.6	185
Gurugram	21.9	331	31.5	21.0	462	1.4	348
Hisar	24.8	295	59.9	62.1	347	15.5	325
Jhajjar	16.9	153	56.5	55.0	196	6.1	178
Jind	20.1	233	54.2	62.1	297	19.5	278
Kaithal	23.1	188	31.5	87.2	227	17.2	195
Karnal	21.9	316	52.3	79.1	385	18.5	361
Kurukshetra	18.2	129	56.5	57.7	158	16.0	151
Mahendragarh	16.1	129	58.4	43.5	164	24.2	159
Mewat	57.2	429	10.8	16.0	401	7.0	167
Palwal	28.6	224	29.1	12.9	256	2.1	154
Panchkula	13.4	73	74.2	68.2	96	11.1	93
Panipat	28.5	153	61.1	57.3	196	6.8	158
Rewari	12.5	165	55.8	29.9	214	11.7	196
Rohtak	28.7	197	63.0	56.1	220	9.8	193
Sirsa	22.8	262	32.9	73.3	334	17.4	284
Sonapat	26.8	199	59.3	54.4	274	23.7	234
Yamunanagar	14.0	143	66.3	73.8	216	11.3	208
Haryana	25.6	4,679	48.3	51.2	5,770	13.5	4,820

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, Haryana, 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	6.7	8.4	1.5	4.2	3.8	0.1	75.3	100.0	20.8	789
20-34	8.7	11.6	1.2	4.8	5.7	0.0	67.9	100.0	26.3	4,813
35-49	5.9	12.7	0.0	4.9	5.3	0.0	71.3	100.0	23.4	168
Birth order										
1	8.4	11.4	1.5	4.3	6.7	0.0	67.5	100.0	25.7	2,060
2-3	8.4	11.7	1.2	5.1	4.6	0.0	69.0	100.0	26.3	3,034
4-5	7.9	8.6	0.4	3.8	6.4	0.0	72.8	100.0	20.8	511
6+	6.2	7.7	0.4	6.1	3.2	0.0	76.3	100.0	20.5	164
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	8.3	12.4	1.5	5.2	7.5	0.0	65.1	100.0	27.4	3,039
Private health facility ²	10.9	10.4	1.3	4.1	3.7	0.0	69.6	100.0	26.7	1,781
Home	3.6	8.9	0.2	4.4	2.5	0.1	80.3	100.0	17.1	945
Residence										
Urban	8.0	9.9	0.6	3.6	2.7	0.0	75.2	100.0	22.1	2,178
Rural	8.5	11.9	1.6	5.4	7.2	0.1	65.3	100.0	27.5	3,591
Religion										
Hindu	8.6	11.6	1.3	5.0	5.9	0.0	67.5	100.0	26.6	4,949
Muslim	4.6	8.7	0.3	1.4	2.0	0.2	82.8	100.0	15.0	618
Sikh	12.1	7.9	2.0	7.2	6.2	0.0	64.7	100.0	29.2	195
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	9.9	12.1	1.3	6.1	6.9	0.0	63.8	100.0	29.3	1,662
Scheduled tribe	(6.1)	(9.8)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.6)	100.0	(18.4)	31
Other backward class	7.0	11.9	0.9	3.7	5.5	0.0	70.9	100.0	23.6	2,648
Other	9.1	8.9	1.7	5.3	3.8	0.1	71.1	100.0	25.0	1,410
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	7.2	9.8	1.1	3.9	4.5	0.1	73.3	100.0	22.1	1,225
<5 years complete	7.2	11.9	0.7	6.1	4.3	0.0	69.8	100.0	25.9	184
5-9 years complete	8.4	12.2	1.1	5.1	6.0	0.0	67.2	100.0	26.7	1,700
10-11 years complete	8.4	10.9	0.8	6.1	5.5	0.0	68.3	100.0	26.2	819
12 or more years complete	9.1	11.2	1.7	4.2	5.8	0.0	68.1	100.0	26.2	1,842
Total	8.3	11.2	1.2	4.7	5.5	0.0	69.0	100.0	25.5	5,770

Note: Total includes information on births to women delivered in an "other" place of delivery, women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, 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

() 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, Haryana

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	81.8	95.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	49.9	60.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	65.4	68.7
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	23.2	25.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	82.0	66.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	85.6	79.0
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	82.4	85.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	42.4	36.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	62.0	44.0
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	18.5	8.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	83.9	30.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	87.0	45.7
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	82.2	88.1
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	45.1	42.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	63.2	50.5
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	20.1	12.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	83.2	39.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	86.6	54.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	89.0	88.1	88.4
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	79.4	73.4	75.8
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	49.9	57.5	54.5
Convulsions	46.2	52.8	50.2
Prolonged labour	58.5	63.6	61.5
Severe abdominal pain	60.5	67.9	65.0
High blood pressure	63.7	64.7	64.3
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	57.5	61.9	60.1
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	85.5	83.0	84.0
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	57.0	69.7	64.6
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	69.2	79.1	75.1
Family planning or delaying his next child	58.2	66.2	63.0
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	266	400	666
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	(44.5)	58.5	53.4
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	(44.9)	61.2	55.3
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(35.4)	63.7	53.4
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	39	68	107

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 52. Vaccinations by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹						DPT						Polio ¹			All basic vaccinations ²	Measles vaccinations ³	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	Measles vaccinations ³							
Sex																				
Male	70.2	67.6	62.0	54.8	92.9	88.4	84.8	77.9	84.1	91.4	86.5	78.3	79.3	63.3	6.0	72.1	809			
Female	64.7	69.4	64.0	53.7	92.6	86.7	82.3	74.9	83.5	88.8	82.6	71.8	78.6	61.0	6.7	68.8	693			
Birth order																				
1	72.6	70.8	65.2	57.6	93.4	89.5	85.8	79.8	84.9	90.8	86.8	79.3	81.1	67.5	5.5	76.9	636			
2-3	67.4	68.9	62.9	54.0	94.0	88.0	84.6	76.6	85.4	91.6	85.7	75.3	80.7	61.3	5.6	68.6	715			
4-5	49.6	56.5	52.3	39.5	87.5	80.3	71.9	63.2	74.1	83.4	72.4	61.3	65.9	46.4	10.4	56.1	112			
6+	(44.1)	(56.6)	(54.9)	(47.5)	(75.7)	(71.3)	(62.6)	(59.1)	(66.1)	(73.9)	(67.3)	(49.8)	(49.7)	(38.7)	(22.7)	(44.4)	38			
Residence																				
Urban	67.7	68.2	61.2	50.8	93.8	85.6	81.3	71.6	83.6	90.7	82.1	72.1	78.8	57.0	5.7	69.0	528			
Rural	67.7	68.6	63.8	56.2	92.3	88.8	84.9	79.2	84.0	89.9	86.1	77.0	79.1	65.1	6.7	71.4	973			
Mother's schooling																				
No schooling	52.3	56.0	50.4	39.5	85.6	75.1	69.1	60.5	71.7	80.9	72.3	59.6	66.3	44.2	12.7	51.7	350			
<5 years complete	(61.9)	(61.3)	(56.6)	(53.4)	(88.2)	(78.1)	(67.0)	(63.2)	(62.3)	(88.2)	(83.4)	(73.2)	(73.4)	(44.1)	(11.8)	(67.7)	48			
5-9 years complete	69.1	69.0	63.9	55.9	93.0	89.8	86.7	79.3	85.0	92.1	86.5	76.6	78.7	63.4	6.1	72.6	464			
10-11 years complete	76.0	75.5	68.2	58.2	98.0	93.4	88.4	83.7	94.1	92.7	88.3	81.5	87.1	73.2	1.2	77.2	194			
12 or more years complete	75.2	75.4	70.1	62.7	96.5	93.8	91.6	84.5	90.0	94.6	91.2	83.7	86.3	72.4	3.2	80.7	445			
Religion																				
Hindu	71.3	70.6	66.1	57.7	95.4	90.3	87.1	81.1	87.7	92.7	88.2	79.5	82.8	66.7	4.1	75.5	1,275			
Muslim	38.9	48.9	36.8	25.7	72.2	65.5	56.9	41.2	53.8	70.3	57.1	42.6	48.8	26.3	24.0	30.6	180			
Sikh	(79.5)	(82.6)	(76.9)	(72.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.3)	(89.4)	(96.8)	(98.0)	(95.9)	(88.1)	(93.6)	(81.3)	(0.0)	(88.4)	41			

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

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			BCG			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ²	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	73.5	68.5	64.4	57.2	91.4	87.7	84.4	77.7	87.2	89.7	85.4	77.2	79.3	65.0	7.5	74.6	448
Other backward class	66.1	69.6	63.0	53.9	93.9	88.6	84.2	77.4	83.6	90.3	84.3	74.2	79.0	62.4	5.7	70.2	715
Other ⁴	64.4	67.6	62.6	53.5	93.0	86.4	83.2	75.4	81.9	91.1	85.2	75.6	79.2	61.0	5.8	67.7	319
Total	67.7	68.4	62.9	54.3	92.8	87.6	83.6	76.5	83.8	90.2	84.7	75.3	79.0	62.2	6.3	70.6	1,501
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	84.9	83.8	81.0	74.2	52.7	92.2	91.3	82.8	75.5	65.3	7.8	27.0	226

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, scheduled tribe children, 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

⁴ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district

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

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles vaccinations ¹	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
Ambala	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	97.4	0.0	49	96.2	49
Bhiwani	53.1	96.6	86.7	81.5	78.8	66.1	3.4	94	97.4	91
Faridabad	39.4	84.7	67.6	64.7	64.7	46.3	13.4	142	97.4	123
Fatehabad	74.2	98.7	97.0	90.5	95.8	87.6	1.3	59	94.9	59
Gurugram	16.7	98.5	43.3	48.7	72.3	23.6	0.7	113	82.1	112
Hisar	70.0	96.9	90.5	87.2	83.7	75.3	3.1	79	94.1	77
Jhajjar	22.6	97.2	76.9	74.2	70.2	50.0	1.2	46	98.4	46
Jind	82.3	97.7	93.7	96.5	92.8	89.0	2.3	87	96.8	85
Kaithal	91.2	98.5	94.5	93.3	93.1	90.5	1.5	57	100.0	56
Karnal	90.9	100.0	97.9	97.5	93.5	91.0	0.0	100	94.0	100
Kurukshetra	71.7	100.0	95.8	89.7	100.0	88.2	0.0	54	94.8	54
Mahendragarh	63.8	100.0	90.1	84.5	90.9	72.9	0.0	45	95.0	45
Mewat	14.6	62.3	23.8	36.7	32.3	13.1	33.6	121	94.5	80
Palwal	13.8	68.6	47.6	42.8	53.1	25.3	28.1	72	92.8	52
Panchkula	(95.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.9)	(100.0)	(96.9)	(0.0)	26	(94.4)	26
Panipat	(66.4)	(100.0)	(89.2)	(81.4)	(85.2)	(68.4)	(0.0)	45	(94.6)	45
Rewari	24.3	94.0	61.4	65.1	76.8	41.2	6.0	48	93.3	45
Rohtak	37.0	99.0	81.2	77.4	85.6	64.1	1.0	82	99.2	81
Sirsa	74.6	100.0	88.9	79.0	87.1	75.2	0.0	75	94.1	75
Sonapat	55.0	96.6	79.2	78.7	88.7	64.1	1.0	66	94.6	65
Yamunanagar	(82.1)	(100.0)	(94.7)	(89.4)	(98.4)	(87.8)	(0.0)	41	(98.2)	41
Haryana	54.3	92.8	76.5	75.3	79.0	62.2	6.3	1,501	94.8	1,406

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

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 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	3.4	8.7	748	*	*	25	77.3	65
6-11	5.0	12.9	788	(84.8)	(13.6)	40	82.5	102
12-23	3.4	12.1	1,501	78.0	17.9	51	82.6	181
24-35	3.5	8.5	1,481	76.6	9.0	52	77.9	126
36-47	2.5	8.1	1,579	(76.5)	(21.1)	40	79.7	128
48-59	2.2	6.6	1,522	(91.0)	(13.8)	33	80.6	100
Sex								
Male	3.3	9.7	4,149	81.3	18.1	136	80.4	402
Female	3.0	8.6	3,470	79.4	15.7	105	80.5	300
Residence								
Urban	3.3	9.4	2,752	80.6	15.3	92	80.2	259
Rural	3.1	9.1	4,868	80.5	18.1	149	80.6	443
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	4.2	10.0	1,763	74.7	8.7	73	77.5	177
<5 years complete	3.3	16.5	259	*	*	8	(67.0)	43
5-9 years complete	3.8	9.8	2,331	78.6	14.1	88	80.7	228
10-11 years complete	2.3	8.8	1,049	(85.6)	(19.4)	24	83.3	93
12 or more years complete	2.1	7.3	2,219	(98.6)	(37.2)	47	85.1	162
Religion								
Hindu	2.9	8.8	6,465	83.1	18.4	186	81.5	566
Muslim	5.3	12.4	912	73.2	10.8	48	73.7	113
Sikh	2.8	9.6	232	*	*	7	(87.4)	22
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.5	9.0	2,291	75.8	17.7	58	76.1	206
Scheduled tribe	3.0	16.2	45	*	*	1	*	7
Other backward class	3.6	9.2	3,508	81.3	17.1	125	84.8	324
Other	3.2	9.3	1,749	82.9	16.8	56	76.6	163
Don't know	(2.9)	(7.7)	26	*	*	1	*	2
Total	3.2	9.2	7,619	80.5	17.0	241	80.4	702

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

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

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 55 Prevalence 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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments							
			Percent- age of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percent- age given fluid 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 intra- venous solution	Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percent- age not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea	
Age in months															
<6	10.6	748	78.4	37.5	16.3	39.4	8.5	46.9	12.4	29.1	9.2	0.0	12.7	16.0	79
6-11	14.1	788	83.8	55.9	35.4	62.5	10.4	67.9	12.4	21.3	21.7	0.0	16.7	15.5	111
12-23	10.3	1,501	82.0	69.1	33.9	74.4	10.0	76.0	20.7	18.6	22.7	0.0	8.0	11.2	155
24-35	7.2	1,481	70.6	64.4	35.5	74.2	1.7	75.3	15.1	13.5	23.5	0.0	13.8	13.5	106
36-47	5.1	1,579	73.5	64.3	45.8	78.4	9.2	81.8	22.8	18.3	29.6	1.4	6.6	6.8	81
48-59	3.5	1,522	67.7	67.0	51.7	71.9	2.8	71.9	26.0	16.4	24.2	0.0	15.5	13.4	53
Sex															
Male	7.4	4,149	77.3	61.8	34.5	68.7	7.6	72.4	19.5	19.5	20.7	0.0	12.4	11.3	305
Female	8.1	3,470	77.3	59.3	36.3	66.7	7.6	69.1	15.9	19.2	23.3	0.4	11.2	14.2	280
Residence															
Urban	7.6	2,752	79.3	67.0	41.4	74.9	8.0	78.3	14.3	18.5	19.5	0.0	12.6	7.7	208
Rural	7.7	4,868	76.2	57.1	32.0	63.8	7.4	66.7	19.7	19.8	23.3	0.3	11.4	15.4	376
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	8.7	1,763	72.6	51.5	24.4	59.7	9.6	64.7	16.0	25.0	15.8	0.7	11.4	14.3	154
<5 years complete	11.1	259	75.7	54.1	37.9	65.2	7.6	68.9	17.7	17.9	18.6	0.0	13.6	12.7	29
5-9 years complete	7.5	2,331	75.7	54.1	37.9	65.2	7.6	68.9	17.7	17.9	18.6	0.0	13.6	12.7	176
10-11 years complete	6.5	1,049	85.7	72.8	41.5	77.4	4.0	78.4	23.9	19.9	31.2	0.0	10.7	8.7	68
12 or more years complete	7.2	2,219	82.5	69.6	41.8	73.4	6.8	74.3	17.5	14.8	25.7	0.0	12.0	14.3	159

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children with diarrhoea	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)						Other treatments						
			Percent- age of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percent- age fluid from ORS packets given	Percent- age either ORS or gruel given	Percent- age increased fluids given	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 home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percent- age not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea	
Religion															
Hindu	6.8	6,465	78.0	64.7	37.7	72.0	5.9	73.8	18.2	16.7	23.6	0.3	13.5	11.4	443
Muslim	11.9	912	71.0	41.6	26.8	48.9	12.9	57.8	14.6	28.7	11.1	0.0	8.6	19.0	108
Sikh	13.4	232	(88.1)	(73.6)	(34.5)	(78.0)	(13.9)	(80.2)	(23.5)	(26.4)	(29.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	31
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	7.1	2,291	79.7	65.7	35.1	71.9	7.7	73.2	21.4	21.5	25.1	0.7	12.4	8.5	162
Scheduled tribe	10.0	45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other backward class	8.3	3,508	77.2	59.0	35.6	66.9	8.8	71.3	17.5	18.0	19.4	0.0	12.5	12.2	291
Other	7.3	1,749	74.9	59.3	34.5	64.4	5.1	66.8	13.9	18.9	23.9	0.0	10.0	19.5	127
Don't know	(0.0)	26	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Total	7.7	7,619	77.3	60.6	35.4	67.7	7.6	70.8	17.8	19.4	21.9	0.2	11.8	12.7	585

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

nc = No cases

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Haryana, 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	None	Don't know	Total	More usual	Same as usual	Somewhat less					Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know
Age in months																		
<6	8.5	17.9	26.0	36.1	11.5	0.0	100.0	5.0	13.3	14.4	28.0	2.5	34.9	1.9	100.0	5.0	22.4	79
6-11	10.4	33.0	28.9	22.4	5.3	0.0	100.0	3.5	31.7	30.2	20.7	3.0	10.9	0.0	100.0	8.6	48.3	111
12-23	10.0	22.5	38.0	22.9	6.5	0.0	100.0	6.1	23.2	37.8	20.1	0.7	11.6	0.5	100.0	9.5	53.4	155
24-35	1.7	30.3	35.0	31.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	27.5	35.6	31.8	0.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	1.1	45.8	106
36-47	9.2	26.2	30.9	30.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	10.6	22.4	30.8	30.0	1.3	4.0	0.8	100.0	8.2	55.1	81
48-59	2.8	38.4	24.2	31.9	2.7	0.0	100.0	4.3	25.2	41.7	27.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	2.8	48.5	53
Sex																		
Male	7.6	26.2	30.7	30.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	6.8	20.6	32.6	29.0	0.7	9.9	0.4	100.0	6.6	44.3	305
Female	7.6	28.3	33.1	25.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	3.6	28.5	31.7	21.6	2.2	12.0	0.5	100.0	6.1	49.2	280
Residence																		
Urban	8.0	23.0	24.7	39.1	5.2	0.0	100.0	4.8	19.5	31.9	31.5	0.0	12.3	0.0	100.0	5.7	45.8	208
Rural	7.4	29.5	35.9	21.8	5.4	0.0	100.0	5.5	27.0	32.3	22.1	2.2	10.1	0.8	100.0	6.8	47.1	376
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	9.6	17.3	38.6	26.7	7.8	0.0	100.0	6.9	18.7	35.5	21.7	1.4	15.8	0.0	100.0	7.6	41.2	154
5-9 years complete	7.6	28.0	35.6	25.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	6.7	23.5	34.3	27.6	0.3	6.8	0.8	100.0	6.5	48.3	176
10-11 years complete	4.0	36.2	28.5	26.2	5.2	0.0	100.0	1.0	29.2	39.8	16.7	4.4	8.9	0.0	100.0	4.0	54.4	68
12 or more years complete	6.8	29.9	26.2	31.8	5.3	0.0	100.0	4.4	27.4	26.7	30.2	1.1	9.4	0.9	100.0	6.8	48.2	159
Religion																		
Hindu	5.9	29.0	30.2	30.6	4.3	0.0	100.0	3.3	25.3	33.2	28.1	1.4	8.0	0.6	100.0	5.1	48.4	443
Muslim	12.9	17.5	39.0	21.4	9.2	0.0	100.0	9.4	18.5	28.7	19.3	1.8	22.3	0.0	100.0	9.6	35.0	108
Sikh	(13.9)	(33.7)	(29.2)	(15.9)	(7.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(18.8)	(25.8)	(31.7)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(13.9)	(66.6)	31

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, Haryana, 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			
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	7.7	28.0	30.8	28.8	4.7	0.0	100.0	5.1	24.5	31.0	28.3	0.5	10.6	0.0	100.0	6.5	48.5	162
Other backward class	8.8	26.4	33.2	26.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	5.4	21.7	35.1	22.8	2.4	12.1	0.5	100.0	7.3	46.6	291
Other ²	5.1	29.2	27.9	30.9	6.9	0.0	100.0	5.2	30.4	25.6	28.9	0.5	8.9	0.5	100.0	4.6	43.7	127
Total	7.6	27.2	31.9	27.9	5.3	0.0	100.0	5.3	24.3	32.2	25.4	1.4	10.9	0.5	100.0	6.4	46.7	585

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children whose mothers have less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to "other" religions and scheduled tribe children, 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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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	83.2	3,382	76.6	114
20-24	89.0	4,299	88.2	1,976
25-34	89.9	6,926	89.4	3,306
35-49	83.9	7,045	80.0	372
Residence				
Urban	87.8	8,608	87.8	2,178
Rural	86.0	13,045	88.3	3,591
Schooling				
No schooling	74.6	4,979	71.1	1,225
<5 years complete	79.0	603	77.8	184
5-9 years complete	86.6	6,148	89.6	1,700
10-11 years complete	91.4	3,716	95.1	819
12 or more years complete	94.5	6,206	96.0	1,842
Religion				
Hindu	88.0	19,341	90.6	4,949
Muslim	66.4	1,494	65.6	618
Sikh	93.4	783	95.6	195
Other	(88.3)	35	*	7
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	86.5	6,023	88.1	1,662
Scheduled tribe	74.2	84	(68.2)	31
Other backward class	86.2	9,756	87.0	2,648
Other	88.5	5,730	91.4	1,410
Don't know	45.7	60	*	19
Total	86.7	21,652	88.1	5,770

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 58. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

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, Haryana, 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 age 0-71 months to an AWC	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children weighed at an AWC	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children weighed	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months										
<12	47.0	35.4	43.6	37.7	1,537	na	na	40.0	1,537	69.9
12-23	49.8	41.7	46.7	41.3	1,501	na	na	43.9	1,501	64.9
24-35	48.0	42.2	42.9	40.8	1,481	na	na	43.2	1,481	69.2
36-47	42.6	37.5	35.3	35.8	1,579	33.2	1,579	36.9	1,579	68.2
48-59	41.7	36.9	34.2	33.8	1,522	33.8	1,522	36.8	1,522	70.9
60-71	37.8	32.7	32.0	31.8	1,539	30.0	1,539	na	na	na
0-35	48.2	39.7	44.4	39.9	4,519	na	na	42.3	4,519	67.9
36-71	40.7	35.7	33.8	33.8	4,639	32.3	4,639	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	43.8	37.1	38.2	36.4	5,014	32.0	2,571	39.2	4,149	69.3
Female	45.2	38.3	40.1	37.4	4,144	32.8	2,068	41.2	3,470	67.6
Residence										
Urban	29.3	22.9	25.9	23.5	3,318	21.9	1,759	25.7	2,752	70.8
Rural	53.1	46.1	46.5	44.4	5,840	38.7	2,880	48.2	4,868	67.9
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	38.4	33.4	33.9	31.9	2,212	28.8	1,189	34.1	1,763	63.5
<5 years complete	53.6	42.6	49.3	35.7	312	37.9	157	41.3	259	69.8
5-9 years complete	50.0	43.5	43.8	41.9	2,832	36.9	1,512	45.7	2,331	71.9
10-11 years complete	46.1	38.4	40.1	38.7	1,279	31.5	660	42.4	1,049	66.9
12 or more years complete	41.5	33.9	36.5	34.6	2,523	29.5	1,121	37.7	2,219	68.6

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, Haryana, 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 age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children who were weighed at an AWC	Percentage of children whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Religion								
Hindu	46.6	39.6	41.1	39.0	7,799	34.0	3,970	68.4
Muslim	23.1	17.9	19.5	14.8	1,081	14.5	533	59.6
Sikh	67.2	61.1	59.4	63.4	267	54.4	131	82.5
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	55.5	50.1	49.6	47.3	2,766	43.2	1,392	72.3
Scheduled tribe	24.0	18.6	17.5	19.0	48	*	18	*
Other backward class	42.4	34.7	36.7	34.6	4,222	29.6	2,142	64.6
Other	34.8	28.2	30.7	28.4	2,093	24.0	1,080	69.7
Don't know	(8.4)	(8.4)	(8.4)	(4.2)	30	*	8	*
Total	44.4	37.7	39.0	36.8	9,158	32.3	4,639	68.5

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Haryana, 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	22.4	19.1	20.6	17.8	3,318	19.9	18.2	18.5	16.8	3,314
Rural	45.9	39.9	41.8	34.3	5,840	38.4	35.7	35.3	31.0	5,829
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	29.8	25.6	26.8	22.1	2,212	24.8	23.0	22.8	20.2	2,207
<5 years complete	44.6	38.3	36.7	27.0	312	32.6	30.6	28.8	24.0	310
5-9 years complete	44.6	38.8	41.5	33.9	2,832	38.7	36.1	35.5	30.7	2,828
10-11 years complete	37.5	32.9	33.8	29.0	1,279	32.1	29.8	29.5	27.0	1,278
12 or more years complete	35.0	30.0	32.2	27.4	2,523	29.6	26.8	27.7	24.9	2,521
Religion										
Hindu	39.7	34.4	36.1	30.1	7,799	33.7	31.2	31.1	27.4	7,788
Muslim	13.4	11.7	12.2	9.0	1,081	11.2	10.4	9.9	8.3	1,078
Sikh	65.5	55.9	63.8	55.9	267	55.7	50.8	54.1	49.6	266
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	50.4	46.3	45.2	37.6	2,766	43.6	41.5	40.2	36.0	2,762
Scheduled tribe	13.9	9.0	12.5	10.8	48	10.9	10.9	9.3	10.9	48
Other backward class	34.1	28.3	31.3	25.6	4,222	28.1	25.7	25.7	22.5	4,217
Other	27.8	23.1	26.2	22.4	2,093	24.0	21.4	22.6	19.8	2,088
Don't know	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	30
Total	37.4	32.4	34.1	28.3	9,158	31.7	29.3	29.2	25.8	9,144

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months																			
<6	8.9	19.6	-0.5	17.9	32.1	-1.2	8.1	27.8	-1.2	8.1	27.8	-1.2	8.1	27.8	-1.2	2.1	27.8	-1.2	588
6-8	12.5	24.2	-0.8	11.1	24.9	-0.7	6.9	24.4	-0.7	6.9	24.4	-0.7	6.9	24.4	-0.7	0.7	24.4	-0.7	434
9-11	9.8	22.2	-0.7	13.2	26.5	-1.1	8.9	24.2	-1.1	8.9	24.2	-1.1	8.9	24.2	-1.1	0.5	24.2	-1.1	277
12-17	17.8	37.2	-1.4	10.8	23.6	-0.8	8.7	27.3	-0.8	8.7	27.3	-0.8	8.7	27.3	-0.8	0.8	27.3	-0.8	679
18-23	22.4	43.5	-1.6	6.2	14.8	-0.7	6.4	26.2	-0.7	6.4	26.2	-0.7	6.4	26.2	-0.7	0.5	26.2	-0.7	679
24-35	17.7	38.4	-1.5	8.4	20.4	-0.9	9.9	33.3	-0.9	9.9	33.3	-0.9	9.9	33.3	-0.9	0.7	33.3	-0.9	1,379
36-47	14.2	37.6	-1.5	7.7	19.3	-0.9	8.2	29.5	-0.9	8.2	29.5	-0.9	8.2	29.5	-0.9	0.2	29.5	-0.9	1,494
48-59	11.9	31.1	-1.5	6.5	19.3	-1.0	7.1	31.3	-1.0	7.1	31.3	-1.0	7.1	31.3	-1.0	0.2	31.3	-1.0	1,435
Sex																			
Male	15.9	35.6	-1.4	9.5	21.7	-0.9	8.7	30.4	-0.9	8.7	30.4	-0.9	8.7	30.4	-0.9	0.5	30.4	-0.9	3,771
Female	13.7	32.1	-1.2	8.4	20.6	-0.9	7.5	28.2	-0.9	7.5	28.2	-0.9	7.5	28.2	-0.9	0.7	28.2	-0.9	3,194
Birth interval in months³																			
First birth ⁴																			
<24	12.4	30.2	-1.2	8.9	21.1	-0.9	7.2	26.4	-0.9	7.2	26.4	-0.9	7.2	26.4	-0.9	0.6	26.4	-0.9	2,835
24-47	17.2	39.8	-1.6	7.7	20.4	-0.9	10.2	33.8	-0.9	10.2	33.8	-0.9	10.2	33.8	-0.9	0.2	33.8	-0.9	1,280
48+	16.4	35.4	-1.3	10.1	22.7	-1.0	8.6	32.4	-1.0	8.6	32.4	-1.0	8.6	32.4	-1.0	0.8	32.4	-1.0	1,947
	15.7	34.3	-1.3	8.9	19.4	-0.8	7.3	26.7	-0.8	7.3	26.7	-0.8	7.3	26.7	-0.8	1.0	26.7	-0.8	761
Birth order³																			
1	12.4	30.2	-1.2	9.0	21.2	-0.9	7.1	26.5	-0.9	7.1	26.5	-0.9	7.1	26.5	-0.9	0.6	26.5	-0.9	2,818
2-3	15.4	34.9	-1.4	9.0	21.1	-0.9	8.1	30.3	-0.9	8.1	30.3	-0.9	8.1	30.3	-0.9	0.7	30.3	-0.9	3,298
4-5	19.7	41.9	-1.6	9.3	23.4	-1.0	12.0	35.4	-1.0	12.0	35.4	-1.0	12.0	35.4	-1.0	0.6	35.4	-1.0	543
6+	27.6	53.5	-1.9	9.1	19.8	-1.1	13.0	47.5	-1.1	13.0	47.5	-1.1	13.0	47.5	-1.1	0.0	47.5	-1.1	164
Size at birth³																			
Very small	23.4	46.5	-1.7	10.4	26.1	-1.3	18.5	44.5	-1.3	18.5	44.5	-1.3	18.5	44.5	-1.3	0.0	44.5	-1.3	113
Small	16.7	38.7	-1.6	9.9	21.9	-1.0	10.8	36.0	-1.0	10.8	36.0	-1.0	10.8	36.0	-1.0	0.8	36.0	-1.0	491
Average or larger	14.5	33.3	-1.3	8.9	21.1	-0.9	7.8	28.8	-0.9	7.8	28.8	-0.9	7.8	28.8	-0.9	0.6	28.8	-0.9	6,200

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹						Weight-for-height						Weight-for-age													
	Percentage below -3 SD		Percentage below -2 SD ²		Mean Z-score (SD)		Percentage below -3 SD		Percentage below -2 SD ²		Percentage above +2 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)		Percentage below -3 SD		Percentage below -2 SD ²		Percentage above +2 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)		Number of children			
Residence																										
Urban	16.1	33.4	-1.3	9.2	21.0	3.5	-0.9	7.6	28.5	0.8	-1.4	2,492														
Rural	14.2	34.3	-1.3	8.9	21.3	2.9	-0.9	8.4	29.9	0.5	-1.4	4,473														
Mother's schooling^b																										
No schooling	20.2	45.0	-1.7	9.3	22.3	2.4	-1.0	11.3	38.5	0.4	-1.6	1,558														
<5 years complete	18.3	41.2	-1.7	8.2	16.8	1.5	-1.0	12.1	34.8	0.0	-1.7	230														
5-9 years complete	15.2	36.1	-1.4	9.9	21.8	2.2	-1.0	8.8	32.9	0.2	-1.5	2,121														
10-11 years complete	14.9	30.2	-1.2	8.0	21.8	4.2	-0.8	6.0	25.1	0.8	-1.2	948														
12 or more years complete	9.8	24.2	-1.0	8.5	20.2	4.1	-0.8	5.6	20.8	1.1	-1.1	2,013														
Religion																										
Hindu	14.1	32.7	-1.3	9.1	21.4	3.3	-0.9	7.8	28.4	0.6	-1.4	5,929														
Muslim	23.1	47.2	-1.7	8.6	19.5	1.5	-1.0	11.4	37.3	0.8	-1.6	790														
Sikh	4.3	23.0	-0.8	9.2	22.2	1.3	-1.1	5.5	28.1	0.6	-1.2	230														
Caste/tribe																										
Scheduled caste	15.1	37.0	-1.5	9.9	24.0	2.7	-1.1	9.9	35.7	0.5	-1.6	2,152														
Scheduled tribe	(19.6)	(32.5)	(-1.5)	(9.2)	(27.7)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	(8.1)	(28.9)	(0.0)	(-1.7)	25														
Other backward class	15.2	34.5	-1.3	9.1	20.4	3.1	-0.9	8.0	27.3	0.7	-1.4	3,157														
Other	13.7	28.9	-1.2	7.9	19.1	3.5	-0.8	6.2	25.0	0.7	-1.2	1,613														
Mother's interview status																										
Interviewed	14.8	34.0	-1.3	9.0	21.3	3.1	-0.9	8.2	29.6	0.6	-1.4	6,823														
Not interviewed but in the household	16.0	39.4	-1.5	9.0	25.1	1.2	-1.1	13.6	40.2	1.2	-1.6	49														
Not interviewed, and not in the household ^c	17.5	33.8	-1.1	8.6	16.0	2.9	-0.6	3.6	13.5	0.0	-1.1	94														

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD				
	Mean Z-score (SD)	Mean Z-score (SD)	Mean Z-score (SD)	Mean Z-score (SD)	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)	18.2	39.4	-1.5	10.4	25.3	1.6	-1.2	11.7	41.7	0.5	-1.7	1,108
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	14.7	33.7	-1.3	9.8	22.1	3.3	-0.9	8.4	28.7	0.6	-1.4	4,665
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25)	11.7	29.5	-1.1	4.6	13.9	3.3	-0.6	3.7	21.3	0.6	-1.1	1,059
Missing	(18.4)	(35.8)	(-1.4)	(1.8)	(6.2)	(6.2)	(-0.3)	(8.4)	(29.0)	(0.0)	(-1.0)	33
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	15.0	34.1	-1.3	9.2	21.7	3.0	-0.9	8.3	30.0	0.6	-1.4	6,496
Living with one or neither parent	12.6	32.8	-1.3	6.6	14.9	4.2	-0.7	5.2	20.9	0.3	-1.3	469
Total	14.8	34.0	-1.3	9.0	21.2	3.1	-0.9	8.1	29.4	0.6	-1.4	6,965
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	19.4	45.7	-1.8	5.0	19.1	1.4	-1.0	14.2	39.6	0.2	-1.7	1,113

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

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

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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	94.7	39.4	79.5	1,065	30.0	1,009
Rural	96.3	43.9	83.5	1,939	31.9	1,867
Sex						
Male	95.8	41.9	82.9	1,647	30.3	1,578
Female	95.6	42.8	81.1	1,357	32.3	1,298
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.5	42.7	79.0	674	34.6	643
<5 years complete	91.7	35.4	78.8	92	29.8	84
5-9 years complete	95.3	47.2	83.1	858	29.0	817
10-11 years complete	95.9	41.4	83.2	403	29.6	386
12 or more years complete	96.6	38.8	83.1	977	31.6	944
Religion						
Hindu	95.6	42.6	83.4	2,524	29.3	2,411
Muslim	96.5	38.3	74.3	378	41.3	365
Sikh	97.1	48.6	77.8	97	42.7	94
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	96.0	49.3	85.0	889	28.3	853
Other backward class	95.6	40.5	81.3	1,405	32.0	1,343
Other ⁴	96.3	38.0	80.9	677	33.5	651
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁵	96.3	44.6	83.7	2,646	30.1	2,548
Dai (TBA)	93.8	28.5	72.6	278	45.9	260
Other/no one	83.2	15.0	63.3	80	17.9	67
Place of delivery						
Health facility	96.1	44.6	83.3	2,545	30.0	2,446
At home	93.6	29.7	75.3	457	38.3	428
Total	95.7	42.3	82.1	3,004	31.2	2,876

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 children belonging to "other" religions, schedule tribe children, children whose caste/tribe is not known, 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 breastmilk during the first three days of life

⁴ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

⁵ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

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, Haryana, 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	3.4	70.0	15.9	1.5	5.6	3.6	100.0	96.6	185	6.2	188
2-3	4.5	51.1	16.3	4.8	11.4	11.8	100.0	95.5	254	13.8	259
4-5	4.1	37.5	19.7	4.6	16.5	17.6	100.0	95.9	297	14.2	300
6-8	9.0	20.2	20.1	3.9	14.1	32.7	100.0	91.0	473	20.3	476
9-11	7.7	11.3	13.3	3.7	12.4	51.6	100.0	92.3	309	24.6	312
12-17	14.9	6.8	6.6	3.6	7.8	60.3	100.0	85.1	732	22.3	749
18-23	29.0	4.3	2.2	1.3	5.7	57.6	100.0	71.0	671	25.6	752
<4	4.1	59.1	16.1	3.4	9.0	8.4	100.0	95.9	440	10.6	448
<6	4.1	50.4	17.6	3.9	12.0	12.1	100.0	95.9	737	12.0	748
6-9	8.4	18.5	20.4	3.5	13.7	35.6	100.0	91.6	584	20.7	587
12-15	14.2	7.1	7.1	4.5	7.6	59.5	100.0	85.8	467	22.7	475
12-23	21.6	5.6	4.5	2.5	6.8	59.0	100.0	78.4	1,403	23.9	1,501
20-23	32.3	5.1	2.6	1.1	5.8	53.1	100.0	67.7	410	25.8	475

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

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

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹										Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			
	Any breast-feeding	Exclu- sive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding	Number of chil- dren	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal fre- quency ⁵	Milk or pro- ducts ⁵	Number of chil- dren	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	With 3 IYCF prac- tices ⁶	Number of chil- dren	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	With 3 IYCF prac- tices ⁶	Number of chil- dren	
Age in months																		
6-8	na	na	na	488	8.0	28.6	6.7	431	(62.6)	(12.1)	(42.0)	(2.0)	43	96.6	8.4	29.8	6.2	473
9-11	na	na	na	326	12.0	17.0	3.2	285	*	*	*	*	24	99.0	13.0	21.9	3.3	309
12-17	na	na	na	741	18.6	23.6	6.3	623	71.6	35.5	60.0	13.7	108	95.8	21.1	29.0	7.4	731
18-23	na	na	na	690	23.7	33.2	10.5	477	70.9	26.4	71.7	10.1	194	91.6	24.5	44.3	10.4	671
Sex																		
Male	32.4	2.2	6.3	2,251	17.3	24.5	6.8	1,007	71.8	23.2	65.1	9.2	182	95.7	18.2	30.7	7.1	1,189
Female	26.2	2.6	5.7	1,803	15.2	28.5	7.3	809	70.7	31.6	65.8	10.8	188	94.5	18.3	35.5	8.0	997
Residence																		
Urban	24.4	2.2	5.7	1,430	22.5	23.1	7.1	613	70.7	32.4	66.5	10.7	156	94.0	24.5	32.0	7.8	769
Rural	29.9	2.6	6.2	2,623	13.3	27.8	7.0	1,203	71.6	23.8	64.7	9.5	213	95.7	14.9	33.4	7.4	1,416
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	31.6	(2.3)	4.6	895	12.2	23.5	4.8	412	54.9	27.7	47.4	11.8	81	92.6	14.7	27.4	6.0	493
<5 years complete	*	*	*	136	17.6	26.9	4.7	58	*	*	*	*	10	91.7	17.3	29.5	5.2	68
5-9 years complete	31.2	2.9	7.3	1,165	15.5	23.9	7.1	538	68.7	21.8	66.9	12.2	119	94.3	16.7	31.7	8.0	658
10-11 years complete	29.0	*	5.3	567	17.7	33.8	9.9	249	(75.0)	(25.4)	(65.4)	(10.1)	43	96.3	18.8	38.4	9.9	292
12 or more years complete	26.3	2.4	5.8	1,291	19.6	27.1	7.5	558	86.2	34.7	78.2	6.7	117	97.6	22.2	36.0	7.4	675

Continued...

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

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years¹ Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹		Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:											
	Any breast-feeding	Exclu- sive breast-feeding ²	Any breast-feeding	Minimum frequency ³	Both 4+ food groups and minimum frequency ⁴	Milk or pro- ducts ⁵	With 3 IYCF prac- tices ⁶	Minimum frequency ⁷	With 3 IYCF prac- tices ⁶									
Religion																		
Hindu	32.0	2.4	6.2	3,449	16.9	27.5	7.6	1,539	73.0	27.7	66.3	9.1	303	95.5	18.7	33.9	7.9	1,842
Muslim	26.4	(2.4)	4.5	474	15.2	15.6	4.0	216	57.0	28.5	59.6	15.4	51	91.8	17.7	24.0	6.2	267
Sikh	*	*	(6.9)	126	9.2	30.2	3.7	58	*	*	*	*	15	96.7	11.3	38.4	4.8	73
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	30.5	(2.3)	7.0	1,203	13.4	26.1	6.2	543	68.7	31.4	63.2	11.1	110	94.7	16.4	32.3	7.0	653
Other backward class	31.3	2.8	6.0	1,872	18.6	25.5	7.7	863	65.4	21.4	60.9	7.4	161	94.6	19.1	31.0	7.6	1,024
Other ⁹	28.0	(2.1)	4.6	937	15.0	27.8	6.2	396	88.3	34.6	81.0	14.3	90	97.8	18.6	37.7	7.7	486
Total	31.5	2.4	6.0	4,053	16.4	26.3	7.0	1,816	71.2	27.4	65.5	10.0	369	95.1	18.3	32.9	7.5	2,185

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, scheduled tribe children and children whose caste/tribe is not known, 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 breastmilk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

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

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years			Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age		
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³			Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
Ambala	58.9	100	19.8	(35.0)	26	37.9	32.9	246				
Bhiwani	38.1	186	35.1	(54.9)	43	15.7	26.9	470				
Faridabad	55.1	291	29.7	(36.5)	87	19.7	20.5	539				
Fatehabad	59.4	106	28.5	(34.7)	19	20.7	30.0	246				
Gurugram	17.8	201	41.2	(61.8)	44	17.9	30.6	501				
Hisar	38.5	175	25.6	(54.0)	40	23.5	23.5	439				
Jhajjar	28.9	100	22.3	(70.8)	28	15.5	21.0	236				
Jind	70.5	147	26.0	(37.6)	26	26.7	29.3	370				
Kaithal	48.9	119	33.6	(41.1)	29	23.8	37.5	287				
Karnal	51.0	186	41.0	*	37	19.8	32.5	457				
Kurukshetra	41.7	90	31.9	(38.1)	18	24.1	27.1	200				
Mahendragarh	73.0	91	23.5	(34.3)	21	19.2	26.1	205				
Mewat	31.0	264	52.3	55.8	70	17.2	40.2	559				
Palwal	29.8	154	34.0	50.8	49	21.4	27.5	290				
Panchkula	40.1	50	21.5	*	8	31.8	26.2	114				
Panipat	16.6	104	44.6	(40.6)	27	25.0	40.8	251				
Rewari	36.7	106	27.8	(73.1)	34	18.3	23.0	242				
Rohtak	53.3	134	36.6	(69.5)	25	13.6	25.2	300				
Sirsa	44.8	172	34.2	(50.9)	39	22.5	30.1	416				
Sonapat	25.4	127	40.2	(42.6)	38	21.6	30.4	344				
Yamunanagar	40.2	101	29.9	(49.2)	30	26.8	31.8	253				
Haryana	42.3	3,004	34.0	50.4	737	21.2	29.4	6,965				

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

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

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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	30.0	50.4	3.2	83.6	716
12-23	22.9	55.4	4.7	83.0	1,451
24-35	27.2	44.7	4.0	76.0	1,452
36-47	31.0	32.0	2.3	65.3	1,546
48-59	30.4	26.0	1.1	57.5	1,472
Sex					
Male	27.1	40.1	3.2	70.4	3,582
Female	29.5	41.1	2.8	73.4	3,056
Birth order¹					
1	29.3	39.7	1.5	70.6	2,674
2-3	27.7	40.3	3.5	71.5	3,153
4-5	25.5	44.7	7.0	77.3	510
6+	24.9	49.3	5.4	79.6	160
Residence					
Urban	27.7	39.1	2.8	69.6	2,363
Rural	28.5	41.3	3.2	72.9	4,274
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	25.0	44.3	5.1	74.5	1,518
<5 years complete	32.1	44.6	4.7	81.5	220
5-9 years complete	28.1	42.2	3.4	73.7	2,054
10-11 years complete	29.5	38.9	2.2	70.6	906
12 or more years complete	29.5	36.0	1.1	66.6	1,846
Religion					
Hindu	28.8	39.2	2.6	70.6	5,658
Muslim	22.9	50.0	6.5	79.4	748
Sikh	29.9	43.2	1.1	74.2	217
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	28.0	42.3	3.9	74.1	2,041
Scheduled tribe	(15.1)	(54.3)	(2.8)	(72.1)	25
Other backward class	28.3	39.9	2.6	70.8	3,011
Other	28.3	39.2	2.7	70.2	1,542
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	28.1	40.6	3.0	71.8	6,496
Not interviewed but in the household	25.8	28.7	6.2	60.8	47
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	32.2	39.3	2.7	74.2	94

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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	28.2	40.5	3.0	71.7	6,199
Living with one or neither parent	28.4	41.7	2.8	73.0	438
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	29.3	34.8	2.5	66.6	2,028
Mildly anaemic	28.7	40.9	2.1	71.8	2,864
Moderately/severely anaemic	25.9	47.2	4.9	78.0	1,611
Total	28.2	40.5	3.0	71.7	6,638
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.8	42.2	4.3	72.3	1,014

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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 past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage 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	
Age in months											
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	36.2	28.1	476	92.6	479	
9-11	27.3	6.1	309	74.6	312	44.3	37.3	312	91.4	318	
12-17	42.9	11.3	732	75.6	749	43.0	36.3	749	91.2	753	
18-23	49.6	9.6	671	72.6	752	40.0	33.7	752	91.2	757	
24-35	na	na	na	67.7	1,481	42.8	37.2	1,481	91.2	1,500	
36-47	na	na	na	62.6	1,579	40.3	34.2	1,579	90.9	1,602	
48-59	na	na	na	61.1	1,522	39.2	35.3	1,522	90.2	1,531	
Sex											
Male	42.4	9.2	926	67.0	3,463	41.9	35.7	3,729	90.5	3,755	
Female	43.2	10.2	787	66.4	2,932	39.4	34.2	3,143	91.6	3,184	
Birth order											
1	43.2	9.2	711	70.8	2,639	43.1	37.4	2,836	93.9	2,772	
2-3	43.3	9.4	824	66.8	3,078	40.5	34.8	3,313	91.1	3,265	
4-5	37.0	13.0	135	53.7	512	35.6	29.0	548	84.8	538	
6+	(43.2)	(11.1)	43	39.1	166	22.3	18.8	174	66.4	167	
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	40.6	8.9	1,385	73.4	2,271	41.5	35.1	2,703	92.5	2,674	
Not breastfeeding	51.7	13.0	327	63.0	4,124	40.3	34.9	4,169	90.2	4,067	
Residence											
Urban	48.5	15.6	617	65.7	2,321	44.1	32.0	2,474	94.2	2,497	
Rural	39.5	6.3	1,095	67.3	4,075	38.9	36.7	4,397	89.2	4,442	

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, Haryana, 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 past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage 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	36.2	12.5	390	53.4	1,495	33.0	26.3	1,598	80.0	1,603	80.0	1,603
<5 years complete	47.6	19.8	60	57.6	228	36.3	40.6	236	85.6	235	85.6	235
5-9 years complete	43.2	8.3	509	67.7	2,010	40.8	37.6	2,161	92.9	2,140	92.9	2,140
10-11 years complete	44.5	11.4	233	70.3	888	42.2	32.5	949	94.3	944	94.3	944
12 or more years complete	45.9	6.9	521	76.2	1,773	46.9	39.8	1,927	97.2	1,921	97.2	1,921
Religion												
Hindu	42.9	7.6	1,450	70.8	5,443	43.2	36.9	5,838	93.7	5,881	93.7	5,881
Muslim	41.6	25.6	203	34.8	750	21.1	17.0	814	71.5	818	71.5	818
Sikh	43.2	5.3	56	74.5	193	47.5	52.4	209	91.2	224	91.2	224
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	39.5	7.5	512	68.3	1,926	43.0	38.5	2,069	91.0	2,119	91.0	2,119
Scheduled tribe	*	*	10	(55.9)	36	(50.1)	(25.1)	39	(86.0)	29	(86.0)	29
Other backward class	42.7	10.9	812	65.3	2,953	37.8	33.5	3,166	89.6	3,145	89.6	3,145
Other	46.9	10.0	371	68.1	1,459	43.7	34.0	1,574	93.9	1,628	93.9	1,628
Total	42.8	9.7	1,712	66.7	6,395	40.7	35.0	6,871	91.0	6,939	91.0	6,939
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	34.4	2.1	280	10.5	1,014	4.2	3.2	1,087	68.9	1,126	68.9	1,126

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

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

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	95.3	7,174
Rural	91.1	10,094
Religion of household head		
Hindu	93.9	15,439
Muslim	78.3	1,138
Sikh	93.6	654
Other	(88.6)	38
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	91.0	4,794
Scheduled tribe	84.9	52
Other backward class	92.3	7,602
Other	95.5	4,771
Don't know	(94.7)	49
Total	92.8	17,269
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	71.8	2,267

() 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, Haryana, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Ambala	96.0	739
Bhiwani	91.1	1,019
Faridabad	91.8	1,622
Fatehabad	96.7	576
Gurugram	94.8	1,425
Hisar	91.4	1,109
Jhajjar	93.1	644
Jind	94.6	823
Kaithal	89.6	693
Karnal	94.4	1,116
Kurukshetra	95.1	610
Mahendragarh	89.9	568
Mewat	67.5	581
Palwal	83.0	609
Panchkula	98.3	415
Panipat	98.2	786
Rewari	97.1	678
Rohtak	98.6	702
Sirsa	88.3	821
Sonapat	97.8	948
Yamunanagar	96.7	785
Haryana	92.8	17,269

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	75.7	15.6	6.6	2.1	100.0	21,652
Pulses or beans	28.4	62.8	8.4	0.3	100.0	21,652
Dark green leafy vegetables	30.7	54.4	14.3	0.6	100.0	21,652
Fruits	17.7	40.0	40.9	1.3	100.0	21,652
Eggs	1.1	9.6	18.5	70.7	100.0	21,652
Fish	0.4	4.0	7.9	87.7	100.0	21,652
Chicken or meat	0.5	6.4	12.8	80.4	100.0	21,652
Fish or chicken or meat	0.6	7.2	12.8	79.5	100.0	21,652
Fried foods	3.8	35.9	53.7	6.6	100.0	21,652
Aerated drinks	11.8	37.7	44.8	5.7	100.0	21,652
MEN						
Milk or curd	79.2	16.8	3.0	0.9	100.0	3,380
Pulses or beans	26.6	65.9	7.2	0.3	100.0	3,380
Dark green leafy vegetables	28.0	53.0	18.7	0.3	100.0	3,380
Fruits	13.3	50.2	35.4	1.1	100.0	3,380
Eggs	2.2	19.7	30.0	48.0	100.0	3,380
Fish	0.3	7.7	15.6	76.4	100.0	3,380
Chicken or meat	0.4	11.0	26.0	62.6	100.0	3,380
Fish or chicken or meat	0.6	12.4	26.4	60.6	100.0	3,380
Fried foods	2.8	44.2	45.8	7.2	100.0	3,380
Aerated drinks	14.9	43.6	38.5	3.0	100.0	3,380

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹				Body Mass Index: Men			
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of men
Age								
15-19	36.6	15.0	3.8	3,185	30.6	13.1	4.8	561
20-29	18.2	7.1	13.5	6,916	10.7	2.7	13.4	1,186
30-39	8.2	3.0	28.0	5,484	4.7	1.5	27.8	896
40-49	6.3	2.7	36.4	4,371	4.7	1.6	34.0	659
Marital status								
Never married	32.5	13.3	5.2	4,585	20.0	7.7	8.7	1,212
Currently married	10.9	4.2	25.5	14,728	6.2	1.7	26.5	2,053
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	8.7	2.9	30.4	644	(6.9)	(0.0)	(29.6)	37
Residence								
Urban	12.2	4.5	24.3	7,911	9.0	2.5	21.0	1,391
Rural	18.2	7.5	18.8	12,045	12.9	5.0	19.3	1,911
Schooling								
No schooling	14.0	6.1	22.6	4,634	10.7	4.7	17.6	246
<5 years complete	13.8	5.6	24.9	558	18.3	2.7	15.9	94
5-9 years complete	17.8	7.6	21.1	5,695	14.6	5.3	14.7	936
10-11 years complete	18.2	6.6	20.7	3,485	14.1	5.4	23.2	732
12 or more years complete	13.8	4.9	19.3	5,585	6.8	2.1	22.7	1,295
Religion								
Hindu	15.4	6.0	21.3	17,937	10.7	3.8	20.7	2,957
Muslim	22.6	9.7	11.7	1,257	19.4	6.9	13.1	250
Sikh	14.3	6.3	27.9	733	7.8	0.7	15.6	91
Other	(17.1)	(10.1)	(24.0)	29	*	*	*	3
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	20.7	8.7	15.7	5,540	15.7	6.0	15.4	843
Scheduled tribe	24.4	13.3	12.0	73	*	*	*	4
Other backward class	14.9	5.8	20.8	8,989	10.6	3.5	19.2	1,605
Other	12.0	4.4	26.9	5,301	8.1	2.7	25.9	850
Don't know	(17.9)	(5.2)	(19.8)	55	nc	nc	nc	0
Total age 15-49	15.8	6.3	21.0	19,957	11.3	3.9	20.0	3,302
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	10.2	4.8	25.8	204
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	11.2	4.0	20.3	3,506
Age 15-49 NFHS-3 (2005-06)	31.3	14.5	17.4	2,581	30.9	13.5	10.8	1,009

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

nc = No cases

na = Not applicable

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Haryana, 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	43.7	17.3	1.7	62.7	3,265	15.7	13.2	0.7	29.7	563
20-29	42.0	20.5	1.4	64.0	8,045	10.2	7.4	0.8	18.4	1,186
30-39	43.6	16.9	1.3	61.7	5,599	10.0	9.4	0.2	19.6	898
40-49	43.1	17.2	1.2	61.5	4,377	9.8	9.6	0.4	19.7	659
Marital status										
Never married	44.4	16.1	1.5	61.9	4,564	13.5	10.5	0.6	24.6	1,214
Currently married	42.7	18.9	1.4	62.9	16,074	9.1	8.7	0.5	18.3	2,056
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	38.5	21.4	1.3	61.1	647	(29.4)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(42.3)	37
Maternity status										
Pregnant	23.6	29.4	2.0	55.0	1,182	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	45.9	23.1	1.8	70.8	3,196	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	43.7	16.7	1.3	61.7	16,907	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	42.7	17.0	1.2	60.8	8,406	11.5	8.3	0.3	20.0	1,388
Rural	43.1	19.3	1.5	63.9	12,880	10.6	10.2	0.7	21.5	1,918
Schooling										
No schooling	41.4	20.6	1.8	63.8	4,886	9.5	9.9	0.6	20.0	247
<5 years complete	43.1	19.3	1.3	63.7	596	19.4	8.9	0.9	29.3	94
5-9 years complete	43.0	19.1	1.5	63.6	6,041	13.2	9.9	0.8	23.9	941
10-11 years complete	43.3	16.8	1.5	61.5	3,672	9.3	11.2	0.4	20.9	731
12 or more years complete	43.8	16.8	0.9	61.4	6,091	10.0	7.9	0.4	18.3	1,294
Religion										
Hindu	42.9	18.4	1.3	62.6	19,071	10.7	9.5	0.4	20.6	2,962
Muslim	41.1	20.9	2.6	64.6	1,401	12.5	7.8	1.1	21.5	250
Sikh	45.8	14.2	0.4	60.4	781	14.5	11.7	2.1	28.4	91
Other	(41.0)	(20.3)	(0.0)	(61.3)	33	*	*	*	*	3
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	43.9	21.2	1.7	66.8	5,952	10.2	9.0	1.0	20.2	845
Scheduled tribe	43.2	18.4	3.2	64.8	81	*	*	*	*	4
Other backward class	42.1	18.1	1.4	61.5	9,601	11.1	9.5	0.3	21.0	1,606
Other	43.2	15.9	1.0	60.2	5,593	11.5	9.6	0.5	21.6	852
Don't know	(36.1)	(25.0)	(1.1)	(62.1)	58	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Total age 15-49	42.9	18.4	1.4	62.7	21,286	11.0	9.4	0.5	20.9	3,307
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.1	11.9	0.7	23.7	204
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.0	9.5	0.5	21.1	3,510
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	37.6	16.7	1.7	56.1	2,722	12.8	5.9	0.5	19.2	1,004

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). Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

nc = No cases

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Haryana, 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
Ambala	75.1	254	68.6	939	11.1	12.7	861
Bhiwani	74.8	439	64.8	1,338	21.4	22.1	1,286
Faridabad	75.0	511	54.1	1,867	14.4	23.7	1,776
Fatehabad	70.5	230	65.4	758	22.2	15.1	718
Gurugram	66.2	498	73.2	1,550	12.5	20.2	1,452
Hisar	66.4	420	59.5	1,457	14.9	17.8	1,376
Jhajjar	70.8	216	61.1	795	12.4	21.6	756
Jind	76.6	367	62.7	1,057	17.0	17.5	980
Kaithal	68.0	269	59.8	826	15.3	25.3	770
Karnal	75.5	441	67.0	1,384	12.9	26.3	1,273
Kurukshetra	63.4	192	54.6	740	9.2	19.6	694
Mahendragarh	73.7	196	63.5	757	19.2	14.4	724
Mewat	83.6	513	70.1	781	27.1	12.2	686
Palwal	75.2	278	60.2	758	16.9	19.1	694
Panchkula	66.4	112	55.4	455	6.8	22.9	424
Panipat	65.5	232	66.2	893	10.3	25.8	829
Rewari	77.8	225	65.1	830	21.4	20.1	802
Rohtak	76.3	289	57.8	832	16.1	21.6	778
Sirsa	72.4	395	59.3	1,080	20.6	23.0	1,010
Sonipat	58.6	326	66.5	1,162	14.1	31.3	1,101
Yamunanagar	58.0	235	57.1	1,028	16.2	19.0	967
Haryana	71.7	6,638	62.7	21,286	15.8	21.0	19,957

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

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

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

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	84.9	94.8	70.5	84.3	68.5	82.1	30.4	42.8	74.0	72.5	1,162	1,201
15-19	80.3	93.5	63.1	83.1	59.7	76.7	24.7	39.1	67.3	69.3	519	578
20-24	88.6	96.1	76.5	85.5	75.6	87.1	35.0	46.2	79.3	75.6	642	623
25-29	86.0	97.8	75.5	91.5	72.8	86.0	31.2	51.3	78.6	84.6	572	593
30-39	88.3	97.1	76.8	89.3	77.0	90.2	34.2	57.1	80.0	84.3	925	914
40-49	80.2	95.9	62.9	88.8	65.2	87.6	28.1	44.4	70.0	83.8	666	672
Residence												
Urban	87.8	97.3	76.7	88.3	76.6	87.8	37.1	50.3	80.1	80.8	1,376	1,426
Rural	83.1	95.4	68.0	87.4	67.0	84.8	26.9	47.2	72.5	79.5	1,949	1,953
Schooling												
No schooling	63.7	84.2	47.7	74.1	46.8	72.9	14.7	32.7	52.9	62.6	726	252
<5 years complete	69.4	88.7	54.3	78.7	53.5	75.5	18.8	30.9	57.6	72.2	100	94
5-9 years complete	84.3	93.7	70.1	82.8	68.1	80.4	27.0	34.2	73.9	73.5	982	971
10-11 years complete	94.3	98.4	79.0	88.4	79.6	88.7	35.0	50.8	81.8	82.5	562	742
12 or more years complete	98.3	99.5	88.8	94.4	88.9	92.0	46.8	62.0	93.0	87.4	955	1,321
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	89.5	97.1	76.3	89.0	75.5	87.4	33.7	50.0	80.2	81.2	2,935	3,227
No	51.6	76.6	36.5	63.6	36.7	57.8	11.5	17.0	41.7	56.9	390	153
Marital status												
Never married	88.3	95.9	72.0	88.0	70.0	82.5	32.6	45.6	77.2	74.0	730	1,250
Currently married	84.5	96.3	71.9	87.6	71.6	88.3	31.0	50.4	75.5	83.7	2,472	2,091
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	77.5	(96.4)	62.4	(92.4)	63.7	(79.7)	24.4	(41.9)	69.6	(78.4)	123	38

Continued...

Table 7.3 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV/AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	79.3	95.7	63.4	88.7	64.7	85.1	23.9	46.5	71.9	82.1	201	290
Not been away	85.4	96.2	72.1	87.7	71.3	86.1	31.6	48.7	75.9	79.9	3,124	3,090
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	70.9	94.9	55.7	89.9	54.0	80.0	21.5	48.5	68.9	79.3	70	117
Not been away	85.4	96.2	71.9	87.7	71.3	86.3	31.3	48.5	75.8	80.1	3,255	3,263
Religion												
Hindu	88.5	96.9	74.3	89.2	74.2	87.8	32.6	50.6	78.6	81.3	2,922	3,021
Muslim	47.5	88.2	39.1	71.1	33.7	66.4	15.2	25.4	42.0	67.3	292	264
Sikh	93.4	95.5	87.4	90.1	84.4	84.3	33.8	44.0	84.6	76.1	109	91
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	84.7	95.2	71.3	86.1	69.7	85.2	29.1	40.4	76.0	77.4	803	862
Other backward class	82.7	95.5	68.3	86.1	68.1	83.6	28.9	47.4	72.9	79.7	1,676	1,633
Other ⁵	90.3	98.3	78.7	92.6	78.0	91.3	37.7	58.5	80.9	83.3	840	881
Total	85.1	96.2	71.6	87.8	70.9	86.1	31.1	48.5	75.6	80.1	3,325	3,380

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

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

() 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 characteristics, Haryana, 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 HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Age												
15-24	85.6	83.3	87.3	56.5	41.7	986	78.3	78.2	75.9	55.4	37.7	1,138
15-19	83.5	79.5	85.3	55.1	38.4	417	76.9	72.7	72.6	55.6	35.9	540
20-24	87.1	86.0	88.8	57.4	44.1	569	79.5	83.1	78.8	55.1	39.4	599
25-29	88.1	85.3	84.5	56.1	40.8	492	80.6	83.8	79.2	56.6	40.6	580
30-39	84.3	80.5	82.9	58.5	41.9	816	79.6	82.7	81.2	56.9	38.8	888
40-49	79.1	76.1	75.5	56.4	36.3	534	76.0	75.4	76.0	60.2	37.3	644
Residence												
Urban	83.9	82.7	84.0	60.2	43.2	1,208	78.4	79.9	76.1	60.3	38.9	1,387
Rural	84.8	80.6	82.8	54.6	38.6	1,620	78.7	79.9	79.3	54.5	38.1	1,863
Schooling												
No schooling	73.3	71.7	73.3	50.2	30.3	463	69.9	68.5	61.3	64.6	32.8	212
<5 years complete	82.1	75.9	77.0	60.6	37.8	69	67.3	57.0	54.0	56.4	19.4	83
5-9 years complete	82.3	79.1	79.6	53.9	35.9	828	74.4	72.3	71.9	55.1	32.2	910
10-11 years complete	85.3	82.2	86.2	57.4	38.7	530	81.7	81.8	80.7	55.8	40.7	730
12 or more years complete	91.3	88.4	90.3	62.6	51.0	939	81.8	87.3	84.7	57.7	43.6	1,315
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	85.6	83.0	84.2	57.1	41.3	2,627	79.0	80.6	78.6	56.7	38.8	3,134
No	68.6	61.7	71.3	55.1	31.6	201	68.3	61.5	60.7	63.8	28.0	117

Continued...

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

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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 HIV/AIDS	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 HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express attitudes of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Marital status									
Never married	86.6	83.5	87.9	60.4	78.9	80.8	77.8	54.6	38.4
Currently married	84.1	81.2	82.1	55.8	78.5	79.4	77.9	58.3	38.5
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	76.0	73.9	78.6	59.3	(71.2)	(77.9)	(82.4)	(60.8)	(37.0)
Religion									
Hindu	84.7	81.5	83.6	57.6	79.6	81.5	79.8	57.4	40.5
Muslim	81.5	78.7	78.0	53.5	67.6	59.1	53.6	53.3	15.0
Sikh	81.3	85.0	84.6	43.8	73.4	79.1	78.5	51.4	31.1
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	83.8	83.8	81.7	52.4	76.3	75.4	76.0	60.6	39.9
Other backward class	83.6	80.7	83.5	56.9	78.8	79.1	76.0	54.2	34.9
Other ²	86.4	80.7	84.3	61.3	80.3	85.4	83.3	58.4	43.2
Total	84.4	81.5	83.3	57.0	78.6	79.9	77.9	56.9	38.4

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

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

() 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, Haryana, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	2.2	0.6	1.4	3.7	0.7	2.2	3.1	0.7	1.8
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	9.5	0.7	5.0	9.8	1.3	5.3	9.7	1.0	5.2
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.1	0.6	1.3	3.0	0.7	1.8	2.6	0.6	1.6
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	924	961	1,885	1,304	1,419	2,723	2,228	2,379	4,607
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	62.8	*	58.8	50.0	*	46.9	55.2	(19.4)	51.6
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	88	7	94	128	18	145	215	24	239
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	997	1,051	2,048	1,388	1,520	2,907	2,384	2,571	4,955
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	2.4	na	na	2.0	na	na	2.2	na	na
Number of men	1,426	na	na	1,953	na	na	3,380	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	(93.9)	na	na	(67.8)	na	na	79.8	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	34	na	na	40	na	na	74	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	21.4	na	na	16.6	na	na	18.5	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	282	na	na	431	na	na	713	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	8.2	14.4	11.2	6.2	9.2	7.7	7.0	11.4	9.2
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.8	7.1	5.4	4.3	7.4	5.8	4.1	7.3	5.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	48.8	57.1	52.9	54.2	62.4	58.3	51.9	60.2	56.0
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.8	6.2	5.6	4.7	5.7	5.2
Number of respondents	1,426	1,376	2,802	1,953	1,949	3,902	3,380	3,325	6,704
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	91.8	96.2	94.1	93.9	95.5	94.7	93.1	95.8	94.5
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	697	785	1,482	1,058	1,216	2,274	1,755	2,001	3,756

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, Haryana, 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	41.5	32.2	37.0	43.7	29.2	36.5	42.8	30.4	36.7
Percentage who know a condom source	87.0	55.3	71.7	85.0	56.0	70.6	85.8	55.7	71.0
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	28.3	42.3	35.1	30.6	41.2	35.9	29.7	41.6	35.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.8
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	3.9	7.5	5.6	3.0	8.8	5.9	3.4	8.3	5.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.7	5.5	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	4.7	3.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	47.7	54.3	50.9	53.4	56.8	55.1	51.1	55.8	53.4
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.6	4.3	4.0	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4
Number age 15-24	492	459	950	709	703	1,412	1,201	1,162	2,362
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	88.7	95.3	92.1	92.5	97.5	95.0	91.0	96.6	93.9
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	234	249	483	379	399	778	613	648	1,261
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	31.7	20.6	25.2	28.9	22.8	25.4	30.0	21.9	25.3
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	142	202	344	219	294	513	361	497	858
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	33.5	1.0	12.8	42.4	2.9	18.1	39.0	2.2	16.1
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	108	188	296	178	284	462	286	472	758
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	(52.8)	*	(50.0)	42.1	*	39.2	45.6	*	42.6
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	36	2	38	76	8	84	112	10	122
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	83.3	97.6	88.8	81.2	97.1	87.7	82.0	97.3	88.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	9.3	0.3	5.8	12.4	2.0	8.1	11.1	1.3	7.2
Number never married	420	263	682	603	421	1,024	1,023	683	1,706

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Haryana, 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	174	165	15,242
Male	228	228	18,041
Age			
< 15	58	58	9,051
15-59	234	228	21,611
60 +	450	450	2,621
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	296	296	5,404
Other fuel	185	180	27,880
Total	203	199	33,283
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	186	180	24,722
Male	313	308	27,865
Age			
< 15	40	40	14,736
15-59	268	260	32,417
60 +	741	741	5,434
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	284	278	38,466
Other fuel	168	168	14,121
Total	253	248	52,587
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	181	175	39,964
Male	279	277	45,906
Age			
< 15	47	47	23,788
15-59	255	247	54,028
60 +	646	646	8,055
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	286	280	43,870
Other fuel	179	176	42,001
Total	234	229	85,871

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, Haryana, 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	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	89.3	3,382	83.1	72.8	95.5	18.0	78.0	71.1	95.2	21.9	516
20-34	90.2	11,225	83.4	73.3	97.0	16.7	80.0	73.6	97.6	19.2	1,580
35-49	89.2	7,045	80.0	71.0	96.6	17.3	78.0	76.2	97.8	16.4	1,037
Residence											
Urban	90.6	8,608	84.9	72.1	97.2	17.8	84.7	71.2	97.3	18.9	1,284
Rural	89.2	13,045	80.5	72.8	96.3	16.6	75.0	76.0	97.2	18.6	1,848
Schooling											
No schooling	81.7	4,979	71.2	65.2	94.2	21.2	64.4	73.8	97.2	18.6	213
<5 years complete	87.7	603	70.8	65.3	93.2	17.0	58.0	62.7	94.9	19.8	79
5-9 years complete	89.5	6,148	79.6	69.7	96.0	17.0	73.0	69.6	96.7	21.0	880
10-11 years complete	93.2	3,716	87.1	75.4	97.6	15.7	79.7	74.6	97.3	20.2	707
12 or more years complete	94.5	6,206	90.5	79.0	98.7	15.0	86.6	77.7	97.8	16.3	1,253
Religion											
Hindu	90.6	19,341	83.1	72.9	96.9	16.1	80.2	74.6	97.4	18.3	2,858
Muslim	74.4	1,494	68.5	61.7	92.0	35.1	57.9	61.2	95.0	24.0	185
Sikh	96.3	783	83.5	79.6	97.0	14.3	84.1	84.7	96.5	23.4	86
Other	(95.9)	35	(82.7)	(77.3)	(96.2)	(14.7)	*	*	*	*	3

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, Haryana, 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	89.3	6,023	80.6	71.3	96.1	16.4	5,377	92.9	73.0	75.8	97.6	17.2	801
Scheduled tribe	64.8	84	76.4	57.7	93.9	27.9	54	*	*	*	*	*	3
Other backward class	90.2	9,756	81.6	72.6	96.7	16.5	8,804	90.6	79.3	71.1	96.8	18.9	1,480
Other	89.9	5,730	85.6	73.9	97.2	18.6	5,149	96.3	84.2	77.4	97.8	19.9	848
Don't know	76.4	60	(35.7)	(45.4)	(90.1)	(18.7)	45	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Total	89.7	21,652	82.2	72.5	96.6	17.1	19,430	92.7	79.0	74.1	97.3	18.7	3,132

nc = No cases

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Haryana, 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	2.3	3,382	2.5	578
20-24	2.6	4,299	5.1	623
25-34	4.7	6,926	10.0	1,091
35-49	6.3	7,045	10.0	1,088
Residence				
Urban	6.8	8,608	10.7	1,426
Rural	2.9	13,045	5.7	1,953
Schooling				
No schooling	3.2	4,979	3.9	252
<5 years complete	4.1	603	4.4	94
5-9 years complete	3.4	6,148	4.0	971
10-11 years complete	3.6	3,716	6.8	742
12 or more years complete	7.0	6,206	12.2	1,321
Religion				
Hindu	4.6	19,341	8.3	3,021
Muslim	1.5	1,494	2.8	264
Sikh	5.2	783	7.1	91
Other	(15.5)	35	*	3
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.9	6,023	6.4	862
Scheduled tribe	3.6	84	*	4
Other backward class	3.1	9,756	5.9	1,633
Other	7.3	5,730	12.6	881
Don't know	1.3	60	nc	0
Total age 15-49	4.5	21,652	7.8	3,380
Age 50-54	na	na	7.2	204
Total age 15-54	na	na	7.8	3,584

na = Not applicable

nc = No cases

() 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, Haryana, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	39.6	38.8	39.1
Government/municipal hospital	30.0	25.7	27.5
Government dispensary	2.9	1.7	2.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.8	0.3	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	3.4	5.3	4.5
PHC/additional PHC	1.3	4.2	3.0
Sub-centre	0.5	1.1	0.8
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.1	0.2
Private health sector	59.2	60.1	59.7
Private hospital	28.9	25.3	26.8
Private doctor/clinic	28.5	32.3	30.7
Private paramedic	0.5	1.2	0.9
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.6	0.4	0.5
Traditional healer	0.3	0.6	0.5
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other private health sector	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other source	0.9	1.1	1.0
Shop	0.6	0.6	0.6
Home treatment	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.2	0.4	0.3
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	16.3	9.3	12.2
Number of households	7,199	10,133	17,332
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)	22.7	9.9	17.0
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	14.2	16.7	15.3
State health insurance scheme	9.7	10.0	9.8
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	9.1	26.0	16.6
Community health insurance programme	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other health insurance through employer	3.2	2.0	2.7
Medical reimbursement from employer	7.7	2.9	5.6
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	15.6	8.8	12.6
Other	20.5	24.2	22.1
Number of households	1,170	939	2,109

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

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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	192	727	921	233	76	3,382	652	333	472	668	0	578
20-34	683	819	1,538	705	144	11,225	93	151	86	189	203	1,714
35-49	2,281	2,509	3,758	2,061	279	7,045	1,066	588	1,124	961	0	1,088
Residence												
Urban	1,169	952	2,374	1,237	157	8,608	607	181	289	404	133	1,426
Rural	1,098	1,620	2,026	963	191	13,045	425	427	630	605	81	1,953
Schooling												
No schooling	1,347	2,217	2,378	1,467	180	4,979	1,033	745	753	1,479	0	252
<5 years complete	1,632	1,618	1,718	1,627	400	603	0	4,497	928	2,846	0	94
5-9 years complete	1,035	1,461	2,396	1,079	263	6,148	463	147	931	528	196	971
10-11 years complete	1,256	1,109	1,939	961	126	3,716	437	359	342	230	213	742
12 or more years complete	913	678	1,942	762	99	6,206	501	56	159	329	0	1,321
Marital status												
Never married	172	573	893	385	94	4,696	214	302	278	451	152	1,250
Currently married	1,386	1,521	2,512	1,262	194	16,302	683	341	620	570	75	2,091
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1,494	2,807	2,615	1,275	367	655	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	38
Religion												
Hindu	1,173	1,372	2,052	1,052	189	19,341	460	332	544	470	52	3,021
Muslim	640	1,061	3,133	1,543	44	1,494	1,166	338	0	939	720	264
Sikh	940	1,535	3,187	573	138	783	0	0	0	0	0	91
Other	(0)	(0)	(0)	(3406)	(0)	35	*	*	*	*	*	3

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

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	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	846	1,309	1,650	895	177	6,023	636	794	855	812	183	862
Scheduled tribe	3,226	2,174	1,859	0	0	84	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other backward class	1,129	1,293	1,892	949	169	9,756	388	210	362	410	116	1,633
Other	1,398	1,509	3,107	1,496	196	5,730	584	73	357	439	0	881
Don't know	0	0	8,456	0	0	60	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Total age 15-49	1,126	1,354	2,164	1,072	177	21,652	502	323	486	520	103	3,380
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,079	1,363	404	2,718	0	204
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	649	382	481	645	97	3,584

na = Not applicable

nc = No cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	4.8	4.8	21.3	3,382
20-24	25.6	11.9	22.9	4,299
25-34	41.6	19.3	27.0	6,926
35-49	41.9	19.8	30.9	7,045
Residence				
Urban	30.5	17.0	27.0	8,608
Rural	34.3	14.9	26.3	13,045
Schooling				
No schooling	35.2	16.6	25.0	4,979
<5 years complete	38.8	14.1	28.2	603
5-9 years complete	34.9	16.2	26.0	6,148
10-11 years complete	28.5	13.9	27.1	3,716
12 or more years complete	30.7	15.9	28.1	6,206
Religion				
Hindu	33.4	16.0	27.2	19,341
Muslim	15.0	8.9	14.2	1,494
Sikh	50.4	23.7	36.3	783
Other	(40.5)	(11.0)	(24.1)	35
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	35.1	17.1	28.3	6,023
Scheduled tribe	21.0	16.7	17.8	84
Other backward class	31.7	15.4	26.0	9,756
Other	32.5	15.0	26.2	5,730
Don't know	8.6	3.3	7.3	60
Total	32.8	15.7	26.6	21,652

() 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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg				
Age										
15-19	5.6	70.9	25.9	2.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	1.7	3,276	
20-24	7.7	63.3	32.0	4.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	1.9	4,231	
25-29	9.1	54.9	39.7	4.8	0.4	0.3	100.0	1.6	3,808	
30-34	14.7	45.8	43.7	8.6	1.2	0.7	100.0	1.6	3,021	
35-39	19.4	39.0	47.5	11.7	1.4	0.4	100.0	2.6	2,580	
40-44	21.4	32.7	50.5	13.6	2.5	0.7	100.0	1.8	2,271	
45-49	25.5	30.6	49.6	14.1	3.8	1.9	100.0	2.5	2,106	
Residence										
Urban	14.2	49.2	40.4	8.2	1.5	0.6	100.0	2.0	8,423	
Rural	12.6	52.3	39.2	7.2	0.8	0.5	100.0	1.8	12,870	
Schooling										
No schooling	17.5	44.1	43.8	10.0	1.3	0.9	100.0	2.5	4,899	
<5 years complete	15.7	41.4	46.5	9.1	2.3	0.7	100.0	2.0	598	
5-9 years complete	13.2	52.0	38.9	7.4	1.3	0.5	100.0	1.9	6,040	
10-11 years complete	12.7	54.5	36.5	7.4	1.3	0.3	100.0	1.6	3,667	
12 or more years complete	10.0	54.6	38.5	5.9	0.6	0.4	100.0	1.6	6,090	
Religion										
Hindu	13.1	51.2	39.7	7.5	1.1	0.5	100.0	1.9	19,062	
Muslim	14.2	51.7	39.0	7.8	1.1	0.5	100.0	2.2	1,418	
Sikh	16.0	45.7	41.0	11.0	1.8	0.6	100.0	1.3	781	
Other	(9.0)	(46.5)	(44.5)	(6.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	33	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	11.8	54.5	37.5	6.6	0.8	0.5	100.0	2.1	5,953	
Scheduled tribe	17.0	47.2	38.7	13.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	1.0	80	
Other backward class	13.6	51.3	39.7	7.4	1.1	0.4	100.0	2.2	9,608	
Other	14.2	47.1	41.8	8.8	1.6	0.7	100.0	1.3	5,593	
Don't know	(11.0)	(34.8)	(54.2)	(9.9)	(1.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	58	
Total	13.3	51.1	39.7	7.6	1.1	0.5	100.0	1.9	21,293	

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

() 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, Haryana, 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 mm Hg or DBP >110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mm Hg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total				
Age												
15-19	6.8	49.5	46.3	3.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.9	563			
20-24	10.3	32.4	59.3	8.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.1	605			
25-29	18.5	23.5	62.2	13.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	0.7	583			
30-34	23.3	20.6	58.1	17.8	2.8	0.7	100.0	0.3	491			
35-39	26.5	17.0	57.6	22.0	2.7	0.7	100.0	0.3	408			
40-44	30.5	14.9	56.0	24.3	3.2	1.7	100.0	0.8	349			
45-49	33.4	15.0	55.5	22.6	4.5	2.5	100.0	1.4	311			
Residence												
Urban	19.7	23.5	59.5	14.8	1.7	0.5	100.0	0.7	1,389			
Rural	19.1	28.9	54.3	14.3	1.8	0.7	100.0	0.5	1,919			
Schooling												
No schooling	17.8	23.1	62.8	11.7	1.9	0.5	100.0	0.0	247			
<5 years complete	18.2	33.1	52.4	13.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.5	94			
5-9 years complete	21.5	30.4	51.6	15.2	1.9	0.9	100.0	0.7	940			
10-11 years complete	17.2	28.2	56.0	12.9	2.5	0.4	100.0	0.3	732			
12 or more years complete	19.4	23.2	59.5	15.4	1.3	0.6	100.0	0.7	1,296			
Religion												
Hindu	19.4	26.5	56.7	14.3	1.8	0.7	100.0	0.6	2,964			
Muslim	16.9	29.9	55.5	13.5	1.1	0.2	100.0	0.3	250			
Sikh	26.4	22.4	52.1	22.7	2.1	0.8	100.0	0.0	91			

Continued...

Table 63.2 Blood pressure status: Men—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive				Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg					
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	19.6	30.7	52.3	14.4	1.9	0.7	100.0	0.6	845		
Other backward class	19.0	27.1	56.8	14.6	1.1	0.5	100.0	0.8	1,608		
Other ²	19.7	21.8	60.1	14.4	3.0	0.7	100.0	0.2	851		
Total age 15-49	19.3	26.6	56.5	14.5	1.8	0.6	100.0	0.6	3,309		
Age 50-54	38.0	11.4	55.2	24.2	6.1	3.1	100.0	1.4	204		
Total age 15-54	20.4	25.7	56.4	15.0	2.0	0.8	100.0	0.6	3,512		

Note: Total includes men belonging to "other" religions and scheduled tribe men, 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.

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

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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	98.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	3,264
20-24	97.7	1.7	0.6	100.0	4,232
25-29	97.3	1.9	0.8	100.0	3,813
30-34	95.4	3.4	1.3	100.0	3,022
35-39	93.3	4.3	2.4	100.0	2,578
40-44	91.3	4.8	3.9	100.0	2,269
45-49	88.3	6.3	5.4	100.0	2,108
Residence					
Urban	94.3	3.4	2.3	100.0	8,404
Rural	95.8	2.8	1.4	100.0	12,881
Schooling					
No schooling	93.5	4.0	2.5	100.0	4,886
<5 years complete	92.7	3.9	3.4	100.0	596
5-9 years complete	95.1	3.1	1.8	100.0	6,042
10-11 years complete	95.7	2.5	1.8	100.0	3,670
12 or more years complete	96.6	2.3	1.0	100.0	6,091
Religion					
Hindu	95.2	3.0	1.8	100.0	19,071
Muslim	94.7	3.7	1.6	100.0	1,401
Sikh	95.9	2.2	1.9	100.0	781
Other	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	95.2	3.3	1.6	100.0	5,951
Scheduled tribe	93.3	2.9	3.8	100.0	81
Other backward class	95.3	2.8	1.9	100.0	9,603
Other	95.2	3.0	1.7	100.0	5,591
Don't know	(93.4)	(6.6)	(0.0)	100.0	58
Total	95.2	3.0	1.8	100.0	21,285

() 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, Haryana, 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	98.4	0.8	0.9	100.0	563
20-24	97.6	1.4	1.1	100.0	604
25-29	96.3	2.7	0.9	100.0	583
30-34	93.5	4.3	2.2	100.0	491
35-39	88.3	7.7	4.0	100.0	408
40-44	87.7	8.5	3.7	100.0	349
45-49	88.6	6.9	4.6	100.0	309
Residence					
Urban	93.8	4.3	1.9	100.0	1,388
Rural	93.9	3.8	2.3	100.0	1,918
Schooling					
No schooling	92.1	6.4	1.5	100.0	247
<5 years complete	94.7	1.7	3.6	100.0	94
5-9 years complete	93.4	4.6	2.0	100.0	941
10-11 years complete	94.9	2.8	2.3	100.0	730
12 or more years complete	93.9	4.0	2.2	100.0	1,294
Religion					
Hindu	93.8	4.2	2.0	100.0	2,961
Muslim	94.4	2.8	2.8	100.0	250
Sikh	94.2	1.5	4.3	100.0	91
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	93.8	4.6	1.5	100.0	845
Other backward class	94.6	3.4	2.1	100.0	1,606
Other ¹	92.6	4.5	2.9	100.0	851
Total age 15-49	93.9	4.0	2.1	100.0	3,306
Age 50-54	91.4	2.7	6.0	100.0	204
Total age 15-54	93.7	3.9	2.4	100.0	3,510

Note: Total includes men belonging to "other" religions and scheduled tribe men, who are not shown separately.

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

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.2	0.1	0.1	11.1	7.5	9.0
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.7	1.2	1.0	17.5	30.8	25.2
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	4.9	3.3
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.7
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	2.8
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.3	2.6
Uses snuff	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Uses any type of tobacco	1.7	1.6	1.6	30.6	39.6	35.8
Drinks alcohol	0.2	0.0	0.1	24.9	24.1	24.5
Number of respondents	8,608	13,045	21,652	1,426	1,953	3,380
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	2.0	1.6	1.8
1-2	21.8	18.0	19.2	21.1	6.1	11.3
3-5	45.1	32.8	36.4	14.3	11.3	12.3
6-9	11.0	18.7	16.4	14.1	9.0	10.8
10 or more	22.1	30.4	27.9	48.4	71.6	63.5
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	68	160	228	366	682	1,048
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	*	(11.6)	6.7	9.4	8.2
About once a week	*	*	(19.5)	44.7	40.4	42.3
Less than once a week	*	*	(68.9)	48.6	50.2	49.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	20	6	27	355	472	827

() 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, Haryana, 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	43.7	19.2	62.6	1.6	0.2	2.1	77.4	3,382
20-24	42.2	19.0	65.5	1.6	0.3	1.8	79.1	4,299
Residence								
Urban	38.5	17.1	69.6	1.7	0.1	1.2	82.5	2,872
Rural	45.5	20.3	61.0	1.6	0.3	2.4	75.9	4,809
Schooling								
No schooling	59.9	12.3	32.1	1.5	1.3	14.8	41.2	654
<5 years complete	60.8	7.5	36.8	2.1	0.0	10.6	40.2	137
5-9 years complete	53.9	17.5	56.8	1.3	0.1	1.4	70.4	2,173
10-11 years complete	40.5	20.9	70.1	1.5	0.3	0.2	85.3	1,779
12 or more years complete	31.6	21.1	74.5	1.9	0.1	0.1	90.0	2,939
Religion								
Hindu	42.2	19.7	67.5	1.6	0.1	0.3	82.0	6,733
Muslim	52.6	12.1	28.9	2.0	1.4	19.1	39.8	675
Sikh	37.4	23.1	68.2	2.3	0.0	0.3	83.1	261
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	55.1	18.1	60.4	0.8	0.0	0.5	73.8	2,302
Scheduled tribe	(48.7)	(18.3)	(51.4)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(66.4)	35
Other backward class	39.9	19.3	63.8	1.5	0.3	3.3	77.9	3,473
Other	33.3	19.9	70.0	2.8	0.3	1.0	85.3	1,853
Total	42.9	19.1	64.2	1.6	0.2	1.9	78.3	7,681

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 87. Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Hayana, 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		Not paid		Agriculture		Non-		
			Cash only	in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Agriculture	agriculture	Total		
WOMEN											
15-19	15.7	519	45.9	21.8	6.5	25.8	100.0	67.2	32.8	100.0	81
20-24	17.7	642	69.6	11.1	2.7	16.6	100.0	34.6	65.4	100.0	113
25-29	20.7	572	75.5	9.8	2.2	12.5	100.0	42.7	57.3	100.0	118
30-34	21.6	532	79.5	6.0	3.9	10.6	100.0	30.2	69.8	100.0	115
35-39	28.9	393	73.3	8.7	4.3	13.7	100.0	42.7	57.3	100.0	113
40-44	28.8	379	65.2	12.3	3.4	19.2	100.0	43.4	56.6	100.0	109
45-49	25.9	288	63.6	17.9	2.0	16.4	100.0	49.4	50.6	100.0	74
Total	21.8	3,325	68.8	11.8	3.5	15.9	100.0	43.0	57.0	100.0	725
MEN											
15-19	20.5	578	84.9	4.6	1.0	9.6	100.0	23.9	76.1	100.0	118
20-24	64.7	623	93.1	1.5	0.2	5.2	100.0	23.2	76.8	100.0	403
25-29	89.3	593	88.3	4.0	0.2	7.5	100.0	24.1	75.9	100.0	529
30-34	98.3	498	90.3	2.6	0.8	6.3	100.0	25.6	74.4	100.0	489
35-39	97.2	417	87.1	4.7	0.2	8.0	100.0	30.0	70.0	100.0	405
40-44	98.3	357	91.1	4.0	0.3	4.6	100.0	24.5	75.5	100.0	351
45-49	97.0	315	85.2	4.6	0.6	9.6	100.0	31.6	68.4	100.0	306
Total	77.0	3,380	89.1	3.6	0.4	7.0	100.0	26.1	73.9	100.0	2,601

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husbands' earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash 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 them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age										
15-19	*	4	(58.6)	51	*	3	nc	0	nc	0
20-29	73.7	130	62.0	729	36.5	110	(74.0)	37	(60.5)	35
30-39	80.2	174	72.4	723	37.7	153	90.2	92	59.8	80
40-49	74.0	117	72.5	407	39.1	95	87.4	80	51.6	72
Residence										
Urban	81.3	179	70.8	814	41.4	156	89.4	106	58.2	96
Rural	73.4	247	66.1	1,096	36.0	206	83.0	103	55.3	90
Schooling										
No schooling	67.6	146	62.2	478	39.3	117	(90.3)	32	64.6	185
<5 years complete	*	18	69.5	72	*	18	*	5	75.5	60
5-9 years complete	79.6	111	66.6	581	34.4	94	78.8	58	(58.0)	49
10-11 years complete	(92.8)	43	71.3	273	(36.0)	40	(90.7)	36	*	31
12 or more years complete	81.9	107	73.5	507	40.6	93	87.3	78	65.5	75
Religion										
Hindu	77.8	382	68.8	1,721	37.8	330	85.9	199	57.4	178
Muslim	*	25	59.4	125	*	16	*	6	*	6
Sikh	*	18	65.7	62	*	16	*	3	*	3
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	73.6	152	65.1	505	39.0	129	80.4	67	40.2	58
Other backward class	72.8	178	67.1	931	35.3	151	88.1	73	66.1	67
Other ¹	88.8	95	73.3	471	42.2	81	90.0	68	62.2	62
Total	76.7	425	68.1	1,910	38.3	361	86.2	209	56.8	187

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and scheduled tribe women/men, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 89 Decision making

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision				Total		
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife		Someone else	Other
	URBAN										
Own health care	8.5	61.6	25.8	2.1	2.0	100.0	37.4	53.6	8.0	0.6	100.0
Major household purchases	4.7	59.1	29.1	3.7	3.4	100.0	27.1	68.4	2.1	1.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.9	58.9	28.3	3.6	2.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL										
Own health care	10.3	59.3	26.1	3.1	1.3	100.0	40.1	54.4	4.3	1.1	100.0
Major household purchases	4.3	58.3	28.5	7.4	1.6	100.0	27.7	67.0	2.4	2.8	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.9	57.0	28.8	7.3	1.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL										
Own health care	9.6	60.2	26.0	2.7	1.6	100.0	38.9	54.1	5.9	0.9	100.0
Major household purchases	4.5	58.6	28.7	5.9	2.4	100.0	27.4	67.6	2.2	2.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.3	57.8	28.6	5.8	1.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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	52.4	36.5	29.6	23.5	43.2	67	*	*	*	5	
20-24	57.8	49.9	51.0	44.0	37.5	409	92.8	88.9	85.5	170	
25-29	70.3	62.0	65.5	53.5	22.1	530	94.3	95.6	91.6	406	
30-39	73.0	66.6	69.5	58.9	18.3	887	91.5	94.4	87.4	870	
40-49	74.9	70.9	67.7	61.7	19.9	580	94.5	97.0	93.2	640	
Residence											
Urban	70.1	63.8	65.8	57.1	23.0	1,024	91.0	95.5	88.3	882	
Rural	69.6	62.5	62.9	53.5	23.6	1,448	94.5	94.6	90.9	1,210	
Schooling											
No schooling	67.0	61.5	61.7	54.3	28.1	658	86.5	94.9	82.9	201	
<5 years complete	69.4	56.5	61.0	49.3	24.0	81	89.8	95.9	89.8	68	
5-9 years complete	67.2	61.7	64.0	53.2	24.4	751	94.7	95.8	91.8	614	
10-11 years complete	68.7	63.3	60.2	53.6	24.3	352	93.8	94.2	89.2	448	
12 or more years complete	76.6	67.0	69.2	59.3	16.4	630	93.2	94.7	90.4	761	
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	71.9	64.7	65.1	56.5	22.2	529	93.1	95.1	90.0	2,026	
Employed, for cash	72.6	66.3	65.4	57.9	21.8	425	92.9	95.1	89.9	1,876	
Employed, not for cash	68.8	58.0	63.8	50.9	23.9	103	95.9	94.4	91.7	150	
Not employed	69.2	62.6	63.8	54.6	23.6	1,943	90.4	92.5	84.0	66	

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2015-16							Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife					
	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone			Making major household purchases	Own health care	Number of women	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Number of men
	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	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision						
Number of living children													
0	60.5	50.6	52.5	44.2	35.1	258	86.6	93.8	82.7	2.2	271		
1-2	72.0	65.1	65.6	56.1	20.4	1,381	95.2	94.5	91.4	1.6	1,172		
3-4	69.0	64.0	65.7	57.2	24.6	718	91.9	96.3	90.3	2.1	565		
5+	69.6	60.6	61.9	52.3	24.4	116	90.0	96.0	87.8	1.8	84		
Household structure ¹													
Nuclear	72.1	68.8	70.1	61.6	20.3	1,060	94.0	96.8	92.3	1.5	874		
Non-nuclear	68.1	58.8	59.5	50.0	25.6	1,412	92.3	93.7	88.0	2.1	1,218		
Religion													
Hindu	70.6	63.6	64.8	55.4	22.5	2,173	93.0	95.0	89.9	1.8	1,881		
Muslim	63.7	58.4	56.9	51.8	30.7	216	93.0	94.7	89.6	1.9	155		
Sikh	63.7	61.7	62.4	52.3	27.4	82	91.5	94.1	86.9	1.3	54		
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	69.5	63.7	62.4	54.4	23.5	597	91.3	94.7	88.9	2.8	527		
Other backward class	68.1	60.6	62.1	52.4	25.3	1,272	93.4	94.1	89.2	1.7	1,027		
Other ²	73.6	67.8	70.2	61.1	19.0	600	94.0	96.9	92.0	1.0	534		
Total	69.8	63.1	64.1	55.0	23.3	2,472	93.0	95.0	89.8	1.8	2,091		

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and scheduled tribe women/men, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					Number of women
	Women's access to money		Percentage who know of a microcredit programme			
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
Age						
15-19	19.9	33.4	21.1	0.8	16.8	519
20-24	38.6	41.1	23.4	0.2	29.3	642
25-29	47.4	47.9	26.8	2.0	33.3	572
30-39	49.1	49.8	25.9	3.1	45.8	925
40-49	51.9	51.7	23.6	3.0	56.7	666
Residence						
Urban	52.4	51.4	29.7	2.5	41.8	1,376
Rural	36.0	41.5	20.6	1.6	35.5	1,949
Schooling						
No schooling	34.3	28.4	15.0	1.5	38.8	726
<5 years complete	36.8	36.4	17.1	3.0	30.3	100
5-9 years complete	37.0	40.3	25.1	2.3	33.0	982
10-11 years complete	44.4	46.8	23.4	1.1	34.4	562
12 or more years complete	54.9	64.4	32.0	2.4	45.9	955
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	49.4	51.5	32.6	3.9	49.3	725
Employed, for cash	53.6	56.1	35.8	4.3	51.8	584
Employed, not for cash	31.9	32.5	19.5	2.1	38.7	141
Not employed	41.0	44.0	22.1	1.4	35.0	2,600
Number of living children						
0	31.0	42.1	24.7	0.7	25.2	993
1-2	52.0	51.0	24.9	1.9	44.8	1,443
3-4	42.6	43.5	25.1	3.6	41.6	761
5+	30.9	24.1	12.0	3.2	41.6	128

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					Number of women
	Women's access to money		Percentage who know of a microcredit programme		Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
Household structure²						
Nuclear	41.2	45.0	24.0	1.2	40.8	1,559
Non-nuclear	44.2	46.1	24.7	2.6	35.7	1,766
Religion						
Hindu	44.1	48.0	25.1	2.0	39.4	2,922
Muslim	27.8	16.4	14.9	1.5	22.9	292
Sikh	49.1	60.0	29.1	1.9	44.6	109
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	36.3	42.9	20.2	1.9	38.2	803
Other backward class	41.8	43.3	22.9	2.3	36.0	1,676
Other ³	51.2	52.8	31.3	1.4	42.3	840
Total	42.8	45.6	24.4	2.0	38.1	3,325

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and scheduled tribe women, 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.

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

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, Haryana, 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	21.5	16.6	21.6	519	89.3	112	44.6	30.8	578
20-24	31.3	24.4	51.5	642	85.4	331	49.0	34.9	623
25-29	34.9	27.4	60.2	572	78.5	344	61.2	40.6	593
30-34	42.5	34.2	66.3	532	72.1	353	72.4	47.7	498
35-39	34.4	26.4	59.2	393	61.0	232	81.2	54.5	417
40-44	42.9	32.4	50.5	379	62.8	191	84.7	54.5	357
45-49	45.8	33.4	40.4	288	44.1	116	92.0	62.3	315
Residence									
Urban	34.0	24.1	63.9	1,376	74.5	879	61.2	35.5	1,426
Rural	35.9	29.3	41.1	1,949	70.6	801	68.7	50.4	1,953
Religion									
Hindu	35.9	27.6	52.3	2,922	73.4	1,528	65.7	43.4	3,021
Muslim	28.5	23.4	30.3	292	52.7	88	66.0	50.7	264
Sikh	32.5	27.1	58.3	109	81.6	63	61.7	48.9	91
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	35.4	24.9	36.4	803	62.9	292	67.4	35.1	862
Other backward class	33.8	27.5	49.0	1,676	69.9	820	66.2	49.3	1,633
Other ¹	36.9	28.2	67.2	840	81.8	564	62.5	43.3	881
Schooling									
No schooling	38.7	30.1	28.1	726	6.3	204	79.6	46.8	252
<5 years complete	32.3	28.7	34.6	100	(21.2)	35	77.4	41.3	94
5-9 years complete	32.4	25.3	44.6	982	57.8	437	65.6	41.8	971
10-11 years complete	33.3	24.4	51.7	562	83.1	290	64.8	46.1	742
12 or more years complete	36.6	28.3	74.7	955	99.0	713	62.5	44.4	1,321
Total age 15-49	35.1	27.2	50.5	3,325	72.6	1,680	65.6	44.1	3,380
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	89.9	68.0	204
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	67.0	45.5	3,584

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and scheduled tribe women/men, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Haryana, 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	16.6	14.9	13.9	20.4	16.0	16.9
She neglects the house or children	17.9	13.2	16.5	16.5	17.6	14.4
She argues with him	19.3	16.0	17.3	22.4	18.8	18.4
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	11.3	10.4	8.0	13.6	10.6	11.6
She doesn't cook properly	13.4	9.8	11.4	12.0	13.0	10.6
He suspects her of being unfaithful	16.8	17.6	12.8	20.3	15.9	18.6
She shows disrespect for in-laws	29.4	26.2	24.5	32.6	28.3	28.5
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	39.1	33.9	34.4	41.5	38.0	36.7
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	90.4	90.3	85.8	87.3	89.4	89.2
Knows her husband has sex with other women	89.5	81.7	83.9	79.0	88.2	80.7
Is tired or not in the mood	86.4	77.1	83.8	75.9	85.8	76.7
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	83.8	71.9	79.9	70.1	83.0	71.2
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	7.2	5.3	11.6	8.3	8.2	6.4
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	17.4	na	15.9	na	16.9
Refuse to give her financial support	na	12.7	na	10.7	na	12.0
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	11.5	na	10.1	na	11.0
Have sex with another woman	na	10.7	na	10.5	na	10.6
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	6.9	na	6.1	na	6.6
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	77.4	na	78.8	na	77.9
Number of respondents	2,595	2,129	730	1,250	3,325	3,380

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age								
15-19	36.6	41.9	77.0	64.8	73.5	73.5	519	578
20-24	40.2	46.5	85.5	68.2	74.2	74.2	642	623
25-29	35.7	33.5	86.4	72.1	77.3	77.3	572	593
30-39	37.8	30.3	83.5	75.8	80.2	80.2	925	914
40-49	39.4	34.5	81.4	72.7	77.9	77.9	666	672
Residence								
Urban	30.0	32.5	85.2	74.1	75.4	75.4	1,376	1,426
Rural	43.7	39.7	81.4	69.2	78.1	78.1	1,949	1,953
Schooling								
No schooling	44.4	50.2	77.0	64.5	68.8	68.8	726	252
<5 years complete	53.7	49.2	77.2	62.4	81.9	81.9	100	94
5-9 years complete	41.0	39.1	81.6	67.3	75.0	75.0	982	971
10-11 years complete	38.9	36.5	84.2	69.6	78.5	78.5	562	742
12 or more years complete	28.0	31.5	88.8	77.0	78.7	78.7	955	1,321
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	43.5	37.1	83.5	72.0	76.3	76.3	725	2,601
Employed, for cash	41.4	36.1	83.0	73.1	77.0	77.0	584	2,410
Employed, not for cash	52.4	50.0	85.8	58.6	67.6	67.6	141	191
Not employed	36.5	35.2	82.8	68.7	79.2	79.2	2,600	778
Marital status								
Never married	34.4	41.5	79.9	70.1	76.5	76.5	730	1,250
Currently married	39.1	34.2	83.9	71.6	77.3	77.3	2,472	2,091
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	38.5	(17.3)	82.7	(90.4)	(74.4)	(74.4)	123	38

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, Haryana, 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, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women
Number of living children								
0	34.8	40.6	81.7	70.3	75.6	99.3	1,525	1,193
1-2	36.0	31.1	84.7	75.3	78.3	1,443	1,193	575
3-4	43.9	36.0	82.6	66.4	79.7	761	575	87
5+	51.6	49.3	75.1	64.6	63.5	128		
Household structure⁴								
Nuclear	36.8	38.6	82.2	71.8	77.1	1,559	1,583	1,797
Non-nuclear	39.1	35.0	83.6	70.8	76.9	1,766		
Religion								
Hindu	37.7	35.5	83.9	73.1	78.3	2,922	3,021	264
Muslim	41.2	56.3	74.1	44.7	58.6	292	264	91
Sikh	39.0	20.2	83.2	85.9	86.2	109		
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	42.9	39.9	83.2	73.5	76.6	803	862	1,633
Other backward class	37.8	41.4	82.3	66.9	75.0	1,676	881	881
Other ⁵	33.7	24.5	84.3	77.2	81.0	840		
Total	38.0	36.7	83.0	71.2	77.0	3,325	3,380	3,380

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and scheduled tribe women/men, 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 without unrelated individuals.

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.

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

() 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, Haryana, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	26.3	24.5	26.0
Sexual violence only	1.1	0.0	0.9
Physical and sexual violence	8.4	0.0	6.8
Physical or sexual violence	35.8	24.5	33.6
Number of women	1,833	440	2,273
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	88.6	0.0	75.8
Former husband	0.1	0.0	0.1
Father/step-father	8.3	26.7	11.0
Mother/step-mother	14.0	47.8	18.9
Sister/brother	6.4	17.4	8.0
Daughter/son	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other relative	0.3	5.7	1.1
Current boyfriend	0.0	1.2	0.2
Former boyfriend	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mother in-law	0.7	0.0	0.6
Father in-law	0.1	0.0	0.1
Teacher	4.1	21.9	6.6
Other	0.0	11.4	1.7
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	637	108	745
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	98.5	nc	98.5
Former husband	0.5	nc	0.5
Other relative	0.4	nc	0.4
Own friend/acquaintance	0.2	nc	0.2
Family friend	0.4	nc	0.4
Number who experienced sexual violence	174	0	174

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.

nc = No cases

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

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	6.1	241
25-29	2.5	340
30-39	4.2	673
40-49	7.2	460
Residence		
Urban	3.0	731
Rural	6.3	1,001
Marital status		
Currently married	5.0	1,665
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2.6	68
Number of living children		
0	0.0	63
1-2	3.5	1,044
3-4	7.8	534
5+	7.4	92
Schooling		
No schooling	8.8	505
<5 years complete	3.7	58
5-9 years complete	4.8	526
10-11 years complete	3.0	238
12 or more years complete	1.4	406
Religion		
Hindu	5.0	1,510
Muslim	3.1	172
Sikh	7.1	50
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	8.3	412
Other backward class	3.9	895
Other ¹	3.7	425
Total	4.9	1,733

Note: Total includes women age 15-19 and women belonging to scheduled tribes, who are not shown separately.

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

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, Haryana, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	30.8	5.0	19.4	24.4
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	11.9	1.3	8.0	9.3
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	7.7	0.9	5.3	6.2
Slapped her	29.0	3.5	18.6	22.1
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	6.6	0.8	4.6	5.4
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	4.6	0.9	2.4	3.3
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.1	0.2	0.8	1.0
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	9.0	1.9	6.2	8.0
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	7.3	1.5	4.8	6.3
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.9	0.5	2.2	2.7
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	4.6	0.8	3.7	4.5
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	12.7	2.1	9.4	11.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	9.4	1.3	7.2	8.5
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	5.0	0.7	3.6	4.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.7	1.1	5.9	7.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	32.0	6.1	19.8	25.9
Any form of physical and sexual violence	7.7	0.8	5.7	6.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	34.4	7.2	21.2	28.3
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	4.6	0.3	3.6	4.0
Any violence by women against their husband ²	4.0	0.6	2.7	3.3
Number of ever-married women	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833

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, Haryana, 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	(13.1)	(18.7)	(7.0)	(23.0)	(23.0)	43
20-24	13.1	25.4	10.3	27.3	30.1	286
25-29	7.4	26.5	8.3	27.7	29.8	362
30-39	12.7	30.7	6.6	31.5	34.2	678
40-49	16.4	38.6	12.3	39.7	42.1	465
Residence						
Urban	9.9	24.6	5.2	25.1	28.7	783
Rural	14.7	35.4	11.8	37.1	38.7	1,050
Schooling						
No schooling	16.6	40.3	14.0	41.9	43.3	519
<5 years complete	14.6	42.7	10.9	42.7	44.6	61
5-9 years complete	17.7	35.1	8.9	36.0	40.5	551
10-11 years complete	7.2	29.2	8.3	32.1	33.6	252
12 or more years complete	4.7	13.8	3.4	14.3	15.8	452
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	10.4	27.6	7.0	29.1	31.6	1,433
Employed for cash	20.2	43.2	15.4	43.5	44.6	323
Employed not for cash	23.0	37.7	19.1	38.4	43.5	78
Marital status						
Currently married	12.5	30.7	8.7	31.9	34.4	1,764
Widowed	8.9	27.2	8.7	28.0	28.0	62
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	12.6	30.7	8.6	31.9	34.4	1,754
0-4 years	9.2	17.3	6.8	18.9	21.3	360
5-9 years	10.8	29.9	8.4	30.7	32.5	356
10+ years	14.4	35.7	9.4	36.8	39.6	1,038
Number of living children						
0	6.0	14.7	4.9	17.0	18.1	163
1-2	11.9	25.5	8.2	26.7	29.4	1,044
3-4	14.7	42.9	11.0	44.0	46.5	534
5+	21.3	48.6	13.6	49.1	50.4	92
Household structure²						
Nuclear	15.1	37.2	9.7	37.9	41.3	807
Non-nuclear	10.7	25.7	8.4	27.4	29.0	1,026
Religion						
Hindu	12.7	30.9	8.4	32.0	34.4	1,597
Muslim	11.9	28.0	11.2	30.5	33.4	180
Sikh	13.5	35.9	16.8	36.8	38.2	57

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, Haryana, 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	20.1	44.4	13.5	45.5	46.9	441
Other backward class	10.6	26.8	8.5	28.4	30.7	943
Other ³	9.6	25.8	5.5	26.3	29.9	449
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	23.3	52.8	18.7	54.7	56.8	315
No	10.5	26.3	6.8	27.3	29.8	1,486
Don't know	(9.1)	(23.4)	(11.6)	(25.4)	(27.7)	33
Total	12.7	30.8	9.0	32.0	34.4	1,833

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 divorced/separated/deserted women, women married more than once and scheduled tribe women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

() 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, Haryana, 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	19.5	44.9	17.6	45.9	46.7	242
<5 years complete	20.7	36.4	18.2	41.5	47.5	48
5-9 years complete	18.1	36.1	9.2	36.7	40.2	520
10-11 years complete	14.2	30.5	8.4	31.9	35.2	365
12 or more years complete	4.4	21.0	5.0	22.4	23.8	655
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	8.3	23.9	5.8	24.9	27.3	1,399
Drinks/never gets drunk	(17.1)	(30.8)	(14.6)	(32.4)	(32.4)	45
Gets drunk sometimes	22.5	51.1	15.6	53.2	56.4	296
Gets drunk often	44.6	69.0	32.1	70.5	72.3	93
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	9.5	21.7	12.2	23.3	24.2	56
Wife is same age	13.1	34.1	16.9	34.8	35.6	94
Wife 1-4 years younger	12.5	31.2	8.9	32.5	34.4	1,052
Wife 5-9 years younger	14.2	29.3	6.4	30.6	35.3	469
Wife 10+ years younger	5.7	34.0	8.9	34.0	35.5	93
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	12.5	31.6	8.2	32.9	35.5	976
Wife has more schooling	13.7	26.3	8.6	27.5	30.3	313
Both have equal schooling	7.7	22.9	5.6	24.1	26.4	343
Neither attended school	20.6	46.8	18.5	48.0	48.9	199
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	4.4	20.6	2.1	21.0	22.5	845
1-2	13.2	34.7	10.9	36.9	39.2	631
3-4	25.5	46.2	16.9	47.7	51.1	252
5-6	45.0	51.9	33.4	53.0	61.6	105
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	17.6	33.4	12.1	35.6	38.4	391
1-2	19.1	38.5	12.0	40.3	44.7	378
3	8.0	26.6	6.2	27.3	29.0	995
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	9.1	23.7	5.7	24.8	27.1	1,116
1-2	18.8	43.0	13.5	44.0	48.1	358
3-4	19.1	40.8	14.1	43.6	45.4	176
5-6	11.0	42.4	13.7	45.4	46.6	68
7	19.4	38.7	15.7	39.1	39.1	116

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, Haryana, 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	16.2	32.2	16.1	34.6	38.0	120
1-2	25.7	49.6	23.3	53.5	57.1	145
3	11.2	28.9	7.1	29.8	32.0	1,568
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	26.4	51.2	23.1	54.2	55.4	415
Sometimes	9.5	26.9	5.5	27.7	30.6	1,191
Never	4.2	13.7	1.4	13.9	15.9	227
Total	12.7	30.8	9.0	32.0	34.4	1,833

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Haryana, 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	25.1	0.6	5.6	5.2	26.7	564
In the past 12 months	27.7	0.8	6.2	6.0	29.6	447
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	42.2	0.8	9.2	10.4	44.2	164
In the past 12 months	43.9	0.6	10.0	10.5	46.1	147
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	24.1	0.6	5.4	5.0	25.7	587
In the past 12 months	26.8	0.7	6.4	5.7	28.7	475
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	48.9	0.9	10.7	12.1	51.2	142
In the past 12 months	51.4	0.7	10.2	13.0	53.8	119

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, Haryana, 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	81.5	(84.6)	58.0	79.0	63.4	76.8
Never sought help but told someone	9.5	(0.0)	8.3	7.0	20.7	9.0
Sought help	9.0	(15.4)	33.8	13.9	15.8	14.2
Number of women who experienced violence	590	20	154	657	108	765
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	68.0	*	90.8	76.4	*	78.6
Husband's family	26.1	*	26.2	31.6	*	26.6
Current/former husband	2.7	*	0.0	1.6	*	1.3
Friend	11.1	*	2.8	6.3	*	6.8
Neighbour	3.9	*	10.8	8.4	*	7.1
Doctor/medical personnel	1.6	*	0.0	0.9	*	0.8
Police	4.8	*	3.6	4.8	*	4.1
Other	1.5	*	0.8	1.4	*	1.1
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	53	3	52	91	17	108

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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 Haryana, there were 798 clusters. Hence, 798 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 798 clusters,
- $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 797 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 Haryana 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, Haryana, 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, Haryana, 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	0.916	0.008	17,332	17,332	3.666	0.008	0.901	0.932
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.792	0.007	17,332	17,332	2.165	0.008	0.778	0.805
Using iodized salt	0.928	0.004	17,275	17,269	1.833	0.004	0.921	0.935
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	875.869	4.925	46,007	45,714	1.231	0.006	866.018	885.720
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.296	0.004	36,402	35,838	1.824	0.014	0.287	0.304
Urban residence	0.398	0.008	21,652	21,652	2.286	0.019	0.382	0.413
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.230	0.005	21,652	21,652	1.826	0.023	0.220	0.240
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.458	0.007	21,652	21,652	2.170	0.016	0.444	0.473
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.217	0.003	21,652	21,652	1.157	0.015	0.210	0.223
Currently married	0.753	0.003	21,652	21,652	1.187	0.005	0.746	0.760
Married before age 18	0.327	0.006	18,296	18,271	1.614	0.017	0.315	0.338
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.637	0.007	16,253	16,302	1.974	0.012	0.623	0.652
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.594	0.007	16,253	16,302	1.888	0.012	0.579	0.609
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.043	0.003	16,253	16,302	1.579	0.058	0.038	0.048
Currently using pill	0.027	0.002	16,253	16,302	1.213	0.058	0.023	0.030
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.057	0.003	16,253	16,302	1.387	0.044	0.052	0.062
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.120	0.004	16,253	16,302	1.506	0.032	0.112	0.128
Currently using female sterilization	0.381	0.006	16,253	16,302	1.583	0.016	0.368	0.393
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.696	0.008	10,216	9,941	1.687	0.011	0.681	0.712
Unmet need for family planning	0.093	0.004	16,253	16,302	1.624	0.040	0.086	0.101
Want no more children	0.711	0.005	16,253	16,302	1.292	0.006	0.702	0.720
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.107	0.003	16,253	16,302	1.170	0.027	0.101	0.113
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.451	0.011	5,719	5,770	1.628	0.024	0.430	0.472
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.325	0.010	5,719	5,770	1.612	0.031	0.305	0.345
Birth registration	0.942	0.004	7,669	7,620	1.321	0.005	0.933	0.951
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.847	0.008	7,877	7,897	1.524	0.009	0.831	0.862
Institutional delivery	0.804	0.008	7,877	7,897	1.530	0.010	0.788	0.821
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.708	0.010	5,719	5,770	1.620	0.014	0.689	0.727
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.255	0.010	5,719	5,770	1.687	0.038	0.236	0.274
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.504	0.021	744	737	1.154	0.042	0.461	0.546
Children with diarrhoea	0.077	0.004	7,589	7,619	1.337	0.055	0.068	0.085
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.606	0.024	592	585	1.157	0.039	0.559	0.653
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.773	0.021	592	585	1.159	0.027	0.732	0.814
Child received BCG vaccination	0.928	0.010	1,511	1,501	1.552	0.011	0.907	0.949
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.765	0.015	1,511	1,501	1.407	0.020	0.734	0.796
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.753	0.017	1,511	1,501	1.500	0.022	0.719	0.786
Child received measles vaccination	0.790	0.014	1,511	1,501	1.364	0.018	0.761	0.819
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.543	0.017	1,511	1,501	1.328	0.032	0.509	0.577
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.622	0.018	1,511	1,501	1.445	0.029	0.586	0.659
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.667	0.012	6,367	6,395	1.717	0.017	0.644	0.690
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.340	0.008	7,016	6,965	1.379	0.025	0.323	0.357
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.212	0.007	7,016	6,965	1.417	0.035	0.197	0.227
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.294	0.008	7,016	6,965	1.386	0.028	0.278	0.310
Children with any anaemia	0.717	0.008	6,679	6,638	1.423	0.011	0.701	0.734
Women with any anaemia	0.627	0.005	21,351	21,286	1.524	0.008	0.617	0.637
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.158	0.003	19,993	19,957	1.337	0.022	0.151	0.165
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.210	0.004	19,993	19,957	1.548	0.021	0.201	0.219
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.851	0.009	3,299	3,325	1.443	0.011	0.833	0.869
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.311	0.019	3,299	3,325	2.333	0.060	0.274	0.349
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.336	0.018	2,273	2,273	1.823	0.054	0.300	0.373
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.052	0.047	61,957	61,963	1.411	0.023	1.959	2.145
Neonatal mortality	22.102	2.084	7,933	7,952	1.149	0.094	17.934	26.270
Postneonatal mortality	10.687	1.315	7,966	7,998	1.114	0.123	8.057	13.316
Infant mortality	32.789	2.454	7,938	7,959	1.090	0.075	27.880	37.698
Child mortality	8.603	1.247	7,897	7,956	1.139	0.145	6.108	11.098
Under-five mortality	41.110	2.873	7,970	7,990	1.132	0.070	35.363	46.856
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.116	0.003	40,962	40,654	1.826	0.026	0.110	0.122
Urban residence	0.422	0.017	3,381	3,380	1.980	0.040	0.388	0.456
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.075	0.008	3,381	3,380	1.772	0.107	0.059	0.091
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.610	0.013	3,381	3,380	1.570	0.022	0.584	0.637
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.370	0.011	3,381	3,380	1.337	0.030	0.348	0.392
Currently married	0.619	0.011	3,381	3,380	1.323	0.018	0.597	0.641
Married before age 21	0.267	0.016	2,173	2,179	1.732	0.062	0.234	0.300
Want no more children	0.714	0.020	2,065	2,091	1.981	0.028	0.675	0.754
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.128	0.010	2,065	2,091	1.359	0.078	0.108	0.148
Men with any anaemia	0.209	0.013	3,320	3,307	1.647	0.061	0.184	0.234
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.113	0.006	3,317	3,302	1.080	0.056	0.100	0.125
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.200	0.010	3,317	3,302	1.398	0.052	0.179	0.221
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.962	0.004	3,381	3,380	1.293	0.004	0.953	0.970
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.485	0.018	3,381	3,380	2.112	0.037	0.448	0.521

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Haryana, 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	0.880	0.016	6,295	7,199	3.831	0.018	0.848	0.911
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.817	0.013	6,295	7,199	2.678	0.016	0.791	0.843
Using iodized salt	0.953	0.006	6,278	7,174	2.316	0.007	0.940	0.965
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	846.229	8.646	15,699	18,005	1.307	0.010	828.937	863.520
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.220	0.008	12,285	13,769	2.196	0.038	0.204	0.237
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.600	0.016	5,614	6,482	2.370	0.026	0.569	0.631
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.551	0.015	5,614	6,482	2.224	0.027	0.522	0.581
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.049	0.005	5,614	6,482	1.721	0.102	0.039	0.058
Currently using pill	0.030	0.003	5,614	6,482	1.198	0.091	0.025	0.036
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.062	0.005	5,614	6,482	1.450	0.075	0.053	0.072
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.139	0.007	5,614	6,482	1.566	0.052	0.124	0.153
Currently using female sterilization	0.310	0.011	5,614	6,482	1.763	0.035	0.288	0.332
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.589	0.016	3,535	3,653	1.925	0.027	0.557	0.621
Unmet need for family planning	0.109	0.008	5,614	6,482	1.946	0.074	0.092	0.125
Want no more children	0.714	0.009	5,614	6,482	1.464	0.012	0.696	0.731
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.493	0.020	1,813	2,178	1.742	0.041	0.453	0.534
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.313	0.017	1,813	2,178	1.601	0.055	0.279	0.347
Birth registration	0.940	0.009	2,263	2,722	1.513	0.009	0.923	0.957
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.850	0.014	2,347	2,840	1.610	0.017	0.821	0.878
Institutional delivery	0.806	0.016	2,347	2,840	1.647	0.020	0.774	0.837
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.698	0.020	1,813	2,178	1.897	0.029	0.658	0.738
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.221	0.016	1,813	2,178	1.692	0.073	0.189	0.254
Children with diarrhoea	0.076	0.008	2,275	2,752	1.420	0.106	0.060	0.092
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.670	0.038	162	208	1.064	0.057	0.593	0.746
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.793	0.036	162	208	1.137	0.046	0.720	0.865
Child received BCG vaccination	0.938	0.025	442	528	2.168	0.026	0.889	0.987
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.716	0.034	442	528	1.593	0.047	0.649	0.784
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.721	0.038	442	528	1.797	0.052	0.645	0.796
Child received measles vaccination	0.788	0.032	442	528	1.653	0.040	0.725	0.851
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.508	0.035	442	528	1.502	0.069	0.437	0.578
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.570	0.038	442	528	1.642	0.067	0.494	0.646
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.657	0.024	1,919	2,321	2.002	0.037	0.609	0.705
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.334	0.016	2,101	2,492	1.487	0.048	0.302	0.366
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.210	0.014	2,101	2,492	1.524	0.067	0.182	0.239
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.285	0.016	2,101	2,492	1.572	0.056	0.253	0.317
Children with any anaemia	0.696	0.017	1,999	2,363	1.542	0.024	0.662	0.729
Women with any anaemia	0.608	0.009	7,462	8,406	1.611	0.015	0.590	0.627
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.122	0.005	7,017	7,911	1.333	0.043	0.111	0.132
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.244	0.009	7,017	7,911	1.682	0.035	0.227	0.262
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.878	0.018	1,172	1,376	1.902	0.021	0.842	0.915
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.371	0.043	1,172	1,376	3.005	0.115	0.286	0.456
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.785	0.081	21,728	24,728	1.713	0.046	1.622	1.948
Neonatal mortality	20.136	3.621	2,367	2,865	1.218	0.180	12.895	27.377
Postneonatal mortality	11.287	2.520	2,384	2,900	1.216	0.223	6.246	16.328
Infant mortality	31.423	4.133	2,370	2,870	1.109	0.132	23.158	39.688
Child mortality	5.217	1.796	2,372	2,891	1.303	0.344	1.624	8.809
Under-five mortality	36.476	4.328	2,378	2,880	1.102	0.119	27.819	45.132
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.083	0.005	14,154	16,127	2.114	0.064	0.073	0.094
Want no more children	0.691	0.041	724	882	2.400	0.060	0.608	0.774
Men with any anaemia	0.200	0.026	1,188	1,388	2.046	0.132	0.148	0.253
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.090	0.010	1,190	1,391	1.163	0.113	0.070	0.110
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.210	0.021	1,190	1,391	1.664	0.098	0.169	0.251
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.973	0.006	1,212	1,426	1.299	0.006	0.960	0.985
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.503	0.033	1,212	1,426	2.326	0.067	0.436	0.570

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Haryana, 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	0.943	0.006	11,037	10,133	2.875	0.007	0.930	0.955
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.774	0.007	11,037	10,133	1.677	0.009	0.761	0.787
Using iodized salt	0.911	0.004	10,997	10,094	1.566	0.005	0.902	0.919
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	895.129	5.629	30,308	27,709	1.123	0.006	883.872	906.387
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.342	0.004	24,117	22,069	1.483	0.012	0.334	0.351
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.662	0.007	10,639	9,819	1.430	0.010	0.649	0.675
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.622	0.007	10,639	9,819	1.414	0.011	0.609	0.636
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.040	0.003	10,639	9,819	1.375	0.065	0.035	0.045
Currently using pill	0.024	0.002	10,639	9,819	1.204	0.074	0.021	0.028
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.053	0.003	10,639	9,819	1.299	0.053	0.048	0.059
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.107	0.004	10,639	9,819	1.413	0.040	0.099	0.116
Currently using female sterilization	0.427	0.006	10,639	9,819	1.314	0.015	0.415	0.440
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.759	0.007	6,681	6,288	1.427	0.010	0.744	0.774
Unmet need for family planning	0.083	0.003	10,639	9,819	1.110	0.036	0.077	0.089
Want no more children	0.709	0.005	10,639	9,819	1.117	0.007	0.699	0.719
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.426	0.012	3,906	3,591	1.543	0.029	0.401	0.450
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.332	0.012	3,906	3,591	1.606	0.037	0.307	0.356
Birth registration	0.943	0.005	5,406	4,898	1.182	0.005	0.934	0.953
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.845	0.009	5,530	5,058	1.464	0.010	0.827	0.862
Institutional delivery	0.804	0.009	5,530	5,058	1.444	0.012	0.785	0.823
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.714	0.010	3,906	3,591	1.347	0.014	0.695	0.734
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.275	0.012	3,906	3,591	1.653	0.043	0.252	0.299
Children with diarrhoea	0.077	0.005	5,314	4,868	1.268	0.061	0.068	0.087
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.571	0.030	430	376	1.196	0.052	0.512	0.630
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.762	0.025	430	376	1.173	0.033	0.712	0.812
Child received BCG vaccination	0.923	0.009	1,069	973	1.106	0.010	0.904	0.941
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.792	0.014	1,069	973	1.154	0.018	0.763	0.821
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.770	0.015	1,069	973	1.165	0.020	0.740	0.801
Child received measles vaccination	0.791	0.014	1,069	973	1.118	0.018	0.763	0.819
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.562	0.018	1,069	973	1.164	0.032	0.526	0.598
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.651	0.018	1,069	973	1.221	0.028	0.615	0.687
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.673	0.012	4,448	4,075	1.459	0.018	0.649	0.697
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.343	0.010	4,915	4,473	1.305	0.028	0.324	0.362
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.213	0.008	4,915	4,473	1.345	0.040	0.196	0.230
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.299	0.009	4,915	4,473	1.253	0.030	0.281	0.317
Children with any anaemia	0.729	0.009	4,680	4,274	1.326	0.012	0.712	0.747
Women with any anaemia	0.639	0.006	13,889	12,880	1.410	0.009	0.627	0.650
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.182	0.004	12,976	12,045	1.324	0.025	0.173	0.191
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.188	0.005	12,976	12,045	1.376	0.025	0.179	0.197
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.831	0.009	2,127	1,949	1.059	0.010	0.814	0.848
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.269	0.013	2,127	1,949	1.345	0.048	0.243	0.295
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.225	0.056	40,228	37,235	1.196	0.025	2.113	2.337
Neonatal mortality	23.214	2.541	5,566	5,087	1.113	0.109	18.133	28.296
Postneonatal mortality	10.347	1.491	5,582	5,097	1.015	0.144	7.366	13.328
Infant mortality	33.561	3.055	5,568	5,089	1.081	0.091	27.451	39.671
Child mortality	10.653	1.663	5,525	5,065	1.087	0.156	7.326	13.980
Under-five mortality	43.857	3.774	5,592	5,110	1.154	0.086	36.308	51.405
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.137	0.004	26,808	24,527	1.643	0.026	0.130	0.144
Want no more children	0.731	0.014	1,341	1,210	1.143	0.019	0.703	0.759
Men with any anaemia	0.215	0.010	2,132	1,918	1.070	0.048	0.195	0.236
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.129	0.008	2,127	1,911	1.001	0.060	0.114	0.144
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.193	0.010	2,127	1,911	1.071	0.051	0.173	0.213
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.954	0.006	2,169	1,953	1.272	0.006	0.942	0.965
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.472	0.020	2,169	1,953	1.823	0.041	0.433	0.511



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For additional information on NFHS-4, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs>
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